REPUBLIC
BULLDOG

Weather
Slowly increasing cloudiness Monday and with scattered showers Monday night and Tuesday, cooler.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

THE STATE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Safety Tip
Life is precious; insure it by caution.

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NEW QUAKE HITS PHILIPPINES

Locke Wins Phoenix Open By One Stroke

Africa Star Gets 268 To Nip Demaret

Last Round 67s Put Winner 16 Under Par For Record

By ARNOTT DUNCAN

BOBBY LOCKE, the be-knickered smoothie from Johannesburg, South Africa, broke the Phoenix Open record with a 268 by compiling a fancy pair of 67s yesterday to come from three strokes behind and overtake smiling Jimmy Demaret, Ojai, Calif., by one stroke.

Locke's score, 16 strokes under par for the 72 holes, shaved two strokes off the former record set by Ben Hogan last year.

Playing ahead of Demaret, Locke fashioned identical rounds of 34-33 to grab first prize of $2,000 in the $10,000 event as Demaret, playing safe on the final nine holes to protect his lead, wound up with a 34-37—71 and second at 269. He had matched Locke's 67 the first round.

LLOYD MANGRUM, the popular Chicago shotmaker, playing in the threesome with Demaret and Robert de Vicenzo, Buenos Aires, shared third place with a 270, de Vicenzo winding up sixth. Demaret received $1,400 for his efforts, Mangrum $1,000 and De Vicenzo $600 for his 276.

The finish of the final threesome was as tense as could be imagined. Demaret, who knew Locke's score, realized he needed an eagle three on the final hole to tie Locke. And he had one stroke on Mangrum as they teed off after having missed an easy putt on 17.

But Mangrum rolled his second shot up high on the green—just off in the short grass, in fact—and Demaret pulled his second shot and went into trees behind the grandstand south of the green. The colorful Texan, however, chipped back on, 23 feet from the cup.

AFTER MANGRUM had rolled his putt within cinch distance Demaret holed out to edge the Chicagoan for second money.

Locke, also, had pulled off what he later called the "best shot I've hit in America" on that same 18th. After dropping his second shot into the far trap to the right of the hole, he faced an explosion over another yawning sand bed and onto the narrow part of the green. He executed the maneuver perfectly and captured the tournament on the strength of it.

FOURTH PLACE was a tie between Johnny Palmer, Baden, N. C., the Western Open champ, and Jim Ferrier, San Francisco, Professional Golfers Association titlist,

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Victor Displays Thunderbird Insigne

Winner of the Phoenix Open with a record-shattering 268 score, Bobby Locke, the South Africa "wonder man," second from left, proudly displays the Thunderbird insigne he received from Jim Coles, big chief, left, after winning the golf classic yesterday. Admiring the silver insigne, emblemmatic of honorary membership in the group, are Jimmy Demaret of Ojai, Calif., runner-up to Locke, and Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago, right, third-place finisher two strokes back of Locke and one back of Demaret. Below part of the huge gallery which circled the 18th green for yesterday's finale watches as Ben Hogan defending champion of Hershey, Pa., drops his final putt.—(Republic Staff Photos.)

New Soviet Envoy Asks U. S. Trade

Reds Co-Operation With America Envisioned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP) The new Russian ambassador today called for expanded Soviet-American trade as a step toward better diplomatic relations.

He said the people of both countries "are equally interested" in bettering these relations.

In his first formal interview with an American reporter, Alexander S. Panyushkin accused the United States government of blocking trade between the two countries through "discriminatory" regulations.

AMBASSADOR PANYUSHKIN said "American regulating trade agencies" are discriminating against commerce with the Soviet Union despite the desire of "certain circles' in the United States which want to develop and strengthen this trade.

He did not name specific instances of alleged discrimination but he presumably had in mind the recent tightening of export controls by the commerce department.

The newly accredited Russian envoy made these statements at the Soviet embassy in replying to seven questions submitted in writing by the Associated Press reporter.

HERE ARE the questions and the Russian ambassador's answers:

1. Do you foresee improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States?

A.—I consider desirable the improvement of the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the more so since in the improvement of these relations the peoples of both countries are equally interested.

2. In your opinion are increasingly serious differences between the Soviet Union and the United States inevitable because of differences in the two political systems.

A.—Foreign policy of the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact of co-existence of two different systems. The president of the council of ministers of the U.S.S.R., J. V. Stalin, replying to an analogous question by the well-known Amer-

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 4)

Devalued Franc Cuts French Export Prices

PARIS, Jan. 25—(AP)—France created tonight a new, devalued franc which will permit her to slash 50 per cent off the price of French goods in world markets.

In doing this, Premier Robert Schuman's government overrode British objections and in effect defied the International Monetary Fund. The fund, publicly deploring the French action, cut off any further loans Paris might seek to back its finances.

The effect of decreasing the franc's value is to raise the value of the dollar in Paris. It will bring 80 per cent more francs on a straight trading basis. The government in addition set up an "export franc" system which will give exporters about 277 francs for every dollar they garner abroad, against the present rate of 119 francs to $1.

THE OFFICIAL rate becomes 214.392 francs to $1. In addition, a free market is established to benefit tourists, who may get as many of 240 francs for their dollars. Exporters will receive half their francs at the official rate, half at the free market rate.

A dress that would have cost an American tourist $400 Saturday should be available at around $200 tomorrow. In either case, it is carried as a 50,000 franc dress.

The small Renault automobile, now selling for 167,500 francs or $1,395, will be available at $636. That is less than half the current price of its British competitor, the seven-horsepower Austin.

The 11-horsepower Citroen, valued at 300,000 francs or $2,500 at the old rate, drops to $1,360 when the devaluation goes into effect at midnight tonight.

CONTINUATION of this situation depends, of course, on the Schuman government's success in keeping wage rates and other manufacturing factors at the present level. There is also the chance that some importing countries, especially in Latin America, may retaliate with higher duties.

The International Monetary Fund, set up in 1943 in an effort to keep currencies stable and aid world-wide prosperity, expressed fear the French action would have harsh effects on world trade and the currencies of other countries.

The British were obviously worried. Sir Stafford Cripps, top man in the British economy, came here in an 11th hour attempt to ward off the French action. Tomorrow, when he presents the official British view in the house of commons, he may face keen questioning.

THE FRENCH showed a measure of confidence in the pound by pegging it at 864 francs. That acknowledged the present relationship between the pound and the dollar, since the official equivalent of the pound is $4.02. There will be no free market here in pounds, however.

London dispatches tonight said some Britons feared Britain would lose her postwar struggle to maintain the pound's value, despite recent official denials of any intention to devalue sterling.

Lowering the pound's value, in relation to the dollar, would mean that Britain would have to raise proportionately more pounds to buy many of the things she requires from abroad.

Rene Mayer, finance minister, told a news conference that he considered "exaggerated" the expressed fears of the International Monetary Fund. He said, however, that France will institute special control measures if any country's trade or money is disrupted by the French devaluation. France continues to be a member of the 46-

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 5)

Death Calls Fennemore, Law Veteran

H. M. FENNEMORE

H. M. FENNEMORE, 69 years old, prominent Phoenix attorney and a director of the First National Bank of Arizona, died yesterday morning of a heart ailment.

Funeral services will be held at 9 a. m. Wednesday from Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, with the Very Rev. James W. F. Carman, dean, officiating. Entombment will be in Greenwood Mausoleum.

A PRACTICING ATTORNEY in Phoenix since 1912, Mr. Fennemore was a member of the firm of Fennemore, Craig, Allen and Bledsoe. He was president of the Valley Field Riding and Polo Club and a member of the Arizona Club, Phoenix Country Club, Phoenix Rotary Club and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles.

Born February 23, 1878, in Beaver, Utah, Mr. Fennemore was the son of the photographer who accompanied the second expedition of Major Powell through the Grand Canyon in 1871 and 1872. In his youth he worked as a cowboy and when 17 years old began teaching school and studying

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 3)

Death Toll In Temblors Set At 21

Huge Fissures Open, Bell Towers Fall, On Five Isles

MANILA, Jan. 26 (Monday)—(AP)—The Philippine weather bureau reported another earthquake of moderate intensity shook Iloilo at mid-afternoon Sunday, about 12 hours after the series of tremendous shocks which caused at least 21 deaths and heavy property damage.

The earlier temblors jarred five major islands over a period of four hours, with detailed reports of death and destruction still awaited here.

THE SERIES of quakes opened great cracks in the earth, with water and black sand reported spouting upward as high as the surrounding coconut palms.

Among the known dead was an Australian, James Hoffman, 61 years old, employed by the Luzon Stevedoring Company.

The oscillating series of earth shocks, at least 11 in number split the tortured earth in fissures as much as 100 yards wide, toppled historic belfries, churches and other buildings in at least six towns, and caused damage which the public works department placed at more than $500,000 in a frankly preliminary rough estimate.

(Manila, 285 airline miles northwest of Iloilo, apparently did not feel the shocks appreciably, as there were no reports of damage in the Philippines capital or elsewhere on the island of Luzon.)

PANAY AND other densely-populated islands jolted by the pre-dawn temblor were Negroes, Cebu, Leyte, and Marinduque, but there were no reports of major damage or casualties on any of the four.

The same general area of the central Philippines was struck December 25 and 26 by an unusual winter typhoon which caused widespread damage and loss of life. The typhoon caused heavier damage than the war in some places.

Iloilo, a city of 125,000 population, was reported without water, as the earthquake shattered the mains.

Philippine military police, who reported the deaths in and near Iloilo, said cracks in the earth at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

High Tide Hits Coast Bay Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25—(UP)—A freakish high tide swept into San Francisco bay today, flooding sewers and shoreline highways in a three-country area and causing the death by drowning of a San Francisco boy.

The tide, described by the coast guard as the highest in years, flooded highways in Marin and San Mateo counties, backed up sewers in San Francisco and flowed over several streets in the city's south-of-Market area.

Listed as a casualty of the freak tide was 15-year-old Frank Mabry, San Francisco, who was swept off a rock and drowned while fishing with his father on the San Mateo county coast. A coast guard plane, a patrol boat and a helicopter were searching for the youth's body.

University of California experts exploded theories that the tide was an aftermath of the earthquake which rocked the Philippine Islands yesterday. They said any tidal wave resulting from the Phillippine quake would have reached the California coast long before today's tide.

Yuma Death Suspect Held

YUMA, Jan. 25—(AP)—Sylvester Villa, deputy sheriff, died today of a gunshot wound, and a few hours later a posse captured an armed man as he fled barefooted across the desert 16 miles southeast of here.

Villa was shot in the abdomen last night while tracking a burglar who had broken into a Yuma home. He died at 2:45 a. m.

THE SHOOTING occurred at an underpass on the edge of the city as Villa and two other officers approached their quarry.

All available sheriff's deputies, city policemen and immigration service officers were mobilized to pursue the killer.

Early this morning tracks were found in the desert. The fugitive had stripped off his shoes and at one stage in his flight, officers said, crawled nearly two miles.

THE CAPTURE WAS made about 9 a. m. by three city policemen. Nearly a score of other of-

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 3)

Winter Stings East; 23 Die In Cold, Snow

(By Associated Press)

Most of the eastern half of the nation had bitterly cold weather yesterday as a swath of new snow fell from Southern Louisiana to New England, reaching a maximum depth of 13 inches at Albany, N. Y.

The U. S. Weather Bureau predicted sharpened cold in the wake of the snow over New York and New England with temperatures in the zero range Sunday night and Monday morning.

At least 23 deaths were attributed to the cold wave.

SLIGHT RELIEF was in prospect Sunday night for the Southeast where Richmond, Va., reported an early Sunday zero reading. The gulf area, where Mobile, Ala., shivered with a 22, had another sub-freezing night forecast before warmer weather comes Monday.

Exception to the rule of cold in the Southeast was Florida where Miami's lowest Sunday morning temperature was 63, while Tampa had a low of 45 and Jacksonville 41.

The southern snow belt stretched northeastward from Lake Charles, La., which had two inches and a low temperature of 25 degrees. New Orleans reported a low temperature of 29.

SNOW FELL in Mississippi, Northern Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and most of New England.

Temperatures reached lows of 12 below zero at Columbus, O., where six inches of snow fell, and 10 below at Huntington, W. Va., where four inches of additional snow brought the ground depth to eight inches.

Northerly and northeast winds whipped the snow into drifts at New York City, where 6.3 inches fell at LaGuardia Field and 4.6 inches were measured in Battery Park. New York City's minimum temperature early Sunday was 15 above zero, but a low of 5 to 10

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 7)

Moslems Repulsed In Kashmir Attack

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25—(AP)—An Indian defense ministry communique said today that persistent efforts of Moslem raiders from Pakistan to enter the Poonch region of Kashmir had been halted.

The communique said the tribesmen, who began their attacks Friday night, withdrew and left 44 dead behind them. Poonch lies south of Uri, key to the entire valley containing Srinagar, Kashmir's capital.

Ukrainians Battle Reds

VIENNA, Jan. 25—(INS)—Ukrainian refugee sources said tonight that large numbers of civilians are supporting guerilla activity against the Soviet armed forces in the Southern and Western Ukraine.

These sources said "the war nobody knows about" is being fought between 12,000 anti-Soviet guerillas of the "Ukrainian People's Army" and two Soviet army divisions which are being aided by four Polish infantry divisions.

According to these sources, the Ukrainian guerillas are divided among four zones—the Western and Southern Ukraine, the Karpatho-Ukraine and Bukowina.

The main fighting areas were said to be the Carpathian mountains and the Pripet marshes where the rebels are harassing and sabotaging Soviet-Polish supply lines.

The sources said that after heavy setbacks last fall, when Soviet troops drove thousands of guerillas into Czechoslovak territory, the guerillas recouped in recent weeks with new uprisings in the Southern and Western Ukraine.

The "Ukraine People's Army" was formed in 1941 to fight the German invaders, and then turned against the Soviets when the Russians returned to the area in 1944.

Peru Plans Drastic Drive On Inflation

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 25—(AP)—The government has announced it will set the rules for prices of men's clothes, in another move to deflate prices and stop speculation and hoarding.

The new decree was aimed at the "excessive surcharge" on imported merchandise. The government claims prices have increased 10-fold within the last three years.

A previous decree suspended the bill of rights to authorize transporting Peruvians guilty of speculating or hoarding to another part of the republic and deporting foreigners guilty of the same offenses.

Boy Saves Tots In Blazing Flat

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—(AP)—A nine-year-old boy today rescued his younger brother and two baby sisters from their blazing South Side flat while the children's mother was away visiting their hospitalized father.

But Kenneth Haddon didn't consider himself a hero.

"I had to get them out," he said afterward, "on account of the fire."

Kenneth was left at home to care for Billy Joe, four years old, and two sisters, Katie Florence, two, and Alice, one.

Kenneth told Patrick McGovern, fire chief of the Fifth Division, he was playing in the kitchen with the little children when he saw a quilt in a bedroom was on fire.

"I picked up Billy Joe and Katie Florence and carried them out the front door," he said. "After I got them outside, I heard the baby crying. Imagine me forgetting baby, when it was her birthday today! I went back in and carried her out too."

Army Captain Wounded

MANILA, Jan. 25—(AP)—A U. S. Army captain of ordnance was critically wounded by an unknown gunman on the highway 44 miles north of Manila last night, the Philippines-Ryukyus command reported today. The officer's name was withheld.

Reds Seen Planning U. S.-Italy Trouble

ROME, Jan. 25—(AP)—A report from Taranto said today Communists are planning to stir up trouble there between Italians and American sailors and marines on shore leave to make it appear the Americans are "disturbing Italy's internal peace."

Labor unions in Taranto and Brindisi, where units of the American Mediterranean fleet are anchored, passed resolutions condemning presence of U. S. Marines aboard the warships as a "violation of national independence."

Half-hour work stoppages occurred in both towns as a protest against the marines' presence.

New Palestine Battle Flares

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25—(INS)—Eleven Jews and eight Arabs were killed today in a four-hour triangular highway battle involving several hundred Arabs, a Haganah-protected Jewish convoy and British armored troops.

An official communique, in addition to listing the 19 dead, said six Arabs and three Jews were wounded.

The Jews claimed at least 24 Arabs were slain in the fight while the Arabs claimed 17 Jews were killed.

Haganah sources charged that the British, summoned to the scene of the battle in the Mount Carmel area on the highway from Jerusalem to Jaffa, killed four Jews while blasting both Arab and Jewish positions.

British tanks laid down a barrage of heavy artillery and machinegun fire from a hill overlooking the battlefront. Haganah militiamen claimed their reinforcements were prevented from approaching. The Arabs sent reinforcements from Jerusalem and Lydda.

The Sunday death toll mounted to 21 by tonight when two Arabs were killed and four wounded as they experimented in Jaffa with a bomb and it exploded.

France Represents Italy In Albania

ROME, Jan. 25—(AP)—The foreign ministry announced today that France, at Italy's request, had instructed her minister at Tirana to represent Italian interests in Albania.

The announcement said it was hoped this would be the first step toward re-establishing diplomatic relations between Italy and her one-time colony.

Governor Disavows Legislature Censure

GOVERNOR OSBORN issued a statement yesterday emphasizing he meant no reflection on the Arizona legislature as a whole when he asserted last Friday that "gambling interests are well represented in that body."

The statement said:

"I was surprised and sorry to real that article because I have not charged the legislature with being connected with gambling.

(The article to which he referred was published in last Saturday morning's Arizona Republic and contained the quotation regarding gambling interests.)

"However, the fault is mine because illness has so seriously affected my voice that it is very difficult for me to express myself and very easy to be misunderstood in speaking."

The governor's statement, in effect an apology to the legislature, was prompted by heated resentment which members of that body voiced after the story appeared in print.

Among those who took offense was W. G. Rosenbaum, Gila county representative and dean of the house, who announced he would introduce a joint resolution into the legislature calling upon the governor to name legislators whom he believes are affiliated with gambling.

Behind-the-scenes apprehension was expressed that the legislature might seize upon the incident as an excuse to jettison the vitally important state underground water conservation code which it has been called into session to enact, and turn the current session into a bitter dispute over the gambling matter.

Ohio House Flames Take Lives Of Two

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 25—(AP)—Mrs. Josephine Stopski, 63 years old, and her visiting granddaughter, Jacqueline Hasper, 18, of Detroit, burned to death today and 17 other persons were routed from bed in sub-zero weather when fire roared through four homes at near-by Wolfhurst.

Firemen said the blaze started from an overheated stove in the Stopski home and spread to near-by homes.

Krug Due To Clear Water Project Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The Central Arizona Project will probably clear to the office of Julius A. Krug, secretary of the interior, early tomorrow or Tuesday, it was learned tonight.

J. H. Moeur, Phoenix attorney and counsel for the Central Arizona Project Association, here in his capacity as a member of the national reclamation association legislative committee, said tonight he has been "informally advised" the long-delayed report is ready for submission.

It is likely the report then will go immediately to the affected states. E. W. McFarland, Arizona senator, says he has assurances the report will be referred to William E. Warner, assistant interior secretary, and that "it won't be held up there for long."

MEANTIME, it had been determined to concentrate all the fire of battle for water in Arizona on immediate consideration of the McCarran-Downey resolution, which seeks to authorize an interstate suit to settle competitive rights in the Colorado river.

Moeur said tonight he now believes the resolution, which has the effect of stopping all future authorizations for reclamation developments along the river until it has been considered, "will get to hearing well before the Central Arizona project report is returned from the states."

Moeur said he would not fix a

(Continued On Page 2, Col. 6)

REPUBLIC BULLDOG

SALT RIVER HERALD.

VOL. 1— PHOENIX, SALT RIVER VALLEY, MARICOPA COUNTY, A. T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878. —NO 1.

SALT RIVER HERALD

ADVERTISEMENTS

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

E. IRVINE & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Dealers in

Groceries

Hardware

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Alfalfa Seed for Sale

At the News Depot.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

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Furnishing Goods cheap for cash at the

NEWS DEPOT.

Fresh and Dried Fruits,

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HAYDEN'S FLOUR.

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Can find the latest Eastern papers, Magazines and Periodicals.

Subscriptions received for any Periodical published in the United States.

Also, Agent for the Celebrated Singer Sewing Machine.

PHOENIX AND VICINITY.

The Garden Spot of Arizona Territory.

Location—Original Commissioners—Soil—Climate—Mineral Resources.

Phoenix, the shire town of the garden of Arizona, is pleasantly situated on the north half of section eight, in township one, north of range three, east of the meridian of Salt River. The patent for the town site was issued by President Grant in

JUNE 2000 B. ALLEN

On the 10th of April, 1874, The original Commissioners of the town were John T. Alsap, H. P. Gatlin and Wm A. Hancock. The town was surveyed and platted by Wm. A. Hancock in 1875. The survey is true with the cardinal points of the compass. Jack Swilling, one of the first settlers and projector of the town site, gave Phoenix its name, selecting then for the fabled bird of antiquity, whose ashes from the ashes of its ancestor, the bird took still being in Jack's possession and constituting the lot 1, of his Dairy.

At the time the town was

WILDERNESS AND MESQUITE.

Since then various ditches have been taken out from that never failing stream of supply, Salt River, and Phoenix finds herself centrally situated in the midst of an agricultural region that cannot be surpassed in the United States in its general fertility and adaptiveness to the growth of the majority of the esculent vegetable, fruit, vegetable, and cereals.

The growth of the town has not been flattering, but it has steadily and healthily improved, from year to year, as the resources of the surrounding country.

With the property of early

RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH SAN FRANCISCO,

And the greater benefits of arable land that money can bring added to, by the extraction of complete the future prosperous growth of the

irrigations that is contiguous to the mineral regions, and no area of our Territory has more to offer to the lovers of agricultural products, fruits, as our climate covers 10 of the agricultural district, is sure to become one of the principal points in the Territory. Our climate may be, and undoubtedly will, both to concede this state of things, but nature and the regular course of things cannot have made it so. Seeing these things accordingly we are purchasing largely in Salt River valley, in which title has accrued from the government, and should the railroad lands lapse to the United States we are confident that every quarter section of them, within ten miles of Phoenix, will be entered by individual claimants within a year. If any who read this wish to

FOUND A HOME

In our healthy, pleasant valley, now is the time to come to it simply. Another year will be too late, for the day of great locks and hard pleasuring is rapidly passing away, and the facilities of the locomotive, the true star of empire, will soon if not more than twice, proclaiming the dawn of a prosperity grand as our mountain peaks and limitless as our mineral wealth.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

CALIFORNIA.

At the next election California will vote the question whether the people desire Chinese immigration or not. The Legislature has passed a bill to this effect, and an opportunity will be given the people to vote their sentiments on the question that is now agitating the State.

During the year 1877 the San Francisco mint coined in gold $25,000,000, Jew, $14,650,000, making a total of $39,375,000; of this amount $19,000,000 was double eagles. The amount of pieces coined aggregated 2,000,000. This is claimed to be the largest amount of coin ever turned out in a like period by any mint in the world.

Work on the new water works at Brighton city have been commenced.

Another body of hard silver has been struck in the Potosi mine in San Francisco district.

The present prospectus of the Golden Iron Works, and Mt. Vernon of Calaveras Co. are so attracting the circle of the property to the minimum amount.

Silk is said to exist in considerable quantity at Hungry Water, Sonoma county. The Lodi sawing company is already obtaining silk for its mill, and is hatching.

OREGON.

The money expended in Oregon last year for building was $229,755.

There are about 400,000 head of cattle, and 1,500,000 head of sheep in the State.

The gold and silver yield of Colorado for 1877 reaches very nearly $8,000,000, about $1,000,000 more than the product of 1876.

Authorities of the State School of Mines have in contemplation the establishment of a brown's laboratory at Golden.

The new town of Leadville in the silver and carbonate of lead district in Lake county has 68 children already, although laid out as late as July 1st, 1877.

UTAH.

The State Sunday association took active forming compulsory ordinance.

Five business houses in Westbrook were destroyed by fire on the 24 of January, involving a total loss of not less than $25,000.

NEBRASKA.

Families continue to arrive in Valley county from the eastern states.

Two Adams county girls husked and cribbed 200 bushels of corn in December.

Hooper, Franklin county, makes a showing of fifteen new business houses and dwellings within the last two months.

The number of dwelling houses and houses erected in Platte county in 1877 was 30 per cent. over the previous year.

Nebraska is enthusiastic in the matter of shortly having an extension of the Chicago & Rock Island road from at or near Atwick to East Nebraska. A delegation of business men of that city have been selected to meet a delegation from Sidney, Iowa, to make arrangements to build the road.

LAST LEGISLATURE.

What It Did For Maricopa County.

Our Boundaries—Time Of Holding Court—New Roads—Fences—County Debt.

Although a year since the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Territory adjourned, we trust all the laws relating to our county, in a condensed form, will not prove uninteresting to our readers. The county was represented in the Council by Hon. King S. Woolsey and in the House by Hons. J. A. Parker and M. H. Cofferoth. The first law was to transfer the county from the Third to the Second Judicial district, and fixing the time for holding courts in the first Monday in April and second Monday in October.

OUR NEW BOUNDARY LINE.

Commencing at a point on the 34 deg. of north latitude where it is intersected by the 110 deg. of west longitude, and run thence west along said north latitude to a point where the same crosses the Verde river, thence in a direct line to a point in the middle of the Agua Fria river, two miles below the ranch residence of J. W. Swilling, thence down the middle of the Agua Fria river to a point two miles below the mouth of Humbug creek, thence to a point on the Hassayampa river, where the same is crossed by the 34 deg. of north latitude, thence west on said 34 deg. of north latitude to the eastern boundary of the county of Yuma; thence south along said eastern boundary of the county of Yuma to the Second Standard Parallel South, thence east on said parallel to the east line of Range No. 1 East; thence north on said line to the middle of the main channel of the Gila river to a point where the south line of township No. 2 south crosses said Gila river, thence east on said line to the eastern line of Range No 2 east; thence south along said eastern line to the north line of Township No. 1 north; thence east on said north line to a point where the same is crossed by the 110 deg. of west longitude; thence north to place of beginning.

NEW ROADS.

A sum of $10,000 was authorized to be appropriated on the faith and credit of the Territory to be paid at the expiration of the years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. The Treasurer of the Territory was directed, when required by the Commissioners, to issue bonds, such bonds to be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the Governor. The Commissioners to dispose of the bonds for not less than eighty cents on the dollar. The Treasurer to pay the interest when due, taking the coupons as his vouchers. The Board of Commissioners consist of John Smith, Jerome B. Barrus and C. T. Hayden, all residents of Maricopa county, who hold office for two years. Said road to commence at Phoenix and terminate at Gila City. Each of the Commissioners to give a bond in the sum of $5,000, with two or more sureties approved by the Governor. The compensation is $3 per day when actually employed, said Commissioners to keep a correct account of all expenses incurred in the construction, and make a full report of the road to the Governor on or before January 1st 1878.

A bounty of $5,000 was authorized to be organized on the faith and credit of the county of Maricopa to be paid at the expiration of five years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. The County Treasurer is hereby authorized when required by the Commissioners, to issue bonds, such bonds to be signed by the County Treasurer and countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. The Treasurer to deliver the bonds to the Commissioners, who shall dispose of them for not less than eighty cents. The Treasurer to pay the interest taking the coupons his vouchers. The Commissioners are the same to under the Territorial appropriation. A sum not to exceed $1,000 each of this appropriation to be expended on roads to Prescott via Black Canyon and Wickenburg and to Yuma via Agua Caliente. Bond of Commissioners is $2,000. A tax of twenty

Continued On Fourth Page.

This is the first page of the first local newspaper Phoenix ever saw. It is reproduced here exactly one half its width and one half its depth—a one-fourth size reproduction. This first issue was printed in Prescott 70 years ago today. The second issue of the Salt River Herald was printed in Phoenix February 23, 1878, almost a month later.—(From the files of the Republic and Gazette).

First Local Journal Printed 70 Years Ago

Seventy years ago today—January 26, 1878—Phoenix saw its first local newspaper, the Salt River Herald.

But it wasn't printed in Phoenix.

No historian today can determine on exactly what date the Vol. 1, No. 1, issue of the Herald was printed. For it was printed in Prescott, and delivered by stage to Phoenix.

Editor of the first newspaper was Charles E. McClintock, younger brother of James H. McClintock, later to be known to modern Phoenix as its long-time postmaster, and as a historian of note.

PRINCIPAL partner with McClintok was John J. Gosper, who helped finance the paper while he was territorial secretary. The third partner, who soon left the business, was Charles W. Beach, publisher of the Miner in Prescott, whose major contribution was the donation of some type and other printing material.

The first issue of the Salt River Herald was printed on the press of the Miner.

The first issue of a newspaper actually printed in Phoenix, then a very young community experimenting with irrigation conducted by direct diversion of water from the Salt river, was Vol. 1, No. 2, which didn't appear until February 23, 1878.

DESPITE the long gap between the first and second issues—which McClintock blamed on the slowness of horse-drawn freight between Yuma and Phoenix (the railroad didn't come until much later)—the Herald was able to get on a solid foundation and publish weekly thereafter.

The Herald appears to have prospered, but a dispute between McClintock and two of his printers, Charles H. McNeil and W. D. Frazee, on September 21, 1880, led to the establishment of the Arizona Gazette, principally by McNeil, on October 28, 1880.

The Herald by that time had become a daily, and the Gazette started as a direct competitor.

TEN YEARS later, the inability of a territorial governor, Louis Wolfley, to get along with either the Gazette or the Herald, led Wolfley in May of 1890 to found The Arizona Republic.

Of the three newspapers, the Republic had the most healthy growth.

Late in 1899, it absorbed the Phoenix Herald (its name having been changed in the meantime) and on November 17, 1930, announced the purchase of the Phoenix Evening Gazette.

THE HERALD lost its identity in the sale of the Republic. The Gazette was kept as an entity and is today published six evenings a week and The Arizona Republic is published seven mornings a week.

All of the newspapers changed hands many times, and were guided in their courses by many men, but they have had unwavering growth today under the guidance of the current publisher of the Republic and Gazette, Eugene C. Pulliam.

Philippines Hit By New Quake

(Continued From Page One)

many places were so wide they paralyzed all transportation.

The road leading north to Dingle and Pototan, 18 and 23 miles from Iloilo, was crisscrossed by vast gaps.

One fissure 100 yards wide was reported along the railroad in Santa Barbara, 12 miles northwest of Iloilo.

TIMES GIVEN for the first shock varied at different places from 1:38 a. m. to 1:55 a. m. Sunday. Others followed at intervals until 5:55 a. m. Some were timed as long as 80 seconds each.

The six-story cathedral belfry built three centuries ago by the Spaniards at Jaro, four miles from Iloilo, collapsed and buried four men. Latest reports from the scene said townspeople dug them out alive in a five-hour battle with the crumbled red brick and regarded the survival as a miracle.

A family living in the base of the tower escaped injury but nearby shops were buried in debris.

Bell towers also toppled and churches were damaged or destroyed in the suburban communities of Oton, Molo, Alimodian and Pavia.

One man was reported killed by falling stones as he knelt in prayer in the Alimodian church.

AN UNIDENTIFIED American and four Filipinos were reported crushed by falling walls on Blumentrit street, one of Iloilo's two principal thoroughfares.

Two children were listed among the dead, along with a modiste who perished in the ruins of her home shop.

Three other persons were listed as killed on the street near the Philippine railroad station when an abandoned concrete business building thundered to the ground.

Thousands of Iloilo residents took refuge in Sunburst Park on the edge of the sandy flat on which the city sits.

Iloilo, on Panay's south coast, was 90 per cent destroyed by the Japanese invaders in April, 1942, but had been making a comeback since the liberation as an important sugar and copra port.

THE FRAGMENTARY reports from the spot described residents as fleeing from their nipa huts and more substantial war-damaged homes upon the first shock, only to run into graver danger from falling masonry in the streets.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey sent representatives to Iloilo by plane and the Philippines Red Cross organized a relief expedition leaving Manila today.

Reports from elsewhere were less detailed than those from Iloilo.

On Panay's north coast, the Capiz correspondent of the Manila Evening News said the first tremors were followed by a huge turnout for the first early mass and that the last big shock came just as the service was about to begin.

HE SAID the panicky congregation rushed for the exits, upsetting stone benches and injuring at least two women. All recalled an earthquake in 1926 which opened a long crack in the wall just as the priest was elevating the Host.

Bacolod, capitol of Negros Occidental, reported the strongest shocks in 50 years but said damage was confined to windows and goods stored in shops. A Bacolod University club dance was broken up by a stampede when the first shock came.

When a message reached Malta from the Dutch liner Wilhelm Ruys, saying that a nine-year-old boy on board had appendicitis, the Maltese Minister of Health, Prof. P. P. Debono, traveled 60 miles in a fishing boat to the liner and performed a successful operation

The vast majority of the world's lakes are slowly disappearing.

Death Calls Fennemore

(Continued From Page One)

law. He was admitted to the Utah bar when 22 years old. His legal experience in Utah included service as a county attorney and as a member of the legal staff of what later became the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

MR. FENNEMORE came to Phoenix in 1912 to buy a number of independent telephone companies for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was so impressed with the city that he decided to remain here, moving his family to Phoenix in 1913.

He continued to represent the telephone company here and also served as an attorney for the Kennecott Copper Company and the Santa Fe Railway.

He was president of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce in 1915 and was chairman of the Charter Revision Committee in a recent unsuccessful attempt to alter the Phoenix city charter.

HE IS SURVIVED by two sons, Richard and John, both associated with their father's legal firm; one daughter, Mrs. Warren Krause, Phoenix; and five grandchildren.

Hugh Gruwell, president of the First National Bank of Arizona, commented by telephone from New York City that the bank had "lost a strong character on its board. Mr. Fennemore's opinion was valued and respected and he will be hard to replace," Gruwell said.

Yuma Officer Fatally Shot

(Continued From Page One)

ficers were in the immediate vicinity.

Although armed with an old-style pistol, the man offered no resistence when surrounded.

Sheriff Jack Beard, who directed the search, said the prisoner identified himself as Ray Marvin Graves, 27 years old, of Phoenix.

As yet, no charge has been filed.

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Soviet Envoy Urges Trade

(Continued From Page One)

ican, Harold Stassen, on April 9, 1947, pointed out that "they—the Soviet Union and the United States—certainly can co-operate with one another. The difference between them is of no substantial importance since the matter in question is their co-operation.

"THE ECONOMIC systems in Germany and the U. S. are similar but, nevertheless, a war broke out between them. The economic systems of the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. are different, but they did not fight against each other, and they co-operated during the war. If two different systems could co-operate during the war why cannot they co-operate in the time of peace? Certainly it is understood that if there is a desire to co-operate, then co-operation is wholly possible under the different economic systems. But if there is no desire to co-operate, then even under similar economic systems the states and the peoples can come to blows."

Thus, the difference of systems in our countries is not an obstacle to the improvement and development of political, economic and cultural relations between our countries.

3. Do you plan to work for increased trade between the Soviet Union and the United States? What specific commodities does the Soviet Union need from the United States?

A.—In the increase of trade between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. both our countries are interested.

AS FAR AS the Soviet Union is concerned, it has never refused the development of trade with the United States on the conditions of normal business practice. It is a known fact that in the the U. S. A. also there are certain circles desiring to develop and strengthen trade relations with the Soviet Union.

However, at present the American regulating trade agencies are applying to trade with the U. S. S. R. measures of a discriminatory character which fact, obviously, not only does not promote the development of trade between our countries but, on the contrary, leads directly to opposite results.

4. How can the United States best help the Soviet Union rebuild war-devastated areas?

A.—As is known, the Soviet Union has a five year plan of rehabilitation and development of its national economy. This plan proceeds from a full utilization of internal resources of the country. The Soviet people are successfully fulfilling this plan, reconstructing with their own efforts the war-devastated areas. Simultaneously, the Soviet Union is reviving and developing its trade relations with other nations. Therefore, you could find an answer to your question in a normalization of the Soviet-American trade. One cannot help mentioning that the fulfillment of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements on reparations would also have a great positive meaning.

5. Do you propose to renew conversations with the American state department shortly in an effort to reach a settlement on the Soviet lend-lease account with the United States?

A.—CERTAINLY. As early as December 16, 1947, the Soviet side submitted to the U. S. side its concrete proposals regarding the question of the lend-lease settlement.

6. Do you intend at this time or in the foreseeable future to resume the Soviet Union's discussions with the United States government on the prospect of a $1,000,000,000 loan to the Soviet Union?

A.—No, it is not my intention under the present circumstances to take the initiative in that direction. I feel that the loan to which you refer should be looked upon as a normal business undertaking which is in the interests of both countries—the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Some American circles approach this question differently.

7. As official representative of the Soviet Union on the Far Eastern Commission, can you tell us what you think of the manner in which the commission has supervised allied policy toward Japan?

A.—As is known, the most important tasks of the Far Eastern Commission, are the prevention of the revival of a militaristic Japan and the democratization of that country. However, in this regard the situation can not be considered as satisfactory, to which fact it is necessary to draw serious attention.

In 10 months of last year Greece shipped over 5,000,000 pounds of licorice root to the United States.

Red Cross Water Show Attracts 900

An estimated 900 persons witnessed the Red Cross Polar Bear Aquacade yesterday afternoon at the Riverside pool.

Fifty-four persons took part in the two-hour water show, which was directed by Edith Ralph. Kent Bramwell, water safety director of the Maricopa County Red Cross Chapter, was master of ceremonies.

The Riverside pool was filled especially for the show.

French Slash World Prices

(Continued From Page One)

nation fund, but will not benefit from its resources.

THE DEVALUATION and establishment of the free market, to supersede the present black market in French money, will tend to raise prices here.

The government, however, hopes to keep down imports of all except essentials, such as coal, steel and wheat by penalizing the import of what it considers non-essential products. And through its shot-in-the-arm for exporters, the government expects to obtain precious dollars to purchase supplies which can help speed up the recovery of French industry.

The government's hopes, officials say, are based on belief that this recovery can come before prices rise to unbearable heights.

Mayer said Premier Schuman will give details to the national assembly tomorrow.

Half of the foreign money earned by exporters will be exchangeable here at the new $1 to 214 rate, and half at the free rate of exchange, which the government hopes will gradually fall nearer the official rate.

IMPORTERS wishing to buy essential, priority goods abroad also will receive hard currency at the official rate. Importers of luxuries will have to obtain dollars at the free market rate. The government thus hopes to discourage exchange of dollars for luxury goods, and to encourage exports to the United States.

Camille Gutt, the international monetary fund's managing director, said he fears the French devaluation will "encourage trade distortions." It may cast unwarranted doubt on the real strength of many currencies, he declared, and there is no doubt the French action may reflect on economic co-operation among nations.

While the fund denied France further use of its facilities, Gutt said France had informed him she does not contemplate additional withdrawals of money from the fund. She already has received $125,000,000.

NO OFFICIAL free market was established for pounds by the French. Only the U. S. dollar and the Portuguese escudo may be traded in this market.

Leaders of many nations will be watching the effect of the French action on tomorrow's money exchanges. Postwar inflation and other factors already have brought revaluation to the currencies of many countries, including Soviet Russia, Austria, Italy and Hungary. In Western Germany the mark, worth 40 cents prewar, is traded at a military exchange rate, 10 cents.

No one in Phoenix seems to live where he used to, anymore. If someone you haven't visited for three months asks you out to his house, you've got to remember to ask "What's your new address?" In the old days, families lived in one house for generations, and their homes were town landmarks, known by all and sundry simply as the Carmichael house. Now houses are bought and sold, people moving in and out so fast, that even the utility companies scarcely know to whom to send their monthly bills.

And what amazes me, is that with all this shuffling about, everyone has either built or wants to build, a swimming pool. Of all man's earthly goods which come under the listing of "You Can't Take It With You," surely a swimming pool tops the lot!

Which brings us to the Bennett Cerf story of the old codger who had three swimming pools! Newly come by more money than he knew what to do with, his most extravagant gesture was in building three pools on his spacious estate, and his greatest joy in life, showing them off to his old cronies who came to visit.

"But why three pools?" asked an impressed though puzzled friend. "That seems a bit excessive!"

"Oh, no," replied the old fellow, "one has hot water, one has cold, and the other no water at all."

"Cold water I can understand," said his friend, "and hot water, too, but what's the idea of no water at all?"

"Bill," said the old man, shaking his head sadly, "you'd be surprised how many of my old friends don't know how to swim!"

Clark Smith

ARIZONA'S LARGEST CAR DEALER

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Water Bill Action Due

(Continued From Page One)

date when hearings would begin, but it was a frequently expressed "off-record" opinion among senators from affected states there would be an effort to set the hearings no more than five weeks hence, and possibly earlier.

"IN ANY event," Moeur said, "these hearings will depend in a very large measure upon the report of the Colorado basin states committee session in Denver, beginning February 17—when a brief will be submitted by committee, counsel for consideration.

An interior department commentary on the resolution will probably be withheld until the basin states committee has filed the brief, it was understood.

Moeur said tonight he thought the McCarran-Downey resolution hearings might "be one of the most spectacular events in recent congressional history—with far-reaching results which might even affect the coming presidential elections, and the economy of the nation for 20 years to come."

Prophesying that California will "bring up its big guns for this one," he added, "you know they aren't playing for marbles. The chips are down on this one."

Cold, Snow Sting East

(Continued From Page One)

degrees was forecast for Sunday night.

ALBANY, which had 13 inches of snow on the ground Saturday received an additional 13 inches. Boston had 11 inches of new snow, bringing the ground cover to 23 inches. Hartford, Conn., with six inches more attained a 30-inch depth. Skies cleared over most of the Northeast Sunday following the snow.

In the north central area, upper Minnesota moderated to comparatively mild zeros at International Falls and Bemidji, but Northern Wisconsin remained the nation's coldest area, with Land O' Lakes reporting 33 below zero Sunday morning.

LIGHT SNOW swept eastward from the Dakotas Sunday toward the Great Lakes, with another spell of sub-zero weather rolling southeastward behind it to renew frigid temperatures in the north central area by Monday night after somewhat milder conditions Sunday.

The West Coast had chill weather Sunday, Medford, Ore., reporting a low of 28 above zero, Seattle 34 and Los Angeles 49. Skies were clear on the coast. Texas continued cold, with 21 above reported at Fort Worth, 26 at Waco, and 36 at San Antonio. It was 44 at Laredo and 49 at Brownsville.

EASTERN temperatures included eight above at Boston early Sunday, five above at Albany and Syracuse, N. Y., nine above at Buffalo, 11 above at Raleigh, N. C., and 24 at Charleston, S. C.

The low extremes brought added reports of deaths from exposure and new measures for conservation of tight fuel oil and gas supplies.

Following reports that a large number of convicted criminals have been allowed to roam at large, the supreme court of Chile has demanded from the courts of appeal a complete list of such criminals and an explanation of their liberty.

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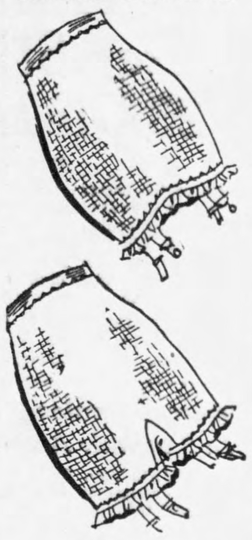

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