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LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS MARKED CHIEFLY BY PASSAGE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BILLS

The first session of the 64th congress, which adjourned yesterday, was concerned chiefly with national defense.

The crisis in congress over the international situation followed Germany's naval order to sink armed belligerent merchant ships without warning. Introduction of resolutions warning Americans to keep off armed merchantmen caused President Wilson to halt diplomatic negotiations and go to the capitol to demand a "show down". The result was tabling of the Gore resolution in the senate by a vote of 68 to 14 on March 3, and of the McLemore resolution in the house by a vote of 276 to 142 on March 7. Immediately afterward. The president sent to Germany and read to congress a note threatening to sever diplomatic relations unless the German government "immediately effected a modification of its methods of submarine warfare."

When the gavel fell congress had directed reorganization and re-equipment of the army and navy for defense of the country at the unprecedented cost of \$655,000,000 with authorizations that will increase the total in three years to nearly \$800,000,000. With all other expenditures, appropriations were brought to the grand total of \$1,637,583,682, the greatest aggregate in the country's history and exceeding that for the last fiscal year by more than half a billion dollars.

Expenditures, necessitated by preparedness and the calling into action of military forces to meet the Mexican emergency demanded revenue legislation in the closing days of the session. Congress responded by doubling the normal tax on incomes, creating an inheritance tax, munitions tax and miscellaneous excise taxes to raise \$205,000,000 and by directing sale of \$130,000,000 Panama canal bonds.

Congress established a tariff commission; a government shipping board to rehabilitate the American merchant marine; a workmen's compensation commission to administer a new uniform compensation law; a farm loan banking system; a child labor law; enlarged the system of self-government in the Philippines and enacted many other important laws which had been contemplated by the administration.

The session was disturbed throughout by frequently recurring threats of foreign complications from the European war and imminence at one time of a diplomatic break with Germany; interference with American mails and commerce, invasion of American soil and killing of Americans by Mexican bandits, and danger of actual war with Mexico.

Later in the session trouble arose in the senate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, to succeed the late Justice Lamar as a member of the supreme court. Weeks of investigation and deliberation by the judiciary committee ended in confirmation of Mr. Brandeis by a large majority.

In the week before adjournment congress was occupied with legislation which prevented a threatened nationwide railroad strike. President Wilson after futile negotiations with officials of the railroads and railroad brotherhoods, submitted the controversy to congress, recommending legislation to prevent the strike and to prevent such emergencies from arising in the future.

After a week of consideration, dur-

ing which the president visited the capitol daily, conferring with administration leaders, a bill was passed to establish an eight-hour day as a basis for pay of railroad workers, the present rate of pay for ten hours work not to be reduced and the men to receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours pending an investigation by a special commission into the effect of the eight hour day on railroad revenues.

Most important legislative enactments of the session, exclusive of laws for national defense, included the following:

RAILROAD EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW—Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission of three to investigate the effects of the eight hour standard, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation, nor for thirty days thereafter and work in excess of eight hours to be paid for at a pro rata rate.

GOVERNMENT SHIP LAW—Appropriating \$50,000,000 to operate ships in foreign and coastwise trade when unable to lease them to individuals or private corporations.

CHILD LABOR LAW—Denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under 16 years of age and factories, mills, canneries and other establishments employing children under 14 years.

RURAL CREDITS LAW—Establishing a farm loan board in control of a system of farm loan mortgage banks.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW—Providing uniform sick and accident benefits for employees of the federal government, and benefits to dependents in case of death.

EMERGENCY REVENUE LAW—Providing for doubling the normal income tax on the lowest class; making an additional surtax ranging from one per cent on that portion of incomes exceeding \$20,000 to 13 per cent on amounts in excess of \$2,000,000; levying a graduated tax of 1 to 10 per cent on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a 10 per cent net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions, 5 per cent net profit tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions; a license tax on actually invested capital stock of corporations capitalized at more than \$99,000; wine, beer and liquor excise taxes and miscellaneous stamp taxes.

GOOD ROADS LAW—Providing for co-operative federal aid in the states for construction of highways, and appropriating \$75,000,000 to be spent in five years.

POSTAL SAVINGS LAW—Amendment increasing the amount which individuals may deposit from \$500 to \$1000 with interest and an additional \$1000 without interest.

FEDERAL RESERVE—Amendments, including amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law permitting officers and directors of member banks to become officers and directors of not more than two other non-competing banks; amendments permitting national banks to establish foreign branches, liberalizing regulations for discounting commercial paper and permitting member banks in towns of 5000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION—Crea-

tion of a joint subcommittee of senate and house interstate commerce committees to investigate necessity for further legislation for railroads and the interstate commerce commission, question of government ownership of public utilities and comparative worth of government ownership as against government regulation.

TARIFF—Creation of a non-partisan tariff commission of five members to investigate and advise congress on tariff revision; repeal of the free sugar provision of existing tariff law; amendments increasing duties on dyestuffs to encourage manufacturing dyestuffs in the United States; enactment of an anti-dumping provision to prevent dumping of foreign made goods at less than foreign market prices; authorization for the president to retaliate against foreign nations prohibiting importation of goods from the United States by laying an embargo against imports from offending nations.

COTTON FUTURES ACT—Providing a prohibitive tax on cotton sold for future delivery in fictitious or wash sales.

PHILIPPINES—Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self government, reorganizing election laws, establishing an elective senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

Appropriations for all purposes were:

Agriculture	\$ 24,948,852
Army	267,596,530
Diplomatic and consular	5,355,096
District of Columbia	12,841,907
Fortification	25,748,050
Indian affairs	10,967,644
Legislative and executive	37,925,690
Military academy	1,225,043
Navy	313,300,095
Pensions	158,065,000
Postoffice	322,937,679
River and harbor	40,598,135
Sundry civil	128,299,285
Permanent appropriations	131,074,673
Shipping bill	50,100,000
Deficiencies	72,500,000
Rural credits	6,100,000
Good roads	6,000,000
Floods	2,000,000
Grand total	\$1,637,583,682

In addition to the total there were authorizations for expenditures in future years including naval, good roads, tariff commission and other expenditures to bring the total to approximately \$2,000,000,000, but these amounts do not properly apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year.

In addition congress enacted an unusually large amount of miscellaneous legislation, including reorganization of the patent office; provision for trial of space system in place of weight system for payment for railroad mail service and leaving to the interstate commerce commission determination of the method and rate of pay; creation of a national park bureau in the department of the interior; establishing warehouse regulations for cotton and grains and providing a new grain grading law; extension for a year of the government war risk insurance bureau; uniform law making bills of lading negotiable.

Proposed legislation which failed of enactment and has gone over until next winter includes the immigration bill; the corrupt practices act to limit campaign expenditures for election of the president, vice president and members of congress; a vocational education bill passed by the senate; conservation legislation including the public lands water power bill, the Shields navigable streams water power bill, which failed in conference; the oil leasing bill, including relief for California oil men; a flood control bill which passed the house, and a bill to establish citizenship for natives of Porto Rico.

Four treaties were ratified by the Senate. The most important were the long pending Nicaraguan convention providing for the acquisition of a canal route and naval station rights in the Bay of Fonseca for \$3,000,000 and that ratified in the closing hours, providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000.

Another was the treaty with the republic of Hayti providing for an American financial protectorate. The much-disputed pending treaty with Colombia after several years of consideration was favorably reported from the foreign relations committee with an amendment reducing from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the proposed amount to be paid for the partition of Panama. The treaty, however, was never taken up in the senate because of unrelenting opposition to it on the part of many senators, and it remains on the calendar. The committee at the time of adjournment still had under consideration the proposed treaty with Denmark for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. A treaty with Great Britain providing for protection of migratory birds on both sides of the Canadian border was ratified. Death claimed four

RETALIATORY STEPS PROVIDED FOR IN REVENUE MEASURE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Authority to take drastic retaliatory steps against interference with American commerce by belligerents in the European war are contained in the emergency revenue bill as finally approved.

As finally agreed upon, the effect of the retaliatory authorization reads:

"Whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals, the president shall have power to prohibit, during the period that such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles, from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency or colony.

"That whenever during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the president shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations or practice of nations, the importation into their own or any other country, dependency or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals is prevented or restricted during the period of such prohibition or restriction is in force, the importation into the United States of similar or other articles, products of such country, dependency or colony as in his opinion the public interest may require; and in such cases he shall make proclamation stating the article or articles which are prohibited from importation into the United States, and any person or persons who shall import, or attempt or conspire to import or be concerned in importing such article or articles into the United States contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$2000 nor more than \$50,000 or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both in the discretion of the court.

"The president may change, modify, revoke or renew such proclamation in his discretion; and the senate agree to the same."

The final retaliation measure based on the same war conditions, would give the president authority to withhold clearance to vessels of a belligerent nation.

"Making or giving any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage in any respect whatsoever to any particular person, company, firm or corporation, or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions or to any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad or in subjecting any particular person, company, firm or corporation or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions, or any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad to any undue or unreasonable prejudice, disadvantage, injury or discrimination in regard to accepting, receiving, transporting or delivering or refusing to accept, receive, transfer or deliver any cargo, freight or passengers or in any other respect whatsoever, he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the detention of such vessel by withholding clearance or by formal notice forbidding departure, and to revoke, modify or renew any such direction."

It also would give authority to the president to deny American facilities of commerce to citizens in the United States of an offending belligerent nation and would authorize him to use the land and naval forces of the government to enforce the retaliatory provisions.

CALUMET BAKING POWDER DEMONSTRATORS IN TOWN

The Calumet Baking Powder company of Chicago which has the largest and best equipped baking powder factory in the world has its demonstrating crew in Kingman, and for the next few days its members will call on the housewives to show them why Calumet received the highest award at the World's Pure Food Exposition at Chicago in 1907, and the grand prize at Paris, France, in 1912. These awards were given for superior quality and greatest efficiency. The crew is under the supervision of M. S. Decker and wife.

members of the congress during the session. Senators Shively of Indiana and Burleigh of Maine and Representatives Brown and Moss, both of West Virginia. Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi died just before the session began.

CUT ON SUMMIT OF GOLDROAD HILL FURNISHED

The cut on the top of Goldroad hill was opened to travel yesterday morning. It is the connecting link which allows of the use of the road on the east side of the hill. Although a good part of the road on the west side is already in commission it will be several weeks before the whole of the highway on that side of the hill can be used.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS

The Kingman public schools will open September 18. A much larger attendance over that of last year is expected.

SPEAKS IN CHLORIDE

E. Elmo Bollinger, candidate for county attorney, spoke in Chloride last night. He will speak in Kingman tonight and Oatman Saturday night.

SNOW TAKES CHARGE

H. C. Snow is again in charge of the St. Francis hotel after several weeks' receivership in the hands of W. K. Smith.

O. E. Tuft, of the National Biscuit Company and Murray Brannen, representing Mosen, Dunnegan and Ryan of El Paso called at the Arizona Stores' company local establishment yesterday.

M. G. Patterson, representing the California Cannery Association was a Kingman visitor yesterday. He reported trade conditions in Arizona and New Mexico as being better than for many months past.

C. P. Cannon came in from Chloride Wednesday.

SURVEYING PROPERTY

Santa Fe engineers are surveying in the local yards with a view to straightening out the lot lines adjoining the railroad property.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Kingman, Arizona, Sept. 2, 1916.

The Board of Supervisors of Mohave County, Arizona, met this day at 2 o'clock a. m., in special session, pursuant to call.

Present: O. E. Walker, Chairman; I. M. George, Member; H. L. Underwood, Deputy Clerk; also in attendance, R. M. Priest, representative of the United States Reclamation Service.

The Board proceeded with the opening of the bids for the drilling of the proposed artesian well in Mohave County, also the opening of the bids for the furnishing of well casing for same, all as advertised.

Upon opening the bids for the well casing, there were found to be seven in number, to-wit: Redding Iron Works; Oil Well Supply Co.; A. M. Byers & Co.; National Supply Co.; Mark Mfg. Co.; Fay Pipe Co., and Crane & Co.

Upon opening the bids for the drilling of the well there were found to be two in number, to-wit: Boehm & Hagins, and Southern California Well Drilling Co., both of which enclosed check for One Hundred Dollars, as required in the advertised bids.

The Board proceeded with the consideration of the above bids and the matter was referred to the United States Reclamation Service, through its representative, R. M. Priest.

The Deputy Clerk was instructed to write the Secretary of State and obtain a certified copy of the contract between the State of Arizona and the United States Reclamation Service, pertaining to the above proposed artesian well.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, September 5, 1916, at nine o'clock A. M.

O. E. WALKER, Chairman.
Attest: I. N. HART, Clerk.
By H. L. UNDERWOOD, Deputy Clerk.

KEAN ST. CHARLES FOR STATE SENATOR

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