

THESE FIGURES ARE ELOQUENT

There are 64 banks in the state of Arizona today of which 12 are national banks. Only four of these have opened for business during the past year, all under state charters, so that a comparison of bank figures today with those of one year ago, is illuminating. Money talks:

Table with 4 columns: Category, 1915, 1916, Increase. Rows include Deposits of all Arizona Banks, Resources of all Arizona Banks, Deposits in Tucson Banks, and Deposits in Phoenix Banks.

is that he plays fair. When he makes a dollar he splits squarely with the man who helped him do it. He can see no further into the ground than others but in respect of the Madizelle regards the facts in evidence as sufficient for any investigating person.

Reference has been made to the Mammoth mine, which Mr. Young says isn't a bit better than the Madizelle only its reputation has been made. It is situated at the foot of Superstition mountain at the extreme eastern end of the Salt river valley and was discovered between 25 and 30 years ago.

Every old timer in Arizona knows that it was acquired by Charlie Hall, a well known Colorado operator. He took a fortune out of it by gophering around in an unsystematic way, robbing big pockets of high grade. He died and his son operated it for a year or so until his death, after which it was allowed to cave and it returned almost to a primitive condition before the estate was settled up and Mr. Young bought it, several years ago, and began its rehabilitation in accordance with modern methods.

Things are going fine at the Mammoth and in addition to what Mr. Young put into the game originally he has taken out many thousands of dollars and put it back in improvements and developments. He declares that there is more ore in sight right now than there ever was before and the engineers back up his statements.

But with the present equipment he can never make the mine what it ought to be, for it ought to make fortunes for a hundred or a thousand

CHICAGO ENDORSEMENT

In a complimentary letter to the Arizona Magazine from Mr. George N. Morgan, of Chicago, commenting upon our announcement last month of the educational features of this number, Mr. Morgan says:

"The educational feature will disclose to the readers at home and abroad the wonderful achievements of the state in that direction. I do not believe there is a state in the Union where the school system and facilities have made such wonderful strides. I have visited every State in the Union and I confidently assert that the 48th state is today in the lead in perfection of her schools."

Railroad Employees and the Public are the principal beneficiaries of large trains, for in this way they have the railroads been able to increase wages and decrease freight rates.

APPEAL TO FARMERS

But even without that, if enough growers of one thing will guarantee any one man or commission house enough stuff to fill the orders for it promptly when received, there will be no trouble about disposing of the product.

A Bisbee merchant was chided by the writer on one occasion, for not buying his produce in Phoenix rather than Kansas City. His response was that Phoenix had nothing to sell, and he proceeded to prove it. He said several thousand people depended very largely on his store for certain lines of food. He could get what he wanted in Phoenix about one week in four, but his people had formed the habit of eating regularly and his profits came from selling the goods. He would rather buy his goods in Phoenix, get them fresher and leave the money in state circulation but he had to patronize a market that could fill his orders daily.

When the Salt River valley can produce four times as much fruit, dairy produce, poultry and eggs, truck, etc., as it produces today, it will sell all of it a great deal easier. The market business will settle itself though right cooperation will hasten it. The canning factories will come, though right encouragement will hurry them. The manufacturer plans for the sale of his goods before he makes them. The farmer must do the same or depend solely on luck. There are lots of farmers in the Salt River valley who are getting rich. There are others who, under identical conditions, fail to prosper and blame everything for it except—themselves.

MADIZELLE MINING CO.

On another page the Arizona Magazine presents the advertisement of the Glory Hole Bonanza Mines Co., Dick Wick Hall, promoter. The editor of this magazine has been acquainted with Mr. Hall for many years and can personally endorse all that he says in this advertisement. He saw the rich ore spoken of at the time it was brought to Phoenix and knows the men who found the property and the men who took out the ore. He also knows Dick Hall—knows that he is a man who will take a chance, "tote fair" if he makes it and if he loses will, like a good sport, forget his grief. Putting money into the Glory Hole is no sure thing proposition and no person should do it who could not stand the loss without repining, but it is within the knowledge of the editor of the magazine that Dick Hall has always had unbounded confidence in the property, knows more about it than any other one man, and for years has sought to get titles in shape and await the fitting time for just such a determinative undertaking as he has now launched.

Though the railroads of the United States afford the public the cheapest freight rates and pay railroad employees the highest wages the return to the 600,000 investors in railway securities is less than if their capital were invested in ordinary farm mortgages.

In this issue will be found the stock offering of the Madizelle Mining Company, designed to raise a modest amount of money to make effective operations on a property six miles from Prescott, Arizona, that has been under development intermittently for the last fifteen years. The mine is well known, is opened to considerable depth and its values are proved by the many assays and ore shipments. Its location within gunshot of the S. F. P. & P. railroad insures economy in working. Its management vests chiefly in George U. Young, former secretary of the territory, later Mayor of Phoenix, and principal owner of the historic Mammoth mine at Goldfield, Arizona, operated by the Young Mines Company. The inactivity of the Madizelle in recent years has been solely due to the more imperative demands on the time and energy of Mr. Young, in his official duties and in the rehabilitating of the Mammoth mine, which is now practically accomplished.

No man in this state is better known than George Young, or has more personal friends or political enemies, and he is proud of them all. No man of like means has been more constructive in his operations or fair and broad minded in his ideals. Right or wrong, wise or foolish in his judgments, none have accused him of crooked manipulations or double cross methods. His proudest boast

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

BY CHARLES F. WILLIS

WHEN THE legislature of 1885 was distributing political favors they gave Tucson what they considered the small end of the horn.

Phoenix, Prescott, and Tucson were in a wild scramble to see which of them could obtain the capitol building and in order to settle the situation, trades were made. When all was said and done, Prescott had the capitol, Phoenix the normal school and the Insane Asylum and Tucson, the State University. But what did the State University amount to? Few people in that day and age had any use for higher education. In fact, the next legislature in 1887 considered that it might have put an unnecessary burden on the people by having a University and attempted to repeal the act creating the University of two years before. This was unsuccessful and thus the University came into being, without funds, without land and with very meagre moral support.

At that time very few people dreamed that there was anything worth fighting for, in the State University, for with the meagre moral support, which could be allowed to the University by the Territorial government, it would be a continual struggle for existence and would never be above the rank of an Academy. But in 1890 the Federal Government took a hand and by the passage of the Morrill Act, \$25,000 annually was given to the University for instruction in Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This fund was later duplicated in 1907 by the Nelson Act, making a total of \$50,000 received annually for instruction.

This patronage and the stimulus of the Federal Government gave to the University the necessary life, and from the time of the passage of the Morrill Act, progress was as rapid and consistent as could be expected in a state as sparsely populated as Arizona.

But the method used in the dis-

tribution of the political prizes was one, which in this case, worked out to the benefit of the State. The establishment of the State University at such a time when it was not considered worth much, meant the unifying under one management of the various schools of higher education. Thus Arizona has a great advantage over some of her sister states, where politicians have prostituted the educational system of the state to further their own political ambitions. By bargaining, log rolling, trading and various other means, the state institutions are parcelled out to various localities according to their political strength, thus insuring re-election or political favors for those obtaining such institutions.

To dissipate the educational resources in this way is sure death to high standards and efficiency, as well as to economy in public education. Arizona is to be congratulated that her institutions have been conserved as a unit. Not only does this unification represent a great saving financially to the people of the state, but it also means greater efficiency and a better faculty. It also means expansion to suit the growing needs of the state with a minimum of cost. An example of this is noted by the placing of the departments of law and music into the work last fall. Had there been a number of distributed branches of college instruction, no one would have been able to put forward instruction in music and law without added specific appropriations, but as such work was demanded, the University was able to put it in with almost no additional expense.

Although the act establishing a State University was passed in 1885, it was not until 1891 that the University of Arizona was a reality. Its doors were opened in October, 1891, under the direction of Theodore B. Comstock, with the title at that time

as Director of the School of Mines. Owing to the dearth of high schools in the state, it was hardly to be expected that the University would have many college students. Very few of the young men and women of the state had the necessary high school training to enter college rank as Phoenix was the only city having a high school; nevertheless, the University opened with eight students of college rank in the freshman class.

years, the actual gain in college students has been large.

Now that the University has all of its departments of college rank, the time has ripened when, to get into the rank of larger universities of the country, the organization must be ready for the growth of the institution. This reorganization has become the work of President R. B. von Klein-Smid, A. M. Sc. D. as his work has started in the middle of the period of transition inaugurated by former President Arthur H. Wilde.



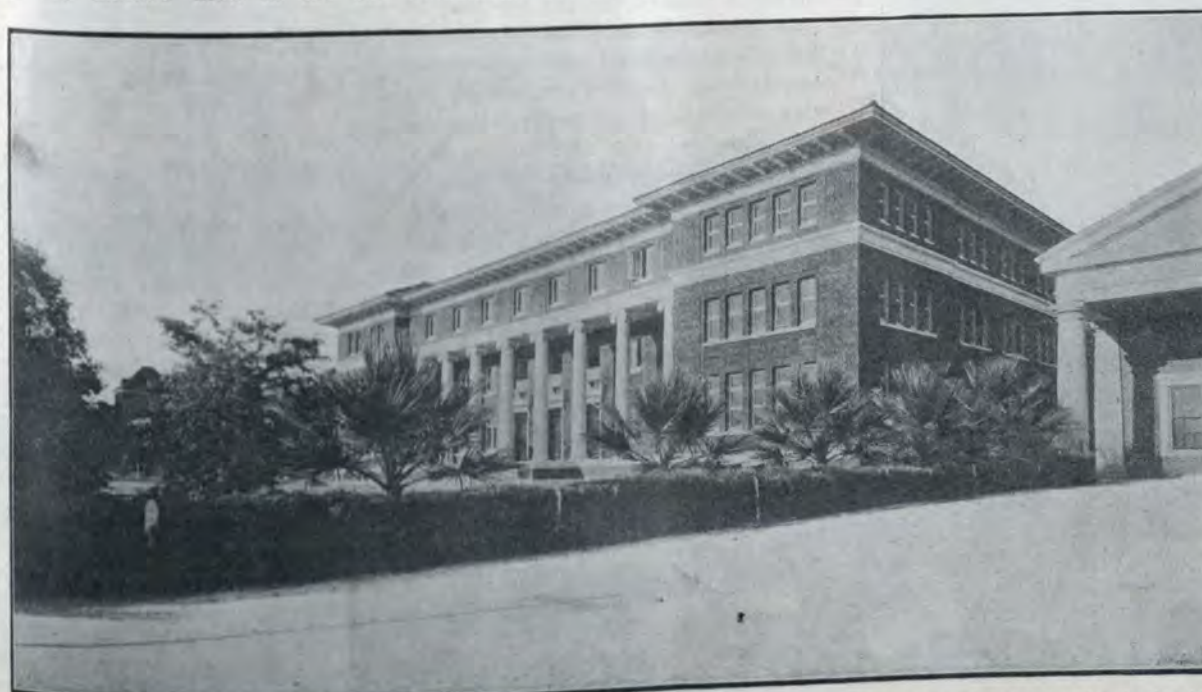
One of the Beautiful Lanes on the Campus, a Mid-Winter as well as a Summer Scene in Arizona

As the number of high schools increased, the number of preparatory students decreased, until at this time, there are twenty-two high schools within the state, and the University has abolished its preparatory department. The gradual abolition of the preparatory department has made the progress of the University seem slow in gaining numbers of students, as it has been the lessening of one department and the gaining of another, thereby keeping the average number of students about the same. While the total number attending has been but little different in the past few

The reorganization has followed the plan of distributing the University into its distinct schools, the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, and the College of Mines and Engineering, directly under its respective deans and faculties. Andrew Endicott Douglass, A. B. Sc. D. was made Dean of the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences. Dr. Douglass is admirably fitted for the work that he is to do in the organization of his branch of the University, being a man of broad training and experience, a man whose long residence in Arizona has made him thoroughly in accordance with the educational needs of the state, and a man who is admired and respected by students, faculty and the people of the state alike. The College of Agriculture has been virtually a separate college as far as organization goes, for a number of years, and its growth is largely due to the untiring work of Robert Humphrey Forbes, Ph. D. who is its Dean. G. M. Butler, M. E. formerly with the Colorado School of Mines, was appointed last fall as Dean of the College of Mines & Engineering.

Organization

The work of organization of the University of Arizona naturally divides itself into the three distinct, yet allied branches, instruction, investigations and extension. It will be impossible to give even passing mention to all of the departments in this short article, and what they are doing for the State of Arizona. The



New \$175,000 Agricultural Building, to the Right of the Main building. A companion, the Mining Building Will Shortly Be Erected.