

# Coolidge Examiner

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## LOS ANGELES PREPARING A NEW INVASION

From Colonel Fred Breen's Coconino Sun we learn that County Engineer Wright of Coconino county has received a letter from the U. S. engineer's office in Los Angeles asking for some detailed information on the Little Colorado river which flows through Coconino county.

"Is the river being navigated at present?" the letter asked. "If so, between what points? During what period of the year? For what size and draft of vessels? What are the principal towns and cities along the river?"

Evidently Los Angeles and her cohorts in the Metropolitan district, convinced that they have the water of the big Colorado river safely for themselves, are now looking for additional water to conquer, and it matters not in the least where it is or to who it belongs. If there is no other way of accomplishing the task we sleepy people down here in Pima county may wake up some morning and find Los Angeles has extended her city limits to include Coconino county, and that Colonel Breen has gone Hollywood. Then we will have to call out the militia to protect our beloved Santa Cruz with its mighty waters and busy navigation.—Tucson Star.

## SPEEDING DEATH

A prominent citizen of northern Arizona made a more or less careless statement the other day which touches a vital point regarding the auto accident toll in Arizona and other states.

This man is a business man whose work makes it necessary for him to do much traveling over the highways of northern Arizona. He is in a similar position to scores of other men and for that reason his remark can be used as a typical example of one of the underlying causes of the high auto accident toll.

"I drove from Flagstaff to Winslow in 57 minutes the other day," this citizen said.

If the statement is true, and there is little reason to doubt it, he was driving at an average of about 63 miles an hour over a distance of 60 miles.

The Arizona legal speed limit on state highways is 35 miles an hour although little effort has ever been made to enforce that speed limit very strictly in sparsely populated sections.

However, the highways of the state are rather narrow for such fast driving. If the speed demon has no care for his own life, he should at least give some thought to the safety of other motorists who have as much right to the use of public roads and who have an equal right to protect their own lives.

As often as not, the victims of automobile accidents in Arizona are innocent people who are complying with the speed laws, with regulations of the road and with common sense rules of driving.

The man who drove from Flagstaff to Winslow in 57 minutes is considered a good citizen in other respects. He is only one of many who are flagrantly violating state traffic laws. His violation is not with mal-intent. It is carelessness of his own safety and of the safety of others.

When the individual is brought to realize that fast driving endangers the lives of every person using the highways, he may become the greatest factor in reducing auto deaths in Arizona and other states.—Winslow Daily Mail.

It will be interesting to note what happens next Monday at the hearing before Governor Hunt when State Game Commissioners J. B. Sloane and L. B. Hart, the two Republican members, appear charged with neglect of duty, etc. The question rather appears to be whether the governor who filed the charges can resolve himself into a court of last resort with autocratic power to override laws and judges. He may have these unlimited powers, but if he has, it is time the people arose in their might and recalled some of them—if not the governor. It has been done in other states.—Ex.

The A. A. A. has compiled records covering 35,566 fatalities and 960,000 injuries on United States highways during 1930. The record shows that 49 per cent of injuries were sustained in collisions between automobiles. It is significantly pointed out that 30.8 per cent of drivers did not have the right of way and 16.1 per cent were on the wrong side of the road. Direction of travel was straight ahead in more than 85 per cent of fatal accidents and in 78 per cent of non-fatal mishaps.

New York City employs about 136,000 people to carry on city affairs. About 44,000 are engaged in the schools, 19,661 on the police payroll, 12,000 in the department of Hospital, 10,000 in the street department, 7,685 in the fire department, 300 operating ferries, bus and trolley lines, other thousands in charge of the 263 parks, playgrounds, bridges, municipal offices, etc.,

The U. S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs learned that Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona can talk as forcefully when he is in the "wide open spaces" as he can when he is in the Senate chamber in Washington. The way Arizona Senator ripped into the committee at Winslow when the subject of voting privileges for the Indians was brought up sent a thrill through Arizona residents from one end of the state to the other.—Dunbar's Weekly.

## ARIZONA DRY AGENTS TOLD TO WEAR COATS

There is weeping and wailing in prohibition agent circles these days. Even the bootleggers, while glad, are sympathetic. The trouble started when Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, schooled in the army and now national dry chief, visited here and called a conference. "Coats on boys in this work," the colonel said when the agents appeared coatless.

Next summer, many contend, all a liquor law violator will have to do is to avoid all men wearing a coat in summer in southern Arizona is something that's not generally done.

## DARN GOOD REASON

Requested by his banker to remit, an Oklahoma man replied: "I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to send you a check as requested." And, as related by an Oklahoma newspaper the debtor went on to say in further and full explanation:

"My present financial condition," he wrote, is due to the effects of federal laws state laws, county laws, corporation laws, by-laws, brother-in-law, and outlaws, that have been forced upon an unsuspecting public. Through these various laws I have been held up, held down, walked on, sat on, flattened and squeezed until I do not know where I am, what I am or why I am."

"These laws compel me to pay a merchants' tax, capital stock tax, excise tax, income tax, real estate tax, property tax, auto tax, gas tax, water tax, light tax, street tax, school tax, syntax and carpet taxes. In addition I am required or requested to contribute to the Society of St. John, the Woman's Relief, the Navy league, the Children's home, the policeman's benefit, the Dorcas society, the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Jewish Relief, the Near East, the Gold Diggers' home and also every hospital and charitable institution in town, the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the White Cross, the Double Cross and the Purple Cross.

"I am supposed to provide money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race, and because I refuse to donate to all and go out and beg, borrow and steal money to give away, I am cursed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, held down and robbed, until I am nearly ruined, so the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what the hell is coming next."—Ex.

(Continued from page 1)

pumped and stored water shall be deemed a common water supply in which all in the project and under the San Carlos Reservoir shall be entitled to share equally. Apportionment of such water to be made by the Secretary of the Interior at the beginning of each annual irrigation season and increase during the season may be apportioned likewise. All water and water rights of the San Carlos Project, and opportunities connected therewith are to be used for the advantage of the project.

Operation and Maintenance: The government will continue to maintain all of the joint project works and the District until December 1st of the year following the issuance of the Public Notice, will continue to operate the works within the limits of the District. Beginning December 1st, following the date of public notice, the District may both operate and maintain the distribution system within the District.

Indian Share of Operation and Maintenance: The Secretary of the Interior agreed to make available to the Project on account of the Indian lands therein, their share of the total costs of the operation and maintenance of the joint Project, regardless of whether they are irrigated or not.

Equalization of Expenditures: The Project works are divided into reserve or joint works, as distinguished from works used exclusively for the distribution of water to the lands on the Indian Reservation and works for the distributions of water used exclusively on the white lands. Sums expended for purely Indian works, may equal but not exceed the amount expended for purely non-Indian works.

Project costs: Project to June 30, 1930, were agreed to be as follows: (a) The Coolidge Dam and all other items connected therewith including power development have cost \$6,042,094.84. (b) The Ashurst-Hayden Dam in Pinal, and other works of the Florence-Casa Grande Project have cost \$965,453.58. (c) The cost of the joint project distribution works amounts to \$1,486,656.61. The cost of the purely non-Indian distribution system has amounted to \$602,400.95, and therefore the sum available to last mentioned date of July 1st, 1930, for allowances on Indian work, is a like amount. Accordingly the total cost to that date has amounted to \$8,494,205.03. Project costs beyond moneys now appropriated shall be made in accordance with

the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, with the assent of the District as expressed by its Board of Directors.

Including sums appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, the total cost of the Project may possibly amount to but shall not exceed the sum of \$9,556,313.77, including power development, which amounts in the maximum to \$95.56 per acre.

Issuance of Public Notice: In accordance with the contract, the public notice required by the San Carlos Act shall be issued December 1, 1931, unless the time therefore shall be extended by the Secretary of the Interior.

First Payment of Construction Charges: On the first day of December of the third year, following the date of public notice, the District shall pay the United States for each acre in the District, five percentum of the sum fixed as the per acre share of the construction of the said project to the date of and as defined by said public notice.

Thereafter, the District shall pay five percentum of the remainder of the per acre sum determined in the public notice. Such sums shall be paid each year until the entire indebtedness to the United States shall have been discharged. Such principal indebtedness in accordance to the San Carlos Act being augmented by four percentum interest upon the District's share of the sum expended by the United States. The interest accruing between the date of the public notice, and the first year of the payment of regular construction sum, under the amortization plan shall be paid after all other payments have been made. Under this amortization plan, the District indebtedness with the sums as now fixed would be liquidated in approximately 43 years.

Operation and Maintenance charges: These charges to begin one year, after the issuance of the public notice, and to be fixed from time to time in advance by the Secretary of the Interior.

Miscellaneous Provisions: Provisions have been

made in the contract for the lease or sale of water to municipalities, towns, villages, and to the state or other public institutions. Application of power revenues as well as further power development were provided for. Provision was made to the effect that the District will receive the benefit of any future legislation enacted by Congress.

Confirmatory Proceedings: The executions of the contract shall be authorized by vote of the qualified electors of the District, and if the electorate of the District vote their approval of this contract, the Board of Directors of the District, will file promptly in the Superior Court of Pinal County, Arizona, the petition praying that this contract and the proceedings leading up to the execution of it may be examined, approved and confirmed by the court. Since notice of the election must be published, for three suc-

cessive weeks, the election should take place the first week in June. The Directors are desirous of having the election take place as soon as possible.

PAUL J. FEEHAN

Attorney-at-Law

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