

NO PIKERS AMONG WHITWASHERS; LONG FENCE IS DECORATED WITH WHITE COAT AND ENTHUSIASM

"I'll say them babies worked." Despite the elements and a few "sickly grins" that bunch of "whitewashers" proved themselves no pikers. It was a big job, but it wasn't bigger than the men who put it across. Not much time was lost from the time the gong sounded this morning until quitting time last night. By official record only 20 minutes was taken out for lunch and incidentally it was some lunch. Barbecued meat, browned to a "T" by Taylor and served in proper style took care of the inner man. The meat was supplied by the four local butcher shops, E. P. Sandler, R. Neiderer, Roy Young and Henry Hartin. Piping hot java from the Owl together with fresh bread made up for the kind that mother used to bake. Cigarettes and cigars were served to the sons of toil by the Fair association.

The best of spirit prevailed, in the literal sense of the word. The idea that C. E. Yount gave birth to has been carried out and today the Northern Arizona State Fair grounds have taken on a new appearance. The men behind this movement—Foster, Pickerrill, Connell, Greenwood and engineered by Christine Totten, of the Out West management—deserve no small praise for their efforts. Every man who contributed in any way can take pride in that fence and the appearance of the grounds. The community spirit back of this proposition is worth its weight in gold.

Pumps, sprays, brushes, trucks, lime mixers all blended together to make this event a success. At the mess call, Totten called the roll and a check has been made against each man who signed the agreement to be on the job or pay for a substitute if he were not present personally.

Seriously, this is one of the biggest pieces of community work ever attempted and actually put across in the northern section of Arizona.

Let the roses fall where they may, the Journal-Miner joins with the Yavapai county chamber of commerce and the Northern Arizona State Fair association in commending and complimenting those who made white-wash day a success.

Loaned through the courtesy of C. T. Joslin of the Arizona Mining Supply company, a machine taken from stock, operated by W. W. Pickerrill and Bob Connell sprayed white-wash on both sides of the fair ground fence completing its share of the circuit in six hours and a half.

The spray forced from the nozzle penetrated the grain of the wood and made a finished job. It would have required at least 40 men to have slapped on the white-wash over the same space of boards.

The hardest job that Pickerrill had was to keep the existence of his machine a secret. Monday a reporter located it, and with uncanny instinct, penetrated its mission, and sought out Mr. Pickerrill for an interview. By making a most earnest speech, the reporter was convinced that too early a mention might discourage some of the sons of toil who had volunteered to be present and boss the job, while mixing the white-wash, besides spoiling a first-class barbecue. But say, the machine sure did the work!

LEPROSY CASE WAS FOUND AT JEROME

(From Friday's Daily) Leprosy has been discovered in Jerome, the unfortunate victim being Alfonso Camarga, who has been a resident of that city for about a year and a half, coming to that city from Ajo, Ariz., Jerome's city physician, Dr. Riley Shrum, after an observation period covering several weeks, diagnosed Camarga's disease as leprosy.

Keeping the matter from becoming public, the city physician brought his patient to Prescott and under the supervision of the county medical association, careful tests were made. The previous diagnosis was confirmed, and the case referred to Dr. George E. Goodrich, state health officer. The United States authorities have been asked to take charge of Camarga.

It is known that Camarga's two brothers lived in the same house with the afflicted man. These have left the camp, and all efforts to trace their whereabouts have to date proved unsuccessful. It is not believed that there need be any alarm over the spread of the disease as only by personal contact is contagion made possible.

ATTORNEY RETURNS
LeRoy Anderson returned yesterday from a swing around a circle that took him to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.

INSANITY IS DEFENSE FOR MRS. HOPKINS

(From Wednesday's Daily) Every important phase of alleged acts of Anna Irene Hopkins in the maze of circumstances leading up to her dashing a glass of acid in the face of Lucille Gallagher is explicable by and as symptoms of paranoia, in the opinion of two technical witnesses who testified in her trial yesterday. Her belief she was the victim of persecution; her feeling that she was an important factor in the business life of the Verde mining district; her conviction that Clarence V. Hopkins was the prey of other women—these were all declared by Dr. J. B. McNally to be signs of a "slow and progressive mental deterioration," the first symptoms of which he had personally observed some four or five years ago.

The second day of the trial of Mrs. Hopkins was the most sensational of any that will come up, it was believed, because it carried the account from the lips of the defendant's husband of the intimate details of a troubled marital existence dating from years back and culminating in a desperate attempt by him to provide separate maintenance. That the former chief engineer of the United Verde Copper company was the victim of the steel-like will of his wife would be one impression to be gained from the testimony, except that throughout it all was the strain of alleged mental incapacity that is so often accompanied, in the view of the doctors, by manifestations of extreme acuteness of mind and business perspicacity.

INSANITY DEFENSE IS CHIEF FEATURE

No other ground of defense seemed in the mind of Defense Counsel John A. Ellis. Beside Drs. McNally and W. H. Olds of Los Angeles, he was preparing to examine Captain Schwarz of Whipple Barracks and finally Dr. Win Wylie of Phoenix, the latter admittedly a superior expert on medico-legal jurisprudence. Moreover, all of the testimony of the defense was directed toward the one point of proving that Mrs. Hopkins at the time of her offense, was mentally irresponsible by reason of a delusional disease.

THE LONG WORDS ROLL OUT IN SQUADS

Great numbers of long and complicated terms were bandied between Dr. McNally and Special Prosecutor McMurchie in the course of the short but searching cross-questioning. McMurchie had obviously fortified the state's case against the insanity defense. He was able to discuss mental diseases in several phases and technical language with whatever medical experts the defense might summon. More than once during the cross-examination it was obviously the prosecution's aim to trip Dr. McNally over assertions he had made relative to the condition of the woman.

After some comment or another on the exterior manifestations of the alleged disease, McMurchie would ask: "Is that not also a symptom of urethemia?" or "You call her disease paranoia. In fact is not that symptom of paresis?" In this way, court, jury and the jammed spectators were informed, possibly for the first time, that there were forms of insanity and certain identity marks for each form, and that the science of mental disease-diagnosis was a rather involved and mystifying one. At times, also, the barrage of questions and answers and comments reached the proportions of drum-fire and there were sarcastic and mirthful passages.

BROTHER OF DEFENDANT REACHES HER SIDE

James Daugherty, a retired hotelman of Sand Point, Idaho, who reached the city yesterday noon, embraced his sister in the court room during a recess. Mrs. Hopkins' face lost its customary stoicism for a moment as she clung to her brother, and they sat side by side, close, until he was called to the witness stand. He could add a little to the testimony concerning the alleged mental state of the defendant. He saw her at the funeral of their mother in Canada over a year ago, and later took her to his home in Idaho, where she cried out in the night for a train to "go somewhere—anywhere." It was his opinion at the time she was a nervous wreck; he attributed her condition to the recent death of her mother.

WIFE OF PHYSICIAN TELLS OF HER ACTS
Intimate glances at the recent acts of Mrs. Hopkins were given by Mrs. McNally, wife of the doctor. She had known Mrs. Hopkins for 14

years, the last six or seven intimately. Their children had gone to school together and they stopped with one another on visits here and at Jerome. She noted a change in her friend and shared the doctor's opinion as to her sanity. The idea of persecution was described. Her talk was incoherent on at least one occasion. The day before the acid throwing Mrs. Hopkins came to Mrs. McNally at a table in a Jerome cafe and insisted her husband was insane. She charged Dr. L. P. Kaulf, then chief surgeon at the United Verde hospital, with having bungled an operation on her. "I'm in an awful fix; nobody will help me!" Mrs. McNally said she was told. The defendant also intimated that Hopkins and Miss Gallagher "were mixed up," the witness said.

On cross-examination, Mrs. McNally said she had first felt her friend unbalanced a couple of years ago. That was after she had dispossessed a tenant with a horsewhip. "Cheaper than hiring a lawyer," McMurchie asked smilingly, and with a ready answering smile, the witness concurred: "She was off on religion," Mrs. McNally continued. "She believed the Masons were also persecuting her."

DEFENSE AGAINST INSANITY DEFENSE

Cross-examination by the state revealed the purpose of combatting the insanity defense. Mrs. Hopkins, in the view of the state, is and was possibly suffering from temper, jealousy or the like. If she was paranoid, the state felt, she would be afflicted with "systematized delusions," wherein certain well-defined obsessions would control her. The fact that Mrs. Hopkins shifted her animosity from Mrs. Baehr to Miss Gallagher, was pointed out by means of cross-examination.

The story of the alleged acts of the defendant upon which is based the hypothesis of dementia, was most involved. Most of it was drawn from Mr. Hopkins and developed in even greater detail in cross-examination. It covered the alleged relations of the defendant with a fortune teller, her belief that her husband's position with the United Verde was jeopardized by Mr. Tally, the assistant general manager, the fear of the defendant that he was unbalanced and her insistence on his taking a vacation after a five-year work on the mine and smelter projects during which he had taken no vacation. Her notions of propriety were described by the witness as most rigid and too tightly drawn to be lived up to by any mere human being. "Ideal" was the term he used to describe her standards. She insisted on taking control of the family property and managing it.

At one time, the defense sought to introduce a volume of Harold Bell Wright in which it was alleged the defendant had underscored passages that would tend to reveal her mental state. But this was denied by the court at the objection of the state based on the remoteness of the evidence and its lack of foundation.

Dr. W. H. Olds of Los Angeles, the final witness of the day, recounted his belief in her insanity based on observations made during treatment of the defendant.

NEWSPAPERMAN IS DEFENSE WITNESS

H. J. Minihnick of the Verde Copper News was the first defense witness. He recounted having known Mrs. Hopkins and told of a conference she had with him in which she admitted having attacked the "wrong woman" and her intention of "getting" Miss Gallagher. Minihnick fixed the date of this occurrence by reference to a guild dinner held in Jerome February 9, the day after his talk with the defendant.

HOPKINS TELLS OF WIFE'S "OBSESSIONS"

(From Wednesday's Daily) Clarence Victor Hopkins, the husband of the defendant, took the stand. He is now living in Los Angeles, he testified. There are 16 children of the couple, Dorothy, 16; Robert, 14, and Clarence V. Hopkins, Jr., about 8 years of age.

Judge Ellis, after referring to his statement that the line of defense would be emotional insanity, asked the witness to review his married life down to the present time. This was objected to by the prosecution as being impossible to make of record in any coherent and legal style, and as being too general to answer with reference to the specific issue in hand. The court sustained the objection.

Asked then if he had noted anything that indicated peculiarity on the part of Mrs. Hopkins during early married life, the witness said that there was undue concern as to his actions.

Query: "Have you ever noticed any which would lead you to believe Mrs. Hopkins insane?"

Answer: "Yes, delusions regarding other women."

The witness was then asked to give some incidents illustrative of these manifestations. Referring to notes which he held in his hand, the witness said when he and his wife had arranged to visit in Portland, Ore., an organist of a church choir of which he had once been a member, the invitation being extended by the parents of the young lady, Mrs.

Hopkins, after dressing for the occasion, threw herself on the bed and refused to go, and said that he could go and leave her alone, if he wanted to. Mr. Hopkins said on account of the courtesy due those who had extended the invitation and were at that moment expecting them, he went, explaining to his hosts that an attack of sick headache had kept his wife away.

Robert McMurchie of the prosecution, on cross-examination asked if Hopkins had left his wife there on the bed with a sick headache and gone to the dinner. The witness repeated his assertion that he excused his wife's absence on the ground of her having a headache, but insisted that he had not stated on the stand that his wife had one.

Testifying that while awaiting the appearance of his wife from the dressing room of a dance which they attended at Lewiston, Mont., a friend of his came up, and he stepped out on the floor with her. The witness said he did not blame his wife for manifesting some feeling over this.

The waving of a hand by a girl to an old friend of hers who was Hopkins' chief in the Jerome assay office of the United Verde was attributed by Mrs. Hopkins to an intrigue between Hopkins and the girl, although Hopkins was new there and at that time was practically unacquainted with anyone. And when it happened later that he danced twice with this girl, there was a great "furore" at home about it.

An attempt by Mr. McMurchie on cross-examination to secure an admission from the witness that a girl, Miss Stocker, was waving at him as well as his chief, Jack Logan, failed. But the witness stated that this was the first instance where his wife's jealousy made charges against a specific person.

On the instance of his dancing twice the same evening with Miss Stocker, the witness stated that his wife said: "I had no business dancing twice with anybody." McMurchie suggested to the witness if that would not merely indicate a more strict standard of propriety in the matter than was usual. The witness replied that his wife often danced several times with men if it suited her. This brought a slight smile to the lips of the defendant.

Testifying to securing for a daughter of former friends who had been struck by crop failure in North Dakota, a position as a teacher in the Clarkdale schools, Mr. Hopkins resisted an intimation that he had used his influence as a member of the school board, and stated that at that time his wife knew of his efforts to help the impoverished family get a new start.

Cross-examination also brought out that the reason why Mrs. Hopkins called him on long distance from Jerome when he had come to Prescott on business with the intention of making an examination of mining property was that the wife of the man for whom he was to make the examination had accompanied her husband from Jerome to Prescott and that in the opinion of Mrs. Hopkins her husband "should not be traveling around with married women." Mr. Hopkins related an incident in Los Angeles when on his return from his work in San Diego the witness after fondling his children, went to where his wife, who was lying on a couch, and sitting beside her asked "How are you, mother?" he was answered "You come straight to me from the arms of that woman!" At this point the witness broke down and cried. After a few moments he regained his composure and stated the remark to have no reason or basis, and was understandable only by reason of what had occurred before.

Leading up to the occasion when he had taken an automobile ride with Mrs. Baehr and Miss Gallagher and others in Washington, D. C., the witness stated that his wife had resolved that he go to war.

Question by McMurchie: "Your wife was quite actively engaged in war work?"

Answer: "Never!"

Question: "Did you think it peculiar that she insist on you going?"

Answer: "I did."

As to the insistence, Mr. Hopkins asserted it was because she knew he could get a captaincy in the engineering corps, and that she insisted that it was his duty to have it handed down to posterity that he had been a captain in the world war. He followed her advice to pacify her.

Question by McMurchie: "Did you think her advice insane?"

Answer: "I certainly did."

Head of the engineering department of the United Verde, from which 27 men had enlisted, among them his chief assistant, Tomi McCleod, Hopkins after getting his orders, proceeded to Washington. On account of the armistice he was held there. McCleod getting his discharge from Camp Humphries, it was thru his acquaintance with McCleod, the witness stated, that the automobile ride came about, although he stated that he had been given Mrs. Baehr's Washington address by a member of a bank in Jerome, Mrs. Baehr being engaged in war work in the eastern city.

Seven were in the party that took the ride from the city to the camp to get McCleod's final papers and some damage. The ride was followed by a dinner down-town. On his return home, Hopkins related to his wife the occurrence, and she told him she thought it an act of impropriety. Then followed the attempt to

ALIENISTS DISPUTE SANITY MRS. HOPKINS

(From Thursday's Daily) Anna Irene Hopkins is sane. Delusions—so-called by the defense—which the defendant in the acid-throwing case was declared to have entertained, were merely the logical conclusions of a normal woman, ever-ready to safeguard her family and to keep a strict watch upon the honor and conduct of her husband.

If there were false ideas concerning the desire of a clique of Jerome people to injure her and her family, these ideas had some foundation in fact, and were not the whole-cloth manufactures of a disordered brain. Those were high spots in the case made out yesterday afternoon by the prosecution, seeking to impose the penalty of the law upon Mrs. Hopkins for the assault by throwing acid, which she perpetrated upon the person of Lucille Gallagher last March. They were brought out by means of cross-examination and by the testimony of Win Wylie of Phoenix, declared to be a student of medical jurisprudence.

Tense lines were drawn about the discussion by several medical men of the case of Mrs. Hopkins at yesterday's trial, and this portion of the case was most interesting to the again crowded court room, but the sensation to the majority of listeners came when the state introduced correspondence between Robert E. Tally, assistant general manager of the United Verde Copper company and Mrs. Hopkins relative to the political aspirations in 1920 of the defendant. The position of the chief of the copper company and ring-leader of the clique which the defense contended existed only in the mind of the accused, was set forth in the one letter which Special Prosecutor McMurchie read:

It purported to reveal the opposition of Tally to Mrs. Hopkins' candidacy for a position on the school board, his desire that she withdraw so as not to take votes away from Mr. Moore and thus permit Mr. Wyckoff, whom Tally seemed to oppose, to benefit possibly to the extent of securing the position. Quickly following the introduction of this letter, the defense recalled Hopkins and the husband of the accused denied that he regarded the letter as expressing opposition to Mrs. Hopkins. He said Tally had talked the matter over with him at Jerome prior to the witness' departure for Gallup where he had received the letter. At that time, Tally's attitude was that if Mrs. Hopkins was going to leave Jerome, as she had declared her intention of doing, she should withdraw from the race for the trusteeship so as not to muddy the waters. It was apparent, of course, that Tally desired the election of Moore, according to Hopkins' testimony, but that he had not sought the defeat or withdrawal of Mrs. Hopkins for any reason of antagonism.

McMurchie introduced the letter, he told Judge Jencks during a short argument over its admissibility, in order to prove that Mrs. Hopkins did not necessarily entertain a pure delusion regarding Tally's antagonistic attitude, that her feeling she was being opposed did not arise from a weakened mental state but was founded on fact that would impress a sane or normal person. It was this declaration that drew fire from the defense in the recalling of Hopkins.

Medical experts, qualified to pass opinions on matters of mental disability were found diametrically opposed when the state at the very last of its case placed Dr. Wylie of Phoenix on the stand. His unqualified and so far as cross-examination was concerned, unchallenged statement was that Mrs. Hopkins was entirely free from mental disorder on the date of her alleged assault on Miss Gallagher. After having brought out the qualifications of the witness, Mr. McMurchie commenced a piecemeal recitation of allegations of the defense touching upon irregularities in the mental disposition of the accused. Sketching each of a half score of instances which the defense had introduced to support the contention of insanity, the prosecutor asked if they constituted evidence of mental imbalance. To each question, Dr. Wylie replied in the negative. He occasionally qualified his statement by putting it in an affirmative form such as: "Merely jealousy; the evidence of a normal mind."

All these instances were connected with the subject of alleged resentment of Mrs. Hopkins toward her husband and other women. The prosecution then changed the subject and asked if Mr. Hopkins' assertion that he found his wife chronically unable to tell the truth was an evidence of insanity. To this, the witness replied: "Lack of moral education."

"I did not hear a single instance of delusions described here," he declared at one stage. Continuing, Dr. Wylie asserted that the family history of a person suspected of paranoia is essential to the diagnosis. Interrupted by the defense, he qualified the statement by saying that in cases where there was any doubt as to the mental status of the suspect,

the history, including an insight into the parents and possible effects of heredity would be required. Heredity, he said at another stage in his examination, played a great part—possibly 100 per cent—in the causation of paranoia.

Jealous but sane was the sum total of the Wylie testimony. On cross-examination, the defense made no attempt to inquire further into the subjects opened up by Dr. Wylie, but contented itself with inquiring whether or not the doctor had been retained at a fee to testify. He had not, the witness declared, but as to compensation—"I certainly expect to get some!" This naïve declaration brought the final ripple of mirth of the series of mild gusts that had greeted various of his sallies.

Dr. Wylie's testimony immediately preceded the closing of the cases of both defense and prosecution. The doctor's testimony was in rebuttal and was interposed against the insanity defense. There was no rebuttal. Followed a short colloquy between court and counsel relative to a night session, which was finally dispensed with in view of the probable length of arguments. This morning, then, the session will open with the arguments which it was agreed should be limited to two hours for each side.

Medical Officer on Stand

Much of yesterday's session was consumed in the examination of Captain Frank W. Schwartz of Whipple Barracks. Called by the defense, Dr. Schwartz testified to his implicit faith in the mental incompetency of Mrs. Hopkins. His opening testimony in the afternoon was objected to, and Hopkins was recalled to build up the record so that the steady stream of hypothetical questions might be admitted in view of the record. It was brought out at this juncture that there had been no question of an illicit intrigue between Hopkins and certain women, but that his wife manifested in his belief, a conviction that he was "insanely infatuated." She regarded the incident of his going for a drive and to dinner in company with a friend just discharged from the army and the two women at Washington, as "improper conduct" for a married man, and to this extent, it was said, the defendant labored under the delusion of impropriety on the part of her husband.

Cross-examination of Dr. Schwartz was most needle-like. Mr. McMurchie seemed disinclined to overlook a single point in the direct testimony. He began as was his custom in the case of other witnesses, by inquiring thoroughly into aspects of paranoia as a mental disease. He brought out admissions that patients afflicted with this malady frequently had intervals of the greatest lucidity, during which their perceptions were most acute. Paranoia is incurable, it was said by the doctor. Patients suffering from it are "dangerous to be at large." They realize that their acts performed in the course of their delusions are regarded as criminal by people in general, and are punished. This realization is not a deterrent, however. This comprehends the whole degree of lack of responsibility among criminally insane, McMurchie stated questioning, and assent was given.

Jealousy, the doctor admitted, was a common and perhaps the strongest emotion to which human being are addicted.

"Do sane women tell fortunes by means of teacups?"

"I hope they are sane!"

"In view of new testimony she had received, was the transfer of her animosity from Mrs. Baehr to Miss Gallagher the logical thing to do?"

"Yes, it was."

There followed a series of questions touching upon the alleged offer of Mrs. Hopkins to leave her husband and live apart in order not to hamper him.

"Vicarious sacrifice is not a usual thing in paranoia?" was the next semi-statement of the prosecution.

"Not usual, but sometimes found," was the substance of the reply.

"Is a plan or design long cherished and carefully proceeded with a characteristic?"

"It is."

Sensational Prediction
Resumption of interrogations by Judge Ellis was followed swiftly by demand for a "prognosis." Dr. Schwartz began with a sort of statement of alleged previous acts of Mrs. Hopkins and was halted by McMurchie, who asked him not to argue but to give a prognosis. He agreed and said it was his conviction that:

"Mrs. Hopkins will commit another crime, probably directed against Mr. Tally or another in the ring headed by him in her imagination. It is either another crime or the asylum for her. In case of the latter, the former will not occur; the former if the latter does not occur."

Rebuttal Testimony
Mrs. Hopkins stated her objections to Mrs. Baehr and Miss Hopkins as public school teachers, Trustees Moore and Wingfield testified in rebuttal. The defendant had informed both trustees that she considered the women "unfit" morally to teach, but had not insisted upon any action, nor had she proclaimed any program on her own part. Both men felt firmly convinced Mrs. Hopkins was "perfectly sane." They had no interest save that of citizens who desired the law to take its course. Neither had contributed to a fund to prosecute the case, they said.

On cross-examination, Judge Ellis elicited the admission of both that

they had not considered Mrs. Hopkins' charges of moral unfitness seriously enough to cause them to drop the two women from the teaching staffs. Only the Washington incident had been recited to them, they said, and they investigated it.

United Verde History

Sketchy details of the management of the United Verde were provided by Hopkins in connection with the "persecution." Mr. Tally, it was true, had "climbed over him" to the position of assistant general manager, but he had never aspired to that job. What he wanted was promotion from chief engineer to mine superintendent, the latter a position vacated by Tally upon becoming assistant general manager. After Tally had been made resident chief of the company's affairs, Hopkins continued to work for the United Verde for four or five years. The wife, however, according to the witness, always felt that Mr. Tally had held Hopkins back, hence, he explained, her resentment.

Morning Details

Court resumed its inquiry at the regular hour. Dr. W. H. Olds of Los Angeles was on the stand. Frank W. Smith, who had been in charge of a taxi service in Jerome and knew the defendant, testified as to her expressed fear of being deprived of her children.

VETERAN TAKES A SEVERE OPERATION

(From Friday's Daily)

Seventy years old and just out of the anaesthetic, but progressing well is the story of J. W. Robbins, pioneer, who went under the knife for a severe operation Wednesday. Recovery from the effects of the operation is indicated by the old gentleman's condition, according to his son, Bob Robbins of Clarkdale, last night. The surgeons were Drs. Yount, Christian and Linn.

Superintendent George A. Shea is of the opinion that the Pioneer Home requires surgery equipment on account of the number of operations that will be facilitated there. The hospital at the home is well equipped, and there is a suitable room for a surgery, but equipment is lacking. Relatives of Mr. Robbins are here during his illness.

TO HELP MEX REACH HOME

Hundred Families to Be Aided Over Border; Relief Work in Dull Mining Season by Salvation Army

(From Friday's Daily)

A. T. Pecina, Mexican consul located at Phoenix, is perfecting arrangements whereby about 100 Mexican families will be sent from Jerome to old Mexico next week. Adjutant R. Askew of the Salvation Army organization, who is stationed at Jerome, is assisting in the selection and finding of those families who are to be returned.

With the condition that those returned be citizens of Mexico, the government of Mexico is furnishing free transportation to all of its citizens in Arizona who will go back to their own country. Those departing for their native land, can choose to which part of that country they wish to go. They will enter Mexico through Douglas or Nogales. From the Salt River valley, and the Globe-Miami district several thousand have already been returned across the line.

According to Adjutant Askew, of the Salvation Army, the necessity for immediate relief in the mining city is becoming less. The United Verde Extension has employed some of the heads of families who were on the relief lists, while others have been enabled to leave the district, and have found employment elsewhere.

TO COLLECT LOAN

Suit to collect an alleged loan of \$500 made on February 25, 1920, by the Capital Copper company to Sam Dreyer is on file in the superior court, the company being plaintiff against Dreyer and asking for interest on the amount. Leo T. Stack, who recently became the state's youngest licensed attorney, signed the complaint, his first, as counsel for the plaintiff corporation.

TEASING THE IRISH

BELFAST, May 17.—Lord Hugh Cecil, member of the privy council of England, who is the guest of Lord Londonderry's family in Mount Stewart, County Down, has suggested a scheme by which Ireland would be made an independent kingdom, its king to be a member of the Windsor family, probably the Prince of Wales, to be appointed by the king of England.