

# The Graham Guardian

JOHN F. WEBER, EDITOR

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GRAHAM COUNTY

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE GUARDIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Entered in the Postoffice, Safford, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter.

TERMS: ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE, \$1.50

Address all communications to THE GUARDIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY SAFFORD, ARIZONA

OCTOBER 25, 1918

## STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Carl Hayden.....Rep. in Congress  
Albert C. Baker.....Supreme Court  
Fred T. Colter.....Governor  
Mit Simms.....Secretary of State  
Jesse L. Boyce.....State Auditor  
Harry S. Ross.....State Treasurer  
Wiley E. Jones.....Attorney General  
C. O. Case.....Supt. Public Instruction  
David F. Johnson.....

## COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET

A. G. McAllister.....Superior Judge  
David H. Claridge.....State Senator  
A. C. Peterson.....State Representative  
J. H. Lines.....State Representative  
J. D. Skaggs.....Sheriff  
J. T. Owens.....Supervisor, Dist. No. 1  
H. J. Dwyler.....Supervisor, Dist. No. 2  
Benj. Blake.....Clerk of Superior Court  
J. A. Woods.....County Treasurer  
C. O. Larson.....County Recorder  
Chas. A. Matthews.....County Assessor  
R. W. Smith.....County Attorney  
Martin Mortensen, Jr.....  
School Superintendent

## BACK TO THE LAND

The Committee on Public Lands of the Senate has unanimously reported in favor of a bill appropriating a million dollars to make surveys of farms for returning soldiers. In its report the committee says the proposed legislation is for the purpose of providing an opportunity to procure homes for those of our returning sailors and soldiers who may wish them upon their return from the war, as well as giving a like opportunity to thousands of workers in munition factories and other war industries, who at the conclusion of the war will be out of employment. It is intended to promote as nothing else ever has "The Back to the Land" spirit.

It is recognized that one of the great evils of the times in our country is the overcrowding and congestion of people in the cities, many of whom are utterly unfitted for city life and not adapted to the vocations thereof. After the war this undesirable condition will be greatly intensified. Further, there will be hundreds of thousands of young men who will have returned from service in our army and navy who will be out of employment and for whom their will be no jobs or positions. In addition, there will be thousands and thousands of men and women, now employed in munition factories and other war industries, which will have to close at the end of the war, who will be out of employment. Many of them will have some means which they will have saved at their employment and with which they could locate upon and improve land and engage in agriculture, horticulture or live stock raising.

All of the above described classes of people will be needed on the land. The land will need them and they will need the land. It should be the object of the government and it is the object of this proposed legislation to provide them with the opportunity of getting on the land. Furthermore, the undertaking which this proposed legislation contemplates, if embarked upon by the government, would afford employment to thousands of men who will be out of employment at the termination of the war, when they will be clamoring for employment.

This bill is in line with proposed legislation, suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, and the committee believes it of great importance. The committee further believes that it should be attended to in ample time and that no time should be lost in doing so. The war may end in another year, and if this scheme is to be embarked upon at all no time should be lost in doing so. The committee be-

lieves the proposed legislation and the undertaking contemplated thereby to be of great and vital importance to the country and a great and valuable economic program.

## WHAT WOULD ROOSEVELT SAY?

If Roosevelt were president now, what would he say of the duty of Americans in this fall's election?

We cannot imitate the colonel's rhetoric, but we imagine his line of argument:

"This is no time for divided allegiance, for partisanship, but for all Americanism. We should engage in no battles save with the enemies of our country. Wars are not won by debates in congress, but by military achievements. The Germans are the bitterest haters and critics of my administration; shall they be reinforced by furnishing them aiders and abettors in congress?"

"Shall we weaken our government, and in foreign eyes the present administration is the present United States Government, by presenting in congress indisputable evidence of division of opinion in this country? Shall we present to the world the spectacle of a president with one hand fighting the Germans and with the other warding off attacks from American congressmen? Shall we in the midst of the battle give the enemy reason to think that our commander-in-chief has lost the support of the country?"

"The people of the United States have made me their chief executive for four years. In the middle of my administration should they surround me with political enemies to harass me in the rear while I face the enemies of my country? I am in no way impugning the patriotism of men of the opposing party, nor their usefulness; but when their election to congress will be taken as a repudiation of the stand this government has taken in this war, their election weakens rather than strengthens the nation."

Colonel Roosevelt's arguments would be sound. The present administration is the government of the United States. An opposition congress elected this fall would mean a repudiation, partial at least, of the policy the nation has announced and is pursuing.

## KILL THE PRAIRIE DOGS

The prairie dogs in Graham county have caused thousands of dollars of damage to the cattlemen by eating the grass that otherwise would have gone to the supporting of cattle. Over in the Bonita-Lompoc district there are between two and three hundred square miles of range land that is almost valueless because of their depredations. To encourage the extermination of these pests, the following resolution was passed by the State Council of Defense:

"Resolved that the committee of the State Council of Defense, in cooperation with the U. S. Biological Survey, approves the recommendation of the Director of the National Biological Survey that counties in Arizona now paying bounties on predatory animals or rodent pests, join in the State-wide campaign between the Biological Survey and this committee of the State Council of Defense, by devoting the amount of money paid in bounties, to the payment of the salaries of the hunters; such hunters to do their work in the counties paying their salaries, and the skins of the animals obtained by them to become the property of the county to be sold to the account of the predatory animal work; and we urge all counties, whether paying bounties or not, to make an appropriation toward the campaign, to rid the State of predatory animals and rodent pests."

When parents or others send children to the postoffice to get their mail, they should give the boy or girl a note to the postmaster asking for their mail, as, under the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department, children cannot be given mail without such signed order.

The winning of the war may swing on your War Savings pledge. Make good that pledge.

## BRONCHIAL TROUBLE

Mrs. A. E. Sidenberder, Rockfield, Ind., states: "For an attack of bronchial trouble which usually assails me in the spring, I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only thing that gives me relief. After using it a few days all signs of bronchial trouble disappear."

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF GRAHAM, STATE OF ARIZONA, SAFFORD, ARIZONA, October 7, 1918.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session at 9:00 o'clock a. m., with the following members present: Frank A. Webster, Chairman; James Quinn, Member; J. R. Welker, Member; Martin Layton, Clerk; W. R. Chambers, County Attorney.

Minutes of the regular meetings September 3 and 16, 1918, were read and approved by a unanimous vote of the board.

Andrew Kimball having filed his resignation as State Fair Commissioner for Graham county, the board, after fully considering the same, declined to accept the said resignation, and by a unanimous vote, retained the said Andrew Kimball as State Fair Commissioner for Graham county and appointed H. Kimball Maxham as deputy.

The board, by motion, duly put and carried, increased the monthly indigent allowance of Meguil Gonzales, from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per month.

The board, by motion, duly put and carried, increased the monthly indigent allowance of Mrs. M. J. Slaughter, from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month.

The board, by motion, duly put and carried, granted Mrs. Chas. R. Brewer an indigent allowance of \$25.00.

F. E. Welsh having filed his resignation as Justice of the Peace of Bonita Justice Precinct, No. 8, the board, after fully considering the same, by motion, duly put and carried, accepted the same as requested.

John McMurren having filed his resignation as Constable of Thomas Justice Precinct, No. 7, to be effective the 15th day of September, 1918, the board, by motion, duly put and carried, accepted the same as requested.

The official bond for justice of the peace, of Alex. Water, in the penal sum of \$1,000.00, was approved by the chairman of the board.

State road claims, No. 2109, for the sum of \$257.76, and No. 3134, for the sum of \$1,232.53, were approved by the chairman of the board.

The board, in connection with the county attorney, examined the accounts of the county treasurer and tax collector, and verified the same; also, the books, etc., of said treasurer and tax collector; also, counted the cash on hand and in the banks and found the kind and amount of money therein, as follows:

Deposits in the Bank of Safford	\$21,752.24
Deposits in the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Co.	9,041.24
Deposits in the Citizens Bank	12,112.59
Deposits in the Bank of Pima	2,084.48
Silver	.08
Items as cash	2,023.31
Total	\$47,013.94

The reports of the various county and precinct officers for the month of September, 1918, were reported checked by the clerk and were approved by the board.

The board ordered the county treasurer to set aside from the expense fund the sum of \$400.00, the estimated expense of the sheriff for the month of October, 1918.

(Continued Next Week)

## PUBLIC NOTICE

As a measure of economy postmasters and post office employees are directed to encourage the public to use stamps of the highest denomination suited to the amount of postage required on all mail. For example, a 3-cent stamp instead of three 1-cent stamps should be affixed to letters needing three cents postage; and a 10-cent stamp instead of five 2-cent stamps should be attached to parcels requiring ten cents postage. Cooperation between post office employees and the public in the sale and use of stamps of the higher denominations will effect a large saving to the government in the cost of producing, transporting and canceling them, and will benefit the public in minimizing the number of stamps handled and affixed to mail.

## PAY YOUR PLEDGES

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 14, 1918.  
"HARRY R. TRITTLE,  
"State Director for Arizona,  
"Phoenix, Arizona.  
"Secretary McAdoo is extremely anxious to have War Savings Pledges collected. Please use your very best endeavors to urge the people to keep their pledges in full. An active campaign should begin immediately following the Liberty Loan Campaign."  
"LYNCH, Governor.

You promised the Secretary of the Treasury he could depend on you for a certain loan to the government each month. Keep your promise without fail.

## UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

## LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1889 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

## Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



In the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly as so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be dizzy all over. Many patients feel sore, vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

## A GREAT DEMOCRAT

The following story comes from the Sunny South and appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times: One dusky citizen was in uniform. The other clung to his civilian garments and railed against the draft. "I ain't a-goin'," he said, "and no one is goin' to make me." "Niggah," replied the other earnestly, "If Mr. Woodrow Wilson wants you you go! That man just took an hour

that in his life—the number of white corpses he saves little or no increase above the usual. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."



"We'll All Go Broke if We Have To—But There's No One Busted Yet!"

By WILLIAM HERSCHELL.

When I hear some folks complain  
"Bout the burden they must bear  
Just to keep our soldiers fightin'  
In the trenches "over there."  
Then I want to show a picture,  
One I saw 'th' other day,  
Of a little Belgian youn'un  
An' her granny, old an' gray.  
In each face was tears and terror,  
Born of Teuton greed and lust,  
An' I picaged my all to Freedom,  
If to give my all I must.  
Then a new song woke within me,  
A refrain I can't forget;  
"We'll all go broke if we haf t'  
But there's no one busted yet!"

None of us is facin' hunger,  
None need fear to seek his bed  
Lest a demon in a Gotha  
Hur' a bomb from overhead.  
Here we go along a singin'  
Only now and then we sigh,  
An' we never see a soldier  
"Cept our own a-marchin' by."  
Folks! we'd ought to be so grateful  
"To each nightin' Yankee boy  
That th' sacrifice of giv'n"  
Should be measured as a joy.  
So let's do our part—full-hearted—  
Smile and say without regret:  
"We'll all go broke if we haf t'  
But there's no one busted yet!"

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C. H. ROLFE, Special Agent, Standard Oil Co., Safford, Arizona.

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