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Aviator's obituaries should state the number of flights, not the number of years.

A pessimist is a man who complains about the poor lighting arrangements in the room in which he is wearing his blue glasses.

An Imperial Valley farmer fattened his hogs on broom corn worth \$150 a ton. What expensive bribe those porkers must have.

Defective wiring is given as the cause of the recent conflagration in Phoenix. When live wires get together something is bound to happen.

Charges that Julius Caesar drank beer happen to appear just as a French scientist has declared there never was such a person. Somebody has erred.

A French woman wants to fight a duel with a male editor. Her request will put French politeness to the test, so difficult is the task of refusing a lady's request.

The weather man has failed to state just the kind of weather they have in Heaven but last Sunday in Prescott was about the best you can get on earth.

A woman in a Berlin theater may wear a hat if she desires. The police will assess a fine of \$5, but the opportunity to show a real swell hat might be worth this.

Chicago protests against the scheme of putting good eggs in storage and keeping them until they are bad. That city is not alone in the matter. The prejudice in favor of good eggs is general.

Canadian police have unearthed a ten dollar bill which they believe is a clue to the stolen \$355,000. Poor judgment — a ten dollar ante in a pot of that size proves that the game is crooked.

Mexican children use cube sugar dipped in chocolate as a confection. On this side of the line children use something dipped in a chocolate colored substance, but it could not be called sugar.

On a diet of oatmeal, crackers and peanut butter, a Boston septuagenarian reports himself frisky as a colt. Still it would not be wise to imitate him. Most people are so constituted as to need food.

At present many candidates are enjoying the pleasure of pursuing their political biographies. After the returns are in most of them will have the opportunity of reading their obituaries.

One night stands formerly applied to the theater folk. Now the aspiring candidates are following the examples of the Thespians and it's a different town every night but always the same old speech.

Within a fortnight it will be possible to get out of the plaza on a rainy day without wading through the mud. Watch the workmen installing the cross walk on Montezuma street and guess the answer.

Last week two highwaymen attacked a man in Tucson and attempted to rob him of his wearing apparel. If the citizens of the Old Pueblo will follow Mary Garden's advice the highwaymen will either starve to death or be forced to run for something.

Many politicians have had so much trouble locating a candidate in whose probity and judgment they can place absolute confidence that they feel forced to run themselves.

Are you ready to take a banker around the loop—and bring him back safe?

A skunk farm has been started at Fort Scott, Kansas. We hereby decline to handle any Fort Scott exchanges.

Science has its kindly side. Now when a rich man is crazy he is said to suffer from "constitutional inferiority."

The motorist fined twice in one day would have committed only one offence had he been sent to jail for it.

The center of wealth is moving toward Prescott. It will be here on the second of October—Bankers' convention.

A Kansas man has sued for \$55,000 a lot of roysterers who forced whisky down him. Valuable throat or awful whisky.

Dry farming and dry climate; both in the same place. That makes an elastic climate, and it keeps it working full tilt all the time.

Information that an umbrella was found in the stomach of a Delaware bay shark fails to state whether or not the implement was open.

A California boy lost his nerve when he tried to hold up a bank in Maryland. Can it be that the effete and demoralized East is getting so bad that it can scare a Westerner?

Two aviators are on the wing in the ocean-to-ocean race. That is they were on wing Thursday. One of them is now on the ground and the other went up in the air so high that he became lost.

Political candidates seem to be the principal exhibit of the Wilcox fair. The dry farm products have been neglected and the crowd gazes breathlessly at the impending army of senators and judges—to be.

A Kansas babe loses part of his brain and lives. Not so very remarkable. Many people manage to get along without brains. Given reasonable luck or a fondness for politics and the infant need not despair.

A Connecticut man walks home uninjured and without a grievance after having been run over by two automobiles. There's a working optimist for you, or the India rubber man so long missing from the traveling circus.

Score another credit for the Chamber of Commerce in getting the insurance rates reduced. The majority of business men will save enough to more than pay their annual dues to that active and praiseworthy organization.

within a few days it will be possible to walk from the depot to West Prescott on cement sidewalks and crossings every inch of the way. The missing link namely the walk across Montezuma street, is now being installed.

Champ Clark said "that no one has ever turned down the presidential nomination." Harmon says "no man will run away from the presidency." Thus we are assured that two of the democratic army of aspirants are ready for the starting gun.

Maine's prohibition election seems to be so close that they cannot decide which side is the victor. In the event of their inability to decide on a "straight" decision, why not let it go as a "half-and-half" state—that's fair enough!

TAFT DEFENDS OIL AND TOBACCO DECISIONS

(Continued From Page 1.)

struction of the statute which must be enforced, if there were two persons doing a wagon-express business across a state line and they united in a partnership, the union in that partnership would be a restraint of interstate trade in violation of the statute. Such a result is a reduction and absurdity, and no one who was in favor of making the statute effective for the purposes for which it was passed and had any intelligent appreciation of what the statute was intended to accomplish and what it meant, would contend for such a construction. It is true that in one of the decisions of the supreme court there was a statement made that the term "reasonable" could not be introduced into the statute because congress had not put it there, but the very same court, and the very same judges, when a case arose presenting a restraint of trade that must be condemned as unlawful if a literal meaning were to be given to the statute, said in so many words that it must be reasonably construed, and that it must not be held to include restraints that were merely incidental restraints of trade and were not made for that purpose. In one of these cases a man owned some steamboats that did an interstate business on the Ohio river. He wished to sell out. He did sell out and in the sale of the steamboats he wished to sell the good will of the line which he had been running. Accordingly, he stipulated that he would not himself engage in that business between those same points for a certain number of years. This was interstate business and his contract was in restraint of trade, but the supreme court held that it was a mere incidental restraint, incidental to the sale of the good will, and so was not within the statute. This would have been the same at common law, where from time immemorial such restraint as this has been held reasonable because limited to the necessity of preserving the good will which the vendor was selling, and which, but for such an agreement would be worth nothing. In other words, the supreme court in this case gave a reasonable construction to the statute and eliminated from its operation those harmless useful incidental restraints growing out of lawful contracts which are made for an entirely different purpose from that of controlling prices or maintaining a monopoly by suppressing competition and which have always been recognized as properly enforceable by courts of both law and equity. I repeat again that in spite of all the denunciations that we have heard of the difficulties of the supreme court in the Standard Oil and the Tobacco cases, there is not one who has criticized them that can formulate a contract in restraint of trade that ought to come within the statute that does not come within it under the decision of the supreme court.

It is said that the supreme court has read something into the statute that was not there before; that it has inserted the word "reasonable" before restraints of trade, when the same court had said that this could not be properly done, because congress had evidently not intended to include such a limiting word in the statute. This is not fair to the court. It is true that the court in the early days of the construction of the statute, had said that it could not limit the statute in effect by excluding from its operation what was deemed reasonable at common law. But as other cases arose it found it necessary to make exceptions to the literal operation of the words "restraint of trade" and it did so by excepting what was minor, or incidental, or indirect, and including only those cases where the chief object of the contract or combination was the restraint. In doing so the court said that it must give the statute a reasonable construction and not one leading to absurd or ridiculous results. In the last two cases the court did not change the substance of the reasoning and scope of the previous difficulties, but only treated the exceptions previously termed "incidental and indirect," as excluded from the operation of the statute in the light of reason, i. e., in conformity to the evil sought to be reached. Now, in what way has this injured the public weal? What combinations or arrangements can escape under this interpretation that any sensible man would wish to have condemned? Did the court not condemn that Standard Oil company, the father of all trusts, in the history of which every form of criminal illegality was practiced? Did it not, on the other hand, condemn the tobacco trust, of much later origin and framed under the advice of cunning counsel for the very purposes of evading the condemnation of the statute and at the same time securing and enjoying the monopoly the framers of the statute intended to prevent and punish?

Now, I desire to call attention to a very broad distinction that many persons have failed to draw or perceive between reasonable construction of the statute which the supreme court has insisted upon and the introduction of the word "reasonable" in the statute so as to lead to a result by which combinations for the purpose of restraining trade with a view to controlling prices and maintaining a monopoly could be held to be reasonable and thus lawful. Until the decision of the supreme court in these last two cases there was a clearly defined hope in the minds of many business men who had reached the conclusion that it was impossible to conduct business on a free competitive basis, and that it was necessary to secure monopolistic control of prices and competition in order to make business reasonably profitable, that in some way or other the statute could be construed as to make it apply only to unreasonable monopolies and unreasonable exclusion of competition and control of prices.

In my message of January 7th, 1910, on the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, and federal incorporation, I used this language:

"Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between 'good trusts' and 'bad trusts,' and that it is possible by amendment to the anti-trust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices, and do it all legally if only they did not abuse the power of taking too great profit out of the business. They point with force to certain notorious trusts as having grown into power through criminal methods by the use of legal rebates and plain cheating, and by various acts utterly violative of business, honesty or morality, and urge the establishment of some legal line of separation by which 'criminal trusts' of this kind can be punished, and they, on the other hand, be permitted under the law to carry on their business. Now the public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statute. Certainly under the present anti-trust law no such distinction exists. It has been proposed, however, that the word 'reasonable' should be made a part of the statute, and then that should be left to the court to say what is reasonable restraint of trade, what is reasonable suppression of competition, what is reasonable monopoly. I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust upon the court a burden they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster."

This paragraph has been quoted and spread on the records of the senate on the motion of a senator who considered this to be at variance with the decision of the supreme court. Instead of being at variance, it is in exact accordance with those decisions.

Again from those who have given up free competition as an economic force that ought to be encouraged or enforced, and who are utterly opposed to the spirit of the anti-trust law, we have frequently heard the question "well, suppose you convict those large combinations under the statute, what are you going to do about it? You can, perhaps send some men to the penitentiary for creating those combinations which have cheapened the cost of production and given you most of your prosperity, but what are you going to do with the capital invested, the plant and the organization? You can confiscate it and ruin your country by a panic, but you can't divide such combinations into their component parts, for the line of division has disappeared into a commission ownership."

The court has met the issue and the question presented by the doubters and scoffers. It has vindicated the majesty of the law, has illustrated the wonderful elasticity and adaptability of remedy by injunction in equity and has at the same time manifested a due regard for the welfare of the innocent business man and the community at large, who, in a cataclysm caused by the confiscation of such enormous capital as are involved in these combinations and a suspension of the legitimate part of their business, would be buried with them in a common ruin.

The court has exhibited a courage in facing the necessary results in enforcing the statute that, instead of prompting an attack on it, ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is now enforcing its decree against the Standard Oil company and against the tobacco company and it is making those great combinations divide themselves into component parts under such provisions in the decree that an injunction shall be constantly operative to prevent by contempt proceedings any assumption of the old relations of a monopoly. This was an easier matter in reference to the Standard Oil company, because companies that were united by the ownership of stock of all the companies in a single holding company. In the tobacco company the decree could not be worked out so easily, and it will be necessary to separate the properties owned by single companies and to distribute these plants into different and differing ownerships in order to create competition between them and maintain that competition by the power of a continuing injunction against any future union or agreement to avoid future competition. It needed these two great decisions to teach the business public that at least not in the supreme tribunal of this country would the claim be listened to, that in this day and generation we have passed beyond the possibility of free competition as consistent with proper business growth, or that we have reached a time when only regulated monopoly and the fixing of prices by

WINS PRIZE WITH SKULL FRACTURED

Turns Drill Four Minutes After Being Hit With Hammer in Jerome Contest And Later Dies From Injuries

(From Tuesday's Daily)

James Kennedy succumbed at Jerome yesterday morning from the injuries he received Saturday afternoon when he was struck on the head by a hammer in a most unfortunate and unavoidable accident by his associate in a miner's drilling contest. Particulars of this sad occurrence were learned yesterday from Deputy Sheriff C. C. Keeler, who was present at the time, and which relieves Charley Shull, the associate of Mr. Kennedy of any responsibility. At the time Mr. Kennedy was hit by the hammer, he was turning the drill, and Shull was doing the striking. Both men had been working as a team and at exactly eleven minutes after they had started the handle snapped off close to the socket, and the hammer struck with terrific force against Mr. Kennedy's head, striking him above the left ear and producing what later was learned as a fracture of the skull over an inch long. Although he was seriously wounded, Kennedy continued to hold the drill and not until after the regulation fifteen minutes had elapsed, did he release his hold. While it was known to many bystanders he had been hit on the head, the seriousness of his wound was not appreciated.

After the contest was ended he

and Shull left the platform to receive the first prize against two other teams, \$140 being divided between the victors. In about an hour afterward, Kennedy complained of feeling faint, and intense pains seized him in the head. He was taken to the United Verde hospital, where an examination revealed the serious character of his injuries. Part of the skull was found to have penetrated his brain, and after an operation of trepanning was performed he was taken to his room down town, when he passed into an unconscious state, remaining so until his death.

The death of this popular and industrious young miner has caused a gloom in that and other mining communities of this county. The contest he was engaged in was very exciting, and pitted against him and his companion were other miners who were in the favorite column. This all the more spurred the two young men on to win, which they did, but with the loss of one through an accident that enshrouds the event with gloom and sorrow. The remains will be brought to Prescott today for burial in Mountain View cemetery. A sister of the deceased resides in this city, to whom the tender sympathy of all is extended in her sad loss.

governmental authority are consistent with future progress.

We did get along without monopoly; we can get along without it; and the business men of this country must square themselves to that necessity. Either that, or we must proceed to state socialism and vest the government with power to run every business. The decision of the supreme court is in the highest interest of the public and I am glad to think that business men who have been violating the trust law are now being made to see the necessity for putting their houses in order, changing their original organizations, giving up the idea that it is necessary to control markets in order to make profits, and reverting to the old principle of free competition, in which all limit upon it to prevent its being excessive must be self-imposed by the good sense of each competitor and not by any arrangement or contract between competitors or secret stipulation or wink or nod.

The decision of the supreme court as it grows to be understood in the near future will be a signal for the voluntary breaking-up of all combinations in restraint of trade within the inhibition of the statute, and will, I hope, lead to a complete revulsion of feeling on the part of the business men of this country, and to a clear understanding by them of the limitations that must be imposed by them upon any business combinations made by them in the future. The operation of the statute has illustrated the slowness of judicial procedure, and of this I have often made complaints, but in the settlement of issues of this importance two decades are no great length of time, and if in that period we shall have stamped out an evil which would certainly have carried us to socialism as a reaction from the vicious control of the few, the time spent, the effort, and the litigation are worth the cost.

BEULAH BINFORD PICTURES ARE BARRED

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—James G. Wallace, Jr., commissioner of licenses in Mayor Gaynor's office, sent out letters today notifying all of the 600 or more moving picture show-houses in New York city that no moving pictures or other views representing scenes from the trial of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr. for the murder of his wife, or in any way connected with the case, may be presented by them, under penalty of having their licenses suspended or revoked. Wallace added in reply to a question that the prohibition would refer to any films presenting Beulah Binford in connection with the Beattie case.

Wallace said: "This is not a censorship of films. I am acting under chapter 7 of the code of ordinances, which makes it discretionary with the Commissioner of Licenses to suspend or revoke licenses of any moving picture houses which he deems to be improperly conducted. I would deem the revoking of licenses to be in the interest of public morality in case such pictures should be shown."

Oil placer location blanks—the only kind with which to make valid locations—on sale at the Journal-Miner office.

POWER LINE TO BE BUILT TO BRADSHAWS

(From Tuesday's Daily)

R. S. Masson, chief engineer of the Arizona Power company, with G. H. Walbridge, of New York, stockholder, after a trip of examination to the Bradshaw mountains, have returned to the city, and as a result of their observations announce that a power transmission line to Crown King will be constructed from Poland Junction to that active mining district via Mayer and Bine Bell if the operators will use the service. Both are pleased with the Bradshaws which they found very active with an almost unlimited tonnage of pay ore. In the case of consumers, who are situated within two miles or more of the railroad, a material reduction will be made in the expense of operating by power, over prevailing methods is intimated, from which will be inferred the liberal inducements that await the building of the line. Among the properties investigated were the old Tiger, Nelson, Pacific Copper, Tiger Gold, Lake Superior and Nevada, Springfield mines, under option to the Consolidated Arizona Smelting company, Savoy, Lincoln, Wildflower, War Eagle-Gladiator, Crown King, Swastika and De Soto, all of which are now developing or under operation with mechanical facilities, including reduction plants. In addition to the above number of mines running, which is the largest ever known to be under headway in that section, there are also many individual propositions which later will be placed in the power consuming class. Definite action, it is expected, will be taken within the next few weeks and that the line will be constructed seems assured.

INSURANCE MAN COMPLIMENTS CHAMBER

(From Thursday's Daily)

A fine compliment was paid the Prescott Chamber of Commerce yesterday by a prominent insurance man who is in the city for a short business visit. He had interested some eastern farmers in Yavapai county, but their inquiries got beyond his ability to cope with them.

In a postcard which he exhibited in the office of the chamber yesterday, he had written: "Address the Secretary of the Prescott Chamber of Commerce, the most progressive, as well as the most stable and reliable civic body in the entire Southwest."