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Tuesday Morning, August 1, 1916.

"ARIZONA'S POLITICAL MOLOCH"

The Prescott Journal-Miner, a staunch Democratic organ and one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in Arizona, publishes the following:

"Governor Hunt is beginning to sacrifice his friends. Apprehensive of his own political welfare; beginning to realize that he has the fight of his life on his hands to realize that he has the fight of his life on his own shoulders the burdens of other candidates, the governor has issued the edict for all aspirants to immerse themselves on the altar of his own ambitions in order that he may attain his own ends.

"As long ago as May, 1915, Sam Proctor, of Winslow, announced himself as a candidate for the corporation commission. Proctor was a Hunt man, pure and simple; he was the mouth-piece of the governor in the lower house of the legislature. He obeyed the Hunt program to the letter and his fidelity was admired all over the State by even his political opponents. Proctor was considered as a thoroughbred. He stood the gaff throughout the period of the first legislature and the succeeding two extra sessions. While people may have differed from Mr. Proctor politically, no one denied him the credit of being loyal to his chief. It was generally understood throughout the State that Mr. Proctor was to be the administration candidate for corporation commissioner. He deserved that honor. He was entitled to receive the entire strength of Mr. Hunt's support.

"But Mr. Proctor, so the Journal-Miner is reliably informed, has been ignominiously turned down. He has been given to understand, so we are credibly informed that he must retire from the race, and Mr. Proctor, though he is, and accustomed to obey orders, will not become a candidate. Mr. Hunt knows that his political future is in the balance. He can not afford to carry Mr. Proctor upon his shoulders. Therefore he deems it expedient to place him in the discard. The administration has decided that it can achieve its own end best by supporting A. A. Betts for the corporation commission.

"This is the line-up—pure and simple. It is a case of rank ingratitude—the most notable example that has ever occurred in the political annals of Arizona. For Mr. Proctor was the unswerving and faithful exponent of the Hunt policies in the lower house of the legislature.

"There is also another case in which Governor Hunt is sacrificing a friend for his own advancement. The O'ney boom is gaining tremendous strength throughout the State and the Governor sees the handwriting on the wall—"MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN." Not only was it necessary that Mr. Proctor be sacrificed in the interest of the governor's ambitions, but also Frank J. Duffy, who heretofore has been a candidate for the nomination of associate judge of the Supreme Court. About a year ago the Supreme Court of Arizona recognized, according to law, the validity of the initiative act of establishing the board of pardons and pardons, by which the governor was shorn of his pardoning powers. Mr. Hunt, thereupon swore vengeance upon the two members of the Supreme Court who concurred in the decision. One of these men was the Hon. H. D. Ross, who is now a candidate to succeed himself upon the bench. In order to retaliate upon Mr. Ross the governor induced and influenced Frank J. Duffy, of Santa Cruz county, to become a candidate in order to defeat Mr. Ross. Within the last thirty days Governor Hunt has realized that Mr. Ross has a host of friends throughout the State. It has dawned upon him that the friends of Mr. Ross resent the action of Governor Hunt in inducing Frank J. Duffy to become a candidate and that this resentment will react upon his own political ambitions. Therefore, according to reliable advice received by the Journal-Miner, the governor has dictated to Mr. Duffy that it would be advisable for him to renounce his candidacy, and the public will accordingly not be surprised if they learn within the next week or so that Mr. Duffy has ceased to become a candidate.

"This is how Governor Hunt is playing the political game—he is determined to win at any cost even though he sacrifices the friends who have stood by him loyally and steadfastly throughout the past.

"What will the result be—the primaries in September will indicate what the people of Arizona think of a man who practices such methods, and the general election in November will place the death-sword upon all who do not play the game on the square."

A LIST OF AMERICAN IDEALS

Why do Americans in general sympathize with England, France and Belgium and withhold their sympathy from Germany and Austria? According to Charles W. Elliot, former president of Harvard, who is perhaps the clearest American thinker now devoting his attention to the war, it is simply because of our American ideals. And what are "American ideals"? Dr. Elliot presents a definite catalogue of them. Here they are, for patriots and scoffers alike to study.

- First comes our religious ideals, four in number: 1. No connection between church and state. 2. No religious organization exercising domination over the political action of individuals or groups. 3. For the individual no disabilities and no privileges on account of his religion. 4. For the state not only toleration for all varieties of religion, but protection and fostering for all.

- Then our six political ideals: 1. Government resting on the consent and co-operation of the governed. 2. Manhood suffrage. 3. The elective executive. 4. Just and equal laws. 5. The general good. 6. The popular assembly, democratic or representative.

- He likewise finds six great social ideals, as follows: 1. Universal education, not confined to childhood. 2. A mobile social state in which the individual is free to do his best, and to enjoy the fruits of his efforts. 3. The habitual expectation of more truth, light and good for mankind. 4. Publicity. 5. Efficiency through freedom and a discipline in which free men co-operate. 6. Widely diffused private property protected by equal laws.

"Any thoughtful person," says Dr. Elliot, "who gets a firm hold upon these American ideals—religious, political and social—will have no difficulty in deciding to which side in the great European war his own hopes and wishes tend."

Great Britain and France, he adds, have almost the same ideals, though Britain lags a little in their attainment. The great colonial members of the British empire have really attained the ideals of our own democracy. On the other hand, the ideals of the Central Monarchies, with divine right of kings and their feudal systems bolstered by force, and their idea of the state as supreme over the individual, are the very opposite of ours.

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE TALK

John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in his enthusiasm over the recent successful experiments with wireless telephony, foresees the day when telephone communication will be established with every part of the known world. The perfection of the ordinary telephone has already made one closely knit community of this nation of 100,000,000 people, in spite of our vast distances and great natural barriers to communication. The wireless telephone, by a natural process of development, he believes, will do the same with all the nations and communities of the earth.

And this, suggests Mr. Carty, will be of tremendous effect in welding the nations into one great family. Nations and races are now hostile or prejudiced against each other because they do not understand each other. It is ignorance that causes suspicion, jealousy, hatred and war. Intercommunication brings understanding. When rival nations get into the habit of speaking to each other across their boundaries, they are drawn together in sympathy and common interests.

Not the least of this brilliant engineer's convictions is that the telephone, invented by Americans and carried to perfection by Americans, is destined to make our language the universal means of communication.

"The world-telephone will make a common language a necessity," he says. "This does not mean that all languages except one will disappear, but there will be one language which all the world will understand and use. It will be the language that we Americans speak. And with the common understanding of our language will come a free exchange of thought and a common brotherhood of men. Frontiers will gradually disappear, and we shall evolve into one great family of mankind. That, I believe, is the true mission of the telephone."

Perhaps, after all, an inventor or an engineer, busied only with the perfecting of mechanical appliances, may be as great a humanitarian as any statesman or preacher or author who devotes his life to human service.

"TATERS"

The National Geographic Magazine reminds us that Peru's greatest gift to the world has never been properly recognized. Ever since the discovery and conquest of that country by Pizarro, history has been filled with the glamor of the accumulated gold that the great Spanish freebooter carried back to Europe. But along with that gold he carried a humble vegetable which was worth incomparably more.

It was the potato, which had long been the basis of the Peruvian diet. Its ready adaptation to the soil of the Old World is seen in the fact that even the knowledge of its origin seems to have been quickly lost, and the world now knows it as the "Irish potato."

That tuberous treasure has many a time saved Ireland from starvation. Last year it saved Germany from starving, when her grain crops failed. It is today, next to bread, the most common article of diet of hundreds of millions. It has been worth not only more than the gold of the Incas, but more than all the bolts of all the world, and even in so great a gold-producing country as the United States, the gold we dig out of the ground today is worth only one-third as much as our humble "taters."

PACIFIC SLOPE STATES ARE PROSPERING

Federal Reserve Bank Reports Metals and Shipbuilding Booms; Seattle Clearings Double

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Business conditions throughout the 12th Federal District, comprising most of the Pacific Slope states, continue to show gradual improvement, according to the report for July of the Federal Reserve Bank. In most of the cities in the district bank clearings, says the report, were considerably larger during June this year, as compared with June a year ago. This is notably the case in Seattle where there was an increase of 106 percent.

Highest Interest Rates A mid note of warning, however, is issued in the statement that that a "faster pace of loan increase suggests the probability of firmer interest rates and is, of course, one of the first signals of caution." The 12th Federal Reserve District comprises the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Seattle Gains Most In the 12th Federal Reserve District, says the report, a moderate general expansion of business continues. Bank clearings in 17 cities show an increase in June, 1916, compared with June, 1915, of approximately 29 percent, Seattle showing 106 percent gain. Both the deposits of member banks and their loans show increases over the corresponding date last year. Between the Comptroller's two calls, May 1 and June 30 this year, the rate of increase in loans has been greater than during the preceding ten months and greater than the rate of increase in deposits. A faster pace of loan increase suggests the probability of firmer rates and is, of course, one of the first signals for caution.

More Building Building permits in 17 cities during June increased about 12 percent over the total of the corresponding month last year.

The lumber situation in Washington, Oregon and California is less promising than a month ago. There has been a slackening of activity with softening prices. Many mills which a short time ago were operating at full capacity are now running on short time and some are shutting down. The apparent over-production is attributed in part to difficulties in transportation, due both to lack of bottoms and to the longshoremen's strike affecting the entire Pacific coast. There is expectation of renewed activity during the fall months.

Metal Mining Booms Metal mining continues without abatement its exceedingly profitable activity. Petroleum production in California during June averaged 255,451 barrels per day, a daily increase over May of 6000 barrels but shipments were 304,245 barrels, a new high record. During the first half of this year storage stocks decreased 5,947,123 barrels, a daily average of 32,877 barrels. Crude petroleum in storage June 30, 1916, amounted to 51,129,931 barrels. Prices to consumers have been advanced during the past month about 5 cents per barrel.

Growers of live stock continue to benefit largely by exceptionally high prices. The wool clip has been largely marketed at prices approximately 30 cents a pound.

Wheat Crop Smaller In the Northwest, wheat acreage is materially less than for the last two years. Recent reports indicate weather conditions more favorable than in the early spring. Recent estimates are that the crop will be 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels with about 15,000,000 bushels carried over. Lack of bottom has forced shipments by rail, a factor of greater transportation cost which affects prices unfavorably. The barley crop is reported about of normal size. A heavy export demand has resulted in exceptionally high prices. The hay crop is short and high prices rule. Beans and sugar beets both important crops, are commanding unusual prices.



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Central Theatre LOWELL Last Time Tonight JOLLY MODELS The Tipperary Girls, headed by Billy House and Hazel Douglas, are proving to be a big success. The Central was crowded to the doors last night at both performances. "Jolly Models" ADMISSION: 15 and 25 Cents

THE DAILY REVIEW WANT ADS BRING RESULTS