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J. W. MILNES, Managing Editor
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A PERMANENT INCOME TAX.

Representative Hull of Tennessee is undoubtedly correct in his prediction that an income tax will be an integral feature of the American fiscal system. England and many other European countries have had such a tax for many years. In some of these nations this is made the elastic form of taxation, being lowered or advanced to meet surpluses or deficits. Such a handy tax as this will be is likely to be a fixture with us in these days of million-dollar sessions, when the tariff and the internal imposts prove insufficient to meet the regular outlay. In a country which grows at the rate of 1,600,000 population every year, the cost of maintaining its government must necessarily increase pretty steadily, even if there be a sincere desire for economy, and economy in governmental expenditure is not a popular fad among legislators in these days.

"One of the important results of an income tax will be the curbing of unnecessary expenditures," says one of the Democratic leaders. "When a great part of the government's income is derived by a direct tax upon the citizens of the nation they will scrutinize more carefully the appropriations made by Congress." The chances are that this is a mistake. The income tax will strike only a comparatively small proportion of the people. The great mass of the population will escape it. Though in theory one of the most equitable of all imposts, it is necessarily a class tax. The element which will not have to pay any of it will not be likely to ask to have it diminished. A more probable effect of the tax will be that it will help to create surpluses in the treasury, and as there has always been a strong prejudice in the United States against treasury surpluses, as those persons will recall who remember the flush days of Republican ascendancy of twenty or twenty-five years ago, extravagance will be a more probable result from them than economy.

However, we have adopted the old European idea of direct taxes, and neither party can rightly claim the credit or the discredit for it. The proposition was urged on Congress by Mr. Taft, and, by a Congress Republican in both branches it was handed over to the states by a virtually unanimous vote of each chamber. It has received the sanction of Republican as well as Democratic states, by one state, New York, which will pay a much larger proportion of it than any other, and by the first state, Delaware, which ratified the federal constitution, a century and a quarter ago, as well as by the two latest which were admitted to the council of the commonwealths, New Mexico and Arizona, which made their advent in 1912. It is backed by the voice of thirty-eight states, and probably will be accepted by some of the other ten, although it already has two more than the necessary three-fourths. The entire nation is behind it. Although Mr. Taft and doubtless most of the Republicans in Congress who voted to submit

the question to the people, supposed that an income tax would not be enacted except in some crisis which would make a serious drain upon the country's resources, as a foreign or civil war, in which exigency it would be a decidedly welcome asset for the government, we are likely to be saddled with it now for all time.

A GAIN OR LOSS?

Secretary Hitchcock makes a most creditable showing of the results of his administration of the Post Office Department. The wiping out of a deficit and the substitution of a surplus are always gratifying exhibits of progress. And it is particularly gratifying to note how the Postal Savings Bank has been growing in popular favor. For the fiscal year last reported it made a gratifying growth, which almost remunerated the government for the cost of maintaining the machinery needed to operate it. The secretary is confident that the past and present rate of growth will not only be maintained but increased to a point where the resulting revenue will make this branch of the department's work self-sustaining.

It is hardly consonant with this bright review and prosperous to find in the secretary's report, a renewal of his former recommendation to double the postage on second-class mail. To what other influence so much as to that of newspapers can the secretary attribute the continuing growth of patronage, by the people, of the Savings Banks? Can he believe that, without the widespread publicity which newspapers have given this new enterprise, without their reports of its extension, without their full explanations of its system of work and the nature of its security, and without their editorial urging of such as have long been depositors in chimney corners and holes in the ground, to trust the government and get paid for doing so, the growth in the volume of deposits could have been as great and as steady as it has been? What other or better system of advertising its banks has the department found than the one which has cost it nothing?

Doubling the postage on newspapers would, beyond a doubt, reduce their number and restrict the circulation of such as could stand the increase. Such a reduction would be a reduction in the advertising space the Post Office Department now fills without paying for a line of space. The effect of such a reduction would be to delay the institution of 1 cent postage on first-class mail and to retard development of the parcel post, which Mr. Hitchcock insists should be enlarged on the lines of reducing the postage and increasing the weight of the packages. These are worthy ends, but he would now have no parcel post worth speaking of but for the co-operation of the newspapers he is proposing to mulct. Without such continuing co-operation there is a large probability that the worthy aims the retiring postmaster general has in view can not be served without putting the entire de-

partment, in all of its branches, back on the plane where it was before the great development of newspapers through the second-class mail privilege, when making expenses was not even dreamed of, and when the annual deficit ran into millions.

IRISH LANGUAGE SOCIETIES.

The newspapers have been reporting the annual celebration of St. Bridgid's day by the Irish Language Societies, a leading festival of February's calendar, and few people realize the remarkable revival which these occasions manifest.

Not many years ago, the Gaelic (original Irish) tongue was a mere fugitive dialect of the outskirts of Ireland. Not merely did the English authorities endeavor to suppress it, but Irish parents would hang a block of wood about the children's neck and cut a notch in it for every Gaelic word spoken. The schoolmaster would deal with the offenders at his leisure.

The attempted revival of a tongue as difficult as Greek impresses many hard headed people as chimerical. Nevertheless 3000 Irish schools are teaching Gaelic, 400,000 Irishmen are studying it, Gaelic signs appear on village shops, the newspapers print it, clerks and laborers sit up nights to dig at it, and Irish language societies are springing up all over the United States.

The Irish race has been described as possessing "brightness, wit, fluency, readiness, the artistic temperament, the warm heart, and social charm." No race can realize the full possibilities of such a heritage until the dreams of its past greatness fill its heart. It must preserve its own customs, play its own sports, listen to the spell of its own oratory, and sing its own songs.

Irish literature is not comparable to that of any other people. It is notable for the fervor and imagination of its description, for simple yet bold and powerful imagery, and for strong rhythmic sense. And until this fine revival began it was simply gathering dust in obscure corners of the libraries. Here is a fine expression of the principle that "man does not live by bread alone," and a very considerable industrial revival has taken place in Ireland as the result of this new national spirit.

THE "GET-TOGETHER" DINNER

The "Get-Together" dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel St. Michael last Thursday evening was the real thing—the genuine article, for every man of the hundred present went imbued with the idea of getting and giving—receiving suggestions from others as to what could be done for the welfare of the town of which he is an integral part and contributing his individual ideas as to the best way to put Prescott "on the map." With such a spirit prevailing it is no wonder that fresh courage was instilled in the faint-hearted and that the optimists were fortified to continue the work so well begun.

The Chamber of Commerce is not a passing whim. Its aims and purposes are not chimerical or impossible of fulfillment. It is an established institution and one that is working out the destiny of the town and the financial salvation of the people in it. It is composed of men who at the sacrifice of time and money are devoting their energies along practical lines that will result in the general good. These men are bearing the burdens that others may reap the benefits when the harvest comes, as it certainly will. They are doing the pioneer work of making the advantages of the town and the resources of the county known to the "world and his brother" as Malcolm Fraser is so fond of saying.

It is a good thing once in a while to "get together" and "talk things over." This fact was forcibly exemplified Thursday night. That gathering, if for no other reason, was a success because it impressed upon the minds of some of those

present who have not been sharing their part of the burden that the Chamber of Commerce is an organization of results. Not that it believes its work is finished by any means, but by what has already been accomplished the laggards could see and realize what the future will bring in the way of results.

The people of Prescott are wide-awake enough, just as much so as the people of any town and a lot more than most of them. They are patriotic enough and loyal enough, too, but sometimes they get down to digging so hard that they forget that hard work over their own concerns, is not all that is necessary to make a city. It is necessary to get out, rub elbows, shake hands and exchange ideas and then get into the traces and pull with all the others, steadily and hard for the city as a whole.

Prescottians mean to do this, but they forget and ought to have it brought to their attention once in a while. Now that they have been reminded by the "Get-Together" dinner they will doubtless give a whoop and start the "For-Prescott-first-and-always" movement.

Prescottians always rise to the occasion nobly but they have to be aroused just like any other people. For the Chautauqua they came forward nobly. They have done so in other instances and, will do so again when the necessity arises.

There is lots of work to be done and it will require enthusiasm of the I-am-willing-to-work brand to get results. Much depends on the executive ability and originality of the secretary of the Chamber (and Prescott has one possessing both qualifications in a marked degree) but he cannot bring his plans to fruition without the co-operation of the members.

The greatest asset Prescott has at the present time is its unexcelled climate and as President Drake pointed out in his most timely remarks, the climate if properly exploited, can make this town a populous city within a very few years. Prescott needs people and the way to get them is to make our climatic advantages known by trumpeting them through the land by advertising.

When the people come we must be prepared for them with accommodations in the way of cottages and apartment houses. We must be able to show them that it is an inviting field and that our mines and our lands by tickling them with the hoe of investment will yield a golden harvest. To that end encouragement should be given the irrigation project being financed by eastern capital and other enterprises of pith and moment which are about to be started here. Capital should be encouraged, and its efforts not discounted or handicapped. The summer colony scheme is a good one and should be pushed along. The experimental dry farm will in time bring settlers to the thousands of acres of vacant lands of the county and make the desert productive and yield abundantly the fruits of husbandry. The encouragement being given to good roads is bound to be a profitable investment but there must be no cessation in the work that has been begun. The holding of a county fair while it may not directly be a population-bringer, will be money well spent as it will through competition encourage the tilling of the soil to get the most there is out of it and will prove good advertising when our products are shown with those of other counties at the State fair.

These are some of the things the Chamber of Commerce is doing and purposes in its future existence to do. It is a program of hard work but when its members "get together" as on the occasion noted, the way does not seem so rough and the prospects of ultimate success appear brighter.

As said in the beginning, the boosters dinner was a success and we may add that as a source of inspiration and incentive to promotion work they cannot come too often.

LENT.

The observation of Lent is not taken very seriously today by any great number of people. This is not an age of self-denial. The entire philosophy of mortifying the flesh is looked upon as monkish and medieval.

With modern men, business gives no time for meditation. If they did sit down to think about their sins, their minds would soon wander off into the price of goods or the position of the stock market.

The thoughtful observance of Lent seems to be largely confined to the women, though those that need it most are the least apt to slacken the pace and try to find toward what quarter of the spiritual horizon they are drifting.

The old time Lent was no doubt too introspective. It is much less valuable to sit down and think about your sins than to get out and try to bring a little sunshine into other people's lives.

The fact that comparatively few people give much attention to the Lenten custom is one of many signs of the over-speeding of the age. Life was meant to have its room for thought as well as for action. Denying yourself this or that article of food or drink may or may not be useful according to your bringing up and temperament.

The quiet hour when a man drops the dust and scramble of the race to open his heart to the voice of the spirit, is never without cleansing and sanative effect. How different the world looks in the calm of the silent hour, where life's competitions seem distant, than it does when you get out with your ledgers and your sales accounts and your machinery and fill the mind with the lust of getting and having. As the poet said, "The world is too much with us, late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers."

GETTING READY TO REVIVE OLD MINES

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Reports are in circulation that within the next three months the Ohio Mines Company will re-enter the Chaparral district to extensively operate the Little Jessie group, which they own. Under the organization effected the plan outlined is to establish a permanent camp, and deep development will be carried out as well will certain sections near the surface be worked which are known to carry high grade ores. The company is also said to be free of litigation, as well have certain financial encumbrances been liquidated. Several capitalists of the east are said to be behind the new movement.

DORAN NOT HURT BY ENCOUNTER WITH AUTO

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Major Doran, reported severely injured by being hit by an automobile in Los Angeles, a few days ago, has fully recovered and according to advices received yesterday, was "knocked out" for less than the period of ten seconds in his first encounter with a wagon. He states that the only discomfort was a severe headache, and has passed the incident over as of little concern to his ironclad Hassayampa anatomy.

In an interview in the Times, this well known Arizonan side-steps the contact with the auto, and rehearses many thrilling deeds of the early day on the border, brushing aside his encounter with the modern vehicle as of secondary consideration when the past is reviewed in the many close calls he endured away back in the sixties with the Apache, the bandit and the poor hacon that formed a trinity of discomforts that would melt away the fine physique of those of this generation, but which the tough hide of the Hassayamper is capable of enduring, along with a jolt from the auto to make the measure good.

Major Doran will return to Prescott this week as fresh as a daisy and with his mental faculties intact.

Mining location notices for sale at the Journal-Miner office.

Scott South Polar Expedition Perishes

(Continued from Page One)

of Douglas Freshfield, Vice President.

Others who died are E. A. Wilson, Lieutenant H. R. Bowers, Captain L. E. G. Gates and Petty Officer E. E. Evans. On making the announcement Freshfield said:

"Scott's party found Captain Amundson's tents and records at the South Pole. On the return trip about March 29th, eleven miles from One Ton depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered much hunger and exposure and the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson was virtually due to that cause. They died soon after the blizzard swept down upon them. Gates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported in good health.

A searching party later found the bodies and records of those who perished later.

FORMER RESIDENT MAKES RICH DISCOVERY

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Letters received recently from the Porcupine district of Canada state that Henry Ward, formerly a well known miner of this county, and who worked in the United Verde about seven years ago, had made the discovery of a fabulously rich gold mine, but was confronted with the vexatious problem of holding his interest, the question of title reaching a judicial hearing. He was associated with a man named Thompson, of English citizenship, the latter locating 250 feet and Ward 180 feet of the croppings. Three Canadians had also located prior to the above two, and have instituted proceedings against Ward, alleging that the latter had jumped their ground, but that Thompson and Ward are entitled to the 250 feet. The discovery was made on the Ward ground, and runs to over \$10,000 per ton in free gold, the streak being seven inches wide. Ward was naturalized in Southern Arizona about ten years ago, and was a disciple of spiritual guidance in his prospecting adventures. He came to Arizona from Rossland, B. C.

PLAINTIFF ASKS DISMISSAL OF ACTION

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The damage suit of the Punteneque Lime Company vs. C. A. and Santa Fe Railway Company, was ordered dismissed in the Superior Court yesterday morning on the motion of plaintiff, the plaintiff, to pay all costs. A carload of lime was involved, aggregating in value about \$250.

The land title case of Fitzhugh Lee vs. Sam B. Pemberton, was on trial during the greater part of the afternoon, and was not concluded when court adjourned for the day. About twenty acres of land are involved in the ownership claimed by both litigants, situated in Mint valley.

All trial jurors were discharged, the criminal calendar having been cleared.

WANT INTERVENTION.

DENVER, Feb. 10.—A resolution calling on the federal government for immediate armed intervention in Mexico was introduced in the legislature today.

SILVER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Silver 61½. Mexican dollars 49.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Andrew M. T. Akard, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Andrew M. T. Akard, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at its office, Masonic Building, Prescott, Arizona, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Yavapai.

COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.

Administrator of the estate of Andrew M. T. Akard, deceased. Dated Prescott, Arizona this 10th day of February 1913. (w) 4t.