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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

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RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNIONS.

The use of violence in labor disputes is no much oftener alleged than proved that even the evidence in the Los Angeles case should be submitted to a jury before the case is regarded as established, and meanwhile judgment should be held in suspense. It is something gained that the spokesmen for labor feel the necessity for repudiating so shocking a crime, and yet there runs through all their outgivings a distinction between their personal and professional opinions which fairly brings home to the unions the spirit of the crime, if not its perpetration. Mr. McNamara professed to regard the dynamiting of death of a score of innocent persons as an act of anarchy. Secretary and treasurer McNamara is under arrest as the anarchist. Mr. Gompers's expressions afforded a similar contrast. He issued a declaration that "organized labor stands for peace, industrial as well as international, carping critics to the contrary, notwithstanding." The tollers, he says are the great burden bearers of war's horrors, and peace is the noblest attribute of man's duty to man the world over. In promoting these noble sentiments Mr. Gompers the individual, meets with several obstacles placed in his path by Mr. Gompers, the union official. In deference to the declared hostility of the unions he was unable to utter from a platform the sentiments which he now issues a manifesto. It was also in his official capacity that he denounced the arrest of the suspected dynamiters as "kidnapping," the first act in a tragedy contemplating the assassination of organized labor. It is the millions at the command of Mr. McNamara's enemies which will convict him. "The Federation has aided his union in every way. No union has been more bitterly attacked."

In this utterance of Mr. Gompers the labor official, Mr. Gompers, the individual, is as much out of touch with the general sentiments of the community as with himself. His voice is for peace, but his policy is for war against whatever opposes the aims of the union. There will be no response to his suggestion that millions will suffice to convict Mr. McNamara if innocent. That would be a greater crime even than the Los Angeles explosion. No greater misfortune can happen to a people than the prostitution of any instrumentality of government to the uses of any faction, whether labor or capital. Whether or not Mr. McNamara was "kidnapped," he will not be convicted unless proved guilty. Neither will there be any presumption of complicity of the union which will not be held subject to proof. The case against the unions is that whether or not they are guilty of such acts they plead guilty of the spirit which inspires them. Take, for instance, the preamble of the constitution from which President Gompers derives the powers which place his conduct in such contrast with the words of Mr. Gompers the individual: "Whereas a struggle is going on in all the na-

tions of the world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer." It is this conception which is at the root of the dynamitings and murders and arsons in the interest of labor. Rightly considered, neither labor nor capital is struggling against the other, but both are co-operating in the common interest against a deficiency of the good things of life. Even if the struggle of capital for profit, and the struggle of labor for a wage, be selfish rather than in the interest of humanity, it is not at bottom a struggle of one against the other, but rather of both against want. It is labor which converts this struggle, whatever its character, into a class struggle, rather than an economic struggle, by substitution of opposition for cooperation. Labor does this although it is the chief gainer by the substitution of organized individualist production. The world could not supply itself with what it is consuming on the basis of individual production. Ever-see crops could not be planted or harvested without the use of capital. And labor's distinctive share is more than the increased rate of profit to capital, speculative rewards excepted.

The spirit of war in the preamble of the Federation's constitution is reflected in its provisions, and in its practice. Section 4 of article 9 enacts the duties of the executive council in cases of "approved and pending boycotts." And President Gompers is in contempt of court for his procedure in one such boycott, as to which he has admitted the charges as proved, and has registered his opinion that the court procedure in his case is only less an infringement on liberty than in his allegations against the courts which must try the issue in the case of his co-unionist McManigle, who has confessed the complicity of the union in the murder of, he guesses, a hundred or so human beings.

As individuals unionists see the horrors of war. As a body they refuse to allow President Gompers to express his convictions as an individual. As president of the Federation he is unable to see the crime in the acts which the constitution of his union contemplates. The individual, the official, and the union alike stand before the community responsible for the spirit which inspires such outrages. But the community will not lynch the unions, even in opinion. The community will hold its mind open until the confession shall be told in court, together with the corroborating evidence, if such there shall be. The unions lack neither for resources nor for the talent for defense. But if this country is to experience either peace or prosperity there must be an end to the spirit manifested in the union's constitution, and put in practice by its officials, both on proof and on their confession without perception of the enormity of their acts—New York Times.

PRESS COMMENT

WOULD PROVOKE RUPTURE. (El Paso Times.)

If there is anything in sight that the insurgent Republican senators have not asked for in Washington, it is clearly a matter of oversight and will be remedied as soon as discovered. The demands of these senators upon their regular brethren is as clear a case of the caudal appendage trying to wag the canine as was ever placed on exhibition. In fact, the entire procedure presents the appearance of a studied effort to provoke a rupture.

COMPLIMENTS COMMISSION. (Arizona Democrat.)

The Arizona railway commission has performed good service for Arizona in its contest with Wells-Fargo & Co. This commission is composed of three reputable men, and the people of Arizona can rely on getting good results from their labors.

SIDE COMMENTS

Use copper instead of wood in your head and help the market.

In other words, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will see that reciprocity through if he misses the coronation.

The standpattners are referred to as a dying race. Some of them are awfully dead.

The rolling pin won over the tennis racket in the pretty arm contest just concluded by a Denver paper. Back to the kitchen, girls.

The Maricopa grand jury is after the roller towel as something carrying 15 different diseases, a dozen evil smells and six colors, and this after an inspection of the poor house. But all roller towels are alike. Use compressed air.

They are talking of revising the ten commandments—but only to simplify them so that even a dynamiter can understand them.

Phoenix won't need that road if it loses the capital.

Why do illustrious visitors in Bisbee always leave for home right after the serenades?

Mark Smith did not have a chance to say a word before the house committee. But statehood still has the senate committee to deal with.

The are having one merry time after another in Globe; butter 40 cents in Globe; same brand 25 cents in Los Angeles; potatoes 3 pounds for 25 cents in Los Angeles; ten pounds for 25 cents in Los Angeles; and so on. It is the altitude.

The Dutch have taken a Philippine island away from us, and the joke is on the Dutch. It is not worth the last syllable in the name of one of Holland's cities.

When Arizona gets statehood, it is going to be particular whom it elects to office. The constitutional convention was a plenty, and then some.

Here's one of the verses written by Dr. Jackola of Duluth and sent to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, which caused the latter to call in the police: "Permit these adorable roses to say, Each fragrant petal (Sic) keep repeating, O lovelier, sweeter far you are than they, And sweeter than my heartfelt greeting."

Isn't the doctor's name slightly misspelled?

Copper would be 20 cents a pound if some mines would close. Let butte do it.

Clarence Darrow seems to have the habit of making close financial connection with the leading criminal cases.

Will woman suffrage decrease matrimony? asks the Sunday supplement. No; the women would pass a law compelling the men to marry.

A canary lives only 21 years, while the parrot survives 100 summers. Which shows how little the voice line to do with it. Drink buttermilk and keep your mouth shut.

Roosevelt wants to die in battle, but it will be just like Taft not to intervene.

Good morning; have you emptied that old sock into Cassidy's fist?

The first edition of Gray's Elegy just sold for \$4,500, but Gray is dead.

Victor Berger wants to abolish the U. S. senate. We will, if they don't pass that free list.

How was the shortcake?

"Ought a husband scratch a pig's back?" is the issue in the divorce case of Irene Osgood, the divorcée. According to affidavits the cura actually did it, and aroused Irene's jealousy.

OUTNUMBERED IN PRAYER. Miss Edith Oxdon Harrison, the 15-year-old daughter of Carter H. Harrison, has been taking an active interest in her father's candidacy for mayor since the beginning of the campaign and in the primary in which he defeated Edward F. Dunne, says a Chicago dispatch in the Washington Post. A few days before the primaries she asked her mother: "Do you pray for father's nomination, mother?"

"Yes," said her mother. "I pray every night and every morning that he may be nominated and I think about him all day and hope for it, don't you?"

"Well, no," said Miss Edith, doubtfully. "I did start to pray, but every time I began to pray that father would be nominated I thought of all those ten Dunnes doing the same thing, and I thought I had no chance."

Advertisement for a community notice: "Everybody who reads magazines buys newspapers, but everybody who reads newspapers doesn't buy magazines. Catch the Drift? Here's the solution to reach the center of this community."

THE MEXICAN INSURGENTS LIKE TO FIGHT ALONG THE U. S. BORDER.



By Permission of the Chicago Tribune.

THE FARMERS' FREE LIST

BY SAVOYARD.

The District of Columbia is a territory set down between Maryland and Virginia, states that are pronouncedly democratic in political faith, and 80 per cent of their inhabitants, who read newspapers, are of the democratic party. Washington, too, is a Southern city, and a majority of the newspaper readers of this town are democrats. And yet every daily paper published in the District of Columbia is republican in politics—the two leading ones, the Post and the Star, intensely so and the other two, the Herald and the Times, mildly so. In this community a democrat must wait to hear from New York or Philadelphia, Baltimore or Richmond, or Norfolk, before he can get political opinions to suit him. The following from the Washington Post is not only extreme in its republicanism, but it is fanatic in its sectionalism: "The southern farmer never cried out against Canadian competition in the past nor has he joined his northern neighbor in opposing the ratification of the reciprocity agreement. The South was not in sympathy with the imposing of a high duty on Canadian products in the first place, for the two-fold reason that it derived no appreciable benefit, and then it was contrary to the democratic low-tariff policy. The Canadian tariff was just high enough to protect the Northern farmer, and he alone could be affected one way or the other by taking the tariff off. "These things being true, why should manufacturers used exclusively in the South go on the farmers' free list? Does it profit the farming community along the Canadian border for congress to take the tariff off of cotton gins, cotton bagging, gunny cloth, and all devices suitable for handling cotton, together with other articles of manufacture never seen in that latitude? The framers of the free list set up the plea that they would remove the tariff on articles used especially by the farmers in order to compensate them for any losses they might suffer through reciprocity, but how can they reconcile their words with their deeds? Besides, as the South—farmers and everybody—would share with the North any gain which might accrue from the adoption of the free list exclusive of the articles above mentioned, it would look as if the committee had deliberately gone out of the way to give the Southern farmer all the Northern farmer gets and untold millions more."

Now, let me look at that. Not for the moment of its entire existence has the G. O. P. been national, and every tariff it ever made was sectional and the Payne-Aldrich monstrosity is exceptionally so. The "farmers' free list" prepared by Mr. Underwood takes a chunk of sectionalism out of the tariff. Now listen. Binding twine, a necessary to the wheat grower, is on the free list. Why? Because the wheat states at the North and they vote the republican ticket. On the other hand, steel ties are as much of a necessity to the cotton planter as binding twine to the wheat grower. But cotton ties are not only taxed in the Payne monopoly, but the tax is practically prohibitory, made so to swell the millions of Andrew Carnegie and the other forty-eight millionaires that Carnegie boasts he made by means of the tariff on metals. Simple justice demands that the man who tills the soil of the South shall be put on an exact equality with the man who tills the soil at the North. Again there is a tariff of 15 cents a bushel, or 20 per cent ad valorem, on corn, and it yielded \$3,352 revenue in the fiscal year 1909. The corn states are at the North, and they vote republican. Cotton is on the free list—that is, the cotton in the ownership of him who grows it. In 1909 we imported 50,611,270 pounds of cotton in the bale, valued at \$13,622,802, and there also came in of cotton "wastes or flocks," 28,830,365 pounds, valued at \$1,211,518, total \$14,843,320. A duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on that would have yielded \$2,968,664. But the cotton states vote the democratic ticket. Everybody, even the Washington Post, knows that had cotton been exclusively grown at the North, there would have been a protection duty of at least 50 per cent laid on it. Now I am opposed to a duty on cotton in the bale, but I am also opposed to a duty on grain of every description. I was present the hot summer of 1909 when Mr. Aldrich said to the South that he was as much in favor of protecting wheat as he was inclined to protect the industries of the North. What a pity it is that some of his Southern friends, who are so anxious to reach the tariff rest, did not fling a 20 per cent duty on raw cotton at him, just to see him take water. I heard John Sharpe Williams make an eloquent speech on that very question, and had there coursed in his veins "all the blood of all the Howards" he could not have done it grander. He said he was a cotton grower, and the duty would put money in his pocket; but the servant was not a dog, and he scorned it. If every senator were to resign who votes to swell his own personal gains by means of the taxing power, I fear a search warrant would fail to discover a quorum of that body. And why should not the cotton planter be put on an exact equality with the grain grower? There is no reason in morals, and the sole reason in politics is that one lies

at the South and is a democrat and the other is a republican. It is well understood that no citizen of the South is eligible to the office of president or vice president. It is known of all men that of the billions paid in pensions to Northern soldiers the South cheerfully contributes her share, though the present republican secretary of the treasury characterizes the thing thus: "We have an enormous Civil War pension list which is not a credit to us. It has lost its patriotic aspects and has become a political list, costing the government about \$60,000,000 per year." Nor is that all. When the South was prostrate, devastate, helpless, indigent, congress levied an illegal tax on her cotton and collected \$85,000,444 of it. Not one cent has been refunded, though everybody knows that had this tax been collected from the corn grower he would have received it back to the uttermost farthing as soon as its illegality was recognized. Read that editorial from the Washington Post again, study it and master it. What do you conclude? Why, that the South ought to be grateful to congress that her presence in the Union is not proclaimed as an imperium in imperio and considered as an intrusion. What is the question here? The government exercises the taxing power for the benefit of a certain class on the Canadian border, that is to say, all the people are taxed for the benefit of a few people. But a republican president smites that injustice and seeks a reform of it. The Washington Post argues that this graft is a vested right, and if it is taken from the class it benefits, something just as good must be substituted for it. Read that second paragraph from the Post I have quoted, again. Was ever such naïveté before? What do we have? The farmers' free list gives to the grain grower free thrashing machines. That is all right, because he is a republican; but it is awful to give the Southern planter a free cotton gin. Why? I can conjure no reason unless it be that he is a democrat. It is proposed in this bill to give the cotton planter free bagging; but in the same measure free sacks are provided for the wheat grower. The sack is an absolute necessity to the one and the bagging an absolute necessity to the other. No, what's the matter is this: Canadian reciprocity is the tonic to a nation congress to do the "protection principle" to death. Hence the rage. See Gilman's sealakin purses.

A CHILD'S ENDOWMENT. Most mothers who are interested in the education of their children try to devise a plan whereby they can set aside nickels and dimes which the child receives. They generally put it in a little tin bank which will mean something to the child in the future. New York Life has just issued a new policy to cover this ground. The New York Life Ins. Co., issues these policies payable either by annual or semi-annual premiums. To secure the payment of an endowment of a fixed amount on attaining the age of 18, 21 or 25 years which ever may be selected at the outset. These policies pay an annual dividend. No medical examination is required. The amount assured is always deferred for a complete number of years and the date of the application. (that is the date of the payment of the first premium) determines the date upon which the date of the contract terminates. Thus, supposing the child is three years and four months of age at the time of the application for insurance, it will receive the amount assured either at the age of eighteen years and four months or twenty-one years and four months according to the period of the endowment. The policy is non-forfeitable after three full annual payments have been paid. The policy has a guaranteed cash value and embraces every advantage of twenty year endowment policy for an adult after the child is fifteen years of age. Should the child die before attaining the age of fifteen years the company will return the premiums received and the dividends accruing on the policy. The advantage of this method of saving over any other is that the child has a fixed plan for his saving and a period to work to. We are going to make a special feature of this policy, any one interested in the future welfare of their children can get further particulars by calling at my office or dropping a card to Box 259, Bisbee. J. M. MCGREGOR, Agent, Room 3 Bank of Bisbee Bldg. Phone 519 New York Life Ins. Co. Bisbee, Arizona. Mound City Prints wear longest and look best, BISBEE HARDWARE. Are you out of work? A Review Want ad will help you find a job. Are you not out of work? Find a job by advertising in the Review.

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