

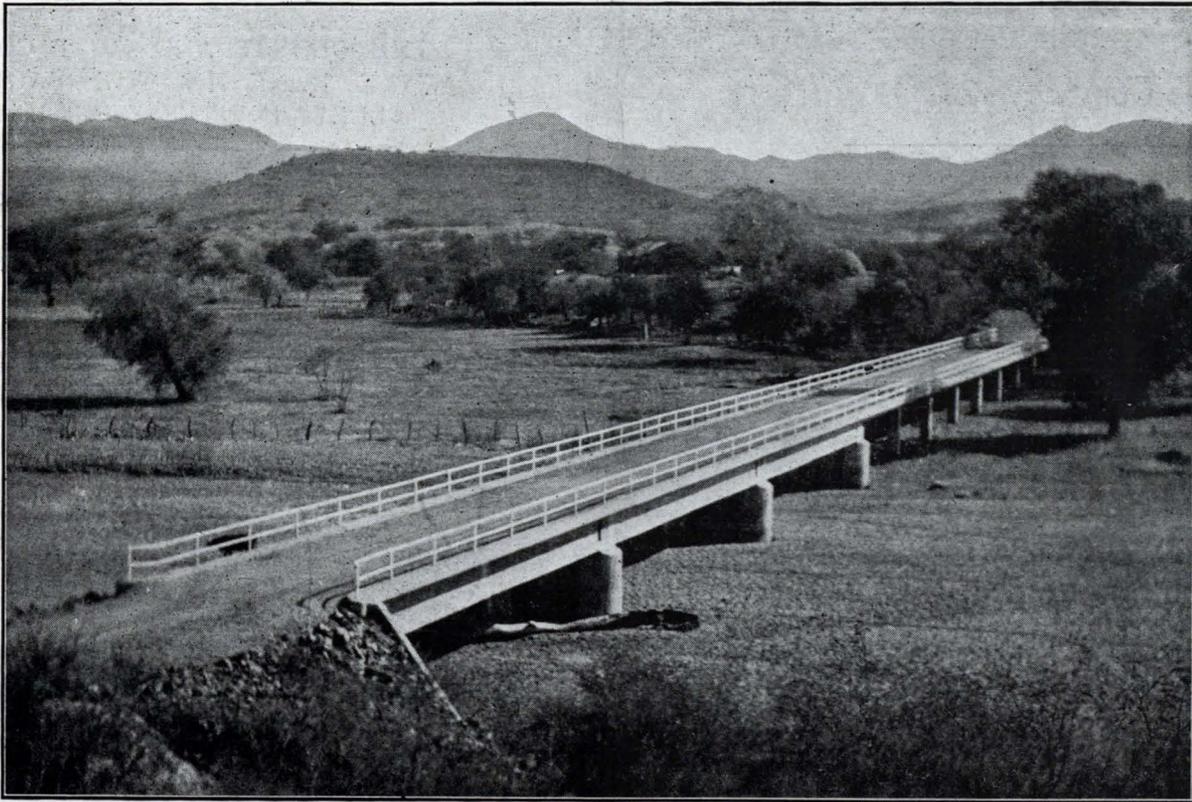
# ARIZONA

THE STATE MAGAZINE

Vol. X Nos. 1 and 2

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FEBRUARY, 1919

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THE NEW STATE MAGAZINE

Office: 222 West Adams St.  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Published Monthly by  
STATE PUBLISHING CO.

Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2

PHOENIX, ARIZ., JANUARY, 1919

Price 20 Cents

## ARIZONA

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Published Monthly at Phoenix, Arizona

By the

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A. H. WESTFALL

President

C. S. SCOTT

Editor

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IMPORTANT TO LIBRARIANS  
AND FILE KEEPERS

The first number of the Arizona Magazine was issued in July, 1910. For some reason its founders in subsequent issues changed the volume number to begin with November. With no reason whatever the present ownership has continued the practice. Occasional issues missed have further complicated matters until the legend at the top of the editorial page could no longer be interpreted by anybody outside of this office. We have decided to square ourselves with human institutions and hereafter our volume and monthly numbers will be identical with the calendar year.

This number, February, 1919, is therefore proclaimed to be Volume X, Nos. 1 and 2. Volume IX contains but one number, December, 1918.

#### WE ARE STILL SMILING

With the publication of our December number we thought we were "out of the woods," and there would be no more lapses. However, January brought a return of the influenza, which not only placed Phoenix, but several other of the larger communities of the state, in closer quarantine than ever. Like other publications, we live by advertising, and we did not have the temerity to ask business men for their money when the police were busy keeping their patrons away, and we could not afford to print a magazine for fun.

Matters for us are now more happily adjusted than for over two years. The "flu" is practically a thing of the past all over the state. We have secured efficient help that we have long needed in our business department. Unless we lose our rabbit's foot, we will hereafter appear regularly and begin the work of making the magazine what it ought to be, for no one appreciates its deficiencies of the past more keenly than the editor.

#### GOOD ROADS

There is no question of public concern on which the people of every state and nation are so unanimously agreed as that of the building of per-

manent highways. From the days of ancient Rome to this good hour such effort has been the most effective of human undertakings. In these later days differences occur only as to methods and limitations. By all means let us have authorization for the \$39,000,000 bond issue in Arizona and then utilize it as fast as good judgment dictates. Arizona has better roads now than some states have after spending vast sums of money, but the investment here will for that very reason be even more profitable.

#### A WATER CODE

One of the many important duties of the Arizona legislature is the creation of a code for the protection, regulation and adjudication of irrigation and associated interests. Present laws are admittedly antiquated and inadequate. What would otherwise be a stupendous task, however, will be greatly simplified by the precedents of Oregon and Wyoming, which, authorities agree, have the best water laws in the world.

#### HANG ON TO THE STRIP

Inaccessibility from the south has been the stock argument of Utah for a quarter of a century in its efforts to beg, buy or steal the Arizona strip north of the Grand Canyon. In times past there has seemed to be a measure of merit in the contention which is the only one Utah can advance aside from the natural human desire for acquisition, and this one is no longer valid. A few more short years and the strip will be as easily reached as any other sparsely settled part of the state, not only by aerial transportation, but by wagon and railroads. The problems today are all but solved, and though we lack space for presentation of our proofs in this issue, we believe Utah statesmen need no enlightenment.

But Arizona's best and all-sufficient argument against this project we have

never seen published. Sooner than most people realize the Grand Canyon will be harnessed by from one to a dozen dams, for river regulation, irrigation and power for a thousand enterprises. If Utah gains a half interest in the big ditch, every move will have to be approved by two legislatures instead of one, which may be time killing as well as productive of conflicting interests, and Arizona's financial profits will be cut in twain. For all purposes Utah now has a big chunk of the gorge in her own right, and it would be folly to add complications to a situation that to date has baffled man with its physical problems. If Utah capital is desirous of developing the strip, there is no hindrance. Arizona law is good enough to work under. Arizona expects the further and continuous protection of her legislature.

#### LET THE PEOPLE TRAVEL

Whether it shall be publicly or privately devised and administered, we are shortly to have a new railroad policy. We hasten to suggest a feature. Let there be a third-class, or "steerage," rate for passengers who want it, with a wide enough difference from first class to make it worth while. Let it be made possible for the impecunious man to get over the country at the very minimum of cost. Let the wealthy pay for luxurious travel and the profits on it. It is their privilege and right, but the masses are more needful of the travel both for business and pleasure and will avail themselves of its opportunities under the very plainest of sanitary conditions. It is a big subject and one worthy of the most thoughtful consideration.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are more than ever convinced that no editor is safe until he knows everything. In the December issue we published by request two stanzas of

the poem, "Out Where the West Begins." The lines were familiar, but we did not recall the author, whose name did not appear on the copy used. As protection against the probable charge of purloining we added, "Author Unknown." Worse than ever. Sundry of our literary readers have hastened to advise us of the name of the author, Mr. Arthur Chapman. To both author and readers we make grateful acknowledgment and 'fess our ignorance.

#### COCONINO'S CALL

A vastly greater number of southern Arizona people spent last summer in northern Arizona than ever before. We have yet to learn of one who regretted the experience. All northern Arizona, and especially Coconino county, is a summer paradise. Williams and Flagstaff give the visitor town life in the heart of hill and forest and glade, while many of the world's greatest wonders are found between Oak creek, to the south, and the Grand Canyon, to the north.

Ten years ago Coconino had nothing in common with southern Arizona except the shearing interests of a few sheep growers. The lumber and box manufacturer and the house builder and fruitgrower next shook hands. Through the medium of the plebeian spud the northern farmer and the southern appetite were brought into harmonious action. The buck has been passed to the festive tourist, who "anted" with vigor a year ago and who is expected this year to scatter chips all over the table.

#### THIS OUGHT TO SETTLE IT

"We refer to the present agitation for planting short staple. No more short-sighted policy could be advocated. The introduction of short staple in this valley would be a greater calamity than the infection of our fields with boll weevil! On 40 million acres, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, short staple can be raised. In all this country probably only 300,000 acres are proven long staple, and of this the Salt River Valley of Arizona stands pre-eminent. Vacillation, shifting with every changing current—this mental attitude never laid the foundations for any permanent industry. When short staple is introduced into this valley, the growers have thrown their exceptional opportunities on a few thousand acres into a 40-million-acre jackpot, and the properties of this company are for sale."—From an ad of the Southwestern Cotton Company, October 16-18.

If you will remit promptly, your subscription to the Arizona Magazine will be renewed for one dollar.

### OUR SALUBRIOUS CLIME

WEATHER REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1919  
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
Prescott	49.4	21.7	35.6	65	-1	0.63	26	3	2
Phoenix	66.0	35.5	50.8	74	23	0.22	23	6	2
Flagstaff	36.5	7.8	22.2	49	-21	0.94	28	0	3
Tucson	63.1	37.6	50.4	73	21	0.18	29	1	1
Yuma	68.9	41.2	55.0	75	28	0.24	26	3	2
Nogales	60.5	25.2	42.8	71	15	0.48	26	4	1

## THE WORKINGMAN'S CHANCE

We receive many letters from laborers and men of limited capital who desire employment while they are looking around for permanent location. Everybody is looking for a "soft snap." Nobody finds it in this or any other country, except by rare good fortune. The laborer will find the percentage of cost to revenue relatively about the same wherever he goes. Like the capitalist, his profits lie in "volume of business." If he saves 20 per cent of his earnings, at the end of a given time he has just twice as much when drawing five dollars per day as when he draws only half that wage. Wages in the west, like cost of living, have usually been higher than in the east. That is why the laborer has always had a better chance in the west when there was work available.

The present answer to the question is that there is work in Arizona now for every man who wants it and at higher wages than ever before. Also, there is a greater variety of employment than ever before. Almost every human activity is represented except unnatural things like shipbuilding on the desert. There is NOT unlimited demand in all lines at all times, here or elsewhere. The laborer cannot always find just what he "wants," but he will have little difficulty in finding what he "needs," if he is willing to work.

Farm labor that used to command a dollar a day and board now draws from \$60 to \$100 a month and board, according to its nature and responsibility. Other wages range as high as \$8 a day for some of the union trades. These conditions, we believe, will change but little for some time to come.

There are two things the prospective newcomer should bear in mind, always. First, it is little use to write for a job in advance. The boss wants to "size up" the man he hires and doesn't care a rap for his life story. If he can do the work assigned it matters little whether his previous career has been devoted to sheep stealing or missionary work. Hiring a man in the west is not a matter for long negotiation. When the need is apparent the employer wants the man at once—the same day if he can find him. Second, remember you are a stranger. The man you are looking for is also looking for you, but you may not meet immediately. You will hasten matters by letting people in public places know what you want. But do not arrive broke. Have a little money for emergencies.

The foregoing applies to able-bodied people. The semi-invalid who has to work has a sorry time in any country. Many strike it just right, but more of them find it impossible to fill their engagements, or do themselves serious injury in trying.

## NOT A FARM JOURNAL

Because this magazine has a lot to say on agricultural topics, some people confound it with the farm journal that flourishes in every state. The Arizona Magazine is in no sense a farm paper, but is devoted to the de-

velopment of every state resource, from the onion patch to state art and literature. It is unique and novel in that it is the only publication of its kind on earth that stands on its own bottom; the only one filling a similar field that is not dependent on a selling agency, a big interest, or supported by a state government. We reflect Arizona conditions and tell our readers where they are most suitable for almost every human activity and why. But we do not instruct them how to do these things. That is the mission of the class publications. Two dollars a year, please. Whether you are a prospective settler or an Arizona business man, we are boosting your game legitimately and effectively, and we need the money.

## HE LOOKS AHEAD

George H. Maxwell was in Phoenix the other day, his first visit since the dedication of the Roosevelt dam. Maxwell, if not the actual father, was at least the guiding star to a successful demonstration of the biggest economic idea ever born in America, namely, the national application of a principle previously assumed to be practicable only under local conditions. National reclamation and water storage was the vehicle of proof. Since this became a national policy Maxwell's biggest work has been in furtherance of the same idea through river regulation and reclamation of flood wastes. It is destined eventually to even greater importance than the initial work solely because it is logical, though the present generation may not live to see its larger results.

An idea of the importance of this work may be gathered from the vision of one of its enthusiastic supporters, published a few years ago. He beheld in fancy a new waterway paralleling the Missouri river system from its headwaters to a junction with the lower Mississippi or the gulf and across the plains of Nebraska, Kansas and other states. Present tributary river beds were to be used where practicable and these connected by cross-country canals. Object, diverting flood waters in season, preventing present annual damages amounting to billions and adding to productivity of semi-arid regions by storing water to augment their supply during dry periods. Result, doubling the wealth of middle America. We have never heard Mr. Maxwell comment on this project, but we veritably believe that ditch will be dug some day.

Arizona is glad to welcome home E. P. Conway, Arizona manager of the interests of the Warren Brothers Bitulithic company, all toggled out in a colonel's commission which seems to fit him like tailor made. He foresaw that road building would be slack during the war and like a genuine patriot he went where he could do the most good. Conway and his company have been instrumental in building more good trekking trails than any other private concern in the state. Let's hurry the money end, state and national, if possible, and turn them loose, together with anybody else who wants to work and will give value received.

Rotten as they may be, and in some places are, Arizona has the best natural roads in the world. Legitimate expenditure already planned by the national, state and county governments, and partially appropriated for, should virtually make the entire state an international park and playground the year round and increase its wealth many fold.

Subscribe for it if you will, borrow it if you can, or steal it if you must; but whatever you do, if you love Arizona, read the Arizona Magazine.

Gold is necessary to sustain our credit at the highest point, and it is obvious that some inducement must be offered for its production. No man can long operate at a loss, and industry should not be expected to. Operators are reaching the end of their tether and must receive prompt aid if their industry is to be maintained.

To place all industries under government management means to create a privileged class, destructive to liberty and becoming constantly more efficient.

## Out of Tucson

By P. L. Coffin

Overhead the heavens flinging  
Vaulted blue and golden heat;  
Clouds of sallow dust upspringing  
From our horses' plodding feet;  
Yonder, mountains rough and sturdy,  
Crowning ranches and green valleys,  
Closer, oak and palo verde—  
On the highway to Nogales.

The low slender lines of sedges  
That the mesal seems to choose  
For its glossy-leaved hedges  
Marks the winding Santa Cruz.  
Now the amber light has caught her,  
Pierced the shade in vivid sallies,  
And its dances on the water  
Flowing downward from Nogales.

Gleaming ghost-like in the distance,  
San Xavier's ancient plaster,  
Azure-framed, with mute insistence  
Mirrors lucent alabaster,  
And her gilded dome, far-ringed  
With a sea of verdant alleys,  
Is a vessel, golden-winged,  
Floating southward to Nogales.

Where the sloping road is hazy  
With the smoke of moving cattle,  
Watch that Yaqui, sullen, lazy—  
Apt recruit for border battle—  
As we pass him, slyly peeping  
How he scans us, turns and dallies!  
Watchful guard we'd best be keeping,  
Camped at midnight near Nogales.

Next behold a young vaquero,  
Open-faced, of stalwart limb.  
Buenos Dias, caballero!"  
We have naught to fear from him.  
Then a dark-eyed senorita  
Vending chile and tamales,  
With free laughter to complete a  
Friendly welcome to Nogales.

Here's your once-exalted Spanish—  
Olive skin and silver spurs—  
Don't believe the strain can vanish,  
As your learned friend avers.  
There's the grace of your ideals,  
Courtesy and carriage tallies;  
Him confess the lawful, real  
Scion of antique Nogales.

Now on the snow-mantled ridges  
Of Old Baldy's glacial crest  
Glitter gold and crimson bridges,  
Lit with splendor from the west.  
Build our camp-fire in the hollow;  
When tomorrow's daylight rallies,  
Blithely let us rise and follow  
The broad highway to Nogales.

## APACHE DAYS IN LITERATURE

By ESTELLE LUTRELL

(Continued From December Number)

ALTHOUGH the army tales of the Apache period are the best ones known, the philanthropist also added some contributions of another character. There was much sentimental commiseration over the fate of "Poor Lo" which found expression in the reports of the peace commissioners and was written up in popular style for the magazines of the day. There are also buried in Arizona papers, privately printed volumes and local histories many pioneer narratives which breathe deep with the anguish of the struggle and show great impatience on the part of the early settlers with what seemed to them the indifference and incompetency of the regulars and of the Indian service. While, on the other hand, the pioneer often startles the reader with the summary justice amounting almost to retaliation in kind which his own Indian policy displayed.

That historic tragedy, commonly known as the Camp Grant Massacre, described by many a historian, peace commissioner and pioneer, furnishes a very notable illustration of how the whole Apache situation was met by the various groups who sought to cope with its problems. Some two hundred Apache Indians, kept under guard at Fort Grant, were known by the people of Tucson and ranchers in the vicinity to be guilty of murderous raids upon the country within a radius of fifty miles or so from the fort where they were housed and fed as government wards. The army authorities in charge of the Indians denied that they had ever left the reservation and refused protection to the white settlers. Both T. E. Farish and J. H. McClintock in their histories of Arizona give copious extracts from pioneer letters of the period, in which the action of the perpetrators of the massacre is described. Resolved upon definite action, the alarm drum was beaten, a flaming cartoon was carried through the street bearing the legend "Indians! Indians! Indians! Big meeting at the Court House. Come everybody. Time has come for action!" The meeting that followed is set forth in graphic terms by J. H. Cady, a pioneer, in his "Arizona's Yesterday:"

"The white men of Tucson held a meeting, at which I was present. Sidney R. DeLong, first mayor of Tucson, was also there. After the meeting had been called to order, DeLong rose and said:

"Boys, this thing has got to be stopped. The military won't believe us when we tell them that their charity to the Indians is our undoing—that the government's wards are a pack of murderers and cattle thieves. What shall we do?"

"Let the military go hang, and the government, too!" growled one man, 'Old Bill' Oury, a considerable figure in the life of early Tucson and an ex-Confederate soldier.

"The meeting applauded.  
"We can do what the soldiers won't," I said.

"Right!" said Oury, savagely. 'Let's give these devils a taste of their own medicine. Maybe after a few dozen of 'em are killed, they'll learn some respect for the white men.'

"Nobody vetoed the suggestion.  
"The following day six white men—myself, DeLong and fierce old Bill Oury among them, rode out of Tucson, bound for Tubac. With us we had three Papago Indian trailers. Arrived at the Wooster ranch, the Papagoes were set at work and followed a trail that led plain as daylight to the Indian camp at Fort Grant. A cry escaped all of us at this justification of our suspicions.

"That settles it!" ground out Oury, between his teeth; 'it's them Injuns or us, and—it won't be us.'"

A band of about one hundred and

reported to them may be seen from a contemporary editorial in Every Saturday (Boston), August 19, 1871, under the caption "Apache Shooting." The article says in part: "More deplorable and utterly wicked and causeless slaughter mind can scarcely conceive. There is a pretense by those who defend the act of the Camp Grant murdered that the Indians were guilty of habitual theft, but the commanding officer, Lieutenant Whitman, indignantly denies the allegation; and the language he uses leaves no doubt that this massacre was the work of those who wanted the trade in hay which he had given the Indians. . . . Whatever the wrongs of the red men in the matter of robbery, the retaliatory acts were wholly indefensible, whether in law, justice, human-



Presentation of Sword to General Miles by citizens of Tucson

fifty, composed of Papago Indians and Mexicans, with the half dozen pioneers among the whites, whom Cady mentions, set out from Tucson in the night for Fort Grant, some fifty miles away. At daylight on the second morning the Indians in the fort were surprised and attacked. Before they could fully awaken to what was happening, 87 Aravaipa Apaches had been slain where they lay. When the attack was in progress an ornament dangling around the neck of one of the squaws was found to be the gold case of a watch, the property of a well-known Tucson merchant who had been one of the recent Apache victims. This, with other evidences of booty, stirred the party to implacable fury.

President Grant, on hearing of the affair, threatened to put the territory of Arizona under martial law. All the men concerned were arrested and an order was issued that all be tried for murder. To the surprise of government officials, not a jury could be found who would judge the men guilty. Mr. Cady adds: "The trial turned out a farce and we were acquitted, to receive the greatest demonstration outside the court room that men on trial for their lives ever received in Arizona."

How New England was affected by the news of the massacre as it was

ity or common decency. . . . If these acts go unpunished, we may as well abandon our humane efforts among the Indians of the extreme frontiers. The inhuman wretches concerned in the Camp Grant affair perhaps cannot be ascertained and arrested, but the civil and military authorities ought to use every possible endeavor to bring them to the stern justice which they deserve. . . . These murders can neither be condoned nor overlooked; they are facts sickening to the heart and humiliating to the nation."

The Federal grand jury in the process of its investigation of this massacre found much abuse by the Indian service of the government's trust. Drunkenness was prevalent among the officers in all the reservations. The Indians were often cheated of their rations. "Bones were sometimes issued instead of meat." It was also discovered that the Indians used the places where they were fed as a base of supplies for ammunition, and from this point organized and set forth on their raids against the citizens of Arizona and the vicinity.

As it proved, this demonstration was more embittering to the citizens themselves than salutary to the Indians. There was, however, some good accomplished in the realization it forced upon the far-away army officials in

Washington of the fact that the Indian question was a real one, and that a solution of some kind must be reached. From this time forth a more definite effort was made to place the Indians on reservations and keep them there, though it was ten years later, in 1887, before the efforts of Generals Crook and Miles finally brought about the close of Apache wars. The people of Tucson, honoring General Miles for his gallant service in their behalf, presented him with a handsome Tiffany sabre. The presentation of this sword, in the public park of the city, stands, in the annals of Tucson, as marking the memorable close of Apache days in Arizona.

Comparatively few outside of the army circle have given literary form to these Apache days. Archibald Gunter, whose "Mr. Barnes of New York" was the book of the hour thirty years ago, wrote, at about the same time, "Miss Nobody From Nowhere," in which he introduced an Apache theme. The story is of the college cowboy type, written in the rattling style of the plains. An attack by Apaches and the brave rescue of a little girl who proves to be an heiress defrauded of her English title, is early introduced into the story, and then the Apache machinery is abandoned. The cunning of the Apaches is used to intensify the scene in which the attack is described. At the first of the attack it seemed as if the entire family would be saved, since in addition to the brave resistance of the father and the cowboy was added the Indians' fear of the signal fires of the scouts. They fled apparently leaving behind the one Indian who had been killed, lying near the house. The little girl, thinking all danger past, left the house for water, and the parents of the child were stricken with terror when they realized from a movement of the Indian that the Apaches in their cunning had borne away the dead body, and a live Indian had taken its place. In an effort to save the child the father and mother were killed, but the cowboy by a stratagem succeeded in escaping with the little girl in his arms.

Sharlot Hall, whose Arizona poetry is always unerring in its expression of local feeling, has two very artistic poems on the period in her "Cactus and Pine. In verses of martial swing called "The Mercy of Natchez" she writes a paean in praise of the splendid daring of Knox, the gambler, who, taking a stand against Natchez and a few of his warriors, with the knowledge that it meant certain death to himself, succeeds in effecting the escape of his wife and child. Miss Hall introduces the hero in these stirring lines of old-time western savor:

Knox the gambler—Felix Knox.  
Trickster, short-card man, if you will;  
Rustler, brand-wrangler—all of that—  
But Knox the man and the hero  
For life at best is a hard-set game;

The cards come stacked from the Dealer's hand;  
And a man plays king of his luck just once—  
When he faces death in the last grim stand.

Admiration for the bravery of his victim caused the chief to spare his body from mutilation, contrary to the Apache custom, and is voiced in this expressive climax:

Ay! That was Knox! When the cow-boys came  
On the day-old trail of the renegade,  
Natchez the butcher, the merciless,  
This was the tribute the chief had paid  
To the fearless dead. No scarring fire;  
No mangling knife; but across the face  
His own rich blanket drawn smooth and straight,  
Stoned and weighted to keep its place.

In the "Mass of Mangas" she poetizes a legend connected with the San Xavier Mission. The great chief Mangas is represented as returning the silver Communion service, stolen by the Apaches, as a reward to the Padre for having saved the chief's life when a boy. According to the poem, this deed was made an anniversary occasion at the Mission:

And year by year when the yucca bells  
Like flags of truce swung tall and white  
The name of Mangas was blessed anew  
With book and taper and solemn rite.

The Apache, curiously enough, regarded himself as the superior man. And, in a sense, here in his primeval home, he was superior. Matched man to man, despite of what is said of the Apache's cowardice, he would have held the land for his own. C. F. Lummis, writing on the "Apache Warrior," over thirty years ago, speaks of the Chiricahua Apache as the ideal warrior, and enumerates his qualities as endurance, skill in eluding capture, keen vision, physical training, cunning, courage, ability to find food on the desert or to go without, knowledge of his country, marvelous ability in climbing almost inaccessible peaks, and determined relentlessness. All these qualities characterized in a supreme degree the chiefs of the tribe, the best known of whom are Mangas Coloradas, Cochise and Geronimo.

Mangas Coloradas, or Red Sleeves, was of enormous stature and seemed to have won his place as leader of his tribe partly because of his towering proportions. He was, as most accounts admit, trapped and foully murdered after he had surrendered, a fate perhaps which his atrocities merited, but nevertheless felt by the army itself to be a serious reflection upon the honor of a soldier. Even at the risk of seeming to cast aspersions upon the memory of Daniel Webster, one is tempted to quote the statement made by L. C. Hughes in the "Arizona Daily Star," who in describing the killing of Mangas Coloradas, says that after he was virtually as-

sassinated in the guard house, "His head was severed from his body by a surgeon, and the brain taken out and weighed. The head measured larger than that of Daniel Webster and the brain was of corresponding weight." If this seems to be an implication that Daniel Webster was an Apache, assurance is at once given that there was no such intent on the part of the "Arizona Star."

Cochise, the mightiest leader of them all, was a true statesman, both in his ability to secure co-operation from the warriors of his own tribe and in his wily dealings with his enemy. General Howard, in his book, "My Life and Experiences Among the Hostile Indians," tells of his visit to the stronghold of Cochise, where he had determined to go with offers of peace. No royal dignitary, even by careful planning, could have been more impressive than was this fierce warrior in the mysterious approaches which guarded his mountain abode. Under a friendly guide, General Howard first came upon a number of advance parties of Cochise Indians. There would be Indian children at play, women around campfires at work and men playing cards. At another outpost a hundred miles from the stronghold a scout and his family parleyed with this small peace party and then disappeared. After coming upon the gap which led to the abode of the chief, five signal fires were built to show that five men sought an interview, but no answering fires were seen. At last two Indian boys appeared, took some food offered them, and finally indicated that they had come to guide the party through the pass. The men were then conducted into the presence of a small band of Apaches, mostly women and children. As it was sunset there seemed nothing to do but make a bivouac, and await the pleasure of the chief. A sub-chief appeared, but there was no word from Cochise. After breakfast the following day there was a sound of many voices coming through the canyon. "It is he; he is coming," said one of the Indians. First there appeared in advance, riding rapidly down the ravine, a single horseman, carrying a long lance in his hand. This proved to be Juan, a brother of Cochise. Then a mounted party appeared, a fine-looking horseman, a younger Indian and two women. The older of the men was presented to General Howard by Jeffords, the guide, as Chief Cochise.

To quote General Howard's own words at this point: "The chief was fully six feet in height, well proportioned, with large eyes; his face was slightly colored with vermilion, hair straight and black, with a few silver threads. He warmly grasped my hand and said pleasantly, 'Buenos dias, Senor!' Having returned his salute, I began to study his face. His countenance was pleasant, and made me feel how strange it is that such a man can be a notorious robber and cold-blooded murderer. In after interviews I observed that upon ordinary occasions he showed courtesy and simplicity, but as the Chiricahua chief, when in council or mounted, leading his

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

## BUSINESS SLOGANS

A poor business slogan is worse than none at all, but a good one is a business getter and it is not always an easy matter to select a good one. Usually one must use his originality in seizing upon an ordinary idea that fits euphoniously and by use practically copyrights itself. A case in point is that of the Halstead Lumber company which has undertaken to teach the public not to say "lumber," but always to say "Halstead Lumber", when the question of building comes up. This phrase might have been used effectively by most any lumberman, but the Halsteads capitalized it and now it belongs to them, being especially appropriate in view of the fact that they have yards in so many Arizona towns.

Sometimes a firm is fortunate on account of some incident in its history, or some suggestiveness in the name of its ownership or its goods. A fine illustration of the first is that of the Redewill Music Co., the "Firm that Made Arizona Musical". No other

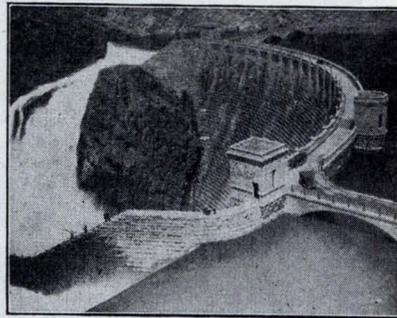
company could consistently use that slogan for it is a historical statement. Forty years ago, or before some of the present members of the firm were born, its founder, A. Redewill, traveled by stage selling pianos all over the region between the Grand Canyon and Sinaloa, Mexico, and the firm still claims the same territory.

An example of the other idea is found in the case of another Phoenix firm. Under most circumstances the "square deal" has been used so much as to become trite, but as applied to the H. A. Diehl Shoe Co., there is both point and punch to the "Square DIEHL."

There are only two classes of people who are interested in the Arizona Magazine—those who live in the state and those who live elsewhere. The first mentioned know something of the state's resources and should be concerned in exploiting them. Those living elsewhere will profit by acquiring the same information.

A world needs rebuilding. Arizona is ready to do her part.

## WATER STORAGE



Of the irrigation water supplied to the farms of the Salt River valley in 1918, a little more than 75 per cent has been conserved from loss by storage in the Roosevelt Reservoir and a little over 60 per cent has been stored in the reservoir since 1915. Without the reservoir, not more than one-half of the area could have received any water at all, the yields would have been low and the crop value would have been not over one-fourth of the \$18,000,000 produced. The past two years have been drought years, and from Texas to Oregon the water shortage has been felt keenly, but in the Salt River Valley there was no short-

age, each farmer decided how much water he wanted, and when he wanted it, put in his order, and the zanjeros delivered it at once. In this valley, as well as in the Yuam Valley, the total cost of construction of the projects assessed by the Reclamation Service upon the land owners has been exceeded by the new wealth thereby created during the present year alone. No governmental undertaking, state or federal, at the present time offers so great returns as the reclamation of arid lands under projects similar to those of the Salt River and Yuma valleys.

Arizona has extensive areas of agricultural land which can be watered by means of storage projects. There are excellent reservoir sites on the Colorado, the Little Colorado, the Verde and the Gila rivers which should be utilized, and will be at some future time. At present development is at a standstill because of the lack of adequate water laws. When the needed legislation is secured it will be possible to enlist private and public capital to carry out these important undertakings.—G. E. P. Smith, Professor of Irrigation Engineering, University of Arizona.

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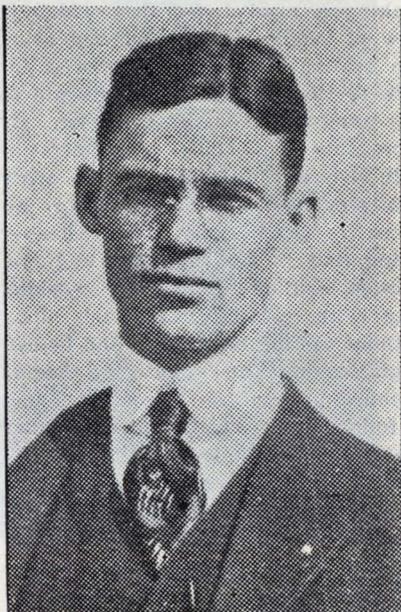
# AMONG THE PYTHIANS

## THEIR PROGRESS--INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

On February 14, a very beautiful and impressive ceremony was had in Castle hall of Phoenix Lodge No. 2 in which the officers for the ensuing year were installed, and the assistance contributed by the Pythian Sisters, aided greatly in making the occasion one to be remembered with pleasure by all who were present.

After the installation ceremonies Knights and Ladies were entertained by several musical selections after which all repaired to banquet room where a very sumptuous repast was served. The toastmaster called upon a number of the most eloquent speakers present, and their remarks were much appreciated by all present.

At this time Past Chancellor Jewel was presented with appropriate speech to Past Chancellor C. W. McRae, to which he responded with feeling showing deep appreciation thereof.



**Georg Eliot Miller**  
Chancellor Commander K. of P.  
Shiek of D. O. K. K.

Knight Georg Eliot Miller, who succeeded Knight McRae to the chair of Chancellor Commander for the ensuing term is one of the most progressive young men in the Salt River valley and has made a distinct success in his business life as well as his fraternal career. This issue of the Arizona Magazine carries his special message on another page. Knight Miller states that one of the chief ambitions of his life has been realized in his elevation to chair of Chancellor Commander and undoubtedly with the cooperation of officers and Knights, his term of office is not only going to be satisfactory to all members, but bears every indication of being a great success.



**C. S. Norman**  
K. of R. & S. of K. of P.  
Mahedi of D. O. K. K.

Knight C. S. Norman has been a member of this order for seventeen years, having joined Phoenix Lodge No. 2 in 1912. A short time after becoming a member of this lodge, he was elected to the office of Keeper of Records and Seals, having served in that capacity for almost five years and will soon be entitled to a Past Chancellor's Jewel for his faithful services rendered.

Knight Norman also holds the office of Mahedi in the dramatic order, Knights of Khorassan, having served in various official capacities.

In the business world Knight Norman acts in the capacity of freight agent for the Arizona Eastern railroad.

The following officers in addition to those mentioned above were duly installed: Knight George Pheby, Master at Arms, Knight J. H. Fairbanks, Inner Guard; Knight George O. Brisbois, Outer Guard; Knight A. H. McLellan, Master of Exchequer.



**V. A. Thompson**  
Royal Viziar

Knight V. A. Thompson has been elected as Royal Vizier of the Khorassan. He is a faithful worker and is very well liked as such. In the business world Knight Thompson is the city manager of Phoenix. He is a past Chancellor in the Phoenix Lodge No. 2



**Charles W. McRae**  
Master of Work

Past Chancellor, Phoenix Lodge No. 2

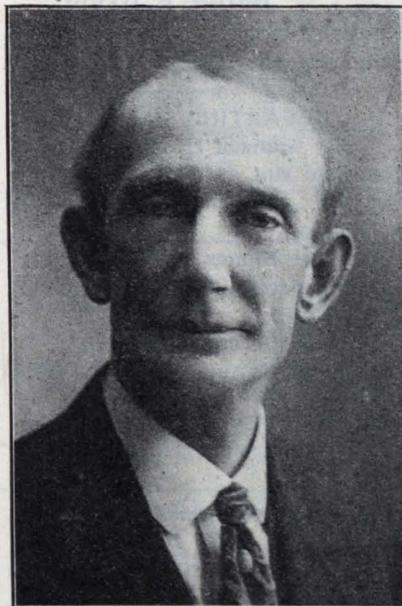
Knight McRae has been a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 2 since 1912, having passed through all chairs. He is in the mercantile business at Phoenix. Knight McRae's loyalty being unquestioned needs no eulogy and he expresses himself as follows:

"It is not the chancellorship that I prized so much as the opportunity I have had to carry on a work that has been very near my heart," the past chancellor says. "As in the past, in the future my ambition shall be to stand behind the lodge and its officers in the same way that they have always stood behind me. During my chancellorship Phoenix was overcrowded by a trying epidemic which for much of the time made lodge meetings impossible. But I had the hearty cooperation of my brother officers and I am sure we all did our best to brighten a very dark day in the history of our lodge and in the history of our city. Now that both the war and the 'flu' have gone the way of all things mortal, I hope to enjoy many peaceful years in the lodge work that I love so well."



**William Oliver**  
Vice Chancellor

Knight William Oliver succeeds Knight Miller as Vice-Chancellor. Knight Oliver has been a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 2 for the past six years, is an educator professionally,



**Clarence E. Ice**  
Master of Finance

Knight Clarence E. Ice, member of this lodge for many years, being a Past Chancellor and also a member of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, serves in the capacity of Master of Finance.



**J. H. Williams**  
Prelate of K. of P.  
Satrap of D. O. K. K.

Knight J. H. Williams, a member of many years' standing, quite popular at all times, a consistent booster for the order first and last and serves at present as Prelate. Knight Williams also holds office of Satrap in the dramatic order, Knights of Kharassan.

Knight Williams is identified with the building and contracting business.

# MILLER'S MESSAGE to MAN

**I**N HELPING to launch a campaign for educating the public in the use of skimmed milk for cooking purposes, the Arizona Magazine believes that it is doing something that will redound to its everlasting credit and is performing at the same time a patriotic duty that will enlist the cooperation of all right minded people as fast as they give the subject the attention it merits. At the same time we take pleasure in introducing Mr. Georg Eliot Miller, a successful producer and wholesaler of milk in the Salt river valley. He is entitled to nation-wide credit for the parentage of this movement which is logically as certain to become universal as any other effective conservation idea and which will ultimately mean the annual saving of millions of dollars. We ask every reader to thoroughly digest Mr. Miller's articles, which will be printed

in our next number, and to be on the alert for everything pertaining to the question, wherever it appears.

That skimmed milk is as good as whole milk for all ordinary cooking is no new discovery. Experienced cooks have known it always. Credit is due Miller simply for insistence that we make practical use of the knowledge we have by destroying the prejudice of those who know but live in a rut and by educating those who do not know. When milk was cheap as in days of yore, there was no more occasion for this particular economy than for the special conservation of ten cent eggs, twenty cent corn or three cent beans. But with dairy products at treble former standard prices and milk producers proving as well as claiming their constant losses, attention is focused on what has hitherto been a tremendous and unnecessary waste.

The primary beneficiary of this re-

form will be the buyer of dairy products which means almost everybody, for it will positively reduce prices. By making a market for that which is now in small demand and increasing the available amount of butterfat for sale to the creameries it will add to the profits of the milk producer. By increasing the supply of butterfat it will also be advantageous to every creamery now working on "short rations." It is ONE move toward cheaper living that is not based on wage reduction and one that every working man with a family can push along without costing him a cent and he can begin saving the minute he begins pushing. Lower farm wages are bound to follow as time passes, but for other reasons. The tendency of this movement will be to keep them at a high standard. This particular reform is true conservation, as laudable as making two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

## Prescott Man Swats a Ghost

Prescott, Ariz., Feb. 1, 1919.

To the People of Arizona:

Utah wants the Arizona strip. They say it is because it is a part of Utah naturally, being separated from the rest of Arizona by the Grand Canyon of Arizona. It is pointed out that it is settled by Utah people and that it is inconvenient to get to the county seats of the two counties for those living in the strip. This vast area is one of enormous agricultural and mineral wealth, as is suggested in the state pamphlet by McOmie, Jacobs, and Bartlett, published by the Arizona Board of Control by authority of chapter 28, Title 1, Revised Statutes, 1913 Civil Code, and the beauty of the country is like that tributary to the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

As regards the canyon as a barrier, may I suggest that few of the state borders are geographical, and that the unity of the United States is stronger than it would be were the natural separation emphasized by political separation. The canyon is no reason for turning over some of the state's greatest treasures and should remain "THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA."

With the advance of modern engineering, mountains and canyons become less and less of barriers. With the Grand Canyon a national park, it is no wild dream to think of the engineering feat of paving a road through Bright Angel Canyon by the help of state and federal governments. This will be the connecting link in the Phoenix-Yellowstone highway, a road of untold commercial importance and unequalled scenery. Then there is Lee's ferry and the proposed aerial transportation. Instead of trading it off, let's tie the strip forever to Arizona by the world's most wonderful road.

While living in Utah I gained two important impressions bearing on the subject. First, while many Utah people know better, the widespread opin-

ion is that Arizona is a wild, backward region of heat and desert with sleepy little communities whose mottoes are "Manana." These people believe that the strip should be subjected to the civilizing influence of Utah. Second, you will note that the Mormon church is pushing this matter because if this land can be transferred to Utah, it will unify the Mormon vote in that state. When this strip is more densely populated, this will be an important factor in Mormon influence, and with the strip detached from Arizona, this church will have no trouble in populating it almost entirely with Mormons.

Yours for Arizona and religious freedom,

JEHIEL S. DAVIS,

Formerly Instructor in Geography in Salt Lake City, West High School.

### DEPARTING DAYS

By Addison H. Gibson

Beyond the rim of foothills blue,  
Through the mountains' rugged spires,  
Clearly there flames the topaz glow  
Of the sunset's blazing fires.

Across the little canyon stream  
That wends through rocks its trickling way,  
And on the slopes of cactus hills  
Now rests the kiss of parting day.

Through the wild pass, in twilight dusk,  
Where the dim trail winds up the stream,  
Long flitting shadows lurk and stretch,  
Without our camp-fire's crimson gleam.

The sunset pales, a silver star  
Beams on the ridge's purpled crest;  
Low crowning winds with catclaw spiced  
Lull passing day to gentle rest.

To the Public:

In the next number of the Arizona Magazine I will present an article showing why it will be to the advantage of everybody to use skimmed milk rather than whole milk for general cooking. Skimmed milk contains every food ingredient of whole milk except the butterfat, which is nothing but grease and where needed, which is not the case in most cooking, it can be more cheaply supplied from other sources.

Moreover, as this is an issue upon which the government is working and upon which it is thought something will be done in the near future, I will offer correspondence had with the food administration and congress on the subject.

All I ask the reader to do is to lay aside prejudice and habit and give the subject fair consideration. It means much to you. WATCH FOR IT. READ IT.

GEORG ELIOT MILLER.

Phoenix, Feb. 20, 1919.

The Williams Water & Electric Co. was purchased by the city for \$35,000.

The Flagstaff Lumber Co. has bought 55,000,000 feet of yellow pine from the Coconino National forest.

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**AMONG THE PYTHIANS**

Continued from Page 7.

**William Oliver**

specializing in manual training and is at present identified with the United States Indian Service, rendering efficient service to the Indians in this locality.

Knight Oliver has advanced through various chairs to the one which he now holds and has proven himself a valuable man to the order.

**Clarence E. Ice**

Continued from Page 7.

Knight Ice is not only popular at all times but has always carried every issue undertaken to a successful conclusion. He is also Inspector of Weights and Measures for Phoenix.

and out of lodge in all matters relative to the order, is at present Master of Ceremonies of the D. O. K. K. His services are invaluable. He is one of the oldest building contractors in Maricopa county.



**C. I. Maddox**  
Saruk D. O. K. K.

Imperial Representative

Knight Clifford L. Maddox, a member for many years, is one of the liveliest and most consistent workers and boosters for the order, and his services are highly appreciated. His present official capacity is that of Saruk in the local temple of the D. O. K. K. He is connected with C. W. Cisney in contracting and building.



**RAY KANE**  
Secretary D. O. K. K.

Knight Ray Kane is secretary of the D. O. K. K., having served in that capacity for eight years, is a Past Chancellor in Phoenix Lodge No. 2 K. of P., and an Imperial Representative of the local Temple and a member of Live Secretaries. His popularity is a criterion of his efficiency. He is found in the circulation department of the Arizona Republican.

El Yemamah Temple No. 65 was instituted on August 20, 1897, after the hard work of organization by S. P. Hoeffler. The membership at present comprises some 700 members, over the domain, which takes in all of Arizona, New Mexico and Sonora, Old Mexico. Over eighty are in the service and fortunately to date only one casualty stands of record, that being S. E. Price, who so nobly participated in the battle of Verdun and has returned with a shattered hip.

Other D. O. K. K. officers are: Evan Wilson, Grand Emir; Geo. W. Kane, Treasurer; H. E. Easterday of Ray, Arizona, Sahib; Howard B. Claflin, Imperial Representative.

Thanks are extended to all lodges in the domain for their cooperation in making this temple the fifth in membership in the world.

El Yemamah Temple 65 extends a most cordial invitation to all within the domain, to participate in the coming Victory Ceremonial, which will be held here during the month of March. All attending are assured lots of fun and a general good time. "A hot time in the old town. We've done been over the top."

Three companies are now engaged in drilling for oil in the Holbrook field and sundry others are financing themselves to that end. The worst luck that Arizona can wish them is that every hole in the ground will prove to be a gusher so it will be necessary to bring water in through a pipe line. Incidentally, Holbrook has a new Chamber of Commerce, something every live town should possess.



**C. W. Cisney**  
Master of Ceremonies

Knight Claude W. Cisney, a member of some twenty-two years' standing, always taking an active part, both in

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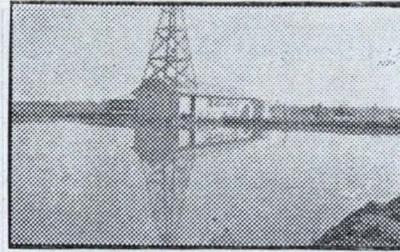
5-Room Brick, Pebble Dash, just completed. Opposite Capitol Grounds. \$5000.00 with desirable terms.

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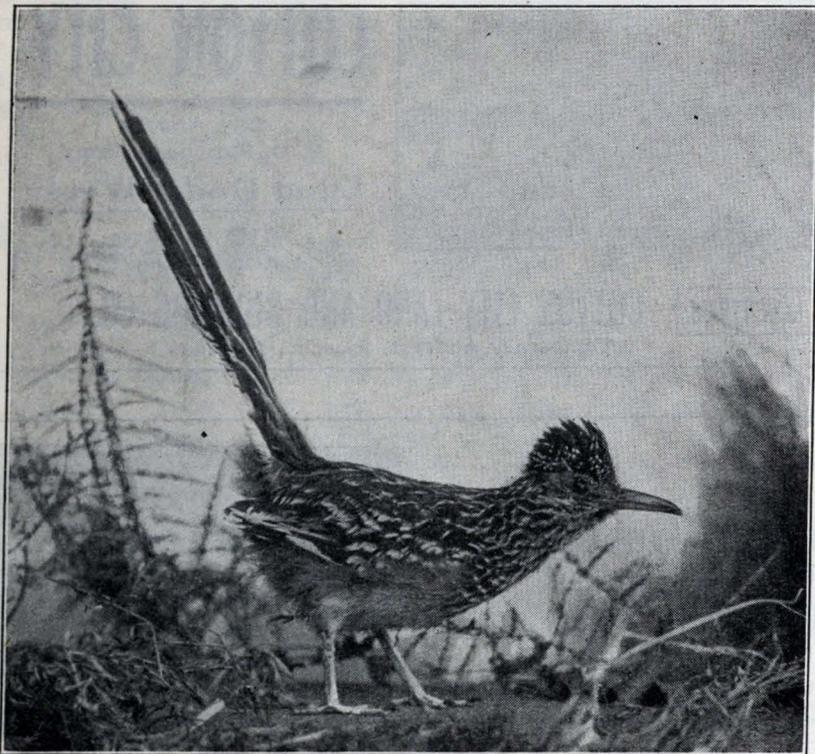
SEND a copy of the Arizona Magazine to your friends and make them glad.

*Remember Your Friends*

## University Bird Cage

So many inquiries are made concerning the new aviary at the University together pairs of all these and many of Arizona and what it is planned to do with it, and so many mis-statements are current, that it seems desirable to offer reliable information on a few points. For example, it has been said that this is to contain "all the kinds of birds in Arizona." Such is not the case for two reasons. First, it is not large enough; for the number of birds reported within the state stands now at 275, and if pairs of these were to be secured, it would be necessary to accommodate and care for more than 500 birds. Second, it is not practicable to house all kinds of birds together, in such a cage, and some kinds of birds, such as swifts and for Mr. Reed. This will be the first

is not practicable to house all kinds of fine golden eagle to Professor Thornbirds together, in such a cage, and Mr. Reed, who presented it to the University some kinds of birds, such as swifts and for Mr. Reed. This will be the first



CHAPARRAL COCK

Known Better as Roadrunner. A Southwestern Bird That Would Rather Run Than Fly. Easily Tamed and a Deadly Enemy of Snakes and Insects.

humming birds cannot be caged at all with any reasonable amount of effort. On the other hand, while primarily for birds of Arizona, it is probable that certain especially attractive or interesting birds of other states or countries will be kept.

The aviary, when completed, will be completely divided by a cross-partition of half-inch mesh hardware cloth, placed one-third the length of the cage from one end. The smaller part, one-third of the whole space, provided with a neat concrete drinking and bathing fountain, will be exclusively for birds of prey—hawks, owls and eagles. The overflow from this fountain will form a small cascade over the dividing wall, dropping into a swimming, wading and bathing pool in the larger division. In this portion will be placed such land and water birds as can be housed together. A few ducks and such waders as herons, avocets or others, can be kept together with a number of varieties of land birds. Three species of quail, and no less than five kinds of wild doves or pigeons, are native to Arizona, and it

bird to be placed in the large flying cage. It is altogether fitting that the golden eagle, the most magnificent among American birds, should be the first to find a permanent place in this cage, and the biology people of the University plan to celebrate this event with proper ceremonies. This golden eagle measures from tip to tip of wings seven feet, and from beak to tail three feet. To use the current expression, "he is some bird." The color of his body is dark brown, with handsome golden brown feathers about the neck. Along with the eagle, Mr. Reed sent a very rare Mexican bird, the Audubon Caracara. This bird is seen only occasionally in Southern Arizona. Though smaller and more modest than the eagle, he is, nevertheless, a fine specimen, being about two and one-half feet from tip of wings, and 18 inches from beak to tail. The body is blackish brown with a broad yellowish white band about the neck and a black crown. The beak is stout and bluish and the face baked and yellow. Like the golden eagle, the Caracara appreciates sirloin steak.

## RANCH WANTED

Want ranch suitable for stock raising (hogs), improved or partly so, with good water. Give all particulars concerning improvements, crops, stock, tools, fences, ditches, buildings, etc. Distance from railroad, town, neighbors. Would like photographs if possible. One hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty acres. Also outside range conditions.

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## For Sale—Stock Ranch

160 acres fine land, 35 acres under gravity water; 80 acres fenced; outlet for range feed; on Oak Creek, 9 miles from Clarkdale. A portion would make fine garden land, near an endless market. This property can be had for \$30 per acre.

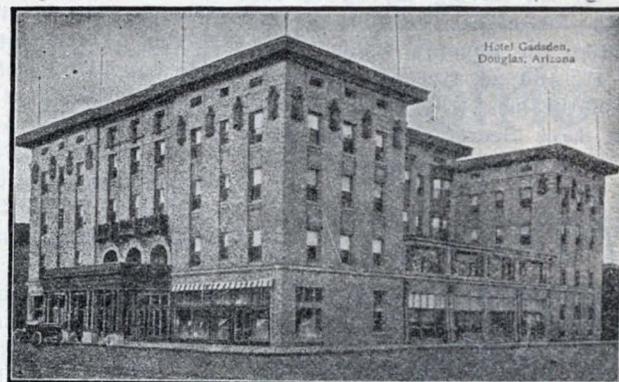
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# Native Arizona Fodder

**A**FTER much experimenting, the last two years have demonstrated the wonderful food value for range stock of the Yucca plant or soap weed, a hitherto practically worthless Arizona desert plant, though we understand it is also being used to a small extent in the manufacture of fibrous products. It is not desirable as an exclusive ration nor can it become a perpetual supply because of its slow growth, but henceforth it should be the salvation of thousands of head during every period of drouth. Where only the more tender parts of the plant are cut for feeding it takes two or three years for their replacing, and where the plant is cut to the ground, as in most cases, it takes 25 years for its redevelopment.



The fuzzy plant at the right is the Yucca

The Yucca is widely disseminated throughout the range country and is practically worthless to the animal until man comes to his assistance. For that reason every cattle and sheep owner should be advised of the merits of the Yucca and the methods of its use, both for his own possible advantage and that he may lend a hand when occasion offers in protecting rather than destroying this desert growth. He should possess himself of Circular No. 21, issued in July, 1918, by the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, and written by R. H. Williams, animal husbandman of the college. The subject is briefly covered by Mr. Williams, in the following article for this magazine:

'Fully ninety-five per cent of the starving cattle and sheep can be saved by feeding them reasonable quantities of the yucca or soap weed, where this plant is available. A cow may be fed at a dollar to a dollar and a half per month in proximity to where the yucca grows. There are three special yucca choppers on the market and any of these will do a good job of reducing the pulp sufficiently for the cows to eat without danger of impaction. Stockmen who have used these chopping machines claim that the 'Ideal,' sold by Peterson of Deming, New Mexico; the 'Crackerjack,' sold by Krahauer, Zork & Moye of El Paso, Texas, and the machine sold by the De Leval Co. will chop one to two tons of yucca per hour. These machines should be driven with a six to ten horsepower engine and are sufficiently large to feed five hundred cattle.

"The yucca stem and leaves are chopped and the pulp loaded on a flat wagon and spread on the ground in the feed lot. Feed bunks are not often used, but troughs should be available for holding cotton seed meal or cake. Mr. J. C. Hood of Douglas, Arizona, reports that he cuts a swath through a yucca patch and then throws the stems in convenient piles or windrows. The Yucca chopper and engine are mounted on a large platform placed on the wagon and this outfit is driven along the rows. One of ten feet. Some tonnage.

man throws the yucca on the wagon and the other runs it through the cutter, the chopped feed dropping directly to the ground, where the cattle gather it. It should be remembered that cows must have all the water and salt they care for when fed on yucca.

As a rule only the weakest cows are selected for feeding. These should be placed in separate lots so that the animals may be classified according to their strength and food requirements. Even cows that are down can be strengthened by feeding them chopped yucca and about a pound to a pound and a half of cotton seed cake daily. The cows will soon learn to eat the yucca and they grow very fond of it. About eighteen to thirty pounds of chopped yucca should be given each animal. Calves may be weaned on yucca and cake, and they will do well.

TO YOU, OVER THERE

Jua Sonstegard King

The fire in the hearth is a big, red rose,  
In the center of which I see your face,  
The sad wind moans down the chimney's throat,  
As alone I sit before the glowing blaze.

And my thoughts go back to other nights,  
When you set by the fire with me;  
Again I hear your voice, thrillingly low—  
The gleam of your eyes I seem to see.

Then I see you out there in "No man's Land,"  
Facing the onswEEPing horde of Huns,  
And I cower, tho' safe by the glowing blaze,  
As there comes to my ear the roar of guns.

And my breath comes fast and sharp and hard,  
As a prayer flies swift to God's throne  
For you, my lad, my brave soldier lad,  
To guard you and send you safely home.

And if through the night there comes to you,  
A whisper and a touch as light as the air,  
'Tis the wind of the desert has carried to you  
A woman's kiss—and from a woman's soul, a prayer.

W. A. Ensign of Phoenix raised three crops of Sudan grass on a city lot last year, the third crop attaining a height

# FOLKS

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Big varieties and broad "Daylight" are interesting features here.

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Build houses to live in yourself, houses, apartments and rooms to rent. If you haven't a lot, but can do so, buy one and build rather than rent. Rents are high and in many cases extortionate. Regardless of the merits of the case, the law of demand and lack of supply is sufficient reason. The ban is lifted from material dealers and labor is becoming more available. People are running their legs off in search of shelter. We understand these conditions are statewide as well as in Phoenix. The time is ripe for a statewide building boom.

**STINGY!**

A young clergyman was complaining to a friend that his congregation was made up of 'tight-wads.' 'They are so stingy,' he said, 'that when I ask them to sing 'Old Hundred,' they sing 'The Ninety and Nine.' "Holland's Magazine.

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# MEN OF THE HOUR

PAST AND PRESENT



THOMAS E. CAMPBELL  
Arizona's Republican Governor

Efficiency in all State offices and in all industrial capacities.

Believes in Americanism first and last and is one of the State's most staunch and loyal boosters.

Thinks American citizens should be protected, no matter where they may be, and hopes to see Arizona a labyrinth of good roads.

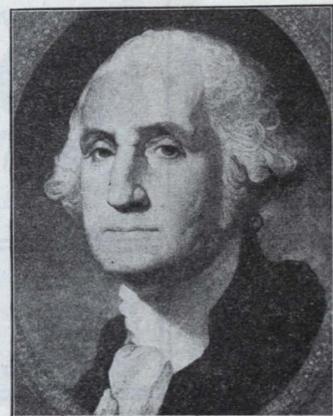
TO Arizonans he needs no introduction. Believes in applying the "Budget System" in all State offices. In saving tax moneys by allowing State to contract for work done;

In equitable legislative representation of the people according to population and votes cast; and in



HON. C. W. LILLYWHITE

Hon. C. W. Lillywhite, member House of Representatives. Republican. Age 45 years. Resided in Arizona since 1879, Mesa last six years. Farmer. Prominent in community and civic affairs in various capacities, and now elected to State Legislature, 1918, and is a strong and consistent advocate of education and good roads, and stands ready always to do all things toward protection of American citizens at home or abroad, sustaining Americanism at all times as typified by Washington, Lincoln and our most illustrious ex-President, Roosevelt.



GEO. WASHINGTON  
The "Father" of Our Country

## Arizona and Her Public Men

ARIZONA as a state, now has as good men in all branches of state administration as any of the older states, men who impress one in appearance and sincerity. As a representative body these men are consistently working to the best interests of the people generally. During the present legislature, many new bills of great importance have been introduced, quite a number of which will undoubtedly be enacted as laws, reacting to our lasting credit as a wide-awake and progressive commonwealth. More important bills and reforms, political and industrial, have been introduced this session than ever before in the history of the state, and it is thought that we should all be deeply grateful for the work of these public men. Just as the whole world has been making history faster than it could be written, so have our public men kept apace with the times. The state is richer than at any time in its history and most assuredly there are great opportunities here for us, each and all, to bring forth our untold mineral wealth yet to be unearthed, to create new industries and at the same time more fully develop the present industries.



HON. A. A. JOHNS

Hon. A. A. Johns, President of the Senate, has been a resident of Arizona for nearly 40 years. He was a member of the Second State Legislature and Speaker of the House in the Third State Legislature, and also Speaker of the War Session of 1918.

He is in the wool-growing and livestock business. He has always taken a great and active interest in civic and all county affairs, serving in many capacities in his home county.



HON. HARRY S. ROSS  
Treasurer of Arizona

Born November 14, 1876, at Crown Point, Ind. Residing Tombstone, Arizona, since May, 1902, where he has served many years as Chief Deputy Assessor, Councilman, and three terms as County Assessor. Elected State Treasurer, 1918. Always a staunch and loyal Democrat and believes in conducting his office in an up-to-date and efficient manner, free of political matters, and to the best interests of all, regardless of party affiliations. Has instituted a new and novel system of managing the office, placing it on a strict banking basis. Mr. Ross is one of the heavy taxpayers of Tombstone, therefore believes in economy in all public affairs.

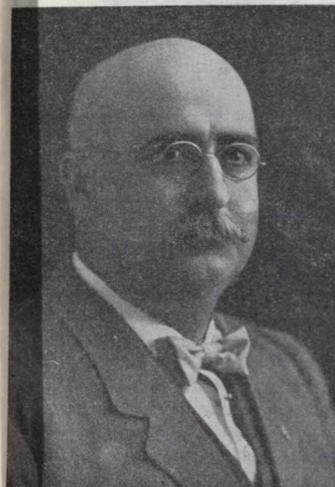


HON. MULFORD WINSOR

Hon. Mulford Winsor, born 1874 in Kansas. Farmer by occupation, and has resided in Arizona since 1892, removing to Yuma, 1895, where he established Yuma Sun newspaper, as an advocate of measures standing for community betterment and county improvements, being a consistent advocate of popular measures distinguished for their progressiveness.

Member Constitutional Convention and chairman of committee thereon.

Continued on Page 13



HON. A. C. PETERSON

Hon. A. C. Peterson, Speaker House of Representatives. Born 1870, Gunnison, Utah. Father, Thomas J., accidentally killed at Richfield, 1873. In 1878 settled in Bighorn, Arizona, a city now obsolete, which was located on the Little Colorado, and about two miles from what is now Winslow, and has resided in Arizona continuously.

Volunteered Spanish-American war, 1898, Company C, First Territorial Regiment, Col. McCord, Capt. Donaldson, and was a corporal when mustered out at Camp Churchman, Albany, Ga., February, 1899. Spent two years Chicago as missionary for the Mormon church, and was for a time secretary Northern States mission.

Is one of the most prominent educators of the Gila valley, having

Christians, like pagans, rise up about every so often and swat their idols. Ever since the admission of Arizona, until recently, Governor George W. P. Hunt has been the ruling power in this state. Two years ago his Democratic brethren became so badly disaffected his re-election was in doubt and he was seated only after a long-drawn contest in the courts. The election in 1916, by which he was defeated, was also close, though decisive. Those who know the former Governor best are the strongest believers in the sincerity of his motives, however vigorously they condemn his policies and take issue with his judgment. Right or wrong, he is "man's man" and not a fish.



HON. A. J. EDDY  
House of Representatives

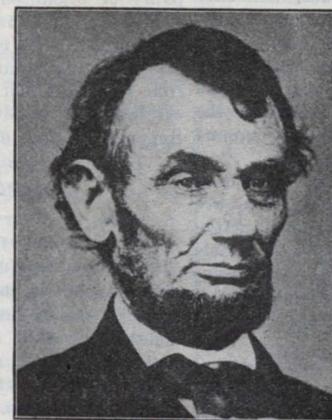
has resided in Yuma county last ten years. Prominent in Commercial club and civic affairs, and is now serving second term in Legislature. Recently introduced \$30,000,000 bond issue for roads.



MIT SIMMS  
Secretary of State

popular in his present capacity and is conducting the affairs of his office in a highly efficient manner.

The office of Arizona's Secretary of State is a very important one, as are also the duties thereof, in view of the fact that it embodies the duties of Lieutenant Governor as well. The Secretary is well liked on every hand. He believes in efficiency in all branches of State and County administration. His motto: "Develop the water and conserve it to the farmers' use."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
The "Savior" of Our Country



SENATOR D. S. CLARIDGE  
Past President of Senate

Senator Claridge was born June 20, 1878, in Kane county, Utah. Parents moved to Graham county, Ariz., when he was 10 years of age. At age of 32 was elected County Recorder, serving three consecutive terms in State Senate. President of Senate Third Legislature. Senator Claridge is a farmer, having recently purchased one of the fine improved ranches of the Salt River valley, located four miles west of Phoenix.



G. W. BARROWS

Born New York city, 1848, removed to Illinois with grandparents at age 5. Enlisted in civil war at age 15, serving with credit to close of war. Educated public schools Morrison, Ill. Took up study of law at 18 years of age, following practice of same until coming to Phoenix, at same time conducting three different newspapers. Has always taken deep interest in all public affairs and politics of communities where he has resided. Is at present general manager Barrows Furniture Co. and is also its attorney.

HON. MULFORD WINSOR  
Continued from Page 12

and championed many far-reaching measures. Was secretary to the first Governor of State, resigning to accept chairmanship of State Land Commission. Organized various departments and prepared first State Land Code, which code, as a whole, was his work, although many measures then advocated by him were not passed by the Legislature. Is regarded as one of the State's most efficient authorities on land affairs. Served two terms in State Senate since retiring from Land Department. Recognized as a strong, consistent, level-headed, progressive leader of this State.

Continued on Page 15

# ARIZONA COPPER PROBLEMS

The Arizona copper production estimate of the Geological Survey for 1918 is 777,000,000 pounds, to be contrasted with the estimate of the Arizona Chapter of the American Mining Congress of 819,000,000 pounds. The 1917 copper production was 712,160,000 pounds. It happens, however, that the increase of 65,000,000 pounds has been of no added benefit to the producers, for the average copper price in 1917 was 27.3 cents per pound, while in 1918 it was only 24.75 cents. The gross value of the output in 1918 was about \$192,000,000, compared with \$194,421,561 in 1917.

No information is available at the present time concerning copper costs, but it is known that they were much higher in 1918 than ever before running through every item of labor, material, taxation, etc. It is understood, also, that the year has meant serious inroads into the developed ores of all the larger producing companies, which have taken out their best ores and have limited development in a patriotic effort to produce, for the nation's demand, the largest possible amount of copper bullion.

In one way the year was a remarkable one, for there were no labor disturbances of any importance, while in 1917 the summer months knew strikes and enforced idleness to a large degree in Bisbee, Clifton, Globe, Miami and Jerome. This continuous operation has had something to do with the comparative gain in production, but large production gains also have been known through the operation of the United Verde Extension reduction works and the leaching plant of the New Cornelia at Ajo, while there have been gains in output in Miami and Ray, due to enlargement of plants and to betterment of milling methods.

It is appreciated that peace has left the copper miners of America very much "up in the air." In storage at points on the Atlantic seaboard is as much copper bullion as has been produced in Arizona during the past year. It has been subject to the order of the United States government, which now may throw it on the market or which may hold it for foreign export. But something like chaos in the copper market may exist for the next six months or so, till new commercial, shipping and manufacturing conditions have been established. But one fact seems to be thoroughly well established—that there is far too much copper on hand in the United

States for present absorption by any feature of this is the fact that it was due to agitation by the I. W. W. leaders rather than to the necessities of the copper situation. The latter made necessary a wage reduction of 75 cents in accordance with the sliding scale based on the price of copper, under which the mines are operated and which is very agreeable to the agitators as long as copper keeps advancing, but an entirely different matter when the market is failing. The men began quitting when the companies served notice that a certain number must remain at work to make operation feasible. That minimum was not forthcoming and the mines were closed down, it was announced, for from three to nine months.

There is expectation that the price of the red metal will hardly fall below 20 cents, but even at this there will have to be suspension of the operation of scores of Arizona mines. The larger mines are facing the question of curtailment of production, for there is no question of its necessity. This at once brings up questions of employment. Within a month a considerable number of the copper miners of Arizona have been paid off, though some of the mines, particularly those of Bisbee, announce the starting of development campaigns that will need many men, work designed to catch up with the slack development of a year past and to get stoping ground ready for the future, as well as to explore ground of possible value.

Small producers already have been hard hit, for the reduction works are refusing to make provisional settlement for ores shipped on a basis above 16 cents a pound. At present costs of labor and material, few of the development producers can continue on this basis.

Since the foregoing was written the reduction of forces has been started. The Shannon at Metcalf closed its mines a few days ago and will stop its Clifton smelting operations when the ore supply is cleaned up. The Old Dominion at Globe has closed because of sabotage around its mill. Local labor representatives report that 500 men are out of work at Clifton, 1500 at Globe, 1600 at Bisbee and Douglas and 1800 at Ray and Hayden.

The big companies are replacing old employes, including returned soldiers, though only a small proportion is back, of the hundreds of Bisbee miners who went to the war. It is notable also that few casualties have been known among Bisbee men and none among the 447 who went from the employ of the Calumet & Arizona company.

The latest development is the closing of the United Verde and United Verde Extension, the two largest mines in the Jerome district, leaving about 6,000 men out of employment, according to latest reports at the time of this writing. The most unfortunate

feature of this is the fact that it was due to agitation by the I. W. W. leaders rather than to the necessities of the copper situation. The latter made necessary a wage reduction of 75 cents in accordance with the sliding scale based on the price of copper, under which the mines are operated and which is very agreeable to the agitators as long as copper keeps advancing, but an entirely different matter when the market is failing. The men began quitting when the companies served notice that a certain number must remain at work to make operation feasible. That minimum was not forthcoming and the mines were closed down, it was announced, for from three to nine months.

It does not appear at this time that the action of the miners has the sympathy of organized labor outside of the I. W. W. and is condemned by many other labor leaders. How long this traitorous organization is to have free rein doth not appear, but honest labor, as well as capital, is getting mighty tired of it.

## CAPONS

(By Mrs. H. Ament)

There are two distinct and profitable branches to the poultry industry and the capon branch is the least understood. Half our chickens are cockerels. What shall we do with them? Caponize them! This is the only wise solution.

The operation of removing the sex organs from a cockerel is called caponizing. This should be done when comb and wattles begin to show and before they become red.

After this you have capons in place of cockerels and an entirely different variety of fowl. They are quiet in manner, beautiful in plumage, and grow, in ten months, to the size of a small turkey. Their meat is the most toothsome and delicate that can be produced and will bring the highest price of any meat on the market. By caponizing your cockerels, you have turned waste and expense into profit, because a capon will eat only one-half as much as a rooster; will weigh twice as much, and bring four times as much when you sell him.

# F. A. BUTLER



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Manufacturer of

Mining Air Pipe  
Tanks, Troughs and Vats  
Irrigation Pipe and Gates  
Dairy Supplies  
Smoke Stacks  
General Sheet Metal  
Work

To raise a ten pound capon will cost no more than to keep a five pound hen the same length of time.

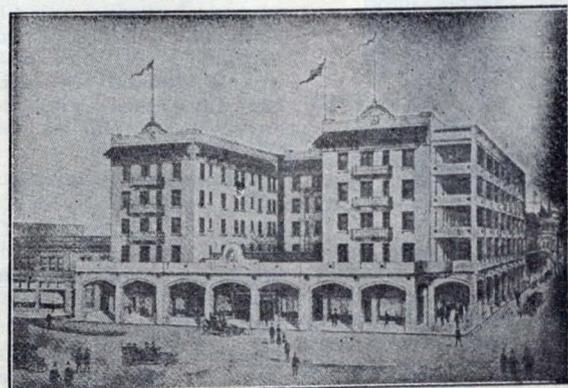
Capons make fine mothers for little chicks and save making brooder their feathers are of value, being soft and downy, and bring a good price. Every back yard can be raising capons instead of roosters and you not only eliminate noise, but are producing your own meat.

In its work of promoting seed inspection and certification the state university has listed the names and addresses of those growing and selling certified seed wheat in every part of the state. The list will be furnished to all interested, so prospective planters may know where to get what they want at the nearest point. Seed inspection is as fundamental as selection in breeding and should be encouraged, for verily we cannot "gather from thistles."

Arizona needs more poultrymen, dairymen, stockgrowers and general farmers in every county, under conditions as widely diverse as can be found in the whole nation. The same is true of investment opportunities, everything from five-acre orchards to mines and railroads.

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250 Rooms, New and Modern—Absolutely Fireproof—European Plan

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# Men of the Hour--Continued



ARIZONA STATE CAPITOL



SENATOR WILKINSON

SENATOR H. B. WILKINSON has and is to be highly commended for the conscientious and distinguished service rendered in his efforts to obtain the budget system in all state administration. He is a consistent and valuable worker for the Salt River Valley farmer's cause, doing all things

## CHANCE FOR GENUINE REFORM

If one could list the items comprising the stock of any representative grocery store with the accurate cost of each, and in an adjoining column the actual cost of each container, the result would be startling. It is not improbable that the latter column would aggregate the most money. Here is an example of American enterprise run riot, an opportunity for genuine reform that would mean much in lessening the cost of living.

In many cases specially devised containers are necessary to properly preserve or handle the goods, but to a surprising degree the only warrant is freakish display as an inducement to buy, when a carton or tin, plainly worded, would be a more welcome guide to the prospective purchaser. Occasionally the manufacturer palliates his crime by putting out a container that may be used for a fruit jar or for some other useful purpose after its original mission has been filled, but frequently it is a weird creation, glass or otherwise, illy performing its function and unsuited for any other use.

It is not entirely an unmixed evil for the making of containers is a legitimate industry which this practice no doubt stimulates, but the added business is a mighty small offset to the terrific cost the consumer has to pay for this ginger-bread art, while the actually poor consumer buys sparingly or does without some things he both craves and needs. We believe sensible containers would develop more new business than would be de-

looking toward more water for all the valley and is also prominent in hospital affairs.

## C. O. CASE

State Superintendent Public Schools

One of the most prominent and consistent educators in the state, having served the public interests as such for past 24 years. Deserves special credit for many reforms and Code provisions now in effect and of far-reaching scope in their application. Is administering his office, and the state's educational matters efficiently, and to the people's best interests generally. He is now working to effect other needed reforms, which are appreciated.

stroyed by the discard of the freaks. There are many who now rarely taste even the plainest luxuries who would fain root their snouts in a plain jar of pickles, sauce or marmalade, and to speak truly, there are mighty few even among the wealthy who can eat the bottles.

## HOW BUFFALO BILL PLUGGED

During the first Arizona state campaign a candidate on the republican ticket was returning home from a canvassing trip to the little settlement of Agua Caliente Hot Springs, near which the late Col. William F. Cody was then engaged in drilling for oil, when he met Cody on the road to camp. They had been warm friends in Wyoming and though Cody had always been a democrat, the candidate made bold to solicit his influence in Agua Caliente. "Lay politics on the shelf when you get down to the springs and do some plugging," he said.

"I'll do it," replied the buffalo hunter as he rode away. When the returns came in from Agua Caliente there were 27 straight democratic ballots in the box, and one republican ballot with this candidate's name scratched.

Globe—Government has called for bids for construction of \$125,000 Federal building.

Tucson—Success of the cotton industry in this vicinity will greatly increase the acreage for the coming season.

Boost literature is always discounted and usually there is warrant for it. Fundamental conditions in Arizona, however, justify many statements that could not be made honestly concerning other localities and for the most part we believe Arizona boost literature to be dependable. As the reader makes no distinction, ordinarily, we invite his careful perusal of an article elsewhere in this issue, entitled "Anomalous Arizona."

\* \* \*

Two features of lasting benefit that have resulted from no other war, are now enjoyed by the American people. The stay-at-homes have been given every possible opportunity for "nest-egg" investment in government securities, against the inevitable rainy day, while the men at the front were able to secure life insurance, quite in contrast with other wars wherein they frequently lost what they were already carrying. The government announces that it will perpetuate this cheap insurance without medical examination. Every soldier should think twice before he drops this protection.



## THE CLEAR VISION PUMP

W. B. Lynch,  
Mgr.

Phone 1324

213 West Washington Street  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA



## SAVE FOUR DOLLARS

Thomas Edwin Farish, official state historian, has recently published four new volumes of the

## HISTORY OF ARIZONA

making eight volumes in all, 6x8½ inches in size, uniformly bound in cloth and from 350 to 400 pages each.

## PRICE PER SET \$12.50

If ordered through The Arizona Magazine you Save Four Dollars. The price is the same, postage prepaid in the United States with a Two Years' subscription to the

## Arizona Magazine FREE

This applies to both new subscriptions and renewals. The eight volumes now published give the history of the state from Spanish discovery to mid-territorial days, including the "Indian Era," comprised of legends, folklore, wars, atrocities and final subjugation, and the early development of the territory. The author plans to add a limited number of volumes, completing his work to Arizona's admission and the meeting of the first state legislature. Those who have the earlier volumes or for any reason only need broken sets, can secure them at the following prices:

Volumes I and II with one year's sub. to Magazine.....\$3.00  
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The essence of this offer is that you can buy the books of us at the minimum price OFFERED ANYWHERE and get the MAGAZINE FREE. Address:

ARIZONA MAGAZINE, P. O. Box 1330, Phoenix, Ariz.

# ANOMALOUS ARIZONA

By VICTOR THORNDYKE

HERE is an abiding interest in the study of Arizona that is at first perplexing, but the reason is apparent when one begins to appreciate its unlimited varieties and its paradoxical peculiarities. Other states, from the Texas Panhandle to Southern California, have some of these same distinctions, but there is no other state where everything seems at first glance to be topsy-turvy. Investigation, however, eliminates chaos and discloses what may be called orderly confusion. Rivers running upside down; palm trees and perpetual snow within one range of vision; deserts of vast expanse, where the traveler may stumble any moment into a canal floating a modern dredger; hot springs bubbling from hills often covered with snow; prehistoric ruins under blankets of sand that look like trackless wastes; cliff dwellings carved in almost unapproachable canyon walls; rugged rocks covered with picture writing that bears a message but does not reveal it; torrential and destructive floods in a land of almost perpetual sunshine; dangerous quicksands under water courses so slight as to hardly attract notice; a natural vegetation that is mostly thorns in some sections and all trees, in others; deep canyons and high mountains; artesian water in desert valleys, etc. These are but a few of the many things that are quickly observed by the stranger. The opinion has been expressed and with good reason, that if the facts were obtainable, it would be found that more people in proportion to population, are drowned annually in Arizona, the driest of states, than in any other state.

The pioneer history of any country is enthralling to the late-comer or the later reader. The pioneer history of every American state is woven around Indians, outlawry, commercial development and natural resources. In the pioneer history of Arizona the last-named bears but a small part save as the search for gold was the incentive. There are few, if any, of the American states that in their virgin aspect did not have more to offer. In variety of native timber, fruits, nuts, berries, grasses and game birds and animals, water courses, etc., they were practically all sustaining, not only to the aborigines but to the invading whites, who needed only toil and industry to insure them both creature comforts and wealth. In Arizona it was quite different. While there was a modicum of all these things, the soldier or settler whose wagon train was not well supplied with the necessities of life fared badly, if indeed he did not perish. His possessions were more often the cause of clashes with the Indians than was the Indian's jealousy of the white man's invasion.

And yet Arizona today is exploited, and properly so, as the land of unlimited resources and opportunity! Why? Again the anomaly. Arizona, not alone in its social and political development but in its very physical

organization is a state in the making. It is a warrantable figure to say that its rocks and streams and deserts, with their vegetation of thorns, are as much in process of transformation, though more from without than from within, as are its customs and its population.

This is the result of many agencies though reference will be made to one thing as fundamentally responsible and 'anomalously' interesting. Geologically, (using the term as a layman and not with scientific exactitude), Arizona is at once the oldest and the youngest state. Whether it appeared above the waters first or last matters not in this discussion. Its mile-deep canyon walls present the record of world building. Whether it rose suddenly by volcanic impulse and was later cut away by erosion, or whether it rose gradually, matters not—the pertinent fact is, that but a comparatively small portion of the surface of Arizona has been long exposed to soil accumulation. The plains of the middle west, where the dirt lies deep above bedrock, have been ages in building. The fertile valleys of Arizona, where the soil is even deeper, may have been quickly filled from the wash of surrounding hills or may have been as long in the making as the plains country, but in that event the rock foundation is manifestly more uneven, for two-thirds of it is still exposed, bearing no soil at all.

The argument, therefore, is, that insofar as vegetation is concerned, the plains country is very old, while Arizona has just started. If mankind had not discovered Arizona for another million years or so, until the soil of its present valleys was a half-mile deeper and its present flats and canyons were filled with soil hundreds of feet deep, its agricultural area would have been vastly greater and its indigenous plant life, instead of being the scantiest of all the states, would have been the most prolific.

As compared with the geological, everything anthropological is recent. The world had to be made before it was inhabited, but in this direction the facts are no less anomalous and interesting. Arizona has at once the oldest and the newest in the United States pertaining to man. Its present population is the newest assemblage of all the states, yet its cliff-dwellers and mound-builders antedate any human records. Its agriculture is the rejuvenation of a similar system employed by the prehistoric population and evidences of which were found in the remnants of ancient canals, now practically destroyed. The buried walls of former cities testify to communal life. Picture-writing on rocks all over the southwest carries a message none has read and seems to antedate the valley settlements, the cliff-dwellers or any other for its universality extends beyond the boundaries of their known localities. And all this without reference to the Indian era in America, which, important as it

is, only fills a small niche in the wall of time.

How, then, do we account for the Arizona of today, which is all that is claimed for it, the land of perpetual and growing opportunity? The answer is, its climate and the genius of man. There are other places of the same latitude beamed upon by the same smiling sun, but they are open and wind-swept, entirely flat or highly elevated, or girt about by foggy seas; while Arizona, criss-crossed by high ranges and deep canyons, with every altitude from 100 feet to 13,000 feet, somewhere within its boundaries, has almost every variety of climate to be found in the United States.

Man cannot bring into being a luxuriance identical with that which nature might have provided in the ages to come, but perhaps he has done better. He has assembled from all over the world an ever-lengthening list of growing things, suitable to one section or another, until somewhere within state boundaries, one can grow almost everything that can be raised anywhere in the nation. In the southern valleys that a hundred years ago must have been all but desolate the farmer can make his selection from over fifty crops that can be commercially grown, to say nothing of differing varieties.

Research and experiment along other lines is fast demonstrating the usefulness of almost every native thorn and shrub, at one time considered as but cumbering the earth.

And what of that far greater area, the barren hill country, where the soil, if the expression may be permitted, has not yet begun to 'sprout'? Though barely scratched it has been proven the richest mineral ground in the world. Though its mineral wealth has amazed the nations its development has scarce begun. It would seem at first glance that Arizona was created for mining exclusively.

Finally, the most anomalous fact of all is the certainty of perpetual opportunity. Unlike the people of most states, Arizona folk can to a much greater extent "eat their cake and keep it, too." This is not because the people are different but because the conditions are different. While people elsewhere are exhausting natural resources and resorting to substitutes, in Arizona development and use mean the multiplying of opportunities. In some respects this is true everywhere, but in Arizona it applies to most everything.

Development of mining means development of transportation, new processes, new farm markets, etc. Though the days of the individual mine are numbered for every one that passes a half dozen come into being. Every mile of railroad operated begets a need for two added miles. Every acre added to an irrigated area lessens by a trifle the water need of every other acre in the district, adds to the underground supply in part offsetting the shrinkage of the original supply; adds

to the volume of products, thus increasing facilities and better handling conditions. The failure of a pumping plant, no less than the success of others, leads to better machinery, cheaper fuel and final success under conditions that were possible a few years before. The passing of the open range and days of romance forces the development of new stock water supply hitherto impossible ranges and utilization of supposed worthless plant life. More important perhaps it is forcing the multiplication of diverse farms. It is needless to tell the reader with farther illustrations available in every quarter.

The effectiveness of this statement does not rest on a mere theory what is going to happen but on the experience of the past, brief though it may be. In the mid-century passed, Arizona beckoned only to a few intrepid placer miners. Fifty years later the ledge miners got the message. Another five years and a range baron was in the saddle. The irrigationist and the railroad builder followed in turn and then came the dry farmer and the lord of the pumping plant who wrought success where his water lift was not over two feet, and the whole procession followed apace.

At every stage men of foresight have lain hold of these opportunities as they were presented and even "snap" was grabbed. With silver, drug and copper worthless, mining was supposed to be a thing of the past thirty-five years ago. By the turn of the century all the raw worth having were grabbed, all available water supply for irrigation was utilized and all desirable land where it was known that water could be pumped from shallow depths had been filed upon. The big gold mines were waning and there was to be no more railroad building. Moral reform was gaining the ascendancy and the financial profits of even the sporting life were to be eliminated. There has never been a time in Arizona when it did not look blue as indigo to the pessimist.

Today more money is made with two acre feet of water than with a foot fifteen years ago. More money is made pumping water 50 feet than was made then pumping it only a few feet. The value of the total mineral product of the roseate past is scarcely a unit of measure for the volume of today. The stock interests of farmed sections alone today exceed in value the combined stock interests of all sorts only a few years ago. And yet, while everything while seemed to the undiscerning have been absorbed twenty years ago, every sun that has risen since that day has cast its rays on an ever-lengthening list of opportunities in this anomalous land of wonders, which will continue to do so until its population, if fortune so will, is confronted by problems that have not hinted to us of the present and generation.

## Apache Days in Literature

(Continued from Page Six)

tribe, if Apache wrongs were touched upon, he was terribly severe in aspect."

As a result of this brave venture, peace was actually agreed upon with Cochise and his followers, and the promise was kept while the old chief lived. It is a question, perhaps, whether a later war which followed was the result of our government's breaking faith or the fault of the Indians. This entire book of "Experiences" is one of the finest products of this period of conflict, and as a piece of vivid, dramatic narrative, written by a man of the highest purpose, is surely worthy of a place in literature.

The best known of the group was the much-advertised Geronimo. He was celebrated in story, execrated in



**CHATTO**

Who Murdered Charlie McComas in 1883

verse, photographed in every conceivable pose, "featured" in magazines, exhibited at fairs, allowed to talk for publication, and taken to Washington to see the Great Father. The missionaries prayed over him, peace commissioners defended him, the Indian Rights' association pitied him in his banishment, and finally, after dictating the story of his life, he joined the Dutch Reformed church, and passed on to the Happy Hunting Grounds. Even after his "conversion" he says in his "Life": "I have killed many Mexicans; I do not know how many, for frequently I did not count them. Some of them were not worth counting. It has been a long time since then, but still I have no love for the Mexicans. With me they were always treacherous and malicious. I am old now and shall never go on the warpath again, but if I were young, and followed the warpath, it would lead into Old Mexico."

Geronimo's "Story of My Life" filtered through so many interpreters and was subject to such thorough revision that it does not give a first-hand impression of the conflict from

**John P. Clum**  
Agent at San  
Carlos, 1874,  
and Apache  
escort.

**Chas. T. Connell**  
Al Sieber (at  
right) greatest  
of all south-  
western scouts.

**Alchissy**  
and warriors,  
White Mt.  
Apaches

From McClintock's  
History of  
Arizona.



the Apaches' side, as we might expect from the title. Still there are passages here and there which suggest the majesty of the Apache as seen in his native environment. For example, when he speaks of his early life in this fashion: "In that country which lies around the headwaters of the Gila I was reared. This range was our Fatherland; among these mountains our wigwams were hidden; and the scattered valleys contained our fields; and the boundless prairies, stretching every way on every side, were our pastures; the rocky caverns were our burying places." With these traditions we can see how impossible it was for the Indian to care for our civilization and to realize that this was God's country and not the Indian's, except as he used it well.

The surrender of Geronimo at Skelton canyon is authoritatively described in the "Personal Recollections" of General Miles. The mysterious signals of the heliostat, we are told, were the last stroke in convincing Geronimo of the white man's superior military advantages. On receiving a message from Fort Bowie, sixty-five miles away, Geronimo turned to a warrior, whose pony was lariatied near by, gave him a message and sent him rapidly riding away. The mes-

sage, as reported by the interpreter, was: "Tell Natchez that there is a power here which I cannot understand and that he had better come and come quick."

General Miles adds: "The heliostat had performed its last and best work." Natchez, son of the great Cochise and hereditary chief of the Apaches, accompanied by his warriors, soon rode into camp and joined in the final surrender.

Thus a bit of American history has been formed into a living scene. Though a large number who had a share in the honors of this period are still living, the accounts which they wrote are, in many cases, only to be found in a collector's library. It is by fitting together the work of the poet and the journalist, the renowned general and the humble pioneer, that one can restore the complete design of this flaming piece of tapestry.

The Yuma county agent reports 81 fields of Peruvian alfalfa classified and that he has certified and sealed 1,500 sacks of pure seed approximating 250,000 pounds.

\* \* \*

Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy automobile sare licensed in this state.

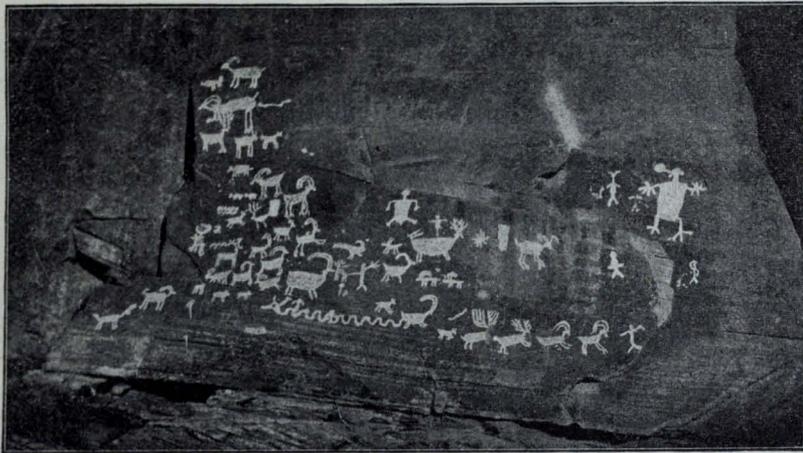
### KENDRICK PARK, ARIZ.

Just back of the San Francisco peaks in Coconino County, Ariz., there is a productive little farming community known as Kendrick Park. Twenty-six homesteaders have cast their lot in this place to battle with the elements at an elevation of 8,500 feet. Although at a high elevation, excellent crops of oats, barley and potatoes are grown, the dry-land method of farming being used. At a meeting called last June by the county agent, 24 of the farmers were present, the other two being away from home. A vacated lumber camp was used as a meeting place, the former dining room serving as an auditorium. It was plainly seen at once that these farmers were by no means "backwoodsmen," although they lived in a timber district on farms surrounded by tall pines and 20 miles from town. Committees were appointed to follow out the farm-bureau plan. This placed the community on an organized basis with several committees in charge of the different problems. It gave them a common interest and federated them with the other farmers of the county through the farm bureau.

Safford raised 220 bales of cotton, compared to 62 last year.



# NOTE THE GINK



at the top of the picture. He cannot talk to us but he has made signs and scattered them all over the rocks in the southwest. As near as can be interpreted the pictograph says:

"Whether you are a resident or a non-resident you should be interested in Arizona and a reader of the Arizona Magazine. Subscription price two dollars per year, sample copy ten cents or three selected copies, twenty-five cents.

The picture herewith reproduced is one of our own prehistoric hieroglyphics, of which there are many scrawled on the faces of the multicolored rocks in several different places of this state. Volumes have been written by the brains and dreamers of the world, many differing with the others as to the interpretation of what this, or any of the other specimens say and after all is said and done there is only one thing we can be sure of, and that is, that the person or persons making these crude marks upon the roughened surfaces of Nature's own rocks in the most conspicuous places, where generations to follow would be sure to see them, beyond any doubt, had in mind and in their hearts, the desire to tell a very human story, comprised of a series of elementary and very ordinary human facts and in their quaint and primitive way they conceived the idea of TELLING IT by the use of pictures. These, and similar writings, are the first advertisements of which we have any record. These primitive ideas and ideals, very graciously handed down to us the basic principle of advertising, which we, each and everyone of us, in all our boasted knowledge and intellectuality, either real or imaginary, have for centuries used, and as time goes on will undoubtedly employ more and more. Today we tell a story and it constitutes news and we use a picture to enhance its value as news, or we tell another story and we call it an advertisement and we use a picture to make it more easily understood. The advertisement that is written the plainest is the one that reaches Mr.

Average Man, and of course his wife and is understood by them and is the advertisement that brings results. There is nothing mystifying in advertising. Its principles of application have undoubtedly been utilized throughout all phases of human life, as for instance, the example of prehistoric advertising above, and you and I know we each utilize its principles every day and the most popular, up-to-date newspapers are only an application of this rule, simply telling you what I did and I what you did and all the other you's and I's did, on and on in this way. In other words, it is simply advertising the fact to all the you's of what all the I's did today, and is held to be valuable only in so far as it tells you of the I's in greater number. In fact there is nothing wonderful nor remarkable about an advertisement any more than there is with a news article and just as one is necessary, or held to be necessary to you, so is the other in the same proportion. And advertising is just as simple and as necessary to you as your next door neighbor hollering over the back yard fence that there is a new show on at the American theater tonight, and that it is a good show, and that Billy Cochran is down there and that he is a good actor and this same neighbor goes on and on in his enthusiasm and tells you of, or ADVERTISES this very show.

Volumes may be written to show you where the application of one is the same as the application of the other, news and advertising; buying and selling, and is a necessary insti-

tution in man's dealings with man and with all and everyone of us, professional and laity, regardless of petty ideas that some have with regard to ethics, professional and otherwise, and certainly we do employ these particular principles of advertising ourselves, what we have done today, where we were, what we are going to do tomorrow and what we expect to do next year. Buy a house and want a column of news on it to advertise the fact. A new car and want the world to know it, or your wife gives a musical and you want everybody to know it, even if you have to give the tickets away, or your wife buys a new hat, commensurate with your standard, and wears it to church, and it all amounts, when all is said and done, to daily human life, or that which is synonymous with it, if not in words, certainly by application—advertising.

The writer has met, in the course of his business experiences, covering some few years, just three men who were fortunate to live in this enlightened age, who did not believe in advertising. One is on a side street and on the shady side of it, and is doing ten times less business than he did three years ago, and the ultimate result of his business career is certainly obvious. When he moves he will be on the tail end of an alley. The other one busted right here in Phoenix, not many moons ago, and the third one moved from a progressive business street to a less progressive and well appearing street, then to an alley and then down the alley, and today, to be candid, the writer doesn't know where he is. They all committed commercial suicide.

Would say to the business men generally, that the policies and principles of this Magazine have most assuredly been kept clean and free of all political or business dominance of whatever kind. And that if he will only devote the time in writing a \$10.00 ad that he would devote to buying \$10.00 worth of goods to sell, and he will use words which are our means today of making characters instead of making them as the above hieroglyphics were made, but for the same purpose, and if he cannot decide upon the exact words of proper strength to tell his story in a clear and understanding way, he will then employ a picture, which is a character or object representation just as the above hieroglyphic is, then I would say to that man and to all others of him, that he most surely has written an ad that will produce results, because of its direct appeal made by employing the most primitive and at the same time the most customary principles of stating facts, or advertising.

Mr. Business Man: When you write an ad, think of someone in your own home town in the smallest town you ever knew or lived in, Jim Blank, for instance, who doesn't shave regularly, has a button off his clothes in a conspicuous place, holes in his socks, sometimes above the shoe line, and probably a grease spot on the front of his coat and takes a bath infrequently, perhaps not so often as your ideas would sanction or prescribe

**WRITE YOUR AD TO HIM**

and there is many of him and you are

**The O'Malley Lumber Co.,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL**  
 GENASCO WHITE ROOFING  
 Office, Cor. 4th Ave. and Jefferson

**University of Arizona**  
 Founded in 1885.  
 Located at Tucson  
 Ideal Winter Climate  
 Offers Special Advantages in  
**Mining and Engineering Courses**  
 48 Instructors 14 Buildings  
 For Particulars write  
**R. B. von KleinSmid**  
 President.  
**TUCSON ARIZONA**

**H. M. MAUS**  
 FUNERAL DIRECTOR  
 311 North First Avenue  
 Phones: Res. 1929, Office 1570  
 Phoenix, Arizona

**We Want Sales Representatives In Every Town in Arizona**  
 We prefer men who have sold stock, insurance, real estate, books, or who have had no sales experience but would like to develop into salesmen. We train every applicant accepted and provide a system that will enable anyone who works to make from \$75 to \$150 per week. Position permanent. In applying state age, past business experience, number of years you have lived in community, and references. Address in confidence:  
**KANE MFG. CO., 1626 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.**

sure to get results. Or if you desire the advertising manager of the Arizona Magazine will take pleasure in writing one to him for you. Phone 4685.

The killing of band-tailed pigeons is prohibited at all times throughout the United States by the new federal migratory bird law. The band-tailed pigeon is a large, stocky bird, about the size of a domestic pigeon, and is found mainly in the mountainous districts.

Cochise county is known chiefly for its mining and range interests, yet one woman alone in that county secured over fifty varieties of home-grown fruits and vegetables for canning last year.

The Arizona Magazine is two dollars per year. Renewals, if made at once will be accepted at one dollar.

One year, two dollars. Renewal one dollar. Subscribe now.

Send us one dollar NOW for the years renewal to the Arizona Magazine.

### THREE FOR A QUARTER

Enclosed find 25c (cash or stamps) for which please send me three selected copies of the Arizona Magazine under your special offer to prospective subscribers.

Annual Subscription price Two Dollars

# Orangewood

Is your one best buy. Has everything necessary for a productive farm, such as good, rich soil, abundant irrigation water and, in addition, gives you such luxuries as pure, soft drinking water (no lime); the most select location in Arizona; car line is convenient and electricity available. The price is practically the same as ordinary farm lands. You cannot do better.

## PHOENIX TRUST CO.

16 West Adams St.

Phoenix, Arizona

H. P. DeMund  
President

C. E. DeMund  
Vice-President

R. M. Tuckey  
Sec.-Treas.

## Lands For Sale

COTTON—ALFALFA—ORANGES AND GRAIN

## Money to Loan

IN ANY AMOUNTS AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST

## Valley Realty and Trust Co.

16 E. ADAMS STREET

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## Arizona School of Music

### Phoenix

Mrs. Shirley Christy, Director

Fifteenth Year—Opened September, 1918

All branches of Music, Expression, Languages and  
Dancing

Offers as superior advantages as can be procured in any city.

Write for information

Don't Say "Lumber"

## Say "Halstead Lumber"

Specify HALSTEAD LUMBER in your contract, then you will get the best. It costs no more than other lumber.

## J. D. Halstead Lumber Co.

12 Busy Yards in Arizona  
Phoenix

Main Offices: Five Points

Phones 1608—1609

Cutlery, Tools

Paints, Oils, Glass

## Talbot & Hubbard

Incorporated

"At the Sign of the Dog"

## HARDWARE

Blacksmiths' and Builders' Supplies

17-19 E. Washington St.

18-20-22 E. Jefferson St.

Phoenix, Arizona

## 25 to 45 Per Cent Reduction

Instead of War Time Advances Is What

## HAGEMAN

Is Doing In

White Enameled Bath Tubs and Sinks  
Also PLUMBING

(A 5-FOOT ENAMELED BATH TUB FOR \$32.50

F. O. B. Store)

By taking advantage of an exceptional opportunity and buying in car lots enables him to do this. See him for estimates on that new bath room

Salesroom, Second and Adams Sts., Phoenix



## The waist-seam models

YOU'RE sure to like them; especially the young men. We can tell you, confidentially, that it's going to be the style for young men this season; puts a little military touch to the thing that makes quite a hit with the men "coming back," as well as the fellows who stayed.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Styles

They know how to do it; they are the best style designers in the country; there are new ideas in pockets, in lapels and in various other features.

If you want the liveliest styles, you'll ask for these Hart Schaffner & Marx models.

East & Wilson Shirts  
Crossett Shoes  
Stetson Hats

# Hannay's

GUARANTEED

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

# The Tourists Wonderland

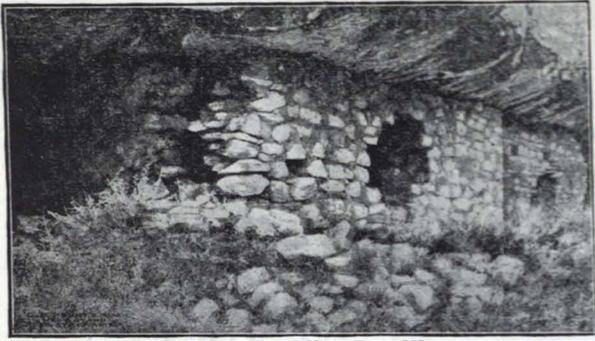
State Law & Leg Ref Librar  
State House



## UNEXCELLED IN SCENIC GRANDEUR

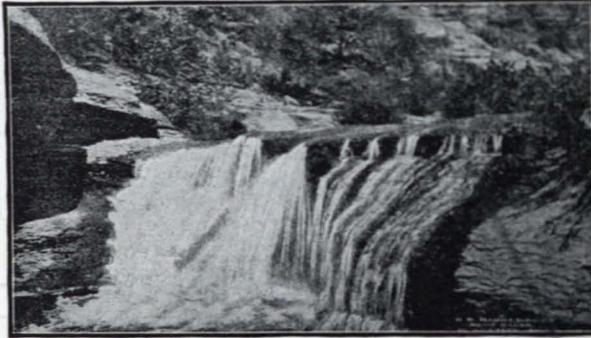
*and chief summer resort of Arizona*

## COCONINO COUNTY



Prehistoric Cliff Dwellings

Our climate is the ideal summer climate, and those of us who have been here many years are continually discovering additional merits.



Fall on Oak Creek Trout Stream

The Lair of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado

Ancient Cliff Dwellings —  
Sunset Mountain—Ice Caves  
—San Francisco Mountains—  
Beautiful Lake Mary—the  
ideal location for summer  
camp.

Excellent Trout Fishing

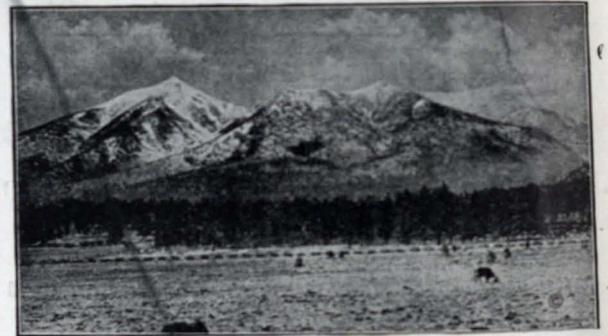
We will be glad to send literature and descriptive matter telling why you should spend your vacation with us, upon request.

Write

**F. O. ALLEN**

County Immig. Com'r.

Flagstaff, Arizona



San Francisco Peak, Elevation 12,611 Feet

# ANNOUNCEMENT

## Milk

## CREAM

## Milk

*One of the Vital Food Necessaries  
of Life*

THE READERS of the ARIZONA MAGAZINE are requested to follow very closely certain articles to appear in following issues as stated in the editorial columns herein bearing upon much-needed reforms in the supply and consumption of milk and cream.

GOVERNMENTAL COLLABORATION is sought, and as the changes contemplated and wished for can only be had with the strictest and most consistent co-operation of the housewives and milk-consuming public, it is and will be to your lasting benefit to

READ THE ARTICLES as they appear and

### THEREAFTER

give the matter your earnest consideration. THE AUTHOR of the REFORM solicits correspondence bearing logically upon the issue as launched and requests the benefit of your ideas upon the application and adaptation of the milk changes to be made.

**THIS MEANS DOLLARS TO THE PUBLIC EVERY YEAR**

Address

## GEORGE ELIOT MILLER