

# BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

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### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It will be the earnest endeavor of The Review never intentionally to wound the feeling of anyone.  
Should an erroneous statement appear in the columns of this paper, call our attention to it, and if an error, due correction will be made and ample justice cheerfully accorded.  
The advertising columns of this paper are for sale at the regular office rates to unobjectionable matter.

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### THE PRESIDENT AND THE TROT.

Editor Henry Watterson in the Courier-Journal thus disposes of the inaugural ball:

"One of the greatest advertising mediums in the world, if not the greatest is the Press Gallery in Washington. Through that medium there has been well and wisely advertised the fact that the persons in charge of arrangements for the inaugural ball, incident to the incoming of the new administration, had decided that there were to be no restrictions upon the character of the dancing. The announcement was doubtless read with surprise or less surprise in Paris, London, Berlin, Pekin, Tokio, Hankok, Cairo, St. Petersburg and sundry other foreign capitals of greater or less importance. The lightest news, like the flotsam that is wafted to the farthest shore while the treasures sink to the ocean's depths, travels to the ends of the earth, or, to be exact, to the newspaper readers of the earth. Every news editor knows that the bizarre is more eagerly read than the important, or the edifying.

Of course it is not customary at court balls in Europe or in Asia, or in the civilized portions of Africa, to regulate the character of the dancing by edict. That is because it is not within the range of probability that any one would be present who would have the hardihood to dance in a questionable manner. To do such a thing in Berlin would be to injure the "face" of the nation. Although no other nation has ever coined a word quite as terrifying to describe the same high crime, the affront to the dignity of "those present" would be equally treasonable in any other country. In about half of the world, as measured in area, and in more than half as measured in population, it has never been the custom for women of the higher social castes to appear at public balls. It is easy to imagine the gasp of horror with which their Highnesses the King of Siam, the Khedive of Egypt, the Shah of Persia, the Amir of Afghanistan, the Maharajah of Baroda, the Akound of Swat, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Emperor of Abyssinia, the Japanese Mikado, the Sultan of Turkey and other Oriental rulers may have read that the question of whether guests at a national inaugural ball in America's capital would be policed, or permitted to dance "as they damn pleased," was being discussed, and all of them do read the papers because all princes nowadays are college men.

If the ball had taken place as arranged it would doubtless have been—in the language of exponents of the "Arizona Shake," the "Chicken Flip," the "Texas Tommy, the "Tango and other terpsichorean efforts of equally elevated nomenclature—"some ball." The bars being down, in a figurative sense, and the bars being open in a literal sense, the inaugural ball of 1913 would have been memorable. That marvellously effective medium of publicity, the Press Gallery, would have subordinated the pomp and pageantry of the inauguration, to the group and fragrance of the ball. The President and Mrs. Wilson would have figured as the official host and hostess, assisted by the Misses Wilson.

They will regard as his praiseworthy and his efforts to act as censor of public morals, should pause and ask themselves whether they would relish being presented to the wide world as indorsees of the style of dancing that is now confined in Paris to Montmartre and used to be confined in New York to McMurk's and places of similar repute.

Of course the penetrative quality of the news that an American President-elect felt forced to call off an Inaugural Ball because he had reason to believe that it would not be wholly, or reasonably, respectable will be considerable. But it will hardly reach as far as descriptions of the ball would have gone. And if it does, Dr. Wilson has proclaimed his principles. If he arrives in the White House to find his countrywomen advocating the "sclavos step" and arguing for the high morality of the bunny bug and the bear cat he cannot be charged with having made the morals or manners of his country.

The committee on arrangements, which announced that there would be "no restrictions," condemned the ball to annulment. Of course the committee was cornered by the insistent gentlemen of the Press Gallery, who, conscious of the fact that the public's reader to read about the turkey trot than about the tariff, scented news and would not be denied. The attitude of a majority of the members of the committee, who did not wish to figure as censors, is one with which it is easy to sympathize. But it is also easy to sympathize with the President-elect, who did not wish to take his daughters to "that kind of a party."

### THE SENATE BRAKE.

According to the advice of The Tribune, the democratic senators are very shy of the house-plan to give complete independence to the Philippine islands at a fixed and near date. Senator O'Gorman is quoted as follows:

It would be decided impracticable to grant the Philippines an independent government now or to fix a definite time when they shall be left to administer their own affairs. Such a proposition was submitted at Baltimore when the platform was under consideration, and was rejected. How long a time may be required to train these Filipinos in the art of self-government I do not know. It may require one or two generations of training.

It is impossible to predict how effective the system of education established by the Americans may go in bringing about the desired end of fitting them for the responsibilities of self-government. At present only a small proportion—a few hundred—showed out of the population of 7,000,000—can read and write. There is still much to be done, and until it is done we must defer fixing any exact time for turning over to them the difficult task I believe that we should do this as soon as possible, but the time has not yet arrived.

The senator's view is entirely sound. The position of influence he has attained in the brief time he has been in the senate, the weight that his counsel had to the remarkable convention of his party last year, and the intimate relations that have been established between him and President-elect give ground for confidence that this view will prevail, says the New York Times.

One reason for caution which impresses the conservative democratic senator is that as yet no practical method has been proposed for deal-

ing with the islands after we shall have declared them entirely independent. There has been the suggestion that we could secure a pledge from all foreign powers indirectly interested in the islands to "neutralize" them. We might or might not be able to get such a pledge. If we could, it would by no means cover the case. No nation, for instance, would bind itself not to intervene to protect its nationals from the consequences of bad internal government. To guard against such intervention we would be obliged to guarantee good internal government at the very moment that we gave up the means of securing it. It has also been proposed that we should establish a sort of protectorate in the Philippines. But an effective protectorate is not consistent with real independence. At best a protectorate would only give us the right to keep out other governments on condition that we became responsible for the conduct of Philippine affairs. A protectorate in practice has generally been only a step toward annexation. It would be absurd as a step in the process of the surrender of sovereignty. The whole question is, Shall we take on heavier burdens while rejecting the means by which alone we can make sure of bearing them?

### THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

There is evidently much more going on in Mexico than the average American understands. Even those Americans who have fled from our sister republic because of the disturbed conditions of affairs seem unable to analyze the situation sufficiently to give a clear idea of why it is that insurrectionists are scattered practically over the entire republic and can not be suppressed by the federal government. The usual explanation is that the Madero government is weak, and that if Diaz were at the nation's head again he would use the strong hand with which he held insurrection in check so many years and would speedily bring quiet and submission to authority. But this is only an opinion based upon the fact that he did so in the past, before insurrection became so strong that he himself was driven from power and his native land.

There is no certainty at all that Diaz, if brought back and made president again, would be able to restore an orderly condition of society. The conditions are not the same. This dissatisfaction may be so widespread and so deep, as these constant turmoil indicate, the iron hand of a dictator might not be able to suppress its manifestation. It is true to say that the Mexican people who compose the fighting force of the insurrectionist bands are by nature irresponsible, have little regard for the mean and term of property and small comprehension of the principles of stability in government. This

### THE NEWS FROM NEVADA



### ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Roy K. Moulton

#### The Critic.

My father says the paper somehow ain't got up just right. He finds a lot of faults with it when he reads it at night. He says there ain't a god dum thing in it worth while to read. And that it doesn't print the kind of stuff the people need. He tosses it aside and says it's strictly "on the bum"—but you ought to hear the holler when the paper doesn't come.

He read about the wedding and he sports like all rit out. He reads the social doings with a most derisive shout. He says they make the papers for the women folks alone. He'll read about the parties and he'll fume and fret and groan: He says of information it does not contain a crumb. But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

He's always first to grab it and he reads it plumb clear through. He doesn't miss an item or a word—ad—that is true. He says: "They don't know what we want, them darn newspaper guys: I'm goin' to take a day some time and go and put 'em wise. It sometimes seems as though they must be deaf and blind and dumb. But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come."

According to Uncle Abner, it is safer to intimate the birds by single than by flyin'. If all the troubles a feller expects should actually happen to him, he wouldn't last more'n a day and a half. There's always one safe bet, the postmaster will never be agin' the administration.

The difference between a warm house and a cold house is generally just the amount of coal you are willin' to burn. There are lots of people who like a feller get along if he happens to be goin' in the right direction—down hill.

If it wasn't for the crooks and shysters and scandalmongers this earth would be almost a good enough heaven for anybody. What has become of the old-fashioned barber who used to curl your hair up over his fingers. Luffie Robbins made some dunnits

may all be true. It may be that they are temperamentally and by inheritance disposed to laconicism and prefer the free life of roving pillage to steady work, or, at least, like to resort to it when out of work, as many of them are at different seasons of the year. All this does not account for the extent and continuance of the insurrection or the inability of the federal government to suppress it, says the Globe-Democrat.

What seems to be the fundamental cause is a general revolt of the masses against ancient feudalism, or, per se, against the aristocracy. It is a local manifestation of the world-wide current of the masses and revolt against control by a small select minority of the population. Mexico is the last great example of the old order of things in the New World. There aristocracy has until now governed and possessed, and the

masses have ministered to it with their labor and their lives. Disorganized, undirected, crude and even brutal and cruel as are the manifestations of this revolt against aristocracy, this is the only understandable explanation of the apparently almost purposeless raids and deeds of the many insurrectionist bands. This States a delicate coin. We can not aid in suppressing a movement for popular government, however ignorant it may be directed, nor can we permit anarchy to continue if it threatens the lives and property of citizens and other foreigners.

W. R. Cleary, Arizona's talented orator of the soap box, was in Phoenix one day last week where he declared that he was neither a democrat, republican, Bull Moose or socialist. What t—ell, Bill?

### Domestic Science DEPARTAMENT



CONDUCTED BY Mrs. Alice Gitchell, Etc.

### THE EMERGENCIES IN THE HOME

An "emergency shelf" has usually been considered only from one point of view, and that is a shelf or cupboard with plenty of food ready to cook quickly when company comes suddenly. There are a few other things which might disturb the hostess aside from lack of food, and that is clean linen and silver.

The silver used every day and washed in good hot soap suds and rinsed with plenty of hot water, does not need polishing very often. Keep some silver in reserve. It is better to have out of the cases only the number of pieces of flat silver necessary for everyday use. There is less danger of its being lost, as each piece is more easily accounted for, and fresh bright silver can be brought out at a moment's notice for the unexpected guest.

And, oh, the joy of linen, such as napkins, tablecloths, doilies, centerpieces daintily embroidered, extra towels, and plenty of all these when the occasion demands. Sort out the ones to be used every day, and these are best of a German half-bleached which wash, bleach white, and iron with a beautiful gloss. Then the cast linen may and should be finer, carefully washed and ironed, with special boxes for the smaller pieces and napkins and drawers for the tablecloths.

Then, with immaculate linen and silver the table neatly set, a hearty welcome given and even a cup of tea will make your guests feel that they are truly welcome. But the careful

### ALLEGED TO BE FIREBUG

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—The case of Barbara Gladys Arnold, the 16-year-old girl whom the police allege to be a firebug, was called for trial today. The girl, who was employed as a nurse in the family of a local Baptist minister, is to answer to a charge of having set fire to the Walden Hotel, in the burning of which several lives were lost some time ago.

### Miners & Merchants Bank

BISBEE, ARIZONA

The holidays are over, taxes have been paid so now is the time to save money. YOUR money deposited with us now will have earned four per cent at this time next year. Start an account now, however small, add to it every month and you will be surprised at the amount you can save in a year.

### The Firm Or Corporation

### The Young Business Man

### The Salaried Man

### The Woman

The accounts of all these go to make up the total of our deposits. We have the account of some of your friends, no doubt, but we want yours.

Just remember that at this bank the small account receives large account service.

### 4% On Savings Deposits

### The Bank Of Bisbee, Bisbee, Arizona

Oldest and largest bank in southern Arizona.

### Every Wage Earner

### SHOULD STRIVE

TO MAKE his pay do a little more than support his family weekly—if he doesn't he is losing, because the future is to come.

If it's only ONE DOLLAR, try and deposit it with this bank weekly and provide for the day when the wages stop.

### 4 Per Cent Interest Will Be Paid On Savings

1000 Small Savings Banks for Distribution, call and get yours.

### Citizens Bank and Trust Company

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