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CHINA SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

Practical and sentimental reasons call for the early recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States. In the first year of its existence the new republic has given indications of its stability and its certainty to accomplish the tremendous task of establishing for 400,000,000 people, in place of the most obsolete form of government, a Republican form which promises endurance. The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty was accomplished with comparatively little confusion and bloodshed, when the conditions which existed in China before the open revolt of the young Chinese is considered.

There is sentiment even in diplomacy and sentiment demands that the United States be the first nation to welcome the New China. The Chinese drew their inspiration for their revolt against the century-old tyranny of the Manchus from our own war of the revolution. The Chinese revolt was managed and to a great extent financed by Chinese in the United States. The new republic is being modeled after the fashion of government which was established in the United States and which has excited the admiration of one of the greatest authorities on political economy.

The leaders of the new republic have the best of feeling for this government. They are anxious that the United States, of all nations, should reap the benefit of trade with China. They recognized the wisdom of the United States to restrict immigration to this country from their country. One of the first acts of the new government of China was to signify its intention to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition on as lavish a scale as any of the nations. This was done despite the apparent reluctance of the United States government to recognize China as one of the great nations.

Doubt as to the stability of the new republic and as to the changed attitude of the people seems to be the obstacle in the way of recognition. The conduct of the Chinese revolution should be evidence enough to dispel any such doubt. Considering the number of people and the extent of the territory involved it was one of the most decisive and intelligent ever carried out to a successful conclusion.

The people of the Pacific coast, who were once violently opposed to the Chinese, are in the best position to observe indications of the change. While they are still as strongly opposed as ever to letting down the bars to coolie immigration, they have learned to respect and to cherish the best of feeling for the Chinese with whom they have had business relations. The Pacific coast is a unit in its desire for the recognition of the Chinese republic by the United States.

Since the revolution the Chinese who are in this country have taken pains to show their resolution to forget everything connected with the Manchu government. Within the year every queue in San Francisco's Chinatown has disappeared.

This may seem a small matter, merely a change of dress, but to the Chinamen the queue was something more than that. It distinguished him from all other residents and it symbolized his subjection to obsolete traditions. In hundreds of other ways the local Chinese are proving that they are no longer behind the times.

The nation which can accomplish what the Chinese republic has accomplished in such a brief space of time is bound to endure and to prosper. Its friendship will be worth much to the United States and the quicker China is recognized under its new government the more cordial the future relations between the governments will become. It will not only be commercially profitable but in keeping with the fitness of things for the United States to recognize China at an early date. In this "dollar diplomacy" backs sentiment and fairness.

SEES THE OPEN WAY.

The president elect, speaking at Chicago, said nothing more than the Federal Supreme Court has said repeatedly of late in saying of big business that no business can be called too big until it is shown to be a result, not of free competition, but of oppressive combination and a despotic use of financial power. This is the gist of his opinion, and it is an opinion reached by clear and unprejudiced thinking long ago. Moreover, it is the purport of a series of decisions handed down from our highest judicial seat in successive interpretations of the Sherman law, invoked against manifestations of big business claimed to be destructive of competition and in restraint of trade and commerce. The Sherman law is now fully interpreted to mean what Mr. Wilson rightly says the people mean, which is nothing more or less than that aggregated capital, combined, in any line of industry, shall not be suffered to crush competition by the mere weight of greater financial resources and interlocking directorates connecting it with transportation lines and banking institutions.

An organization which, under the spur of untrammelled competition, develops a managerial capacity for the making of economies in time and expenditure, for the development of better methods of salesmanship, for the conservation of its own resources and for reaching speedier results in distribution without rebating or violation of any existing law, will be entitled to all it can get in its line of trade. Americans are yet, we believe, far from the point of placing an arbitrary limitation upon energy and capacity. There is no party question involved in this matter. The Sherman law was drawn by one of the greatest of Republicans. It was supported in Congress by Democrats and Republicans alike, and was signed by a Republican president. Drawing the line further, for the purposes of the argument, it can be said that the majority of the Supreme Court which has been exhaustively interpreting the law along this broad line are Republicans.

Mr. Wilson, elected as a Democrat, completes a circle including both great parties in the vital work of hewing to a now well-defined line along which the chips may fall where they may. We know, now, the purpose of the law. We know how it can be administered to serve that purpose. We know of the power lodged in the administrative branches of government for making the law serve the ends of its creation. It is reassuring to know that the man upon whom the responsibility of the administrative branch must soon fall has such a clear conception both of his duties and his powers. Beyond that, it is even more reassuring to know that, should obstruction and technicality seek further to subvert and nullify the law and succeed to the point of making the law's amendment necessary, party lines will again disappear in dealing with what never has been a party question, no matter how loudly demagogues have thundered to the contrary.

THE NEWSPAPER'S WORK.

The governor of New York has an opportunity to see and talk with more newspaper men than any other man in the country except the president of the United States. New York is quite a sizable state and has published within its borders a large number of rather influential newspapers. Governor Sulzer evidently appreciates the privilege. Some days ago when he was busy with a number of politicians, the newspaper men filed into his office. It was their regular hour for seeing him. Sometimes other governors, in similar circumstances, made the press men wait. Governor Sulzer, on the contrary, dismissed the politicians and began a heart-to-heart talk with the reporters.

The politicians complained that the governor was playing to the galleries, but Governor Sulzer's answer was adequate. He said that newspaper men were really part of the government. They represented the people in a most important way.

The position taken by the governor was really the right one. The voters of the state depend upon the newspapers for their information regarding public affairs. It is the business of the newspapers to steer them right, at least to give them the facts upon which they can base judgment.

Politicians have a habit of wanting to do things without knowledge of the voters, then place their own constructions on their actions, and through party organization have those constructions accepted as best.

There was a time when that sort of thing would work, but it won't any more. There was a time when the party organ could influence votes, but now it is powerless. The only newspaper that has influence is one that gives facts accurately and independently—hews to the line, lets the chips fall where they may. It will win, regardless of the dark-lantern work and crooked politicians.

THE PARCEL POST AND BOOKS.

The fact that books must still be mailed as third class rates, a cent for every two ounces, or eight cents a pound, is one of the oddities of the new parcel post.

With books admitted to the parcel post, a fine extension of library work would be possible. Town and city libraries could distribute books at very low rates within the 50 mile zone, to the lonely farm houses along the cross roads.

Enthusiastic workers in the large city libraries have always cherished the dream, that if the country could not come to the library, the library should be taken to the countrymen. Their theory of doing it was to send carts with books all along the country roads, so that the farmers and farmers' wives could choose their story books and works of solid reading as they would buy out of the tail of a bake-cart.

Unfortunately, the cash is never available for these pretty pictures

of Utopia. If city councils and politicians could see votes in library carts to the back roads, the funds would come quickly enough. But an appropriation for grading up new streets for the real estate speculators promises to yield more tangible returns.

The parcel post applied to books, however, would bring the farm home into close touch with the library and the book store. The present third class rate is a tax on the intelligence and education of the country districts.

In the original parcel post orders, the requirement that certain classes of printed matter go as third class at the eight cents a pound rate, was a gross injustice. The bundle of programs sent by the printer to the managers of entertainments, the booklets for the business man, the printed notices for church or lodge, are essential elements in the advancement of the country districts, but were excluded from the parcel post. A new order just out from headquarters, the terms of which are vague and will be variously interpreted, may make needed modifications in the original classification of the printer's products. But this order leaves books paying the high rate.

THE DECLINE OF WILLING SERVICE.

In a New York newspaper the other day, a correspondent complained that the servants in his apartment house were not satisfied with their Christmas tips. His family had been subjects to petty persecutions. Letters had been held back, the elevator stopped at the wrong floor, etc. Yet the complaining employes, some 20 in number, had had a purse of \$750 from the tenants.

If such instances were confined to Manhattan island, where conditions are very artificial, they would have no general significance. But this spirit is creeping all over the country.

The writer recollects one occasion, when as a boy he stopped a runaway horse. When the owner came up and offered him a quarter, he promptly refused it. He was not complaining of the size of the tip, either. The offer was a surprise and somehow went against the grain. Nine out of 10 boys of his size and age would have done the same.

Such a refusal would strike a great many men today as quixotic and high flown. But it was probably based on some unconscious feeling that members of a common community owe each other certain services as members of the community.

This spirit, for instance, is more prevalent in the West than in the East. In Denver, Colo., a man once went blocks out of his way to assist the writer to find his destination. In New York they'd simply say "Ask a policeman," if indeed they would deign to reply.

The old type of country community developed a spirit of helpful service that has disappeared in modern city life. When a neighbor was sick, his woodpile by mysterious means found its way into the shed. Watchers sat the long hours of midnight unpaid.

Today every five minutes of time is itemized in the bill. Often you must pay two prices, one to the owner and another to his agent, as the distressed correspondent in New York is learning to his sorrow.

It is not now believed that Bryan means to take the next congress by the throat. The Nebraska has been comparatively silent since the Baltimore convention.

Underwood and his committee have made it rather plain that they will pay no attention to prophetic testimony, unless the prophecy is to their liking.

Editor Munsey's plan is to organize a holding company to take over the republican and progressive parties and form a merger.

EARLY PRESCOTT RECALLED BY WOMAN

(From Sunday's Daily.)

When Mrs. Frances J. Scott appeared before the Superior court on Friday afternoon and petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, Adam Scott, who was accidentally killed by a railroad train at Hillside about one month ago, a very interesting historical situation was revealed.

Mrs. Scott was accompanied by Mrs. B. H. Weaver, likewise distinguished as one of the first white women to come into the then wilderness country of the frontier. She accompanied her friend on the formal mission of vouching for her identity, and also to render any legal assistance necessary that she might proceed with the mission that the court demanded.

Both estimable and well known pioneer women were seen later at an attorney's office, and when the matter was finally adjusted, both women entered into a recital of the days when they first arrived in Prescott which was thrilling in the extreme. Mrs. Scott stated that she arrived in Prescott with her father, the late J. J. Buckman, in May, of 1864, crossing the plains from Missouri. The trip was a very hard one on the women and girls of the party, and the danger from the Apache made the long and tortuous journey all the more hazardous.

"When he reached Prescott and went into camp on what is now the court house plaza, there were just exactly ten little log cabins scattered along Granite Creek. Not a foot of ground was occupied east of Granite street, and the scene was extremely uninviting. We had been led to believe that the capital of the territory was quite a settlement. Well, we concluded to roam no more, and as unreasonable as it may appear, I have seen in this section every minute of the forty-eight years since we first arrived. In 1867 Mr. Scott and I were married, and after over forty-five years today I am to figure again in looking after his earthly affairs, as he is no more."

Mrs. Weaver also gave a very entertaining discourse on her arrival in Prescott which also occurred a few weeks later in 1864, when the party captained by her father, the late V. A. Stephens, made the ox-team journey from Texas. Her experiences like those of her companion setting at her side, were thrilling. Both estimable pioneer women digressed in the theme of early day reminiscences by answering a question as to why a certain section of this city was bestowed with the title of "Goose Flat", when a quick as a wink and with a significant smile as to the reason of that appellation being bestowed, both related a very amusing incident that brought that section to the forefront.

"Just before Christmas, in 1864, we girls got together and concluded to organize a social club, and after quite a discussion gave the organization the name of "The Birds of Paradise." The first meeting elected George Barnard, who passed away only a few weeks ago at the Pioneer's Home in Prescott, as the president. He held the office for a few weeks, but soon dissensions arose and finally there was a serious breaking up of the purposes to be followed. Mr. Barnard was in very warm water, and finally he concluded to move out of town, and went into camp at an out of the way place near the old Lindsay Gardens on South Montezuma street. As he was packing his effects out of the house for his new home, one of the women of the club, remonstrated with him and at the same time said he was a "goose" for being too serious, and the "Birds of Paradise" were mighty glad that he had concluded to build a nest half a mile from the scene of the social center. From that day to this, that part of the city has never been referred to as anything more or less than Goose Flat.

Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Scott are favorably known to all in this section, and their pleasing personality is retained as in the days gone by. They are estimable people, and it is probable are among the oldest living women residents of the state and of this city in particular.

WOMEN IN RIOT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Women garment workers who are on strike fought a fierce battle with a policeman who tried to protect strike breakers. He was badly beaten. He arrested one woman but had to summon twelve more officers before he could take her to the station. Five women were arrested in another riot later on when a woman assaulted a truck driver who was delivering a mattress for the use of strike breakers.

SOLDIER SLEEPS THE SLEEP OF DEATH

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Another pioneer Arizonan has answered the summons and passes to the unknown, in George L. White, of the Agua Fria Valley.

His death occurred in this city yesterday morning after an illness of only three days, although he had been in failing health for several months. This splendid citizen and old-time soldier of the Civil War, enjoyed the good will of many. Upright in his dealings with all, and with a personality that made him hosts of friends his passing away will occasion sorrow as well as regret that his life of unselfishness has ended.

Mr. White had been a resident of this county for over thirty-five years and followed many vocations, but principally that of a farmer. He passed through the Civil War as a valiant soldier on the Union side, and in his possession was a record that attests to the courageous manner in which he fulfilled his duty while on the firing line. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and aged 72 years. The body is at Ruffner's and will be taken to Dewey on Monday, where the funeral will take place later that day.

WIDE VARIETY OF BUSINESS IN THE COURT

(From Tuesday's Daily)

S. Clarence Caw instituted proceedings in the Superior Court yesterday for the collection of \$11,292, alleged to be due from the LaGracia Mining Company, of Black Hills district, which sum he stated in his complaint, had been expended for the use of the defendants.

Mike McBride, the merchant of Seligman, filed a suit against T. C. Snider for the collection of \$4,115.76 alleged as due on a merchandise account.

The third divorce case for the week from mismatched couples in Jerome was placed on the calendar yesterday, J. C. Waddill asking that the bonds of matrimony be severed with his wife, Mrs. Rosie A. Waddill on the grounds of infidelity.

Default was entered in the divorce case of Harry M. Williams vs. Vianca E. Williams, and the trial will take place later.

Frank Nelson, a resident of Crown King and a native of Sweden, filed his declaration to be admitted to citizenship.

Argument was heard on a motion for a new trial in the case of T. W. Otis vs. Ohio Mines Company, which was taken under advisement.

IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED TRY AGAIN

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Notwithstanding there are iron clad rules to be observed in admitting certain classes of aliens to citizenship, the restrictions imposed do not seem to distress Chester Otoy, a Japanese resident of many years, who persists in getting into the country with all the rights of a native born, filing again as he did yesterday his declaration to be admitted.

Otoy in the past has made many efforts to become a citizen, and as often has he failed. Advices from Washington during the week are to take his declaration of intention, but there is no assurance forthcoming that favorable official action will follow. Otoy is running a billiard hall on Goodwin street, and his application is the first to be recorded from the ranks of the Japanese in this city.

BEGINS WORK.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Charles Sauer leaves this morning for Ramsgate to establish a camp and begin grading for the 2,000 foot side track of the S. F. P. & P. railway, which contract firm of Branner & Sauer was recently awarded. Mr. Branner has also returned from Clarkdale, where he has completed erecting several buildings for the railroad company.

ESTABLISHES CAMP.

Scotty Thompson is in the city from his mining claims that adjoin the Billy Boy, on the Hassayamapa, and takes out a large stock of supplies to establish a camp and resume development. He has made contracts to ship to outside smelters the ores carrying a heavy percentage of silica, in addition to good values in gold. He will ship without assorting. The outlook for a very active region was never better.

TO BLOCK COMBINES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The first result of the ship trust inquiry appeared today when a bill was introduced to bar from the Panama canal all American or foreign owned vessels in combines and conferences.