

THE COPPER ERA

AND MORENCI LEADER

The Oldest Copper Producing District in the State of Arizona.

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HAYDEN'S BILL FOR FOREST HIGHWAY

Following Recommendations of Secretary of Agriculture Measure Introduced in House Which Includes Construction of Apache Forest Highway.

ARIZONA SENATORS HELPING

Bill Now in the Committee on Agriculture—Plans To Reimburse National Treasury From Proceeds of Forest Products Sales.

The movement launched by the Greenlee County Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce of Apache county, and the Boards of Supervisors of the two counties, to secure an advance of money from the National Treasury to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the building of highways within national forests, is destined to be ultimately crowned with success.

The Supervisors of both Apache and Greenlee counties have sent resolutions to our representatives in Congress urging upon them the importance of such a highway, from a commercial standpoint, built through the Apache National Forests and connecting the towns of Springerville and Clifton, affording a ready market in the Clifton-Morenci district for the products of the Forest.

In acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions from the Board of Supervisors of Greenlee county, which resolution pledges the County of Greenlee to build that portion of the Apache Forest Highway, south of the Forest boundary line, and lying in Greenlee county, A. L. Terry has received answers from Senators Ashurst and Smith and Representatives Hayden, enclosing letters from the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject. Following up the matter Congressman Hayden has introduced a bill providing for national aid for the immediate construction of forest roads. The correspondence with Congressman Hayden, together with a copy of the Bill, is as follows:

Washington, Feb. 9, 1916.
Mr. A. L. Terry, Clerk,
Board of Supervisors,
Clifton, Arizona

My dear Mr. Terry:
On receipt of the Resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Greenlee County relative to the construction of a highway through the Apache National Forest, I immediately took up the matter with the Department of Agriculture and inclose, herewith, a reply that I have just received from Secretary Hayden. The Secretary is of the opinion that the only way that a road project of this magnitude can be handled is by the enactment of general legislation which will provide for an advance of funds to be repaid by the receipts from the Forests. I understand that the Department does not favor special bills and it is for this reason that I have introduced the inclosed bill which is in line with the policy of the Department. I shall be very glad to keep you advised as to the progress of this legislation.

With kindest regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
CARL HAYDEN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1916
Hon. Carl Hayden,
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Hayden:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 18, concerning a resolution submitted by the Board of Supervisors of Greenlee County, Arizona, regarding the construction of a road through the Apache National Forest. There is no doubt that there is need for roads across the forest areas and Indian reservations within the center of the State. There is at the present time scarcely any means of direct communication from the valley of the Little Colorado river in the vicinity of Holbrook southerly or westerly to such towns as Clifton, Globe and Phoenix.

A road from the northern to the southern boundary of the Apache National Forest would probably be about eighty miles in length, and in country of the character of that within the Apache Forest would probably cost not less than \$250,000. The present appropriations available for road construction for the entire State of Arizona amount to about \$25,000 a year. Even if Congress were to enact the bill H. R. 161, introduced by Mr. Mondell, providing for the expenditure of 25 per centum of the receipts from National Forests for road and trail construction, the amount made available would be inadequate to meet the needs in this case.

It seems clear that there is need for legislation, general in character, which will provide a means through which roads such as that above referred to could be built under direction of the Department. This need can best be met by an advance of funds for the construction of roads of this character. The form that such legislation might take would be to make available an annual fund sufficiently large for the purpose, to be advanced

for road construction under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, either within or partly within the National Forests, when needed for use and development of resources upon which local communities are dependent, in counties that desire to take advantage of this form of legislation and in which the National Forests contain resources from which a sufficient amount will be received in future to make possible reimbursement to the Government by withholding a portion of the 25 per cent of the receipts now given to the counties. In each case such plan of co-operation should be agreed upon as will be equitable to both the counties and the Government.

In the event that Congress should enact such legislation as would make it possible to carry out a general plan of co-operation in the construction and maintenance of roads which are needed for development and use of sections of the country within and adjacent to the National Forests, the request of Greenlee County, Arizona, to share in its benefits would receive consideration in connection with the National Forest road projects.

Very truly yours,
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

Hayden's Bill
H. R. 11068
In The House of Representatives.
February 8, 1916.

Mr. Hayden introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

A BILL
To provide for the advancement of funds to survey, construct, and maintain roads and trails within any State or the Territory of Alaska within which national forests are located.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated and made available until expended, out of any money in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth nineteen hundred and seventeen, and each fiscal year thereafter up to and including the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, in all \$10,000,000, to be available until expended under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, upon request from the proper officers of the State, Territory, or county, for the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads and trails, within, or only partly within, the national forests, when necessary for the use and development of resources upon which communities within and adjacent to the national forests are dependent. Provided, That the State, Territory, or county shall enter into a co-operative agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture for the survey, construction, and maintenance of such roads or trails upon a basis equitable to both the State, Territory, or county, and the United States: Provided further, That the aggregate expenditures in any State, Territory, or county shall not exceed ten per centum of the value, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, of the timber and forage resources which are or will be available for income upon the national forest lands within the respective county or counties wherein the roads or trails will be constructed, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make annual report to Congress of the amounts expended hereunder.

Section 2. That immediately upon the execution of any cooperative agreement hereunder the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount to be expended within any State, Territory, or county thereunder, and beginning with the next fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 12. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

Section 13. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

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Section 15. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State or Territory within which the road or trail is to be constructed only ten per centum of the gross receipts from the national forests in the respective county or counties in which the said roads or trails are constructed until advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the remaining fifteen per centum of the receipts to which such State or Territory would otherwise be entitled under the Act of May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and sixty), is sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenditures made under all contracts in pursuance hereof for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such State or Territory, county or counties, and thereafter the reduction in the per centum paid to the State or Territory for the benefit of such county or counties shall no longer apply.

GEORGE OLNEY IS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Authentic Announcement is Made at the Capital That Former Resident of Clifton Will Enter the Democratic Primaries For the Nomination

George A. Olney has announced his candidacy for governor of the state of Arizona, subject to the approval of the democratic primary.

He will go before the people on a broad platform of complete sympathy with the administration of Woodrow Wilson, of absolute economy and retrenchment in state politics and of complete justice and equality for all in the eyes of the administration.

George A. Olney was born in Texas and came to Arizona in 1891, settling in Graham county. His first public office was as under sheriff of the county and he later served two terms as sheriff. The county at that time took in what is now known as Greenlee county and Sheriff Olney was known throughout the north-eastern part of the state as a just and utterly fearless officer.

He was a member of the territorial council in 1898 and later was appointed a member of the territorial board of equalization by Gov. Brodie. His resignation from the board was dramatic and was brought about by the refusal of the other members to assess the Southern Pacific railroad at the same figures that were assessed in both California and New Mexico. The Arizona lines were assessed at \$6000 per mile while those of the states to the east and west were assessed at \$15,000 per mile. Olney demanded that the Arizona assessment be placed at the same figure and upon the refusal of the board to make the raise he resigned.

He was later appointed to fill the unexpired term of Eugene Carruthers as supervisor of Graham county in 1905 and was elected supervisor at the end of the term and served to 1909. With his advice John J. Birdno, at that time assessor of the county, raised the taxes on the mining companies to a sum representing their approximate value and the case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States after the supreme court of the state had refused to permit the increase, the case coming before them on an appeal from the order of the territorial board of equalization.

Olney went to Phoenix seven years ago and has been known as one of the active and successful business men of the state. He still retains large interests in Graham county and is known as one of the big cattlemen of the Gila valley. He has supplied the farmers of that valley with blooded stock, operated a creamery and ice plant at Safford and done much to raise the quality of the herds of the state.

In politics he has ever been a consistent democrat, taking a leading part in the activities of the party and acting as chairman of the state committee in 1912.

The authentic information coming from the capital that Hon. George A. Olney will be a candidate in the democratic primaries for the nomination as Governor of Arizona will be particularly pleasing information to a large host of personal friends in this section of the state, residents of Greenlee and Graham counties who have known George Olney since he was a young man. They know him as a citizen and as an official whose record is without a blemish and whose honesty, fearlessness and fairness is above reproach.

RAY CONSOLIDATED

Ray Consolidated reports for the fourth quarter of 1915 a production of 17,755,656 pounds of copper of which 17,195,533 pounds was contained in concentrates and 560,123 pounds in ore shipped direct to the smelter. An advance in wages and the disturbance of milling operations, due to the work of alteration going on in the plant, made the cost of its copper for the quarter 9.625 cents, which was considerably higher than it probably will be hereafter. Net earnings for the quarter were \$1,807,983, and after paying the interest on the bonds then outstanding and a dividend of 50 per cent on its stock the company carried \$1,001,085 to surplus.

A UNIQUE DISCOVERY

PRESCOTT—While on a scouting expedition near Ft. Whipple, Captain Garald Hoover, of the U. S. Army, shot a raven. As he stooped to pick the dead bird from the ground he noticed that it lay on a ledge of rocks in which some fine gold appeared. He staked off a claim, and performed the assessment work regularly. That was 35 years ago. Now his son, Jardin Hoover, a Nevada mining engineer, is returning to the same spot, with a small mill of three stamps, a concentrating table and other equipment, which will be installed on the property. The company known as the Raven Development company, is headed by Col. Hoover, the original discoverer of the claim, who has just completed another examination of the property.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTICE IS DEFENDED

Member of Christian Science Committee on Publication Writes Communication Regarding Death of Infant at Globe.

In a recent issue of the Copper Era was published an account of the death of an infant in Globe, the parents relying solely on the practice of Christian Science to effect a cure.

The following communication bearing on the subject is addressed to the Editor of the Mesa Tribune: Editor Mesa Daily Tribune, Mesa, Arizona.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to a news article relative to the death of Phen D. Broulette of Globe, Arizona, published in your issue of February 8th. In this article special stress was given to the fact that this child received Christian Science treatment and that his parents had refused medical and surgical aid. The article which gives but a portion of the facts in the case, is misleading, and I do not think the parents of the child should be subjected to the bitter censure directed at them. Had it ever been established that medical and surgical practice had become fixed sciences, or were even the foremost medical experts agreed as to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and the advisability of operations, or had our national or state government ever lent their recognition and approval to one school of the treatment of disease, to the exclusion of all others, then we might find more reason for blaming the parents in this case.

Christian Science, judged solely on the basis of the healing work accomplished in thousands of cases where other means had failed, is at least entitled to as much respect as an healing agent, as is material medicine. Because of their own satisfactory experience with Christian Science, Mr. and Mrs. Broulette simply followed the promptings of their own best judgment and their conscience in securing Christian Science treatment for their baby. The remarkable growth of the Christian Science movement, and the fact that in its ranks are included thousands of cultured and influential men and women of high rank in statecraft, journalism, art, law, business, etc., should give pause to its critics and, at least, extend to its adherents "the benefit of the doubt."

Our critics would do well to bear in mind this statement from Dr. Richard J. Cabot, instructor in the Harvard Medical school: "That Christian Science has done, and is doing, a vast deal of good, not only as a religion, but as a health restorer and a protest against the short-sighted naturalism of the doctors, we are firmly convinced. Its affirmations are helpful to thousands.

In view of the great number of unsuccessful operations and the high mortality in children's diseases for which the medical profession has been so bitterly censured by its own foremost authorities, why should not one be justified in condemning the parents of a child who dies under medical treatment? However, Christian Scientists are never found condemning or interfering with the desires and rights of those who may still prefer material treatment. We simply ask to be allowed to enjoy our constitutional privilege of seeking the aid of the Great Physician "who healeth, all thy diseases." Psalm 103, v. 3.

As the supreme court of the United States held in "U. S. vs. Johnson," 221 U. S. Reports 488, 498, that for the government to "establish criteria where opinions are far apart," as with respect to the curative effects of medicines would be "to distort the uses of its constitutional power."

Relative to the principle involved in the parents' action in the Broulette case, Judge Clifford P. Smith says in his standard work on "Christian Science, Its Legal Status," page 54: "It is well known that the mortality of children under medical treatment is great, and parents who have found a superior system will naturally employ the system whose known results inspire them with the strongest hope. Parents should not be expected nor forced to disregard their own observations, experience, and knowledge and employ a system which they distrust—a system which they may have tried and found wanting."

Cordially yours,
GARTH W. CATE,
Christian Science Committee on Publication of Arizona.

CATTLE OUTPUT 500,000

PHOENIX—Almost a half million cattle were handled in Arizona during the year 1915, according to figures just made public by the live stock sanitary board. Shipments from Arizona to outside points for the year totaled 264,891 head while interstate shipments amounted to 91,491. Cattle slaughtered in the state during the year numbered 58,491, making a total of 415,096 head moved in a commercial way. Movements of hogs totaled over 15,000 head, of which 5,592 were exported. Over 5,000 horses and mules were shipped to outside markets during 1915.

ARIZONA TURNS TO LEADERS WHO ARE SURE.

National Committeeman Reese M. Ling, a short time ago addressed a letter of inquiry to the members of the Democratic state committee, and among other things called the attention of the committee to the following plank adopted by the national convention at Baltimore in 1912:

"We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible to re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

Replies have been received from the majority of the committee and from all parts of the state, and with but two exceptions, those received declared that, notwithstanding the plank in the platform, they are in favor of President Wilson for a second term.

There are many reasons given why the St. Louis convention should not be bound by this plank, the foremost one being that the president by his wise statesmanlike, cautious and considerate safe-guarding of the welfare of the United States has endeared himself, not only to the party, but to all of the people of the United States, regardless of party affiliations.

Many of the letters refer to the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan for resigning his portfolio at a time when the country was in a grave situation, and unsparingly condemned his action.

Said Mr. Ling: "There is no question but that President Wilson is the choice of the Democrats of Arizona, and will receive a large Republican vote, because of his having safe-guarded the interests of this country and prevented us from becoming entangled in the great European conflict, while at the same time he has in a firm and dignified manner insisted upon proper recognition of American rights.

"While there is no doubt about the popularity of the president, there is equally as great enthusiasm concerning Vice-President Marshall, who has shown his love for Arizona by building a residence in the Salt River valley, where he spends his winters.

"We consider the vice-president almost a citizen of Arizona, and I have yet to find anyone within the borders of our state, who will not gladly support him for vice-president.

"In the performance of his duty as presiding officer of the senate, he has shown himself to be absolutely fair and exercised the functions of that office in a thoroughly non-partisan manner.

"I have no doubt but that President Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall will be unanimously nominated at the Saint Louis convention.

"I am making arrangements for reservations for all Arizonians who will visit the convention at one of the leading hotels in St. Louis, so that those attending from this state will all be placed in touch with each other, and shall endeavor to secure seats for those attending as visitors in one section of the hall.

"As a member of the national committee, I have been enabled to come in personal contact with the leaders of the party, all of whom are men of national importance, and as such I have greatly enjoyed the honor.

"While I do not feel like opposing the claims of any Democrat who has rendered signal service for the party, I should greatly appreciate the honor of again being selected a member of the national committee from Arizona."

SHERIFF TELLS HOW MUCH BOOZE MAY BE BROUGHT IN

DOUGLAS—Deputy Sheriff Chas. E. Cross last night received instructions from Sheriff Harry C. Wheeler as to the amount of liquor that a person would be allowed to bring into the state at one time. This was placed at a case of whiskey, a case of beer and a gallon of wine. A greater amount than this will subject one to arrest.

Sheriff Wheeler states that he realizes that this is merely an arbitrary ruling on his part, but as the supreme court did not define the amount which may be legally imported, there must be some basis to work on, and he has set these figures on his own responsibility.

PASSED BAD CHECKS

PRESCOTT—Robert E. Ellison, believed to be a parolee prisoner from the state prison at Florence, has been arrested here on a charge of passing worthless checks. Complaint was brought against Ellison by a number of local merchants who were victims of his operations.

WAGE SCALE IS SETTLED IN CONFERENCE

Committee of Fifteen Employees Unanimously Agree To Accept New Wage Scale Proposed For Clifton Morenci District.

MASS MEETINGS TO BE HELD

Highest Wages Ever Paid in the District Will Result—Good Feeling Prevails on Both Sides.

With good will and co-operation manifested on both sides, the conference between the mine managers of this district, and a committee of fifteen employees, representing all crafts in the district, practically came to an end on Friday afternoon of this week, when the committee in conference unanimously agreed to accept the new wage scale which had been under discussion for several days.

The mine managers and the committee of employees began their sessions on the 24th inst. From the first day of the session it was apparent to members of the committee that the purpose of the managers, in accordance with their statement issued on January 8th, was to make conditions as satisfactory as possible to their employees, and it was evident that there would be no serious deadlock to mar the conference. That there should be no discrimination in the district was quickly disposed of, as was the question of a minimum wage for common labor which was fixed at \$2.00 per day of eight hours.

After the first two days the conference settled down to an analysis of the wage scale to apply in this district and shortly afterwards on Friday an agreement was reached. At the conclusion of the afternoon session today an adjournment was taken until Monday morning when a final meeting will be held. In the meantime the committee will present their report to the employees assembled in mass meetings in the three camps. The consensus of opinion is that the committee report will be unanimously adopted and all that remains is the formality of making the motion.

The new wage scale, which was agreed to by the committee, and which will be presented to the mass meetings is as follows:

The companies agree to give their employees the following increases in wages over the wage schedule now in effect:

Employees at present receiving, on the 13 cent base, between 20 1-2c and 24 1-2c inclusive, will be given an increase of ten per cent when copper sells for 12 cents and over, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.00 per day.

Employees at present receiving, on the 13 cent base, between 25c and 33 1-2c per hour, inclusive, will be given an increase of ten per cent when copper sells for 13 cents, 14c, 15 cents and 16 cents.

Employees at present receiving, on the 13 cent base, between 25c and 33 1-2c per hour, inclusive, will be given an increase of 15 per cent when copper sells for 17 cents and over.

Employees at present receiving, on the 13 cent base, between 34c and 37 cents per hour, inclusive, will be given an increase of ten per cent when copper sells for 13 cents, 14 cents, 15 cents and 16 cents.

Employees at present receiving, on the 13 cent base, between 34c and 37 cents per hour, inclusive, will be given an increase of five per cent when copper sells for 17 cents and over.

Mechanical crafts at present receiving 49 1-2 cents per hour on the 13 cent base will be advanced to 50c per hour on the same base when copper sells from 13 cents to 26 cents inclusive.

Carpenters and electricians receiving 46 1-2 cents per hour on the 13 cent base will be advanced to 50c per hour on the same base when copper sells from 13 cents to 26 cents inclusive.

The present sliding scale of rates to remain in effect.

Wages will be paid on the average price of electrolytic copper for the previous month as published in the Engineering & Mining Journal.

This wage scale becomes effective on March 1st, 1916.

The above paragraphs recite the details of the wage agreement and in order for the reader to know how it works when applied to the present selling price of copper, the following rate per day for the following classes of labor has been computed.

With copper selling at 26 cents per pound, which is the average selling price for February:

Laborers, 8 hours \$3.08
Miners, 1-2 hours 4.01
Muckers, 7 1-2 hours 3.30
Timbermen, 7 1-2 hours 4.20
Carpenters, 8 hours 5.60
Machinists, 8 hours 5.60
Boilermakers, etc. 5.60

From the above it is apparent that