

ARIZONA

THE NEW STATE MAGAZINE

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ARIZONA

The New State Magazine

Published Monthly at Phoenix, Arizona

By

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C. S. SCOTT Editor

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A Phoenix woman had occasion to buy a can of olives the other day. She visited two of the leading markets of the city but found only the California product on sale. Then she went to two well known grocery stores with the same result. As night was approaching and she felt that she had at least tried to do her duty toward the home product she bought something she did not want and went home to kick about it. If there were about 3,000 more wide awake women in Phoenix whose husbands are complaining about hard times and who would point out to these same husbands that while they may know a lot about politics and the European war, as business men they belong to a former age, there would be a different atmosphere in the commercial world of Arizona.

Anybody can count money and swap it for merchandise. To be a "business man" means a great deal more than that, and it makes no difference which side of the counter he works on. The man who refuses to place the home product on his shelves is but little more culpable than the patron who refuses to demand it.

There are no better olives in the world than the local pack and very few as good. The same thing applies to many other local products. The prosperity of local producers whether on farm or factory, whether in the Salt River valley, or the brick yards, lumber mills, foundries, machine shops or other enterprises scattered all over Arizona from Flagstaff to Nogales and Yuma to Douglas, or the flour mills in half a dozen towns of the state, finds its way just as equitably and just as surely to the pocketbook of every man in the state as does the tax levy concerning which every able bodied man in the state is now objecting.

"Patronize Home Industry" is a good slogan, though a trite one. We would like to see its repeating become a part of the daily devotions in every Arizona household. Not that we are narrow for there are plenty of good things to buy that we cannot get at home and there are times when the home producer needs the teaching of a lesson, but that is the exception and not the rule.

Buying goods at the home store is the first step in the gospel of patron-

izing home industry but it is only the first step. Buy where the home product is handled is the next one. Then follows the claim of the next town and the next county and the next state, all other things being equal. And finally, do not send to Paris or Patagonia when you can get it in New York. It is the principle of cohesion that holds everything together from a country town to an army that covers half of Europe.

Economic Suicide.

Under the above caption we had some pointed editorial remarks in the December issue on the subject of Arizona flour. There is much more to be said and it all comes under the general subject of "Commercial "Hari-Kari" which means the same thing. Flour is the commodity of most universal consumption. Even spuds, beans and sugar rank in a secondary class. The first manufactured article in the Salt River valley and pos-

the grade would not pass muster with the cheap product now bought only by the Indians. Yet a very large part of the population of every big town in the state today is laboring under a hypnotic spell, sincere in the belief that Arizona flour is of inferior quality. What is the answer? The millmen scattered from Minneapolis to Hutchinson are not only neeromancers but clever business men. They have not only furnished the inducements necessary to gain the cooperation of local dealers who are entitled to make every dollar they can in honest trade but they have misled consumers into a conviction of false belief that has all but destroyed the very industry on which the upbuilding of the Salt River valley and some other sections began.

If only the mills were jeopardized we could view the situation with less apprehension for that only means a million dollars or so, a mere trifle as

profits. And that would be the last crop planted for Arizona wheat can only be sold at a profit in Arizona. Not because of inferior grade but for other and obvious reasons.

What would it mean to the farmers of Arizona to lose a three-quarter million dollar crop once a year? What would it mean to the men who sell discs, harrows, and threshing machines, marshmallows, millinery and magazines? It would not only mean that much money kept out of local circulation because it was not produced, but it would mean as much more sent permanently into other states for the flour that would be bought instead.

For some certain and particular purposes required by bakeries and for the light bread that mother demands must be of a certain whiteness the hard wheat flour is preferable though no better in quality or nutriment than the semi-hard wheat flour of home manufacture and there is therefore a legitimate reason for using it. But every carload of Kansas flour that comes into any of the mill districts of the state is a nail in the coffin of home industry and every hard wheat biscuit that slips through an Arizona throat, is slow poison to local prosperity, unless made from the semi hard wheat flour of the home mills, for they do make it for those who want it, and at a dollar a barrel cheaper.

Another thing most people do not know, is that soft wheat flour that does not equal the Arizona product in quality, is selling today in Kansas City at a higher price than hard wheat flour. Does this throw any light on the local prejudice against semi-hard wheat flour?

And if we will not support the legitimate home industries that we have what encouragement is there for those who would develop others?

But the mills of Arizona are not going to close down. The growing of wheat is not going to be abandoned. The people of Arizona ARE going to wake up.

"The American Protective Tariff League, 339 Broadway, New York, has just issued a unique pamphlet entitled 'Roster of the Sixty-fourth Congress' which will be useful to every person who wishes to communicate with any member of Congress and can be had on application.

The Arizona Hassayampa Society of Los Angeles will give an entertainment Admission Day, February 14, in the Friday Morning club rooms. There will be dancing, cards and punch. Hon. W. T. Webb is chairman and G. W. Pittock, director of publicity.

OUR SALUBRIOUS CLIME

DECEMBER WEATHER, 1915

Arizona's greatest resource, Climate.

	TEMPERATURE (degrees)					Total Precipitation (in inches)	NO. OF DAYS		
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Average for the Month	Highest	Lowest		Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy
Phoenix	63.4	39.7	51.6	78	28	2.54	15	11	5....
Prescott	49.2	20.2	34.7	63	3	4.46	16	9	6
Tucson	65.2	33.5	49.4	81	19	2.11	21	4	6
Flagstaff	41.0	14.4	27.7	56	-5	5.03	15	10	6
Yuma	67.8	41.1	54.4	79	28	0.12	25	4	2
Nogales	62.0	28.7	45.4	78	17	2.37	20	2	9

sibly in the entire state, was flour. The building of an old fashioned mill on the Gila river by Henry Morgan before Phoenix owned a townsite, was hailed as the dawning of a new day. Prescott sent ox teams to secure it and there are men in this city today who drove them. That mill is gone along with several others of later construction until today Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Tucson, Safford and perhaps other cities, have as good millers and as good machinery as can be found on American soil and no finer wheat can be grown than right here in Arizona. The wheat now used is as much better as the mills are superior to those of a quarter of a century back.

The people of Arizona in those days rejoiced in Arizona flour even though

compared with the vast resources of this young state. That a few honest men who elected in pioneer days to build flour mills instead of whiskey mills, feel that they should still have a chance at normal prosperity, is more or less important but entirely secondary to the general prosperity of all of us.

Almost every subject of economics, state or national, somewhere leads back to the farmer. In this instance we get him in one jump. Without hunting up statistics it is conservative to estimate the annual wheat product of Arizona at three quarters of a million dollars. Should the Arizona mills close down the growing crop would be sold for a song for chicken feed or shipped to California and sold at a price that would net no

The delay of the January Arizona Magazine has been occasioned solely through unavoidable physical conditions through which the whole country, particularly the Pacific States, have suffered. We cannot afford to wait longer nor miss the issue. We regret that even now our cover stock is not available, due to washouts. All have suffered and we ask your indulgence.

Almost anybody can suggest something that should be done by his neighbors or his community, but he is generally at a loss when called upon to offer something that will initiate the reform. We herewith propose to mention something and in connection with it present the liberal offer of Mr. C. I. Helm which ought to make the suggestion at least measurably effective and entitle Mr. Helm to a place in Arizona's Hall of Fame. The idea is of special moment to the Salt river valley, but there are other southern Arizona towns which may take advantage of it.

Nine farms out of ten in Arizona, the road lines of which are bordered by trees at all, present nothing to view but foliage in the summer time and bare poles in the winter, and by far the greater number of these are cottonwood trees. Why not plant evergreens, of which there are several varieties that thrive in southern Arizona? Why not take the Phoenix chamber of commerce suggestion and plant roses along the walks of every city and country home, then go it one better and plant evergreen trees along every roadway throughout the valley? In a few years the entire valley would become a vast park, at least along its thoroughfares.

But to be more practical yet, why not line the roadways with trees that are not only evergreen, but that return a profit, like the olive. There is no more ornamental tree for such purposes than the olive, properly cared for, as witness Central avenue through Orangewood. Of all our country road verdure the cottonwood alone gives any return and that only three or four dollars per tree in firewood, every three or four years, while it demands from 20 to 50 feet of the farm land inside the fence, much more than any other tree. Good olive trees, properly cared for, after six or seven years, should return from three to five dollars per tree in fruit per annum. The return would be many times that of the cottonwood, ground would be saved inside the fence and the property thus graced would be greatly enhanced in value. If one wants to raise cottonwood for fuel purposes, the better place would be in the cow lot or around the barn where it would be more useful and really more attractive.

And this is where Mr. Helm comes in. The idea has not only occurred to him as it has to others, but he makes the liberal offer that to anyone who wants trees for this purpose he will be glad to furnish them at a very handsome reduction from the market price of the trees. For this purpose he advises that only the very best trees should be used, well selected and balled in the nursery before transplanting, for the roadway tree is apt to be slighted in attention, especially as pertains to its rooting while young and outside the tilled ground of the orchard.

Mr. Helm is a nurseryman and a good one. He has thousands and thousands of olive trees for sale and there are none better, though they

are graded and some are better than others. But they are clean, home grown trees, of irreproachable character and fine rooting, unsullied by the "pest" suspicion that is bound to hover around the imported stock. Mr. Helm is a crank about this pest business. Arizona is "clean" now and he sees no reason why it should not be kept so. And as for the fruit that might be borne by the roadway tree, no naughty little boy will steal it and eat it but once and then he will not gorge himself.

Some people may construe this as an advertisement for Mr. Helm. It is. But he is entitled to it and it isn't paid for. The chief purpose of it is to get the trees planted and one does not have to buy them of Mr. Helm.



With more than passing satisfaction, announcement is made to our most distant readers that the labor trouble in the Clifton, Metcalf, Morenci district, which practically means Greenlee county, has been settled and the striking miners have returned to work. No surprise is occasioned in any quarter for its termination from natural causes, has been anticipated for weeks. Self-denying watchers on both sides, out of respect for modern customs, have been "sitting" with the patient for many weary days and nights, awaiting the pending dissolution, and now that it is over there is a sense of the most gratifying relief all over the state.

It is to be regretted that such an event ever occurred; that the laborers, most of whom as usual acted without choice, suffered such financial and other losses just at the end of a long period of depression; that the eastern part of the state was enduring an abnormal and otherwise unnecessary loss at a time when its prosperity would have been greater than ever before, only for the strike; that the operators suffered financial losses running into hundreds of thousands; and that the fair name of the state was finally dragged into the news columns for the first time in its history, as an area scourged by far-reaching and disastrous labor troubles. But there is much more to rejoice over.

The strike was precipitated by representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, authorized or otherwise, which organization has sought for years, but hitherto unsuccessfully, to gain control of the workmen's end of the mining industry in the state. The clash had to come. The federation has lost, and save the few who always profit by its activities, the result is pleasing to all interests. It is neither general nor fitting now, to recite contentions, but in the name of harmony, industry and prosperity, "let the dead and the beautiful rest." Only it is hoped the corpse will continue to observe its peaceful dignity insofar as Arizona is concerned.



For a casus belli the federation seized upon certain working conditions in the district that admittedly needed correction. That these re-

forms could have been secured without the terrific property loss and personal hardships that have been endured is not worth discussing now. Sufficient to know that they are in a fair way of achievement, another thing to rejoice over.

Physically and industrially, Arizona seems to have trimmed ship for a long and eventful prosperity sail. But one incident remains previous to weighing anchor for the broadest and deepest and smoothest waters of the commercial sea and that is the overhauling of the legal rigging, the revising of the sailing orders issued under the great seal of the state. And it is only a short time until the legislature will address itself to that task.



Delegates from several of the leading chambers of commerce of the state have held two meetings preliminary to the organizing of a state board of trade and expect to meet again in the near future, probably in Tucson, to perfect the organization. This is not an entirely new idea. It was undertaken some years ago and while some good results were secured, it never grew into the reality of a perfectly constructed working machine. There is no visible reason why the present movement shall not crystallize into all that is expected of it. Its purposes are too self-suggestive to dilate upon. The time is not only ripe, but over-ripe. It should have succeeded before. Its plans will place no limitation on the work of individual community boards or chambers, but through it they can secure cooperation on all matters of state-wide concern.

The inevitable result of such a step is a closer relationship between towns, an atmosphere which community jealousies cannot survive. That they should never have existed, being founded on false belief or at most on trivialities, all agree. But that they do exist in a degree that exceeds local pride or business competition is equally patent. Though still in its adolescence, Arizona has reached a maturity that should relegate schoolboy irritations to the background. Every man thinks his town is the best one in the state, all things considered, and it will be a sorry day when he changes his mind. No two of us can eat the same apple, but none of us should be so ill-mannered as to refuse to pass the plate. If the literature sent out by each community is as dependable as we believe it to be, there are plenty of apples. The faster we pass the plate the more apples we will get.

At the present time every booster in the state is "blackbirding" with a 22-rifle from his own particular tree and if he shoots fast enough to get anywhere near the "limit" he melts the barrel. What Arizona needs is to assemble the sharpshooters, arm them with scatter guns and use a little buckshot.

In some degree every town in this state pays tribute to every other town and all pay tribute to the state. Every

The cover page of this issue presents a particularly fine view of western bluff of the Superstition mountains, over which the sun rises when it greets the Salt River valley. This range marks the eastern boundary of the valley, across which the river flows diagonally from the north east. Its perpendicular walls are most abrupt of any of the ranges which hem in this western oasis. The same view here presented is seen from Washington street in the center of Phoenix, only in that instance mountains are about forty miles distant. The road to the Roosevelt dam runs almost due east from Mesa to the foot of the Superstitions, where it circles around this big hill to the left, the river passing still further to the left. It also marks the hither end of the vast watershed the snow rains from which deluged the valley the greater part of the month. It was rarely that snow is seen on Superstitions, at this end and on occasion Photographer McCulloch in Phoenix secured a fine blending of the snow-capped peaks with clouds above.

person who eats and wears clothing pays taxes either directly or indirectly, though of course there is a distinction between the value of individuals both as citizens and taxpayers. A hundred settlers in a farming section in a given time will produce vastly more taxable wealth than a like number in a mining camp. But out of every dollar that comes from the mines in Arizona a little goes to pay school teachers for country children, which is something for the farmer to think about. Every time a millionaire motorist buys a new car in Flagstaff the people of Nogales their small but equitable share in the profits.

The Salt river valley has enough natural resources to maintain all the people now in the state, providing the rest of the state is peopled proportionately. But if all the people coming to Arizona insisted on settling in the Salt river valley, we would be in a nice predicament. Fortunately ALL Arizona is worth while and every county has its talking points.



It will be of interest to the many friends of Professor A. K. Stabler, former principal of the Phoenix Union High school, to know that the second edition of his book of poems entitled "Arizona Sunshine", was sold out entirely within thirty days from date of its publication. This is an instance in which the public has shown a thorough appreciation of the work of a Phoenix writer. It will be of still greater interest to the reading public to know that Mr. Stabler is now engaged on a work to be entitled "Myths and Legends of the Southwest," a subject that is almost inexhaustible, and there is no doubt that the new volume will attract wider attention.

San Francisco Peaks

A Tourist's Remodeling of the Starlit Heavens

By HARRY E. RIESEBERG

LIFT the eyes unto the mountains is one thing, but to look down from the mountains is another thing, and one that is infinitely more thrilling. Fair and lovely as are the peaks of our Arizona of the great southwest, especially in their emerald robes of spring, we still miss the best of their beauty unless we view them from the lofty summits of the hills and mountains nearby. How wonderful are those vales of magic as they lead away to the desert stretches, opening in the sun, swept by the soft kisses of the soft, singing rains, shaded with the various colors of desert and valley flowers and mingling with red and yellow where under the gardens of wonder among homes of peace—Flagstaff!

And what a treat one gives his heart and soul who lingers upon the heights after the day of cloud and rain has passed and night falls to wrap the world in her silvery robe of moonshine bejeweled with the stars. This land of peace and happiness, where earth and heaven very nearly meet together, and from the heights seems that one can almost reach the moon as it rises in splendor upon the other side of the world. There is many a trail leading from the uplands out of the beautiful valleys and forests of Flagstaff and the surrounding towns that will bring the feet of the lover to wander into the very heart of the stars—one of which we will proceed to climb, up the rugged, gullied sides of the highest mountains in the state to the summit of the San Francisco peaks.

Leaving Flagstaff, a beautiful and populous village at the foot of these peaks, we proceed on our journey towards the most wonderful and beautiful piece of scenery in northern Arizona.

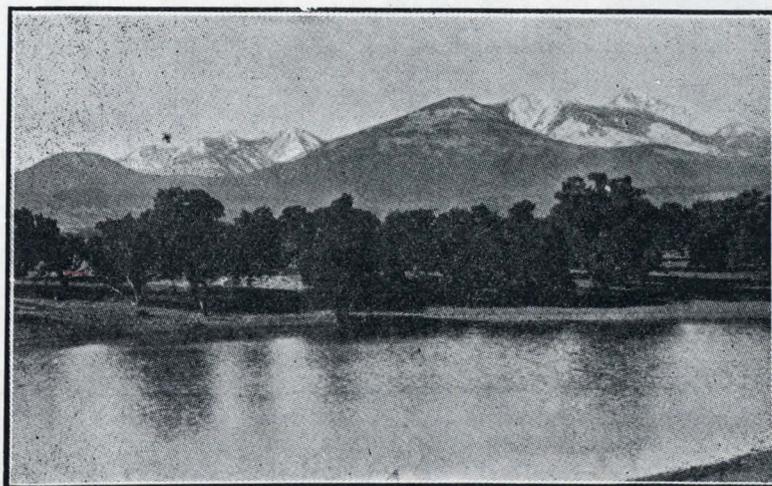
In making this trip it is well for you to take as little luggage as possible; a heavy overcoat or wrap, and a small grip or bundle for the carrying of lunch or other necessities. In winter this trip is hardly advisable on account of the heavy snows upon the trail. In the summer the days are cool, and the clouds and winds are likely at any time to present the compliments of the season.

As our mules plod along, the trail first is sandy, and the mountain side is a level with sparsely growing bushes of cactus and chaparral. Half a mile from the starting point appear the bushes, which grow larger as you move upward. The trail turns into a wide canyon and becomes a narrow, warm pathway leading up through small pines and high grown cedars. We begin to see tall slender pines all about us until the trail leaves the canyon and winds out upon the mountainside. Here the chaparral is green and flourishing.

The wind abruptly into a canyon. There are various wild species grow along the trail. The manzanita resembles one of lilies of the valley transplanted to Arizona and growing on a rocky ledge. Down to the torrent at the bottom of the canyon, and up its sloping sides we can see nothing but large boulders—the higher we climb, the larger

become the trees. After two hours' climbing we get a glimpse through a gap in the landscape, we look for a moment behind down upon the town from which we started. Vistas of mountain sides are seen on either hand, one beyond the other, the long slope of one slightly overlapping that of its nearer neighbor, offering for our inspection a succession of blue tints, becoming more and more delicate in the distance till they melt into the sky.

The mules care less for visible azure than for edible verdure, and soon carry you by this picture. Far up the trail is a pretty scene upon our right. Suddenly we come out of the forest, upon a little level spot, by the spring of the mountain stream. Here is an old camp with green grass growing up about the deserted building. Nearing the summit we wind along a precipice where the trail is blasted from the solid rock. Even here anyone who is disposed to "look aloft" will see pine trees overhanging their heads hundreds of feet above. After a final winding journey around the steep southerly side of the mountain, comes the first full view of the wild chaos of broken ranges toward the desert.



Dead Man's Tank, at the Foot of the San Franciscos.

The world has varied panoramas of mountain scenery "set off" by the glitter of snowy peaks. In Arizona there are many accessible summits rising from half-tropical valleys. Mountains which overlook the desert stretches are without number.

After climbing several hundred feet further on, we finally arrive at the summit, or as near the summit as it is possible to climb, of the San Francisco peaks. Here, the summit resembles a picnic ground raised thousands of feet above sea level. The air is light, dry and exhilarating. Here, from the upside-down mountain we look down upon rivers flowing bottom side up. And this is Arizona—the mystery land. Away to the left we can see, across the lowlands, the huge, fantastic domes and minarets of the peaks of other mountains in the far distance. Lower, one sees

forested peaks arising out of the valleys and flat plains, leading off into the clouds.

As to the safety of the ascent, no one need hesitate who is free from settled prejudice against a side-hill. You will soon let the reins hang from the pommel of the saddle. One who chooses may for a change jump off and walk. Only, if you are at the end of a party of other climbers, be careful to keep between your mule and the foot of the mountain; otherwise he will wheel about and wend his way homeward. If toiling along near the summit, absorbed in the beauties of the prospect, it might be awkward to feel the halter jerked from your hand and to see the mule galloping around a sharp bend with your satchel, hung loosely over the pommel, bobbing violently up and down, and perhaps hurled off into space as the intelligent animal rounds the corner.

Yes, it is safe, but there is a spice of excitement about it. The slopes on the sides are seldom very steep, but as to the mules they could not be pushed over by any available power.

One would require but a few well-selected stations or points in order to map out nearly all of northern Ari-

zona. The several valleys of which Flagstaff is the commercial center are stretched out before us like level plains, divided by ranges of hills. In the distance lies glistening the Painted Desert, with the blue outline of the mountains beyond. This picture is sometimes so distinct that you find yourself trying to recognize your acquaintances on the streets of Flagstaff. Again everything is dreamy with haze. Another morning you may crawl from under your blanket, if you are camping there, trying to rub yesterday's sunburn from your eyes, and find everything below curtained by a bank of snowy fog. As for some people, they enjoy the prospect most when they cannot see it at all—that is, at night.

There is a continuous sky, shading without a break into the shadows below. Gazing dreamily down, you become startled by the flashing of a hundred brilliant stars from what was the valley below. They disappear for a moment and then blaze out and become a permanent constellation. These stars are too numerous to resemble any known constellation. After a little meditation you will come to the conclusion that the mighty Orion had drawn his sword and slain the Great Bear; that the Lion had rashly interfered and his carcass had been dragged to that of the Bear, and that the exhausted Orion had thrown himself wearily upon them to rest; and there are the Pleiades close by; with feminine curiosity they have come to see what it is all about.

Those desiring a complete scientific explanation of these phenomena must consult the Flagstaff Electric Lighting Company, except as to the stray Pleiades, which seem to have some connection with the lights of the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company's night works of the box factory.

But what is that curious meteor slowly moving toward the spot where Williams used to be? Perhaps it is the headlight which heralds the coming of the belated overland train of the Santa Fe's main line. Suddenly you see out of the darkness beyond Flagstaff to the left and also to the right, the dim blazing forth of a majestic cross, of wavering, uneven outline, but made up of crowded multitudes of sparkling, glittering, scintillating stars. Those are the towns of Ash Fork and Williams which have substantially the same system of street lighting or illumination as that of the town of Flagstaff.

After enjoying a good supper cooked over your campfire, and having feasted your eyes upon the many sights of that journey, you conclude to retire and bid farewell to the San Francisco peaks until morning when you will again feast your eyes upon a great and glorious picture—that of the sunrise.

You will note that I have abstained from hauling the sun above the eastern mountains in the morning, and from tucking it under the Pacific at night. The rearrangement of ponderous constellations is all that my strength and my other engagements will permit. Those who want to know the glories of the sunset and moonlight as seen the best in this land of opportunity must climb the peaks of the San Francisco mountains themselves.

Ralph W. Pittock, son of G. W. Pittock and a former resident of Tucson, has been advanced to the management of Store No. 2 of the Gunst chain of Los Angeles stores. This is well earned recognition of the young man who has been with the company two and a half years.

BUREAU OF MINES, U. of A.

ARIZONA'S NEW BOOM, By Prof. Charles F. Willis

The golden hub of Mohave County's "Wheel of Fortune" is the picture that is drawn of Oatman, the new boom camp of the State of Arizona. Its influence is felt not alone over our state, but in many part of the country,—if you happen to see two men talking on the streets of San Francisco or Los Angeles, it is an even bet that they are talking about Oatman. Real excitement has reigned, and while this "gold rush" is somewhat different from the "gold rushes" of former years, it is, nevertheless, a "rush."

For many years Oatman has been on the traveled trail of the Lincoln highway, situated about 20 miles from Needles, California, and 27 miles from Kingman, Arizona. For many years it has been known that good and profitable gold mines existed in the Oatman district, and for many years prospects all over the district have been held by the optimistic searchers for gold, who believe in the future of the district. The Tom Reed has been paying for years; the Gold Roads is still older, and both had developed real mines—ore bodies persistent in depth, ore shoots of considerable length and of a free milling character. But beyond these two properties, little had been done to develop the district.

The work of the United Eastern started with real development, and simultaneously with the striking of ore under the 300 foot level of this mine, in an area which is claimed to have been regarded as worthless by the Tom Reed management, the bee of publicity hit the camp, and they began to tell each other the glorious things that were to come to Oatman. Not alone did they tell each other, but they began to tell the people of Arizona, and the more it spread, the greater it grew. Shortly they were telling the world of the wonders of the Oatman district. Men were not alone boosting their own game, but were boosting the other fellow's. It was not a selfish praising of their own property, and knocking the other fellow's that has made Oatman get a real start in intelligent development. Everyone sold his hammer and bought a horn, and tooted the greatness of Oatman.

From that time on, Oatman was really started; properties changed hands; sinking was done on properties that had been idle for many years; a bond on a "close-in" property brought a large sum, and in one year the town of Oatman grew from 300 to 3,000, and from three companies to over 100; it is still growing, the number of companies incorporating and working increasing every day.

One feels the excitement of Oatman immediately upon reaching Kingman. Stock market quotation boards are in evidence everywhere, quoting on "Tom Reed this" or "Tom Reed that," or "Oatman this" or "Oatman that," "United Eastern," "United Western," "United Northern"—all kinds of combinations, but all indicating Oatman.

Lines of automobiles are waiting and they have a common direction—Oatman. Many freight cars are in evidence, motor trucks, and four to sixteen mule teams, transferring goods to the new camp. The station platform is crowded with compressors and hoists, waiting their turn to be shipped.

While Oatman is but 27 miles from Kingman, it takes considerable time to make this distance, owing to the fact that there are so many motor trucks and freight outfits to pass on narrow mountain roads. Lumber seems to be the prevailing commodity freighted. Team after team is passed carrying ready-made gallows frames to anxious operators, who are all kicking because they cannot get their freight. As Oatman is approached, many cross roads are seen with signs showing that the Merry Widow mine is a certain distance in this direction, that the Times mine is off this way, that the Ivanhoe is over there, and the way to the Big Jim is along this road. When one finally reaches the one street that comprises the town of Oatman, he feels that he is in the center of a bee hive of activity. Hun-

"Lou" is there and ready with his information, and always with his pet expression, "let 'er rip."

The town is full of restaurants, brokers' offices, banks, and all the rest that usually accompanies a boom mining camp, except the pool halls, saloons and shows. It will undoubtedly have the pool halls and the shows, but Oatman will break all records for being the first dry boom camp. The town is orderly, conversation clean, money is saved and re-invested in Oatman stocks. There is always a group before the quotation board of the Oatman Investment Co., figuring how much they would have made or lost had they sold their stocks yesterday. Few stocks are inactive, but the greater number range from 10 cents to \$4. Bankers, brokers, yellow-legged experts, agents, newspaper men are mixing intimately with the brawny-horny-handed miners, all there for one purpose, all buoyed by the same hope. Many are intent upon selling something which they haven't to someone who doesn't want it. Business is brisk and transactions involving hundreds of thousands of dollars are taking place con-

followed there were extended explorations into the mountains to the east by prospectors from California and Nevada. Owing to the hostility of the Hualapai and the Paiute Indians, the explorations were for some time confined to the Black Mountains and the Cerbat range, until early in the 70's an inrush from Nevada overawed the savage tribes and made the life of the pioneer less perilous. Although rich ores were found, the expense of freight and treatment ran into the hundreds of dollars per ton; the ore had to be packed long distances upon burros to the Colorado river, thence by river steamer to Port Isabel, down the gulf to Point Arena and up the coast to San Francisco, from which place they were generally shipped to England for treatment. Supplies had to be brought in in the same way, and the miners had to pay as high as \$2 a pound for black powder; bacon cost \$1 a pound, sugar, three pounds for a dollar; flour 50 cents per pound and other things in proportion. For years the country was isolated owing to the lack of railroad connections, in consequence of which up to the 80's there were very few shafts more than



One of Many Salt River Valley Herds. They feed the Miners

dreds of carpenters are at work on every side, building the town, and grading is going on on every available lot. Houses are being built, hotels, stores, restaurants and everything that goes to make up a hastily constructed mining camp. Hundreds of people are in evidence on the streets and it is actually dangerous to move about, so many autos are trying to find their way through the crowds.

Your auto stops at the Oasis cafe, where you have to stand in line to get something to eat. Rooms are at a premium, and often three or four are bunked together. In front of the Oasis cafe you see a sign "Trading Post," and another sign,

"Wind Blew
The Bull Flew
See Lou,"

and no matter what you want, you must "see Lou." All information regarding the Oatman district is dispensed by "Lou." If you wish to buy a tent, you must see "Lou." If you wish a room, "Lou" will tell you where to find it. No matter what you want,

Every foot for miles around has been located and there is no open ground within the district. Shafts are being sunk on every ledge, vein, depression, contact, and even on discolorations, all with the same idea that it is necessary to sink 500 feet before ore will be encountered. That this has been the axiom is, in one way, beneficial to the district, for it means that it will be thoroughly prospected. All efforts to finance properties are with the idea that it will require at least a hoist, a compressor and a 500-foot shaft, and sufficient money is raised for that purpose.

The discovery of mineral deposits in this area dates from the early 60's when prospectors from the gold mines of California found rich ore on what has since been known as the Moss mine, 25 miles southwest of Kingman, and four miles northwest of Gold Road. Some of the ore shipped to San Francisco is reported to have been of extremely high value. The report of this rich find brought a rush to the region. In the years that

100 feet deep, although the production of high grade ores ran well up in the millions. The finding of low grade ores in depth practically stopped the mining industry in the section. The work of the Gold Roads mine in 1902, and the Tom Reed starting in 1906, put new life into the district but the boom started with the United Eastern in 1914, and has not reached its height.

Every ledge in the district has a prospect hole on it, with a hoist, a frame and compressor, for not the Tom Reed and Gold Roads sink on a ledge and find good ore. Every depression in the district has a shaft, for was it not true that the United Eastern and the Big Jim struck ore by sinking on a depression? Every contact has its hole in the ground, for were not the principal ore bodies of the Tom Reed on contacts? In fact, ore has been found in so many different ways that every indication is considered by the optimistic prospectors of the district to be indicative of ore.

STORM SWEEP

Unprecedented Floods Did Great Damage In Arizona, But There Were Compensations

The ore deposits seem to class themselves into three groups—the ledge deposits, as exemplified by the Tom Reed and Gold Roads, which is a hard quartz, generally making ore on the contact of the green andesite and the older andesite. The vein matter being harder than the country rock, as weathering goes on, prominent projecting ledges are left.

The United Eastern and Big Jim are of another type; their ore is in the green andesite, and in a zone of alteration along which spar has largely replaced the eruptive rock. This has made the ore zone softer than the surrounding country rock, hence, the depression.

Still another type is found in the Hardy mountains; this is a prominent vein structure running northwest and southeast, with cross veins which have made rich pockets of ore at the intersections of the main vein. This type is shown by the ore deposits of the Hardy and Neglected, the latter being owned by the Tom Reed Co.

While it is certain that Oatman is to be a great gold camp, it is also considered certain that many of the 101 odd mines will prove failures. The limits of the camp have not been reached, and the camp will be thoroughly developed and inspected. The most remarkable thing of the Oatman boom is a real mining boom in a prohibition camp, thus making it totally unlike all previously recorded gold camps.

THE KAISER IS DEAD

Right when he fights for his own country and so is

HELM

when he fights to protect the olive and citrus industries of this great valley from the diseases and pests of California and Florida. Those states have spent millions trying to clean up their groves from pests which they have imported. Why isn't it right for Arizona to KEEP CLEAN and to maintain her proud and envied position as the only absolutely clean citrus and olive district on earth?

HELM will do his share to keep the valley clean by meeting all California prices on olives on all sizes up to 1 1/4 inches, on open-rooted or balled trees, 12 1/2c to 35c each, 5c extra for balling.

If you set out Helm stock it need be out of the ground but a few hours, even if open-rooted, a great advantage over California stock, shipped from 400 to 700 miles.

You may have a legal right, but you have not a moral right to import nursery stock from an infected district, especially when you can secure better stock at home at the same price.

Helm's nursery (formerly known as the Camelback) is located 5 1/2 miles east and 1/2 miles north of Phoenix. Visitors are always welcome, whether Democrats, Republicans or Progressives, for we are proud of our stock and glad to show it. We have 120,000 olives, and about 30,000 citrus trees, including the best strains from pedigreed Washington Navel Oranges and Marsh Seedless Grapefruit; also from carefully selected buds from the best trees in the old Clayton Grapefruit grove.

C. I. HELM

Phone 92—ask for 30R11
Mail Add. R. F. D. 1 — Phoenix, Ariz.

WHAT the Salt river valley has needed this winter more than anything else, is two more Roosevelt dams, not so much for irrigation purposes as for the restraint of flood waters. The upper Gila river could also have used a couple of them very nicely and could they have been provided on telegraphic order both proposals would have received the enthusiastic endorsement of the powerful Southern Pacific railroad interests and the state government and the neighborly ratification of the people of Florence, Buckeye and Yuma.

For the first time since the advent of the second railroad into Phoenix, there now being four, this city was cut off for several days from any communication whatever with the outside world, by the ravages of flood waters. At this writing there has been lack of railroad connection in some directions for more than a week with no prediction yet as to when the breaks would be mended. For one day, or most of a day, all wires, both telegraph and telephone, were down and the only possible communication was by the wireless plant, of which Phoenix was fortunately possessed.

At the present writing the three lines of the Arizona Eastern railroad, to Maricopa, to the Ray-Winkelman country, and to Buckeye, respectively, are out of commission, except for what might be called suburban service, while the Santa Fe lines both to Ash Fork and to California are just resuming schedule. For a few days passengers arriving at Maricopa, 35 miles south of Phoenix, took the back track via either Albuquerque or Los Angeles as the spirit moved them, and landed in Phoenix via Santa Fe. Then they began coming Santa Fe direct, and when the Santa Fe lines went to the bad, as did those of the Southern Pacific in southern California, they quit coming at all. As stated, the Santa Fe service is resumed and it is expected the Arizona Eastern, a Southern Pacific connection, will be before this magazine reaches its readers.

Practically every large business in Phoenix has been embarrassed to some extent by delayed freights, for the condition was one so unusual and unexpected it was not prepared for as would have been the case twenty years ago when facilities were meager and such situations were of frequent occurrence. The particular thing that everybody happens to want and needs the worst, is on the other side of somebody's washout and the lines just opened are naturally congested.

It is a season of floods, seldom equaled in these parts and never exceeded unless with the possible exception of 1891. All bridges and dams

and measuring stations are either new or have been reconstructed since that date and surface conditions adjacent to the rivers, levees, canals, etc., have been so changed since then that comparisons are hard to make. In 1891 the water flooded the lower levels of the city of Phoenix, which it did not do this time, but its ingress was through a large canal some distance from the river, the banks of which gave way. Which flood carried the greater volume of water is largely a matter of opinion. Both were double headers, there being two high points a couple of days apart in the first instance and in the latter the two crests were separated by nearly a week, the result of two distant but closely related rain and snow storms, all over the valleys and watersheds of the state.

The first crest of the present flood on Salt river so weakened the Tempe approach to the huge concrete, state highway bridge, that only timely and energetic work saved it and it withstood the second very nicely. The picture by McCulloch at the top of this page, reproduced through the courtesy of the Arizona Gazette, gives an idea of the panorama presented in the vicinity of Tempe, the town being at the foot of the butte and the viewpoint being on the hither side of the stream. The bridge to the right is that of the Arizona Eastern railway company and its approach, in the foreground of the picture, was madly and all but successfully assailed in the second rush of water.

Spanning Salt river, about a mile and a half south of Phoenix, there was constructed a very few years ago what was at that time the longest concrete bridge in the world and there are now only one or two longer ones. It seems now that that bridge should have been made longer by another half mile for the river swept away hundreds of yards of the causeway at its southern end. Nor was the river "fudging" as Arizona streams sometimes do when they leave the bridges and go round them. It was practically "full up" under the bridge and dynamiting the causeway was probably all that saved it. It was the first rise also that made this demonstration and though the second was nearly as high, the bridge withstood it without further damage. Riverside park, a popular summer resort during the past two years, located at the Phoenix end of the bridge, was many feet under water, its buildings mostly destroyed or injured and its equipment sent down stream without waybill or destination.

The picture at the bottom of the page, taken by Kunselman, another well known Phoenix artist, and reproduced by courtesy of the Arizona Republican, is taken from the roadway of the causeway, on the bridge end

of it. It does not show the river; only just the little streamlet that went around the bridge and across the causeway, with the salt river mountains five miles away in the background. This little streamlet probably wasn't over half a mile wide. The river proper and the entire length of the bridge, is on this side of the picture. No photographer could be asked to hit more than a piece of such a target at one shot.

The Buckeye railroad bridge over the Agua Fria, west of Phoenix, also went to the bleachers in the first inning.

The Gila river gave so much entertainment in its first exhibition that no new stunts were possible at the second performance. Communication is still limited with its upper reaches, in Graham and Greenlee counties, and the measure of its damage there is not available at this time, but passing through the box canyon below San Carlos, it struck Winkelman below the belt, swept many houses down stream and drowned four or more people.

The next special point of resistance was the suspension foot bridge of the Kelvin Sultana Mining company at Kelvin. The debris from Winkelman lodged against it for a time and then—there was nothing left but water. Further down stream the Winkelman line of the Arizona Eastern, formerly known as the Phoenix & Eastern, skirts the river for several miles. That is, it did until a week or so ago, when it slipped off into the river. This is rather a serious predicament for Kelvin, Ray, Hayden and Winkelman, which have a combined population of perhaps ten thousand people who have been dependent on that line for food and who like to eat as well as anybody. It would seem that their best bet for a few days would be the old fashioned pack burro train. A good auto road over a mountain range connects Ray with the Superior branch of the Arizona Eastern, but this also is out of commission.

The railroad management, however, is doing all that money, brains and energy can do to blast out a toe hold on the hillside for a new rightofway above high water mark and will doubtless have things going again before long. But the company has been handicapped by smaller washouts at Price, between the big break and Florence, and Phoenix, the source of supply.

On down the canyon raged the Gila to Florence where the valley broadened and gave it room according to its strength. At this point the state engineering department, some three or four years ago, built a magnificent concrete structure for the Gila to run under without inconveniencing state

highway travel. The site was selected after careful concessions were made to the vagaries of the stream, for many years ago it had refused to run under a long wooden bridge that was built for its special convenience. It accepted the new bridge with seeming satisfaction and used it until this flood, when without notice and with apparent malice aforethought it ran around the south end of the bridge and came within a narrow margin of washing away a part of the town. It is not yet decided whether Mahomet will be induced to go to the mountain or whether the mountain will have to be carried to Mahomet. The embarrassing part of it is that the railroad station is on one side of the river and the town of Florence is on the other. And the water at this time is too deep and wet for even ferryboats.

The course of the river thence lies through an Indian reservation and it found nothing worth its particular attention until it encountered the steel bridge of the Arizona Eastern, between Tempe and Maricopa, but nearer the latter. This bridge was constructed a few years ago at a cost of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and displaced an old pile structure about a mile long. To completely destroy this bridge was too big a job for even the Gila river, but it took eight spans of it and rippled along to its junction with the Salt. Nine spans are left as an encouragement to rebuilding.

The railroad officials have done everything possible for reopening transportation, but the river has remained too high for the establishing of a successful short notice ferry system and just as soon as it goes down sufficiently to make that practicable it would hardly be worth while for everything is in readiness to bridge the chasm temporarily with a pile structure.

Thence on to Yuma it travels through agricultural or sparsely settled regions with no opportunity to do big stunts except at a state highway bridge this side of Yuma. At last accounts the bridge is on top and apparently holding its own, evidently being able to stand punishment.

At Yuma, however, the combined flood of the two rivers on its first appearance broke the banks above the town and inundated it, doing a great deal of damage. Repairs were made during the temporary recession but at this writing the second flood is supposed to be engaging Yuma's attention. So far as learned the situation is safe, though a bit worrisome in respect of the town, but there is grave danger of repeated disaster in the farming country to the south, for the Gila here pours its flood into the already badly swollen Colorado. Much depends on whether the flood crests of both streams arrive simultaneously. Though seemingly in jeopardy for a time, the railroad bridge and the state highway bridge at Yuma have

stood the test. (Later—Yuma is safe.)

All this picture is in a latitude from Phoenix to the south and only the high spots have been touched upon, for such things as overflowed farms, cloudbursts, and storm damaged individuals are common to every country. Turning to the north, the situation is similar in point of general storm conditions, with the exception that it is a more altitudinous region and there has been more snow and less rain, therefore fewer railroad washouts. The Santa Fe main line has been more or less irritated by snow also, and it is reported that trains were blocked for one day on that account. The Santa Fe main line also had a serious washout in the Winslow country and another in the western part of the state, somewhere in Mohave county, but both were repaired in a day or two, so trains were not long held up entirely.

But just to make the situation general and play no favorites, the storm king finally took a fall out of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix sys-

tem, including the Junction, followed by a line from Wickenburg in the Agua Fria about connection in California northwest of Phoenix that was encountered there in the embankment and two and then the bridge over the Agua division went into the This is the same stream were serious washouts the Buckeye road prev-



Nearly spillways.

ment acquired the canal and widened and deepened it Cave Creek was supposed to have been given its quietus.

But the storm gave it something of its old time spirit. It jumped the big canal and flooded a wide area from six inches to two feet deep, going as far east as a point north of Phoenix. So far as has been reported, except for the breaking of ditches there was no great damage and a lot of country got a mighty good wetting, which, however, it did not need. It was irritating to the fellow who had his house built low on the ground and also quite surprising, for the altitude is much higher than the city of Phoenix—in fact is a broad flat plain, gently sloping into this city. The flood only lasted a few hours, most of the livestock got on a high place to sleep and the chickens and turkeys took to the trees.

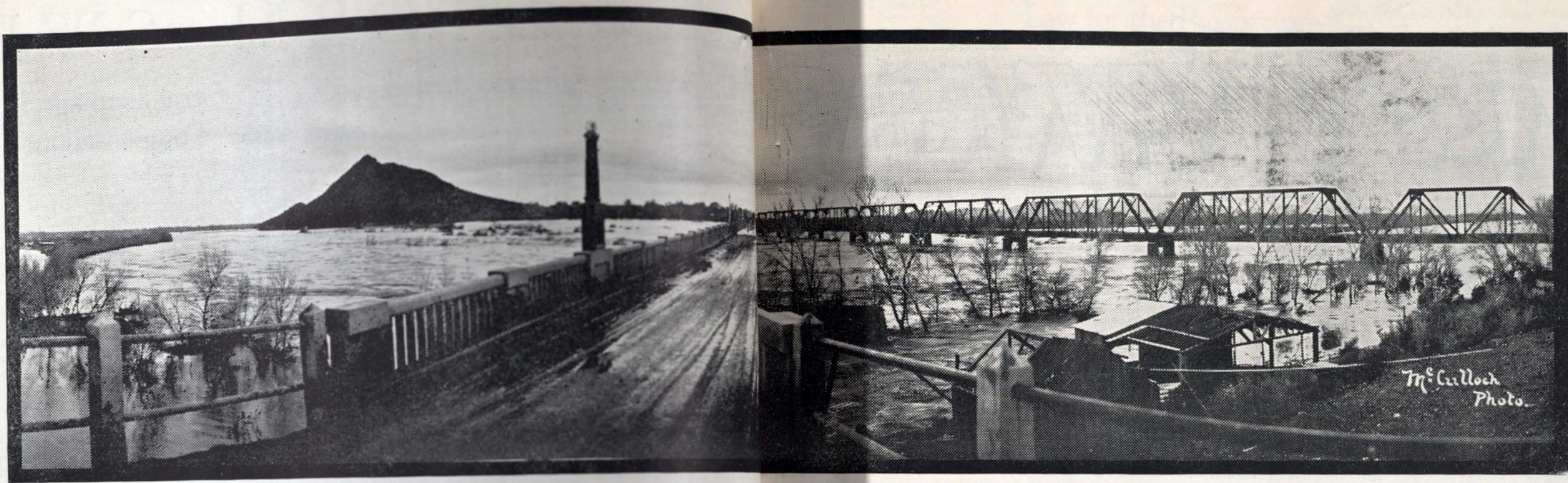
Resuming the text in the first paragraph of this story and philosophizing on the Salt river valley situation, much has been demonstrated and there is much to be grateful for. The heavy property losses to the state, the railroad and other corporations, and especially the city of Yuma is most deplorable. Also the loss of several human lives. But the property loss will be rapidly replaced and with the lessons learned, in the years to come it will come back ten fold.

Undoubtedly the bridges still standing and the Roosevelt dam have been given supreme tests. The bridges will be given added strength and security against even a larger flood, if a larger one can be conceived. The cattle ranges will be a veritable bovine paradise the coming year and if there are any cattlemen who are not already rich now is the time for them to get busy. The prospector, the tourist and the vacationist will revel by running brooks during the coming summer and the dry farmer will make

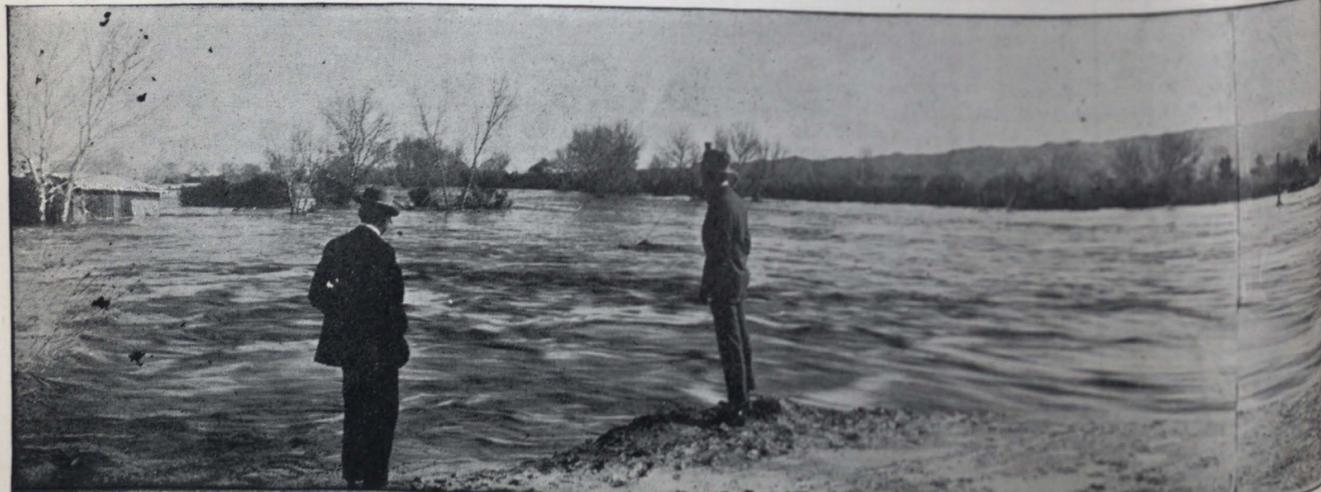
a killing if he had his ground half attended to before this thing happened. In fact this seems to be a special dispensation in his behalf, for the rest of the people were doing very nicely, thank you, even before the rain. The deserts and hill country will be more than ever attractive to the artist and the tourist.

At the Roosevelt dam the water reached the high mark, nearly twelve feet over the spillways, hundreds of feet long and the flood backed up into the power house so deep it had to be temporarily abandoned. So far as has been learned there has been no damage to the dam nor its appurtenances. It can scarce be imagined that a larger flood will ever be entertained or come at a time when the reservoir is less prepared to take care of big company, for it was three-fourths full when this big double header arrived, so that practically almost this entire flood has run away to the sea. If the present dam was only paid for we would suggest the building of another, lower down, to catch the surplus and irrigate still more land. Some day, perhaps, the Roosevelt dam will be made even thicker and higher and its capacity wonderfully increased.

(Continued on Page 9)



Tempe State Highway and Railroad Bridges at Flood, reproduced through courtesy of the Arizona Gazette.



View of the Flood Sweeping Across the South Approach to the Phoenix Bridge over Salt River. Picture by Kunselman, reproduced through courtesy of the Arizona Republic.



Arizona Republic. Viewpoint is the roadway at the south end of the bridge.

TOURIST TAVERNS

ALL who travel for either business or pleasure expect sometime in the course of their careers to visit Arizona. The Grand Canyon, Tucson the oldest city in the United States, Prescott the mile-high city among the pines, Castle Hot Springs the most attractive rest resort in the country, Bisbee and Douglas in the wonderful copper mining and smelting district, Globe the eastern gateway to the famous Roosevelt Dam and scenic road, and Phoenix, Tempe and Chandler the heart of the Salt River Valley, where Edenic verdure and perpetual summer prevail, are on every traveler's map. This page will tell him of the pilgrim's mecca wherever he makes his journey in Arizona.



Sycamore Canyon, South of Williams.

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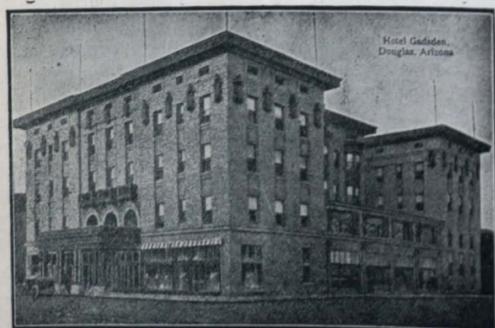


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New and Modern
250 Rooms
Absolutely Fireproof



European Plan

STORM SWEEP (Continued from Page 7)

To many no doubt the old question, "What if the dam should break?" has occurred during the past week. And in reply is the old answer that is still undisputed, that in case it did, no great amount of water could come down, in excess of the flow of the past two weeks, when both the Salt and the Verde were at their best. The dam is one solid rock made of little ones about the size of a wagon bed, carefully washed and cemented together with the best of human skill. Should it break it would be into very few pieces, even if shaken by an earthquake, still fewer if giving way to flood at some point of stress, and the material would all stay right there in the gulch, holding back most of the water. That which escaped has a fifty mile canyon with thousands of side canyons and low places to fill before it could reach this valley. It might finally raise the river beyond precedent and catch a few settlers along its borders, but it could not do serious damage to any of the towns in the valley.

Another flood incident of special concern to the people of the Salt river valley and the people of Globe and Miami was the impairment of several miles of the roadway on the "Apache Trail" as the Roosevelt road is now designated by the tourist travelers. The breaks occur just below the dam site and the road is now impassable for vehicles. Repairs will cost several thousand dollars, but those interested will take steps to have them attended to at the earliest possible time.

Development work is going steadily ahead at the mine of the Arizona Teluride Mines Company in the Maynard district, 15 miles east of Kingman. The north drift on the Ohio vein disclosed a rich ore shoot, some of the ore showing free gold to the naked eye. The drift has been advanced about 15 feet, and is being continued.

Before returning to Phoenix, Geo. D. Ford, who is the principal owner of a group of copper mines near Jerome Junction, stated that he would establish a camp there at once and start development work on a small scale. A certain locality is to be selected where diamond drilling was done early in the year and in the spring it is intended to operate on more extensive scale. Some of the claims carry good values in gold, but copper is the main resource.

BIG MONEY

Will be made by the person who takes advantage of this offer for there is nothing within a hundred miles of Phoenix that can equal it. A quarter section of PATENTED desert land of the quality, under the best pumping plant that money can put in, (and here is plenty behind it) going for a trifle over the minimum price of state land. Whether farmer or speculator, address me AT ONCE, for this must be a quick sale. "H", care of the Arizona Magazine.

Law for the Prospector—By Prof. Chas. F. Willis, Bureau of Mines, University of Arizona

What Constitutes Sufficient Marking?

No arbitrary rule can be laid down as to what constitutes a sufficient marking of a claim, the mining act merely stating that claims must be so marked that their boundaries can be readily traced, but many states have enacted local laws specifying what certain points in the claim must be marked. This is, of course, relative to the marking of claims before patenting, as the method used by the mineral survey is laid out in detail. These state laws must be complied with as an essential act of location, but the question is not thereby determined that the requirements of the mining act, which, of course, is the paramount law, have been fulfilled. The sufficiency of the marking of the boundaries of the location is a question of fact in which the conformation of the ground and the character and extent of the markings are the controlling factors.

Upon the proper marking of the ground depends the locator's right thereto, and in spite of the fact that the law is rather ambiguous on the subject, the markings should be carefully done and according to the regular form. Discovery gives title to the vein for such length of time as is allowed by law for the completion of the location and record, and when the location and record are made, if made in due time, the inception of title relates back to the date of discovery. If the statute or district rule does not fix a specific time for the discoverer to follow up his discovery, the common law allows him a reasonable time to do each act required. Discovery without location and record does not constitute a title, as all three are necessary.

The State of Arizona allows 90 days after discovery in which to sink a discovery shaft, but it is customary and safer for the prospector to place at the point of discovery a notice similar to the following, although the absence of such notice would not be fatal:

"The undersigned claims 90 days to sink discovery shaft, and record on this claim."

Feb. 1, 1916. John Doe, Discoverer. It is merely a warning that someone has acquired a prior right to locate on that ledge. However, a notice with no discovery to justify it, is not valid. It has been ruled that a locator is entitled to no appreciable time after discovery to determine whether or not he desires to locate and claim the benefit of his discovery. Hence, the discovery and posting of the notice claim must be practically contemporaneous.

The location of a lode consists of three distinct formal parts, which are all necessary. First, the location notice at point of discovery; second, a discovery shaft; and, third, the boundary stakes. In the early days of district rule a location notice was the principal, and often the only specific act of location, becoming a universal custom before any statutes existed regulating the subject. The location notice is required everywhere by either district rule or statute, but many states also require the recording

of a duplicate. Arizona law requires the location notice to contain a full description, and later a duplicate must appear on record. As the record must show the date of location, and there cannot be a date before there is a location, it makes the date of posting the same as the date of location.

In the states that require merely a memorandum notice, it is generally required that it be a plain sign or notice, but there has never been any uniformity among prospectors as to the details of the notice or the mode of posting it. It may be substantially complied with by writing on a blazed tree or on a board nailed at discovery, or it may be legibly carved, or any other honest form of notice that is intelligible and open to observation. A notice placed in a tin can mounted on a mound of stones has been ruled a proper posting. However, in such states, it is highly advisable that posting be in plain sight.

A location notice must be posted at the point of discovery, and if posted otherwise, and another claimant posts correctly on the same ground, it will cut out the original claimant. A form of notice that conforms with practically all of the legal statutes is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, who discovered this mineral bearing lode Feb. 1, 1916, claim 1500 feet thereof, 750 easterly and 750 westerly from discovery and 300 feet on each side of the center of the vein. The general course of the vein is east and west."

Signed John Doe
Richard Roe.

In making location a survey is always advisable, but often the prospector cannot procure a professional surveyor and a reasonable degree of care will suffice to locate his boundaries with certainty sufficient to make subsequent record valid. As the record is merely a description of the claim, improper location and proper record does not make the claim valid.

The claim does not necessarily have to be rectangular but it is essential that the side lines and end lines be parallel with each other. Any corner may be marked No. 1 calling the corner on the end of the same line No. 2, and proceeding continuously around the claim. Each post should be marked in some such manner as follows:

"Northeast Corner," "Southeast corner," "North center side," "East center side," etc.

It is not necessary to put the name of the claim on each post, but it is highly advisable. Center stakes are also unnecessary but are advisable.

In addition to staking the boundaries, it is essential to have some sufficient ties by which to identify the claim in the location survey. Anything which is a natural object or prominent monument is sufficient to identify the claim. Marks carved on prominent boulders, prominent blazed trees, neighboring shafts are sufficient, but if possible to tie to mineral

monuments, it is preferable. While the law does not require any definite number of ties, there should be three or more. While a tie to the corner of an unpatented claim has been held to be a good tie, it is not advisable.

In the description of claims in the location survey and notices, the terms "easterly," "northerly," etc., need not be interpreted to mean due east, due north, etc., but to mean the general direction.

Questions-Answers

The Arizona Magazine will conduct a series of questions and answers, to which the public is invited to submit all questions regarding mining, metallurgy, geology, petrography, mining law, mining practice, etc. Qualitative determination of rocks and ores will be made gratis, and all questions will be answered through this column. Should a personal reply be desired, a stamped envelope should be sent. Address all communications to Professor Charles F. Willis, Director, State Bureau of Mines, Tucson, Arizona. Questions will not be published in full in this column, but only the sense of them, in order to make them intelligible to other readers.

Will you advise me as to where a market can be found for barytes? Also what price is quoted for it.—J. H. S.

The price of barytes is largely a matter of bargaining, and brings from three to five dollars per ton. The largest users of barytes are the chemical companies, one of the largest being the Graselli Chemical Co., Graselli, N. J. Also the Primos Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and A. D. Mackay Co., 130 Pearl St., New York City. It is used to some extent by wallpaper manufacturers, in sugar refining, and in making asbestos cement, but the largest users are the chemical companies.

Will you kindly give me some information relative to magnesite, its uses, etc., and where a market may be obtained for the same. Am enclosing a sample for a qualitative test.—J. C. R.

The sample which you sent contained some magnesite mixed, however with calcite. The qualitative test did not determine whether or not it was marketable. Calcium magnesite is used for furnace linings, for the manufacture of carbon dioxide and for paper making. You could find a market, provided that it is of sufficient purity, from the manufacturers of furnace lining, chemical manufacturers or paper makers. It is also used to some extent for flooring, tiles and artificial marble. There are markets scattered all over the country for this material.

Will you kindly advise me if clay like the sample enclosed is of value?—H. J. K.

SCOTTSDALE

As the place to plant your own vine and tree I recommend Scottsdale. There are grown the best groves of oranges, grapefruit, olives, apricots, peaches, figs, and the finest vineyards. There grow the choicest vegetables, the highest grade of alfalfa and the prize-winning grain of the famous Salt River Valley, irrigated by the epoch-making Roosevelt Dam. There is the nucleus of an incorporated farming community established by discriminating people about which I would be glad to tell you, that is now attracting scholastic attention in both America and Europe. There is the beautiful Ingleside Club. There is the home of the Writers' Club. There are the winter homes of discerning men. The vice president of the United States winters there. Just across the big Arizona Canal is the weird desert scenery of Paradise Valley with its stately saguaros and pale palo verdes, and the picturesque mountain scenery in the midst of which is Camelback Mountain with its delightful Echo Canon and its cooling Echo Cove. The best rural mail routes and jitney facilities. Delicious drinking water. Soil the best by scientific test. I handle small as well as large tracts, at prices running from \$150 per acre up. Write me for personal information or better still, come and see.

C. B. BARNHARD, Owner
129 31 North First Avenue Phoenix, Arizona

NEW PRESIDENT. tive as an office-seeker, which he is not. Moreover, he has been a stalwart supporter of the board of trade as its president for the coming year, for the last twenty years and one of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce its faithful directors a good part of has not only honored itself as well as that time. He is engaged in many the doctor, but has acted upon the developing enterprises but is prof-off given advice that if one wants ably best known as the proprietor of anything done he should get a busy an actually sanitary dairy, the equip-man to do it. Dr. Norton is a long ment of which is equalled in few in-time resident of Phoenix, is as in- stances and excelled nowhere in dustrious as a honey bee and as ac- America.

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An Open Letter
Private Correspondence
of Public Concern.
Scottsdale, Arizona,
January 6, 1916.

Mr. C. B. Barnhard, Phoenix, Arizona.
My dear Mr. Barnhard:—
Replying to your inquiry, relative to what I think of the Salt River Valley, and the Scottsdale section in particular, I take pleasure in stating that I consider the land in and around Scottsdale second to none in any state I have ever been in, and the fact that I have owned 240 acres here, and am still ranching, shows that I consider it first-class.
There are no better oranges, or grapefruit grown anywhere than I grow on my Scottsdale ranch.
To show what can be done here, I will give you what I produced on forty (40) acres in 1915 upon which I kept an accurate account, with results as follows:

Wheat	52,312 lbs. @ \$1.85—\$967.77
Barley	15,169 lbs. @ 1.10—166.85
Oats	4,660 lbs. @ 1.41—69.90
Thr Maize	118,700 lbs. @ 1.20—1421.40
Hd Maize	2,390 lbs. @ .80—114.72
Feeding Wheat (as pasture)	50.00
Feeding Maize Stubble	125.00
Total	\$2,915.64

I have no hesitancy in stating that I believe I can produce even more stuff on the same acreage another year. I sold my maize at \$1.20 per cwt. and a short time after it went to \$1.40, else I would have done even better than I did.
Yours very truly,
CHARLES MILLER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(Continued from Page 9)

There are very many uses for clays, but it is impossible to tell the value by a mere examination. The only way is to try the clays in the uses for which they are intended. Hence, we could not advise you whether or not your deposit is of value.

Will you kindly give me some information regarding aluminum whether or not it occurs in metallic form, as gold, for instance?—H. B. J.
Aluminum does not exist in metallic form. Practically 15% of the earth's crust is aluminum, and you can obtain an assay for the same in more or less quantity from almost any rock which you may pick up. Aluminum existing in silicate form, which is its usual form, is impossible of economical extraction. That existing as the oxide or hydrate is of value.

I am forwarding a sample to the Bureau of Mines by parcel post, and would like a qualitative test of the same, owing to the fact that the sample was crushed, and a satisfactory qualitative test cannot be made on crushed ore. If you will send us another sample in lump form, we shall be glad to test it for you.

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A BURIED RIVER

THE SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF THE RICH HILL PLACERS

Harrison Yarnell is a name familiar to all the mining men of Arizona twenty years ago, and to many of them of the present day. He discovered, developed and sold the Yarnell mine, the life of which was hundreds of thousands of dollars in gold. Later he got a California prospect called the Esperanza, opened it up and sold it for \$20,000 to those who worked it later. Two miles distant he built a mill on the Bryan mine which was producing seventeen dollar ore when the ground proved to be patented railroad property and his story ended. The misfortunes that have eaten up his savings are not pertinent to this story, which is not a biography, but what follows depends so much on Yarnell's personality that these things are mentioned merely to show that he knows what a mine is, is not and never has been connected with any wild-cating enterprise, and his opinion is entitled to as much credence as that of anybody else until someone demonstrates his conclusions to be wrong.
The Yarnell mine is four miles northwest of Rich Hill, which was discovered in 1862 and which was the most startling gold find in the history of the state. Jack Swilling's party picked up gold nuggets by the handful on the top of Rich Hill and some are still found there by patient searchers. The hill and its immediate environments, Weaver, Stanton, Octave and all up and down Antelope creek, have been worked continuously in edges, placers or both, ever since the discovery. It has been the "stamp- ing ground" of Yarnell during the best years of his life and he has a personal acquaintance with every rock and creosote bush in that district. The origin of the Rich Hill gold, placer gold, on the very top of a mountain and in the streams around has been the source of speculation

Yarnell says he has solved the mystery. He says that before the volcanic formation of that section of the country now in evidence, a vast PRE-VOLCANIC river perhaps three-fourths of a mile wide, flowed southerly across the country. The present Rich Hill was the bottom of that river. There has been volcanic action around it that has buried the former flow of the river in lava and other formations, and that with the elements has eroded the intervening space which has furnished the placers below with their "pre-volcanic river gold." Rich Hill meanwhile, hard and impervious, retained its position and Yarnell traces a part of the old channel across the top of it.
Time and again, the intervening gulches have been worked and followed to the point of liberation when the gold was exhausted by reason of the abruptness of the upper reaches and rock bottom of the old river floor, which stood buried, but high above the gulches. Yarnell says that high up the mountainside, covered with lava, etc., he years ago located the old river bed in theory.
About five years ago, with but lim- ited means he undertook demonstra- tion of it but at the point then in hand it was necessary to sink through the overtopping debris. He declares that he found the channel, but his means were exhausted long before he could hope to reach the bed rock, where only values could be found.
Now comes Harry Yarnell, and on his honor as a mining man, avers that the floods of recent years, three miles to the north of Rich Hill, have ex- posed what to his practiced eye, is in reality the end of this old river bed. In his opinion a very small amount of digging will bring the miner into wonderful values.
Why don't he go and get it, will be

the first question asked by the reader. Yarnell is now well advanced in years and practically an invalid. Beside he has no money for the venture. He says that \$500 will prove his theory to be correct, though it might take a little more than that to crosscut or drift to the values after the bedrock is found, but he declares it is an exact replica of conditions in certain parts of California, where the most wonderful modern placers are being worked to enormous profits, and the only other place in the United States that he knows of, where the placer deposits of pre-volcanic rivers have been unearthed.

This is neither a fairy story nor an advertisement. It is written for its news value to the mining world, for if Yarnell is half right the world ought to know about it. If wrong, the fact should be proved when it will cost so little, and the world is so full of mining men who can afford to risk the small amount when such manifold inducements are offered.

Yarnell is now living temporarily in Phoenix. Should any person be interested in communicating with him, a letter care of the Arizona Magazine will be placed, unopened, in his hands.

AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAUTAUQUA

The Churchman and Church Mes- senger, published at Santa Monica, an- nounces the securing of a site on Mount Washington and the early erection of buildings to accommodate "The Chautauqua of the Pacific" which is designed to be the greatest chautau- qua in America. Continuing the Churchman says:

"Our church people will be espe- cially glad to learn of this great pro- ject, as it will mean a great future for St. Elizabeth's School for Girls already located on the Mount under the management of highly skilled and thoroughly trained teachers. St. Elizabeth's will soon be able to offer, in addition to the generous high grade Curriculum of the school, the advantages of Lecture Courses and Entertainments embracing Education- al features for the pupils hardly pos- sible elsewhere in America. We are glad, both for the school's sake, as well as for the sake of Bishop John- son, who has been most interested in its welfare, that the future looms so bright for this most promising seat of learning."

The historical silver mining camp of Tip Top is now witnessing scenes similar to those of a third century ago. A large reduction plant is in action, mine development active and the general air of the reviving of the property is indicative of success. The new mill was recently started and it is stated that the grind was steady and the product heavy. What is termed a "clean recovery" is being made, running to over 70 per cent of a grade of tungsten. It is believed that success is assured, as aside from the huge dump, mine exploration to the 200 foot level is sufficient to keep the plant running for months to come, with a higher grade ore than is car- ried by the principal dump.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

SLOCUM COPPER MINES.

Thirteen miles from Glendale and 23 miles almost due north of Phoenix is a copper property that from present indications will, when sufficient capital is placed behind it, make somebody rich besides becoming a considerable factor in the prosperity of the Salt River valley. This is by no means a new discovery. Who located it is not now of interest. Sufficient to know that as far back as a date before Phoenix had a railroad it was owned and somewhat developed by E. A. Slocum, a pioneer rancher in the vicinity of Phoenix. Slocum freighted a considerable quantity of the ore to Maricopa by wagon, then shipped to a smelter, it is understood with profitable returns. Neither Slocum nor his successors ever had money enough to develop the mine and find out its possibilities. Sufficient to say that it eventually came into the possession of J. G. Hardin of Phoenix, the Slocum Copper Mining company was organized and for some years Mr. Hardin has been trying to develop it with the limited means at his command.

Mr. Hardin now has three men working on the property and is preparing to ship a small quantity of the ore in the near future. But it goes without saying that he will need the help of a goodly amount of capital before he will be able to make it the big mine it promises to become.

There are three big veins on the property and an old shaft and prospect holes galore. But the point of interest at this time is a comparatively new shaft down 200 feet with a 300 foot crosscut to a ledge where the miners are now engaged in stoping. This ledge is eight feet wide, including the gang matter but there are two feet of it that show up marvelously rich sulphide ore, with the rainbow color of malachite, peacock, etc. It takes no very practiced eye to see that this ore will run 40% copper and Mr. Hardin says it also carries gold values averaging from eight to ten dollars. The property also has a good water supply.

Operations in the Tonto Basin oil field are being watched with breathless interest. The company sinking

the first hole claims to have struck oil in some quantity but is reported to have capped the casing. Whether to secure more land or more drilling equipment can only be surmised. Two other companies are drilling vigorously while another is enthusiastically getting ready for work and avers that only lack of capital is retarding its operations. No one seems yet to be discouraged. And if oil is found in commercial quantities it will be the biggest thing that could happen to central Arizona. One fact should be borne in mind and that is that these operations are being carried on at widely separated points covering an area at least twenty miles long. If any one company finds oil it will demonstrate that all of them are likely to do so, being in an oil region, but if any one, or all but one, should fail, it will not necessarily prove that the other has nothing to hope for. They might one, or all of them be just outside the basin.

The Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co. is now producing more copper and at a lower cost than ever before in its history. This is the result of development and construction work that has been going on for the past few years. The output at the present time is 30,000,000 pounds per annum, but within the next three months it will be increased to 35,000,000. The cost of production is about 8½ cents, so that at the present price of copper there is a clear profit of better than 14 cents per pound. This clearly indicates the ability of the O. D. to make a further increase in its dividend for the first quarter of 1916. However, the Old Dominion has not yet reached the height of its progress. A production of 5,000,000 pounds per month is the goal of its management, not directly, but within the next year or two.

At this writing it seems almost certain that most if not all the counties of Arizona will cooperate in the placing of a state exhibition at the San Diego exposition this year. Such a project was launched at a joint meeting of commercial clubs from several counties held in Phoenix recently and all that lacks of assurance is the expected response from the respective counties guaranteeing their proportionate parts of the expense, which will not be an embarrassing amount for any county. Every expression thus far heard favors the undertaking. San Diego will be the one point in the west of overshadowing interest this year. Conditions are ripe for a western movement of homeseekers beyond the constant normal flow in that direction and particularly so for the turning of capital to western investments, both because of overseas limitations and a plethora of gold in the seaboard vaults. And Arizona has more to offer in the way of natural resources and business opportunities, per capita, than any western commonwealth. The reader can think the rest of it out for himself. We are "for" it.

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