

# JOURNAL-MINER

Oldest Paper in Arizona Established March 9, 1864

Published by

THE JOURNAL-MINER PUBLISHING COMPANY

Members Associated Press

Published Every Morning Except Monday

J. W. MILNES, Managing Editor

P. R. MILNES, Editor

A. L. WOOD, City Editor

## TERMS:

Daily, per year	\$9.00
Daily, per month	.75
Weekly, per year	2.50
Weekly, six months	1.50
Weekly, three months	1.00

## Payable in Advance

Entered at Postoffice, Prescott, Ariz., as second-class mail matter.

Under the requirements of the new postal law, subscriptions are payable in advance in order that the paper may be permitted to pass through the mails as second-class matter. Accordingly, subscriptions will be stopped at expiration. All reading matter marked with one or more stars (\*) signifies that the same is advertising matter, paid for or agreed to be paid for.



## WELCOME MASONS.

The keys of Prescott are in the hands of Masons this week. They could not be in better hands.

These keys unlock "loyal hearts and true."

That their unlocking proclivities are unlimited is the point the Journal-Miner wants the visitors in the city to distinctly understand.

What they will find after the unlocking is different; so different that we hope it will disclose the true Arizona spirit of good will.

This is only one of the many times that the "mile-high" city has unlocked its treasure vaults of good will to the whole state, proud to constantly unfold new mysteries of its grandeur to the people who visit this wonderland.

Welcome is the word this week.

Welcome to the roof of the universe.

Welcome to the rich storehouse of Arizona.

Welcome to the ringside of adventure, of scenic grandeur and warm hearts.

Welcome to the scenes that inspired the first loyal knights of wonderment to establish the mystic rites of Masonry in a new empire.

In the far off times of pioneer life, when the savage Apache claimed this country as his own, Prescott was the scene of adventuresome civilization. And while the wilderness was yet unclaimed, Freemasonry came as one of the civilizing influences to an empire of greatness and renown. The first Masonic lodge ever known on Arizona territory was established in Prescott in 1865. It was here, while the realms of the great southwest were experimental to humanity that the ancient rites of Freemasonry manifested their civilizing influences and started the fires of fraternity into a blaze which has since illuminated this country into a livid fire of brotherly love. How befitting, then, that the fiftieth anniversary of those days be commemorated on the spot which gave them birth. What more could be done to give animation to the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity now in session in this city than to point to the wonderful welfare and happiness of humanity in this goodly land?

Prescott and Arizona have developed into a mighty empire of material greatness since the Masonic lodge was first instituted here. Civilization has superseded the dull monotony of savagery and idleness. And today a city built in the midst of what was then a vast wilderness welcomes the hosts of Masonic brethren to its portals to enjoy the fraternal recitals of memories dear to many hearts in the trying times of pioneer life.

Prescott today bows its respects to the Masonic fraternity.

Here in the civic center of its Arizona origination, may the organization receive a new inspiration to add to its beneficent influence among the children of men.

## OUR INALIENABLE RIGHT TO GET KILLED.

In the decade ending 1910, in the United States, 50,025 trespassers on railroads trains and rights of way were killed and 53,427 were injured.

In the United Kingdom (England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales) in the same decade, 4,434 trespassers were killed and 1,315 were injured.

In round numbers, the population of the United Kingdom in 1910 was 45,000,000, and of the United States 90,000,000.

So that on a percentage basis, more than six times as many trespassers were killed in the United States, and more than 20 times as many were injured, as in Great Britain and Ireland.

Why? Well, the railroads—and they are very vitally interested because of the possibility of damage suits—declare that it is almost wholly due to the fact that in most foreign countries trespassing on the property of the railroad is a misdemeanor, strictly punished, while in the United States there is no legislation on the subject in most of the states, and what there is has been generally disregarded. The circular just issued by the railway business association says:

"Tramps and yeggmen, encouraged by the lack of anti-trespass laws, travel around the country in 'side door Pullmans,' robbing box cars and burning ties, stations, bridges and timbers, and robbing farmers, country banks, stores and postoffices."

The circular adds these paragraphs, by way of emphasizing the facts the railroads are endeavoring to get before the public: "In Canada, where stealing rides is a crime punishable by a fine of \$50 or two months in jail, there are very few tramps."

"As W. P. Williams, claim agent of the Rock Island lines at Fort Worth, Texas, says: 'The alleged germ-laden drinking cup has been snatched from the hand of the unsuspecting public; the life-line has been thrown out to squirrels and muskrats; safeguards

have been cast about the birds in the air and the fish in the sea; oysters dumb and unable to vote, are watched with infinite care; yet the government is permitting thousands of its citizenship to be killed and mangled annually without making one move to protect them from their own folly."

"It would probably cost the states and municipalities less to enforce a law against trespassing than it does to pick up and bury the dead and care for the cripples."

The fact that 12 times as many people are killed and 40 times as many injured in the United States as in the one country with which this comparison is made, merely attests the general recklessness and disregard of ordinary precautions that characterizes us as a people.

## CAPITALIST—WORKMEN.

Members of the United Mine Workers of Arkansas have bought a mine for \$200,000, paying half the price in cash, and are going to run it themselves. The experiment will be watched with great interest. There has been a considerable development of co-operative ownership in recent years, but always the workmen themselves have merely been allowed to buy a minority interest in properties managed by "capitalists." This appears to be the first instance in the United States of a labor union itself undertaking the co-operative ownership and control of an industrial plant; it is the first merging of capital and labor on an important scale.

There is no apparent reason why workmen should not be able to handle such an enterprise. There are 500 "workmen's producing associations" in France, with a capital of over \$15,000,000 and the number is constantly growing. England has eighty co-operative productive societies, and there are many in Italy. They ought to be as practicable in America as anywhere else. At any rate, a few experiments along this line would give valuable hints on the problems of capital and labor.

The raising of capital is not so difficult as it might seem. There are many labor unions with large sums of money in their treasuries—"war chests," which might far better be used as industrial capital, and would be if workmen could be assured of justice without fighting for it. And there are prosperous industrial groups in which the workmen could get possession of the "means of production" and the "tools of industry" by pooling their individual savings.

## THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST.

President Wilson's address before the convention of Chambers of Commerce of the United States, was another notable contribution to the business literature of the country. Much of it was merely academic, theoretical—and intended to be so. The president knows quite well that there can be no such thing, in the present condition of society, as a Utopia in which every man engaged in business will be quite as thoughtful of the interests of other business men as he is of his own. That would be socialism, at its best.

But the president struck a vital point when he asked the business men present to find out the best method of selling goods in foreign markets at the smallest expense for the machinery of the necessary sales agencies. It appears that the anti-trust law prohibits combinations of business men, even for the purpose of marketing American products in foreign countries. The president would have that foolishness abated if it may be done without entailing abuses—rather, what he believes to be abuses.

Germany built up an enormous foreign trade, because the government encouraged combinations of capital for that purpose. But our government, in its unwisdom of trying to tear down big business, has taken exactly the opposite of the policy by which Germany accomplished her phenomenal commercial and manufacturing success.

The president indicated in his speech that he is beginning to see things in a little different light—that combinations of capital have their uses in the economic progress of this country. Woodrow Wilson, the professor, used to teach the benefits of big business. But when he became candidate for president, he changed more in harmony with Mr. Bryan. Now he seems to be changing back again.

## PRESIDENT VILLA.

General Francisco Villa has proclaimed himself provisional president of Mexico. Let us give the peon general credit for having tried hard to have some one other than himself as the titular head of that bunch of trouble having its headquarters in Mexico City, sometimes. He followed Carranza loyally, until that be-whiskered gentleman acted so foolishly in his dealings with the United States and foreign interests in Mexico that his continuation as first chief became impossible.

Then Villa tried to hold Gutierrez in the presidency. It was only a little while until that gentleman was found engaged in a scheme for the purpose of eliminating Villa, Zapata and Carranza. He fled precipitately from Mexico City, taking with him about five thousand men depended upon to defend the capital against the advancing forces of Carranzistas.

The next man backed by Villa was Garza, evidently a weak man, who soon was in a quarrel with Zapata and now is a refugee from Mexico City or a prisoner of Zapata.

After all these trials and failures, Villa has decided to take the job himself, and he is the only sort of president that ever can win in Mexico—a cruel, unscrupulous, uncompromising fighter who will exterminate his enemies as fast as he crushes them.

Mexico does not comprehend any other sort of government. The man at the head must be one who can enforce his will, and will do it relentlessly. The other alternative is anarchy.

Any government is better than no government.

Statisticians figure that the population of the United States will be a little more than 100,000,000 on April 2, next—most of them with spring poems seething in their bosoms.

## HATCHERY MOVE TO SAVE OAK CREEK TROUT

### LOCAL RESIDENTS RESTOCK STREAM AND ARE TO ASK FEDERAL AID IN FUTURE

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

"Oak creek as a trout fishing resort is too popular, and again has the stream been denuded of the finny tribe," said D. E. Dumas yesterday, who is visiting the city. He stated, however, that the matter of replenishing the stream had been taken up by several interested in that section, and a new stock of the rainbow trout had been planted last fall. The government has refused to send further supplies of fish, claiming that their preservation is neglected and but little vigilance is exercised in forcing fishermen to respect the game and fish laws.

Mr. Dumas also said that the establishing of a hatchery is to be taken up, and the government will be asked to assist in this movement. It is also quite probable favorable action will be taken to this end, when an abundant supply will be available for years to come. The location of this institution has already been selected, at a point away from the creek, where a large spring of water comes from the mountains, which will afford protection to the industry, as well will the place be secure from flood waters that occasionally pass down the stream.

"Our country is attractive," he said, "in scenery for summer tourists, and the fish feature makes it an ideal center for these patrons, hence the trout inducement must not be permitted to wane."

## CLOSE BIG DEAL FOR OLD GOLD MINES

### RICHENBAR GROUP IS SOLD AND OPERATIONS ARE TO BEGIN IN SHORT TIME

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The old Richenbar group of gold mines, situated in Black Canyon district, are now owned by W. A. Moses of Los Angeles, and A. L. Harroun of Kansas City, announcement being made of the deal being closed yesterday.

Moses and Harroun acquire the interests of Merriweather and Hunter with others, negotiations being concluded only a few weeks ago.

The new owners are quite well known in mine operating circles in this county, having been identified with many properties in past years. It is expected that large operations will be inaugurated before March 1, when the camp is to be rehabilitated, a new operating equipment installed, and exploration in the old workings carried out. The property has a mill on the ground, which will be used for future production.

### HISTORIC PALACE MAY SOON BE CLOSED

(From Sunday's Daily)

It is more than probable that soon the "Palace" on Montezuma street will be either entirely closed or contain nothing more than the Chinese restaurant which has been operated in the rear of the ground floor. Johnny Lindell, the proprietor, is on the verge of changing his place of residence to Oak Creek, where he is purchasing a large ranch and summer resort hotel, according to statements made yesterday. Oak Creek is the principal fishing resort of the state, affording an abundance of sparkling mountain trout which are the delight of anglers who each season visit the place, making it a lively resort during the summer season.

The closing of the Palace marks the finale to one of the most famous saloons in all the southwest. When Prescott was wide open this place was the mecca for a class of the best spenders that ever passed over the southwestern trails. A large pipe organ still stands in the place, to the tunes of which many hearts have swelled with an inspiring joy and fascination, when faro tables were in full blast, and the whirr of the roulette wheel told of losses and gains by the merry and free-hearted sports who knew or cared little for the value of gold. At that time a chorus of girls' voices added to the jollity and zest of the throngs which packed the place continuously night

and day. It is said that from fifty to seventy-five people found employment inside the walls of the "Palace," where for years the hum of western life echoed and re-echoed without let or hindrance, giving the sports of all the country, east and west, subjects upon which to base stories of thrilling import concerning the joys of the great and glorious sunset climate.

### MARKET REMAINS STEADY UNDER BIG SUPPLY

(Special Correspondence)

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Feb. 1.—Last week finished with a flourish in the cattle market due to closing of Chicago to outbound shipments, and the resultant shifting of eastern orders for cattle to Kansas City. Expectation of a continued boom in demand drew out the very large supply of 22,000 head here today, the largest single day's February run of cattle on record here. Chicago is still closed to all shipments out, and according to advices received here today will probably remain closed for a week or ten days.

A larger proportion than usual on Monday is killing grades, and fat cattle moved slowly, bids on them 15 to 25 lower. Steer sales were generally made on that basis, but butcher grades sold steady in some cases, never more than 10 lower, calves steady. Steers that have been fed five or six months brought \$8.35 to \$8.50, but the bulk of the steers were on the half fat order, selling at \$7.40 to \$7.90. Forty cars of quarantine cattle arrived, steers selling at \$6.15 to \$7.00. Stockers and feeders sold around steady, some cases weak to 10 lower, some fair to good feeders around \$7.30, about where they would have sold last week, choice feeders \$7.75, stock steers largely \$6.50 to \$7.50, springer cows and heifers strong today, at \$5.80 to \$6.50, a few fancy heifers at \$7. High corn makes feeders anxious to dispose of cattle, and for a time liberal supplies will continue to forestall price advances.

Hogs arrived to the number of 21,000 head, including a train brought down from an up-river market by Cudahy to his plant here. Prices were 5 to 10 lower, order buyers paying \$6.85 for light hogs, packers up to \$6.80 for mixed droves, bulk of sales \$6.70 to \$6.80. The close of the market was its strongest time. Chicago fell short 20,000 head of the estimate made for today, and St. Louis over-ran about that number, having the excessive total of 30,000 head, and the trade was largely concentrated in attempting to secure bargains at the latter point. A good many eastern orders are being filled here, and a larger share of the supply will be bought for the shipping trade later in the week.

Sheep receipts were 11,000 head today, and the market advanced 10 to 15 cents on paper, but was really 15 to 25 cents higher, when the wetness of pelts was considered, consequent on rain here.

Pea-fed lambs brought \$8.75, numerous droves at \$8.70, Nebraska fed ewes, 94 pounds average at \$6.35, yearlings \$7.70. No great number of sheep or lambs are in sight at nearby feed yards, and there should be a good market the balance of the week.

### LONG ARGUMENT IN REDMAN CASE

(From Saturday's Daily)

Three or four hours were spent yesterday in the Superior court arguing the case of the Redman Stockholders Corporation vs. C. C. Keeler, Parks for the plaintiff and Russell for the defendant. The case involves the possession of a mine stopping drill or its alleged equivalent, \$250, which was seized by C. C. Keeler on execution issued from a justice court in Tucson on complaint of John Latz, on the 30th day of last May, a judgment having previously been awarded Latz. In the complaint the plaintiff alleges that the property was unlawfully seized, and the attempt is made to hold Mr. Keeler responsible.

The attorney for the plaintiff spoke for two hours on the matter and referred to numerous authorities to substantiate his contention. During his argument he indulged in many flights of oratory, satirical and otherwise, one of which, when referring to a Tucson attorney who drew the papers in the original case, was: "I was a lawyer like that I would want to die. I would flee to the mountains of Hapsidam where the whangdoodle mourneth her first born and there get lost."

**Guardian Appointed.** Mrs. Bertha K. Petit was appointed as guardian of the person and property of Louise Arbel Kingsley, a minor child, her daughter, her bond being fixed in the sum of \$1,400.

**New Case Again.** Further arguments were heard in the matter affecting the Peter New estate, by R. E. Morrison and J. J. Hawkins. H. M. Gibbs, administrator of the estate, petitioned the court to give him permission to sell certain property and mortgage the same for a residue of \$1,200 on a contract made by New with Carl M.

## INDIGNANT OVER ARREST OF OSBORNE

### ARRIVALS FROM PARKER AND MOHAVE COUNTY OPENLY EXPRESS THEMSELVES

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

An eye-witness to the arrest of E. S. Osborne at Parker last week who is in the city, stated yesterday the accused man openly declared it was a case of blackmail, and when the matter was fully aired, instead of him being guilty of any crime whatever, he had in his possession papers which would prove his innocence.

Osborne also stated he would go to Phoenix to resist extradition, and would freely present his side of the matter to allay any suspicion among his many friends in this state of any wrongdoing whatever. The Parker visitor also stated the arrest of Osborne on charges preferred in Chicago were looked upon as an outrage. The reputation of Osborne, his honorable business dealings with many in that region for many years, and his respect for any obligation, large or small, personally or for his company, made those who knew him reluctant to believe that he is culpable in any way.

Also from arrivals in Mohave county it was learned that Osborne had operated in that field for many years, and the same high regard was entertained for him. So far as Prescott is to be considered Osborne's relations with mining men here, as well as business houses, were upright and honorable always. His hearing takes place on Thursday before Governor Hunt to resist extradition to the State of Illinois.

## GREAT VOLUME OF WATER PASSED THROUGH DAM

### ENGINEER ESTIMATES FLOOD FLOW AT 60,000 ACRE FEET; REARRANGING THE SHOPS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

It is figured by the engineer in charge that during the past two weeks as many as sixty thousand acre feet of water have passed through the Granite creek dam. He says that while this experience has greatly retarded construction work, it has thoroughly set aside all fears that might have existed in the minds of the most pessimistic as to the obtaining of sufficient water to fill the dam to its utmost capacity after its completion.

When the water subsided from the first heavy rain, it was thought possible to resume construction work within a week or ten days, but this flood was followed by two or three other periods of high water, and even now the creek has a heavy flow, the result being that it has been impossible to resume. In fact all of the one hundred men employed, except a small force, have been laid off to enable the management to rearrange their work. It is necessary to relocate the shops, hoist and other machinery in positions which will be more advantageous and enable the construction force to continue work without interruption during times when the creek carries heavy flows of water. The hoist was completely submerged during the recent floods. Mr. Cookinham was unable to state just when they would be able to put the men back to work.

### ERECTING MILL.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

W. W. Elliott, who was in the city yesterday from the Fortune Mining Camp on Big Bug creek reported that construction of the new mill building was going ahead, that the machinery was being assembled, and the building of a spur from the main line of the railroad was completed. Mine development goes ahead without interruption and with the tonnage blocked out and on the dump, the plant has six months ahead to run.

### LAND DEAL.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A. H. Rodgers, of Riverside, Cal., has sold to George Sanders, for \$1-400, a strip of nine acres of land in Camp Verde.

Heim prior to his death, and this is the basis of the suit. Carl M. Heim gave testimony in the case yesterday which was continued for further argument at some future time.

**Authorized to Sell.** Fred Reif, administrator in the estate of John Gundall, was authorized by the court to sell certain personal property belonging to the estate.