

# Arizona Republican Editorial Page

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1913.

No question is ever settled until it is settled right.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### The Days Are Slipping By

With only thirteen of the twenty days of the registration period remaining, hardly one-third of the voters of Phoenix have enrolled for the charter and bond elections. The 250 mark was barely passed yesterday.

There is evidence of increasing interest in the registration. There was even a rush for a short time yesterday afternoon at the city hall, but it will have to become much stronger and steadier if a considerable number of voters qualify for these two important elections.

The rush of which we have spoken illustrates, though faintly, how difficult, if not impossible, it will be for a large number of voters to register at all if they wait until the latter days.

It may be assumed that all of the enemies of the charter are getting in early. Some of them are busy inducing those who may be counted upon to vote against the charter to register. Certainly, the interest of citizens who are in favor of good government, the best form of government, should be as great and active as that of these men who find a continuance of the present wasteful and inefficient system to their advantage.

The first step that citizens must take toward the adoption of the charter is registration. Register today.

### Arizona's Agricultural Lead

We have been telling outsiders for years that the valleys of Arizona are the most productive reaches on earth, the Salt River valley, especially. But, inasmuch as people everywhere put in similar claims for their various localities, the outsider did not know whom to believe. When we could get him here and show him the crops it was an easy matter to convince him, but most of the outsiders whom we addressed could not or did not come. They had only our word for it.

Now, we have something official and convincing, the government crop report. Of course, this is not the first report on crop conditions in Arizona, but nobody seems to have given earlier ones any attention. We knew that crop conditions here were all right all the time and we had nothing to learn from government reports.

Government crop reports as to this state are about as unvarying as the government's summer weather prognostications for central Arizona—"fair and warm." The conditions are about the same one corresponding month with another. Such a thing as a failure or partial failure of crops in this valley is impossible.

But this year, as The Republican showed last June in a story relating to the midsummer fair, crops were much heavier on some farms than they had ever been before. That was not the result of any unusual natural conditions such as affect crops in many parts of the country, but of improved methods of farming. Crops were heavier only on farms where such improved methods were employed. On other farms they were abundant, but not unusual.

The August crop report of the government is the more striking because of the sharp contrast between conditions in Arizona and those in most other states. Conditions here are represented by 114.3. In only twelve other states was the average of 100 reached. Wisconsin, next to Arizona, was represented by 108. California had only 84.7, a loss of 15.3, chiefly due to partial failures in the central and southern parts of the state where climatic conditions are similar to ours. But there was lacking in Southern California the certain and abundant water supply and something of the fertility of the soil.

It would be greatly to the advantage of this region if this comparative report were given a general circulation throughout the country, with special attention directed to the long lead of Arizona. With the stamp of the government upon it, it would be far more convincing than any other printed statement of conditions here that could be made.

### Answering Letters

The older Edward Bok of the Ladies' Home Journal grows, the more of a nuisance he becomes as a regulator of terrestrial customs and manners. He has now raised a question regarding the duty of busy men to answer foolish letters whose writers enclosed a self-addressed and stamped envelope for a reply. The busier one is the more letters, sensible and foolish, he is likely to receive. Letters asking for information are usually answered by the average man as a matter of courtesy, but most letters from strangers relating to matters concerning some hobby of the writers find their way into the waste-paper basket, stamped reply envelope and all.

Mr. Bok seems to have had some doubt about the value of a college education which he sought to resolve by addressing several thousand college graduates on the subject, enclosing a reply envelope.

About 1500 of the persons so addressed made no reply, and they were taken bitterly to task by Mr. Bok, who found in their neglect that the one thing they had not acquired at college was a rudimentary knowledge of courtesy.

He advanced the doctrine that a stamped reply envelope "lays a moral obligation" on the recipient. There is not a general acquiescence in this extraordinary doctrine that the busy man must submit to interruption by every letter-writing crank who can muster the price of a stamped and self-addressed envelope. It is a peculiar notion, says a writer in the Outlook, that a stamped and addressed envelope sent to a man lays an obligation upon him to waste his time.

The self-addressed envelope does not always mean that the recipient of it is expected to reply. The letter enclosing it more often than not relates to a proposition in which the writer desires to interest the recipient. If the latter declines to be interested, his silence is taken by the sender as to be fully expressive of that fact.

If Mr. Bok would only take that view of the matter, he would consider that he already has the answer to all of his unanswered letters as proof that the colleges do not turn out ready-letter writers.

### Wasted School Funds

The Republican has frequently directed attention to the methods of school supply houses in other states in dealing with the school trustees of Arizona who are unfamiliar with the values of most of the supplies; ignorant, in fact, of the need of them. We have cautioned trustees against dealing with these houses at all, since whatever is needed is obtainable at or through local houses and at prices much less than the supply houses charge.

The county superintendent of this county is now holding up claims presented by one of these supply houses, on the ground that they are exorbitant. Probably in the end they will have to be paid.

Some system should be applied to the purchase of supplies so that the great annual waste, the throwing away of the money of the taxpayers, may be stopped. In this district there is not now, and for some years there has been, no cause for complaint. But the agents of the supply houses have found the trustees of many of the country districts profitable picking.

No one wants to deprive the schools of any facilities for the extension of their usefulness, but there is a growing sentiment that the liberality with which this state makes provision for its schools and leaves the funds unguarded amount to a wasteful prodigality.

The pressure of the Thaw millions begins to be manifest in the litigation for the return of Harry K. Thaw to Matteawan. It is not meant that so far the pressure has been improperly applied, but it has given the litigation a tortuous direction that it would not have taken in the case of a fugitive alleged maniac with no money behind him or anyone without a great deal of money behind him. It will delay for at least some years the return of Thaw to the asylum for the criminal insane, and somewhere along the winding path a way will in all likelihood be found to prevent his return.

We learn from the Snowflake Herald that the Smith family held a reunion at Snowflake on September 6. That, we recall now, was the day when there was a report of an unlocated seismic disturbance, supposed to be caused by a depression of the surface of the earth somewhere in the intermountain region and a tilting up of it in other places. These Smith family reunions need international regulation if the equilibrium is to be preserved.

As conscience expands, vaccination is restricted, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, which views with regret and alarm the operation of the English law which exempts from compulsory vaccination those who have conscientious scruples against it. The percentage of those who have claimed exemption has increased from 6.3 in 1907 to 31.6 last year.

President Huerta has shown the world that President Wilson is not the only chief executive who can read his message to congress. We suppose, now, that those captious critics of Mr. Wilson will proceed to take a fall out of the Mexican provisional president for delivering his message in person.

"The less one chews his food, the more certain he is to have stomach trouble," says the advertisement of an Arizona dentist. That explains it. We have often wondered why most very small babies were so racked with intestinal pain.

### MUSTACHES VANISHING.

A flutter was caused recently by the announcement that the war office proposed to abolish the king's regulation, which lays down that the upper lip must not be shaved, and already officers have taken advantage of the report, for many of them regard their mustaches as hardly an adornment.

"Two or three of my clients, who are officers," said the manager in a hair-dressing establishment in Bond street recently, "have recently had their upper lips shaved clean. For a long time there has been a tendency among military men either to do without the mustache altogether or when a commanding officer insists on its retention to reduce it to the smallest possible dimensions. It very seldom extends the whole length of the mouth, is cut very short and is trimmed square at each end."

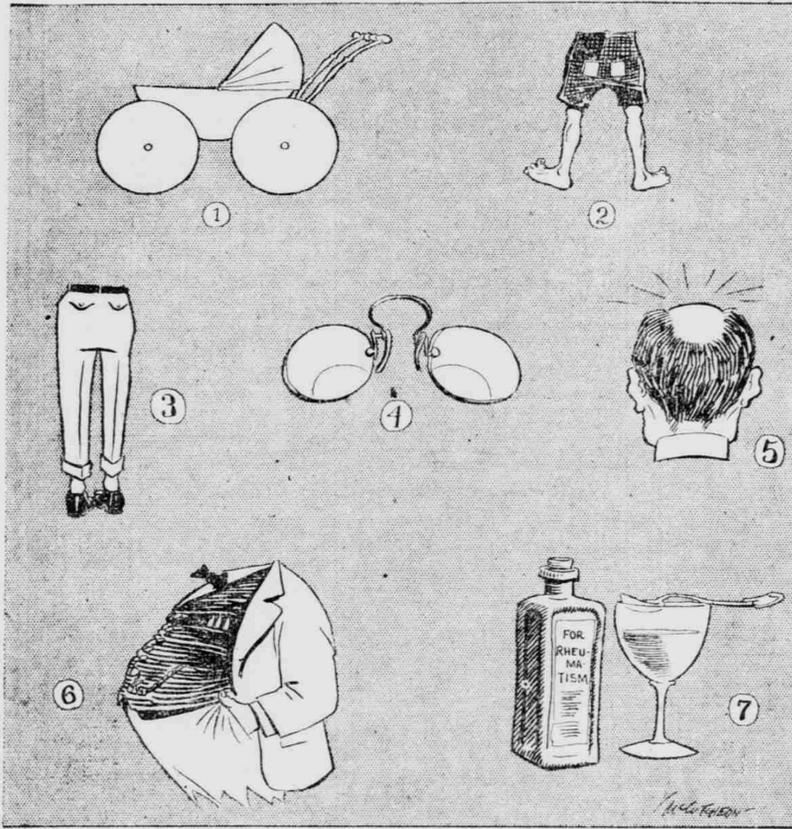
Feminine influence is at the root of the change, for it is noticeable that in America and England, the two countries in which women are most emancipated, the tendency is toward the clean-shaven face. There was a time when women acknowledged the mustache as a sign of masculinity, if not of masculine superiority. But times have changed. Women desire to equal men, but since they cannot compete in the matter of mustaches they prefer not to be reminded of their existence.

TOO MUCH OF IT  
These dramas of the underworld  
Are numerous today.  
They may be fine, but I object  
To slumming at the play.

## THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN.

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright, 1913, By John T. McCutcheon.]



### The Bungalow

By HOWARD L. RANN

The bungalow is an open fireplace entirely surrounded by leg room and weather-stained shingles. It represents a style of architecture that is highly popular with people who have grown tired of furnishing free pasturage to relatives who never know when to let go. The original bungalow was an adaptation of the sectional book case, and was generally packed away in the woodshed until the arrival of the heated term, when it was loaded into a wheelbarrow and set up in some mossy retreat, where the automatic stinger of the lake mosquito would not be interfered with by anything except cobweb hose. The modern bungalow, however, is set into the ground, within easy reach of a hot-air furnace, and when surrounded by army tents will accommodate an entire family in perfect comfort. Some people who are not able to look ahead and see into the future build bungalows which are equipped with a spare bedroom, and make up in later years to find themselves saddled with a very tenacious brand of company. The bungalow makes an irresistible appeal to women who wish to be emancipated from the accursed bondage of the vacuum cleaner and the irritating presence of the dusting rag, as a man and his wife can keep house in one for years without only leaving a mess except a cup of coffee, and a set of Emerson's essays. This is why the bungalow is making the brown-stone front look about as popular as an inquisitive insurgent in the United States senate. The average bungalow is one-third living room and two-thirds porch, although occasionally a humble apology for a kitchen is tacked on. The bungalow kitchen is usually mislaid by the architect until the last minute, and is invariably so choked for room that the lady of the house has to back out into the garden in order to turn around. The bungalow is sometimes derisively called a summer cottage, and people who have lived in one during a wet summer, surrounded by open-pored screening and the monotonous chant of the male bullfrog, are generally willing to make a reasonable discount for cash.

### MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

A report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows how necessary to the very life of the nation is an industry that for many years has suffered almost as much neglect as the cotton gin. In the slaughtering and packing of meat animals Chicago leads all other cities of the country by a wide margin, its stock yards killing over one-fifth of all such animals slaughtered in the United States, and over one-third of those killed in the ten leading meat packing centers. The figures for Chicago during the year 1912 were: Beef cattle, 1,664,613; calves, 482,759; sheep, 4,772,257; goats 15,273; hogs, 5,994,513 the total being 12,910,506 meat animals of all kinds killed.

The total number of meat animals slaughtered in 790 establishments in 226 cities of the country was 7,628,491, including 7,245,585 beef cattle, 2,277,954 calves, 31,979,354 sheep, 72,871 goats, and 59,952,727 hogs. Chicago's exact proportion therefore, is 22.4 per cent.

Chicago slaughtered more than twice the number of meat animals killed by its nearest competitor, Kansas City, the total figures for that packing center being 5,646,181, while the figures for the other eight important packing centers are: South Omaha, 4,809,655; New York, 2,024,483; East St. Louis, 2,366,292; South St. Joseph, Mo., 2,671,442; Boston, 1,826,044; Indianapolis, 1,598,000; Sioux City, 1,520,607; Buffalo, 1,381,271.

There are other packing centers, some of which such as Wichita, Kans., and Fort Worth, Tex., are of considerable local importance, and even do some shipping beyond their immediate neighborhoods. But for all practical purposes the ten cities first named are the only ones of real importance. They slaughter about 65 per cent of all the cattle killed in slaughter houses, and their product embraces practically all the meat which goes into interstate trade. The remaining 216 cities practically supply only local markets. Therefore it is plain that Chicago furnishes over one-third the amount of meat shipped

### Modern Medicine

By WALT MASON

If any man in sickness squirms, the doctor comes and talks of germs and quotes some Latin verbs, and says that he must go outdoors and browse around there on all fours, and eat some grass and herbs. The doctors have such freakish cures that man by preference endures his sickness while he can; he'll nurse his bruises and his galls in solitude, while he recalls this good old fashioned plan. In olden days—alas, they're sped!—the sick man could remain in bed and groan and kick with zest; the doctor came and gave him dope, and said: "You'll soon be well, I hope, but what you need is rest!" Ah, yes, my friends, in bygone time, the saw-bones, with his skill sublime, would order rest and peace; but now he teeters to your couch and says you are a lazy slouch, and orders elbow grease. "Get out of that," he sternly cries, to him who's sick, "take exercise! Go out and climb a tree! Live in a tent, sleep on the grass! Cut out the sulphur and blue mass! Get busy as can be!" I like the old time way the best; when I am sick I long for rest; I like to lie in bed, while women fan my fevered brow and ask me if I'm better now, and bring me toasted bread.

from packing centers. The meat eating habits of the American people are such as would stagger most foreigners, and to a considerable degree explain the higher cost of living in this country.

A QUESTION.  
Is goldenrod a blossom now  
As city folks concede?  
Or is it, as the farmers vow,  
An irritating weed?

JUST A BLIND.  
"You pay your employes pretty good wages."  
"Yes; but I have a system of fines that brings most of it back."

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