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THE ELECTION PROBLEM.

Because of the certainty that a certification of the returns of the election of December 12 cannot reach President Taft until after the first of January, and since, therefore, his proclamation announcing the admission of Arizona cannot issue until after New Year's the lawyers of Arizona—so far as they have expressed themselves—are in agreement that the officers elected December 12—except members of the legislature, will serve for three years, practically, or until January 1, 1915, says the Arizona Republican. The lawyers reach these conclusions because of Section 11 of Article 7, and Section 21 of Article 4 of the constitution.

Section 11 of Article 7 reads: "There shall be a general election of representatives in congress, and of state, county, and precinct officers on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the first even numbered year after the year Arizona is admitted to statehood and biennially thereafter."

Section 21 of Article 4 reads: "The members of the first legislature shall hold office until the first Monday in January 1913. The terms of office of the members of succeeding legislatures shall be for two years." If the first election had been scheduled early enough to permit of a canvassing of the vote and a certification of the result to President Taft in time for him to issue his proclamation in the coming December, then there necessarily would be an election next year, these lawyers say, for in that case the year 1912 would be the "first even numbered year" after our admission.

These lawyers also explain that the terms of the members of the first legislature being expressly limited to the first Monday in January of 1913, the legislature cannot hold over, and we can have no legislative session following next year, as would be the case if we should have an election in 1912. In other words, we shall have a legislature in the early part of the coming year, and no legislature thereafter until January, 1915.

Granting that these lawyers correctly describe the existing situation, the question arises, nevertheless, as to whether it will be impossible to have a general election next year. Unquestionably, of course, the constitution could be amended in time to provide an election next year. But aside from that obvious fact, what is to prevent the coming legislature from enacting a law providing for such election?

Would such a law be in conflict with the constitution?

The constitution says that there shall be a general election in every even numbered year after the year of our admission, but it does not say there may not be a general election the same year we are admitted.

Is the silence of the constitution on this question to be considered as an inhibition against an extra election?

If the legislature has the power to provide for such an election, such power comes from its inherent right to enact any law that is not prohibited by the constitution.

There can be no question as to whether there will be a federal election in Arizona in November of next year—an election to choose presidential electors and to choose a representative in congress—for the constitution of the United States and the federal statutes therein must govern.

In any case, therefore, the electors of Arizona will have an opportunity next year to vote for president and vice-president of the United States, and for a congressman.

ANARCHISTS IN CANAL ZONE.

Highly sensational is the news from the Canal Zone that one Lopez, a Barcelona anarchist, charged with having been implicated in the anarchist raid upon nunneries and other ecclesiastical institutions of Spain two years ago, has been arrested and has confessed to being an anarchist charged with dynamiting the canal works. From the braggadocio declaration of the Barcelona member of the reds there is a systematic plot on foot among anarchists through the Spanish working forces on the canal to utterly destroy the great work and thus to place a bar in the path of one of the greatest steps of human progress.

The man is said to be a disciple of Ferrer, the anarchist whose execu-

tion brought forth a great deal of protest and much maudlin sentimentality. If the facts are as they appear from the report, then the United States has even more of a task upon its hands to protect its great canal from the vicious destroyers than it has to protect its military and naval secrets from spies.

There can be no question but that all the forces of unrest have been made active through the forging ahead of the United States, especially in relation to the Panama canal. World-wide jealousies have been created, and the dissemination of spies throughout the country and its outposts can be taken for granted, aside from the facts that have been disclosed. These conditions must be met as they arise. But the existence of organized anarchy for the sake of destroying the canal had not been thought of. The arrest of Lopez may have critical importance, and the government agents are industrious in working the lead.

WATCH ARIZONA GROW.

Arizona has more water available for irrigating canals than there is in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial and San Diego counties combined, and enough land to utilize the water. No cattle ever perish from cold or hunger on her ranges. She has forests containing over 10,000 square miles of pine timber. She has quarries of marble and onyx, and mines of gold, silver, copper and lead. In the Casa Grande ruins and along the line of the old Aztec aqueducts are the vestiges of an empire gone that puzzle the antiquarians' research, and in her hills and valleys abide the promise of such an empire to come as lights the fires of optimistic prophecy.

For greater and more rapid development Arizona has needed self-government, self-ownership, self-direction—in a word, statehood. She needed her dowry of school lands, the better to educate her youth. She needed appropriations for public improvement. She needed stable laws, and judges and officers of her own choice, and for twenty years her people have been able to sustain the civic burden they so eagerly sought. Never did the young Roman long for the garment which was the emblem of his manhood as Arizonans have longed for statehood. Ever have her people petitioned for the toga virilis. Now that its purple has at last touched their shoulders, let the nation watch Arizona grow.—Los Angeles Times.

Colorado Desert to Feed Millions.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cation referred to above indicate that flowing artesian water will very probably be found in this region.

The list of crops which may be grown in this region as soon as irrigation water is developed is almost unlimited. It is an ideal country for alfalfa, sugar beets, grain, cotton, dates, olives, small fruit, and vegetables of all sorts and almost everything else which is produced in California, or in the desert regions of the whole world. Insect pests and fungus diseases are at a minimum in a region of this sort, and there is no danger of destruction from destructive storms, and conditions for protection with an abundance of sunshine and mild climate are ideal. Most attractive of all are the prospects of this desert country for citrus culture. Attention has recently been drawn to such possibilities by the success of orange growing at Yuma and Phoenix. These regions produce all the citrus fruits to perfection, but are becoming particularly prominent on account of the wonderfully fine early navel oranges which they produce for the holiday trade. While the oranges of Southern California are still green and immature, those of the desert regions become highly colored, smooth, of the most perfect appearance, and extremely sweet and finely flavored. For the Christmas trade Phoenix and Yuma oranges readily sell for at least twice as much as those from California at the same season. In the Chucawalla and Paloverde country we have an ideal region for the production of this early fruit, the soil, climate and topography all going to show that what can be attained at Phoenix or Yuma can be equalled or excelled in this region. It has also a great advantage in being located in Riverside county, California, which is known everywhere as the greatest orange producing country in the world.

In order to secure sufficient water for the complete irrigation of the district, the Chucawalla Development Company has been organized. It has had its engineers up and down the river searching for the best site for dams, and making reports as to the most feasible plans for using this hitherto useless "Nile" to the advantage of their desert lands. A natural dam site has been found some twenty miles above Needles, where tremendous power—many thousands of horse-power—may be developed. This power can readily be transmitted

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by wires to a spot just above where the lands that require the water are situated, and there a powerful pumping plant can be installed and whatever water is required can be pumped into the ditches which will convey the life-giving fluid to the awaiting soil. There will be no danger of breaking levees or floods or runaway rivers, as at Yuma or in the Imperial Valley. All will be under perfect control. When water is needed, the pressure of a button will supply it; when the supply is adequate, the pressure of a button will cause the flow to cease.

Capital is required to do such things, of course, and capital is ever ready, as a rule, when opportunity is clear and men are in earnest. The financial captains have already felt the pulse; their sign of approval has been given; the money is pledged, and the banks stand ready with open coffers as soon as the government has passed on the plans of the engineers.

It cannot be denied that upon the success of the plans to raise money for the obtaining of a sufficient supply of water the whole success of the project depends.

Without water, all the hopes, plans, prospects and projects will assuredly fail.

It matters little where or how the water comes, so long as the supply is abundant, constant, and under control; whether by pumped wells, artesian wells, direct flow from the Colorado River or pumped up from the river. But water is the one thing essential. If it fails, all else fails. Hence it will be seen that upon the success of the Development Company's plans to dam the river or secure power from it at one point to be transmitted to another point, and there used to pump the water into the Chucawalla Valley Canals, the whole Chucawalla Valley development depends. Naturally, in such matters, those who take up the lands have to exercise a certain amount of faith or business confidence in those who have undertaken to secure the water. Under such conditions, therefore, it becomes the province of the reasonably conservative and cautious man to enquire into the reliability of those whose pledges he is depending upon.

Mr. R. M. Teague, who is the president of the Development Company, is one of the largest citrus nursery men of the state. His business acumen is testified to by his associates, and his honor and reliability are unquestioned throughout the state. He is one of the best known men in his business in the country. He and his engineer, A. H. Koebig, have recently returned from a trip of inspection over the route of the proposed irrigation system. The company's plan for the procuring of water has been already briefly outlined. It is to put in a dam at a suitable point some twenty miles above Needles, there generate several thousand horse-power, transmit it to the point of water intake, and there install pumping plants which will pump the water to the canals of the Palo Verde Mesa and the Chucawalla Valley. If this plan is not found practical and feasible, some other method will have to be followed, for without water the whole project will fall to the ground. Suppose, however, the money kings fail

in the matter, or "back down." Would that arrest the progress of the work? I do not think so.

(Continued Next Week.)

INVESTIGATING POTASH.

An investigation into possible sources of potash salts in the United States is being made this year by the United States Geological Survey under an appropriation by congress of \$20,000 for the current year.

One of the possible sources from which potash may be derived is in association with saline deposits left by the drying up of large bodies of salty waters, such as are known to have existed at one time in many of the now desert areas of southwestern Oregon, Nevada, southeast California, in Utah, and elsewhere. It is hoped that by testing these saline deposits some may be found sufficiently rich in potash to have a commercial value, and that there may even be located some large and important deposits.

As a part of this work the survey will soon fit up a temporary laboratory at Fallon, Nev., for the purpose of testing samples of salines from the Great Basin or desert areas.

Samples of such alkaline salts will be tested at this laboratory free of charge if a definite statement of the locality from which they were obtained be sent with the samples. The location should be given by section, township, and range, if possible, otherwise by distance and direction from the nearest postoffice or settlement. Samples should be addressed to Hoyt S. Gale, United States Geological Survey, Fallon, Nev. Upon receipt of a request small sample sacks for sending the material by mail will be forwarded from the above address.

If so requested at the time that a sample is submitted for test, the accompanying information concerning the locality of the deposit will be treated as confidential; and the evidence thus obtained is not to be used for the purpose of making land withdrawals.

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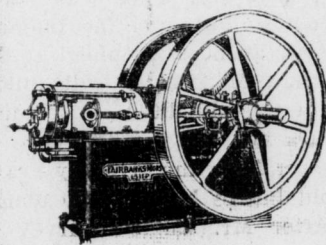
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