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Editorial Comment

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF ROOT.

It has often been said that republics are ungrateful. We do not believe this is true. We think this observation arises more from the appearance of ingratitude than from that beautiful trait itself.

Sometimes, to be sure, the people are misled. Subtle appeals are made to their passions and prejudices, obscuring their view and clouding their perceptions.

But generally speaking, the failure of a public official to gain coveted advancement or retention in governmental service is due to the shrewd machinations of politicians who work either from the inspirations of revenge or expediency.

Other men who are deserving of the regard of their fellow citizens' approval, fall victims to circumstances for which they are in no sense responsible, and over which they have no control.

In this class Henry Clay stood as a great exemplar of the truth we have just stated. Among the victims of skillfully manipulated popular prejudice and passion, James G. Blaine's name stands out in large letters.

And now we have another illustrious name to adorn our text—that of Elihu Root, secretary of state, who has yearned for the presidency as ardently as did Clay and Blaine, and who has served his countrymen as well as they did.

Today this great man and wise statesman, sick and tired from overwork, is approaching the close of his public career, rich in triumphs of accomplishment—triumphs which, in view of his great disappointment, are but as the ashes of his hope.

When Root entered McKinley's first cabinet as secretary of war, he wanted to succeed the great Ohioan as president. It was McKinley's desire that he should, and he was slated for the vice presidency as a stepping stone.

In 1904, in response to his wife's importunities, Root retired from the cabinet, and opened his New York law offices to a clientele worth at least \$250,000 per year.

Root was re-elected. Then the brilliant John Hay, who had also known disappointment, went to his reward.

Roosevelt called for Root to serve as secretary of state. He pointed out that the opportunity to become president was at last at hand.

Despite his wife's advice to the contrary, yielding to his great ambition, Root abandoned his law practice, and re-entered public life. Roosevelt wanted him to be president. He was first choice. All looked fair.

But along came the insurance scandals and other exposures of corrupt high finance. No reputable American has ever intimated that Elihu Root was involved in the wrong doing. But he had been attorney for many of the interests which press and public are excoriating.

Root read his own doom in the signs of the times, and, with a breaking heart, went to Roosevelt, it is said, to declare himself out of all calculations. Roosevelt at first parleyed, but at length admitted that Root could not expect to be available as the Republican candidate.

It was then that the mantle of Roosevelt's favor, designed for Root, descended on the shoulders of Taft. Root acquiesced in this change.

It would be difficult to guess the inner feelings of this man. He is too much of a MAN to talk his griefs abroad. He has given the best years of his life to the public, sacrificing comfort, peace of mind and fortune. The value of his transcendent genius as applied to public affairs is beyond calculation—his pay small.

Root's finish is truly a matter of melancholy contemplation.

THE NEW TARIFF CREED.

The National Association of Manufacturers, composed of some 2,700 prominent manufacturers, has announced a new "tariff creed." This "creed," as set forth by American Industries, the official organ of the association, asserts the belief that the present tariff schedule is unjust and poorly balanced, giving inadequate protection to some manufacturers and too great a degree of protection to others.

The remedy suggested by the association is set forth in the following clause:

"We believe that the time to take the tariff out of politics is now, and not after the unsettling effect of another national campaign; now, when the country is prosperous and when it has a chief executive in whose integrity it has confidence; now, when the evils are obvious and are known to all.

"We believe in placing the tariff under a non-partisan tariff commission not unlike the present Interstate Commerce commission, with semi-judicial powers, as for example, to summon witnesses; this commission to investigate thoroughly and scientifically the various schedules and from time to time submit their conclusions in the form of recommendations to Congress and the executive. It should lie within the power of this commission and the executive to increase or decrease the present schedules within such minimum or maximum limits as Congress in its wisdom may determine, to the end that an equitable adjustment be made, not as the result of a few months' work of a Congressional committee, but of the careful and systematic work of a permanent and practical commercial body."

There is no question as to the advisability of a revision of the existing tariff schedules, and few will oppose a practical plan intended to take the work of revision out of politics. But the country at large, we believe, will want to think seriously before

giving its sanction to a plan contemplating the creation of more commissions.

With a commission appointed by an executive like Roosevelt, the people would be satisfied, provided, and here is the important point, that such a commission were given adequate powers. Congress, wisely or unwisely, as the case may be (and we are inclined to believe that generally speaking there is considerable wisdom in the policy) is averse to abrogating its inherent powers.

Lack of adequate power has tied the hands of the Interstate Commerce commission for years. We believe this particular commission should have broader powers than it now exercises. But a tariff commission's activities would affect international relations, whereas the effect of the Interstate Commerce commission's decrees is felt internally.

A committee appointed by a President allied with the trust and manufacturing interests, would naturally be expected to view tariff ratings from a trust standpoint. The tendency would also be, in all probability, toward instability of rates.

Though the existing schedules may not be fair, and doubtless in many cases they are not, there is at least a certainty that they cannot be lightly altered, and therein the country secures a certain advantage.

If Congressmen and Senators are held strictly to account by their constituencies, we will secure, we believe, a revision of the tariff by the national legislature, as fair and equitable as any we might expect from a commission.

WALL STREET AND THE LAW.

That "crazy man," Roosevelt, as Wall street dubs him, having formally announced that he does not intend to be bluffed, but that, during the eighteen months he has yet to serve as president, he will continue to prosecute the pet criminals of high finance, Wall street cheerfully lays down its four-fush, and proceeds to hulk the market. There is no longer any doubt that this "panic," like that of last March, was largely the result of manipulation, intended to "throw a scare" into the administration. The country is bigger than Wall street. And the law is bigger than Rockefeller.

We find in the weekly financial letter of Henry Clews & Co., just at hand, the following highly interesting passage:

"The remedy for corporation law-breakers is punishment by imprisonment of the guilty individuals connected therewith. If the government and state officials will announce this as their future policy, confidence will at once return to the stock market and securities be in demand for investment. Corporations whose officials are found guilty should also be taxed for all legal fees and court expenses. Big money fines fall mostly upon innocent stockholders who have had nothing whatever to do with the wrong acts, hence big fines as a penalty depreciate values as they threaten confiscation, while imprisonment in place thereof will advance them, as it puts them on a more reliable and honest basis."

There is a world of good sense in the suggestion. So far as Standard Oil is concerned, however, it is hardly true that the big money line "falls mostly upon innocent stockholders." A dozen or so multi-millionaires, every one of them as guilty as Rockefeller, Rogers or Archbold, own the bulk of this great property. But there are "innocent holders," even of Standard Oil stock. Take the case of the railroads, and it will be found that the Harrimans actually own a comparatively small percentage.

President Roosevelt believes that fines are more effective, because juries are loth to convict on criminal charges. He cites an instance where a corporation was found guilty, and its officers acquitted, by the same jury, on identical evidence. The success of the Ohio trust prosecutions, however, is just as good proof to the contrary.

It is interesting to learn that Wall street thinks Rockefeller should be put in jail. Wall street has reason to know the gentleman.

INCREASE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Despite the gains made by the prohibition and local option movement, the people of this country drink more liquor than ever. The report of the internal revenue bureau for the fiscal year that closed June 30 gives the total receipts as \$269,664,022, compared with \$259,102,738 the year previous, an increase of more than \$20,000,000. The most of it was in spirits, about \$30,000,000. In fermented liquors, the increase was \$4,000,000. That is, the nation drank 9 per cent more whiskey, and nearly 8 per cent more beer — an alarming ratio, surely. At this rate, we shall soon be the most drunken country on earth. In other ways, the showing of the department is as disheartening. Cigarette smoking has increased tremendously. A great deal

more tobacco was chewed, and 7,543,375 more cigars consumed. Here are the figures, in gallons of alcoholic drinks:

"In corn, rye and similar whiskeys the consumption was 11,409,252 gallons above the previous fiscal year. The consumption in the fiscal year 1907 was 132,142,974 gallons, against 122,732,822 gallons in the year before.

"In spirits made from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, etc., there was a similar increase, as shown by the fact that the consumption was 1,993,668 gallons, against 1,781,643 gallons last year.

"In the consumption of beer, which has gradually become the national drink, the increase was 3,894,474 barrels over the former fiscal year. Each barrel represents thirty-one gallons, which makes the total increase 116,833,229 gallons of this beverage."

What is the explanation? If drinking is not increasingly prevalent, the individual average of consumption must be growing marvelously.

AUTOMOBILE MAKES A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—The automobile owned and driven by Robert Drach today completed 1,000 miles in 21 hours at the state fair park. This is 38 minutes faster than the world's record made by Clemens Nors at Indianapolis.

ENGINEER KILLED.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 21.—The southbound Cotton Belt passenger train was wrecked at Stephens, Ark., near Camden, tonight. Engineer Atkinson of Pine Bluff was killed.

THIBEAU THE WINNER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—The third annual Marathon race of the new Illinois Athletic Club was won by Alex Thibault of the First Regiment A. C., today, in 3 hours and 10 minutes. Thirty-seven started over the twenty-five mile course.

LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Prescott, Arizona, for the week ending September 16, 1907:

- Alfred, Mrs. Alexander, James T. (2) Andrews, C. B. Alfred, Miss Alfred, Mr. Arizona Ore Co. Ballhairgon, Joe Barrett, Miss Nell Banks, Mahaley Barnhart, Geo. Bergman, Chas. E. Benson, Charley Brown, T. G. Boone, Dr. N. I. Crawford, Miss May Cauley, J. M. Campbell, E. P. Davis, J. P. Davis, Henry Clough, Mrs. Z. A. Cross, J. L. Corbell, Mrs. Wiley (2) Driscoll, G. A. Dutton, Jas. Duncan, Mrs. Joseph Duff, Geo. R. Edwards, O. S. Engle, Mrs. A. Elliott, W. H. Erion, Hattie B. (2) Fisher, J. G. Foster, Mrs. Mary Hall, Harry L. Hall, Mrs. Anna Hickman Geo. (R. to W.) Hinderer, Perry Houghland, Mrs. Kate Johnson, C. A. Johnson, A. E. Knott, Mrs. Gertrude Leyton, Marie Lewis, Miss Kate MasPherson, Oneas Mearey, Mrs. G. E. Middleton, Mrs. S. L. Muller, Miss Susie McClelland, Bessie McElroy, S. D. McKinn, James McMichaels, Wm. McNulty, Wm. Norton, F. C. Norman, Leroy (R. to W.) Pastor Presbyterian Church. Parkins, G. W. Park, Louie Painter, Charley Pierce, Mrs. J. T. Pickett, Harry E. (R to W.) Pope, Madison Randall, Mrs. A. G. Reystrom, Isador Roberts, Mrs. Shenwood, W. A. Steel, Henry Steel, Mrs. Vesta Sierst, E. B. Saupp, Alma Simmons, John F. Turner, W. M. Tubbs, R. M. Volviva, Miss Edie Ward, Daniel Williams, Mrs. S. F. Wilson, C. E. Schmidt, Mrs. Louisa Spanish.

A. L. SMITH, P. M.

ACTIVITY BEGINS IN THE A. & C. COUNTRY

Two Important Deals Of Mining Properties Made

Other Transfers Are Now Under Consideration

(From Tuesday's Daily.) With the approach of the fall and winter months, mining is showing more activity daily in the new copper country tributary to the Arizona & California railroad, now in active operation as far west as Parker, on the Colorado river.

Within the past week, two important deals have been closed, and negotiations for the purchase of other mining properties are under way that will, in all probability, be consummated in a very short time.

A week ago yesterday, Davis, one of the large operators in the state of Nevada closed a deal for the purchase of the Boone and Josephi groups, in the Cunningham Pass district. These groups are considered among the most promising in this region and have good producing records of high grade copper and gold ores.

Davis will at once start in developing both properties and will install hoisting machinery to facilitate the sinking of new shafts and carrying out his plan of development, which contemplates larger operations than any attempted before in the district.

Wednesday, a group of five claims, owned by Michael Dolan, who was reported some time ago to have been found dead on the desert, near his camp, but who later proved to be very much alive, was taken over by a syndicate, represented by T. J. Morrison of Congress Junction. A cash payment of \$1,000 was made to Dolan, which, according to the terms of the agreement of purchase, will be followed by a payment of \$5,000 in ninety days, the remainder of the purchase price, the exact amount of which is not known, to be paid in installments covering a period of eighteen months.

The group covers a granite and schist contact, which cuts through the Harenvar range a distance of several miles, and which is covered by three separate groups of claims. The deepest shaft on the Dolan group is down to a depth of 112 feet, and has a seven-foot showing of ore in the bottom, which widened from an eighteen-inch paystreak on the surface. The contact shows a width of from 40 to 60 feet, carrying mineral streaks on both walls. The camp is located seven miles northwest of Wenden, and about nine miles west of Cunningham Pass. The purchasing syndicate will equip the property at once with a hoisting plant and commence operations.

Six miles southwest of Bonne, Harry Hanna, formerly of this county, is reported to have opened a six-foot ledge of copper ore, some of which is high enough grade to pay for shipment and treatment in the Humboldt smelters. A sample from the paystreak, gave the way across, lately taken, gave returns of from 10 to 12 per cent in copper. The find is a recent one and its extent has not yet been determined, as development has not been carried to any considerable depth.

D. M. Osborne has purchased a large outfit for the Osborne group, located near the Planet mine, where large operations will be resumed at once.

New hoists and other machinery are being installed on the Wardwell and Osborne property, a short distance north of Parker. As soon as the machinery is in place, the sinking of two shafts will be commenced.

A new three-compartment shaft is being sunk on the mines of the Ironwood & Arizona Mining company, and good ore is being taken out of the old workings.

On the Hercules mine, in the Harqua Hala range, Barney Quinn is conducting large operations. He is making preparations to install a mill at his camp within a few months.

A new body of ore has been opened on the 500-foot level of the San Marcus mines, where a new hoist and air compressor are being installed, and the company is now receiving estimates for a new milling plant, which it is pro-

posed to install later in the year. At the Montana-Arizona camp, the ledge has been cut at a depth of 350 feet, where a very promising ore body has been uncovered.

Much excitement prevails in the vicinity of Ives Peak, where Wentworth & Rogers are reported to have recently struck a very promising copper bearing vein. The Wentworth & Rogers find is only two miles distant from the Montana-Arizona holdings.

A contract has been let by the Clara Gold and Copper company to sink a new shaft to a depth of 350 feet. The new hoisting plant on the ground is being installed and made ready for operation. The Clara group is also known as the "Carrigan." When discovered about two years ago, the richness of its gold and copper bearing ores startled the southwest.

In the vicinity of the Carrigan, Joe Moro is taking out an excellent grade of ore, carrying values in gold and copper.

CLIFTON MINE WILL LAY OFF ALMOST ITS ENTIRE FORCE

CLIFTON, Ariz., Sept. 21.—Upon instructions from General Manager Alex. Veitch, who is at present in California, fifty men have been laid off from the Copper King mine. The entire force, with the exception of about ten, will be laid off on October 1.

No reason for the lay off has been given, but it is generally supposed to be due to the decline in the price of copper.

It is, however, understood that the company will continue shipping from the "Auntie Tam" mine and retain the force employed there.

392,850 GALLONS OF WATER IN 142 1-2 HOURS

(From Saturday's Daily.) At 3:30 o'clock, last evening, the water meter at the city reservoir showed the inflow of water from the Thorbecke springs to be 52,380 feet since Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, when the water was first turned into the reservoir through the pipe line.

Reduced to gallons this shows the inflow of water to be 392,850 gallons in 142 1/2 hours. Parties interested in the springs state this flow of water will be doubled as soon as connection is made with a spring farther up Banning Creek, to which the pipe line is now being constructed.

According to the report submitted by Superintendent Hall for the month of June, there was pumped from the Del Rio springs to this city, 10,381,340 gallons. Of this 4,770,675 gallons passed through the meters of the city; 877,162 gallons was used at Fort Whipple, 29,400 gallons at the sheep camp, and 4,035,793 gallons was absorbed in flushing the city sewers and through waste caused by leakages and the bursting of pipes. In June, 668,370 gallons were sold to the railroad company at Del Rio, not included in the above calculations.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Colonel James M. Guffey, Democratic state leader of Pennsylvania, will be a candidate for re-election as Pennsylvania's representative in the Democratic National committee.

Edmond P. Noel, who won the governorship of Mississippi in the recent primary, is a native of Mississippi, and has been prominent in the politics of that state for the past twenty years or more. He served a number of years in the state Legislature, and is prominent as a lawyer. Although the platform on which he was successful in the recent primary was not radical or extreme in its main aspects, Mr. Noel is pledged to a number of important reforms, notable among which is a state prohibition law. Personally, he is an ardent prohibitionist, and a relentless enemy of the liquor traffic in all its forms.

ST. PAUL FOAD MEETING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—The annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company was held at the general offices in this city, today. The meeting was entirely of a routine character and resulted in the re-election of all the old directors and officers of the company.

SOAKS COMPRESS COMPANY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 21.—Chancellor Hicks this afternoon declared the Gulf Compress company an illegal trust. He imposed a fine of \$1,800,000, and gave the company a year in which to quit the state.