

NO UNNECESSARY CONSTRUCTION IN WAR TIME

DRASTIC REGULATIONS RECEIVED FROM WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD BY THE STATE COMMISSION REGARDING CONSTRUCTION

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

No unnecessary construction, no useless building, no forming of industrial companies that do not aid the government in the prosecution of the war, no use of capital, labor or materials that do not directly or indirectly help the country at this time in the winning of the war.

These are part of the instructions received by the State Corporation Commission from the War Industries Board in Washington with directions to make them as public as possible that the people may become thoroughly familiar with the wishes of the board and not attempt to run counter to the board, a practice which will bring grief to such parties, the board plainly declares.

"The instructions from the War Industries Board," said F. A. Jones, chairman of the corporation commission, "set forth the necessity for the limitation of capital expenditures for either public or private undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward the winning of the war.

"The corporation commission," added Mr. Jones, "is going to ask the people to act heartily and wholly in accord with the instructions of the war board so that an order from the corporation commission will be unnecessary."

The resolution of the War Industries Board received yesterday by the corporation commission is as follows:

"Whereas, it has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which cannot be utilized in the prosecution of the war, and

"Whereas, plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war, and

"Whereas, the carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital urgently required for war purposes,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the War Industries Board, that in the public interest, all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital required in the production, supply or distribution of direct or indirect war needs will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement.

"Be it further resolved, that in fairness to those interested herein, notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected, and embark upon them at their peril.

"The War Board requests your hearty co-operation in the interests of the people of the United States."

FRAME SOLD STOCK SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN PUT IN POOL

JEROME, April 9.—Another bombshell burst in the now famous Jerome Portland Copper Mining Company case Monday, when Receiver Frank H. Dyer declared void certificates for 403,960 shares of stock either sold or held by A. B. Frame, former president and general manager.

It has developed that Frame pooled only 66,000 of the 469,960 shares issued to him as his share of the promotion stock and for eleven outlying claims which he exchanged to the concern for stock after he gained control. The 469,960 shares were restored to the company by order of Judge Frank H. Lyman, sitting in the Superior court of Yavapai county, but in the meantime Frame had sold the major part of his holdings, supposed to be pooled in accordance with the orders of the Arizona Corporation Commission and the agreement of the original organizers.

Receiver Dyer issued the following statement regarding the cancelled certificates.

Dyer's Statement
"This is to certify that A. B. Frame, former president, of the Jerome Portland Copper Mining company, has in his possession or has issued various void certificates of the company as follows:

"No. 314, A. B. Frame, 1792 shares; No. 385, A. B. Frame, 51,792 shares; Nos. 2782 to 2906, both inc., Barry Hopkins; Nos. 3001 to 3276, both inc., Barry Hopkins.

"The Hopkins certificates are in lots of 250, 500, 1000, and one for 576 shares.

"The above certificates are being held by Frame and are being issued by him in violation of the injunction and decree of the Superior court of Yavapai county, Arizona, in the case of J. M. Mahoney, et al., vs. A. B. Frame, et al., and are all void and have been cancelled under the decree in the said cause.

"An investigation made by the undersigned fails to disclose any person named Barry Hopkins and I believe him to be a fictitious individual.

"I am advised that the void certificates, especially those in the name of Barry Hopkins have been scattered around the country and some of them are being sold from Los Angeles at very low prices. Any person who may have purchased any of the certificates should at once take steps to recover their money back from the party from whom the purchase was made.

"About 11,000 shares of the Barry Hopkins certificates have been transferred and now are held under the number and name as follows:

"Certificate No. 3384 to 3393, both inclusive, Patrick H. Fitzpatrick; No. 3410 to 3419, both inclusive, Mike Lewis; No. 3423, John H. Benbrook; No. 3424 to 3429, both inclusive, Tenny Williams Company; No. 3442 to 3451, both inclusive, Patrick H. Fitzpatrick; No. 3455 to 3458, both inclusive, Arney Herbert; No. 3461 to 3475, both inclusive, Chas. M. Fruitman; No. 3476, Frank H. Dyer; No. 3477 to 3496, both inclusive, John H. Fitzpatrick.

"These certificates are also invalid as against the company and the parties holding them should call on their vendors to make good.

"This information is given out in order to protect the investing public.

"I respectfully ask all brokerage companies, newspapers and financial publications and agencies to give the matter publicity, so that innocent persons may not be defrauded.

"Dated at Jerome, Arizona, April 6, 1918.

"FRANK H. DYER,
Receiver, Jerome Portland Copper Mining Company."

MINERS SOUGHT FOR SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce has been appointed the recruiting agent for Uncle Sam's crack regiment of engineers, the 27th, the "mining regiment." In advising the Chamber of Commerce of this work, the official statement says that the United States government puts it up to the mining industry and the mining industry puts it up to you. This regiment is to be made up of men who can lead the world in tunneling and construction, and will be largely officered by mining engineers. Men with experience are needed. Arrangements have been made so that drafted men can join, provided they are not needed to fill any deferred quota of their local board. Enlistment blanks can be had by either calling at the office of the Chamber of Commerce or writing for the same. Men from 21 to 41 years of age are eligible for this service.

General Pershing has called for American miners and the United States government has commissioned the 27th Engineers to answer this call. This is the special mining regiment which the engineers' corps of the United States army has been authorized to raise by voluntary enlistment. It will consist of six companies of 250 men, 1500 men in all. It is being made up of picked men—miners chosen for their skill and strength. While most of the work will be underground the "mining regiment" will be trained to fight. The call asks for experienced miners, both hand and machine drillers, muckers, trammers, timbermen, tracklayers, pumpmen, hoistmen, blacksmiths, tool sharpeners, electricians, machinists, carpenters, surveyors, timekeepers, cooks, shift bosses, mine foremen and topmen. All men who volunteer for this service will be enlisted as privates, but those who prove qualified will be made non-commissioned officers. The ordinary soldier cannot do this job right. It is a miner's job and it calls for regular miners to handle it.

Each of the six companies of practical mining men will be officered as follows: first sergeant, \$60; sergeant, first-class, four, \$60; supply sergeant, one, \$51.20; mess sergeant, one, \$51.20; stable sergeant, one, \$51.20; sergeant, ten, \$51.20; corporal, 20, \$40.80; horseholder, one, \$44; wagoner, five, \$40.20; cook, five, \$44; bugler, two, \$33; private, first-class, \$36.60; private, 132, \$33. The regimental headquarters consist of master engineer, senior grade, four, \$96; master engineer, junior grade, four, \$84; regimental sergeant major, one, \$60; regimental battalion supply sergeant, two, \$60; sergeant, \$51.20. The salaries mentioned above represent cash money, the government providing all the necessities of life.

HANGED FOR MURDER
LAS VEGAS, N. M., April 11.—Julian Romero was hanged here early today for the murder, May 26, last of Mrs. Marie De Jaure, with whom he is said to have been infatuated.

NEEDLES, CAL. IS NOW IN RANKS OF DRY TOWNS

CITY WHICH SUPPLIED HALF OF THE BOOTLEG WHISKY BROUGHT INTO ARIZONA, FALLS VICTIM TO CRUSADE OF PROHIBITION

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Needles has gone dry. The California city situated just across the Arizona line dealt Col. J. Barleycorn a death blow at the wet and dry election held there on Tuesday, and thereby put a sizable crimp into the bootlegging trade which since January 1, 1915, has flourished practically uninterrupted in this supposedly dry commonwealth of Arizona.

Nearly fifty per cent of the illicit shipments of booze which have found their way into Arizona since the State went dry have, according to county officials, originated in Needles, and this rum-ridden village in San Bernardino county has shared the questionable honor with Gallup, N. M., one of the last strongholds of the demon rum in the far west, of being the principal supply points for the booze blockade runners who choose to operate in the northern part of the State. Practically all of the bootleg whisky which reached Prescott in job lots came either from Needles or Gallup, and with Needles dry and Gallup to go dry next October, the bootleggers have taken out their pencils and started the indoor sport of figuring out where their future supplies of nose paint are going to come from. Utah, on the north, is bone dry, and even many a land to the south is dry or nearly so, consequently the whisky merchant who hopes to deliver a cargo of the merry muscige into Arizona will have to make arrangements to haul it a long way, increasing proportionately his chances of being caught, and bringing him face to face with the authorities of any one of the three adjoining States through which he and his booty will have to travel.

Kingman Cops Were Busy
The cops in the Kingman and Oatman districts have been having one magnificent parcel of grief on their hands ever since the booze caravan route was laid out from the California town into Mohave county. So bothersome did the gun runners and their liquid importations become that the supervisors of Mohave county made arrangements to place policemen at the Arizona end of the interstate bridge which crossed the Colorado river at Topock. The officers had the privilege of giving all cars the once over as they came into this State, and this plan for a time put a quietus on the activities of the booze brigade, but in a short while the bootleggers began to cross the river at out-of-the-way fords and ferries, and the bridge guards found themselves out of a job. During the boom days of Oatman so many gallons of red eye came into that camp that the officers threw up their hands in despair, it is said, and gave up all efforts to stop the whisky trade.

In October, 1916, however, a crew of Los Angeles detectives got in some work among the Oatman boys, and nearly 40 of them were sent to jail. After this the bootleggers became a little more subtle in their methods and Mohave county became the chief port of entry for all wet goods routed to Prescott and points south.

How'll We Get It?
However, with Arizona facing a pronounced dryness on all four of its boundaries, and being more or less dry itself, persons in touch with the ins and outs of the bootlegging trade state that the only solution of the "problem" of getting wet goods into the State lies in the long-haul. And when the long-haul is put into effect, the honest whisky merchant of course cannot longer afford to sell his pint bottles of hizard extract for the trifling sum of \$5.00, but will be compelled to at least double the price if he is forced to import it from such far-away points as Los Angeles or El Paso. Should the entire United States go dry, moonshining may become as popular out in the adjacent hills as it is down in Georgia or Alabama, and potting revenue officers may in time become one of the popular amusements of the far west. And when the whole U. S. is dry, it isn't very likely that any enterprising booze merchant will take a chance of tangling with Uncle Sam's customs officials on the south border by attempting to bring it in from the wet districts of the so-called sister republic. There doesn't seem to be a loop hole left, and as the thirsty scribe sits at his table and pounds his Underwood typewriter, he fails utterly to see any solution of the problem, that is after the next year or so when everything is dry. It would seem that the good old days when it could be said of a man that he was a scholar, a gentleman and a judge of good whisky, are fast fleeing away, like man's youthful hours and other things which mortals would fain hang onto indefinitely.

But at any rate, Arizonans have something to worry about, viz: where are we going to get it after 1919?

JOE AND BUD STEPHENS AKE HELD TO SUPERIOR COURT FOR MURDER

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At the preliminary hearing held yesterday afternoon and evening in the court of Justice McLane, Joseph Stephens and his son Bud were bound over to the Superior court on charges of murder, both defendants having been held as principals in the killing of Robert Miller which occurred in Prescott on Tuesday, April 2.

As soon as the proceedings opened at two o'clock a new warrant was served on the defendants, the warrant charging them jointly with the killing of Miller. The warrant was designed to displace the ones which had been filed earlier in the week and which charged each defendant with a separate offense.

Special Prosecutor E. S. Clark announced in court during the afternoon that he would make an effort to have the bond in each case raised from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and Justice McLane fixed Saturday morning at ten o'clock as the time for fixing the new bonds which will be necessary owing to the fact that the defendants have been held to the higher court. In the meantime, the old bonds will remain effective.

Most of yesterday's session was given over to the examination of witnesses produced by the State. E. S. Clark, assisted by Deputy County Attorney Perry Ling and Alex Jones, special assistant, took charge of the matter, while the defendants' attorneys, O'Sullivan and Morgan, were also present. Practically the same line of testimony was produced as that given before the coroner's jury, many of the same witnesses being examined. The testimony of the witnesses brought in by the State lasted until an adjournment was taken at five o'clock. The hearing was resumed again at seven o'clock, and three witnesses brought in by the defense were examined. John Vickers, who spent most of Monday, the day of the killing, with Bud Stephens, the proprietor of the Golden Eagle rooming house, and a carpenter named Sheppard were the three produced by the attorneys for the defense. These three were permitted to give practically no evidence, however, the court ruling that their testimony was inadmissible at this time. Vickers had been called to testify as to the mental condition of young Stephens on the day he shot Miller, it being the contention of the defense that the lad was in a very nervous state at the time the fatality took place, the boy having, it is said, had no sleep for the two nights preceding. The Golden Eagle man had been summoned to testify to the fact that Miller had engaged a room on the night just before he was killed. The testimony which Sheppard had intended to give had to do with the length of time that elapsed during the visit of Mrs. Stephens and Marlow and Marks at the Stephens ranch on Sunday night, March 31st.

The trial of Stephens and his son will in all probability not take place until the jury session of the Superior court which will open in July. The court will be installed in the quarters in the new county building by that date, it is believed.

STRONG DEMAND FOR SILVER IN THE EAST

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An arrival yesterday from Tiptop district reported that Knox S. Flagler, head of a New York corporation, was closing deals for silver-tungsten mines, and with him is associated a strong metallic manufacturing firm of Schuykill, Penn.

Mr. Flagler is said to be a nephew of a former prominent known railroad magnate, and he stated that two motives in manufacturing necessities occasioned him to come to Arizona for certain minerals: first silver for making a base of a high power explosive, and second, wolframite for ship construction as well as for heavy ordnance. From his action it is inferred that the war is to last long, and that metallic building material is required at the present time to meet demands of an urgent nature.

Mr. Flagler also stated that he and associates had acquired vanadium mines of note in Colorado. He also mentioned the desirability of steelite and its companion metals as necessities in munition manufacture, the price of which metals has advanced to high figure during the past eight months. Mr. Flagler also contemplates production at once, and will give the product limited treatment by jigging to reduce the cost of transportation. He proposes to put on the road several auto trucks and will ship to Glendale on the S. F. P. & P. railroad. With him are two engineers and all deals are being conducted on a bond and leasing basis.

MUST VIEW IT AS WHOLE

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 12.—In order to appreciate fully the trend of the present fighting the offensive operations must be viewed as a whole, for they go to make up what undoubtedly is the crucial conflict of the war. The loss of a city here or there, or the abandonment of five or ten miles of territory in any sector does not mean disaster.

ARIZONA POLIUS HAS MEMORY FRESHENED

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Writing from France to an acquaintance in this section, Steve Briot, a former resident of McCabe, the younger brother of Henry Briot,

RED LIQUOR TO BE GIVEN TO UNCLE SAM

GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE OVER CONTRABAND INTOXICANTS AND RE-DISTILL THEM AND EXTRACT ALCOHOLIC CONTENTS.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Arrangements were completed this week between Superior Judge J. J. Sweeney and United States Marshal Joe Dillon, whereby the federal authorities are to take charge of the large amount of confiscated liquor which is now stored in the county jail, the government intending to ship the bottled warts to a point in Wisconsin, where it will be re-distilled and the alcoholic content extracted.

For several weeks it has been talked about that the federal government would take over all the brew and distilled products seized from captured bootleggers, and instead of destroying the stuff, would recover the alcohol it contained and put the latter-named spirits to some good use, alcohol being somewhat scarce just now. In years past, many thousands of dollars worth of perfectly good red liquor has been poured into the sewers, and only last fall nearly \$5,000 worth of liquor was destroyed in this manner in Prescott.

Much of the liquor reposing in the Prescott jail just now is that seized while en route from California or New Mexico into this State, being taken while the importer was violating the Webb-Kenyon act, which prohibits the introduction of booze from a wet state into a dry one. This booze is now the property of the government, and Judge Sweeney's consent had to be obtained before the booze captured by the county authorities could be donated to Uncle Sam.

Undersheriff Johnnie Robinson, who is the official custodian of the distilled products now stored in the Yavapai bastille, has the stuff locked up in a special booze cell on the second floor. Not only is the big lock on the door guarding the treasure, but a large logging chain is also securely entwined through the bars on the door and the iron door jamb, and securely locked. It takes the combined efforts of three men to get the place unlocked, according to Mr. Robinson, but in view of the fact that Uncle Sam is going to horn in and take charge of the wares and treasures which the sheriff's office has taken so much pains to collect, it is quite probable that Mr. Robinson will consent to having the fastenings of this particular cell reduced to a point where not more than two men will be required to open up the place.

It was former Governor Tom Campbell who first suggested that the liquor be put to the use above mentioned instead of destroying it. Mr. Campbell's idea was that the alcohol could be used to good advantage by the Red Cross or the U. S. army, and in view of the fact that the distilleries had practically stopped its manufacture, it would be a wilful waste to longer turn the alcoholic liquor into the sewer.

WAR INSURANCE CLAIMS TO BE SETTLED FREE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Superior Judge Sweeney yesterday received a communication from Secretary McAdoo relative to the workings of the federal war risk insurance act, the Washington official having placed the matter before Judge Sweeney because of the latter's capacity as chairman of the county legal advisory board. McAdoo called the attention of the judge to the fact that in a few communities, lawyers and other persons were attempting to collect pay from persons who had reason to lay claims before the government for injuries or death resulting to a soldier or sailor while in U. S. service. In some cases attorneys have charged persons for making out such claims, and it was not intended that the beneficiaries should be put to any expense in the matter of the collection of any death or injury benefits.

The county advisory board, which had charge of the work of aiding the registrants in filling out their questionnaires, will gladly furnish all necessary aid in presenting the claims to the war department, and collecting such moneys as the beneficiary is entitled to, no charges of any sort being made for such services. As the advisory board is composed of practically every attorney in the county, there should be no trouble in obtaining aid in this matter should the need of such help arise to any of the persons who are named in the war risk insurance policies.

FIELD MARSHAL WOUNDED

LONDON, April 12.—A Swiss report declares that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been slightly wounded by a bomb from an Allied airplane.

draws a pen picture of the famous Chamues Wood battlefield, which appealed to him as recalling almost an identical situation near Prescott. He says:

"Where we have been holding on for months past is a counterpart to the scene as I remember it along Granite creek on the city ranch, where there is a large forest of cottonwood and other trees. The Loir stream cuts through just the same as Granite creek, and if the mountains on both sides were whittled down to about half of their present size there would be an exact counterpart of the battle ground where my command has been holding on for so long. And another picture to draw on as to imagination is this. Level down the Granite Dell country to the north for about four miles and you have in Arizona a good duplicate of this now famous stretch of country which is costing so many human lives to hold and many more to capture. Shelling of this wood, about two miles long and 500 feet in width, has been terrific, to gain a strategic advantage, and assault after assault has been made by the Boche without gaining the point, although dugout 87 has been taken and recaptured time and again. The town of Loir is situated four miles south of the woods, and that is one reason why I often think of Prescott."

The letter is badly censored, and in closing the writer says: "Hats off to the Sammys and I honestly hope to bump into some Hassayampers; it would feel like being at home again."

ALIEN MONEY TO BUY BONDS IN LIBERTY LOAN

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Superior Judge Sweeney yesterday received a letter from A. Mitchell Palmer, federal custodian of enemy property, asking whether or not any enemy property in this county was at present in the hands of the court, administrators or other persons from whom the court could take it over. All property owned by Germans is now being seized by the United States and the cash or the proceeds from the sale of the holdings are being turned into liberty bonds with all possible speed.

Mr. Palmer's letter directed the recipient to notify him immediately as to how much property or cash could be turned over for this purpose. It is said that there is but one estate, consisting of something like \$1,000 in cash, which Judge Sweeney will compel the administrator to turn over to the government. The money is in the hands of an attorney who is the administrator of the estate.

At the close of the war the property or its cash equivalent will be returned to the alien who owns it, it not being the intention of the United States to "high grade" the holdings from a man who happens to be a German. The main thing is, however, to prevent the enemy alien from putting his money to some use whereby the United States would be injured in any way. For instance, seditious aliens might turn their money over to Hun agents who are at work in America, or they might use it to spread German propaganda, and Uncle Sam believes that the money will be in much better hands and accomplish more good for humanity if it is invested in liberty bonds.

LCAN SLACKERS TO HAVE NAMES PUBLISHED

(From Friday's Daily.)

In view of the fact that there seems to be a few people in this city and the adjacent outlying districts who refuse to buy Liberty Bonds and fail to assign any good reason therefor, it has been suggested that a list of the names of these "loan slackers" be published in the newspapers of Yavapai county, and the suggestion seems to be finding favor wherever proposed.

It is not the intention of the loan committees to post as slackers any person who has a really valid excuse for not investing in this issue of securities, but merely to give a little publicity to the tight-wad personage who could buy bonds if he were so inclined, but refuses to do so through a lack of sympathy with the big movement Uncle Sam is promoting at present.

A committee of ladies is making a systematic canvass of the city, calling upon each residence and place of business for the purpose of soliciting purchases of bonds of the third issue. The workers carry with them note books, and the name of each person called upon is set down and a notation is made as to the sort of a reception received. In cases where the person interviewed deliberately refuses to buy a bond, his name and address will be recorded, and some publicity more or less desirable will in all probability come his way.

GOTTA HAVE PASS

DOUGLAS, April 11.—Persons other than Mexicans desiring to enter Mexico must hereafter fill applications for passports 20 days before the permit to cross the line will be issued, according to telegraphic instructions received today by Ives G. Leliever, Mexican consul, from G. Aguilar, Mexican foreign minister.

FIELD MARSHAL WOUNDED

LONDON, April 12.—A Swiss report declares that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been slightly wounded by a bomb from an Allied airplane.

MINE MANAGERS RESENT CHARGE OF COUNCIL

DEMAND PUBLIC INVESTIGATION OF CHARGE OR RETRACTION OF ACCUSATION THEY ARE IMPORTING REDS.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

TUCSON, April 11.—Resenting the insinuation in a resolution of the Arizona Council of Defense, that they have been importing members of the I. W. W. into Arizona and giving them employment for the purpose of disturbing labor conditions, managers of the large mines in the State and their associates on the directorate of the Arizona Chapter of the American Mining Congress, passed a strong resolution branding the accusation of double dealing as utterly false and calling for the fullest public investigation before the executive committee of the Arizona Council of Defense at the earliest possible date, unless the said committee has reached conclusions which will call upon it to make the fullest retraction of all insinuations and charges in connection with the matter.

Origin of Charges

It is reported that the charges were brought to the attention of the council by Dwight B. Heard the chairman, and Thos. J. Croaff, chairman of the labor committee who stated that they had received letters from unions all over the State asking them to furnish evidence of the alleged conspiracy and now the Arizona Mining Congress calls upon them to produce their evidence or make retraction.

The Mining Congress took the view that if members of the defense council employees of the mines or others have information as to the presence of I. W. W.'s in the mines, they should make this known to the mine managers, that they may deal with the situation.

The Directors' Resolution

The resolution is as follows: Resolved that: Whereas, the Executive Committee of the Arizona Council of Defense has passed a resolution stating that repeated statements from a reliable source have been made to it that members of the I. W. W. organization are being brought into Arizona and employed in the mines for the purpose of disturbing labor conditions of the State, the said resolution calling upon all persons having evidence of such procedure to present the same to the Executive Committee of the Arizona Council of Defense to be considered at a special meeting and to receive proper and effective action, and

Whereas, said resolution, by implication if not by direct statements, accuses the mining industry of the State of acts disloyal to the State and to the federal government, and such accusation being wholly false and contrary to the facts, therefore be it

Resolved—that the Arizona Chapter of the American Mining Congress hereby records itself as unalterably opposed to giving employment to any member of the I. W. W. organization in the mines of this State, and while not believing that such employment is knowingly being given by any mine in the State, if any person is knowingly bringing I. W. W. members into the State for employment, we demand that such practice be immediately stopped. And,

Resolved—That we demand a full investigation of these accusations, such to be conducted publicly and with the fullest thoroughness before the Executive Committee of the Arizona Council of Defense at the earliest possible date, unless the said committee has reached conclusions which call upon it at this time to make full and public retraction of all of its intimations and charges in connection with the matter.

POPULAR YOUNG FOLKS JOINED IN WEDLOCK

(From Saturday's Daily.)

On Tuesday evening at five o'clock, a very pretty wedding took place at the Episcopal church when Gladys Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mosher, and C. Arthur Long were united in marriage. The service was read by Rev. Shires, the ring ceremony used and the wedding march was played by Prof. Marsh. The bride was beautiful in a gown of white Georgette over taffeta, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and sweet peas. Miss Dorothy Prior acted as bridesmaid, being becomingly attired in tan messaline.

The groom is the son of Mrs. J. Mohr, who came from Los Angeles to attend the wedding. He is the drummer in the Pickering orchestra, and has many friends in Prescott. He was attended by Harold Pickering.

Following the wedding ceremony, a wedding supper was served to 25 guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. DeSilva, grandparents of the bride. The happy newlyweds received many beautiful and practical wedding gifts.