

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

I believe in national defense because it will teach our children how to preserve this nation for themselves and for all generations, and build up in their hearts a love of country that the changes and chances of this mortal life cannot take away.

—Frances Whitaker Baker.

The Myth of "Overproduction"

No man in this country is devoting more attention to measures for the benefit of the farmer and to the study of questions affecting him than Mr. David Lubin, the chief advocate of the Landschaft. But while Mr. Lubin's activities relate to rural credits, and to increased opportunities of the farmer, he is taking an active part in the solution of the marketing problem. In a late statement on the marketing question he described the difference between overproduction, of which we hear so much, and faulty distribution, which we have not scientifically tried to correct. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as overproduction of agricultural products. There is not a thing the farmer raises for food that is not wanted somewhere at a fair price.

Said Mr. Lubin: "We are faced today with the extraordinary situation that in a country which enjoys unsurpassed facilities for raising food of every kind, most native products are cheaper than ever before, while foodstuffs are dearer than they ever were."

We used to think that the middleman was at fault. While there are sometimes too many of him, the middleman is a necessary part of any effective machinery of distribution. It is a physical impossibility to bring the consumer and the producer into direct contact on a large scale. What is wanted is the most direct avenue from one to the other.

The trouble, says Mr. Lubin, is the lack of organization of the agricultural industry. "The cohesive tendency of the age, the cooperative and co-operative activities in finance, in commerce and in labor, so patently manifest in our day, are, in this country, almost altogether absent in the industry of agriculture."

We are not unmindful of the fact and, of course, Mr. Lubin is not, that in some sections of the country and in some branches of agriculture, producers are well and profitably organized. That is true of California as to almost all branches of the agricultural industry, and it is true in other sections of the country as to certain branches, such as dairying. But such organization as there is benefits only a small part of the industry and only a comparatively few producers and consumers. The rest are victims of and sufferers from an incalculable waste.

Mr. Lubin related an instance of waste which he said might be multiplied by millions, and this valley furnishes many of the multipliers. He saw an orchard in Massachusetts where apples were rotting in great heaps on the ground. The owner of the apples could not sell them and had quit trying to sell them, for, as he said, "there was no market for apples."

But that was not true, said Mr. Lubin. There were hundreds of thousands of families in New England alone that wanted those apples and would have paid a price that would have made the raising of them profitable. Here was no overproduction. If so, one bushel of those apples, or even a single apple would have been overproduced. The trouble was there was no method of distribution. There was a market for every apple, but there was no way to the market. It is not necessary to create markets. It is only necessary to find a way to get to them. That is what the solution of the marketing problem means. The way cannot be opened without organization and intelligent, co-operative action.

The Influence of Dread

The developments in Bulgaria, while not illustrating the influence of mind over matter, show that an evil may result from the too long and too intense contemplation of the possibility of it. That is, it is held by some to be possible for one to afflict himself with disease by his constant fear of it. If it should turn out, as now seems probable, that Bulgaria has aligned itself with Turkey and the central powers, it will have done so largely because of the pressure put upon it by the allies to do something else. That, from the beginning, was the thing the allies feared Bulgaria might do, notwithstanding that country's constant profession of its desire to remain neutral. These professions were undoubtedly honestly made. There was no good reason why Bulgaria should desire to participate in the war. German statesmen recognized that, and, for a time, asked no more of Bulgaria than strict neutrality. They could not expect more, however much they desired the aid of Bulgaria at the Dardanelles.

It was the insistence of the allies that finally forced Bulgaria to the verge of war, and when it

came to making a choice, Bulgaria found it a difficult matter, so far as concerned her inclination, for she owed none of the belligerents anything but grudges. She hated Turkey and Serbia and Austria and Russia with equal fervor. In these circumstances she could be guided only by self interest and that appeared to lie on the side of the Teutonic allies.

The allies' appeal for the re-establishment of the Balkan League fell upon deaf ears. The Balkan League was permanently broken up when Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Greece fell upon Bulgaria and wrested from her the spoils of the war with Turkey, of which she had borne the brunt. Now was the time to take a terrible revenge upon Serbia and perhaps upon Rumania, one at war with the Teutons, the other on the edge of war. Bulgaria could complete the isolation of both and the ruin of at least one.

But Bulgaria held Austria largely responsible for her woes after the Balkan war. It was with Austria's encouragement, if not at Austria's instigation, that her allies had turned upon her. But for Austria on one hand and Russia on the other, the league would not have been disrupted. Germany and Great Britain, too, had rather regarded the quarrel among the Balkan States as likely best to restore and preserve the equilibrium of the Balkans. So, Bulgaria could not be swayed by any emotion of gratitude.

In the way of self interest, the success of the allies promised nothing. Serbia's reluctant concession of Macedonia might easily be recalled after the war. The captors of Constantinople would likely relinquish nothing on that side. Rumania, always friendly to the allies, would be rewarded and the present isolated situation of Bulgaria would not be improved. Yet, Bulgaria, doubtful of the issue of the great war, would have preferred neutrality which would have been maintained, no doubt, if it had been as acceptable to the allies as it was to the Central Empire. The disease which the former feared is manifesting itself in a malignant form.

Anthony Comstock

The death of Anthony Comstock removed a man who had accomplished a great deal of good in the world. Like most reformers, he was at times intemperate in method, but intemperateness is apt to be inseparable from the enthusiasm which must inspire the reformer. Under any other leader than Mr. Comstock, perhaps the Society for the Suppression of Vice would not have endured and grown for forty years. Perhaps no other man in the United States would have effected the arrest and conviction of nearly 4000 offenders against decency or have caused the destruction of nearly 200 tons of obscene literature. He kept the public conscience awake, and he always answered that old question of Cain's, "Am I my brother's keeper?" in the affirmative.

There has been a popular misunderstanding of the motives of Mr. Comstock. He was not, as many suppose who have read only newspaper jokes, sometimes very satirical ones, concerning him, a natural-born Puritan or a busy-body. He did not enter upon the work for putting down vice because of an abnormal tendency to morality. It had become a personal matter to him. A relative had fallen a victim to those influences, to warfare with which, his life was afterward consecrated.

He was a crusader of the type which hammered at the walls of Jerusalem, not because they were Christians, but because they were not Mohammedans.

BAHAMAN LOVE SONG.

The morning like a river runs
With feet of music through the palms.
Come! match your glory with the sun's,
And breathe with me a thousand balm;
The dawn is like an azure door
Flung open wide for us to flee,
And watch along the surf ringed shore
The heaving jewel of the sea.

And we will find some coral cave,
Where you shall doff your linen fair,
By the foam tipped up running wave,
And free the marvel of your hair;
And match your whiteness with the spray,
And match your strange eyes with the sea,
And, like a Nereid, you shall sway,
Cradled in lapis lazuli.

Then turn, and, like a dolphin, glide
Through hollow halls of glimmering jade,
Where solemn gleaming fish abide
For ever in a twilight glade;
And I shall watch you sink and pass,
Then dive, and midway we shall meet,
Two dreams within a magic glass,
And join dim lips, with sea salt sweet.

Then shall we hoist a snowy sail,
And, in a boat with crystal floor,
Gaze down on shapes in rainbow mail,
Starfish, and branching madrepore,
And peacock fans and fairy flowers
That in a mystic garden dream
Of moon white sands and coral bowers,
Tranced deep in the pellucid stream.

There might I dwell as in your eyes,
And never to the world return;
But lo! another Paradise,
Of beckoning palms and tropic fern—
Yon island ringed with sun kissed foam:
Oh, let us there our last career,
And I will build our hidden home,
And you shall be the island queen.

And I will serve you, morn and eve,
Of golden fruits shall be our fare,
And garlands for your body weave,
And dive for pearls to deck your hair;
And love shall be the island laws,
Love all its business, all its play;
The world and all its silly saws
A foolish legend far away.

—Richard Le Gallienne in Life

FIND COPPER IN ARGENTINA

Argentine well drillers recently discovered a rich deposit of copper in a region in Argentina where none was known to exist.

ALL PROVIDED FOR

"Our lawn fete is scheduled for next Wednesday." "What if we have a deluge, as usual?" "Then we'll stage a swimming contest."—Kansas City Journal.

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

AMERICA UNIVERSITIES MISSOURI

The University of Missouri is the largest of American colleges. It is the largest in the world, not excluding Princeton. It is located in, around and all over Columbia, Missouri, a small city which has swelled all out of shape in its efforts to hold the university. Columbus can be reached by taking the Watahsh railroad to excess.

This university is the patriarch of all the territory west of the Mississippi river. It was founded in 1829 when California was a Mexican sheep ranch and when Iowa settlers were too busy dodging Indians to indulge in education. It once had a handsome main building with a portico supported by massive Ionic columns. The building burned, but the columns were left standing and are very tenderly preserved, the students being put on their honor not to remove them in their play.

These columns are a beautiful sight and serve to prove that a Greek ruin in this country is twice as interesting and impressive as a Greek building.

The state of Missouri is very liberal with its university. It gives it over a million dollars a year and many fine buildings have been built on the campus. The university competes fiercely each year with the University of Kansas for the freshman from Kansas City and when it gets a majority of these it is as pleased as if its football team had pushed the Jayhawkers all over the field in the annual football game.

The University of Missouri is noted for its School of Journalism, which was one of the first in the country. It is conducted by the late Walter Williams, the dean having been a Columbia newspaper editor, but is exporting large numbers of reporters to the United States at large each year.

The University of Missouri has never caused the eastern schools to tremble in their shoes during the football season, but it has just defeated and turned loose upon the field meets of the country a high hurdler who can hop a series of three feet six inch fences faster than anyone else in the world. This accounts for the large and enthusiastic attendance of Missouri alumni at the last western intercollegiate field meet.

FRYE NOTE BRINGS

(Continued from Page One)

opportunity to remove the causes that led to the strained relations between the two governments.

The note follows: "In regard first to the ascertainment of damage by experts, the German government believes it should dispense with the nomination of an umpire. In cases of ascertainment of damages, hitherto arranged between the German government and a neutral government from similar causes, the experts named by the two parties always reached an agreement as to the amount of the damage without difficulty; should it not be possible, however, to reach an agreement on some point, it is probable that negotiation will be settled by diplomatic negotiations."

"Assuming the American government agrees to this, the German government names its expert, Dr. Kepny of Bremen, director of the North German Lloyds. It begs to await the designation of an American expert."

"The German government declares it agrees to the proposal of the American government to separate the question of indemnity from the question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties of 1785, 1790 and 1828. It, therefore, again expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge any violation of the treaty as contended on the American side, but will admit the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice an arrangement of the differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights, and that this dispute if left be decided by The Hague Tribunal."

"Negotiations relative to signing a compromise provided in Article 52 of the Hague arbitration convention had best be conducted between the foreign offices, and the American embassy at Berlin in view of difficulties in the way of instructing the imperial ambassador at Washington. In case the American government agrees, the foreign office is prepared to submit to the embassy a draft of such compromise."

"The American government's inquiry as to whether the German government will govern its naval operations in accordance with German or American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, pending arbitration proceedings, has been carefully considered by the German government. From the standpoint of law, and equity, it is not prevented in its opinion from proceeding against American ships carrying contraband according to its interpretation until the question is settled by arbitration. For the German government does not need to depart from the application of generally recognized rules of law on maritime war, as by the declaration of London, unless and in so far as the exception based on the treaty is established beyond all doubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion of the German and American governments such an exception could not be taken to be established except on the ground of arbitral award.

Moreover, the advantages to Ger-

STUDENT AND FRIEND OF WILD ANIMALS

Cy De Vry, Custodian of Lincoln Zoological Park, Chicago, in the City

The man who knows more about wild animals than anybody else in the United States and who understands them better and whom they understand better, was in Phoenix yesterday. He is Cy De Vry, custodian of Lincoln Zoological Park, Chicago. He was accompanied by Mrs. De Vry. They were returning home from a visit to the California expositions.

They were shown about the valley yesterday afternoon by James S. Griffin, an old acquaintance, who first met Mr. De Vry several years ago while negotiating for the sale of a couple of ostriches to the park. The work of Mr. De Vry takes him all over the world and he is regarded as one of the chief sources of supply by those who deal in wild animals, especially by moving picture proprietors. He lately sent several giraffes to Sals in California.

He spent a year in Europe, having severed his connection with the park, but the city urged his return, and when he entered the park there was such a reception as few men have ever had. The animals manifested their delight in attempts to break out of their cages.

He related yesterday the manner in which pythons are fed. A python will not eat in captivity. He may linger for many months but even a snake must some time take something into his stomach to live. There are two pythons at the park, one of them twenty feet in length. They are fed every three or four months, but it takes twenty men to do it, one man for each foot of the snake's length, though that arrangement is not laid down by rule.

The python is found stretched out at length. In that position he is comparatively easily handled; but once he is coiled, twenty men could do nothing with him. The head of the python is put into a frame that holds it tightly and a hose about five feet in length is pushed down his neck. The other end of the hose is connected with a machine something like a sausage grinder, whose endless screw arrangement forces ground meat down the hose into the stomach of the snake. The python does not enjoy the meal but it serves the real purpose of all meals.

many which would ensue from the American interpretation of treaty stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion to those which the German interpretation would entail for the United States. For whereas the American interpretation would materially impede Germany in her conduct of warfare, hardly any particular disadvantage to American citizens would result from the German interpretation since they include full reparation for any property damage sustained. Nevertheless, the German government in order to furnish the American government with evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen loaded with conditional contraband even when a condition of international law is present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unimpeded if it is not possible to take them into port.

"On the other hand it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the declaration of London."

SALOON MEN CONTRIBUTE

(Associated Press Dispatch)

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Ten saloon keepers testified at the trial of Mayor Bell, charged with election conspiracy, that they contributed \$25 each to the Democratic campaign fund, and another witness asserted he saw a ballot box stuffed in one precinct. Two saloon men testified they contributed to the republican party, one \$10 and the other \$15. Mayor Bell was forced to leave the court room on account of illness.

ORDINANCE NO. 76

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A CERTAIN FUNDS AND APPROPRIATING THE CITY MONIES AMONG THE SAME.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1.

For the purpose of complying with the provisions of the City Charter and for the convenience in the collection, handling, and expenditure of city monies, and to recognize and confirm the methods and process now and heretofore followed and observed, in the collection, handling and expenditure of city monies, and the manner in which the same are carried upon the books of the City Treasurer, there are hereby created and established funds as follows, namely:

A Library Fund, an Interest Fund; a Fire Department Improvement Fund; a Street Lighting Improvement Fund; a Park Improvement Fund; a Street Improvement Fund; a Sinking Fund for the Funding Bonds of 1909; a Sinking Fund for the Funding Bonds of 1914; a Cash Basis Fund; and a General Fund.

SECTION 2.

All moneys now in, and which hereafter may be in, the City Treasury, are hereby appropriated to, and directed to be carried upon the books of the City Treasurer, among and to the credit of the said several funds hereby created and established as follows, to-wit:

a. The Library Fund shall consist

Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

DREAMS REALIZED

We all have dreams which we are young, sweet dreams of future splendor, we see upon our pathway flung all kinds of legal tender; we see ourselves achieve a fame that spreads from Troy to Goshen, so all the people speak our name with fervor and emotion. Then some of us sit down, depending on a kindly fate to help us make a killing. We wait till we are weak and old, for Fortune's kindly token; we wait till we are green with mold, and all our dreams are broken. Our hearts are filled with bleak despair when wintry age approaches, and to the posthouse we And some have dreams of gorgeous hue, fine dreams of coming glory. "Well! make those dreams," they say, "come true, before we're old and hoary." With willing feet and eager hands they're chasing Fortune always, while "other dreamer" sits and stands, or sits and chews his grass. Oh, dreams are fine if you have wits to follow up the vision, but all those dreams are simply bunk which bring free gifts elysian.

of and include moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the head of the "Library Fund," as well as all moneys received or to be received by the city, levying taxes for the purpose of providing a fund for the establishment and maintenance in the City of Phoenix of free public libraries and reading rooms; also all moneys that may be appropriated to such fund, or for such purposes, by the City Commission; also all moneys and proceeds received or to be received by the city or from gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for such purpose.

b. The Cash Basis Fund shall consist of and include all moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the heads of Cash Basis Fund or Revolving Cash Fund, as well as all moneys received or to be received by the city under any ordinances of the city levying taxes for the purpose of providing a Sinking Fund for the Municipal Improvement and Funding Bonds of 1914; also all moneys which may be appropriated or transferred to the Sinking Fund for the Municipal Improvement and Funding Bonds of 1914 by the City Commission; also all moneys received or to be received by the city by or from gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for such purpose.

c. The Fire Department Improvement Fund shall consist of and include all moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the head of the Fire Department Improvement Fund; also all moneys received or to be received by the city, under any ordinances of the city levying taxes, for the purpose of providing for the maintenance and improvement of the Fire Department of the city, and the providing of housing, equipment and apparatus therefor; also all moneys that may be appropriated or transferred to the Fire Department Improvement Fund by the City Commission; also all moneys and proceeds received or to be received by the city by gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for such or similar purposes.

d. The Street Lighting Improvement Fund shall consist of and include all moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the head of the Street Lighting Improvement Fund; also all moneys received or to be received by the city, under any ordinances levying taxes for the purpose of providing for street lighting; also all moneys appropriated or transferred to said Street Lighting Improvement Fund by the City Commission; also all moneys and proceeds received or to be received by the city by gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for such or similar purposes.

e. The Park Improvement Fund shall consist of and include all moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the head of the Park Improvement Fund; also all moneys received or to be received by the city, under any ordinances of the city, levying taxes for the purpose of the acquisition, maintenance or improvement of public parks and recreation grounds; also all moneys appropriated or transferred to the said Park Improvement Fund by the City Commission; also all moneys and proceeds received or to be received by the city by or from gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for such or similar purposes.

f. The Street Improvement Fund shall consist of and include all moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the head of Street Improvement Fund, as well as all moneys received or to be received by the city under any ordinances levying taxes for the purpose of improving the city streets and alleys; also all moneys which may be appropriated or transferred to the Street Improvement Fund by the City Commission; and also all moneys received by the city by gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for such or similar purposes.

g. The Sinking Fund for the Funding Bonds of 1909 shall consist of and include all moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the heads of the Funding Bonds of 1909 Sinking Fund; also all moneys received or to be received by the city under any ordinances of the city levying taxes for the purpose of providing a Sinking Fund for the redemption at maturity thereof of the Funding Bonds of 1909; also all moneys which may be appropriated or

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transferred to the Sinking Fund for the Funding Bonds of 1909 by the City Commission; also all moneys and proceeds received or to be received by the city, by or from gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise for such purpose.

h. The Sinking Fund for the Municipal Improvement and Funding Bonds of 1914, shall consist of all moneys now carried by the City Treasurer under the head of Municipal Improvement and Funding Bonds of 1914 Sinking (redemption) Fund; also all moneys received or to be received by the city under any ordinances of the city levying taxes for the purpose of providing a Sinking Fund for the Municipal Improvement and Funding Bonds of 1914 by the City Commission; also all moneys received or to be received by the city by or from gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for such purpose.

i. The General Fund shall consist of and include all moneys now in the City Treasury, under whatsoever head the same may be carried by the City Treasurer, which are not herein otherwise apportioned and transferred to some other fund; as well as all moneys and proceeds received or to be received by the city from whatever source, and for which no other provision and disposition is hereinbefore made, also all moneys which may hereafter be appropriated or transferred to the General Fund from some other fund or funds by the City Commission in accordance with law.

Transfers of moneys from the Cash Basis Fund to the General Fund and transfers of moneys from the General Fund and the Cash Basis Fund to the Library Fund, the Interest Fund, the Fire Department Improvement Fund, the Street Lighting Improvement Fund, the Park Improvement Fund, the Street Improvement Fund, the Sinking Fund for the Funding Bonds of 1909, the Sinking Fund for the Municipal Improvement and Funding Bonds of 1914, or any of them, may be made by resolution, when in the judgment of the Commission the needs of the city so require, and the moneys so transferred from one fund to another shall be returned to the fund from which they were transferred, so soon as it is possible so to do.

SECTION 3.

All moneys in and that shall come into the Library Fund, the Interest Fund, the Fire Department Improvement Fund, the Street Lighting Improvement Fund, the Park Improvement Fund, and any of them, are hereby appropriated and made immediately available for the respective uses and purposes for which said Respective Funds are hereby created and established, and the City Manager is authorized and empowered to expend all or any portion of the moneys in said funds or any of them, for such uses and purposes respectively, as and when in his judgment the needs of the city may require and warrant and without further action by the Commission.

SECTION 4.

WHEREAS, to comply with the requirements of the City Charter, and to more conveniently handle the moneys in the City Treasury and carry on the business and finances of the city, it is necessary that funds be created, from and out of which the city moneys shall be appropriated and expended; and

WHEREAS, the appropriation and expenditure of city moneys are required to be made from time to time, in the business of the city, and it is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that the funds from which said moneys are to be appropriated and expended shall be immediately created and the city moneys apportioned thereto and made available for the payment of current and urgent expenses, and it is therefore necessary that this ordinance shall become immediately effective.

NOW THEREFORE, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the Commission and its approval by the Mayor, and its posting and publication as required by the City Charter.

Passed by the City Commission of the City of Phoenix and approved by the Mayor this 23rd day of September 1915.

GEO. U. YOUNG,
Mayor.

ATTEST:
FRANK THOMAS,
City Clerk.