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Sunday Morning, October 8, 1916.

FIRE PREVENTION IN WARREN DISTRICT

Monday, October 9th, has been set aside as FIRE AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION DAY.

Every man, woman and child has a direct interest in life and property protection. Do the people of this city know that 75 per cent of the fires and accidents are due to CARELESSNESS and are thus easily preventable?

We can celebrate this day not by having a disastrous fire or a terrible accident nor by declaring a holiday and trying to avoid accidents and fires, but, while at our usual occupation, by giving a little extra thought to the great cause of destruction and suffering—carelessness—and the remedy which is just ordinary care.

According to the dictionary "careless" means: "Having no care; not taking ordinary or proper care, negligent, unconcerned; heedless; inattentive; unmindful; regardless." After reading this definition, does it not seem that carelessness is easily overcome and 75 out of every 100 accidents and fires prevented?

The President and the state governors will issue national and state proclamations; the National Association of Credit Men, the Fire Marshalls' Association of North America, and the International and Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs will also co-operate for the celebration of this day.

In a sermon recently a minister compared the days we celebrate to a group of children and we celebrate tomorrow, the youngest of them.

As a nation we have a right to be proud of our family. Here is the oldest child we name Prosperity, and whose birthday we celebrate as Thanksgiving Day. The first child was born when the family was poor and destitute, but God favored it with bountiful crops, and out of gratitude for Divine favor then and material blessings since then, we observe this child's birthday year by year.

And there is the next oldest child, named Independence, whose birthday we celebrate on the Fourth of July. This child was begotten in great travail. War clouds hung over the land, blood stained the fields, but a child was born, destined to come to sturdiest manhood, and out of gratitude to God for Providential deliverance, we annually observe this birthday.

And then there is the child Unity, likewise begotten in great travail. For there was quarrelling in the family, state had risen against state, and it was uncertain that the nation would continue to exist. Divorce was threatened. And then there came settlement of difficulties; Unity was born, and out of gratitude to God, year by year, on Memorial Day we observe this birthday.

And now there is another child in the home called PREVENTION OF FIRES AND ACCIDENTS. It is newly born. It was always needed and its arrival has brought great joy in the family by the elimination of waste and suffering. A few years ago we accepted fires and accidents as predestined or unavoidable and part of the general working of the universe, but by investigation and study it was found that in the rush of progress we were sacrificing lives and property unnecessarily when by being simply thoughtful of this waste it could be prevented. Let us all observe this day for the sake of humanity.

HUGHES TO DATE.

Now that Candidate Hughes has temporarily withdrawn from the stump, he and his campaign manager, in New York City are endeavoring to appraise the effect of his second speaking tour in the east.

The outstanding feature of his trip through Pennsylvania and New York is the conspicuous part played by the Old Guard bosses in both states. In Pennsylvania Boies Penrose, the astute standpat United States Senator who with New York's members of the Old Guard was the special object of Theodore Roosevelt's denunciation in 1912, was in full control, appearing as joint speaker with Mr. Hughes and acting as master of ceremonies. His prominence in the Hughes campaign was so pronounced as to provoke public resentment from the Philadelphia North America, the organ of the Progressives.

The handshaking episode between Mr. Penrose and William Flinn, Progressive leader of Pittsburg, was concededly a campaign device which in no sense allayed the feelings of Progressives.

Mr. Hughes began his tour in New York at the conference of Republicans at Saratoga, where it developed

beyond question that the reactionary bosses, notably Barnes of Albany, Hendricks of Syracuse, and Aldrich of Rochester, had demonstrated their thorough control in their own particular bailiwicks in the recent Republican primaries and that they now dominate the Republican organization in New York State.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Hughes visited Syracuse upon his former appearance in New York he participated in a public "love feast" with Mr. Hendricks, whose reactionary followers proudly herded the incident as evidence of Boss Hendricks' complete rehabilitation.

Independent Republicans and Progressives point to these incidents as marking the surrender of Mr. Hughes to the very elements which, when he sought the votes of New York's electorate as candidate for governor, he condemned. They declare that Mr. Hughes in fact owes his election as governor to the wave of anti-bossism which swept him into office, and they recall his utterances upon the subject of the political boss and assert that his attitude as presidential candidate in not only welcoming the venerable representatives of Pennsylvania and New York's Old Guard but fraternizing with them in the present campaign, deprives him of the one issue more responsible than any other for his elevation to the governorship.

Independent voters who were led to support Mr. Hughes for governor are also recalling the fact that although Mr. Hughes as a candidate for governor promised to exterminate the political boss from the Republican party in New York, he resigned in his second term to accept the appointment to the United States Supreme Court, leaving the independent voters to the tender mercies of the very same political bosses who are now united in their support of the Republican presidential candidate.

These voters are also contrasting other promises of Mr. Hughes as candidate for Governor with his performances after his election, and insist that voters are bound to "judge the future by assessing the past."

MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD.

The wheat scarcity and the rising price of bread in Bisbee as elsewhere in the United States lend special interest to measures being taken in Great Britain to meet similar conditions. The English are actually doing what many expert dieticians have urged Americans to do—returning to the use of whole wheat bread, thereby making every bushel of wheat produce more food, of better quality.

The leading medical authorities of Great Britain, supported by the king and queen, have entered upon a movement "to help their country by taking measures through government action to prevent the abstraction from wheat, barley and rice of the indispensable elements found in the germ and bran of these grains."

It should be borne in mind that what they advocate bears no resemblance to the German "war bread." They are not seeking to make an inferior bread of cheaper materials, but a better bread of the same materials. They explain that as wheat is usually milled, for the making of white flour, some of the "essential nutritive substances" are removed from it. Flour "should contain all of the germ and all of the aleurone cells discarded in the milling of white patent flour. Whole cereals contain important nutritive substances essential for the nourishment of the brain and the nervous system."

Scientific experiments have proved that "the abstraction of the germ and mineral elements diminishes the digestibility of bread, while its palatability and sustaining power are also impaired." The white flour, too, is subjected to a "bleaching process which confers no advantage in nutritive qualities or flour. It simply enhances the profits of the millers. It is of no value and represents great waste." American medical men endorse this view.

As the British experts explain, a general return to old-fashioned whole-wheat bread would mean "an addition of 25 per cent in the bread supply of the nation, in addition to providing a more substantial and nutritious food for the people."

THE STUDENTS' "ROGUES' GALLERY."

The students of the scientific departments of the University of Pennsylvania are being, in their own elegant diction, "mugged". That is to say, they are having their pictures taken and filed for identification purposes, precisely like criminals in a prison.

The comparison of the resulting photographic collections with a "rogues' gallery" is not wholly fanciful. The purpose of the "mugging" is to prevent deception on the part of the students, through trading their identity. It appears that heretofore, the university authorities have been seriously imposed on by students substituting for each other in various tests. In the swimming test, for instance, which is required of every candidate for a degree, the good swimmers seem to have made a practice of entering the tests under the names of other students who feared their inability to qualify, and doing their swimming for them. Now, with every student "mugged" three times, and having his "mug" attached to his official record card, the practice will no longer be possible.

It's a curious and entertaining bit of information regarding the customs and moral standards that prevail in higher institutions of learning. Students, in general, are no doubt as honorable as the generality of youths. Perhaps they are more so. Certainly they ought to be, with their advantages. They are not improperly regarded as chosen men, who owe it to their position to set an example to other men. And yet we find it necessary for a great university to treat a presumably average set of students like criminals, to prevent dishonorable practices. It's as bad as the situation revealed at Annapolis a year or two ago—cheating in examinations, accepted and practised by nearly all the students as an established institution.

What's the matter with college men, anyhow?

REPORT OF RELIEF ASSOCIATION MADE BY THE SECRETARY

Directors Hold Meeting During Week and Hear Report of Work Done by Organization During the Year.

At the annual meeting of the Warren District Relief Association held on Monday, October 2, at the office of the School Board in the Central school building, a financial statement in detail and a report of the work of the Association for the past year were given by the general secretary, Miss E. Cummings, showing an expenditure of \$2107.44 for all purposes in connection with the work, the report in brief being as follows:

"In submitting the financial statement and a report of the work done by this association during the past year we believe that some will be surprised to find that relief to such an extent has been necessary, in a prosperous district.

"But we know that prosperity of any district will bring in a number of people looking for work and better wages, some of them bringing their families with them, when it frequently happens that they are unable to obtain employment for many weeks or months, thus making it a hardship on them unless they have surplus funds, which is not often the case. They are then obliged to receive temporary aid from some source, and become a charge on the community for the time being.

"But we also know that lack of employment is not always the cause of families or individuals requiring aid, as often the people who come to us are of the inefficient class and undesirable for any kind of work, while others are physically unable to do the work that is required of them. Sometimes a deserted mother with her small children is obliged to find employment, and will need more or less help, so there are various problems to be met that are not as well known to the public as they are to the Warren District Relief Association.

"Since September, 1915, fifty-eight families have received aid through this Association to a greater or less extent. Out of this number there were twenty-one Mexican families who were given help principally in the way of clothing for their children so that they could attend school. At Christmas time we also supplied eighty-nine Mexican families with provisions for a Christmas dinner, outside of which the Mexicans have not been a very great expense to this Association during the past year. The Elks' Lodge having taken the other needy families off our hands at Christmas, supplying each one with a good Christmas basket, also lightened our burden and expense at that time.

"Throughout the year upwards of fifty cases of illness were given our attention and whatever help was necessary at the time. On fifteen occasions transportation was furnished, principally on account of illness or desertion of families, when it was found necessary to send such people back to their friends or relatives, or when there was likelihood of their obtaining employment in some other place. We have not given transportation, however, except when it seemed very necessary to do so, on account of the number of people who are always waiting to go from place to place for better prospects. But in all cases where transportation was found to be absolutely necessary the El Paso & Southwestern Railway allowed us half-rate tickets, which was a great saving of expense, and for which the Association has been very grateful.

"Nineteen tubercular cases were referred to us for aid, most of them being transients and remaining here only a short time. In such cases meals and lodgings were supplied by us, as well as some clothing, most of which was donated. A considerable amount of clothing was also given to the needy families and children, chiefly the Mexican families, as well as to a number of transients who appeared to be worthy, with the object of helping them to secure employment.

"On eighty-nine occasions temporary and sometimes permanent employment was secured for both men and women who applied to us, the Copper Queen and the Calumet and Arizona Mining companies having co-operated with us in giving a desirable man work whenever possible, especially if he had a family to support.

"A number of neglected and uncared-for children were placed in better homes and surroundings, the county having borne the expense whenever it was necessary to bring such cases into the juvenile court. The county also helped us on several occasions in supplying groceries to needy families who belonged to the district. The city turned over to us a building for the use of a Day Nursery in order to help the mothers who were obliged to work by the day, to care for their children temporarily, but as this did not seem to be looked upon with much favor by most of them, and others wishing to shift their responsibilities upon us entirely, it was considered advisable after an experiment of about three months to abandon the Day Nursery for the time being. We, however, thank the city for its offer of help in this way.

"Several ladies of the churches gave us valuable service during the winter in making over garments for the poor children, the Methodist Ladies' Aid having met at the office



of the Association several times for this purpose. The Catholic Ladies' Aid gave us financial help each month, and most of the churches gave us donations of food and clothing for the Mexican families at Christmas, all of the clergy being interested in our work. The Woman's Club donated some children's garments as well as giving us financial aid at the Christmas season. The Y. W. C. A., Commercial Club and our treasurer, Mr. C. W. Allen, have rendered us valuable service whenever it was necessary. The School Board has recently provided us with a very cosy and convenient office, and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company has donated their services each month. Voluntary contributions have been received regularly from the Copper Queen and the Calumet and Arizona Mining companies, as well as from many of the merchants, business firms and individuals, all of whom we thank most heartily for the confidence they have shown in our work.

"Respectfully submitted,
"THE WARREN DISTRICT RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
"Esther Cummings,
"General Secretary."

GREEK KING OFFERS PREMIERSHIP IN VAIN

LONDON, Oct. 7.—M. Stephanou, former minister of foreign affairs, was visited at his residence today by King Constantine, and was asked to form a cabinet, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens.



Children's EYES

Regarding glasses, many (parents and others) are finding out that one fitting is of no lasting value, especially where muscular or nervous derangements are involved.

Those who pretend to give final glasses at one sitting, whether oculist, optician or optometrist show their culpable ignorance of all physical laws, or needs the money. I have permanent offices in Bisbee, Rooms 10 and 11 Maze Building. Phone 156. Except Mondays in Douglas.

Dr. R. Glaze

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