

THE DAILY REVIEW

BISBEE, ARIZONA.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Bisbee, Arizona, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Published by STATE CONSOLIDATED PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publishers of THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW, Bisbee, Arizona.

Advertising Rates covering insertion in both papers furnished on application.

Telephone 39

SUBSCRIPTION RATES By Mail, Carrier or Agent.

One Month 75 Cents

Six Months \$4.50

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WOULD REGULATE SUMMER HEAT.

A sweltering New York editor during the fearful heat visitation of two weeks ago, undertook to stimulate genius to exert itself in the matter of regulating the comforts of summer as well as winter. Here are a few of his suggestions:

This week's super-tropical weather has produced in this single city a longer list of killed and wounded than did not a few battles which history has deemed worth recording at some length, and, of course, the victims of the heat in these four days have far outnumbered those who froze to death in the whole of our severest winters. Yet all the fatalities and all the sufferings thus caused are endured, strangely enough, as if they were inevitable and irremediable. At any rate the efforts to avoid or alleviate them are almost entirely limited to slight changes in dress, diet and habits, the effects of which do very little toward lessening the general danger and discomfort.

We are not content with like measures in winter for overcoming the cold, though they would enable us to bear it at least as well as the heat. On the contrary, every building, private or public, in which we pass any considerable amount of time is provided with more or less elaborate heating apparatus and the money spent in installing and running stoves and furnaces in all their varieties is charged up to necessity and therefore is not begrudged, even by those who find it hard to get. Now the same or a less expenditure would render our houses in summer as much cooler than the outside air as they are warmer than it is in winter, and mechanical ingenuity is quite capable of making the heating plant of one season serve as a cooling plant in the other.

This would be particularly easy where the winter use of hot water or steam has compelled the construction of a pipe system running from a common centre to radiators of one form or another in every room. These conduits could carry brine chilled below the freezing point just as easily as they carry hot water or steam. That is only one of several ways by which the refrigeration of houses and other buildings could be effected, and a lowering of temperature slight in comparison with the raising of it in winter is all that would be required to make a vast difference in our feelings. There would be something of danger in cool houses for summer, but no more than there is in hot ones for winter."

THE CITY OF IT.

The so-called Progressives, who have tried to defeat reciprocity, and are on the eve of a failure, are contemptible and ridiculous figures in recent politics. It is easy to condemn and hard not to despise them. But if they are ludicrous they are also pitiable.

When we look back on the course of the little group of senators who in the extraordinary session of 1909 worked so stoutly and persistently to prevent the betrayal of the republican pledges, we note only two whose course has not been substantially reversed, whose reputation has not been broken. One is Beveridge, who is out of the senate, but whose support, in his own

state, has been given to reciprocity; the other is Dooliver, who is dead. The death of the latter was a great and, for the time, an irreparable loss. We cannot imagine that he would not have stood firm. His position was so well grounded; he was so thorough and painstaking as to facts; he was so manly and cogent in reasoning, and in word and act he was so free from cowardice or self-seeking, ambiguity or evasion, that it is not to be imagined that he would have proved weak or tricky. Above all, he appealed to and aroused the newly enlightened conscience and intelligence of his party with such impressive sincerity, courage, and confidence, he held so deeply the movement toward justice and common sense in which he took the lead, that we think of him as the man of the future, not of the past. We cannot picture him as tempted or scared into turning back or even halting. We cannot see him quailing, as his former comrades are quailing, before a "farmers' movement," financed and managed by the lumber and paper trusts.

The plight of the Progressives, so far as they personally are concerned, is of slight interest to the American people. They have been tried and found wanting, and they will be lighted the way to dusty death as a crowd of others like them have been. But it is a great pity that they should have fallen as they have, since the cause they professed to serve is a very good cause, worthy of the utmost fidelity and embodying principles of essential national morality. It is the cause of equity against privilege. It is the cause of real republicanism and democracy against the betrayal and prostitution of them. It is the vindication of the fundamental idea and purpose of our institutions. The one great defect in the working of these institutions has been the use of the legislative power to advance private interests at the expense of the great body of the people. The fight against the iniquitous favoritism of the tariff is an attempt to remove and remedy this defect and to make the national legislature the honest representative of common rights as against usurping and corrupting selfish combinations. In 1909 the Progressives led this fight. In the elections of 1910 they won solid advantage. In the extraordinary session of this year they held the balance of power and might have fixed the policy of the republican party so that ultimate reform of the tariff abuses would have been made sure. At the crucial moment, for ignoble reasons, they hesitated, halted, and then weakly and wickedly went over to the enemy. It was disastrous for them and a great misfortune for the country. They had it in their power to do much and lasting good. They have chosen to do evil, and though they will be overcome, they have delayed and confused the success of a noble cause in which they might have led.—New York Times.

General Mosby and Pryce, who were successively in command of the band of Magon socialists, who invaded Lower California during the Mexican revolution and unfolded to set up an independent government, are now in jail at Los Angeles on a charge preferred in the United States state department at Washington. It certainly looks gloomy for the generals' gov."

The last heard of President Simon of the Haythen republic, the revolutionists had him on the run. And this reminds us that a weaker man than ex-President Diaz cannot successfully maintain a government in Mexico. Gen. Madero is today threatened with a revolt against the new so-called government in Mexico.

Our advice to those who are intending to ask for office at the first statehood election is that the time is now when they should be getting busy. Statehood is almost certain during the next twenty days and after admission there will be little time for organizing a campaign.

Total assessed valuation of the property of Arizona, \$39,353,367.01. That is a magnificent figure for the coming new state.

Country Town Sayings (By "Ed" Howe)

It is easy to plan, if the other fellow is to pay the bills.

People generally are disposed to greatly overdo every good thing.

The trouble is, in feeling the public pulse, most people never let go their own hands.

When a woman has had three husbands, it seems a good many—to most people.

Why is there so much indignation here lately because people don't behave? They never did behave.

It is usually said of nearly every one who is ailing: "He would be all right if he would take care of himself."

When you meet a man who is very enthusiastic, look him up and see if he isn't getting a revenue from his enthusiasm.

A farmer is so generally admired that his wife works pretty hard. But if you watch him, you will notice that the farmer works pretty hard, too.

Girls are always poor. Uncles, aunts and old friends who want to oblige girls, should give them money, and not books of poetry. Many a nice girl walks because she hasn't a nickel to pay car fare.

When a fantastically dressed man rides up and down the street in an open carriage, and invites you to hear him lecture on the corner, remember that he didn't go to all that trouble to amuse you. His scheme is really to get money out of you.

(Copyright 1911, By George Matthew Adams.)

PRESS COMMENT

A LAW SCHOOL AT TUCSON. (Phoenix Sun).

Measures are being taken to establish a law school in connection with the University of Arizona. On announcement of that fact a Phoenix newspaper printed an interview with a "prominent citizen"—anonymous, as usual—insisting that Phoenix should be the proper seat of the state's law school, because here the federal courts and the state supreme court would be accessible, together with the state's valuable and extensive law library.

That suggestion is plausible and sounds practical to the casual-thinking Phoenixian. But, as a matter of fact, it is a very selfish and destructive proposition. The main purpose in having a state of Arizona is not to endow and enrich Phoenix. Whatever naturally or logically should come to Phoenix as the capital of the state she is entitled to, and we feel sure that Arizona pride will see to it that the state shall contribute liberally to the upbuilding, adornment and dignifying of the city which is the seat of government.

The upbuilding of a University of Arizona that shall be efficient in every function and worthy of a commonwealth so sure of growth, culture and wealth as we are, is an altogether different proposition. If there is any future work of the state that the Sun would paragon it is the development, endowment and perfect equipment of a great university. It should be a compact and co-ordinated institution—not an unarticulated series of colleges located hither and yonder to placate local pride, or greed, for political favor. We should build our university with our eyes on the far future and lay its line with wisdom and unselfish regard for the fame it may achieve.

We are ready to champion and pull for anything that will make a greater and richer Phoenix, but we are not ready to partition the university simply to get to this city the dubious profits of a law school. Rather, we hope far-seeing Phoenixians will patriotically do all in their power to make the University of Arizona at Tucson ultimately the finest and most effective university in the Great Southwest.

KILL OFF THE RECALL. (Arizona Republican).

Judge Alfred J. Franklin, high among Phoenix lawyers, progressive democrat of the sensible class, member of the late constitutional convention and patriotic Arizonian, has come out flat-footedly for the consummation of statehood by the elimination of the recall of the judiciary as demanded by President Taft as the only way of securing executive approval of the statehood measure to be voted upon August 7.

No democrat in Maricopa county has stood more faithfully for the principles of his party. While Judge Franklin does not personally approve of the recall of the judiciary, above that he believes in the domination of the majority, and when the vote came upon the adoption of the constitution as a whole, he stood loyally by his party majority. With Judge Baker and a number

of other leading members of the convention, Judge Franklin opposed the judiciary recall provision, not alone because of his personal opposition thereto, but because he understood the attitude of President Taft in the matter, and that to insert the judiciary recall would endanger the whole fabric of statehood. Judge Franklin said: "It is a time to lay aside all personal feeling in this statehood matter and look the thing squarely in the face. In the language of that great victorious democrat, Grover Cleveland, Arizona is now confronted with a condition and, not a theory. The paraphrase fits our case exactly."

COL. DUNBAR AND THE SUN. (Phoenix Sun).

A correspondent—anonymous, of course—writes to tell us that if we wish to make The Sun very popular we should at once "sall into Old Man Dunbar," and so forth and so on! We suppose the writer also wrote a letter to Col. Dunbar and advised him to "sall into Old Man Small." That is generally the way of such followers of Ramsey Sniffles. We are pleased, though, to have received the letter, as it is only a piece with remarks that have come to us from other sources and gives us occasion to say a few words that we trust will find the proper mark.

Since The Sun commenced publication, and especially since the failure of the factory to get our linotypes to go on time, according to contract, Col. Dunbar has been voluntarily eager and generous to afford us the facilities of the Democrat equipment, and in other ways to show a splendidly generous fraternal spirit. We are frank to say that without his cordial aid The Sun would have been seriously balked, if not paralyzed.

Col. Dunbar has treated us lily white. He has been a thorough-going, chivalrous gentleman, and has won our unflinching gratitude. We know nothing of other people's grievances against Col. Dunbar. If they are not men enough to fight them out with him on equal terms, they need not expect to egg us on to bait the man they are themselves afraid to tackle.

Besides, when we gave birth to The Sun we didn't breed a flea dog to be a general nuisance by snapping and snarling at everybody it meets in the highway. It maybe that Col. Dunbar and ourselves will differ at times as to measures; but we will differ as gentlemen; we may champion opposing men, but we will not demean our partisanship by vilification or backbiting. Some people can understand such ethics, but others cannot. No matter. All the same the Sun salutes Col. Dunbar as a hall fellow and valued friend!

COMPROMISE IS JUST. (Arizona Democrat).

Compromise is the essence of success in life. The attorney who compromises cases for his clients, is the most valuable to his clients. Nearly everything in life is the result of compromise; no one but a fool refuses to listen to reason and compromise is the very basis of reason. We cannot hope to get everything we want in this life; but get the best we can and accept it in a spirit of fairness and good citizenship. It is the demagogue or the fool, or both, who refuses to discuss compromise.

The statehood amendment offered to Arizona is a compromise. One that in no way imposes a hardship upon Arizona. To be sure it eliminates the recall of the judiciary, but we can insert that in our laws any time we want it. Arizona needs statehood—needs it as a business proposition—and the people very properly refuse to permit themselves to be juggled by any political or newspaper quack, who howls for "die in the last ditch."

Statehood will bring us capital and population; it will build up the waste places in Arizona, install vigor and confidence in our people and put a stop to the further sending of carpet-baggers to our country to govern us. Give us our statehood bill and the men of Arizona will do the rest.

TRY MY ECZEMA CURE. A Pure White Liquid; Stops Itching Immediately & Cures Permanently. 25c.

Stenzel's Eczema Liquid will give instant relief the moment it is applied to the skin. It is a very simple remedy to use; just pour a little on a piece of absorbent cotton and sop on the affected parts. You don't have to wait long for results. In a few days you can see the medicine drawing the disease to the surface, and a few days thereafter you can see it begin to disappear. Remember it does not drive the disease in, but draws it out, kills the germs and throws them off in the form of scales. Stenzel's Eczema Liquid is prepared by Park Chemical Co., San Antonio, Texas. Price \$1 per bottle. For sale and recommended by Bisbee Drug Co.

ALL WANT RECALL OF JUDGES ELIMINATED

People of Maricopa County Want Statehood Above Everything Else

(Arizona Republican).

It is quite evident that the people of Maricopa county are not willing to sacrifice statehood in order to show a fondness for the judiciary recall.

The canvass of three business blocks in Phoenix, made by Captain George B. Wilcox—a canvass which was most thorough—brought out practically unanimous expression in favor of striking out the recall if that procedure is necessary in order to secure admission. That is to say, of 129 citizens interviewed, 115 were emphatically in favor of dropping the judiciary recall from the constitution if the president and congress insist upon such an amendment. Only seven were in favor of indefinite delay rather than lose the recall. This indicates that about ninety per cent of the people want statehood above everything else, and are not disposed to insist upon opposing the wishes of the president and congress.

Indeed, without a direct vote upon that single question, it is impossible to say whether a majority of the people of this city and county are deeply interested in any phase of the recall proposition. In the campaign for the constitutional convention, the recall was not even discussed in this county to any extent. In the convention all but two of the delegates from this county voted against subjecting judges to the recall.

At any rate, the people of Arizona are too sensible to lose statehood merely for the purpose of proving that they want the power to recall their judges. They know that the constitution can be easily amended any time a majority of the voters of the state want it amended, and before two years the recall can be applied to the judiciary if the people so desire.

All the predictions at Washington now are that the senate, when it votes on the question on August 7, will strike the judiciary recall from the constitution, and that the house will acquiesce in this solution of the statehood question. Before many weeks, therefore, Arizona should be hearing the door into the Union.

MINING SUIT RENEWED

Dr. G. O. Brandon, of Naco, has renewed the famous "Gold Treasure" or San Jose mine suit, attempting now to quiet title. Joseph Muhlen, of Bisbee, and E. W. Sparrow of Oklahoma City, are the defendants. The property has been in litigation for a number of years, being in the hands of one party and then the other. The San Jose is said to be an excellent milling property, with large bodies of low grade rock in sight. A ten stamp mill is situated upon it.

Concerning the Old Dominion at Globe, the following appears in the last weekly letter of George W. Walker, in the Boston Commercial. It will be pleasing to the friends of George H. Dowell in Douglas to learn that as manager of the Old Dominion he has made good and then some. Mr. Walker says: "Old Dominion's recent reduction in production costs must be credited to the management rather than wholly to the mine. President Smith and his directors are to be congratulated on their selection of Superintendent Dowell to manage the company's affairs in Arizona and particularly its smelting operations. Since he took charge he has effected economies in practically every department, the sum total of which is a reduction of about two cents a pound in the cost of making copper."

During the first six months of this year smelting costs have averaged \$2.55 per ton, comparing with \$2.93 for all of 1910. The cost of milling has been reduced to about \$1.50 per ton, which compares with a cost of nearly \$6 two or three years ago. Leaks and unnecessary expenses have been eliminated in other directions, also, and plans are being worked out which will reduce costs still further.

One of the most important economies has been effected by a thorough and scientific mixing of the great variety of ores from the company's mines, the object being to get a uniform smelter charge. The ore is now being hauled up the high line and dumped into the coke-sterage bin, discharged from there on a conveyor, belt and then strewn in a small stream into a string of railroad ore cars, which take it to the smelter bins.

This is a temporary arrangement, but it has demonstrated that it effects a perfect mixing. Plans are being worked out to apply this system of handling in a much more

HARMON STRONG AS PRESIDENTIAL FACTOR

His Own State Is for Him Almost to a Man, Including Radicals

(Columbus, Ohio, July 21.—Covert emissaries of democratic presidential candidates, who have been cautiously traveling about Ohio investigating rumors that Governor Harmon is to be fought by the state organization, have learned that the row within the Ohio democratic party is confined to a fight between the factions to control the party machinery and to rule the next state convention.

The democratic party in Ohio is having the trouble that all successful political parties experience. Governor Harmon will shortly retire from the leadership of the Ohio democracy and the leaders of the two factions both want to take over the reins which he will relinquish. While the members of the two factions have been hammering each other they have never thrown any brickbats at Governor Harmon.

In the 1910 state convention the delegates unanimously endorsed him for the presidency, after they had re-nominated him for governor of Ohio by a unanimous vote. The resolution adopted by the state convention reads: "We invite the attention of the nation to Judson Harmon and the work he is doing in Ohio. Two years hence it will have been completed, then we can spare him for larger duties. He believes that 'guilt is personal,' is acting on that belief at home and would act upon it in larger fields. A high sense of duty provides his only motives for official actions, and his sense of justice alone compels judgment. Firmness and strength mark him a man to supplant vacillation and weakness. The nation needs a real man and the Ohio democracy here presents and indorses for the presidency in 1912, Judson Harmon."

Since the adoption of that resolution the Cuyahoga county democracy, during the life of the late Tom L. Johnson, strongly indorsed Uncle Jud for president. This is the progressive wing of the Ohio democracy. In addition, United States senator Arlee Pomerene, who has long been a leader of the Bryan faction in Ohio, is one of the most enthusiastic of the army of "Harmon for President" advocates in Ohio.

The agents of other democratic candidates for president who come to Ohio to investigate, it seems, have heard that Uncle Jud is to be fought by the state organization, opposed by the senatorial candidates who didn't land. Knocked by the liquor interests and maligned by the temperance folk, their vest pocket books, which contain notes written down in Washington, declare that the progressives are to pound Uncle Jud, and the conservatives are to beat him into fine-cut. All of the rumors of disaffection that have been run down by these emissaries lead to the factional fight for control of the party machinery. Leaders of both factions are for Judson Harmon and nothing but death can prevent him getting the solid delegation of the Buckeye State to the national convention. He is the strongest man in the party in Ohio and but for him, party leaders realize, democrats would not today be filling every state office but one.

Democratic state officers are all working to get a solid delegation in Ohio for Harmon for president, for they assert that with him on the national ticket, he will not only carry the Buckeye State, but will carry through the entire state democratic ticket, as he did in 1910 when he whipped President Taft, his entire cabinet, and ex-President Roosevelt.

Governor Harmon is undoubtedly the only man being considered for the democratic presidential nomination who can beat President Taft in Ohio," said Secretary of State Graves, a democrat. "Should he not be on the ticket, pride for a local candidate will probably cause President Taft to carry the state."

economic way, and construction for this purpose will begin soon. The advantages of a uniform ore mixture are many. It saves coke, reduces the loss of copper in the slag and eliminates the "freezing of furnaces," which cut down production and increase expenses. Before this system was inaugurated, Old Dominion often made a 30 per cent matte one day and 50 per cent the next. Now its smelter charge and matte are uniform, and its consumption of fuel and its slag losses have been reduced to a minimum.

Eventually Old Dominion's ore handling and smelting costs will be reduced another 50 cents per ton, which means a saving of half a cent on every pound of copper produced.

OFFICIAL SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT Uncle Sam's Loan Office

Main Street, Bisbee, Arizona. The Following Pledges Will Be Sold at Auction to the Highest Bidder

Thursday, July 27th., 1911. at 10 a. m. Sharp.

- 2228 Open Face Silverine Hamilton watch.
- 2330 Hunting Case Gold Filled Waltham watch.
- 2425 Smith and Weston 38 Pistol.
- 2433 Small Diamond ring.
- 2734 Open Face Gold Filled Elgin watch.
- 2774 X Gold chain.
- 2885 O F G F Swiss watch and Smith-Wesson 38 pistol.
- 2886 Cornet Gun make.
- 2889 Winchester 30-30 rifle and Gold Band ring.
- 2895 Small Diamond ring.
- 2898 Double Barrel Hammerless Shot Gun Primer.
- 2918 Gold chain.
- 2937 Small Diamond ring.
- 2945 Gold chain and brooch.
- 2940 Diamond Cluster pin.
- 2994 Diamond ring.
- 3029 O F G F 21 Jewels watch.
- 3059 O F G F Waltham watch.
- 3070 Diamond Ring, 2 stone setting.
- 3071 Smith-Wesson 44c. and 38c. Smith and Weston pistols.
- 3079 Smith-Wesson 32 pistol.
- 3075 H G F Elgin watch.
- 3076 O F G F Montgomery Ward watch.
- 3087 H G F Elgin watch.
- 3093 Diamond stud.
- 3095 Suit case and pair of shoes and Elgin watch.
- 4045 Diamond ring.
- 4165 Diamond ring.
- 4170 Diamond ring.
- 4171 H G F Hampden watch.
- 4776 O F G F Elgin watch.
- 5031 Silver Plate Bartou.
- 5051 Diamond ring.
- 5052 H G F Waltham watch.
- 5053 X Automatic shot gun.
- 5070 H G F Elgin watch.
- 5082 O F G F Elgin watch.
- 5085 O F G F Elgin watch.
- 5090 O F Silverine Waltham watch.
- 5091 Lion head Diamond ring.
- 5105 O F G F Waltham watch.
- 5106 O F G F Burlington watch.
- 5127 Remington Automatic shot gun.
- 5128 Small Diamond ring.
- 5149 Colt 44c. Double action.
- 5153 O F Silverine bound special watch.
- 5164 Diamond ring.
- 5209 O F G F Hampden watch.
- 5239 Breast pin and Pick and Shovel Pin, gold.
- 5406 Diamond ring.
- 5241 H Gold Ladies' watch.
- 5255 O F Silverine Waltham watch.
- 5262 O F Silver Waltham watch.

LORIMER WILL HAVE ANOTHER TRY AT JOB

(Continued from Page 1.)

Here he would win sufficient support, despite the mass of much that has been revealed along his political path, to cause the legislature to re-elect him. And his re-election is not the remote possibility some of his enemies consider it.

Observant ones in the second senate hearing now being prosecuted have not been slow to note the great amount of details brought out about Illinois politics by Lorimer's formidable array of legal aides. There has been speculation that the object of this is to furnish Lorimer with a lot of happy information in case he will have to make a campaign for re-election.

May Not Be Outed. The imperturbability of Lorimer stands out strikingly as a marvel of this stormy investigation. Occasionally a flicker of a smile will sweep over his face, when a confused witness blunders into an awkward statement, or has the temerity to "set off" some word play or pun. Usually his face is steely cold, and his eyes, blue and piercing, reflect not the slightest trace of feeling.

Some Washingtonians are picturing to themselves a scene of the "return of Lorimer." They think it would be a dramatic entry—a man re-entering the senate in triumph, after being involved in an unparalleled case of corruption in politics. But, describing such a scene at this date may be dealing in the ideal fancies. Lorimer has not been cast out of the senate yet, and it is possible that he will not be, although the odds seem against him at this time.

Chicago Record-Herald: "Quite a remarkable thing happened at the banquet last night." "Did somebody tell a story that was new?" "No, the stories were all old; but one of the speakers who said he had nothing to say sat down immediately after saying it."

Louisville Courier-Journal — "Oh, for a drink from the old oaken bucket," exclaimed the early summer boarder. "Where is it?" "The old oaken bucket was unsanitary," replied the farmer. "We have supplied individual drinking cups instead."

Judge: Knicker—Wouldn't it be really grand if the leading nations signed arbitration treaties? Bocker—Yes; but the church choir wouldn't.