The Guardian

JOHN F. WEBER, - - EDITOR

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POOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

It seems to be the misfortune of several school districts in this county to have trustees who lack ordinary business ability in the care of the financial affairs of their schools. No economy in conducting the schools is practiced, nor does there seem to be any intention on the part of some of them to get next to their duties as trustees and follow the advice of the county school superintendent.

There is no good reason for any school district to get behind several years in the payment of teachers' salaries and other debts necessarily incurred during the school year, but such is the case in several districts, notwithstanding the instructions given by the county school superintendent to include in the estimate of the amount of funds needed for the ensuing year, the amount of back indebtedness.

School trustees who do not administer the affairs of their schools in a business-like manner should be suspended from office. A school trustee who draws an order in payment of a bill when he knows there are no funds to the credit of his district, should be treated in the same manner as one who draws checks on a bank where he has no funds. There is really no difference.

It is just as necessary to conduct the affairs of a school district on honest business lines as it is in any line of business, and there is no excuse for school trustees to have a deficit year after year, when they could prevent this by including back indebtedness in their estimates, as advised by the county school superintendent.

It may yet be necessary to bring action in the courts against school trustees who create indebtedness, are careless and do not exercise economy in the administration of school affairs.

FISH FOR THE NATIONAL FORESTS

Long hot office days, panama hats and dripping ice wagons are the fisherman's code-signal for the overhauling of tackle and the dreaming of cool dreams about breezy mountain meadows and deep holes full of "big ones." Most of our southwestern trout waters are in the national forest, and advices received from the United States Forest Service throw some hopeful sidelights on the question of "big ones" for the future. It is announced that during the present summer, the forest rangers, in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries, expect to place sixteen consignments of trout fry into as many different streams and lakes within the national forests of Arizona and New Mexico. A special effort is being made to plant trout in unstocked mountain lakes and other suitable waters heretofore devoid of fish. The big gamy rainbows are to be used in these lakes, while the native black-spotted trout are to be used in planting streams.

Fish have been requisitioned for stocking the following waters: Little Colorado river, in the Apache national forest; Red River, Pueblo Lakes, Rio Vallecitos and Rio San Antone, in the Carson national forest; Fry canyon, Jacobson canyon Marijilda canyon in the Crook national forest; Rio Ruidoso, in the Lincoln national forest; Santa Fe Creek, Holy Ghost and Spirit Lake, in the Pecos Division of the Santa Fe national forest; Rito de los Frijoles and Rio Gallina, in the Jemez division of the Santa Fe national forest; Chevalon canyon, in the Sitgreaves national forest, and San Mateo canyon, in the Datil national forest.

Good fishing increases the value of the national forests, says the District Forester. It brings people. These people first of all benefit themselves by getting health and rest. Secondly, they benefit the community by leaving dollars behind them, and thirdly, they benefit the forest by carrying away real impressions of the timber, range and other forest resources. These impressions "come back" in the form of increased business.

I AM THE NEWSPAPER

Born of the deep, daily need of a nation—I am the Voice of Now—the incarnate spirit of the Times—Monarch of things that Are.

My "cold type" burns with the fire-blood of human action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the earth. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I sleep not—rest not. I know not night, nor day, nor season. I know no death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every noon—with every twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world's event.

Those who created me cease to be—the brains and heart's-blood that nourish me go the way of human dissolution. Yet I live on—and on.

I am Majestic in my Strength—Sublime in my Power—Terrible in my Potentialities—yet as democratic as the boy who sells me for a penny. I am the consort of Kings—the partner of capital—the brother of toil. The inspiration of the hopeless—the right arm of the needy—the champion of the oppressed—the conscience of the criminal. I am the epitome of the world's Comedy and Tragedy.

My responsibility is Infinite. I speak, and the world stops to listen. I say the word, and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace, and the war lords obey. I am greater than any individual—more powerful than any group. I am the dynamic force of Public Opinion. Rightly directed, I am a Creator of Confidence. A builder of happiness in living. I am the Backbone of Commerce. The Trail-Blazer of Prosperty. I am the teacher of Patriotism. I am the hands of the Clock of Time—the clarion voice of Civilization.

I am the Newspaper.—By Joseph H. Finn, President Nichols-Finn Advertising Company, Chicago, in an Address at A. A. C. W. Convention.

ARE YOU A MUD-HOLE DAIRYMAN

The dairy cow which is now of considerable importance in the Salt River, Yuma and Gila valleys, and for which there is a constant growing demand, should have special attention for the next four months. In the past there has not been sufficient attention paid to the surroundings required in order to secure the maximum production of milk, states Prof. G. W. Barnes, Livestock Specialist of the U. of A. Agricultural Experiment Station.

The cows have been compelled day after day to drink from a contaminated mud-hole until they have been robbed of their vitality, health and of the food necessary for milk production. The result has been a decrease in milk flow. For the dairy cow to produce milk requires large quantities of pure drinking water, and she cannot secure this when she is compelled to drink from some filthy mud-hole. Remember that milk production and pure water go hand in hand; if you do not have this on your place, do not waste your time by wondering why your neighbor across the road has an average yield of milk per cow of 6,000 pounds per year, while on your farm the yield is only 3,000 pounds per head.

The man who makes a success in dairying, as in other industries, is the one that keeps his machinery in first-class condition. Did you ever stop and wonder why it costs one man about six times as much to produce milk as his neighbor? But there is nothing remarkable about this difference in cost, when we consider the difference in judgment, executive ability and kind of cows used. Obsolete methods combined with the mud hole would increase the cost of production from the best cows on earth.

HOW WE NEED THEE

The Coconino Sun published the following item and we suspect that in doing so it had a reason. We publish it because we know we have a reason and a very truthful one and we further hope that our friends will see the "reason" and come thru.

The item is old, of course, else it would not be continually published, so we give it again and here it is:

"It is rumored that a certain fastidious young lady of this town kneads bread with her gloves on. The incident may be peculiar, but there are others. We need bread with our shoes on. We need bread with our shirt on. We need bread with our pants on and unless we can corral a few of the outstanding accounts that are on our books we will soon need bread without a darn thing on and the town will be a Garden of Eden this season if collections don't improve very shortly. Get busy."

SAFFORD'S THE PLACE

Safford is in the competition for the State capital. The town has lately acquired the county seat of Graham. The next thing we know, it will aspire to become the location of seat of the national government. There is not room within the city limits for all the public buildings it would acquire, but we suppose the corporation could be expanded.—Arizona Republican.

Safford certainly will be a candidate for the State capital, if the proposition to remove the capital from Phoenix is to go before the people at an election, and the people of Safford believe that their town is just the place for it. The people of Safford also realize that to live in this delightful town makes one ambitious, and any old time that Uncle Sam wants a better town for the national capital, Safford will be a candidate, and as for room for public buildings, we have plenty of available space for that purpose.

NEW JAG DRINKS

Hostetter's Bitters is becoming the popular drink with the jag seekers throughout the State. Several Phoenix druggists have been arrested for selling the patent medicine, which produces a wonderful drunk with all the trimmings. It is said that Hostetter's contains about five times as much alcohol as lager beer.

With patent medicine alcoholic drinks and the latest in etherized ciders, there is not much trouble in getting on a good spree, but the after effects must be something fierce.

General Funston has received orders from the War Department to repel with force, if necessary, any firing into American territory during fighting between the Mexican factions in the border towns. This looks like business and full protection for Americans living in border towns. There can be no doubt how General Funston will act once a battle starts near our border.

The latest political news from Phoenix names three candidates for governor in the democratic primary next year. They are: Sydney P. Osborn, J. C. Callaghan and Wiley E. Jones. There is no mention yet of Dr. Hughes being a candidate, likewise Governor Hunt, but the race for governor has hardly started and there is yet time for more "old war horses" to enter.

Real, old-time John Barleycorn jags were in great evidence Saturday and Sunday, especially Sunday afternoon and evening. There was no doubt as to the species of the jags; it was not Hostetter's or etherized cider, but the regular, old-fashioned beverage, which was undoubtedly brought into town by bootleggers.

ASPHALT-BASE OILS MAKE BEST LUBRICANTS

Lieutenant G. S. Bryan, of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, Md., in a paper published in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers for February, 1915, says:

"Oils made from asphalt-base crudes have shown themselves to be much better adapated to motor cylinders, as far as their carbon-forming proclivities are concerned, than are the paraffine-base Pennsylvania oils. The carbon formed from the latter is, as a rule, extremely hard and clings to the metal surfaces, while that from the former is soft and can easily be wiped off any surface that it is deposited on. This would be expected from a consideration of the nature of the hydrocarbons composing the oil, and it has also deen demonstrated in practice.

"The explanation lies in the fact that the parafine base oils are generally composed of the paraffine series of hydrocarbons, while the asphalt-base oils are composed mainly of the ethylene and napthene series. One of the characteristics of the latter two series, as compared with the parafine series, is their tendency to distill without decomposition. Consequently, no gum will be formed on the cylinder walls, and the carbon liberated will be mostly discharged with the exhaust gases."

Johnny: Papa, what is a "philosopher?"

Pa: A man with a good liver,

ROAD IS ASSURED

Commissioner Sells Promises to Expedite Construction of Highway

At the conference at San Carlos last Thursday afternoon over the subject of good roads for San Carlos reservation between Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and a number of business men from Globe and Safford, Judge P. C. Little acted as the spokesman. He outlined the necessity for the road between the bridges and gave a number of reasons why the government officials should cooperate with the people of Arizona in completing the work.

Judge Little pointed out that the $20,000 provided for by the State should be ample to construct a passable highway at the point designated and declared that in spite of the fact that the work would be wholly within Graham county, the people of Gila county are anxious to do their part and that they would undertake to provide the $18,000 bond required by the Indian Department before Lieutenant Ernest Stecker, Superintendent of San Carlos Reservation, could proceed with the construction work. It is expected, he explained, that the people of Graham county will do their share towards advancing this security, but the judge pledged the residents of Globe district to take the initiative and see that that part of the agreement is fulfilled.

Commissioner Sells seemed impressed with the arguments advanced. He explained that he could not take any official action at the present time, but he promised that there should be no unnecessary delays. He stipulated that the bond must be satisfactory to his office and that the sureties must be substantial persons.

Among those in the party from Gila county were: Judge Little, Judge Hechtman, Judge Jay Good, A. Hansen, Mayor G. D. Barclay, W. S. Sultan, J. S. Miles, T. A. Pasco, Mr. and Mrs. L. L Henry, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wightman, Attorney J. E. Elliott, Jake Suter, W. H. Keegan, F. L Gates, State Representative B. F. Baker, County Assessor W. G. Duncan, P. P. Greer, L C. Maloy and C. E Hogue.

Among the Graham county people in attendance were: R. W. Smith, Clerk of Superior Court of Graham county; Lee J. Broshears, Mayor of Safford; Joe Sullivan, Secretary of the Safford Chamber of Commerce; George A. Matthews and George A. Foote, members of the Graham County Board of Supervisors; Benj. Blake, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and J. Myron Allred, County Assessor

USING SERUMS

The use of serums has of late become very common, says Hoard's Dairyman. When used properly they are effective in curing and preventing diseases, and when improperly used the results are likely to be quite as fatal as the disease which they would cure or prevent. Serums must be prepared with the utmost care and technical skill and administered by persons who have been trained to do such work. The layman who does not understand the sterilization of instruments used to administer serums or how to sterilize the skin of the animals where the injection is made is doing a foolish thing to attempt to use serums of any kind, valuable as they are to the live stock interests of this country.

It is far safer to employ some qualified veterinarian to administer serums when there is an outbreak of disease which is cured or prevented by the use of serums. Where there are outbreaks of hog cholera it pays the farmer well to have his hogs vaccinated by the use of serum. He should look upon the cost of having this work done as insurance.

A loss is sustained every year by breeders of dairy cattle through white scours. This disease attacks new born calves when only a few hours old and is fatal in most cases unless treated with Polyvalent Calf Cholera Serum. There are many other diseases of farm animals, which can be cured by the use of serums properly prepared and administered by persons who thoroughly understand the art of sterilization. The layman had best leave the application of serums to those who know how to handle them.

Traveling Man's Experience

"In the summer of 1888 I had a very severe attack of cholera morbus. Two physicians worked over me from four a. m. to six p. m. without giving me any relief and then told me they did not expect me to live; that I had best telegraph for my family. Instead of doing so, I gave the hotel porter fifty cents and told him to buy me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and take no substitute. I took a double dose according to the directions and went to sleep after the second dose. At five o'clock the next morning I was called by my order and took a train for my next stopping point, a well man but feeling rather shaky from the severity of the attack," writes H. W. Ireland, Louisville Ky. For sale by Safford

SAYING AND DOING

You say that the world should be rid of woe,
That something should be done now to end it;
Yes, you SAY this is true, but tell us my friend,
Just what are you DOING to mend it?

You tell us injustice is found everywhere,
In fact, we have all heard you yelp it.
You SAY it is true, and perhaps you are right,
But what are you DOING to help it?

You tell us our city should do this or that,
Else Fate should condemn or remove it;
Yes, you SAY this and wail with a voice loud and strong,
But what do you DO to improve it?

You say there are widows and orphans in need;
Your statements—we feign would believe them.
Yes, you SAY that they suffer, and doubtless it's true,
But what do you DO to relieve them?

So here's some advice we must offer to you—
Now do not resent it, nor scout it:
When you see something wrong you should SAY to yourself,
"Well, what am I DOING about it?"
—Rosenberg (Texas) News Herald.

SOME RELATIONSHIP

August Carney, who has announced that he is his own grandfather, has his neighbors doing mental arithmetic which makes the age of Anne a mere primary problem. He has compiled the following: "I met a widow with a grown daughter and I married the widow. Then my father met my step-daughter and married her. That made my wife mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and made my step-daughter my step mother. My father became my step-son.

"Then my step-mother, the daughter of my wife, had a son. That boy was, of course, my brother, because he was my father's son. But he was also the son of my wife's daughter and therefore my grandson. That made me grandfather of my wife's grandson.

"Then my wife had a son. My mother-in-law, the step-sister, is also grand mother, because he is her step-son's child. My father is the brother-in law of my child, because the step-sister is his wife. I am a brother of my own son, who is also the child of my step grand-mother. I am my mother's brother-in-law. My wife is her child's aunt. My son is my father's nephew and I am my own grandfather."

TOAST TO LAUGHTER

Here's to laughter, the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the bread of the cup of pleasure; it dispels dejection, banishes blues and mangles melancholy, for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief, it is what kings envy in peasants, plutocrats envy in the poor, the guilty envy in the innocent; it's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the waters' delight; the glint of the gold of gladness; without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would shrivel, for its a glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swan-song of saddness.—Western Farm Life.

Is Sickness a Sin?

If not, it's wicked to neglect illness and means of relief. It's wicked to endure liver ills, headache, indigestion, constipation, when one dose of Po-Do-Lax gives relief. Po Do-Lax is Podophyllin (May Apple), without the gripe. It arouses the liver, increases the flow of bile—nature's antiseptic in the bowels. Your constipation and other ills disappear overnight because Po-Do-Lax has helped nature to remove the cause. Get a bottle from your druggist today. Get rid of your constipation overnight. adv-no3

YANKEE FODDER

Senator Hoar used to tell, with glee, of a southerner just home from New England who said to his friend: "You know those little, white round beans?"

"Yes," replied the friend, "the kind we feed our horses?"

"The very same. Well do you know, sir, that in Boston the enlightened citizens take those little, white round beans, boil them for three or four hours, mix them with molasses and I know not what other ingredients, bake them, and then—what do you suppose they do with the beans?"

"They—"

"They eat 'em, sir." interrupted the first southerner, impressively, "bless me, sir, they eat 'em!"—Christian Advocate.

A WISE PRECAUTION

Very few people are ambidextrous. But there is an amusing story of one Irishman who was careful to cultivate that art. When he was signing articles on board a ship he began to sign his name with his right hand, and then changed the pen to his left hand, and finished it.

"So you can write with either hand, Pat?" asked the officer.

"Yis, sorr," replied Pat. "When I was a bhoy me father (rest his soul!) always said to me, 'Pat, learn to cut ye finger nails wid yer left hand,

Fifteen Million Increase in State Valuation for 1915

A gain of over fifteen millions in the net valuation for the year 1915 is shown in a statement compiled by the State Board of Equalization, the total for the State being $422,423,411 99. This amount is the sum of the net valuations of the fourteen counties, and is subject to revision by the State Board of Equalization at its meeting next month.

With the exception of Coconino, Greenlee and Maricopa counties, every county in the State shows an increase over the 1914 valuation. The decrease in Coconino was $236,818 35, in Greenlee it was $1,705,302 and in Maricopa it was $2,975,658.91. The greatest gain is shown in Cochise county, where the valuation was increased $8,624,453. Gila was second in increase, with a gain of $6,090,907 over last year.

Mines and mining property contributed eleven millions of the fifteen million gain. One million was accounted for by the increase in railroad property and another by the gain in live stock, while public service corporations and improvements on town and city lots show a substantial increase. Farming lands show a decrease as compared with the 1914 assessments

The following comparative statement of net valuations for 1914 and 1915 has been given out by the State Board of Equalization:

County	1915	1914	Gain	Loss
Apache	$6,312,535.52	$6,236,000.50	$76,535.02	
Cochise	102,369,325.64	93,744,872.00	8,624,453.64	
Coconino	16,957,551.17	17,194,369.52		$236,818.35
Gila	42,367,368.41	36,276,461.25	6,090,907.16	
Graham	10,609,998.95	10,418,813.45	191,185.50	
Greenlee	29,218,122.30	30,923,424.95		1,705,302.65
Maricopa	73,188,027.88	76,163,686.79		2,975,658.91
Mohave	15,508,244.48	15,287,285.89	220,958.59	
Navajo	8,046,043.00	7,552,881.00	493,162.00	
Pima	25,883,097.62	25,598,473.00	284,624.62	
Pinal	25,228,717.99	24,255,612.94	973,100.05	
Santa Cruz	6,949,383.98	6,374,524.07	574,859.91	
Yavapai	45,522,168.13	43,474,850.30	2,047,317.83	
Yuma	14,262,826.92	13,766,137.45	496,689.47	
	$422,423,411.99	$407,267,393.11	$20,073,798.79	$4,917,779.91

1915 valuation	$422,423,411.99
1914 valuation	407,267,393.11
Net gain	$15,156,018.88

Behind This Bank

is a service that is prompt and sure, fair in its dealings, keen to learn the needs of its customers and eager to make its interests their own. We have every department known to banking, and our full resources of experience and equipment are at your disposal. We solicit your patronage on the ground of deserving it.

The Bank of Safford
A HOME INSTITUTION
SAFFORD, - ARIZONA

CLOSING OUT
STOCK OF
Hardware AND Harness
AT BARGAINS

We have the best General Merchandise and all kinds of Groceries, marked down to Lower Prices for Cash, and we give you part of our profits.

P. J. JACOBSON, SAFFORD

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Safford, Arizona

CRYSTAL ICE, BUTTER, PASTEURIZED
CREAM AND CREAMERY SUPPLIES

Agents for De Laval Separators

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR
...BUTTER FAT...

Electric Rates
GILA VALLEY ELECTRIC, GAS AND WATER CO.
SAFFORD, ARIZONA

Lighting Rates

For a monthly consumption of 6.66 KWH or less $1.00
All in excess of 6.66 KWH consumed in one month .... $.15 per KWH

Electric current for electric irons, electric fans and other electric appliances, if taken from the lighting circuit, will be charged for at the lighting rates, provided, however, that a consumer may avail himself of a cheaper rate by installing, at his own expense, a separate circuit and meter, in which case the following rates will apply:

Current for Electric Irons, Fans, Etc.

For the first 15 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.12 1-2 per KWH
For the next 15 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.10 per KWH
All in excess of 30 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.09 per KWH

Power Rates, Day Service

For the first 100 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.10 per KWH
For the next 100 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.08 per KWH
For the next 250 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.07 per KWH
For the next 250 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.06 per KWH
For the next 300 KWH consumed in any one month .... $.04 per KWH
All in excess of 1,000 KWH consumed in any one month .. $.03 1-2 per KWH

A monthly minimum charge of $1.00 for one horse power or less, and 50 cents for each additional horse power of connecting load shall be made. This minimum, however, shall not be charged in addition to the above charges for current.

Sign Lighting

Special rates can be had for sign lighting by applying to the office of the Company.

THE GUARDIAN FOR FINE BOOK PRINTING