

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

The Arizona Republican
 ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Dwight B. Head, President and Manager
 Charles A. Stauffer, Business Manager
 Garth W. Cate, Assistant Business Manager
 J. W. Spear, Editor
 Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Mail Matter of the Second Class.
 Robert E. Ward, Representative, New York Office, Hearst Building, Chicago Office, Advertising Building.
 TELEPHONES:
 Business Office 452
 City Editor 453
 SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1915

Give freely and receive, but take from none
 By greed, or force, or fraud, what is his own.
 —Sir Edward Arnold.

Signs
 Merchants generally say that business is improving. Real estate agents say that their business, which has been in a state of suspension for some months, is now looking up. Sales are more frequent and inquiries more numerous. Building is becoming active, and the volume of employment in every direction is increasing. This better situation has been brought about, partly, we suppose, by the psychological influence of more than a million acre-feet of water in the Roosevelt dam, more than three times as much as there was a year ago this time. The psychological effect of what was then deemed to be a short supply was to halt activity in many lines. We do not think that there will ever again be an exercise of such a psychological influence in this valley. It will henceforth be taken for granted that, in all circumstances there will be enough water.

Our better conditions are due, in part, to the general improvement throughout the country and especially in the mining industry. Arizona copper was sold last week at 15 cents a pound, and it is the belief of men who ought to know, that copper will go much higher and will, in all probability, never be lower. Copper has undergone the acid test. Another like it will never be applied within the experience of any man now living. When the war ends and the demand from Europe is added to that from this country, which in consequence of the war has stood still, we shall see copper prices hitherto unheard of until the world demand has been satisfied.

The foregoing are two of the causes of the improvement of conditions in Phoenix. The improvement was begun so recently that it has not yet been felt by all. All have not seen even the signs of it, and some of us, of an unbelieving Missourian generation, ask that a sign may be given us.

Here is a very significant one, the figures of the postoffice. The total receipts last year amounted to \$1,399,277 against \$1,053,329 the year before. That increase of less than 25 per cent, was not flattering. The figures for 1914 had been seriously affected by the country-wide depression during the last five months of the year. The figures for January of this year were \$11,568, only about \$500 more than the receipts for January of the preceding year. February showed a gain of only a little more than \$1,800, notwithstanding the addition that a legislative session must have brought, and it was in that month that the bulk of the legislative postoffice business was transacted. The depression was still effective.

But in March there began a general looking up in many, if not all, lines of business in Phoenix. That is indicated remarkably in the postoffice figures. The receipts for the first fifteen days of the month were \$6,551, an increase of \$2,212 over the first fifteen days of March of last year, a gain of more than 30 per cent!

A single sign may not stand for much, but when many signs point in the same direction, they may be relied upon.

The Chamber of Commerce
 Now is the time to get in and help the chamber of commerce push things along. We do not know whether it was the change of name or whether it was something in the air or whether it was the chamber's farther vision of imminent developments in the Salt River valley and Phoenix, but something has stirred it to more vigorous action in many directions.

Under the title of the board of trade, it was for many years a most useful and energetic body. There is now more than ever to be done. Phoenix has changed in many respects. Its industries have been enlarged and have become more varied. More opportunities have been opened and others are opening; opportunities for the merchant, the farmer, the laborer and for everybody. The chamber of commerce is interested in all these matters, in all matters that interest or ought to interest all citizens of Phoenix.

The chamber of commerce is engaged in a great work, greater than it can accomplish unless it has the encouragement and active backing of the people. It can better accomplish it if it should be given a larger membership to contribute greater financial support. But that is not all. It needs the help of active effort. Get into the chamber of commerce.

The Sea of Helle
 The irresistible, the Ocean and the Bosphorus have gone down to keep company with the Daughter of Athamas and Nephele. Farther up, the Hellespont washes the bones of Leander, the youth of Abydos, left engulfed by the wind-extinguished torch of Hero. The tortuous stretch of water between the Aegean and the Marmora is made sacred by fable and history. At the point between Abydos and Sestos where Leander took his nightly swim and between which points Lord Byron swam to prove that the fabled feat was not impossible, Xerxes with his mighty host crossed, 848 B. C., followed by Alexander a hundred years later.

The Dardanelles, as we moderns know it, was forced by a British fleet in 1807, but it has been closed to warships by succeeding treaties since 1841. It was passed by a British fleet in 1878 to protect Constantinople against the Russians, for whom now

a British and French fleet are trying to open the historic passage. What a whirling time is.

The Dardanelles is about forty-eight miles in length. Its average width in the straits proper is between three and four miles, though the name Dardanelles includes the broader entrance on the west. The narrowest width is a mile and a quarter. The operations of the British and French fleets until now have been directed against the defenses along both the Asian and European shores of the arm of the Aegean approaching the narrow channel, the Dardanelles proper.

It was reported on Thursday from both Constantinople and London that a British cruiser, the Amethyst, the day before had entered well within the narrow channel. The following day the three great battleships went down. The greater difficulties lie beyond, in the narrower part, where every foot of the shores is fortified. It may be imagined that the channel is thickly strewn with mines, and there some sweeping operations cannot be carried on under the protection of the long-range guns of the warships which covered the mine sweepers at the entrance.

The defenses of the entrance have been strongly fortified for more than forty years. All the forts were supplied with Krupp guns as far back as the early eighties. These, of course, had become obsolete and were replaced from time to time with Krupp's of up-to-date type.

The allied fleets succeeded in reducing the outer forts where it appears a stubborn defense was not made, the Turks evidently relying upon the fortifications within the narrows. How well those fortifications are armed is a matter of conjecture. It may be presumed that the allies have a general idea, but it is certain that the Germans know. In its elaborate preparation for the war, Germany, which had a commanding influence in Turkey, would not have left the Dardanelles unguarded. Doubtless, the latest armament is there under the direction of German gunners, and we know that the supreme command of all Turkish operations is in German hands.

If the preparations to withstand a passage of the Dardanelles was completed, it cannot be passed until the defenses have been taken by land assaults, and that will require an enormous force. The Turks have about 200,000 men in the vicinity of the straits, most of them on the Asian side. Probably as many more could be spared from the north and from the Egyptian expedition which would naturally be abandoned if Constantinople were seriously threatened.

If Bulgaria and Rumania should enter the war on the side of the allies, any opposition that Turkey might offer would be broken down. Without their intervention, the progress of the allies toward Constantinople will be slow, if not impossible.

Mrs. Abbot for the School Board

The candidacy of Mrs. E. H. Abbot for membership of the high school board appears to be meeting everywhere with favor. The candidacy has rather been forced upon Mrs. Abbot by friends who are aware of her qualifications for the position, of her great interest in educational work and her active interest in social and moral questions. It is regarded by them as eminently fitting that a woman should have a place on the board. In many states in which equal suffrage has not yet been granted to women, it was long ago conceded that women were peculiarly fitted for representation on school boards and even for the still more responsible superintendency of schools of counties and cities. We believe that the women of this high school district should be so represented, and that there can be no more qualified representative than Mrs. Abbot.

LITTLE JAMES

(Concerning the Uprising in Phoenix Against the Managerial System of Government)

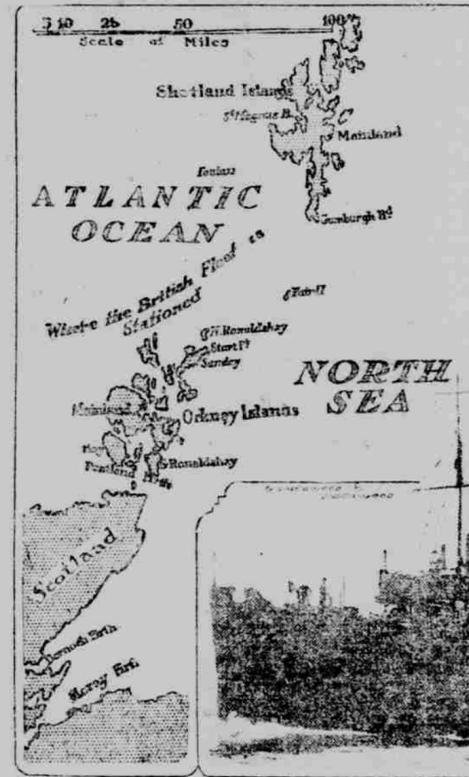
"I don't think," sez My Paw, "at no fokes of Fenix has got no Edge on them Messicans fer Tomtomulous Comtack agin th' Government. Its' too, 'at we ain't s'ch Savages as th' Messicans, goin' around shootin' Holes into their Public Servants; we don't do 'em no Fizzle Violence. We jist 'Sessantiate their Characters an' Let 'em Go at that."
 "When a Public Servant tells us 'at he's actin' under th' Othority of th' Charter, we respize to him an' tells him that's All Rite. What's th' Charter among 'em 'at don't Like it an' Wish it it was Different; we didn't make th' Charter an' ain't Responsible fer it any more'n we are fer th' Ten (10) Commandments."

"Some of th' Fokes in Fenix, includin' th' Comishun, got so's 'at they didn't Luv th' City Manidger no More. They sez: 'He's a Dictator, like Ole Dize an' Wherly was. He's tryin' to run this here City Government like he was a Superintendent of th' Iron Works of a Farness of a Zee. He must think 'at this here Fenix is a Fritch House of some Kind!'"
 "Wun feller sez: 'I lived here fer ten Years an' I been a Taxpayer all that time, so's 'at I'm entitled to some Considerashun, but I don't git none from this here City Manidger which Fires a Relativ of Mine out of offis, an' he don't offer no Excuse fer it only he sez he ain't Comptent to do nothin' 'cept Role Segregate. Of course, Joe ain't Comptent. If he woz, I wudden of wanted no City Job fer him. I could of Used him in my Privit Bizness."

"Another feller sez: 'I got it in fer th' City Manidger becuz he wudden give wun of my Friends which voted fer me an' Worked fer me, a Contract, but he let another Feller which was wun of my Pitt-tle Enemies have it. Th' only Protest he gives is 'at my Friend's bid is 'Twice as H as th' other Feller's. An' that ain't all. Th' City Manidger is holdin' up a Lot of Contracts which they's lots of Money in 'em fer th' Fokes 'at wants 'em, an' they come to me an' sez, 'How's this here? What kind of a Government you Got where a City Manidger can keep a Hole Lot of money from Circulatoin' around among th' Boys where it'll do Some Good?' I'm Nacherly Embarrassed some at them Quoshions, fer th' Jarkus is Worthy of his Hire an' so's th' 'Os an' Likewise th' Boys which Hooped it Up fer me when I was Runnin' fer Offis. I'm agin any kind of a Government which Keeps Public Servants like me from Deliverin' th' Goods."

"Another wun of my Constituence rites me a Letter an' sez: 'When I wuz a warkin' fer you at th' Poles I thought I was a Boostin' into Offis a Yaller Dog which'd come when I Wiseded to him. I never Dreamt 'at I was heluin' to 'Loct a Watch Dog of th' Trashery or I'd a Kept my Shirt on an' vudden 'a Split so much Sweet a draggin' in Voters.'"
 "I'm agin any form of Public Government which tries to Immitate a Privit Corporashun or a Privit Bizness of any Kind."
 LITTLE JAMES.

BRITAIN'S MIGHTY ARMADA HOVERS NEAR SHETLAND ISLANDS, READY AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE TO POUNCE ON GERMAN FLEET



Map showing present position of English fleet; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and latest torpedo boat destroyer to be added to his fleet.

Ready at a moment's notice to pounce upon the German fleet should it emerge from its haven behind Heligoland, the mighty British armada under the command of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe is watchfully waiting at its rendezvous in the Shetland islands. In this fleet are every kind of craft—monster super-dreadnoughts; long, gaunt battle cruisers; low-lying, tigerish-looking torpedo boats and destroyers, and submarines, with their gasoline tanks filled to the brim and torpedoes in their tubes, waiting to attack "from the depths below," unseen and unsuspected.

ALLIES UNDISCOURAGED

(Continued From Page One)

Great Britain and France against the order prohibiting the movement of goods to and from German ports. A German visitor passed over Deal but was driven off after dropping bombs which fell into the sea, perilously close to the American bark, Manana Reva.

Survivors from the Dresden
 VALPARAISO, March 20.—The Chilean cruisers Esmeralda and Ministro Zenteno have arrived from Juan Fernandez Island with the crew of the German cruiser Dresden, destroyed in an action with British warships on March 14. The members of the crew will be detained here on board the German steamer York.

No official announcement has yet been made as to the result of the investigation into the naval fight by the Chilean government. The Chilean schooners Argentina, however, arrived from the scene of battle and members of the crew confirm the German version that the Dresden was attacked in the Chilean waters.

Wilhelm Talks It Over
 LONDON, March 20.—Amsterdam dispatch Exchange Telegraph says Emperor William at Berlin yesterday received the Turkish minister of finance, and discussed the Dardanelles situation. In an interview published in Berlin papers the Turkish minister intimated the emperor was much concerned over the possible fate of Constantinople.

Turkish Reinforcements
 ATHENS, March 20.—Turkish forces on the coast of the Gulf of Smyrna have been reinforced to the number of 800,000. It is reported that 10,000 troops have been sent to strengthen the garrison on the Dardanelles.

Italians Called to Colors
 ROME, March 20.—The official military journal published on Friday orders the recalling under colors until December 1, of all reserve officers born between the years 1882 and 1887.

Persia Orders Russia Out
 LONDON, March 20.—Persia has called upon Russia to evacuate the province of Azerbaijan, northwest Persia, according to an item given out by the News agency in Berlin.

France's Falling Trade
 PARIS, March 20.—The foreign trade of France has suffered a decrease of \$126,400,000 a month during the first two months of this year, according to statistics. The decrease is equally divided between exports and imports.

A RUSSIAN CONTANTINOPLE

When Great Britain the other day canceled Egypt she gave Russia something more than a moral claim upon Constantinople. In fortifying her own position, in securing her own road to the east, she removed the chief obstacle from her point of view, to Russian possession of the straits. Her necessity to possess Suez is not greater than that of Russia to hold the Istanbul gate to her own coasts. If Russia and her allies emerge victorious from the great war they will have to face a Russia supreme on the continent, more powerful on land than any nation since the France of Napoleon, her bands strengthened by the prostration of her neighbors, who were her natural rivals. Anatolia with its Turkish rulers will be indefensible against Russia. English military resources will not be adequate to hold Russia back along the new frontier from the Empires to the Himalayas; to oppose Russia on the Bosphorus is to envisage fighting her ultimately in India, in Egypt, in the valleys of the Empires.—Frank H. Simmons in New Republic.

PANAMA VS. SUEZ
 The Panama canal, despite handicaps and war in Europe, has already made considerable changes in trade routes on the map of the world. From British Columbia, for instance, comes announcement of the close of the long established Liverpool-Puget Sound service of the Blue Funnel Steamship company, via Suez and the Orient.

Arrangements have been made for the inauguration of two new lines as substitutes for the one abandoned. By using the Panama canal hereafter the company expects to land cargo in Yokohama in thirty-five days instead of seventy days after a vessel leaves the Mersey. Time is money. Many other shipping concerns, which have not yet shifted routes, will find it imperative to do so when Uncle Sam's waterway across the isthmus is in perfect operation and ocean transportation conditions return to normal.

VERSATILITY AND EMPLOYMENT
 Versatility as a safeguard against unemployment has, perhaps, received too little consideration, and it is a phase of the social problem which educators cannot afford to neglect, says the Springfield Republican. "In smooth, normal times it may seem sufficient for each economic unit to be an efficient cog in the great economic machine, and specialized skill for everybody appears very like panacea. But when any large perturbation prostrates industry it becomes suddenly difficult to know what to do with all these specialized bits of the social mechanism. Dexterity in doing one thing is not incompatible with an alert intelligence, general knowledge and ready adaptability, which make it possible, when one kind of work fails, to turn to another for which there is more demand."

CARRANZA GIVES WAY

(Continued From Page One)

Chas. Douglas, Carranza's legal representative here, returned from a visit to Vera Cruz. "General Carranza told me," he said, "that the two nations nearest his heart were Spain and the United States. Spain was his native land, he said, and he looked upon the United States as the most advanced nation in the world, where he had advised the young men of Mexico to get their ideas of civilization." While Douglas would not discuss the situation in Yucatan, it was learned that Carranza wished to avoid actual warfare there, as his supporters in the state fear that if the Indians who work in these hemp fields were armed an Indian uprising might result at some later time.

Another Carranza Reverse
 DOUGLAS, March 20.—Colonel Saucedo, Carranza's force of 700 men are reported cut off from their base at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas and to have started southward in an attempt to join General Huilide and Col. Gomez, Carranza leaders who are trying

If it's an Escrow, Trust or Title you'd better have it attended to by the Phoenix Title and Trust Co. 18 N. First Ave.

\$895 buys the "Car of Extra Value" the DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR McARTHUR BROTHERS \$895.00

Refugees from Progress HAVANA, March 20.—The Cuban cruiser Cuba arrived with refugees from Progress, Mexico, to which port the warship had been sent to extend aid to Cuban citizens. The Cuba had 427 passengers, including 23 who were transferred from the United States cruiser Des Moines. The French consul and family at Progress are among the refugees.

Villa Railroad Builders SAN ANTONIO, March 20.—A force of 6,000 Villa followers are repairing the railroad from Monterey to Villadamp, according to a message tonight from the latter place. The message also said that the Villa troops will reach Villadamp tonight or tomorrow. Carranza's garrison on receipt of the news of the approach of the Villa force prepared to evacuate and move to Llanquillas and later to Nuevo Laredo to reinforce the garrison there, it is said. A report from Matamoros tonight says that Villa's army, which is making whirlwind progress eastward along the Mexican border toward Matamoros, has instructions to capture every lower border point. Villa's troops are reported already on the way to Reynosa, 65 miles west of Matamoros. Reports said Carranza's soldiers burned two bridges, and destroyed ten miles of railroad track to retard the progress of Villa's army. The possession of Matamoros and one or two minor points would give Villa control of the Texas border, with the exception of Nuevo Laredo.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.

A Large Capital Stock is of prime importance in safeguarding the funds of bank depositors. Depositors of THE VALLEY BANK have the security offered by a capital of \$500,000 and the stockholders further liability provided by law for a like amount, or ONE MILLION DOLLARS in all, besides the loans, real estate, cash and other assets of the bank. The Valley Bank For Your Savings—1 per cent and Safety