

ORGANIZE LARGE RANCH COMPANY

INCLUDES 300,000 ACRES AND
10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE

Three Members of Slaughter Family
and G. F. Woodward Are Principals—17 Loads into El Paso.

Special to The Times

Douglas, Ariz., April 11.—One of the biggest real estate transfers, which will have an effect on interests in the city of Douglas was made here last night when Geo. M. Slaughter, R. L. Slaughter, W. B. Slaughter and Geo. F. Woodward organized the Slaughter Land & Cattle company and transferred to it the holdings of real estate in the Moctezuma district, formerly owned by George F. Woodward. The transfer consists of more than 300,000 acres of fine grazing land.

Ten Thousand Head.

The deal also provided for the transfer of 10,000 head of cattle which have been grazing on these lands. The holdings of the Slaughter Land & Cattle company are not very far from the border. They lie immediately south of Douglas and extend for some miles into the interior. The home office of the new company will be in this city. It is probably that some members of the Slaughter family will be permanently located here.

Officers of Company.

The officers of the company are as shown by the records of the recorder's office are: G. M. Slaughter, president; G. F. Woodward, vice president; R. L. Slaughter, vice president and general manager, and W. B. Slaughter, secretary and treasurer. George M. Slaughter is a brother of John Slaughter, of the San Bernardino ranch, situated near Douglas.

The papers for the transfer of the property were put through in the office of Judge D. A. Richardson, who has also been appointed attorney for the company.

RDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

.....Denza
Mrs. Leila Moore.
"Hail, Bright Abode," from Tann-
hauserWagner
Chorus of twenty voices.

MONTHLY MEETING OF CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Charity association was held Thursday afternoon at the Charity house, 405 South Campbell street. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Marie Loomis. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mrs. Clyde Harle, who was elected secretary to fill the place of Mrs. Irving McNeill who resigned.

The treasurer's report was also read by Mrs. Harle and showed many disbursements made during the month of March, leaving a balance on hand for April of \$300.

The report of the relief committee shows the following applications made: Americans 17, persons represented 20; Germans 5, persons represented 8; colored 4, persons represented 17; Mexicans 63, persons represented 214, total 90, persons represented 260.

Relief given to 663 cases. Visits made by the assistant nurse 469. Interviews given 725. The telephone calls responded to were 622.

The report of the Baby camp for March showed an increase in cases received and these would still be larger if there was some means of caring for contagious cases. Sixty letters have been sent to doctors of the city asking for help for the needy. The Salvation army will send needy and sick children to the association. The Missionary societies of the First Congregational and First Presbyterian churches have offered to furnish a bed for fifteen a month. Mrs. Josephine Nations Morfit will furnish a bed in the name of her little daughter Josephine, as the latter's gift. Mrs. U. S. Stewart will also give a bed for the children's ward.

The loss of Miss C. E. Bushnell, who was ill only four days, was greatly felt as she was a woman of broad views, efficient in every way, and of an unfailing sympathy. Mesdames Marie Loomis, H. B. Stevens and J. A. Rawlings met and adopted resolutions of sympathy for her loss. Mrs. Taylor, of Nashville, Tenn., recommended Dr. John Cathcart, has been in as head nurse and is also

NURE

CAUSED
MENT.

Sign of
ming—
r Is
d.

the soil
h have
plant's
y added
p, must
ts store
infit to
Sub-
he soil



aluable

edients
revious
oldest
ure is
tilizers
rly Ro-
to the
excreta
esulted
om that
rity of
ance on
taining

may be
est indi-
n farm-
causes
preciat-
aste of
o breed
escape

PRECIADO ON WAY TO FACE OUT CHARGES

Said Here That His Trouble
When He Refused
Permit Cattle
Leave District

Much interest is being along the border and of Moctezuma over the by the town council several days past again. Agustin Preciado. It is understood that Preciado will reach Aguaprieta today from the south en route to Hermosillo, where among other matters he will take up this question with Colonel T. Elias Calles and, probably, Governor Maytorena. Efforts made to go to the bottom of the trouble has resulted in learning on the best authority that petty jealousy is responsible for the charges made to Hermosillo by the Cumpas council. At the time of the occurrence, great surprise was manifested that any such charges should have been made, as the reputation established by Preciado during his

period of office has been most enviable. There is perhaps no other district in Mexico, which can point to such a record for peacefulness as the Moctezuma. It is a well known fact to Americans and Mexicans residing in the district that Preciado has administered his office in a most satisfactory manner. During the time Colonel Calles was commander of the northern zone of Sonora, Preciado, proved to be an excellent lieutenant not only keeping peace in his district by driving the bandit brigade of Federico Cordova out of the state. It is believed that Calles will sustain Preciado in his present position, being assured of a most staunch supporter.

The bottom of the entire affair is thought to be Preciado's refusal to permit a Mexican cattle owner to pass certain cattle without the legal permit the owner asserting that if the cattle were not passed, he could, with his influence with Hermosillo, secure the dismissal of the prefecto. The cattle were not passed.

CLOTHING FOR TROOPS.

EL PASO, April 8.—That General Villa intends to provide complete new uniforms and equipment for the soldiers he led to victory in the battles around Torreon was indicated yesterday by the receipt in Juarez of a telegram containing a wholesale order for clothing.

General Villa ordered the immediate dispatch by special train of 16,000 uniforms, the same number of hats, 16,000 pairs of shoes and other articles that go to make up a soldier's kit. The order will be shipped just as soon as the necessary articles can be gotten together.

DOUGLAS DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY

umet & Arizo Reduction

LAS

SMELTER

COPPER

STARTLING STATEMENT

Brought About By Appeal of Italian to His Country Because of Assessment "War Loan"

[By Associated Press]

EL PASO, May 18.—"Enterprises or corporations organized under the laws of Mexico are subject to the governing laws of the country, even though stockholders or owners are foreigners and the capital of foreign origin. They have not the right to appeal to foreign governments in any manner," Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the constitutionalists said.

He was discussing the case of T. E. Teza, an Italian agent of the Eagle Oil company at Monterey, who the representatives of the company alleged is being held as hostage for the payment of a forced loan of \$10,000 pesos. Pesqueira deplored the action of the oil company men in appealing to the Italian ambassador at Washington as hasty and unnecessary, declaring Teza had not been denied protection or put in jail, but simply requested by the military authorities not to leave the city until 10,000 pesos imposed as a necessary loan from the company had been paid.

"These corporations which are Mexicans should stand ready as do we Mexicans to suffer the dangers and consequences that the emancipation movement brought about," said Pesqueira.



anthracite district to agree to, the owners now the same position precisely that that Roosevelt induced or forced them to take.

Mr. Rockefeller Jr. has a perfect right to see that no frightful violence and anarchy go on. Is he? With Rockefeller, or with the use of finding fault with Mr. F. Such questions as the Colorado situation are the point of view of one man or group of men, not a legal right, which does not rest with Mr.

SOCIALISTS AND

(New York)

What do socialists expect to gain? Most of them favor peace and despite this are they to make progress politically? of nationality upon which they must depend.

Because demagogues and self-seekers are those who fight demagogues and self-seekers stands for something that all honest men demand and justice associated with sacrifice. Wrong, it has oftener signalized the truth and everywhere be recognized as the cornerstone of political belief whose aims are to

The New York socialists who sneer at anarchists. They are men of education have been candidates for office. There is no sense of their party indicating that it is an organization.

If socialism cannot win with the first

FIGHTING BETWEEN REGULARS AND MAYTORENA SOLDIERS AT HERMOSILLO

NOGALES, May 30.—Street fighting at Hermosillo between constitutionalist troops and supporters of Governor Maytorena is reported. Fighting with Yaquis is reported at Cruze De Piedra. The Yaquis are said to have declared war on the constitutionalists, but are very friendly to Maytorena. All constitutionalist troops at Nogales and Cananea were ordered to Hermosillo tonight. Prefect Gonzales was placed in the Nogales jail, charged with protecting federals.

in #000000 It isn't their system." | Frenchman Is Lee

in deciding not to prosecute Grace
Even Dick has performed even a greater
service to a higher law than is con-
tained in the statutes. He took upon
himself a tremendous responsibility.
He appointed himself judge and jury
and in this dual capacity listened to
the dictates of that noble pleader,
Bryan Mercy. Doubtless Mr. Dick possesses
more facts of the case than are gen-
erally known. When he "sentenced"
the offender to freedom, he dispensed
the sort of justice that tends toward
the higher uplift of humanity. It is
safe to say that "Judge" Dick has
made a man of Grace. It is safe to
conjecture that the community will
be better off for the presence of such

ernment has been part of the
government has been part of the
county and state machine,
while in nearly all other towns,
though the administrations have been
democratic or republican, there has
not been generally a close relation
with state or county politics.

The members of a partisan political
municipal government, election and
appointive, constitute a close corpora-
tion, a Praetorian band, against
which unorganized citizens have lit-
tle chance, except when they are
driven into formation at the polls.

SOCIALISTS' STATE CONVENTION

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 30.—The
state convention of the socialsit party
opened their two days' sessions this
morning, with about 300 delegates in
attendance. The candidates and the
platform upon which they will run

INVESTIGATING OF FARMING OF BABIES

New Born Babies Taken From Mothers and Given to Unknown People is Openly Charged

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—Further evidence of "baby juggling" in lying in hospitals was dragged from reluctant witnesses today by the committee on home finding and maternity hospitals. Witnesses admitted the babies were taken from their mothers in payment for board. Another superintendent of a "baby farm" said the infants were sent to all parts of the nation when a few hours old and without any material investigation of the character of the foster parent.

Seymour Norris, secretary of the Chicago orphan asylum, said the contract signed by mothers entrusting children to the institution, contains the clause: "If I fail to pay board for any consecutive six months that shall be a full surrender to the asylum." The rule was never enforced, Norris explained.

Dr. L. B. Rogers, superintendent of the "National institution," which include emergency hospital, maternity home, medical school and a night university at one address, was interrogated for five hours, but gave the committee little information. Witnesses remembered giving a twenty-four old infant to a couple to take to Los Angeles, but could not tell anything about them. He could not recall the disposition of an infant born in his hospital last Saturday.

"Is your hospital a clearing house for infants?" was asked. "Not at all," he replied. Rogers could not say what became of any of the more than six hundred infants he had "farmed out." He said he employed women solicitors at 25 per cent commission, and also advertised in several journals. Dr. W. S. Rainey, superintendent of the Ann Ross maternity home, said he gave physicians 33 per cent commission on cases they turned over to him. He denied that 85 per cent of the unmarried women in maternity homes afterward lead immoral lives and insisted it was better for the women to have their babies taken from them.

Barrels of money to loan at Uncle Jim's. Opposite postoffice

WAMEL'S
IF COFFEE DOES NOT AGREE WITH YOU TRY MOTHER'S COFFEE CEREAL, 10 AND 25c CANS.



WAMEL'S
IF COFFEE DOES NOT AGREE WITH YOU TRY MOTHER'S COFFEE CEREAL, 10 AND 25c CANS.

You Will Always Find
At the
Large 1000-sheet toilet paper; rolls for 25c, at Uncle Jim's, opposite the postoffice.

When you are broke see your Uncle Jim. Opposite the postoffice.

Thoroughly, calmly, judicially and without prejudice or discrimination.

Arizona State

MAY DIE AS RESULT OF FRAY
Prescott—Juan Cisneros of Prescott was shot through the knee a few days ago by a Mexican, who was said to be under the influence of liquor, but who apparently had no reason to shoot Cisneros. Although friends and physicians tried to induce him to have the leg cut off, he would not listen, and it is thought he will die from blood poisoning.

PHOENIX FAVORS SCENIC ROUTE

Prescott—Robert E. Morrison, who returned to Prescott a few days ago from a trip through the southern cities of the state reports that the prevalence among auto tourists a favorable feeling about spending the summer in Prescott and other northern Arizona points. The autoists seem to incline favorably to the idea of having the northern route surveyed and the road made in good condition so that they may get to the northern part of the state without serious difficulty.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER
Globe—After having served two days of one month's sentence for assault and battery, Thomas McKearnan was re-arrested charged with manslaughter, following the death of his victim, O. H. Beamer, an aged man who was severely beaten by McKearnan several days ago because he refused to supply 50 cents to buy drinks. Beamer, it was believed, would recover, but he succumbed. Joseph Hayden, who was arrested with McKearnan and later released, was re-arrested, charged with manslaughter.

ASKS DOG BITE DAMAGES
Phoenix—Growing out of a dog bite, suit for \$2500 damages was filed in the superior court today by Martin H. Dill, rural mail carrier, against J. A. McComdra and W. S. Lowe. Dill alleges that on October 5, 1912, McComdra took a dog suffering with an infection known as hydrophobia or rabies to the office of Dr. Lowe, who is a veterinarian; that said animal

Benton & Wilson
FOR PROMPT AND EQUIPPED FOR LOADING AND AUTO TRUCKS
PHONE 83, 10TH

FOUNTAIN
439 9th

THE DOUGLAS
For "Quality"
810 G Avenue
Full line of choice Home Dress and Pork, Sausage, Fish Oysters, ALWAYS CARRIED

The Douglas
Wholesale
Lumber, mining timbers, lath, sash, doors, rubber sanded or Railroad Ave., Sixth and I. Phone

Millionaire In White Slave Case Comes up Missing

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 23. When the white slavery case was ready for the grand jury today it was discovered that one of the principal witnesses, Geo. H. Bixby, a Long Beach millionaire, was missing. The detectives could not find him but the family denied the assertions that he had been removed from jurisdiction of the court.

MORE SENT ACROSS THE LINE

Last of State Troops at Naco Disposed of; Wounded Fed- erals Sent to Juarez for Care

(Special to International.)

NACO, Sonora, April 23.—Sixty-four more constitutionalist soldiers, the last ones in the hands of the United States soldiers here, were sent across the line into Mexico this morning and given their liberty. This makes a total of 209 state troops turned loose in this manner to return to their homes. It is understood the federal prisoners will be turned loose in the same way, although the rumor is prevalent they will be sent by train to San Diego, California. The details of the orders for the disposition of these soldiers cannot be ascertained, but the rumors that they will be sent to join the federal army again at the expense of Uncle Sam is denied. The arms and ammunition in the hands of the United States troops will be held pending future disposition, but they cannot be returned to the owners only on order of the president of the United States, neither can they be given to the Huerta government without such orders, which have not yet been received here. If statements prevalent have any foundation, the arms of the constitutionalists are to be handled in the same manner.

Under charge of Major Briecheiman and a detail of Ninth cavalry soldiers, 40 federal wounded and one of the state troops wounded left here yesterday afternoon on the regular passenger train bound for Juarez, where the federals are to be left for care and attention. The constitutionalist was to be left at Douglas for attention at the county hospital. (These troops passed through Douglas last night.)

JOHNSON FINED \$1,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—Jack Johnson was fined \$1,000 in the United States court today for his connection in smuggling a necklace worth \$2,000. The necklace was also forfeited.

Copper Queen Quotations.
Copper \$15.37
Silver 58.73
Silver 58.73

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY BEGUN

Ranches Seized in Default of Owners to Take Up Bonds; Cattle Driven to Market For Sale

The seizure of property in the state of Sonora by the constitutionalists from people who are in default of taking up their apportionment of the state bond issue has already commenced, on the order of Governor Pesqueira from Hermosillo.

In pursuance of such order the state military authorities yesterday seized the big ranches of Mascareñas and Bringas, between Cananea and Nogales, and are driving the cattle they contain to Cananea where they are to be slaughtered and shipped to market. These men were assessed 25,000 pesos each, on account of the bond issue, which they refused to pay, according to statements of the state authorities.

On orders from the governor through Alvarado, 25 state troopers, formerly cowboys, left Cabullona today to also round up the cattle on the Morales ranch, south of Agua Prieta. These cattle, it is understood, will be brought to Agua Prieta from which place they are to be disposed of.

Advices received here from Cumapas state that 260 head of cattle have also been seized from the Valdosola ranch south of that place by the state troops, the order for this seizure coming by telegraph from Hermosillo. These cattle are being sold in Cumapas at auction today.

MEXICAN STATES TRYING TO FORM ANTI-HUERTA UNION

Meeting at Eagle Pass Today; May Make Cumapas Capital of Sonora

A meeting of the state officials of Sinaloa, Coahuila, Sonora, and other northern Mexico states is being held at Eagle Pass, Texas, today for the purpose of determining whether or not there is to be a union of interests and organization of the states against the Huerta government. The object is to form, if possible, a regular organization and proceed with the war on a preconcerted and harmonious plan with regularly constituted leaders at the front. Robert Pesqueira, of this city, is at the meeting. He did not go to Washington as reported, and never had any intention of going there. A movement is on foot among the delegates at the meeting to remove the capital of Sonora to Cumapas.

Conference on Cananea Matter.
A conference was held in this city yesterday afternoon between J. S. Douglas and Dr. Ricketts, manager

Las Vegas Daily Inter-Occidental

Every Afternoon Except Sunday

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1915.

COUNTY SCORES "VIGOROUS" IS

BIG LOSS ON

LICENSE

Prohibition Reduces the Amount Collected for License \$40,000

Assessor Makes Good Collections on School or Poll Taxes During Year

TOMBSTONE, Dec. 22.—The board of supervisors were in session yesterday and transacted considerable business. The bids for the erection of a branch county jail at Johnson and for the building of a two room compartment in the jail yard were opened. The bids were all rejected. The plans thinking them too high. The plans called for the building of the jail at Johnson similar to those just erected at Pearce and Bowie for which they paid \$700 to \$800. The contractors wanted \$1200 in this instance. The board will construct the buildings themselves, using the county prisoners or those sentenced to hard labor by the court for bootlegging.

The annual reports of the sheriff and county treasurer were audited and approved.

The report of the sheriff disclosed the fact that the office collected \$5,653.31 in licenses and fees during the past year from the third Monday in December, 1914, until yesterday. During the same period from 1913 to the third Monday in December, 1914, the office collected \$47,211.65, or a loss to the county of \$41,558.34. The loss in licenses is due to the prohibition amendment, the licenses in this instance falling from \$44,440 to \$3,762. The civil fees fell from \$2,362.15 to \$1,497.31. The loss in civil fees is caused by the legislature passing a law cutting the fees down as well as of cutting the mileage allowed also. The at law did not go into effect at once and the coming year will show a further loss in the amount of civil fees collected unless the civil business increases very materially. The loss of the liquor licenses amounts to about \$40,000. The expense of running the sheriff's office will show that it has been run at about \$6,000 to \$8,000 less the past year than the year previous.

The assessor's report discloses that during the year he collected \$19,202.50 in school taxes, or poll tax, as it is familiarly known; \$8,038 in road taxes and \$4,608.10 in personal property taxes. The report compares very favorably with that of the year previous.

The reports of the county treasurer and county recorder, and clerk of the superior court are not required to be filed before the end of the year.

Alberto Garcia, Bandit, Offers to Lay Down Arms

That Alberto Garcia, the famous bandit chief of the Sauhaupia district in Sonora, has offered to lay down his arms if he is granted immunity by the Carranza officials, and that his proposition has been accepted, is word received in Douglas today from reliable information. The arrangements are now being completed and Garcia is scheduled to surrender at Nacozari in the next few days. This will clear that part of Sonora of the last of the bandit bands that have been spreading terror among the inhabitants.

Garcia has always declared his allegiance to the cause of Maytorena and Villa, though many acts have been charged to him and his band that are not done by civilized soldiers.

SAVINGS BANK AT

PITTSBURGH

COLLAPSE

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—Unable to weather the difficulties resulting from the failure of James Andrews Kuhn two years ago, the Pittsburgh Bank for Saving, with which he was prominently identified, was closed by order of the banking department and a temporary receiver named.

The bank had a capital of \$600,000 and deposits of nearly \$11,000, including the savings of 40,000 school children.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

IS IMPROVING—

W. J. Kennedy, a call member of the local fire department who had his foot severely sprained and bruised while answering the false alarm call a week ago Monday night, is slightly improved, though his foot is still badly swollen and he has to walk with a cane.

INSANITY CHARGE—

Theodore Schweichler, aged 67, of 626 Twelfth street, was taken to the city jail last night on the charge of insanity. Age and poor health has affected his mind, officers say. He imagines someone is trying to kill him. He will be taken to Tombstone this evening for examination before the superior court.

DE NEGRI IN TOWN—

R. P. De Negri, Mexican consul general at San Francisco, arrived in

United States Troops at El Paso Ordered to Return Mexico Fire

Report Is That Gen. Villa Is En Route to Promised American Asylum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The United States troops at El Paso are ordered to 'return vigorously any further deliberate firing' from the Mexican side. The war department announced that Gen. Pershing, in command at El Paso, reported firing late yesterday resulting in the death of an American car inspector was de-liberate act of Mexicans.

Villa Avoiding Juarez.

EL PASO, Dec. 22.—Gen. Villa is en route to enter the United States at some point other than through Juarez, according to Gen. Banda, after a conference with former Villa officers.

The conferees ratified the peace agreement, and selected Gen. Ysabel Robles as civil and military commander for Carranza. The Villa organization in former Villa territory and American troops along the border are to be withdrawn.

Gen. Fidel Avila and Victoriano Villa, who were held pending a ratification of the peace agreement, were released.

Gen. Trevino, commanding the Carranza troops from Torreón, entered Chihuahua.

EDMUND JUSTICE

ARRESTED AS

CONSPIRATOR

Charged With Complicity in Assaults on the Entente Allies' Interests

Captain Von Papen Sails Away Under Safe Conduct of the Allies

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The kaiser is suffering from "Zellgewebent-zwundung," otherwise known as "Blindgewebentzwundung," and which translated, means "slight inflammation of the cellular system." He was forced to postpone his trip to the western front.

KAISER SICK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Edmund Justice, night watchman of the Atlas Steamship company, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American, was arrested charged with being a party to the conspiracy to the entente allies by Paul Koenig and other alleged German agents in this country.

Italy Loses Torpedo Boats.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—It is reported two torpedo boats, presumably Italian, were captured by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean.

Von Papen Sails Away.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Capt. Von Papen, Germany's recalled military attaché, departed on the steamer Noordam, bearing the allies' safe conduct.

Jap Steamship Sunk.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Japanese steamship Sada-Maru is reported sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by a German-Austrian submarine.

Gen. Von Emich Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Gen. Von Emich, conqueror of Liege, is dead, according to an Overseas News agency. The general appealed to the Belgians not to resist. The heavy German losses following three decisive fights shattered his confidence and it was reported widely last August that he had committed suicide.

Million Increase for England.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—After an all night battle, parliament granted an increase of a million men for the British army, bringing the strength on paper to four million.

Serbia Saves Coin.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—Eighteen million francs, from the Serbian treasury, saved from the Bulgarian invaders, arrived here safely today en route to Paris.

Murray Succeeds Munroe.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Munroe, as British commander at the Dardanelles. Munroe was appointed to command the first British army in France, succeeding Sir Douglas Haig.

Powder Factories Blown Up.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is reported that a powder factory and several ammunition depots at Muenster, Westphalia, were blown up, greatly damaging the town.

Function Is Served

UNEASINESS FEEL

FOR SAFETY OF

AMERICAN

Father Fears That R. L. Slaughter, Jr., May Be Victim of Bandits

Young Slaughter Left Ures 19 Days Ago and Cannot Be Located

R. L. Slaughter, the well known cattleman who has a large ranch in Sonora, is greatly worried about the safety of his son, R. L. Slaughter, Jr., who left Ures, Sonora, on December 4th for Douglas and has not been heard from since that date. Mr. Slaughter arrived this morning from Tucson, where he now resides, and took the matter up with local Mexican officials. He hopes to receive some definite word from the south before the day passes.

Young Slaughter, who is well known and popular in Douglas, left here Thanksgiving day with J. P. Hall, foreman of the ranch, for the Slaughter holdings in Sonora. They arrived safely and on December 4th Slaughter started back to Douglas. His time of departure, coupled with the route taken, would have brought him in the country between Ures and Cumpas just at the height of the trouble and when it was infested with Villistas who were subjecting Americans to indignities.

Slaughter is a young man of considerable spirit and his father fears he may have become involved with bandits, who would show him no mercy if he resented their indignities, which he would be very apt to do.

2 MORE ALLEGED

BOOTLEGGERS

ARRESTED

Two more alleged bootleggers into the hands of the law yesterday evening. County officers responsible for the arrests of 616 H avenue, is charged with more in his room. He had to preliminary leaving and the higher cut, with the which he was able to buy a Edward Gley, who was arrested on 5th street selling this pint of whisky. When MacLay he waived his preliminary and was un- with bail \$1,000, which he able to make.

Elmer E. arrested Monday bootlegging waived his preliminary hearing yesterday evening and was bound over with bond at the usual amount. Mon- Alfonso Hernandez, arrested day at the Beehive, made his bond of \$1,000 this morning with H. Rivera and M. E. Hernandez as surety. He is at liberty awaiting trial. Jose Gallego, who was taken to Tombstone yesterday afternoon, was tried at once and on his plea of guilty was fined \$25 and given 75 days on the road. Deputy Sheriff Percy Bowden will take a number of prisoners to Tombstone this evening.

His

International

Evening Except Sunday

the—

PUBLISHING COMPANY

ELLY, President

, Business Manager

et, Douglas, Arizona

.....Phone No. 31

SCRIPTION

.....\$5.00

......05

......50

TES ON APPLICATION

MAY CONCERN

of The International never intentionally

appear in the columns of this paper, call

due correction will be made and ample

is paper are "for sale" at the regular

er.

January 2, 1909, at the postoffice at

arch 23, 1879, by the

PUBLISHING COMPANY

SHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION,

ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

ublished daily except Sunday, at Douglas,

as, Arizona.

lly, Douglas, Arizona.

erson, Douglas, Arizona.

ishing Company.

Douglas, Arizona: N. A. Patterson, Doug-

glas, Arizona.

gees and other security holders, holding 1

s, mortgages, or other securities: Mergen-

each issue of this publication sold or dis-

therwise, to paid subscribers during the

vn above, 1800.

N. A. PATTERSON

me this 1st day of October, 1915.

GRACE PEARCE,

Notary Public.

ber 26, 1916.

DOUGLAS DAILY INTERNATIONAL

to the United States indicate that the Austrian answer is little more than a succession of quibbles.

Nothing can be more certain than that the American government and the American people are in no mood for further diplomatic petting in relation to the issue of submarine murder. Yet when we remember that Austrian diplomacy took the responsibility for plunging Europe into war, we have no right to expect too much in the way of intelligence from Vienna. Where we have a right to expect it is in Berlin, which granted the American demands in respect to the Arabic and has not yet denied the principle of the American demands in respect to the Lusitania.

The German foreign office can have no delusions about Austrian diplomacy or what Austrian diplomacy may lead to in this matter. More than 3,000,000 dead and wounded Germans are an eloquent testimonial to the significance of Austrian leadership in international affairs. If Germany, after her experiences since the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was delivered, permits Austria to invite a diplomatic break with the United States, we must take it for granted that Berlin is likewise tired of the pretense of maintaining friendly relations with this country and that the war party in Germany is more in control of Germany's foreign policy.

It is not conceivable that Berlin has permitted Vienna to deal alone with the Ancona issue, and we may find in the Austrian reply a more definite statement of Germany's future attitude toward the United States than we have yet obtained from Berlin—New York World.

The peace doves on the Ford excursion are reported to be having a regular "monkey and parrot" hell of a time. It seems there are many on board the Oscar II who, while desiring peace and a trip to Europe, still believe in the American proposition to prepare for defense in case of war.

The citizens of Douglas only had to have their attention called to the Ninth cavalry band to bring their prompt response with evidence of appreciation of this splendid musical organization during its sojourn of more than three years in Douglas. The benefit concert on Monday night was a splendid success.

We note that one million plum puddings are being sent to the British soldiers in the trenches which causes an exchange to suggest that the Kaiser has not shot the British army so full of holes that it will not hold plum pudding.

The present cold snap gives the proper zest to the holiday season. Douglas can show a climate condition not excelled in the west.

Santa Claus is near enough already to excite the youngsters. They are now all on their best behavior and the mere mention of Santa is sufficient to quiet the fiercest juvenile riot.

Street paving for Douglas, after some uncertainty and delay is now on the way. No action of the present city council has met with more general satisfaction. When paved and properly lighted G avenue will be the handsomest city thoroughfare in the state.

"Back to Mexico" is now the word among those interested in or employed in mining and other industries in Sonora.

The necessity for a policeman during busy hours at the corner of G avenue and Tenth street to direct traffic is another evidence of the growth and progress of Douglas.

ON THE WAY— Word was received here that the Seventh cavalry, which is to succeed the Ninth, left San Francisco yesterday by train for this city and will arrive here about December 24.

She Was Far-sighted. PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 22.—Miss Mary Senrack, who opened her home to the firemen who were fighting flames near her home, gave them coffee and sandwiches and bound up their cuts, will have her reward today, when she marries Chief of Police Joseph Hartfield. Hartfield was one of the firemen she attended, and his rise to higher position has brought about the wedding.

His recent performance in the Pacific association cross country race of six miles which he ran in 37:55, there by cutting nearly a minute and a half off the previous record for the course established by himself last year, has brought about the change of mind. Millard first came into national prominence by all but beating out Hannes Kolehmainen in the five mile national championship last summer.

Millard is tall and rangy and his appearance is far from being that generally ascribed to an athlete. His muscles, however, are like slender steel bands and he has an easy stride, free from all unnecessary and lost effort. The fact that he keeps his specialties on when he competes adds to his unathletic appearance. Millard is entered for the coming annual New Year's day cross city run, from the Perry building to the beach and is looked on as the probable winner.

There is nothing more indispensable to the average household than a Real Good Carving set. It is just as necessary to make the Christmas dinner a success as the turkey itself. Without a good carving knife it is very difficult to carve any kind of meat, and a great many diners have been spoiled by the lack of good carving implements. This beautiful 3-piece set with fancy silver plated handles will be an ornament and necessity on any table.

Remember, this is nothing cheap or flimsy. The blades are made of the best tempered steel, carefully ground and polished, and the handles are silver plated with French gray finish. The Carving Knife is 13 inches long; the Fork 10 1/2 inches long; and the Sharpener 12 1/2 inches long. They come packed in a handsome leatherette box with satin lining, and make an ideal gift for any friend or relative.

CRACK RUNNER IS WONDERFUL ATHLETE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—"Oli-ver Millard will never be any more good after he finishes with this race." This was the prediction of a number of experienced followers of track and field sports regarding the Olympic club champion long distance runner of the Pacific coast. He was competing in the full Marathon held last August under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific exposition and ran third to Edouard Fabre of Montreal, the national champion, after making the pace for the first 20 miles.

Millard, however, continues to maintain the honor conceded him as being the best distance runner on the coast, and it does not appear that he has spoiled himself for future competition.

His recent performance in the Pacific association cross country race of six miles which he ran in 37:55, there by cutting nearly a minute and a half off the previous record for the course established by himself last year, has brought about the change of mind. Millard first came into national prominence by all but beating out Hannes Kolehmainen in the five mile national championship last summer.

Millard is tall and rangy and his appearance is far from being that generally ascribed to an athlete. His muscles, however, are like slender steel bands and he has an easy stride, free from all unnecessary and lost effort. The fact that he keeps his specialties on when he competes adds to his unathletic appearance. Millard is entered for the coming annual New Year's day cross city run, from the Perry building to the beach and is looked on as the probable winner.

She Was Far-sighted. PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 22.—Miss Mary Senrack, who opened her home to the firemen who were fighting flames near her home, gave them coffee and sandwiches and bound up their cuts, will have her reward today, when she marries Chief of Police Joseph Hartfield. Hartfield was one of the firemen she attended, and his rise to higher position has brought about the wedding.

FIRE!

A High Grade Silver Plated Carving Set given away free with a year's subscription to the

Douglas Daily International

PAID IN ADVANCE

There is nothing more indispensable to the average household than a Real Good Carving set. It is just as necessary to make the Christmas dinner a success as the turkey itself. Without a good carving knife it is very difficult to carve any kind of meat, and a great many diners have been spoiled by the lack of good carving implements. This beautiful 3-piece set with fancy silver plated handles will be an ornament and necessity on any table.

Remember, this is nothing cheap or flimsy. The blades are made of the best tempered steel, carefully ground and polished, and the handles are silver plated with French gray finish. The Carving Knife is 13 inches long; the Fork 10 1/2 inches long; and the Sharpener 12 1/2 inches long. They come packed in a handsome leatherette box with satin lining, and make an ideal gift for any friend or relative.

monials

aster of Paris, bran and flour, and swear ks will praise them every hour. And comes to town will bring warm letters who tell how they were stricken down in the eyes. "We tried all medicines kindly folks could recommend, we s in kegs and jugs, and porous plas- in vain—it didn't hit the spot; we a day to day; in spite of all that cost- that we must pass away. We called acian in, and at our tongue and pulse he id, with melancholy grin, 'It is no use— e cure that's simply great; O try the pills!' And so we sent and bought a ten pills six times an hour, at night weakened limbs the power came rush- e, over all the earth, are booming this testimony worth? Is evidence a f

Copyright, 1915 by Grand Newspaper Service

Box 3000

careful in attempting any radical change in our state charter by initiative or otherwise at this time. That the constitution is not satisfactory to certain elements in the state is apparent from the petitions already filed, or in process of circulation, and if we were to adopt all that has been suggested we would have practically a new instrument. There is such a fell too much law, and there is thing as creating something thing by the enactment of

Particularly legislation destructive rather than con- petition nature. Better let the ermaney by, and let's build a gov- t for the people. —Tas-pars Magazine.

A CONFUSION OF GLT.

The Austrian admiral's defense of the Anconastlaughter is frank confession of guilt.

The admiralty justifies action of the submarine command first, on the ground that an enemy boat was approaching which threatened to cut off the submarine's retreat and second, that "there was danger of the Ancona's escaping, which, according to his instructions, was to be prevented in all circumstances."

Thus the responsibility for this wanton massacre of helpless women and children is transferred from the commander of the submarine to the Austrian government itself. Secretary Lansing's hope that "the commander of the submarine" is the out-

TREASURE HOUSE OF THE WORLD--MEXICO'S MAR



THE GUGGENHEIM NEVER AT SEVENTEEN DIED AND HIS SON BENJAMIN WAS LOST ON THE TITANIC

IN MANY industries, particularly in the United States, the monopoly of the few is a fact of life. In the case of the American copper industry, the monopoly is even more pronounced. The American copper industry is a monopoly of the few, and the few are the Guggenheims.

The Guggenheims are a family of great wealth and influence. They are the owners of the largest copper mines in the United States, and their wealth is estimated at over \$100,000,000. They are also the owners of the largest copper refineries in the United States, and their wealth is estimated at over \$100,000,000.

The Guggenheims are a family of great wealth and influence. They are the owners of the largest copper mines in the United States, and their wealth is estimated at over \$100,000,000. They are also the owners of the largest copper refineries in the United States, and their wealth is estimated at over \$100,000,000.

JAMES SPEYER

Citizens of the United States have invested one billion fifty-seven millions of dollars in this land where wonders of resources have held the attention of civilized man since the first returning adventurer told tales of Eldorado.

Other Great Interests.

Most of the hardware concerns of Mexico are in the hands of Americans. The hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans, and the hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans.

Other Great Interests.

Most of the hardware concerns of Mexico are in the hands of Americans. The hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans, and the hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans.

Other Great Interests.

de Mexico in 1900, the Mexican National Controls Railroad.

Most of the railroads of Mexico are in the hands of Americans. The railroads of Mexico are the property of Americans, and the railroads of Mexico are the property of Americans.

Other Great Interests.

Most of the hardware concerns of Mexico are in the hands of Americans. The hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans, and the hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans.

Other Great Interests.

Most of the hardware concerns of Mexico are in the hands of Americans. The hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans, and the hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans.

Other Great Interests.

Most of the hardware concerns of Mexico are in the hands of Americans. The hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans, and the hardware stores of Mexico are the property of Americans.

Other Great Interests.

JUST FOR A JOKE

NE swiftest of the Mexican one-ear, a thirty-three year old man, with a white beard and a white mustache, was sitting on a bench in the middle of a city street. He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him.

He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him. He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him. He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him.

JUST FOR A JOKE

NE swiftest of the Mexican one-ear, a thirty-three year old man, with a white beard and a white mustache, was sitting on a bench in the middle of a city street. He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him.

He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him. He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him. He was looking at a group of people who were walking past him.

Last of State Troops at Naco Disposed of; Wounded Fed- erals Sent to Juarez for Care

(Special to International.)

NACO, Sonora, April 23.—Sixty-four more constitutionalist soldiers, the last ones in the hands of the United States soldiers here, were sent across the line into Mexico this morning and given their liberty. This makes a total of 209 state troops turned loose in this manner to return to their homes. It is understood the federal prisoners will be turned loose in the same way, although the rumor is prevalent they will be sent by train to San Diego, California. The details of the orders for the disposition of these soldiers cannot be ascertained, but the rumors that they will be sent to join the federal army again at the expense of Uncle Sam is denied. The arms and ammunition in the hands of the United States troops will be held pending future disposition, but they cannot be returned to the owners only on order of the president of the United States, neither can they be given to the Huerta government without such orders, which have not yet been received here, if statements prevalent have any foundation. The arms of the constitutionalists are to be handled in the same manner.

Wounded Taken to Juarez.

Under charge of Major Briechnan and a detail of Ninth cavalry soldiers, 40 federal wounded and one of the state troops' wounded left here yesterday afternoon on the regular passenger train bound for Juarez, where the federals are to be left for care and attention. The constitutionalist was to be left at Douglas for attention at the county hospital. (These troops passed through Douglas last night.)

JOHNSON FINED \$1,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—Jack Johnson was fined \$1,000 in the United States court today for his connection in smuggling a necklace worth \$2,000. The necklace was also forfeited.

Copper Queen Quotations.

Copper\$15.37
SilverSilver 58.73

...such order the state military authorities yesterday seized the big ranches of Mascarenas and Bringas, between Cananea and Nogales, and are driving the cattle they contain to Cananea where they are to be slaughtered and shipped to market. These men were assessed 25,000 pesos each, on account of the bond issue, which they refused to pay, according to statements of the state authorities.

On orders from the governor through Alvarado, 25 state troopers, formerly cowboys, left Cabullona today to also round up the cattle on the Morales ranch, south of Agua Prieta. These cattle, it is understood, will be brought to Agua Prieta from which place they are to be disposed of.

Advices received here from Cumpas state that 260 head of cattle have also been seized from the Valdosola ranch south of that place by the state troops, the order for this seizure coming by telegraph from Hermosillo. These cattle are being sold in Cumpas at auction today.

MEXICAN STATES TRYING TO FORM ANTI-HUERTA UNION

Meeting at Eagle Pass Today; May Make Cumpas Capital of Sonora

A meeting of the state officials of Sinaloa, Coahuila, Sonora, and other northern Mexico states is being held at Eagle Pass, Texas, today for the purpose of determining whether or not there is to be a union of interests and organization of the states against the Huerta government. The object is to form, if possible, a regular organization and proceed with the war on a preconcerted and harmonious plan with regularly constituted leaders at the front. Robert Pesqueira, of this city, is at the meeting. He did not go to Washington as reported, and never had any intention of going there. A movement is on foot among the delegates at the meeting to remove the capital of Sonora to Cumpas.

Conference on Cananea Matter.

A conference was held in this city yesterday afternoon between J. S. Douglas and Dr. Ricketts, manager

Millionaire In White Slave Case Comes up Missing

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 23. When the white slavery case was ready for the grand jury today it was discovered that one of the principal witnesses, Geo. H. Bibby, a Long Beach millionaire, was missing. The detectives could not find him but the family denied the assertions that he had been removed from the jurisdiction of the court.

64 MORE SENT ACROSS THE LINE

Last of State Troops at Naco Disposed of; Wounded Fed- erals Sent to Juarez for Care

(Special to International.)

NACO, Sonora, April 23.—Sixty-four more constitutionalist soldiers, the last ones in the hands of the United States soldiers here, were sent across the line into Mexico this morning and given their liberty. This makes a total of 209 state troops turned loose in this manner to return to their homes. It is understood the federal prisoners will be turned loose in the same way, although the rumor is prevalent they will be sent by train to San Diego, California. The details of the orders for the disposition of these soldiers cannot be ascertained, but the rumors that they will be sent to join the federal army again at the expense of Uncle Sam is denied. The arms and ammunition in the hands of the United States troops will be held pending future disposition, but they cannot be returned to the own-

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY BEGUN

Ranches Seized in Default of Owners to Take Up Bonds; Cattle Driven to Market For Sale

The seizure of property in the state of Sonora by the constitutionalists from people who are in default of taking up their apportionment of the state bond issue has already commenced, on the order of Governor Pesqueira from Hermosillo.

In pursuance of such order the state military authorities yesterday seized the big ranches of Mascarenas and Bringas, between Cananea and Nogales, and are driving the cattle they contain to Cananea where they are to be slaughtered and shipped to market. These men were assessed 25,000 pesos each, on account of the bond issue, which they refused to pay, according to statements of the state authorities.

On orders from the governor through Alvarado, 25 state troopers, formerly cowboys, left Cabullona today to also round up the cattle on the Morales ranch, south of Agua Prieta. These cattle, it is understood, will be brought to Agua Prieta from which place they are to be disposed of.

Advices received here from Cumpas state that 260 head of cattle have also been seized from the Valdosola ranch south of that place by the state troops, the order for this seizure coming by telegraph from Hermosillo. These cattle are being sold in Cumpas at auction today.

MEXICAN STATES TRYING TO FORM ANTI-HIIFERTA UNION

RDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

met & Arizo Reduction

AS

SMELTER

COOPER

..... Denza
Mrs. Leila Moore.
"Hail, Bright Abode," from Tann-
hauser Wagner
Chorus of twenty voices.

MONTHLY MEETING OF CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Charity association was held Thursday afternoon at the Charity house, 405 South Campbell street. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Marie Loomis. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mrs. Clyde Harle, who was elected secretary to fill the place of Mrs. Irving McNeill who resigned.

The treasurer's report was also read by Mrs. Harle and showed many disbursements made during the month of March, leaving a balance on hand for April of \$300.

The report of the relief committee shows the following applications made: Americans 17, persons represented 20; Germans 5, persons represented 8; colored 4, persons represented 17; Mexicans 63, persons represented 214, total 90, persons represented 260.

Relief given to 663 cases. Visits made by the assistant nurse 469. Interviews given 725. The telephone calls responded to were 622.

The report of the Baby camp for March showed an increase in cases received and these would still be larger if there was some means of caring for contagious cases. Sixty letters have been sent to doctors of the city asking for help for the needy. The Salvation army will send needy and sick children to the association. The Missionary societies of the First Congregational and First Presbyterian churches have offered to furnish a bed for fifteen a month. Mrs. Josephine Nations Morfit will furnish a bed in the name of her little daughter Josephine, as the latter's gift. Mrs. U. S. Stewart will also give a bed for the children's ward.

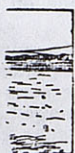
The loss of Miss C. E. Bushnell, who was ill only four days, was greatly felt as she was a woman of broad views, efficient in every way, and of an unfailing sympathy. Mesdames Marie Loomis, H. B. Stevens and J. A. Rawlings met and adopted resolutions of sympathy for her loss. Mrs. Taylor, of Nashville, Tenn., recommended Dr. John Cathcart, has been in as head nurse and is also

NURE

CAUSED
MENT.

Sign of
ming—
r is
d.

the soil
h have
plant's
y added
p, must
ts store
infilt to
Sub-
he soil



aluable

edients
revious
oldest
ure is
tilizers
rly Ro-
to the
excreta
esulted
om that
rity of
nce on
taining

may be
st indi-
n farm-
causes
preciat-
iste of
o breed
escape

PRECIADO ON WAY TO FACE OUT CHARGES

Said Here That His Troub
When He Refus
Permit Cattle
Leave Distr

Much interest is bei
along the border and
of Moctezuma over the
by the town council

eral days past again.

Agustin Preciado. It is u
that Preciado will reach Agu
rieta
today from the south en route to
Hermosillo, where among other mat-
ters he will take up this question
with Colonel T. Elias Calles and,
probably, Governor Maytorena.

Efforts made to go to the bottom
of the trouble has resulted in learn-
ing on the best authority that petty
jealousy is responsible for the
charges made to Hermosillo by the
Cumpas council. At the time of the
occurrence, great surprise was mani-
fested that any such charges should
have been made, as the reputation
established by Preciado during his

period of office has been most envi-
able. There is perhaps no other dis-
trict in Mexico, which can point to
such a record for peacefulness as the
Moctezuma. It is a well known fact
to Americans and Mexicans residing
in the district that Preciado has ad-
ministered his office in a most satis-
factory manner. During the time
Colonel Calles was commander of the
northern zone of Sonora, Preciado,
proved to be an excellent lieutenant
not only keeping peace in his dis-
trict by driving the bandit brigade
of Federico Cordova out of the state.
It is believed that Calles will sus-
tain Preciado in his present position,
ing assured of a most staunch
supporter.

The bottom of the entire affair is
thought to be Preciado's refusal to
permit a Mexican cattle owner to
pass certain cattle without the legal
permit, the owner asserting that if
the cattle were not passed, he could,
with his influence with Hermosillo,
secure the dismissal of the prefecto.
The cattle were not passed.

CLOTHING FOR TROOPS.

EL PASO, April 8.—That General
Villa intends to provide complete new
uniforms and equipment for the sol-
diers he led to victory in the battles
around Torreon was indicated yes-
terday by the receipt in Juarez of a
telegram containing a wholesale or-
der for clothing.

General Villa ordered the immedi-
ate dispatch by special train of
16,000 uniforms, the same number of
hats, 16,000 pairs of shoes and other
articles that go to make up a soldier's
kit. The order will be shipped just
as soon as the necessary articles can
be gotten together.

MORNING TIMES

ORGANIZE LARGE RANCH COMPANY

INCLUDES 300,000 ACRES AND
10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE

Three Members of Slaughter Family
and G. F. Woodward Are Princi-
pals—17 Loads into El Paso.

Special to The Times

Douglas, Ariz., April 11.—One of
the biggest real estate transfers,
which will have an effect on inter-
ests in the city of Douglas was made
here last night when Geo. M.
Slaughter, R. L. Slaughter, W. B.
Slaughter and Geo. F. Woodward or-
ganized the Slaughter Land & Cattle
company and transferred to it the
holdings of real estate in the Mocte-
zuma district, formerly owned by
George F. Woodward. The transfer
consists of more than 300,000 acres
of fine grazing land.

Ten Thousand Head.

The deal also provided for the
transfer of 10,000 head of cattle
which have been grazing on these
lands. The holdings of the Slaughter
Land & Cattle company are not
very far from the border. They lie
immediately south of Douglas and
extend for some miles into the in-
terior. The home office of the new
company will be in this city. It is
probably that some members of the
Slaughter family will be permanently
located here.

Officers of Company.

The officers of the company are
as shown by the records of the re-
corder's office are: G. M. Slaughter,
president; G. F. Woodward, vice
president; R. L. Slaughter, vice pre-
sident and general manager, and W.
B. Slaughter, secretary and treasurer.
George M. Slaughter is a brother of
John Slaughter, of the San Bernar-
dino ranch, situated near Douglas.

The papers for the transfer of the
property were put through in the of-
fice of Judge D. A. Richardson, who
has also been appointed attorney for
the company.

CHIHUAHUA STO

RIVE

TREASURE HOUSE OF THE WORLD--MEXICO'S MAR



The GUGGENHEIMS-MEYER AT SEVEN YEARS SINCE THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN MEYER GUGGENHEIM DIED AND HIS SON, BENJAMIN, WAS LOST ON THE TITANIC.

IN MANY industries, particularly railroads, mines, smelters, timber, factories, oil, rubber and insurance, the American capital employed in Mexico far exceeds that of the Mexicans.

No section of the United States has a monopoly of the investments in Mexican undertakings. New York, naturally, has the largest share, but Pittsburg has a considerable interest. So has St. Louis, Kansas City, Boston, Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Duluth, Denver, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other cities. The enterprises of the Americans take in the whole of the Southern Republic. They are scattered over Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Coahuila, Nueva Leon, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Jalisco, Michacan, Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, Aguas Calientes and Mexico State. In

ore a year. The Moctezuma turns out about 20,000 tons of pure copper a year. At 15c a pound that means a business of \$6,000,000 annually.

Cleveland H. Dodge, the dominant man in the great firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is less known to the public perhaps than any of the influential powers in the mining world. He is publicity shy and dodges photographers as if they would bring on a plague. His wealth is enormous. In addition to his Moctezuma holdings, he has large interests in the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, is a director in the New York Life Insurance Company, the National City Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the El Paso Southwestern Railroad and vice president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is only a little past 50 years old.

Guggenheims Don't Own Everything.

of Chihuahua. It owns the town of Batopilas and 1,623 acres of mining land. It has \$5,175,000 capital. In addition to the Batopilas properties it has mines in Sonora.

Dumps May Yield Millions.

Within the last few years several powerful American companies have acquired possession of the most important of the old mines in the Guanajuato district. These mines have been worked for 350 years. The dump heaps contain fortunes in mineral. By introducing modern machinery and modern methods the American companies not only are able to work over these dumps, but also reopen many mines that were supposed to be worked out. Two of the big companies operating in this section are the Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold company, of which W. R. Roney of New York is president. It has six mines and \$3,000,000 capital. The Guanajuato Consolidated



**GUANAJUATO, MEXICO
MINES OF THIS CITY
ONE BILLION DOLL.**

de Mexico at Torreon, the biggest factory in Mexico. This plant turns out mighty good soap.

Nation Controls Railroads.

Most of the railroads of Mexico are one system, which is under National control. Nearly all the bonds of the National system are owned by American. Of the independent lines, one owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad represents an investment of \$50,000,000. The troubles of the last few years have left the railroads in a sorry state. Destruction of bridges, the ripping up of track and the prostration of business have been disastrous to all the companies.

Bankruptcy has threatened the National Railways and the Southern Pacific extension has been a steady drain on the parent company. In the merging of the lines that now make up the National System and in

Local Metal Quotations for week ending December 16: Copper, 19.50; Silver, 55.65.

Douglas Daily International

SS.

Every Afternoon Except Sunday

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1915.

Dou

COUNTY SCORES "VIGOROUS" IS BIG LOSS ON LICENSE

Prohibition Reduces the Amount Collected for License \$40,000

Assessor Makes Good Collections on School or Poll Taxes During Year

TOMBSTONE, Dec. 22.—The board of supervisors were in session yesterday and transacted considerable business. The bids for the erection of a branch county jail at Johnson and for the building of a two room compartment in the jail yard were opened. The bids were all rejected, the board thinking them too high. The plans called for the building of the jail at Johnson similar to those just erected at Pearce and Bowie for which they paid \$700 to \$800. The contractors wanted \$1200 in this instance. The board will construct the buildings themselves, using the county prisoners or those sentenced to hard labor by the court for bootlegging.

The annual reports of the sheriff and county treasurer were audited and approved.

The report of the sheriff disclosed the fact that the office collected \$5,653.31 in licenses and fees during the past year from the third Monday in December, 1914, until yesterday. During the same period from 1913 to the third Monday in December, 1914, the office collected \$47,211.65, or a loss to the county of \$41,558.34. The loss in licenses is due to the prohibition amendment, the licenses in this instance falling from \$44,440 to \$3,762. The civil fees fell from \$2,362.15 to \$1,497.31. The loss in civil fees is caused by the legislature passing a law cutting the fees down as well as of cutting the mileage allowed also. The law did not go into effect, at once and the coming year will show a further loss in the amount of civil fees collected unless the civil business increases very materially. The loss of the liquor licenses amounts to about \$40,000. The expense of running the sheriff's office will show that it has been run at about \$6,000 to \$8,000 less the past year than the year previous.

The assessor's report discloses that during the year he collected \$19,202.50 in school taxes, or poll tax, as it is familiarly known; \$8,038 in road taxes and \$4,608.10 in personal property taxes. The report compares very favorably with that of the year previous.

The reports of the county treasurer and county recorder, and clerk of the superior court are not required to be filed before the end of the year.

Alberto Garcia, Bandit, Offers to Lay Down Arms

That Alberto Garcia, the famous bandit chief of the Sauhaupia district in Sonora, has offered to lay down his arms if he is granted immunity by the Carranza officials, and that his proposition has been accepted, is word received in Douglas today from reliable information. The arrangements are now being completed and Garcia is scheduled to surrender at Naco.

"VIGOROUS" IS NEW WORD AT WASHINGTON

United States Troops at El Paso Ordered to Return Mexico Fire

Report Is That Gen. Villa Is En Route to Promised American Asylum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The United States troops at El Paso are ordered to "return vigorously any further deliberate firing" from the Mexican side. The war department announced that Gen. Pershing, in command at El Paso, reported firing late yesterday resulting in the death of an American car inspector was a deliberate act of Mexicans.

Villa Avoiding Juarez. EL PASO, Dec. 22.—Gen. Villa is en route to enter the United States at some point other than through Juarez, according to Gen. Banda, after a conference with former Villa officers.

The conferees ratified the peace agreement, and selected Gen. Ysabel Robles as civil and military commander for Carranza. The Villa organization in former Villa territory and American troops along the border are to be withdrawn.

Gen. Fidel Avila and Victoriano Villa, who were held pending a ratification of the peace agreement, were released.

Gen. Trevino, commanding the Carranza troops from Torreon, entered Chihuahua.

SAVINGS BANK AT PITTSBURGH COLLAPSE

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—Unable to weather the difficulties resulting from the failure of James Andrews Kuhn two years ago, the Pittsburgh Bank for Saving, with which he was prominently identified, was closed by order of the banking department and a temporary receiver named.

The bank had a capital of \$600,000 and deposits of nearly \$11,000, including the savings of 40,000 school children.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

IS IMPROVING—

W. J. Kennedy, a call member of the local fire department who had his foot severely sprained and bruised while answering the false alarm call a week ago Monday night, is slightly improved, though his foot is still badly swollen and he has to walk with a cane.

INSANITY CHARGE—

Theodore Schweichler, aged 67, of 626 Twelfth street, was taken to the

EDMUND JUSTICE ARRESTED AS CONSPIRATOR

Charged With Complicity in Assaults on the Entente Allies' Interests

Captain Von Papen Sails Away Under Safe Conduct of the Allies

KAISER SICK.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The kaiser is suffering from "Zellgewebent-avendung," otherwise known as "Bindegewebentzuendung," and which translated, means "slight inflammation of the cellular system." He was forced to postpone his trip to the western front.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Edmund Justice, night watchman of the Atlas Steamship company, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American, was arrested charged with being a party to the conspiracy to the entente allies by Paul Koenig and other alleged German agents in this country.

Italy Loses Torpedo Boats. PARIS, Dec. 22.—It is reported two torpedo boats, presumably Italian, were captured by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean.

Von Papen Sails Away. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Capt. Von Papen, Germany's recalled military attache, departed on the steamer Noordam, bearing the allies' safe conduct.

Jap Steamship Sunk. PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Japanese steamship Sada-Maru is reported sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by a German-Austrian submarine.

Gen. Von Emich Dead. BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Gen. Von Emich, conqueror of Liege, is dead, according to an Overseas News agency. The general appealed to the Belgians not to resist. The heavy German losses following three decisive fights, shattered his confidence and it was reported widely last August that he had committed suicide.

Million Increase for England. LONDON, Dec. 22.—After an all night battle, parliament granted an increase of a million men for the British army, bringing the strength on paper to four million.

Serbia Saves Coin. MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—Eighteen million francs, from the Serbian treasury, saved from the Bulgarian invaders, arrived here safely today en route to Paris.

Murray Succeeds Munroe. LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Munroe, as British commander at the Dardanelles. Munroe was appointed to command the first British army in France, succeeding Sir Douglas Haig.

UNEASINESS FELT FOR SAFETY OF AMERICAN

Father Fears That R. L. Slaughter, Jr., May Be Victim of Bandits

Young Slaughter Left Ures 19 Days Ago and Cannot Be Located

R. L. Slaughter, the well known cattleman who has a large ranch in Sonora, is greatly worried about the safety of his son, R. L. Slaughter, Jr., who left Ures, Sonora, on December 4th for Douglas and has not been heard from since that date. Mr. Slaughter arrived this morning from Tucson, where he now resides, and took the matter up with local Mexican officials. He hopes to receive some definite word from the south before the day passes.

Young Slaughter, who is well known and popular in Douglas, left here Thanksgiving day with J. P. Hall, foreman of the ranch, for the Slaughter holdings in Sonora. They arrived safely and on December 4th Slaughter started back to Douglas. His time of departure, coupled with the route taken, would have brought him in the country between Ures and Cuppas just at the height of the trouble and when it was infested with Villistas who were subjecting Americans to indignities.

Slaughter is a young man of considerable spirit and his father fears he may have become involved with bandits, who would show him no mercy if he resented their indignities, which he would be very apt to do.

2 MORE ALLEGED BOOTLEGGERS ARRESTED

Two more alleged bootleggers into the hands of the law yesterday evening. County officers responsible for the arrest of 616 H avenue, is charged with selling a bottle of whiskey. He is more in his room. He is to preliminary hearing and at \$1,000, the higher cut, with \$1,000, which he was able to pay. Edward Gley, who was arrested on 5th street, was selling a pint of whisky. When he was arrested he was holding a bottle of whisky. He was held with bail of \$1,000, which he was unable to pay.

Elmer K. arrested Monday for bootlegging, waived his preliminary hearing yesterday evening and was bound over with bond at the usual amount.

Alfonso Hernandez, arrested Monday at the Beehive, made his bond of \$1,000 this morning with H. Rivera and M. B. Hernandez as surety. He is at liberty awaiting trial. Jose Gallego, who was taken to

branch county jail at Johnson and for the building of a two room compartment in the jail yard were opened. The bids were all rejected, the board thinking them too high. The plans called for the building of the jail at Johnson similar to those just erected at Pearce and Bowie for which they paid \$700 to \$800. The contractors wanted \$1200 in this instance. The board will construct the buildings themselves, using the county prisoners or those sentenced to hard labor by the court for bootlegging.

The annual reports of the sheriff and county treasurer were audited and approved.

The report of the sheriff disclosed the fact that the office collected \$5,653.31 in licenses and fees during the past year from the third Monday in December, 1914, until yesterday. During the same period from 1913 to the third Monday in December, 1914, the office collected \$47,211.65, or a loss to the county of \$41,558.34. The loss in licenses is due to the prohibition amendment, the licenses in this instance falling from \$44,440 to \$3,762. The civil fees fell from \$2,362.15 to \$1,497.31. The loss in civil fees is caused by the legislature passing a law cutting the fees down as well as cutting the mileage allowed also. The law did not go into effect at once and the coming year will show a further loss in the amount of civil fees collected unless the civil business increases very materially. The loss of the liquor licenses amounts to about \$40,000. The expense of running the sheriff's office will show that it has been run at about \$6,000 to \$8,000 less the past year than the year previous.

The assessor's report discloses that during the year he collected \$19,202.50 in school taxes, or poll tax, as it is familiarly known; \$8,038 in road taxes and \$4,608.10 in personal property taxes. The report compares very favorably with that of the year previous.

The reports of the county treasurer and county recorder, and clerk of the superior court are not required to be filed before the end of the year.

Alberto Garcia, Bandit, Offers to Lay Down Arms

That Alberto Garcia, the famous bandit chief of the Sauhaupia district in Sonora, has offered to lay down his arms if he is granted immunity by the Carranza officials, and that his proposition has been accepted, is word received in Douglas today from reliable information. The arrangements are now being completed and Garcia is scheduled to surrender at Nacozari in the next few days. This will clear that part of Sonora of the last of the bandit bands that have been spreading terror among the inhabitants.

Garcia has always declared his allegiance to the cause of Maytorena and Villa, though many acts have been charged to him and his band that are not done by civilized soldiers.

nounced that Gen. Pershing, in command at El Paso, reported firing late yesterday resulting in the death of an American car inspector was a deliberate act of Mexicans.

Villa Avoiding Juarez.

EL PASO, Dec. 22.—Gen. Villa is en route to enter the United States at some point other than through Juarez, according to Gen. Banda, after a conference with former Villa officers.

The conferees ratified the peace agreement, and selected Gen. Ysabel Robles as civil and military commander for Carranza. The Villa organization in former Villa territory and American troops along the border are to be withdrawn.

Gen. Fidel Avila and Victoriano Villa, who were held pending a ratification of the peace agreement, were released.

Gen. Trevino, commanding the Carranza troops from Torreon, entered Chihuahua.

SAVINGS BANK AT PITTSBURGH COLLAPSE

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—Unable to weather the difficulties resulting from the failure of James Andrews Kuhn two years ago, the Pittsburgh Bank for Saving, with which he was prominently identified, was closed by order of the banking department and a temporary receiver named.

The bank had a capital of \$600,000 and deposits of nearly \$11,000, including the savings of 40,000 school children.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

IS IMPROVING—

W. J. Kennedy, a call member of the local fire department who had his foot severely sprained and bruised while answering the false alarm call a week ago Monday night, is slightly improved, though his foot is still badly swollen and he has to walk with a cane.

INSANITY CHARGE—

Theodore Schweichler, aged 67, of 626 Twelfth street, was taken to the city jail last night on the charge of insanity. Age and poor health has affected his mind, officers say. He imagines someone is trying to kill him. He will be taken to Tombstone this evening for examination before the superior court.

DE NEGRI IN TOWN—

R. P. De Negri, Mexican consul general at San Francisco, arrived in

is suffering from "Zellgewebentzündung," otherwise known as "Bindegewebentzündung," and which translated, means "slight inflammation of the cellular system." He was forced to postpone his trip to the western front.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Edmund Justice, night watchman of the Atlas Steamship company, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American, was arrested charged with being a party to the conspiracy to the entente allies by Paul Koenig and other alleged German agents in this country.

Italy Loses Torpedo Boats. PARIS, Dec. 22.—It is reported two torpedo boats, presumably Italian, were captured by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean.

Von Papen Sails Away. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Capt. Von Papen, Germany's recalled military attache, departed on the steamer Noordam, bearing the allies' safe conduct.

Jap Steamship Sunk. PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Japanese steamship Sada-Maru is reported sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by a German-Austrian submarine.

Gen. Von Emich Dead. BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Gen. Von Emich, conqueror of Liege, is dead, according to an Overseas News agency. The general appealed to the Belgians not to resist. The heavy German losses following three decisive fights shattered his confidence and it was reported widely last August that he had committed suicide.

Million Increase for England. LONDON, Dec. 22.—After an all night battle, parliament granted an increase of a million men for the British army, bringing the strength on paper to four million.

Serbia Saves Coin. MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—Eighteen million francs, from the Serbian treasury, saved from the Bulgarian invaders, arrived here safely today en route to Paris.

Murray Succeeds Munroe. LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Munroe, as British commander at the Dardanelles. Munroe was appointed to command the first British army in France, succeeding Sir Douglas Haig.

Powder Factories Blown Up. LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is reported that a powder factory and several ammunition depots at Muenster, Westphalia, were blown up, greatly damaging the town.

Injunction Is Served

4th for Douglas and has not been heard from since that date. Mr. Slaughter arrived this morning from Tucson, where he now resides, and took the matter up with local Mexican officials. He hopes to receive some definite word from the south before the day passes.

Young Slaughter, who is well known and popular in Douglas, left here Thanksgiving day with J. P. Hall, foreman of the ranch, for the Slaughter holdings in Sonora. They arrived safely and on December 4th Slaughter started back to Douglas. His time of departure, coupled with the route taken, would have brought him in the country between Ures and Cuppas just at the height of the trouble and when it was infested with Villistas who were subjecting Americans to indignities.

Slaughter is a young man of considerable spirit and his father fears he may have become involved with bandits, who would show him no mercy if he resented their indignities, which he would be very apt to do.

2 MORE ALLEGED BOOTLEGGERS ARRESTED

Two more alleged bootleggers into the hands of the law yesterday evening. County officers responsible for the arrest of 616 H Avenue, is charged with selling a bottle of whiskey. Had more in his room. He had preliminary hearing and was set for \$1,000. The higher court, with which he was arraigned, was arrested on 5th street, selling a pint of whisky. When charged this morning before Justice Maclay he waived his preliminary and was held with bail \$1,000, which he was unable to make.

Elmer K. arrested Monday for bootlegging, waived his preliminary hearing yesterday evening and was bound over with bond at the usual amount.

Alfonso Hernandez, arrested Monday at the Beehive, made his bond of \$1,000 this morning with H. Rivera and M. B. Hernandez as surety. He is at liberty awaiting trial.

Jose Gallego, who was taken to Tombstone yesterday afternoon, was tried at once and on his plea of guilty was fined \$25 and given 75 days on the road.

Deputy Sheriff Percy Bowden will take a number of prisoners to Tombstone this evening.

His

VALUE OF AN IDEAL

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

(Copyright, 1913, by the North American Company)

Lecture of a series of five by William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, whose return to the platform during his official career in President Wilson's Cabinet is now the subject of world-wide discussion.

I have never since that time gone to withdraw myself from the science of government. It is science, and one to which the best give his attention. I have been with those who feel that too good to take part in politics. I find a person who thinks too good to take part in politics. One who is not quite good enough to deserve the blessings of a government.

It dominates the life, determines the character, and fixes a man's life. I shall mention instances that have come under my observation and as I speak you will recall in your mind. I have known an open and obvious man who, working for wages, is able to support himself, and become acquainted with philosophers, orators and of the world, and many of laid aside enough to gratify them to resist temptation toward to the consummation of their purpose? It is their ideal of life. I have known a young man who, going from place to place without fixed purpose or habitation. One night he went by accident into a place where a revival was in progress, and he was not only converted, but he decided to be a minister. I watched him as he worked his way through college, doing chores to earn his board and lodging, working on Saturdays in a store, and during the summer months at anything he could find to do. I watched him as he worked his way through the theological seminary, and then I watched him as he preached the gospel until he died, and I never knew a man more consecrated to a high purpose. The change came in his life as in the twinkling of an eye. Could anything be more marvelous?

Let me add another illustration of a complete change in the ideal. In college I became acquainted with a student fourteen years my senior, and learned the story of his life. For some years he was a tramp, going from place to place without fixed purpose or habitation. One night he went by accident into a place where a revival was in progress, and he was not only converted, but he decided to be a minister. I watched him as he worked his way through college, doing chores to earn his board and lodging, working on Saturdays in a store, and during the summer months at anything he could find to do. I watched him as he worked his way through the theological seminary, and then I watched him as he preached the gospel until he died, and I never knew a man more consecrated to a high purpose. The change came in his life as in the twinkling of an eye. Could anything be more marvelous?

Now, a young man who came to the country when he was 18 years of age, he came to study our institutions, learn of our form of government. I now he has returned with a determination to be helpful to his people. I watched him for five years, and I never knew a man who more patiently or perseveringly pursued a high ideal. You might have offered him all the money in the Treasury to have become a citizen of the United States, but it would have been no temptation to him. He would have told you that he had a higher ideal than to stand guard over a chest of money. His desire was to be useful to his country, and I have no doubt that he will be.

Some years ago it was my good fortune to spend the day in the country of the great philosopher of Russia. You know something of the history of Tolstoi, how he was born in

poverty or from literature, and yet at the age of 48 life seemed so vain and empty to him that he wanted to die. They showed me a ring in the ceiling of a room in his house from which he had planned to hang himself. And what deterred him? A change came in his ideals. He was born again, he became a new creature, and for more than twenty-eight years, clad in the garb of a peasant and living the simple life of a peasant, he preached unto all the world a philosophy that rests upon the doctrine "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself." There is scarcely a civilized community in all the world where the name of Tolstoi is not known and where his influence has not been felt. He made such an impression upon the world that while some of his books were refused publication in Russia and denied importation from abroad, and while people were prohibited from circulating some of the things that he wrote, yet with a million men under arms the Government did not lay its hands upon Tolstoi.

Let me add another illustration of a complete change in the ideal. In college I became acquainted with a student fourteen years my senior, and learned the story of his life. For some years he was a tramp, going from place to place without fixed purpose or habitation. One night he went by accident into a place where a revival was in progress, and he was not only converted, but he decided to be a minister. I watched him as he worked his way through college, doing chores to earn his board and lodging, working on Saturdays in a store, and during the summer months at anything he could find to do. I watched him as he worked his way through the theological seminary, and then I watched him as he preached the gospel until he died, and I never knew a man more consecrated to a high purpose. The change came in his life as in the twinkling of an eye. Could anything be more marvelous?

In the journey from the cradle to the grave we encounter nothing so marvelous as the change in the ideals that works a revolution in the life itself, and there is nothing in materialism to explain this change.

It makes a great deal of difference to the individual what his ideal is, and it also makes a difference to those about him. If you have a man working for you it makes a great deal of difference to you whether he is watching you all the time to see that you give him the best possible pay for his work, or watching himself a little to see that he gives you the best possible work for his pay. And we are all working for somebody. Instead of working by the day and receiving our pay at night or in

simply bent upon absorbing as much as possible from the world, or are trying to give a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of pay. There are some who regard it as a discreditable thing to engage in productive labor. They are places where they count with pride the number of generations between themselves and honest toil. If I can leave but one thought with you, let it be this—that we must all have food and clothing and shelter, and must either earn these things or have them given to us, and any self-respecting young man ought to be ashamed to sponge upon the world for his living and not render unto the world valuable service in return.

There is abroad in the land a speculative spirit that is doing much harm. Instead of trying to earn a living, young men are bent on making a fortune. Not content with the slow accumulations of honest toil, they are seeking some short cut to riches, and are not always scrupulous about means employed. The "get-rich-quick" schemes that spring up and swindle the public until they are discovered and driven out to prey upon the speculative spirit find all their victims among those who are trying to get something for nothing.

What we need today is an ideal of life that will make people as anxious to render full service as they are to draw full pay—an ideal that will make them measure life by what they bestow upon their fellows and not by what they receive.

Not only must the individual have an ideal, but we must have ideals as groups of individuals and in every department of life. We have our domestic ideals. Whether a marriage is happy or not depends not so much upon the size of the house or the amount of the income, as upon the ideals with which the parties enter marriage. If two people contract marriage like some people trade horses—each one trying to get the better of the bargain—it is not certain that the marriage will be a happy one. In fact, the man who cheats in a horse trade has at least one advantage over the man who cheats in matrimony. The man who cheats in a horse trade may console himself with the thought that he may never see again the person whom he has cheated. Not so fortunate is the man who cheats in marriage. He not only sees daily the person whom he has cheated, but he is sometimes reminded of it—and it is just as bad if the cheating is done by the other side.

There was an American ideal of domestic life. When two persons, drawn together by the indissoluble ties of love, enter marriage, each one contributing a full part and both ready to share life's struggles and trials as well as its victories and its joys—when these, mutual, helpful and mutually forbearing

that it is impossible to be strictly honest in business; some think that it is necessary to recommend a thing, not as it is, but as the customer wants it to be. There never was a time when it was more necessary than it is today that business should be built upon a foundation of absolute integrity.

In the professions, also, an ideal is necessary. Take the medical profession for illustration. It is proper that the physician should collect money from his patients, for he must live while he helps others to live, but the physicians who have written their names high upon the scroll of fame have had a higher ideal than the making of money. They have had a passion for the study of their profession; they have searched diligently for the hidden causes of disease and the remedies therefor and they have found more delight in giving to the world some discovery of benefit to the race than they have found in all of the money that they have collected from their patients.

And the lawyer; has he ideals? Yes. And I suppose the ideals of lawyers vary as much as the ideals in any other profession. The lawyer's ideals have an influence upon his character. He can not persistently defeat justice, or even ignore it without a conscious lowering of his manhood, while conscientious search for justice increases his power of discernment and adds to his moral strength.

Then, too, a lawyer's influence with the Judge depends largely upon his reputation for honesty. Of course, a lawyer can fool a Judge a few times and lead him into a hole, but after a while the Judge learns to know the lawyer, and then he can not follow the lawyer's arguments because he is looking for the hole all the time, which he knows is somewhere and which he is trying to avoid. I need not remind you that nothing is so valuable to a jury lawyer as a reputation that will make the jurors believe that he will not under any circumstances misstate a proposition of law or of evidence. And so I might take up each occupation, calling and profession, and show that the ideal controls the life, determines the character and establishes a man's place among his fellows.

But let me speak of the ideals of a larger group. What of our political ideals? The party as well as the individual must have its ideals, and we are far enough from the election to admit that there is room in all the parties for the raising of the party ideal. How can a person most aid his party? Let us suppose that one is passionately devoted to his party and anxious to render it the maximum of service; how can he render this service? By raising the ideal of his party. If a young man asks me how he can make a fortune in a day I

impress upon the community and the chances are many to one that before the quarter of a century has elapsed his fellows will call upon him to act for them and to represent them in important matters.

The country is suffering today from a demoralization of its ideals. Instead of measuring people by the manhood or womanhood they manifest, we are too prone to measure them by the amount of money they possess, and this demoralization has naturally and necessarily extended to politics. Instead of asking, "Is it right?" we are tempted to ask, "Will it pay?" and "Will it win?" As a result the public conscience is becoming seared and the public service debauched. We find corruption in elections and corruption in office. Men sell their votes, councilmen sell their influence, while State legislators and Federal representatives turn the Government from its legitimate channels and make it a private asset in business.

How are we to stop this corruption? Not by going into the market and bidding against our opponents, but by placing against money something stronger than money. And what is stronger than money? A conscience is stronger than money. A conscience that will enable a man to stand by a stake and smile while the flames consume him is stronger than money, and we must appeal to the conscience—not to a Democratic conscience or to a Republican conscience, but to an American conscience and to a Christian conscience and place this awakened conscience against the onflowing tide of corruption in the United States.

We must have parties in this country. Jefferson said that there were naturally two parties in every country—a democratic party and an aristocratic party (and he did not use the word "democratic" in a partisan sense, for at that time the party which we now call Democratic was called the Republican party). Jefferson said a democratic party would naturally draw to itself those who believe in the people and trust them, while an aristocratic party would naturally draw to itself those who do not believe in or trust the people. Jefferson was right. Go into any country in Europe, and you will find a party of some name that is trying to increase the participation of the people in the government, and you will also find a party of some name which is obstructing every step toward popular government. We have the same difference in this country, but the democratic spirit is broader here than any party. Wherever the question has been clearly presented and on the one side there was an attempt to carry the government nearer to the people and on the other an effort to carry the government further from the people, popular

upon making the government conform to their belief.

The initiative and referendum involve the same principles. The initiative describes the process by which the people compel the submission of a question upon which they desire to vote, and the referendum describes the process by which they act upon a question submitted. In each new charter the power of the people is increased. Limitations are placed upon legislative power and new questions are submitted to a popular vote. It is now necessary almost everywhere to submit to the people of a city the question of issuing bonds. The movement in favor of submitting franchises also is an irresistible one, and the time will come when it will be impossible for councilmen to sell franchises in return for money paid to themselves.

The people have a right to have trusts if they want them. They have a right to have one trust, a hundred trusts or a thousand, and they also have a right to kill every private monopoly.

If the people have a right what they want, then the duty of the party is plain. It is to present people a code of principles and to be acted upon by them. We defend the practicing of deception, the voters? Who can justify the winning of a victory by false pretense? Who can excuse a fraud upon the people? No one can defend a party that does not require honesty in its contests. The policy of the party is determined by the voters of the party, and he must have a low conception of political ethics who would seek to give to the minority the party the authority that belongs to the majority. And so he must have a low conception of political ethics who would seek to secure for a minority the people the authority that belongs to a majority. I want my party to write an honest platform, dealing candidly with the questions at issue; I want it to nominate a ticket composed of men who conscientiously believe in the principles of the party as enunciated, and then I want the party to announce to the country "These are our principles; these are our candidates. Elect them and they will carry out the principles for which they stand; they will not under any circumstances betray the trust committed to their keeping."

This is the ideal that the Democratic party ought to have, and it is an ideal high enough for every party.

There is this difference between the ideal and other things of value, namely, that an ideal can not be patented or copyrighted. We often see things that we can not hope to possess, but there is no ideal, however high, that can not be ours if we desire it. The highest ideal of human life is that this world be ruled

Some years ago it was my good fortune to spend the day in the country of the great philosopher of Russia. You know something of the history of Tolstoi, how he was born in the ranks of the nobility and how with such birth he enjoyed every possible social distinction. At an early age he became a writer of fiction and his books gave him a fixed place among the novelists of the century. "He sounded all the depths and shoals of honor" in so far as honor could be derived from so-

watching him a little to see that he gives you the best possible work for his pay. And we are all working for somebody. Instead of working by the day and receiving our pay at night, or instead of working by the month and receiving our pay at the end of the month, we may be in independent business and receiving a compensation fixed by competition, but if we are not living a life of idleness we must be working for somebody, and it makes a great deal of difference to society whether we are

enter marriage, each one contributing a full part and both ready to share life's struggles and trials as well as its victories and joys—when these, mutual, helpful and mutually forbearing, start out to build an American home it ought to be the first, easily type of heaven.

In business it is necessary to have an ideal. It is as impossible to build a business without an ideal as it is to build a house without a plan. Some think that competition is so sharp now

as to his party and anxious to render it the maximum of service; how can he render this service? By raising the ideal of his party. If a young man asks me how he can make a fortune in a day I do not tell him. If he asks how he can become rich in a year I know not what to say. I am, but I can tell him that if he will locate in any community and for twenty-five years live an honest life, an industrious life, a useful life, he will make friends and fasten them to him with hooks of steel; he will make his

ly presented and on the one side there was an attempt to carry the government nearer to the people and on the other an effort to carry the government further from the people, popular government has always won. Take the demand for the election of Senators by the people; upon what does it rest? Upon the belief that the people have the right to and the capacity for self-government. This reform is sure to come, because the people believe in self-government, and they will in time insist

copyrighted. We often see things that we can not hope to possess, but there is no ideal, however high, that can not be ours if we desire it. The highest ideal of human life that this world has ever known was that furnished by the life of the Man of Galilee; but as an ideal within the comprehension of the fishermen of his day, and the Jews says of him that the common people heard him gladly. So with a high party ideal. It can be comprehended by all the members of the party, and it can be adopted by every party. If we can fight our political battles upon this plane there is no humiliation about defeat. I have passed through three Presidential campaigns, and many have rejoiced over my defeats, but if events prove that my defeats have been good for this country I shall rejoice over them myself more than any opponent has rejoiced. And when I say this I am not unselfish, for it is better for me that my political opponents should bring good to my country than that I should by any mistake of mine bring evil.

Not only must the party have an ideal, but the Nation must also have its ideal, and it is the ideal of this Nation that has made it known throughout the world. You will find people in foreign lands who do not know our population or the number of acres under our flag. You will find people who do not know how many cattle we raise or how much grain or cotton we export, but you will find a people anywhere who have not a faint conception of the Nation's ideal. Its ideal has been a light shining out to all the world and its rays have illumined the shores of every land. We have boasted of this ideal in the past, and it must not be lowered now. A Nation, like an individual, is strong in proportion as it possesses virtue, and weak if it lacks it. Character is the power of endurance in the group as well as in the person. The Nations that have fallen have decayed morally before they have failed physically. If our Nation is to endure it must stand for eternal principles and clothe itself in their strength. There are some who say that we must now have the largest navy in the world to terrorize other Nations.

make out navy the largest in the world. Other Nations will increase their navies because we have increased ours, then we will have to increase again, because they will have increased theirs, and they will have to increase theirs again because we have increased ours—and there is no limit to this rivalry but the limit of the power of a people to bear the burdens of taxation. There is a better, a safer and a less expensive plan. Instead of trying to make our navy the largest in the world, let us try to make our government the best government on earth. Instead of trying to make our flag float everywhere, let us make it stand for justice wherever it floats—for justice between man and man, for justice between Nation and Nation, and for humanity always. And then the people of the world will learn to know and revere that flag, because it will be their protection as well as ours. And then if any King raises his hand against our flag the oppressed people of his own land will rise up and say to him, "Hands off! That flag stands for our rights as well as the rights of the American people." It is possible to make our flag represent such an ideal. We shall not fulfill our great mission, we shall not live up to our high duty, unless we present to the world the highest ideals in individual life, in business life, in professional life, in political life—and the highest National ideal that the world has ever known. (Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Washington, D. C.

HAVE just had a long chat with Col. David D. Gaillard, the engineer-commissioner, who for the past six years has had charge of the mighty excavations of the Culebra cut. I first met him when I wrote up the Panama Canal a month or more ago. I went with him on foot through the mighty gash which he was making in the Andes. We walked together from the top of the mountain, blasting away the earth, carrying the mighty trains of earth down to the ocean. We investigated the petty volcanoes and studied the Andes. At one place in the Andes, Barth had jumped up her back, brown a railroad half way down the bottom. I photographed the Col. side this great hump, and had just changed my film before another occurred and the railroad again lying, being overturned under our

talk with Col. Gaillard last night as at the Monday evening reception of the Cosmos Club. He wore a black coat, a boiled shirt, well-lacquered shoes, and looked more like a club man than a civil engineer who is doing one of the biggest things upon earth. When we walked together through the canal at Panama he was in his work clothes. His riding trousers were wrapped in leggings of leather, his shirt was of flannel, and he looked as much like a laborer as any steam shovel man or any Jamaican handling a drill. When at Panama he walks miles through the canal every day, and there is not a detail of the excavation of which he has not a practical knowledge. He knows the work so well that he can describe it to the amateur in plain English and the latter will understand what he says.

It was in the same simple language that we talked last night. I had asked Col. Gaillard not to deal in figures, but to give me the story of what was going on in round numbers, and in such terms that the man on the street could understand.

The Culebra Cut.
Every one knows what the Culebra cut is. It is that part of the canal where the mountains had to be gouged out to make the lock waterway through which the ships can go. The excavation began at a point above sea level almost as high as the top of the Washington Monument. That was on the top of Gold Hill, and on the opposite side of the pass the digging began, a little more than 100 feet above. It has to go down to forty feet below the sea level, and the amount of excavation has been estimated as enough to make a tunnel to the center of the earth so large in size that a railroad train could run through and not scrape the walls. The total amount of digging and carrying away of earth done by the Americans will be about 220,000,000 cubic yards, and the bulk of this vast sum has come right out of the cut at Culebra. In order to understand what this means, I would say that a yard of earth weighs over a ton and a half, and for each of these millions of cubic yards you may figure that it would take two good-sized horses to haul it in a wagon up hill and down over the ordinary farm road of our country.

During my talk with Col. Gaillard the question as to the actual amount of material which had been handled under his supervision at Panama came up, and he said:

"When I first went to Panama I was in charge of the dredging in the Atlantic and Pacific divisions, and I there took out something like 5,000,000 cubic yards of material. In addition I had the Culebra Cut. That was in April, 1907, and about six years ago. Since then we have excavated more than 106,000,000 cubic yards. When I took charge 5,500,000 cubic yards had been taken out, and I was told that there were only 65,000,000

yet to dig. The actual amount taken out has been 50 per cent above that, and there are about 6,500,000 cubic yards still to be moved before the Culebra Cut will be finished."

The Andes Versus the Desert.
"Please tell me in simple language what 106,000,000 cubic yards mean?" "It means so much," replied Col. Gaillard, "that it is hard to comprehend. When the French first opened the Suez Canal they had taken out 72,000,000 cubic yards. What we have excavated in the Culebra cut alone is one and one-half times as much. Besides, the excavations in Egypt were mostly made up of soft material and the sands of the desert. The greater part of our material has been rock, which we had to blast out with dynamite and carry miles away to the dumps."

"In simple language, if what we have taken out could be piled with vertical sides in a square beside the building lines of a Washington city block, it would make a shaft reaching to a height of over six miles, and if it were loaded on railroad trains, at 400 cubic yards to the train, the cars holding the stuff would fill one continuous track reaching twice around the world at the equator. If you could put the material into a railroad embankment, forty-five feet wide at the bottom, fifteen feet high and wide enough at the top for a double-track line, that embankment could be stretched from Washington to many miles beyond Chicago, and still it would not hold all the earth."

"How much more digging have you had to do than was calculated at the beginning?"

"I have shown you that we have already taken out over 40,000,000 cubic yards more at Culebra than was estimated when we began work there. In the whole canal excavation will be more than double the original estimate. The international board of consulting engineers figured the total excavation for the completed lock at 90,000,000 cubic yards, and it is now known that the excavation will be in the neighborhood of 220,000,000 cubic yards. Some of this increase has come from the widening of the canal, and a great deal is due to the additional work caused by slides and breaks."

Uncle Sam's Culebra Avalanches.

"What have the slides amounted to?" "So far they have added over 20,000,000 cubic yards to the material in the Culebra cut alone. A million cubic yards is equal to a solid block 300 feet square and 300 feet high. Such a block would have a base of more than two acres, and it would rise to the height of a twenty-five story building. Twenty such blocks would be equal to a solid block of two acres more than a mile high. Talk about the pyramid of Ghizeh! That is estimated to contain 2,000,000 cubic yards. Six or seven such pyramids have slid down into the Culebra cut, and we have had to move them out."

How the Mountains Flow.

"What are these slides?" "They are of two kinds," said Col. Gaillard. "One is the slide proper, which consists of the movement of material lying on the bed rock. They are composed of clay and earth, and may have a great deal of rock mixed with them. They are masses of earth, moving by gravity on a smooth inclined surface of harder underlying material. The other class is known as the 'breaks,' and comes from the weakness of the various strata far under the surface. They

are squeezed out by the enormous weight of the material lying above them.

"Take first the slide proper. In this case the motion is very like that of a glacier, and it ranges in speed from a few inches a month to fourteen feet a day. In the large slides the motion is uniform. In one instance the speed was about ten feet per day, and the variation during the first ten days of the movement did not amount at any time to more than 10 per cent. That was the famous Cucaracha slide, which covered forty-seven acres, and carried down a mass of moving material of several million cubic yards."

The Danger to Ships.

"Is there any possibility of one of the slides dropping down on a steamer in transit and swallowing it up?" "I think not," replied Col. Gaillard. "The slide would have to move far more rapidly than any we have had to fall upon a steamer in transit. The only way that a ship could be affected would be by one of the breaks, where the material in the bottom of the canal might rise up and the ship go aground. You remember the hump that occurred when we were together in the canal. Had

that taken place when a steamer was passing over the place she might have gone around if her keel had been within six feet of the bottom. As to the speed of movement, we have not yet had a man killed by any of them. So you see, they do not go very fast. Indeed, we do not look for any danger as to slides and breaks, more than a temporary blocking of the channel, and that may not occur."

Rock Which Flows Like Molasses.

"Tell me something about the 'breaks'."

"The breaks are caused in every case by the crushing of a weaker underlying layer of rock through the enormous pressure of the high bank on the side of the canal above it. If this weak layer is across under the canal at a few feet below the level of the bottom of the material is forced laterally toward the center of the canal and is heaved up through the bed. If it is above the bottom it may be squeezed out from the sides or walls of the canal. It is just as though you had some jelly in a layer cake. If you press on the cake, the jelly will ooze. Now, the pressure is so great upon these weaker layers of rock that they ooze out, as it were, or are forced up into the bed of the canal."

"But how does that come?" I asked.

"It is caused by the disturbance of the equilibrium of the earth's strata by the digging of the canal. As long as the strata lay one upon another the weight of the mass was equally distributed upon bed, so that it was not possible for any of the strata to move. When the great ditch was cut, and the material taken away, the lateral pressure was increased and the great weight above was forced out into the canal. I might say more scientifically, but that is rough, simple idea of how these breaks occur. Where they come up through the bottom we dig the heaved portion away and often the broken part of the hill bank settles again, causing another hump in the same locality. After a time, however, the weight of the broken portion of the bank is so reduced that it can be moved again. I look for all such breaks and slides to disappear gradually. They will stop as soon as the earth has accommodated itself to the change in equilibrium made by the digging."

"How long do you think they will continue?"

"There will probably be slides until the excavation is entirely completed, but they ought to stop shortly thereafter. The water will aid in preserving equilibrium, and the vibrations caused by the firing of charges of dynamite, and that one hundred of loaded trains which are passing through the cut every day will not be removed. The humps which come after the work is completed, can be removed by dredging."

Sea-Level Canal Impossible.

"Do not slides show that we could not have a sea-level canal?" "It would seem so to me. The unforeseen base indicates clearly that the constancy of a sea-level canal would have been practically impossible within any reasonable time and at any reasonable cost. For such a canal the excavation Culebra cut would have had to be fifty-five feet more than the present depth, and this would have caused a greater relative addition by slides than has been the case up to the present. During the month of April last 8 per cent of the total excavation made in that cut was necessitated by slides."

"You know the possibility of slides at the beginning and changed your angle of excavation, could you have done the work more cheaply?"

"We might have made more regular slopes, but I doubt whether any material diminution in the quantity of the excavation would have occurred."

"When will the dry excavation be finished?"

"On May 1, 1913, we had still 6,500,000 yards to take out. If no new slides should come, we ought to be able to complete that work before January, 1914. If, however, the water is turned into the canal in October, as is anticipated, there will remain still 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 cubic yards which will have to be removed by dredges."

"When do you really expect to see the water flow into the cut?"

"Prior to my departure the chairman and chief engineer said it was his intention to turn the water into the cut early in October, 1913."

"Does that mean that the canal will be ready for use then?"

"I do not like to prophesy as to that. There are all kinds of estimates. I see that one big steamship line is advertising that it will start through the canal a 16,000-ton ship early in February, 1914. I will only say, however, that it seems certain that it will be possible to pass ships through the canal several months before the date of the official opening, that is, considerably in advance of January, 1915."

"What force have you now at Panama? I suppose that the men will soon be leaving to find other jobs."

"During the past year we have had more men at work than ever before. In 1913, the number was 45,000. That is the largest in the history of the canal. Uncle Sam does with the men he has trained in this work."

"I know it is a large public undertaking, but I am sure they could be made to do it better than the great army of unskilled laborers. That is so of the Americans and other natives of the tropics. Our total number of Americans is only about 5,000. Some of them will remain on the permanent operating force of the shops and canal. Others will leave the Government service and find work under contractors or with private firms. A large number of steam shovel men and locomotive engineers will be ready for employment elsewhere."

"What will Uncle Sam do with the machinery?"

"Some of it will be kept at Panama, but a great deal will have to be sold or otherwise disposed of. Take the cars and other rolling stock. We have so much down there that if it were placed as closely as possible on a single track it would take up thirty-two miles. The rolling stock in the central division, which includes the Culebra Cut, would fill a track nineteen miles long. This machinery will be stored and sold as fast as possible. Much of it is in excellent condition."

"Can you give me any idea of its value?"

"No. The machinery which we have in the central division costs us about \$12,000,000, but a comparatively small percentage of it will be realized on a final sale. The shovels, cars and engines are in excellent shape."

"Should not the canal be tested before ships are allowed to go through it?"

"I suppose that will be done. It is important that the operating force should be thoroughly trained, and all the machinery brought up to the highest pitch of efficiency before commercial vessels are allowed to pass through. This may be done by experimenting with such craft as belong to the Canal Commission and are no longer needed for other work. With these vessels we could train the operating force and try out the machinery. The safety appliances should also be tested before the opening. It will be. Copyrighted, 1913, by Frank G. Carpenter."

OUR AVALANCHES AT PANAMA

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

enter marriage, each one contributing a full part and both ready to share life's struggles and trials as well as its victories and joys—when these, mutual, helpful and mutually forbearing, start out to build an American home it ought to be the first, easily type of heaven.

In business it is necessary to have an ideal. It is as impossible to build a business without an ideal as it is to build a house without a plan. Some think that competition is so sharp now



Colonel David Gaillard—who excavated Culebra cut on the canal route.