

TOMBSTONE EPITAPH

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AMERICA FOR AMERICANS

(Mark Harris in "Financial Common Sense")

The government is at last waking up to the fact that you can not allow a "firebrand" to lie among inflammable material without having trouble.

We pride ourselves on being "free people," and for that reason we go about our business, paying little or no attention to the cranks who stand on a soap box on the corner and yell "down with the government."

We have always had these anarchists—even when I was a boy I remember hearing my father say we should drive them all out of the country—but heretofore they have been birds of a feather, and as such they made little or no progress.

The world's war with all its attending horrors spelled opportunity to this band of cranks, and while good Americans were engaged in a life-and-death struggle, they spread their propaganda right and left.

The success of the Bolshevik movement in Russia greatly encouraged the anarchists in America, and for some unknown reason, our government handled them with kid gloves instead of showing the mailed fist.

The result of this was to give them swelled heads—they really believed the government was afraid of them—and for many months they have worked almost openly for a revolution.

Naturally, with the cost of living so high and with the newspapers reporting profiteering in all commodities there is considerable discontent among men and women who have felt the pangs of hunger, and who can blame these men and women when they applaud crazy demagogues who promise them something for nothing.

When a man is hungry, he wants food—not kind words—and when an honest workingman finds that his weekly wage hardly buys the necessities of life, who can blame him for wanting a change?

There is a lot of profiteering going on in every line of business, and many men who consider themselves good citizens have taken advantage of conditions to make money, without a thought of causing misery to themselves if not to millions of their fellow beings.

As an example, take the clothing manufacturers—according to sworn testimony, some of these manufacturers have been playing a high game with union labor leaders—a game where they did what they pleased, and paid fines to the union for the privilege, and all this was done at the expense of the public, which always foots the bills.

It believe such profiteering is just as bad in its way as the anarchists are in another way, because without such examples the anarchist would have no material to back up his crazy theories.

The government went after the anarchists last week and grabbed about five hundred of the most rabid, and while this is mighty good work, it is only a drop in the bucket to what should be done and done quickly.

The government should clean up the entire country, not only of anarchists but also of profiteers who have waxed fat at the expense of the public.

Every man is entitled to a legitimate profit whether he be merchant, manufacturer or workman, but when these same men band together for the purpose of holding up the public, their goods should be confiscated and they should be put in jail to think it over. Our slogan should be "America for Americans," and profiteers, anarchists, Bolsheviks, I. W. W.'s and Reds should be told plainly but forcibly that their room is more desirable than their company.

I dare say that if all the anarchists were gathered up we would be surprised to learn that they muster less than twenty thousand all told, and if we added another twenty thousand to this for unscrupulous profiteers, misguided fanatics with a sprinkling of society women who seek notoriety, we would have only forty thousand out of a total of more than one hundred million, a number that never would be missed in this great country of ours.

Here's hoping the government makes a clean job of it before the first of the year.

THE NEW DIMMER LAW

Arizona's automobile light dimmer law goes into effect December 1 and automobile owners are making a rush to get the dimmers before the statute takes effect.

Arizona now has an opportunity to show other states that a dimmer law can be enforced. Iowa and Nebraska have failed in this respect and the dimmer law is flagrantly violated. The law is good for all concerned for it is a well established fact that glaring automobile headlights are the cause of many accidents. To have a powerful light thrown on a driver as it comes over the crest of a hill or around a curve or even on level road blinds him and accidents are extremely liable to occur. In city as well as in country the glaring lights really are not necessary and the dimmers are much better. There may be times when it is necessary for the glaring lights to be used, but the dimmers should be under control so they may be used in time to avert accidents.

The automobile owners will like the law after it is in vogue for a time. The only way to get it enforced is for the automobile people themselves to insist on its observance.—Douglas Dispatch.

At last it has been discovered what a profiteer is. He is the man that the man you talk to buys his goods from.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES DO NOT KNOW ABOUT MEXICO WOULD FILL A LARGE SIZED BOOK

(Miami Silver Belt)

While it is true that there is trouble in Mexico (there is trouble in the United States and all over the world for that matter) and while the United States government may be warranted in taking the stand that it does in connection with the case of United States Consul Jenkins of Puebla (learned professors of international law differ, even as to this point) still the statements made in the press of this country regarding the condition of affairs in the Southern Republic are a disgrace to American journalism.

By way of illustration take the following (written just before the execution of General Angeles) from the latest edition of the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco, a paper which prides itself on the accuracy of its statements:

"According to the 'New York Times,' there were 317 major outbreaks of disorder reported in the Mexican newspaper during 112 days, from April 10 to July 31 of this year. Of the 30 states and territories into which Mexico is divided all except Lower California contributed to this orgy of violence and bloodshed. Out of the total, 272 were ascribed to the activities of various factions in rebellion against the Carranza government, 15 to organized banditry, and 15 to the lawlessness of police and military officials. During the same period 72 trains were looted, dynamited or burned, besides the stations that were attacked and the tracks that were destroyed. Thirty-one towns were raided. These figures give some idea of the conditions prevailing in Mexico. At the present moment the Jenkins affair has created something that is more than a diplomatic crisis. The shooting, after capture, of Felipe Angeles would remove one of the few interesting personalities of the Mexican arena. It appears that he has not been shot as yet, but technically a court martial will be justified in ordering the extreme penalty. How long must we endure the disorderly and unsavory performances in our backyard?"

Technically the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco can hide behind the skirts of the metropolitan New York Times and claim that the New York Times and not the Mining and Scientific Press is responsible for the figures granted. But what shall ye say of the New York Times which prints an accompanying map of Mexico with black spots showing where the alleged outrages have been committed and yet showing only three black spots in the entire state of Sonora? Sonora the favorite hunting ground of the Yaqui Indians! Those Yaqui Indians who are constantly on the war path and who declared war against the government of Mexico, the government of the United States, the government of England and the government of Germany all at the same time. If there is a school boy along the border who does not know that not even the iron hand of Porfirio Diaz was ever able to conquer the Yaquis we should like to know the name of that youth. And there is scarcely a frontiersman in the southwest who would not be willing to wager his favorite pony that in the event of war between the United States and Mexico the war-like Yaquis would give the United States more trouble than all of the rest of Mexico put together. Yet the New York Times in its accounts of the troubles in Mexico has practically nothing to say about the terrible Yaquis, dreaded and feared by Mexicans and Americans alike. And in this alleged compilation purporting to have been made by the New York Times from Mexican newspapers the Yaquis get only three small black marks out of 317 black marks!

If the remainder of the New York Times information regarding Mexico is as accurate as its information about the Yaquis and the outrages committed by them it is not worth 30 cents (Mex).

And the scholarly editor of the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco who has spent a good deal of time out here in the southwest and who ought to know better falls for that kind of "stuff!"

There are those who argue that the entire state of Sonora ought to be one big black mark. But to credit the Yaquis with less than one per cent of the troubles in Mexico is to laugh! And if the Yaquis could only get their hands on these New York and San Francisco writers they would lift a few editorial scalps just to show their resentment for the manner in which they have been belittled.

ARIZONA GIVEN BIG BOOST

That Arizona and New Mexico are receiving much good advertising throughout the east by the American Automobile association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and New York, is evidenced by a recent issue of a map of these two states, including much information of interest to tourists who contemplate a trip through the west. Two pages of the map are given to the following statement by A. L. Westgard:

"In the entire United States there is no region that surpasses Arizona and New Mexico in natural attractions. The scenic variety, the gorgeous colorings of the cliffs and rocks, the Indian tribes in pueblos and on reservations, prehistoric ruins and cave dwellings, mountains, canyons and plateaus, forests and deserts with most unique vegetation, mining and agricultural regions hunting and fishing and a climate ideal for outdoor life; peoples with different customs, costumes and languages; history ranging from prehistoric civilization, early occupation by the Spanish conquistadores and wild frontier life to the peaceful and progressive pursuits of its present day citizens, all is of surpassing interest to tourists."

THE RISE IN SILVER

In every Western state silver is the chief hope for a revival in precious metal mining after four years of very

scant development, with little or nothing accomplished because of the scarcity of labor and the marked inefficiency of the labor available. The recent unprecedented rise in price shows the present world demand.

New York financial journals advocate investments in the western silver industry as an opportunity to profit by the world wide demand for a commodity of which we are the greatest producers.

Every dollar of silver produced is a dollar of new wealth created. Every dollar of silver exported to meet the demand of other countries is a dollar of new wealth added to our country.

The bright outlook for silver makes it again fashionable and permissible to speak hopefully of mining, the ladder by which Western states climbed from the "Great American Desert" to promising fields for profitable investment.

The number of mining enterprises at present under way in western states—backed exclusively by outside capital—means much for the years to come, when our spasms of economic experiment shall have their course and affairs get back to normal.

THE WORLD CRIES FOR SILVER

The annual production of silver is short of the demand 100,000,000 ounces.

The annual production is only 150,000,000 ounces. The annual demand is 250,000,000 ounces. The production, therefore, is only sixty per cent of the demand and the demand is becoming greater, while production is becoming less.

Silver is a necessary commodity. Every nation that uses a silver coinage must procure this metal. Several factors participate in causing the tremendous excess of demand over production:

(1) The shortage of the gold production has caused many governments to withdraw it from circulation. This causes a greater demand for silver.

(2) There was a tremendous destruction of silver during the war.

(3) The newly organized governments of Europe must have silver for their coinage.

(4) China and India are absorbing an increasing amount of silver, and it has been a well known fact for generations that the silver that goes into China and India never again comes out.

(5) The reduction in the buying power of silver.

THANKS, BROTHER

Nobody ever called Tombstone, Ariz., a slow town. The Tombstone Epitaph is especially lively; chock full of highway news and peppy editorials.—Western Highway Builder, L. A.

Shortly after marriage a man finds out that he has been courting a lot of trouble.

No disappointment can be quite so intolerable as disappointment in one's self.

The road to success is slippery, and he who travels thereon needs a lot of sand.

Nearly every piece of jewelry a married woman owns represents a peace offering.

THE ROAD SITUATION IN COCHISE COUNTY

(Continued from Page One)
entire system of commission built roads.

The report of the audit of the state examiners who checked the accounts of the original commission up to the time they turned over to the Wallace-Smith commission have filed their report with the governor of the state, the board of supervisors and the commission, and in their report they say that after making a thorough check of the commission records, the board of supervisors records and the cash account of the county treasurer they find the accounts of the commission in perfect balance.

Bids have again been called for the completion of paving on Section 2A and 2B on the Bisbee-Douglas highway to be opened in Tombstone on January 3, 1920.

SELIEVE MILITARY SHOULD HANDLE WHITE CITY.

(Continued from Page One)
further desire that you enforce the Federal Statutes on this subject and place this so-called White City and vicinity off the limits for all members of your command, and by so doing you will bring this long troublesome matter to a speedy conclusion and termination.

Yours respectfully,
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Cochise County, Arizona,
By L. F. KUCHENBECKER,
Clerk.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

(Continued from Page One)
to wed Gertrude Lund, 20, both of Bisbee; E. J. Lerna, 21, to wed Bertie Netherland, 18, both of Lowell; Carlos Moreno, 26, to wed Dolores Calvillo, 21, both of Douglas; Amelio Salamando, 24, to wed Concepcion Fierro, 19, both of Douglas; Doyal J. Hall, 21, to wed Mary Curran, 25, both of Douglas; Luz Cruz, 25, to wed Elva Mordugno, 26, both of Bisbee; Sebastian Gonzalez, 29, to wed Maria Navas, 40, both of Bisbee; Hermino Col-

orado, 21, to wed Jesus Salcedo, 18, both of Douglas; Stewart Hunt, 47, to wed Gertrude Freeman, 33, both of Douglas; Anuro Portugal, 21, to wed Maria Salazar, 19, both of Bisbee; Geo. A. Clark, 35, to wed Josephine Hernandez, 34, both of Douglas.

WORK ARIZONA SILVER MINES

(Continued from Page One)
Shipping Kingman Ore
Ore carrying 50 per cent lead and good value in silver is being shipped at Kingman from the James G. Kessler property in the Wallapai mountains.
New hoisting equipment is being installed on the Dardanelles at Chloride.
Drifting on the Chloride Queen is now about 425 feet from the shaft and is nearing the vein.

Tuckahoe Shaft Down
Tuckahoe has cut some good ore in its shaft, now about 400 feet deep.

Home Pastime has found rich ore in a vein exposed by a cave in and has taken out 15 tons that sample \$100 a ton.

Emerson is installing a new hoist and gallows frame.

Mollie Gibson, at Chloride, is completing installation of a new hoist and engine house, with compressor equipment.

GOLD BULLION NOW WORTH MORE THAN COIN

(Continued from Page One)
fore the war, the average price in the New York market was about 60.4c per ounce. Since then, as computed by the bureau of the mint, the average for each year has been as follows:
1914, 55.3c; 1915, 51.8c; 1916, 68.6c; 1917, 89.5c; 1918, 98.4c.

New York reports that during the last week while the zinc market eased off to about \$1.80 per 100 pounds in St. Louis, producers did not sell on the decline. For December and the first quarter of 1920 the bids were \$7.75 to \$7.90 per 100 pounds, with the zinc of far western origin commanding the better price. The drop for the week reads \$1.60 to the ton.