

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1915.

Nobody wastes sympathy, or ought to, on hard workers provided they get in fair measure what they go out after. —E. S. Martin

The Appropriation Bill

The general appropriation bill, though it is not to receive the approval of the senate may be regarded as a thing accomplished, having negotiated the tortuous and uncertain passage of the house. While the bill is quite satisfactory to neither house and not free from criticism of some sort from every quarter, there is to be said of it that it is likely to become a model, or rather, a form for future appropriation bills in this state. One good point is that it contemplates some economy in the expenditure of the public funds. It gathers to itself and reduces to reasonable proportions the statutory appropriations, so that the total of the appropriations are much less than for any year since the admission of Arizona to statehood.

Part of this reduction has been made possible by the disregard of the demands of the educational institutions as well as of the administrative institutions. There was a general cutting down all about the line. The provisions for the contingent expenses of the officers and commissions are much smaller than in the past, in recognition of the widespread complaint, whether just or not, that the administration of those offices and commissions was costing too much money.

But there was one thing done in the name of economy for which the members of neither house of the legislature in years to come will want to claim credit. We think rather they will be inclined to disclaim responsibility. That was the reduction of the state school fund from \$500,000 to \$100,000 a year. We are charitable enough to believe that a majority of the members of each house committed themselves to that reduction before they understood just what it meant and we know that several members of the lower house were desirous of repealing the wrong when it was too late; they vainly hoped that an opportunity would be afforded them in conference.

But this unfortunate error of the legislature, while it will work a hardship on the less wealthy counties, in the end will be followed by good results, the best possible results. The discussion of the appropriation has thrown a light on the general educational system of the state disclosing its appalling weaknesses. In consequence we shall have a new system. A more nearly immediate result will be a change from the county to a state system, for it is certain that before the expiration of 1916 a law will be enacted providing that all the money, instead of only \$500,000 annually, will be raised by a state tax and not from county taxes. That such a law would receive the overwhelming endorsement of the people is not to be doubted.

Thus what appears to be the worst feature of the appropriation bill will be the one which within two years, we believe, will be productive of the most beneficial results.

"Peace" and Patriotism

The peace propaganda which is being carried into the public schools of this country has called out a protest from an officer of the New York National Guard and he has asked the board of education of New York City to suppress in the public schools of that city all teaching calculated to bring military service and military training into disrepute.

Before this protest was lodged, the Army and Navy Journal had called attention to an insidious spread of the peace propaganda in the schools and had seen in it a subversive movement to disparage the military.

It is charged that Dr. Claxton the National Commissioner of Education is at the head of the propagandist and that he owes his position to the fact that his record for peace in disregard of the possibility of war secured him his present position. He was taken from his place at the head of an obscure southern college. He was known to the country at large only for a single utterance which every true American must repudiate. Five years ago in an address he said "After all, the people of the world care very little what flag they live under. A flag means nothing. It is not a reality. They can live under one combination of colors as well as another."

This looks to the universal brotherhood of man from which we now appear to be further removed than ever. It may be pleasant to contemplate and so is the millennium but we should not enter upon the anticipation of it.

Such peace as the propagandists preach is opposed to patriotism. It is opposed to the spirit upon which the American republic was founded and upon which every great and prosperous nation from the beginning of the world has been founded. The doctrine of universal brotherhood is to nations what socialism is within the nation and universal brotherhood is a principle of Socialism.

None of us want war but there will always be

to every right thinking man one country loved above all others. There will always be one flag which will cause a swelling within the throat and which will bring moisture to the eyes. When we have progressed so far that all flags will raise the same emotions within us; that is to say, no emotion at all, we shall be unworthy of any flag and any country, no longer fit to cumber the earth.

"Civilized War"

This is not a mis-namer. It is only a popular misunderstanding. The nations have agreed upon rules for civilized warfare, which does not mean humane fighting, though in the beginning, when rules were laid down, there were probably some foolish nations that war might be redefined humane. The use of chain-shot, for instance, was prohibited but since then the civilized nations have employed means of warfare infinitely more destructive and cruel.

Civilized warfare is conducted now by fewer recognized rules than formerly. They are designed to afford protection to non-combatants but only when that can be done without hampering operations against the enemy. The sacking and looting of cities and towns by the soldiery is forbidden and the humane treatment of prisoners is enjoined. But that is about as far as rules for the conduct of civilized warfare can go.

The object of warfare has always been, and always will be to kill as many of the enemy as possible and to kill them as quickly as possible, or otherwise dispose of them so that they will not leave to be reckoned with in front. And that, after all is really the most humane warfare because it is the more quickly ended and the way is prepared for a resumption of the reign of peace, a quicker return of the normal. A war which drags its length through a term of years, the combatants being unable to make conflicts quickly decisive, is the most cruel war of all. A war which would be so hedged about by rules, restricting the means of destroying the enemy by wholesale would be an inhuman war because of the prolonging effect of it.

DON'T "TRY TO SLEEP"

If you are wakeful at night, above all things do not "try to sleep." To try to sleep means maintaining a state of tension, and tension is the mortal foe of sleep.

Everybody ought to know this, for everybody is liable to be attacked by that dread evil, insomnia. The victim of insomnia is indeed to be pitied. In his inability to sleep he suffers tortures nightly.

He is the more to be pitied if, as is so often the case, he resorts to drugs to cure his sleeplessness. They cannot cure it, and in the end are liable to afflict him with a drug habit in addition to his habit of wakefulness.

Yet insomnia, nine times out of ten, is a curable malady, and curable by very simple means. Its exciting cause is nearly always a "fixed idea" that sleep cannot be had.

This idea is usually the produce of a few nights of occasional wakefulness. Worrying over his inability to sleep, the sufferer consciously or subconsciously forms the belief that sleep is henceforth impossible to him.

He is confirmed in this belief by the fact that the harder he tries to sleep the more wakeful he becomes.

In reality, because trying to sleep means maintaining tension, he has taken the surest means of keeping himself awake and thus allowing an insomnia habit to develop.

What one should do is to cultivate an attitude of entire indifference with respect to whether he sleeps or no.

This can easily be done if one appreciates that, after all, loss of sleep is not the terrible thing it is commonly supposed to be. There are many people leading useful, healthy lives who habitually sleep far fewer hours every night than the average man.

In fact, if the insomniac ceases to worry over his inability to sleep, if he resolutely abandons his effort to compel himself to sleep, the chances are that sleep will come to him readily enough.

For he will thereby have put himself into a condition of mental relaxation that is itself favorable to sleep.

To be sure, even if he ceases to worry over wakefulness, there are other worries he may have to deal with. He may worry over business problems, domestic cares, loss of money, etc. All this causes tension, and consequently makes for sleeplessness.

Everybody should learn to shut up shop mentally when he retires for the night.

And, above all, as I said in the beginning, don't try to sleep.—H. Addington Bruce.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN GLAD

News—Did you spend as much money as this before I married you?

Mrs. News—Why, yes.

News—Then, bless me, I can understand why your father went on so when I took you away from him.

A POOR MARKSMAN

Sergeant (disgustedly, to Private Jones)—Stop! Don't waste your last bullet. Nineteen are quite enough to blaze away without hitting the target once. Got behind the wall there and blow your brains out.

Jones walked quietly away and a few seconds later a shot rang out.

"Good heavens! Has that fool done what I told him?" cried the sergeant, running behind the wall. Great was his relief when he saw Private Jones coming toward him.

"Sorry, sergeant," he said apologetically, "another miss."—Boston Transcript.

PATRIOTIC

A school teacher recently gave his pupils a lecture on patriotism. He pointed out the high motives which moved the Territorials to leave their homes and fight for their country.

The school teacher noticed that one boy did not pay attention to the instruction, and as a test question he asked him:

"What motives took the Territorials to the war?"

The boy was puzzled for a moment, then, remembering the patriotic "send off" to the local regiment at the railway station, he replied:

"Locomotives, sir."—Tit-Bits.

"Tears, idle tears," a poet says, "I know not what they mean."

The man who wrote the line we quote was surely far from keen.

For when a man like you or me sees wife going to cry.

He knows it means some fifty beans for something she must buy.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Where the People May Have Hearing

Phoenix, Ariz., May 25, 1915.
To the Board of Pardons and Paroles, Phoenix, Arizona.

Gentlemen:—
This letter is addressed to you in answer to the promptings of my inner consciousness which bids me add my efforts to those that have already been made to prevent the fair fame of our new state from being sullied for the first time by the taking of human life. I believe with hundreds of others that Arizona, who stands high in the foremost ranks of progressive states will have taken a step backward by allowing this deed to be done; that there has been a great awakening of conscience among the apathetic voters since the vote on capital punishment was taken last fall and that if the question were submitted now the law would be wiped from our statutes by an overwhelming majority. But I will not take up your time by renewing the hundreds of arguments that have already been made in favor of a stay of execution now. My plea shall be for a woman, the wife of Warden Sims whose soul is racked with torture today as she realizes that her husband must be the instrument for carrying out the mandates of the law, and I plead for her as one who knows for the iron has entered my soul and there was once a time when I was placed in a like position, when every moment of my life was shadowed by the knowledge that the hand of one who was dear to me must spring the trap that would send a guilty and sin stained soul out into darkness. Day and night I wrestled with the thought that threatened to shut out the very radiance of life for me and the memory of that time will stay with me while life shall last. The horror of anticipation and the joy of realization when at the last moment there came a stay of execution followed by a commutation of sentence from death to life imprisonment for that guilty man.

Someone has said, "Many are the races and tongues of men, but the sob of the woman are of the same language" and we women know and understand each others' pain. So I plead for the wife of Warden Sims now as I plead for myself then, that she be not made to drain this bitter cup. Gentlemen, the case of a sorrowing and anguished woman rests in your hands, and I charge you as you yourselves hope for mercy, show mercy now to her.

Sincerely yours,
FRANCES W. M'INDS.

SEVERAL TOWNS NOW

(Continued from Page One)

particularly pertinent in that gas bids fair to be used more and more, possibly by all contenders. Arresting to the extremely sanguinary character of the recent land fighting—the Dardanelles, where the British and French are seeking to dislodge the strongly entrenched Turks, and the Turkish losses were apparently greater, as it was necessary for them on Sunday to secure an armistice to bury their dead, three thousand of whom lay piled before the British trenches.

The rapid stroke of the Italian army which seems to bespeak long preparation is bearing out what the press of the allied countries contended months ago, that Italy would throw her lot with the entente, and was only waiting an opportune time. Rome's first bulletin dealing with the movements of the army indicates that two movements are under way, one to the northward toward Carnic Alps; the other through the region of Friuli, ostensibly aimed at Trieste and the Isonzo peninsula.

Cervignano, one of the Austrian towns occupied by the Italians, is only about ten miles inland from the Gulf of Trieste. Both thrusts should develop severe fighting. Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian raids along her coast, so Austria has characterized the military operations to date as border skirmishes. While today's Rome official statement laid stress on the Italian rush across the border, an official statement from Vienna ignores it and gives details of the Austrian swoop on the Italian coast, enumerating the damage, and emphasizing the slight Italian resistance.

Torpedo Boats Encountered

VIENNA, May 25.—The cruiser Helgoland and three torpedo boat destroyers encountered two Italian destroyers near Barletta, one of which escaped and the other was struck by a shell and compelled to surrender in a sinking condition," says an official statement tonight. It adds that thirty-five of the crew of the Italian boat were rescued, but the approach of two Italian battleships forced them to retire. The Austrian destroyer was damaged.

Capture German Trenches

PARIS, May 25.—Progress north of Arras and the capture of a large German trench in the neighborhood of Souchez, for the possession of which fighting has been going on for more than two weeks, was reported in tonight's official statement.

Chagas Resigns

LISBON, May 25.—Pasc Chagas has resigned the premiership on the advice of his physician. He was premier of the new revolutionary government of the republic and on May 17 was shot and seriously wounded by Senator Freitas.

The fat man exercise will take. And to reduce he tries; But if he gets a stomach ache, It will increase his sighs. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

RESOURCES OF U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

with long and continued applause. Only a few delegates were prepared with concrete suggestions, but the general idea expressed was that in the southern republics the surplus capital of the United States would find fertile fields for investment which must bring in the future a closer union of the political and commercial interests.

When the groups assembled after the general session, the delegation from Argentina advanced a suggestion which may make possible an understanding that all nations represented shall work for an arrangement whereby disputes arising between business men of different countries will be adjusted by arbitration through commercial organizations. Later this proposal was taken up by the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which through its president, John Falley, gave assurance that everything possible would be done to have such a plan approved by the business men of this country.

The delegation from Panama is expected tomorrow to bring up the question of the abolition of the United States commissaries in the canal zone to the end that their trade will be diverted to merchants of the republic.

Some of the visiting delegations merely sketched their plans and expect to take up the problem in detail again tomorrow.

Speakers before the general session included Governor Hamlin, Paul M. Warburg of the federal reserve board, A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank and Mortimer Schiff of New York.

This afternoon the delegates were guests at a reception by the Argentine ambassador and at a tea given in their honor by the federal reserve board.

At the opening of the day's session, Secretary McAdoo announced the committee on the uniformity of laws would consider the creation of an international commercial court to settle particularly matters arising out of trade disputes.

The conference by a rising vote approved the sending a cablegram to the president of Argentina, extending congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Argentine independence.

Need of greater reliance on their own resources was the one lesson the European war brought home to nations not involved, in the opinion of Paul Warburg, who spoke at the conference.

Warburg pointed out when the war began that England then acting as banker for the world, felt forced to ask some vast sums due here. This request was reflected in a varying degree in the countries in her debt. He spoke of the acute situation that resulted in the United States and elsewhere on this hemisphere and added:

"The lesson all American nations will have to learn from last year's experience is that it is unwise for the world to place its financial dependence on any single nation."

KITCHENER IS RETAINED

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, May 25.—Lord Kitchener retains the post of secretary of war in the new coalition cabinet which received the approval of King George. The new first lord of the admiralty will be Arthur J. Balfour. Winston Spencer Churchill, former head of the admiralty, was given the portfolio of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Herbert Asquith retains the premiership and Sir Edward Grey the ministry of foreign affairs. David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer of the old cabinet, will be minister of munitions in the new one. Sir Stanley Buckmaster will be lord high chancellor.

The new cabinet is composed of twelve liberals, eight conservatives, one laborite, Arthur Henderson, and one non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Thirteen members of the old cabinet remain in office. The promotion of Sir Stanley Buckmaster, whose greatest activities during the war had to do with the management of the official press bureau, to the high honor of lord chancellor and the acceptance of Churchill of the merely nominal duties of the duchy of Lancaster were two distinct surprises. The retention of Kitchener at the head of the army, the assignment of Lloyd George to be minister of munitions and Balfour's acceptance of the admiralty were fully expected.

INVESTIGATION CLOSES

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Investigation of the Colorado coal strike was closed by the Industrial Relations Commission and tomorrow after hearing the statements about the labor conditions in Porto Rico, and examining a few witnesses on miscellaneous matters, the commission will conclude its general hearings and inquiries which have been in progress for more than a year. At a meeting to be held in Chicago about June 1 the work of framing the report to congress will be undertaken. The last witnesses in the Colorado investigation were W. L. MacKenzie King of the Rockefeller foundation and Ivy Lee, of the personal staff of Rockefeller, Jr. King, who began his testimony yesterday, had further clashes with Chairman Walsh over the latter's methods of conducting the examination.

CONSTANTINE MORE RESTFUL

ATHENS, May 25.—The condition of King Constantine is less satisfactory than the people have been led to believe, though the physicians in attendance now say there is no immediate danger. A second operation is being considered. Prayers for the recovery of the king are being said in all the churches here. A Viennese specialist has been summoned to the bedside of the king. Latest bulletins concerning the condition of the monarch say he is more restful.

ENEMY RED FLEET EASILY EVADES BLUES

War Game Ends With Theoretical Defeat of Defending Ships

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Victory for Rear Admiral Beatty's attacking "Red fleet," which out-maneuvered the Atlantic fleet under Admiral Fletcher and won a position to establish a base at Chesapeake Bay late today, closed the great war game in progress since last Tuesday. In a laconic telegram to the navy department Rear Admiral Knight, the umpire, announced he had terminated the game on deciding the imaginary enemy armada had attained its object. No details were given.

Even Secretary Daniels and his aides at the department know little more than the general public about what the ships have been doing the last week, or under what conditions the "enemy" managed to gain entrance through the Virginia Capes and establish himself within a striking distance of Washington. Secretary Daniels said tonight he had called upon the commanding officers for full reports, and when they were received would make public as much as possible the story of the operations. Much speculation was indulged in by naval officers here as to how the successful plan of attack was worked out. Such meager reports as are available indicated the defenders, known as the "Blues," were operating off the New England coast. Consequently the suggestion most frequently heard was that the attacking ships eluded Fletcher and passed into Chesapeake Bay while the defenders were cruising fruitlessly about waiting for a dash against Boston or New York.

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