

PERSONAL AND LOCAL BRIEFS

PERSONAL AND LOCAL HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN PARKER AND VICINITY TOLD IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Marsh, accompanied by the former's sister, Mrs. Grace Strong, arrived from Los Angeles Friday evening. They made the trip by auto.

We handle a full line of Union Oil products—gasoline, distillate, oils and greases, both wholesale and retail. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Parker Motor Co.—Adv.

Mrs. J. A. White arrived from San Diego Saturday night to join her husband, J. A. White, who has charge of the work on the new hotel building for the Adjustment company.

William Eshom, who has large cattle interests near Yucca, was in Parker a few days the past week. While here he purchased sixty head of calves from the Parker Cattle company, which he shipped to his ranch last Tuesday.

Mrs. C. E. Fugatt and children arrived from Los Angeles last week, after spending two months visiting with relatives and friends in that city. Mr. Fugatt has rented the Hoefel residence on E street, where he is now residing.

Our big, modern equipped garage is always at your service. Everything convenient for motorists. Free air. Come in and make yourself at home. We are always at your service—day or night. Parker Motor Co.—Adv.

B. M. Fuqua transacted business at Wenden last Saturday. He reports considerable activity in the Wenden section and predicts a prosperous business season there the coming fall and winter. Several mines are operating, and the ore shipments from that district are increasing every week.

Mrs. E. S. Osborne, Ed Osborne, Jr., and wife and Miss Clara Osborne arrived last Saturday from Los Angeles, having made the trip in Miss Osborne's new Chandler car. Mr. Osborne and his wife returned to Los Angeles by train Sunday night. E. S. Osborne, Sr., is expected to arrive from the east Saturday, where he has been on business for the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Raney returned from Los Angeles Wednesday morning. Mrs. Raney reports having had a delightful time visiting friends and relatives the past several weeks. Among other places she visited was San Francisco, where she went by auto with a party of friends. While in Los Angeles Mr. Raney purchased the material necessary to complete the new hotel building, besides buying a complete cold storage plant for his meat market and fixtures for the new general merchandise store which he will open in the hotel block upon the completion of that building.

MAY CALL UP ALL ELIGIBLES

Provost Marshal General Crowder has been considering the advisability of calling up for examination every man registered under the selective draft law for the purpose of determining who might be of military liability and allowing those unfitted for service to go ahead with their personal affairs without interruption in business. This suggestion has been sent to the governors of all the states and the approval has been practically unanimous. It is probable that 7,000,000 men may be called for examination as soon as practicable.

WANTED—600 cotton pickers. Season opens September 15, lasts until February. \$1.50 a hundred. Pickers can make from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a day, according to skill. Steady work, no rain, mild season. Good opportunities for right parties. Palo Verde Cotton Growers' Association. H. M. Fraser, Secy., Blythe, Cal.

A FLEET OF NEARLY 10,000,000 TONNAGE SOON READY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Within a little more than a year the United States will have an ocean-going merchant fleet of more than 1600 ships, aggregating 9,200,000 tons, the shipping board announced today in a statement giving details of the government's ship building program.

This amount compares with a present tonnage of 3,500,000, of which 700,000 tons represent German and Austrian ships under operation by the United States.

The American ships available for overseas service number 485, with a tonnage of 2,871,000. There are 117 German and Austrian ships with a tonnage of 700,000.

The emergency fleet corporation has commandeered, in American ship yards, nearly 400 steel ships of more than 2,500,000 tons and has contracted for 636 ships with a tonnage of 3,124,700.

"The fleet in prospect," said the statement, "is already becoming a reality. Several of the commandeered ships have been completed and already taking cargo, others will leave the ways in increasing numbers with each succeeding month. The ships or which the shipping board has contracted are under construction and the first launching is expected within sixty to ninety days."

In addition to the ships building and contracted for, the board plans to construct several million tons, for which a billion dollar appropriation has just been asked of congress.

LAND CLASSIFIERS WANTED.

The government is in urgent need of a number of qualified men to assist in the work of classifying public lands in the western states with regard to their value for grazing and raising forage crops. A large appropriation for this work became available in June, and Secretary Lane of the interior department, has instructed the United States geological survey to expedite this classification in every possible way. The area to be classified in the near future is more than 20,000,000 acres and extends into fifteen states.

Appointments to the survey staff are made on certification by the civil service commission. The commission has announced open competitive examinations for the position of junior land classifier, at salaries of \$1,080 to \$1,200 a year, assistant land classifier, at salaries of \$1,500 to \$1,800, and classifiers at entrance salaries of \$1,800 to \$2,400. Each appointee's expenses when on field duty will be paid by the survey. So formal written examination is prescribed by the commission, and candidates are not required to assemble for examination in any particular place. They will be required to file with the commission certificates as to their training and experience, from which ratings will be made by the commission.

A VICIOUS KICK.

Raymond O'Connor has been nursing a very sore foot during the week, limping around like one who has been better days or a "pollu" just returned from the trenches, as the result of a kick from a horse. Raymond and another lad, Joe Hauger, were riding along Sunday last, when the former in spurring his horse, accidentally kicked the flank of the high-horse with the toe of his boot. The high-horse resented such ticklish business by letting go a swift cow-kick with its off-foot which landed squarely on Raymond's pedal extremity and nearly knocked his high-foot "off." No bones were broken, however. Raymond went home for repairs and has since been wondering if the prohibition law, which so effectively took the "kick" out of whiskey, wouldn't be a pretty good thing to try on horses.

CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANOR.

John Newton, who has a ranch near Empire Flat, was halled into the justice court Monday last, on a charge of misdemeanor preferred by Jack O'Connor of Parker, who also has a ranch near that place. The complaint alleged that Newton tore down and removed certain fences enclosing a millsite and other lands belonging to O'Connor, during the latter's absence, and refused, when requested, to replace the fences or otherwise repair the damage, the defendant claiming as his reason for the action that the land in question belonged to him. Newton, when he appeared in court, claimed to be too ill to proceed with the case, and a continuance was granted until Tuesday, October 2d.

COMMISSIONER VISITS PARKER

CHIEF OF INDIAN AFFAIRS INSPECTS RESERVATION WITH VIEW OF OPENING SURPLUS INDIAN LANDS.

Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, accompanied by several other officials in the Indian service, arrived in Parker last Friday night, and spent Saturday and Sunday inspecting the Colorado River Indian school and reservation lands.

The commissioner was well pleased with the condition of the local Indian school and with the progress being made by the Indians in developing their allotments.

Commissioner Sells was accompanied by Chief Engineer Reid, Assistant Engineer Olberg, Frank Thackery and Attorney Reeves. They secured much additional data relative to the reclamation and opening of the surplus lands, and it is reported that a definite irrigation policy for this project has been adopted by the Indian department.

The plans for the irrigation of the Parker lands have not been given out for publication, but it is said upon reliable authority that the surplus lands are sure to be opened and every effort made to make them produce to their fullest capacity.

Owing to the great demand for foodstuffs during the period of the war, Commissioner Sells is desirous of more extensive cultivation of Indian lands, and as the surplus lands of the Colorado River Indian reservation are capable of producing many thousands of tons of foodstuffs the commissioner is of the opinion they should be made productive at the earliest possible date.

During their visit here Superintendent Duclos entertained the distinguished visitors, and showed them what had already been accomplished under the limited pumping facilities of the government plant.

Monday Commissioner Sells, Engineer Reid, Mr. Thackery and Superintendent Duclos motored to Blythe, making the trip through the reservation via Ehrenberg. The Blythe trip was made for the purpose of showing the commissioner the extent of the reservation's irrigable lands, and by comparison with the Palo Verde valley, demonstrating the possibilities of the surplus lands of the reservation under similar conditions.

From Blythe the party went to Yuma, and from there Commissioner Sells will probably go direct to Washington to complete his plans for the irrigation and opening of the Colorado River reservation.

SWANSEA MINE BIG PRODUCER.

E. C. Lane, manager of the Swansea Consolidated Mining company, in the northern part of the county, and Mike Hannon, in the employ of the same company, arrived in Yuma Saturday, says the Yuma Sun. They came down in an auto on mining business. Mr. Lane is the man who pulled the Swansea mine out of the rut. He took the management when the property was in bankruptcy and was by most people regarded as a failure. He has made a big producer and has paid off all its debts. Swansea is at this time shipping 300 tons of ore a day of high grade. This ore is going to Humboldt, Clarkdale and Saso. Mr. Lane is of the opinion that the Swansea Consolidated is destined to become one of the best producing mines in the state. Mike Hannon says that there is great activity in the northern part of the county and that a number of great mines are sure to be developed in the Bill Williams country. While here Mr. Hannon visited his ranch in the valley, which he had not seen for several months.

You can get more service out of the famous Goodyear tires than any other tire made. The Goodyear products are sold with an absolute guarantee. We are the sole agents for these famous tires for this part of Yuma county. Mail orders promptly attended to. We carry all sizes of tires and tubes. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Parker Motor Co.—Adv.

PRICE OF COPPER FIXED

AT TWENTY-THREE AND A HALF CENTS BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND COPPER PRODUCERS.

Copper prices have been fixed at 23½ cents a pound, about three cents below the prevailing market price, by agreement between the government and leading copper producers, effective for four months.

Sales to the government, the public and the allies will be at this price, f. o. b. New York, and producers agreed not to reduce wages now paid in the industry. They also pledged themselves to maintain maximum production and to prevent copper from falling into the hands of speculators.

All Plants Must Conform.

Although the price is fixed, under voluntary agreement between producers and the government's war industries board, with the president's approval, it was announced officially that under the executive war power, "the proper departments of the government will be asked to take over the mines and plants of any producers who fail to conform to the agreement and price."

Recent government purchases of copper, for war purposes, have been made under agreement to pay the price to be determined by the war industries board. Early in the war, when copper sold at 36 cents, the government contracted for 45,000,000 pounds for the army and navy at 16-23 cents, but future contracts will be at the new rate. The price agreed upon Saturday was set after extensive investigation of production costs by the federal trade commission. The commission's report was understood to have indicated that copper could be sold profitably at a much lower price than 23½ cents, but in reaching its decision, the war industries board, headed by Frank A. Scott, took into consideration that the price should not be pared down to the point where production would be discouraged or wages reduced.

The Conditions Imposed.

"Three important conditions were imposed by the board," said the announcement.

"First, that the producers would not reduce wages now being paid; second, that the operators would sell to the allies and to the public at the same price paid by the government, and take the necessary measures, under the direction of the war industries board, for the distribution of copper, to prevent it falling into the hands of speculators who would increase the price to the public; and third, that the operators pledge themselves to exert every effort to keep the production of copper at the maximum as long as the war lasts."

Present High Wages Assured.

Without the wage stipulation, it was explained, present wages, the highest ever paid in the copper industry, would be reduced by the new under-market price.

"Within the last year," said the statement, "copper has sold as high as 36 cents per pound, and the market price would now be higher than it is, had it not been well known for some weeks, that the government would fix the price."

"The principal copper producers throughout the country have evinced an admirable spirit and for weeks have promptly supplied every request of the government for copper, without awaiting decision as to price, agreeing to accept the price which the board should fix."

TEXAS GOVERNOR IMPEACHED.

Governor Ferguson of Texas was convicted Saturday on the first article of the impeachment proceedings, according to a dispatch of that date. The governor for two hours before the voting pleaded for acquittal, and compared himself to Daniel in the lion's den, fighting for his life. The senate sustained ten charges of impeachment against Governor Ferguson.

FOR SALE—\$256 in stock of the Commercial Bank of Parker Adjustment Company for \$100. Address, John Carson, Parker, Arizona.

GOVERNMENTAL IDEAS OF HONOR.

President Wilson on several occasions, notably in his war message of April 2 and in his reply to the peace note of the pope, has called attention to the fact that no peace can be maintained with the imperial German government; that no autocratic government such as it can be trusted to keep faith; that only free people can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common need, and prefer the interest of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

The president was only restating a difference between two systems of governmental policy, two different governmental ideas of national honor that has long existed. The quotations given below show the American idea of a nation's honor from the inception of this government down to the present day and the idea of national honor held by the German government since the days of Frederick the Great.

"The foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality. There exists in the course of nature an indissoluble union of virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between honest policy and public felicity. The smiles of heaven can never be expected on a government that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained."—George Washington, President of the United States. April, 1789.

"We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. April, 1917.

"We are now in a state of necessity and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied neutral Luxemburg and perhaps already have entered Belgium territory. This is a breach of international law. The wrong we hereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained. He who is menaced as we are, and is fighting for his highest possession, can only consider how he is to hack his way through."—German Chancellor addressing the Reichstag, August 4, 1914.

The German chancellor was simply following the keynote given by Frederick the Great, speaking in 1740: "The question of right is an affair for ministers. Take what you can; you are never wrong unless you are obliged to give back." Contrast the American and the German standards of national honor. The honor and good faith of the American government from Washington's day to Wilson's are back of the Liberty Loan Bonds. Well may they be called the safest investment on earth—the premier security of the world.

ARIZONA LIABILITY LAW IS QUESTIONED.

PHOENIX, Sept. 22.—Judge Ross of the supreme court today filed his dissenting opinion in the case of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper company vs. Mendez, involving the Arizona employers' liability law.

Judge Ross declares the act is not a proper exercise of the police powers of the state and that it denies the employer due process of law. He deprecates the confused, chaotic and unsatisfactory condition of the legal means for settlement of damage cases in Arizona and expressed the hope that a just, reasonable and equitable law settling the question of compensation may soon find a place in Arizona. The majority opinion of the supreme court filed some months ago, held the employers' liability law constitutional.

STEEL PRICES AGREED UPON.

Uniform steel prices for the American government, the public and the allies which represent reductions from 40 to 70 per cent in present market quotations, were approved by President Wilson Monday.

The prices were determined in an agreement reached between steel producers and the war industries board after conferences lasting more than a month. They were based on cost of production, figures furnished by the federal trade commission, which made an investigation at the president's direction.

The agreement reached stipulates that there shall be no wage reductions in the steel industry, and that producers shall exert themselves to maintain capacity production.

THE PARKER VALLEY BANK

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS—SUCCESS OF THE NEW BANK IS ASSURED.

The Parker Valley Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$13,000, will open for business within the next couple of weeks, in the new hotel block. G. A. Marsh, who has been working on the organization of the new bank for the past few weeks, returned from Los Angeles last Saturday and announced that the new institution was assured. Besides \$13,000 paid-up capital a surplus amounting to \$13,000 has been paid in by the stockholders. This latter sum will be used to defray the running expenses of the bank until such time as the institution is put on a paying basis.

The articles of incorporation will be filed within the next few days, and as soon as all of the capital stock will have been paid in, the state bank comptroller will issue a license.

It was the intention of the organizers of the new bank to name it the Farmers & Merchant's Bank, but as that name has been adopted by another state bank the bank comptroller requested that another name be used, and it was decided to adopt the name of the Parker Valley Bank.

A meeting of the stockholders of the new bank will be called at an early date, at which time a board of directors will be named. Newman Essick, vice-president of the California Savings & Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, will be on the board of directors, and will act as one of the auditors of the bank.

The Parker Valley Bank will be among the safest and strongest banks in the state, as its connection with the California Savings & Commercial Bank assures its success as a safe and conservative banking institution.

REFUSES TO ISSUE WARRANT FOR CHECK SWINDLER.

It is easy to pass bogus checks in Parker and escape paying the penalty of the law—that is if the said bogus check does not exceed \$10 in amount. Last week Bernard Flin of the Central Garage cashed a check for C. L. Smith amounting to \$10, the said Smith being a tourist traveling by auto, and supposed to hail from Aguila. Smith was given \$5 in labor and merchandise and \$5 in cash, giving in return a check on a Phoenix bank. The check was sent in for collection and the bank returned it with the advice that there were no funds to the credit of Smith to pay same.

After realizing that he was bunced, Mr. Flin demanded a warrant from the local justice for the apprehension of Smith, but the local justice stated as the amount was so small he would not issue a warrant for Smith. M. Flin says he demanded the warrant for Smith's arrest four times, but there was nothing stirring with the local j. p. in filing complaints against people who obtain money under false pretenses, especially where the amount is a mere \$10.

Not being able to have the escaping criminal arrested through the local court, Mr. Flin will leave for Bouse tomorrow, where he will file information before Justice of the Peace DeSpain. Justice in the local court has been a joke of long standing, and the present instance is only a repetition of numerous others.

Business men should exercise great caution in accommodating strangers who want to cash checks, as it is evident they cannot get the local authorities to bring the bogus check swindlers to justice, in the event that they should be swindled.

A big stock of Goodyear tires, tubes and other accessories have just been received by the Parker Auto Co. We carry all sizes of tires and tubes, and we are better able to take care of your wants in this line than ever before. Parker Motor Co.—Adv.