

# Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1915

More crows may steer an even flight;  
Man stalks by faith and not by sight.  
—Owen Seaman.

**A Non-Partisan Election Law**  
The opponents of the California non-partisan election law, which was passed on Friday, declared that though its passage was certain, they could not "go home and face their constituents without a protest against it." More accurately, they should have said that they could not face a part of their constituents, the professional politicians, large and small, who profit largely, or else out a pitiful existence from, the pursuit of partisan politics.

The protesting legislators need not have feared to face the great body of their constituents, the men and women who believe that government is created for the people and not people for the government; that offices are instruments for the proper administration of public affairs and not to afford salaries to incumbents and their attaches.

The people at large are not supremely interested in parties. A majority of us vote according to tradition. Most of us belong to this or that party because our fathers belonged to it. The republican whose father was a democrat or the democrat whose father was a republican is a rather rare bird. When we find him we have a profound respect for him. Whether he be right or wrong, he has at least climbed out of a family rut and he has a more sensible reason, whatever it may be, for being what he is than the rest of us have. Nor, is he necessarily lacking in filial duty. His father, if living, now, might not hold to the party name of a generation ago. If so, he would be more likely to be holding to a tradition rather than to a principle.

The people, we believe, are not so tenacious of party traditions as to maintain them at the expense of good government, and the best government is that which is administered by the best men; we should elect such men to office whatever may be the parties to which they belong.

The California non-partisan election law leaves candidates for office without party designations. That is an inconvenient arrangement for the "yellow-dog" voters, but there are not so many of them now as there used to be. The careless, though more or less independent voter, who used to resolve doubts regarding the comparative merits of candidates concerning whom he knew little or nothing, by voting for his party candidate, will be stimulated to inquiry concerning the candidates whom he may not know.

### William R. Nelson

The death of no other private citizen in this country, or, perhaps, of any country, ever called out such widespread expressions of sorrow as that of William R. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, last week. From every corner of the country came messages of mourning and of appreciation of the great work of the dead editor, from persons in every walk of life, members of all parties, members of every religious faith and of no religious faith at all.

Mr. Nelson never held a public office. In middle life his fortune was swept away through no fault of his. Without any other equipment for journalism than a matchless courage, a conscience and a fine sense of right and wrong, a determination, always, to support the one and fight the other, he launched the Kansas City Star in 1886. It was a small, four-page paper; there was little money behind it, and it was not until after a severe struggle of four years that its future was assured.

In that four years Mr. Nelson placed the Star on a foundation that could never be shaken. It had gained the confidence of all the people, the mingled respect and fear of the worst element and the love and admiration of the best.

Independence of action was a marked characteristic of Mr. Nelson as it is of all strong men. He never hesitated to cut ties which bound him to what he believed to be wrong. He had been a democrat, and he became the personal representative of Samuel J. Tilden in the Hayes-Tilden campaign. When the democratic party, four years later, refused to renominate Tilden, he became an independent. It was about that time that the Star was founded, and it was conducted as an independent journal with republican tendencies, but it was the first great newspaper to rise against stand-patism, and Mr. Nelson became one of the leaders of the progressive party movement.

We have spoken of the equipment of Mr. Nelson for journalism. There was one item which we have omitted, an intuitive judgment of news values, a measure of what the people wanted to read for profit and entertainment. This is an equipment which only broad men bring into the newspaper business. Others may acquire it by training, but many newspaper men never acquire it. It is beyond them. It comes of a capacity, natural or acquired, to put one's self in the place of the multitude. This capacity of Mr. Nelson grew as his paper grew. Without this equipment the good impulses of

Mr. Nelson would have come to naught. His courage could not have been given expression to thousands through a generation. But his genius has given it expression to millions through generations to come. We can do no better than to quote William Allen White, who was molded in the school of Mr. Nelson:

Of course, the life work of W. R. Nelson is not closed with his death. Indeed, it is but well begun. For a third of a century young men and women in the Missouri valley have grown up on the Kansas City Star. Its inspirations have become theirs; its views of life—not merely in politics, but in the fundamental philosophy of life of which politics is, but one unimportant expression—have been unconsciously ingrafted into their lives, and these young people, ranging from their teens to their early 50s, are only on the threshold of their real work. For at least three more decades, these men and women will direct the social, economic and political activities of this part of the world. And a vigorous part of the world it is. This part of the world is sure to have a much larger share in directing the current civilization than is indicated by its geography.

And the life of the man, who for a third of a century has been the guiding force behind that great newspaper, will have its full and undiminished expression on this earth long after his mere name is remembered only by those who loved him. Thousands who never knew his name will be moved by the force of his purpose. Events still gestating in the future will be shaped by the life that has gone out. . . . He had a serene and dependable sense of justice, and this sense moved him in all major affairs of his life. When he took a position, it was tenable, not only the day he took it, but ever after. He saw far because he saw justly. Yesterday's fights never rose to defeat today's, because yesterday's fight was righteous. That is genius.

But he had more than genius—he had a sweet and beautiful soul, filled with a love for men, a passion for the welfare of humanity. That was the motive of his life. Such a life, when it is expressed through a strong medium, is vastly immortal. It cannot die, no matter what happens to the body or the soul after death. And the expression of Mr. Nelson's soul took the form most useful for his time.

### Two Wars

The indications are now that the European war will end and peace and friendship will be established long before the Mexican trouble can adjust itself. In fact, in all probability it can never adjust itself. Villa and Obregon and Carranza and Zapata will be disturbing the air with ridiculous claims of "victories." New scrappers will arise, heading new factions, and new fuel will be constantly adding to the flames of Mexican discord. The Mexican war is the nearest approach to perpetual motion that has ever been made.

However, we think that as soon as peace has been established in Europe, quiet, if not peace, will begin to return to Mexico. If we do not facilitate the establishment of order there before the European nations have adjusted their now somewhat tangled affairs, they will take the job off our hands in a somewhat summary manner. They will "grab it off," so to speak, and will give us a lesson, a little humiliating, but none the less valuable, in the art of policing refractory peoples and putting down international mobs.

### THE HAWKEYES

(Written for and Read at the Annual Picnic of the Iowa Society of Arizona, at Riverside Park, Phoenix, April 17, 1915)

Fair Iowa! A thousand tongues her wealth and power attest—  
Peer of her mates among the states; that make the Middle West!  
Year after year, with scarce a lapse, a golden harvest smiles  
In all her fruitful, broad expanse of green and billowy miles,  
Two rivers, masterful and strong, unfold her in their arms,  
And jewel-lakes in greenery set enhance her myriad charms;  
And many shining, lesser streams flow her wide borders through  
Whose crystal benedictions bless the dear homeland we knew.

How friendly all the Hawkeyes are, I never can forget—  
Those "better people in the world" are not discovered, yet,  
Pretense, and sham, and idle bluff, are not their stock in trade;  
They're mostly of the stuff whereof good citizens are made.  
The men are loyal, true and brave, in self-reliance strong,  
Not prone to vary from the rigat, or compromise with wrong.  
Possessed of all the attributes which glorify the sex,  
The women bring no petty faults their happy lords to vex.

Each baby, too, is wonderful, a tiny prince or queen—  
No better, brighter, sweeter tots are elsewhere ever seen.  
And fair homes built in pleasant spots, and shady Eden bowers,  
Are hung with tapestry of vines, and beautified with flowers.  
Here Comfort and Contentment dwell, and Joy and Wealth increase;  
Though half the world is plunged in war, the Hawkeyes live in peace.  
Thus may they evermore abide while long years / come and go,  
With life as sweet as any dream that mortals ever know.

Some claim the name of Iowa denotes "The Sleepy Ones;"  
They mean, perhaps, the Indians dead, and not her living sons.  
The later ones are quite alert, and very much alive,  
They seem to make supreme success the goal for which they strive.  
Our baby commonwealth shall be as grand and proud a state  
As Hawkeye land, with fame as broad and destiny as great.  
So, while we name our treasures here, and count them o'er and o'er,  
We love not Iowa the less, but Arizona more.  
ANDREW DOWNING.

### LOGICAL

Nurse—Goodness me, what 'ave you been doing to your dolls?  
Joan—Charley's killed them. He said they were made in Germany, and how were we to know they weren't spies?—Punch.

### Little James

(Concerning the Present and Primitive Methods of Christening Battleships)

"For th' Reeson," sez My Paw," 'at Arizona bein' a Ared State an' th' People aint had much Experyence Lonchin Battleships, an' secin' 'at we got wun on our han's now to Lonch, I'm goin' to let 'em know how it's done. A Battleship can't be Lonched Rite accordin' to law 'less they's a Battel containin' some Kind of a Pood, busted across th' Bounch of th' Vessle. This is always done by a Young Lady of th' State after which th' Battleship is named after, an' she must be th' Best Lookin' wun in th' State accordin' to a Standard of Buty fixed by th' Gvner. All this is provided fer by Law.

"The Crissenin' of a Battleship ust to be done in a very Primitiv manner. Th' Young woman bein' Armed with a Bottel was stashed off at wun Side an' a little in front of th' Battleship or th' Crozier as th' Case mite be, an' jist as th' Vessle started down what's called th' Waze which had been Greeced fer th' Decent, th' Master of th' Scrymonies yells at th' Young Woman, 'Now, Shoot!' Generly she Mist th' Vessle an' Wounded some of th' Innocent Bistanders an' Oensibly she Hit a War ship of some Frendly Nation which was present as a Gest of Omer. This here Happened so often 'at Countries with which we war Nominly on Good Turns with, made Inkwiries through what's called Diplomatic Channels whether this here almost Unbroken Series of Assolts was a String of Co-incidences or was to be Vued by them as Hosstyle Acks done Intenshunde behint a Woman's Sckits.

"Our Government made Doo Apolidge an' appinted a Comishun of Sergeants to make a Investyghun an' Find out an' Report why a Woman cudent never throb at nythin' without Hittin' somebody in th' Adjacent Skool districk. Th' Comishun reported an' sed 'at it found at th' Clavies in a Woman's Shoulder Blades was made too Long so's 'at her Ame was Diverted thereb', an' th' Comishun Recommended 2 Courses fer th' Government to Persoo. Wun was to have another Vessle stashed near to th' Vessle to be Lonched fer her to Throb at so's 'at th' Chance of her Hittin' th' Doomed Battleship 'd be Increased. The other Course was fer th' Government to Hire Perfoshule Bass Ball Pitchers to Put 'em Over.

"Neether Recommendedun was adopt but th' Government took th' Phe-coshun agin Axidence by havin' th' Battel fix to a String so's 'at it'd hit th' Battleship in a Vite Spot where it's chure to bust th' Battel without no harm to th' Unlokers or any Risk of disturbin' what's called th' Comity of Neshuns.

"Th' Injunuity of Man which was put to th' Test by th' Oncertainty of a Woman's Ame has made th' Crissenin' of Battleships as simple an' Safe as th' noo Methods of Hangin' of Electer-cookin' by th' Meer shovin' of a Leever or th' pushin' of a Button.

LITTLE JAMES.

### Where the People May Have Hearing

**STATEMENT BY MR. IRVINE**  
Relative to two communications by Mr. J. A. R. Irvine printed by The Republican previous to the late municipal election, the following correspondence has taken place:

April 16, 1915.  
Mr. J. A. R. Irvine, Phoenix, Ariz.  
Dear Sir:—Mr. Conway, district manager of Warren Brothers' company has consulted me with reference to the two articles caused by you to be published in the Arizona Republican—one in the issue of Sunday morning, April 4, 1915, and one in the issue of Tuesday morning, April 6, 1915.

In the second of these two articles you state: "The fact is, the kind of

### AMERICAN WOMAN FLEES CARRANZA



Mrs. W. G. Wimberly.  
Fleeing from Carranza forces, who drove her from her home in the mining town of Pachuca and later trailed her to the coast when she escaped their vigilance in Mexico City, Mrs. G. W. Wimberly, wife of an American mining engineer who is now a refugee in San Salvador, has just reached San Francisco. The Wimberlys left Mexico when it became apparent that Carranza was determined to confiscate all their money and property.

### BELIEVES "AVERAGE AMERICAN IS NOT WORTH WHILE" WILL DIVORCE HUSBAND AND MAKE BID FOR GLORY ON THE STAGE

Mrs. Marguerite Upton Hopkins of Washington, D. C., has lost all faith in men and declares that the average American man is decidedly not worth while. She thinks the only real career for a woman is on the stage, so she will become an actress pretty soon. Mrs. Hopkins has another big idea, to wit: that she is the best dressed woman in the national capital. Her husband, Sherbourne Hopkins, Jr., represents many Mexican and Central American interests in Washington, and is at present somewhere in Central America. "But, wherever he is," Mrs. Hopkins emphatically states, "he is going to have a divorce suit to defend."



paying recommended by Mr. Farish, and which is known as "asphaltic concrete" laid under the Topeka specifications, is positively the same so far as durability is concerned, as the paving now laid in Phoenix and can be laid from \$1.25 to \$1.55 per yard as against \$2.15 per yard for the bitulithic.

And in the first article you make the statement that "The charge of incompetence was alleged, but by whom? He was prosecuted by two of the highest priced lawyers in the state and it is commonly reported that a certain paving company assisted in paying for them."

Mr. Conway states positively that the first of the above statements is untrue; that asphaltic concrete laid under the Topeka specifications is not the same, as far as durability is concerned, as the paving now laid in Phoenix and that such paving cannot be laid in Phoenix for \$1.55 per yard or less. He also states that if the statement about a paving company's assisting in paying for the prosecution of the charges against Mr. Farish was intended to refer to him or his company, the same is absolutely untrue.

I have advised Mr. Conway that both of the above statements are actionable in a civil suit—the one in Tuesday's issue because it injures the business interests of the Warren Brothers' company by a misrepresentation as to the quality of its pavement, and the one in Sunday's issue because it injures the business interests of the company by the misrepresentation that the company took part in ousting the former city manager. Mr. Conway states that the statements are particularly injurious to the interests of the company because of your standing as a property owner, having extensive interests in the city, and people naturally believe that you have not made the above statements without investigating their correctness, and hence, he feels that the matter cannot be ignored by him but that he must insist on your statements being corrected.

I presume that the statements were made by you in the heat of the discussion over the removal of the former manager and without any particular investigation as to their correctness. If so, it seems to me that the proper course for you to pursue is to explain and retract the same. If you feel satisfied of their correctness, I presume that there is no way out but to try the issue.

Kindly advise me of your attitude in regard to the matter in order that I may report the same to Mr. Conway. Personally, I should prefer very much if the matter were amicably adjusted.

Very truly yours,  
J. L. GUST.

To the foregoing Mr. Irvine makes reply as follows:  
"I have no desire to mislead any one, so I give Mr. Conway's statements as repeated by his attorney as the best refutation of the report that either he or his company assisted in paying the attorneys."

As to the asphaltic concrete style of paving laid under the Topeka specifications, I was in error as to the prices quoted. They should have been \$1.70 to \$1.80 per square yard. The word "positively" instead of "practically" relative to the merits of the two styles of paving was a typo-

graphical error and I was made to say what I did not intend.  
"Hoping this will satisfy the objections of Mr. Conway, I am, Very respectfully,  
"J. A. R. IRVINE."

### "CLOTURE"

The great argument against cloture in the senate is that there should be some place in our system of government where questions can be discussed fully—which is absolutely true but even a good thing can be overdone, and unquestionably it is sometimes overdone in the senate. Mere garrulity is not discussion, and in the senate there is no limit to speech except human endurance—the endurance of the senator who is doing the talking. When a filibuster against a particular measure is carried to such an extreme as to defeat measures absolutely necessary for the public welfare, it becomes not only a nuisance, but a nuisance, and should be abated.

Public opinion, when fully aroused, is an irresistible force. I once heard a great senator say that no bill was ever defeated in the senate which a clear majority of the American people really wanted. It might be delayed, but could not be indefinitely postponed. He cited the amendments providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote and the income tax as samples. Therefore, according to his dictum, when senators conclude that a majority of our people demand cloture in the senate, then and not earlier the senate will adopt cloture—mild, easy cloture, something midway between the severe cloture of the house and the utter lack of cloture in the senate. They perhaps will adopt a rule at the end of five or ten or fifteen or even twenty days of debate on any bill it will be in order to move, the previous question on the bill or on the bill and all amendments to the final passage. Even that mild

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form of cloture is not likely to be adopted in a hurry, for the chances are that a majority of senators do not believe that a majority of the people demand senatorial cloture. The average citizen considers legislative results more than legislative methods. So soon as he discovers, if he ever does, that beneficent and remedial legislation is blocked and defeated in the senate by reason of a lack of cloture, he will force cloture, for in political and legislative matters the average citizen is supreme.—Champ Clark, in the April number of the North American Review.

### HOPED TO "LAND OLD DEAR," DIDN'T; NOW SUES HIM FOR \$500,000



Mrs. Ida M. McNabb.  
Mrs. Ida M. McNabb, Milwaukee boarding house keeper and former Upper Michigan charitable association field agent, is suing J. S. Kinney, multi-millionaire iron mine owner of Stambaugh, Mich., for \$500,000 for breach of promise. The suit is being heard in Washington, D. C., Kinney's present home. In one of Mrs. McNabb's letters to her housekeeper she said, referring to Kinney, that she "hoped to land the old dear."

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