

# The Guardian

OHN J. BIRDNO, EDITOR

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AUGUST 8, 1913

## HIGH SCHOOL QUESTION

The meeting in Brier's Hall Friday evening, held for the purpose of getting the people together on a proposition for erecting a high school in Safford school district on the union high school plan, was a great disappointment to those who attended and were earnestly in favor of a high school.

The poor attendance, only about a dozen people being present, showed that there was little interest in the proposition, though we will probably hear a great deal of talk on the streets in regard to a high school by those who should have attended the meeting and expressed their thoughts before the people assembled.

Graham school district was represented by one taxpayer and Layton managed to have just one also, the remainder of the dozen were from Safford, when there should have been a hundred or more from the different school districts to discuss the advisability of adopting the union high school plan and thereby secure the erection of a good building and the maintenance of the higher grades as provided by the state school law.

The poor attendance shows conclusively that the people of the different school districts do not take the proper interest in a question so vital to their interests and their children in affording a higher education at home to the children of the several districts that would form a union high school, and consequently a damper is thrown upon the whole project.

There is no doubt in the minds of those who are interested that a high school is absolutely needed and that it would be better for the people to get together on the proposed plan of a union high school than upon any other plan which would involve a large expenditure of money to secure a high school.

From the discussion of the purposes of the meeting it soon developed through the representative from Graham district that the people of that district were not in favor of a union high school, and this fact also became evident as far as Layton is concerned, as its representative declared it would not come in on a high school proposition unless the two districts, Safford and Layton, were consolidated into one school district.

As Graham and Layton districts were not in favor of a union high school, and it is presumed that this is also the case with the people of the Lone Star district, as no representative was present, the plan of making a union high school district and erecting a handsome building for the purpose will undoubtedly fall through. This being the case, it is up to Safford to get its own high school and there is no doubt but what Safford can accomplish it.

The proposition of Layton that Safford and Layton consolidate into one school district was settled at the recent school election, when, by a vote of 2 to 1, the people refused to consolidate the districts. So that consolidation is now disposed of and is out of the question, and it remains for Safford to go it alone on the high school proposition and she can do it very successfully.

When the present school building was erected in Safford, the trustees had in mind the future growth of the town and the building was planned so that additions could be built



ALL WE ASK OF YOU IS TO COME IN. WE KNOW WE'VE GOT THE STUFF, AND WE KNOW WE'VE GOT A FAIR PRICE; SO IF YOU WILL COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU, WE ARE CONFIDENT YOU WILL GET JUST WHAT YOU WANT. WE WON'T ASK YOU TO BUY WHAT YOU DON'T WANT. WE WANT YOU TO GET WHAT YOU DO WANT SO YOU WILL STAY WITH US.

## We Have Moved

over to our new store, with its beautiful front and big windows in which we display our latest goods. We have received a complete line of Fall goods in the latest styles.

We Are Fishing for New Business and invite you to call and look over our new goods.

## The Famous Store

ELI KRUPP, Prop., Safford

that would preserve its architectural beauty. With this knowledge in mind, the trustees several years ago built the first addition to the building, conforming to the architectural lines and providing two rooms, one for the primary grade and the other for the eighth grade.

Safford can now build the next unit, which would be added to the building on the south side, giving four more rooms and entrance on the south. The basement could be used for manual training. This addition would cost, with school furniture and apparatus, approximately, \$8,000, and this amount could be paid by issuing bonds.

With the high school added to its present school building, Safford would then be fully equipped to teach the higher grades and could also accept pupils from the several school districts.

In order to get the high school started the trustees will provide for the coming school year, 1913-1914, the ninth grade, which in 1914-1915 will be the tenth grade. In this latter period, or school year, Safford could begin its addition and establish the high school in 1915-1916 with three grades and the close of the school year would give the fourth grade. In this way the high school could be accomplished at least expense to the taxpayers, and would really start with the first grade this coming school year.

A high school under consolidation with Layton, or one secured by a union high school district, would cost the taxpayers from \$20,000 to \$25,000, including lot, building and equipment. Safford can go it alone for a much smaller sum and have the first high school under the public school system in Graham county.

## MAKING GOOD VERSUS SUCCESS

It is unfortunate that words so expressive of every-day achievements and originally of like interpretation should, through modern coinage, come to mean two widely different conditions. Every man has it within himself to make good—to do his best in the day's discharge of the task his mind or hands find to do—while it is not every man's privilege to achieve success, for, as the world goes, "success" spells money and money is not the real standard or measure of value by which human worth is finally judged. Neither is it given to every man to succeed under the modern construction of the word success since Dame Fortune is fickle and many are called but few chosen. Nevertheless all of us have the daily opportunity to make good—to put in our best ticks and render an account of the best that is within us.

The recent announcement of J. J. Townsend's election to the presidency of the Chicago Stock Exchange, from a humble station in life as a blacksmith, furnishes a

modern example of the man who made good and in so doing will be popularly spoken of as a successful man. But the man who could drive horse shoe nails so well as to attract the notice of a patron—in this case John A. King, an early president of the Fort Dearborn Bank—and finally secure promotion is the same type of man who abounds our banking institutions of today by the thousands. Mr. Townsend merely did well the task his hands found to do twenty-two years ago and the same man and the same hands have been busy in well-doing ever since—making good really, but now termed success according to the modern interpretation of the word.

In the banking world the most signal failures have been those who were restless to become the financial elect in a moment of time; wanted to be bank presidents before being ordinary bank clerks; didn't want to make good in their station, but to achieve success in one fell swoop. But these men have either destroyed useful careers or are doing penance behind bars. In these very days of thoughtful finance it is the doers and the deepest thinkers who are making good in their several tasks, that are offering the solutions to problems of finance, state and government. It is the day when men who are really making world progress are unknown, while the mental lame and habit halt are complaining of the lack of opportunity or favored fields for their talents. Leave success to its favored few. Let us make good in our common life. Persevere!—The Commerce Monthly.

We have received the first number of The Mining Journal, published at Clifton by E. and M. W. Jones. The Mining Journal is a bright, newsy paper of twelve pages and cover, in magazine form. It will be devoted to the upbuilding of Clifton and Morenci and Greenlee county in general.

M street would look much better to the eyes of visitors if the weeds and grass were removed and the street graded so as to prevent the rains creating frog ponds, especially south of the railroad tracks.

Safford has been literally wet of late, despite prohibition, but no one is kicking, unless it is you.

Constipation is the starting point for many serious diseases. To be healthy keep the bowels active and regular. Herbine will remove all accumulations in the bowels and put the system in prime condition. Price 50c. Sold by Safford Drug Co., Thatcher Pharmacy, Solomonville Drug Co. Adv.-24-5t

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## TAX CONVENTION

### Graham and Greenlee Complete Their Reports on Assessable Properties

Graham County was the first county to be heard Wednesday morning, July 30th, when the State convention was called to order by Chairman C. M. Zander.

Assessor D. D. Phillips, of Graham, answered most of the questions for that county. It was shown on the records that 1667 saddle horses had been assessed at \$48.91, 25 stallions at \$234 and 78 mules at \$69.15. The valuation of the 75,592 range cattle was \$1,612,155, an increase of 39,810 cattle over last year. Chairman Zander remarked this was the largest cattle increase shown by any county examined so far. Phillips said that in determining the number of cattle in the county he obtained as many records of shipments as possible, used affidavits and secured other information. He said he wasn't sure he had included all the cattle.

Phil C. Merrill, chairman of the Graham board, said he was confident they had assessed closer to the entire number than ever before. Merrill said they secured the records of the spring shipments, copies of the inspectors' records and also the cattle on hand at butcher shops.

Pat Rose, a member of the Gila board, asked Merrill if he didn't think there would be trouble over the assessment of the Boyce-Case-Johnson Cattle company at 29,500 head in Graham and Gila counties, when the cattle company claimed to have records showing their total number at 19,000. Phillips replied that the government count shows there are 21,000.

It was brought out that the Graham officials estimated one bull for every thirty head on range and in other counties one to every fifty head. J. C. Potts, chairman of the Mohave board, said they made a basis of one to every twenty-five head.

Asked how he made his assessments on merchandise stock and supplies, Phillips replied that a great number of the concerns gave him sworn statements, and that others turned over their records to him so he could see for himself the amount of their inventories. The assessment of the merchandise of the Solomon Commercial Company this year amounted to \$35,000 and the merchandise of the Thatcher Implement and Mercantile Company, \$22,500. Phillips said he saw the records of these companies and didn't ask them for sworn statements since he thought they were fair enough.

Thirty-six head of beef cattle were assessed at \$30.14 in Graham this year. This cattle was on hand in the various shops ready for consumption. Chairman Zander remarked the sum assessed on the beef cattle should be larger since the minimum on beef runs at \$35.

One butter factory and 841 milk cows were assessed in Graham. The cows were not classed as A and B Phillips said he supposed one-half of the cows had been taken off the range and they were not pure blooded cows. A total of 2622 bulls at \$38.75 was assessed this year in Graham, against 800 at \$25 last year. William Riggs, a member of the Cochise board, said that Graham's estimate of one bull for every thirty head of range cattle seemed to be out of proportion to that of other counties.

There were no sheep assessed in Graham. A total of 39,722 goats were assessed at \$2. While they are of the Angora type, there are no blooded herds among them, according to Phillips. Phillips said he got the valuation of two dollars from the price stated by the tax commission. The minimum for the common goat is \$1.50 and the graded goat \$2.50. Billy goats were assessed separately.

Swine to the number of 421 were assessed at \$10.12 this year against 251 at \$3.50 in 1912. Asked by Assessor T. E. Campbell if he had followed the instructions of the tax commission on the definition of hogs, Phillips replied that he did. No poultry was assessed in Graham, Assessor Phillips considering there was not enough of it in that county. It developed that poultry was not assessed in Santa Cruz, Yuma, Graham or Mohave counties.

When the question of assessing bees came up Phillips said he didn't know the difference between them. "There's as much difference as between alfalfa hay and fox hay," remarked Chairman Zander. The sixty-four automobiles in Graham county were assessed at \$507.98, practically all that number being Fords.

"What is your practice in assessing automobiles?" asked Assessor Campbell, of Yavapai. "After a Ford has been used four or five months I assess them at \$450," replied Phillips. "If a man buys a new car in February for \$1800 in the spring you assess it at \$1350," remarked Campbell. "In Yavapai county we assess any machine at its actual cash value if it

hasn't been used a year," said Campbell.

Motorcycles were assessed in Graham at \$133.75. There are four in that county. Assessor Campbell referring to motorcycles, said it was a class of property that seemed to be assessed too low when they run in price from \$200 to \$350. The examination of the Graham assessments was completed shortly before 10 o'clock, at which time Assessor J. H. Kirby and C. P. Dunn, a member of the board, were called to the stand for Greenlee county.

The highest price assessed cultivated land in Greenlee was \$250 per acre for orchard land. There are only five or six acres of this land and it was classed by itself.

In Greenlee they assessed so-called waste land at \$1.25 per acre. The waste land, according to Kirby, is not used for anything. Some of it might be called grazing land, while some is nothing but mountain sides, cliffs and rocks. "You could not feed a cow on fifty or sixty acres of it," said Kirby. Land adjoining the town of Duncan was assessed at \$175 an acre. A. S. Henderson, chairman of the Santa Cruz board, stated he thought the so-called waste land of Greenlee was worth as much as the common grazing land in Santa Cruz and Cochise.

Town and city lots in Greenlee were assessed at \$258,170, against \$91,140 in 1912. Kirby said they arrived at the value of town and city lots in various ways, principally by actual sales. On the question of the assessment of banks, it was remarked it was not believed that the book value of stock represented the actual cash value. "Are the banks assessed on the market value of their stock or on the book value?" asked Campbell, to which Chairman Zander replied that so far it had been found three banks in the state had been assessed on their market value. Campbell said all the banks should be treated under a similar method. "I believe up in Yavapai we got orders to use the book value, and I don't see why the tax commission doesn't demand that their instructions be carried out," said Campbell. P. J. Miller, a member of the tax commission, said he believed Campbell had got the wrong impression, after which the latter proceeded at once to dig down among the big quantity of documents in an effort to locate the letter containing the instructions. J. T. Bone, assessor of Maricopa county, remarked he believed he had received the same instructions. Greenlee assessed its banks on the book value on capital stock paid in, surplus and undivided profits.

In 1913 the number of head of cattle assessed in Greenlee was 38,484, against 8956 in 1912, showing the largest cattle increase of any county examined so far. Kirby partly explained this great excess in that they had found about 15,000 head had been assessed in another county the previous year, when they should have been under the Greenlee rolls.

In Greenlee 616 range horses were assessed at \$22.31 and 399 work horses, classes A and B, at \$59.19. In Graham county it was found a number of the work horses had been put in the saddle horse, class B, were assessed at \$40.37, twelve stallions at \$100, 220 mules at \$91.77, against 104 at \$46.90 in 1912. The increase in mules comes from a contract for a new smelter, sixty or seventy-five of the number being supplied from Maricopa county.

Two hundred and fifty milk cows were assessed at \$35.16, 1145 bulls at \$36.14, 400 sheep at \$5.25, all remarkable increases in number. Kirby said there had been no protest in Greenlee in assessing sheep at \$5.25. One hundred and nineteen dozens of poultry were assessed at \$5; stocks of merchandise at \$722,263, an increase of 18.5 over last year. In 1912 the smelter supplies were included in the abstract on merchandise. This year it is segregated. Kirby said the Shannon and Arizona Copper Companies gave him inventory statements to assist him in making their assessments.

The question of placing property owned by the city, county and state on the assessment roll came up shortly before noon. Greenlee and Cochise counties carry all that kind of property on their rolls. "With that property added to our rolls the total assessment would be increased more than \$3,000,000," said Frank Luke a member of the Maricopa board.

Greenlee, up till noon, had been the only county that had not assessed its water works on the full valuation, as found by the corporation commission. The corporation commission valued the Morenci plant at \$501,000 and the Clifton plant at \$79,000. They were assessed by the Greenlee officials at \$472,000 less than the total cash value as found by the commission.

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## All Property Owners

should realize the value of identifying themselves with a home bank, of joining interests with those who are working for the advancement of this town and vicinity. This matter is of real and actual importance to each and every one of us. If you are not a property owner and would like to become one (every man, every woman and every child has a right to and should have a home—a home in which they can feel a personal interest and take pride in adding the little improvements which make for the beauty and comfort of life) start an account with THIS BANK, it will assist you to conserve and save a larger part of your income and is the first step toward a home of your own. Begin NOW.

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