

PERMANENT SALARIES OF ALL COUNTY OFFICIALS A PROBLEM

Legislators Elect From Greenlee Are Outspoken For Practical Economy and Thorough Business Administration by all Incumbents. Will Stand by Party Pledges

HAYDEN BILL IN LITTLE FAVOR WITH REPRESENTATIVES

"Every Officer Should Earn His Salary and Make Good as He Would Have to Do to Hold Any Civilian's Job"—No Duplication of Officers For a Single Line of Duty is the Slogan

The question of permanent salaries for the various county offices, to be fixed by the legislature is receiving considerable attention from both legislators-elect and those most directly interested.

Whipple Says Salaries Liberal

Representative W. M. Whipple, when asked for an opinion on the salaries, as fixed by the Board of Supervisors in this county, said:

"My opinion is that the salaries as fixed by the Board of Supervisors of Greenlee County were somewhat liberal, especially the office of Sheriff and his staff of deputies.

"I recognize the fact that it is a difficult question for the legislature to solve owing to the diversified conditions and class of population in the several counties. In classifying counties for the purpose of fixing salaries I would favor the classification upon the basis of population and taxable property combined.

Mr. Whipple expects to leave for Phoenix several days in advance of the convening of the legislature in order that he may become acquainted with his colleagues and to confer with the Governor on important matters of legislation.

The representative from Greenlee County is preparing a bill having for its purpose the assessment of all property at its full cash value. He is advocating higher assessments and lower tax rates.

Rep. M. H. Kane's Views.

Representative M. H. Kane had no hesitancy in saying to the Copper Era that he stands squarely on Governor Hunt's platform concerning a thoroughly business and economic administration throughout the machinery of state and county government.

"I believe the public's business should be conducted on the same principles of economy that I would apply to the management of a corporation or my own private affairs. I do not think public office should come as a mere reward for political service, but that individual fitness for the position should be a prerequisite. I do not believe in multiplying the offices. I would expect every incumbent of office to do a day's work and earn his agreed salary—make good, as he would need to do to hold any other sort of a job, and not have two sets of officials for the same service.

"Public positions should not be for public plunder, and the democratic party in Arizona is pledged to a righteous as well as an economic government.

"I have not carefully examined the salary list as provided by the board of supervisors, but have this theory to advance in a general way: It is easy to ascertain what salaries are paid to county officials in such middle western states as Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and what relative proportion those figures bear to salaries paid for similar clerical work in corporation and private employment in those states. Then I would study the salaries paid for clerical work etc., in Arizona, where the scale is considerably higher on account of the higher cost of living and add a percentage similar to the percentages of difference paid in those older states where the salary question has been threshed out for years, and presumably settled on an equitable basis and one satisfactory to the taxpayers.

"I believe that in the cases of the sheriff, undersheriff and deputies, for example, the salaries, whatever figures are settled upon should cover all expenses, except where the official is obliged to travel outside the county. The sheriff's office should provide their own horses, vehicles and all means of transportation within the county limits. If we do not fix a limit and know where we get off, we would be no better off than under the old fee (spoils) system.

"The governor's salary is fixed at \$5,000 a year, but he pays his own expenses. He has to travel all over the state; why should a sheriff not pay his own expenses of travel over a single county. I am mindful of the dangers of the sheriff's position, and the arduous duties performed by both sheriff and assistants and would favor

paying them well—but let them bear their own expenses. "One thing I disapprove of is the multiplying of officers to cover one set of duties. In an incorporated town there is a justice of the peace, constable and perhaps a city marshal and assistant. Why have deputy sheriff and special county machinery to simply preserve the peace in such a community?

"Why not let the deputy sheriff and constable earn their salaries by covering this duty, the deputy having authority to deputize in emergencies, or else let the town marshal and constable combine all these duties and really earn their stipend?"

"The democrats were elected to office because the people were tired of the extravagance and grafting methods of the old republican party. They are committed to a course of practical economy and if they are to remain in power after this trial term they must make good on their pledge."

Senator Chase Concur.

Senator-elect Geo. H. Chase told the Copper Era that he had given considerable thought to the question of compensation for county officials and had positive ideas on the subject.

"I think it would be premature to enter into details concerning my probable course as a member of the senate. I realize that the people of Greenlee expect the kind of service from me that was pledged in the party platform and demands under the constitution. I go prepared to do what I think the people who sent me desire to have me do, so far as I am informed of their wishes. I shall be faithful to the party and vote to carry out its pledges. I favor practical economy and a business administration and concur in the views expressed by Members Kane and Whipple, who will have my co-operation in forwarding all measures that will benefit the county of Greenlee, the state at large and tend to retain in power the democratic party which I believe will give to the state a wise and beneficial administration.

"Economy, like charity should begin at home and in fixing the salaries of county officials, I believe Greenlee representatives will combine to set a good example, insofar as our recommendations and arguments may have weight."

TEDDY RELIEVES HIS MIND TO THE OHIOANS

Tells the Constitutional Convention How to Run the Earth and Other Places. If Not a Candidate He Has Wasted His Breath

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 21.—"Big business, the fitness of the American people for self-government the recall of judges and praise for the Progressive legislation in Wisconsin, instituted by and furthered by Senator Robert N. La Follette when he was governor were topics discussed by Theodore Roosevelt in an address today before the Ohio constitutional convention here. Colonel Roosevelt chose as his subject "A Charter of Democracy."

Of what he termed "Big Business," Colonel Roosevelt had this to say: "The anti-trust law does good insofar as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But insofar as its workings are uncertain or as it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct it does harm. There should be a fixed governmental policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing and give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do."

As to the fitness of the American people for self-government, Colonel Roosevelt said: "People Capable of Self Government"

"Many eminent lawyers believe that the American people are not fitted for popular government and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary independent of the majority of the people." I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position.

Of the recall of judges, he said: "The question is one of expediency merely. Each community has the right to try the experiment for itself in what ever shape it pleases. I do not believe in adopting the recall save as a last resort when it has become clearly evident that no other course will achieve the desired result."

SUPREME COURT PUTS ONUS ON CONGRESS

Decides that the Question of Constitutionality of the Initiative and Referendum is Legislative Not Judicial

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Only congress and not the supreme court may object to the initiative and referendum method of legislation in the states, so the supreme court decided today.

That tribunal held that the question of whether a state after it adopted the initiative and referendum bill maintained a Republican form of government guaranteed by the federal constitution was a problem for congress and not a judicial one for the courts.

The decision was based on the claim of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company that a tax upon it, imposed by the initiative and referendum method in Oregon, was unconstitutional. The initiative and referendum provisions in Missouri, California, Arkansas, Colorado, South Dakota, Utah, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine and Arizona hung in the balance. An adverse decision would have affected the proposed legislation of that character in many other states.

Chief Justice White announced the decision of the court. None of the justices dissented. The court also gave a similar decision in reference to an ordinance in Portland, Ore., for the construction of a bridge. The chief justice said that a singular misapprehension had existed on both sides of the case, but that the "mists and confusions" were dispelled by the decision of Chief Justice Taney years ago in which he disposed of the Dorr's rebellion question. That was the case of Luther vs. Borden he said, and decided that the enforcement of the guarantee of a Republican form of government to the states belonged to the political department of the government and not to the judiciary.

The chief justice called attention to the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller following Luther vs. Borden in the controversy over the Kentucky government in the case of Taylor vs. Beckham.

Referring to the doctrine as laid down in these two cases, Chief Justice White said:

"It is indeed a singular misconception of the nature and character of our constitutional system of government to suggest that the settled distinction, which the doctrine just stated points out between judicial authority over justiciable controversies and legislative power as to purely political questions, tends to destroy the duty of the judiciary in proper cases to enforce the constitution. The suggestion results from failing to distinguish between things, that is the legislative duty to determine the political questions involved in deciding whether a state government, Republican in form, exists and the judicial power an ever present duty whenever it becomes necessary in a controversy properly submitted to enforce and uphold the applicable provisions of the constitution as to each and every exercise of governmental power.

"How better can the broad lines which distinguish these two subjects be pointed out than by considering the character of the defense in this very case? The defendant company does not contend here that it could not have been required to pay a license tax.

"It does not assert that it was denied an opportunity to be heard as to the amount for which it was taxed, or that there was anything inhering in the tax or involved intrinsically in

PEOPLE WILL VOTE FOR DELEGATES TO BALT.

State to be Divided into Six Districts From Each of Which a Delegate and Alternate Shall be Elected

PHOENIX, Feb. 23.—Election of delegates to the national democratic convention at Baltimore will be by direct vote of the members of the party insofar as Arizona is concerned.

With 53 members of a total membership of 101, present, the state democratic central committee met in Phoenix this morning. In the absence of Chairman Birdno, I. F. Wolfe of Phoenix was elected chairman.

The following resolution, providing for the election of delegates to the national convention was introduced and adopted: Resolved: That the Democratic State Central Committee of Arizona under authority granted by the national committee of the democratic party to decide upon the method of electing delegates to the democratic national convention to be held on June 26, 1912, at Baltimore, hereby declares its allegiance to the spirit of the state platform of the party and its unwavering upholding of the principles of popular government and directs that the election of delegates from Arizona to the Democratic National Convention shall be by direct popular vote (one delegate and one alternate to be elected from each of six districts of the state, and one national committeeman to be elected at large) and that the instruction of the delegates and alternates elected shall be as indicated by the voters at said election in expressing their choice of candidates for the nomination for president.

Following the adoption of the above resolution two committees were appointed by the chair, the first a committee of five to arrange the details of the primary election for delegates. The members of this committee are M. G. Cuniff of Yavapai, C. M. Zander of Maricopa, Frank Poe of Gila, Dr. George P. Sampson of Navajo and Mulford Winsor of Yuma.

The second was a committee of fourteen, one member from each county, to divide the state into six districts, from each one of which a delegate shall be elected to the national democratic convention. The law which violated any of its constitutional rights. If such questions had been raised they would have been justiciable and therefore would have required the calling into operation of judicial power.

"Instead, however, of doing any of these things, the attack on the statute here made is of a wholly different character. Its essentially political nature is at once made manifest by understanding that the assault which the contention here advanced makes, is not, on the tax as a tax, but on the state as a state. It is addressed to the framework and political character of the government by which the statute levying the tax was passed.

"It is the government, the political entity, which (reducing the case to its essence) is called to the bar of this court, not for the purpose of testing judicially some exercise of power, assailed on the ground that its exertion has injuriously affected the rights of an individual because of the repugnancy to some constitutional limitation, but to demand of the government that it establish its rights to exist as a state."

France and Spain have finally agreed upon all measures pertaining to the Moroccan dispute and will sign a treaty in a few days.

Latest World News at a Glance

Teddy shies his castor into the ring at Cleveland and is out for re-nomination.

Missouri democrats agree to stand for Champ Clark "first, last and all the time" in convention at Joplin.

Moving pictures of the signing of the Arizona statehood proclamation will be exhibited throughout the new state.

Carl Hayden, first member of Congress from Arizona was sworn in on Monday amid great applause from the house members.

Progressive republicans go home to rest when voting on chemical tariff revision. Democrats carry the measure by 178 to 127.

Eight hundred thousand British coal miners will go on strike March 1st, according to the present program of the union organizations.

Madero has awakened to the necessity of carrying out his pledge to buy large tracts of land to sell on easy terms to small buyers.

Mahlon Pitney, chancellor of New Jersey has been nominated by the president to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Harlan.

Eight people killed and fifty injured by a cyclone which swept Shreveport, La., on Tuesday.

Win H. Hester has announced in favor of Clark for the democratic presidential nomination.

Governor Johnson of California and Gifford Pinchot have side-stepped La Follette and gone into the Roosevelt camp.

Situation in Mexico is conceded to be anarchistic. Madero asks congress to suspend all constitutional guarantees.

Half of the mining town of Congress, Ariz., 60 miles north of Phoenix was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss \$25,000.

Congress has learned that the people knew years ago that there is a sugar trust, but they don't say what is to be done about it.

There are 1,000 applications before Governor Hunt for jobs under the new administration in Arizona. Thirty-five offices are sought by 600 men.

Record breaking blizzard sweeps Texas from state line to Houston doing great damage to life and property. Wind attained velocity of 100 miles an hour in Austin.

MOGOLLONS SCENE OF ANOTHER TRAGEDY

Two Mexicans Kill Manager and Clerk of Store and Secure \$3000 Which Had Been Brought in to Pay Ernestine Miners

ONE OF BANDITS RECOGNIZED

Well Known in the Mogollons and It is Believed He Will be Eventually Apprehended. Several Posses Take up Pursuit But Without Success

SILVER CITY, N. M., Feb. 21.—Particulars of the murder of C. A. Freeman, manager of the Mogollon Mercantile company, and William Clark, clerk, and robbery of the store at Mogollon, was received here today on the return of Mason Kelly and Manager Palmer, from the Mogollon Mining Company, from the Mogollon. Freeman, Clark and Bookkeeper R. E. Burns were the only persons in the store when two men, each armed with a 30-30 Winchester, entered and walked back to the cashier's office. Freeman spoke to them and asked if he could do anything for them. One of the men replied, saying: "Give us 'mon."

Freeman laughing, walked from behind the railing, apparently to speak to the men, and the moment he did so one of them covered him with his rifle, while the other drew down on Clark. Both instantly fired, one bullet going through the center of Freeman's breast and the other through Clark's, both falling.

Freeman exclaimed as he fell: "My God, he's shot and killed me." Clark never spoke. Burns was then compelled to go to the safe and hand over a package containing \$3000 that had been received from Silver City that afternoon to pay the miners.

The robbers then hurriedly left and mounting horses, struck out for the mountains. Burns recognized one of the robbers and says he is well known in Mogollon, and he was also recognized by Irwin Moore. A few minutes after the occurrence the phone wire to Silver City was cut and is still out of commission.

Sheriff Emile James, of Socorro county, in which Mogollon is located, was in Silver City and left for Mogollon a few minutes after the news of the robbery reached here. Mason Kelly, cashier of the Silver City, National bank, and A. H. G. Palmer, manager of the Ernestine Mining company, left immediately in an auto.

The Mogollon country is aroused and posses are out in all directions. It is alleged that much race feeling has been stirred up in the Mogollon mining camps.

Freeman's body reached here this morning and was sent to Pasadena, Cal., this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Palmer. Freeman was among the most prominent and wealthiest men in Pasadena. His wife and several children survive him.

Sheriff Patty was notified of the occurrence and at once despatched a posse to aid in the chase. In the posse were Charley Keppeler and John Shaw who returned on Thursday night. They went as far as Duck creek without encountering anybody and report that no Mexicans have been seen in that country since Monday last.

HOUSTON SWEEPED BY \$10,000,000 FIRE

Hundreds Rendered Homeless But There Were no Fatalities Owing to Splendid Control by the Fire Fighters. All Cared For

BLIZZARD ADDED TO WOES

Cotton Compresses, Rice and Cane Mills and Many Large Factories in Ruins Beside Hundreds of Homes

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 21.—Impelled by a gale that rushed in with one of the coldest northers of the winter flames swept through the eastern section of Houston early today, wiped out 25 blocks and caused a loss estimated at \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The burned area is at least a mile and a half long and a quarter of a mile in width. It embraces the ashes of long rows of cottages and solid streets of manufacturing plants. It was swept clean.

Among the mills, factories and plants either actually destroyed or seriously damaged by the fire, are the McFadden Southern Compress and Warehouse company, Dew Bros.' syrup mill, Houston and Liggett Lumber company, Rogers Paint company, Hudson's Pencil factory, Houston Packing company (slightly damaged), Ed. H. Harrell lumber yards, Standard

SERIOUS MINE FIRE WEST YANKEE MORENCI

Blaze in Lower Levels Burns the Timbering, and the Gallows Frame, Cages and Gear Fall into the Depths Damage Heavy

FORTUNATELY NO LIVES LOST

Bulkheading Was Resorted to and the Stopes Closed Off From the Shaft. Shaft is Being Filled With Earth and Tailings to Smother Fire

MORENCI, Feb. 23.—One of the most serious fires that ever visited Morenci was discovered in the West Yankee mine shaft at 8:30 Monday night, by night watchman Pat Devlin who noticed smoke issuing from the mouth of the shaft. The blaze originated in one of the lower levels. The fire department responded to the alarm in quick time and up to the time of its appearance on the scene no flames were visible, only a dense volume of smoke issued from the shaft collar.

About the time the hose was coupled and ready for the attack on the fire, flames broke out of the collar of the shaft, and it soon became evident that the entire timbering from the collar to a considerable depth as well as the gallows frame was doomed to destruction.

The gallows frame fell in a few minutes after the flames reached the well-seasoned structure that burned like kindling wood. The cages and gears of the hoist went down with a rush to the depths.

The blaze was communicated to the assay office and ore chutes but the flames were extinguished after considerable damage had been done. The electric feed wires were burned, cutting off the power from the concentrator for three hours.

Falling to gain headway against the fire from the top, hose was brought into the lower levels through the tunnels and a large force of men were put at work bulkheading the entrance to the various stopes. The heat was so intense and the fumes so noxious that the men had to work in short shifts frequently relieved. At noon Thursday it was believed that the bulkheading had confined the fire to the immediate vicinity of the West Yankee shaft, and one or two stopes nearest the shaft. The fire is still smoldering and the full extent of the damage can not now be determined.

Air was admitted to the lower levels as an experiment on Thursday, but the smoldering timbers quickly burst into flames and the vents were again closed. A track was then laid across the shaft mouth and carloads of tailings and dirt were dumped into the shaft to choke it and smother the fire below.

When the fire is conquered the shaft will be retimbered and put again in commission. The West Yankee is one of the oldest and best of the Detroit company's properties, 3 compartment and about 700 feet deep, the cages being operated by a first motion, hoisting engine. From it is hoisted ore from the West Yankee, Old Yankee and Ryerson mines.

The hoist house, engine and boilers were not injured and comparatively little damage was done above ground. The loss to the company will be considerable but the accident will not affect the copper output or number of men employed but little if any.

The origin of the fire is not known, but generally attributed to a lighted candle carelessly placed by some employee. No lives were lost and no person seriously injured, though many of the workmen were rendered unconscious through the smoke and fumes.

compress, the Co-operative Manufacturing company, Acme mill, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church and a school operated in conjunction with the church, Cleveland compress and cotton warehouse, McIlhenney Cotton Pickery, Texas Tinner's Supply company, Industrial Rice Milling company's plant, Southwestern Rice company's mill, Hoosier Vinegar company's plant and a number of lesser mills.

Over \$2,000,000 Cotton Loss Besides 45,000 bales of cotton destroyed with the Standard compress, 36 Southern Pacific cars loaded with cotton bales were burned. This cotton alone represent a loss of over \$2,000,000.

One of the first of the more pretentious buildings attacked was the brick "Star and Crescent" hotel. Scores of cottages were destroyed as well as many big manufacturing plants and thousands of people were made homeless. The number of homes and stores burned is more than 250.

The greater part of the loss is confined to the lumber and cotton industries. Firemen apportioned leaders among the men of the flames swept district, and they, marshaling the refugees, led them out of danger. Homes quickly were provided in other residence sections of the city. Clothing and food were furnished by a relief committee and there was comparatively little suffering.