Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

The Arizona Republican
Published by
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Dwight B. Heard.....President and Manager
Charles A. Stauffer.....Business Manager
Garth W. Cate.....Assistant Business Manager
J. W. Spear.....Editor

Exclusive Morning Associated Press Dispatches.
Office, Corner Second and Adams Streets.

Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

Allen & Ward, Representatives, New York Office, Brunswick Building. Chicago Office, Advertising Building.

Address all communications to THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, Phoenix, Arizona.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office.....422
City Editor.....433

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, one month, in advance.....$ .75
Daily, three months, in advance.....2.00
Daily, six months, in advance.....4.00
Daily, one year, in advance.....8.00
Sundays only, by mail.....2.50

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1915

Friendship cheers like a sunbeam; charms like a good story; inspires like a brave leader; binds like a golden chain; eludes like a heavenly vision.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

Land Legislation

It is certain that there is a decisive majority in the house for the pending land bill. Though on many subjects of dispute, the two-thirds vote necessary finally to pass the bill with the emergency clause was lacking, we have little doubt that the objections of members of the minority to isolated features of the bill are not so great as to induce them to vote against the bill on final passage. A member of such a small minority would not like to assume the responsibility for the defeat of such an important measure, knowing that it would mean the failure of all land legislation, and that we would be without a land policy for two years and without machinery for the administration of the state lands.

That would be a serious thing for the state and a disastrous thing, especially for the occupants of the school lands. The uncertainty of their tenure would be emphasized and their permanent plans for the future would be deferred. One of the possible evils, so far as the occupants are concerned, would be an increase in the value of the school lands before they would have an opportunity to purchase them, for we can readily believe that two years hence, land values generally will be advanced and the school lands would be also appraised at a higher figure than would be placed upon them today.

In spite of uncertainty, some of the occupants of these lands have highly improved them. They surely do not want to endure two more years of uncertainty. More cautious occupants have made only such improvements as have been necessary. They have regarded their occupancy as only temporary, though all of them have been looking forward to the time when they could call their lands their homes.

As to the state. The benefits to which we all looked forward when this munificent gift was announced—an ample school fund, reduced taxation and an influx of population—all this will be deferred. The great gift will be idle and unproductive.

It is assumed that if the pending bill is not passed in essentially its present form, no bill can be passed by the members of the second legislature. It is a compromise, a selection from the best of all the measures that have been proposed since the beginning of the regular session. It now has much stronger support in the house than could have been called out by any of the other bills, and we believe it will develop greater support in the senate. We do not believe that it is possible to devise a land bill which would enlist so great support.

In its present shape it is favored by the greatest number of members. Any serious disturbance of its structure would tend to a disintegration of the strength behind it, and, if disintegrated, that strength could not be crystallized in favor of any possible land bill.

A Fair Arrangement

If the members of the house could reach an understanding with respect to all land legislation with the ease with which they settled the matter of the board of appraisement for school lands and improvements yesterday, passing a land bill would be an easy task. The bill under consideration originally provided that the commissioner should select two members of the board of three, the third to be chosen by the board of supervisors of the county in which the property to be appraised is situated. That arrangement was obviously fair as to the land which belongs to the state alone. The board would not be expected to act as a board of arbitration, since there could be only one party in interest; there could be nothing to arbitrate. The only task of the board would be to fix the true value of the land. That the third member of the board should be named by the supervisors was a concession to locality by which the state's rights would not be imperiled.

But the appraisement of the improvements is a different matter. In that there are two parties in interest. The occupant of the land, the owner of the improvements, who must sell them if he does not buy the land, and the state, who in that case must see that the improvements are paid for. In such a transaction it is proper that both parties should be equally represented in the board of appraisement which becomes a sort of a board of arbitration.

All this was recognized by the members of the house who readily agreed upon a course so palpably fair.

Rights of the State

We have sometimes thought that those sneers at "state's rights" which we have frequently heard in the house the last three or four days were not significant of the best ideals of citizenship. They were offered in criticism of those features of the land bill which were framed to protect the interests of the state. This sneering expression was usually intended to emphasize a plea in favor of the "poor man," of whom, it was made to appear, the state would become a powerful oppressor.

There was in the plea the suggestion that the state should give to the "poor man" something in the way of charity; it should let him have public land at less than it was worth because the state was rich and had land to spare.

But the land does not belong to a cold and conscienceless body such as some members seem to suppose the state to be. It belongs to about a quarter of a million men, women and children, some of them rich and some of them poor, but all of them with an equal interest in the public lands, and it is this interest that what we call the state is expected to protect against the few citizens, rich and poor, who have or desire to have an adverse interest. The pending land bill is designed only to promote justice in the handling of the lands; not to let any citizen have any part of the property of another citizen for less than it is worth. That would be injustice and unfairness.

Every now and then someone in the effete east has a nightmare about polygamy, and calls upon the nation to crush the evil. Now comes the legislature of Iowa with a request for the co-operation of the legislature of Arizona in the work of putting down the practice of which we of Arizona know nothing. Meanwhile, there are equally great moral evils running unchecked in both Iowa and Arizona.

All of us want permanent world peace. We would like to see the last of armies and naval armament. We would also like to see the last of crime and disorder in the world, but we would not go to the extent of discharging our police officers and tearing down our jails.

According to the Petrograd, London and Geneva dispatches, the Russians have again checked the Germans and Austrians. This frequent checking of the Teutonic allies reminds us of the checking of baggage, an incident to the forwarding of it to a destination.

If Mr. Bryan believed a defense of himself was advisable, judgment ought to have told him that it was just now inopportune. No doubt it has been as satisfactory to the Germans as another victory over the Russians.

When the Roosevelt Lake resort is completed, the democratic candidates who journey up Salt River in November, 1916, will find a hitherto mournful journey, not devoid of pleasure at the end of it.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT'S APEX

Few persons who have seen the Washington Monument, even those who have lived within sight of it all their lives, have noticed that the apex of the monument is surrounded with parallel bands. Such is the fact, however; and, moreover, the bands are studded with golden points. The bands are made of gold-plated iron a foot wide, and the points are spaced a foot from one another.

For a few moments in each sunny day of the first week of the new year the golden fillet that binds the brow of the Washington Monument is visible to human eyes. Then, the angle of incidence of the sun's rays is such that they are reflected downward to the windows of the buildings north and west of the monument, and the cool, gray surface is seen to be marked with eleven shining lines of gold.

Theoretically, a similar effect could be obtained from some point of observation at each moment when the sun's rays are intercepted by the sloping top of the monument, but only an airship could attain the necessary vantage point.

According to the original plan of the monument, it was protected from lightning by an aluminum tip that was connected with the metal framework of the elevator. During the very first summer after the monument was completed, however, it was struck twice, and a piece of stone was chipped from the top.

Experts from all the scientific departments of the government were called on to contrive a plan for the better protection of the shaft, and they decided that copper bands, studded with projecting points, would accomplish the purpose. Colonel Casey, who had charge of the work, objected on the ground that copper would turn green, and that the verdigris would "run" and spoil the appearance of the monument; he also doubted that the copper would have the necessary tensile strength.

So the men of science agreed on a number of iron bands, heavily galvanized and gold-plated, to prevent rusting. The bands are connected with the aluminum point of the monument and the framework of the elevator, and at the base iron cables lead the electricity into a deep well, where it harmlessly expends its force. The protection has proved to be perfect.—Youth's Companion.

KRUPPS HANDICAP BURGLAR

The Krupp works have just turned out a steel safe that will put all burglars to shame. The famous Essen firm has succeeded in making a steel of such resistability that it withstands the methods of attack and the tools at present known to burglars.

At a melting test, steel plates with a surface of 11.5 by 11.8 inches and a thickness of 1.57 inches were used, which in the separate testings were subjected for a different length of time to an oxyacetylene flame. At one of these tests a hole 1.968 inches diameter and 1.377 inches depth was burned into the plate, but for this not less than 476 gallons of acetylene and 534 gallons of oxygen were used and the time consumed was one and one-quarter hours.

In order to produce a hole large enough to admit the hand, 2,642 gallons of oxygen and 2,378 gallons of acetylene would be needed, while the performance of this work would require six hours. Consequently it is clear that burglars will never succeed in melting open a safe made from the new steel, because, aside from the great outlay of time needed for this, they could not bring with them the great quantities of gas, for four steel cans weighing 154 pounds apiece would be required.

The steel plates are very hard and cannot be bored, consequently the holes for the screws and rivets must be made at the start. The new material does not lose its hardness by annealing and by reason of its tenacity can be bent to a certain degree.—Consular Report.

LONDON'S BANK BALANCE

According to the accounts of the London County Council for the past year, April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, published yesterday, London's total expenditure was 14,334,657 pounds 12 shillings 10 pence, and the total income 18,831,246 pounds 7 shillings 9 pence.—London Globe.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ITALIAN ARMY HAS HAD A BRILLIANT CAREER

General Carlo Caneva.

The Salt River Valley

(Read Before the Rotary Club Yesterday)

Not always our efforts and interests tally,
And sometimes we fail in the tasks we begin;
But here, in our wonderful Salt River Valley,
We win what we wish, and enjoy what we win.
That chestnutty saying that Fortune is fickle
In this favored neighborhood hardly applies;
The hoe is scarce needed these acres to tickle
Till they laugh out in harvests prodigious in size.

If you would raise cotton, alfalfa, or peaches,
Fine cattle, or horses, or melons, or wheat,
Or incubate chickens, experience teaches
The prizes are ready to fall at your feet,
Success will be certain whatever your calling
If you hang to your bone like a militant pup.
Or, changing the figure, when larks begin falling,
You will surely catch some if your apron is up.

Let not small reverses your confidence shatter,
Pay little attention to censure, or praise;
When solid success is a verified matter
It is early enough to expect the bouquets.
Conditions are right in our beautiful valley,
With every good feature that charms and attracts;
New people are ready to rotate and rally,
And come to our aid when they compass the facts.

I deem it good fortune to be of your number,
And share in the pleasures that fall to your lot;
Your sessions I know are not given to slumber—
You're a bunch of tamales, well-seasoned and hot.
I trust you'll take kindly the counsel I've tendered,
As well as the platitudes dropped from my pen,
And give me the verdict the Dutch jury rendered:
"Not guilty, my boy, but don't do it again!"

ANDREW DOWNING.

KEEP SOLIDERS' WIVES AMUSED

A striking lesson in practical patriotism is furnished in connection with the new club which has been opened on the premises of the old Britannia Tavern in Chelsea, to provide recreation for the wives of local sailors and soldiers now fighting at the front or in training. This club is the last word in organizing skill, and is a standing testimony to the spirit of loyalty which has been displayed by the local borough council, the public companies and private individuals.

The premises, which had been standing empty prior to demolition, were in a bad state of disrepair. When the owners were informed of the purpose for which the building was intended to be used they patriotically granted it rent free for the duration of the war. The solicitors drew up the agreement without remuneration, the Chelsea borough council waived the question of rates, the Metropolitan Water board accepted half the usual charges, the Gas Light and Coke Company consented without payment to put in the pipes necessary for cooking and lighting. The firm of Sainsbury & Bell, house decorators, only charged for the actual material used in making the building habitable and carrying out various alterations, and several firms contributed to the furnishing. Supporters of the movement are providing the necessary working expenses.

The club, which will accommodate about 150 persons, is open from 11 to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 3 in the afternoon until 10:30 in the evening. Refreshments can be had at cost price. For instance, a cup of tea costs a half-penny, and a supper can be obtained for twopence. The club is under the control of a matron assisted by a staff of ladies. In addition to concerts and variety entertainments, to which both professional artists and amateurs contribute, there are lectures on the war, and popular instruction is given in housewifery, including the care of babies and dressmaking. There is also a reading room.

In the nursery are several cradles deftly made out of banana boxes. The babies are looked after by society women, while the mothers enjoy themselves or receive practical instruction in the management of their homes.

The concert room has been made specially attractive. On the walls hang portraits of the king and queen and Lord Kitchener, surmounted by Union Jacks, while the names of the men from the district who are on active service are inscribed on the roll of honor. Everything seems to have been thought of that can conduce to the comfort of the wives of the sailors and soldiers, and the promoters are to be congratulated on the success of their scheme.—London Globe.

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

NOTE DIVIDES INTEREST

(Continued from Page One)

lowing the example of the Italians, who occupied Avlona, an Albanian port in the straits of Otranto, the Serbians are marching across northern Albania toward the port of Durazzo, while Montenegrins are making for the port of Alessio, still further north.

For some time Albania has been overrun with bands which, it is alleged were organized by the Austrians and Turks to harass Serbia, in fact these bands have more than once invaded Serbian territory. The opinion is generally expressed that these occupations probably will spell the end of Albanian integrity.

OCCUPY GRADISCA

ROME, June 11.—It is officially announced that the Italians have occupied Gradisca, six miles southwest of Gorizia, in Austria-Hungary.

W. O. BUTLER HURT BY FALLING FROM CAR

In Changing Seats Misses Footing on Running Board

Falling from west bound Grand avenue car No. 16, early last evening at Second avenue and Washington street, W. O. Butler, said to have been in the employ of the reclamation service, sustained injuries that may result serlously. At the Sisters hospital, where he was taken after receiving attention at the office of a physician, it was found that he was still unconscious, apparently suffering from concussion and possible fracture of the skull.

Butler was sitting well back in the open car and decided that he wanted to occupy a seat further forward. While the car was in motiton he sarted to make the change of seats and stepped upon the running board. The lurching of the car sent him plunging to the pavement. He struck upon his head and rolled away from the car. When picked up he was unconscious. The Moore & McLellan ambulance was summoned and he was first removed to a physician's office and later to the Sister's hospital.

HAWAIIAN R. R. PAYS WELL

Gross Earnings Increased in Twenty Years from $120,000 to $1,300,000

Honolulu—The railroad system on the island of Oahu provides a romantic story of a financial undertaking that at first almost ruined its backers, but is now one of the best paying investments in the Hawaiian Archipelago. Twenty years ago this system boasted twenty-three and one-half miles of track; today the company maintains 127 miles of road, owns twenty-two locomotives, forty-four passenger cars and 520 freight cars; has thirty-six thousand feet of wharfage and can store twenty thousand tons of sugar.

Taxes on property from Ewa to Kahuku plantation, which are tapped by the railway, amounted at the time the road started to $28,853; in 1914 the taxes on the same property totaled $310,000. This is one example how the land along the line has increased in value in the last twenty years. The gross earnings of the road twenty years ago were $120,000 and now they are $1,300,000; the freight earnings were $45,000 and today they are $813,000; the passenger earnings were $25,000 and now they are $300,000.

Twenty years ago 79,000 passengers were carried yearly, while in 1914 about 1,140,000 persons partonized the cars. There were 907,000 passengers carried one mile twenty years ago; in 1914 they numbered 15,435,000. Passenger rates show less than two cents a mile; this is lower than the average rate on the mainland.

This railroad, which starts at Honolulu, taps five of the largest sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, all the big pineapple plantations, a sisal plantation, several stock farms and several rice and banana plantations; skirts the shores of Pearl Harbor, where the United States government is building a 2 million dollar naval station and dry dock, and indirectly taps one large American army post and one of the strongest fortifications under the American flag—Fort Kamehameha, which guards the entrance to Pearl Harbor. In addition to its commercial importance the road opens up some of the finest scenic features on the island of Oahu.—A. P. Taylor in Commerce Reports.

We Shall Be Here All Summer

Escrows
Trusts
Abstracts
Title Insurance

Phoenix Title and Trust Co.

18 North First Ave.

FOR QUICK DRESSING

An ingenius Frenchman has recently invented and placed on the market a little device that will make new records possible for quick dressing and undressing. It is a sort of hook-and-eye arrangement that can be hooked up or unhooked almost instantaneously. His original purpose was to make it possible for soldiers to get in and out of sleeping sacks without losing any time but his idea is being applied now to clothes also.

On each of the two edges that are to be hooked together is sowed a continuous line of metal clasps. A buckle is made to slide up and down over these clasps in such a way that when the buckle is pulled up it hooks all the clasps together and when it is pulled down it unhooks them.

Thus, simply pulling the buckle up hooks the garment completely; while the unhooking operation can be accomplished by pulling on the two edges—exactly like tearing a sheet.—From the Saturday Evening Post.

NEW COMMANDER OF SUBMARINE FLEET

Captain A. W. Grant.

Captain A. W. Grant is the new commander of the Atlantic submarine flotilla who has just been appointed by Secretary Daniels to develop the submarine arm of the navy and exercise general supervision over that branch. Captain Grant is just now in command of the battleship Texas, and is one of the highest ranking officers of his grade. Commander Yates Stirling, formerly in charge of the underwater craft, has been made assistant to Captain Grant.

The Housewife's Opportunity

The Arizona Republican offers a "first and last Requisite in fruit preserving to housewives.

We have but a limited number of good steel, nickel plated, mason Fruit Jar Cap removers and tightners. They will fit any jar. Can easily be adjusted to fit large and small Jars. These Cap removers open wide and are tightened and clamped to the Can by a slight turn on handle. You can clamp your Cap on the Jars air tight and remove them without annoyance.

Now is Fruit preserving time—you will find it necessary to tighten caps on your Fruit Jars "Air tight" insuring your product from fermentation. This Handy little kitchen article is offered by the Arizona Republican FREE IF YOU PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION THREE (3) MONTHS IN ADVANCE (Open to both new and old subscribers) will clamp and remove Fruit Jar Caps with a rapidity that will certainly please you.

Good steel, nickel plated, neat and clean cut in design, makes this article a valuable asset to the Pantry.

SEND IN FOR YOURS TODAY

Clip coupon below, Mail or present with Remittance.

Fruit Jar Cap Wrench Free

For three (3) months subscription Paid in advance—open to both old and new subscribers.

The Arizona Republican:
Phoenix, Arizona:

Enclosed find $2.00 to advance my subscription for three months (Old) or (New).

Signed .....

Street and No. .....

City and State .....