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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1915

Adversity usually reveals the genuines of the general, while good fortune conceals it.
Horace.

The New Price of Cotton Seed

In another part of The Republican this morning is a story from the Kansas City Times regarding the new high price of cotton seed, which is selling in Alabama at \$50 a ton. This record price is the result of a growing demand for meal and oil cake and the various other by-products from the seed in this country, and especially in Europe, where, according to the same story, the meal or cake is worth \$50 a ton.

This news will make many former growers of cotton in the south rub their eyes and read it the second time, for there are some who are not yet old that remember when cotton seed was a nuisance, when they wished that somebody would invent a seedless cotton, and when cotton seed was chiefly disposed of by burning.

The Wall Street Journal, speaking of \$50 cotton seed says:

Cottonseed was worse than worthless, for it was an expense to get rid of it. In some states laws even were passed forbidding planters and ginners from dumping it into running streams. But now, at current prices, the seed of the present crop should be worth fully one-third that of the lint.

Roughly speaking, 22 bales of cotton represent a ton of seed. The present crop has been estimated at around 11,000,000 bales, making a yield of 5,000,000 tons of seed a probability, and thus adding \$250,000,000 to the value of the cotton crop.

In 1906 the price per ton was \$12.50 and in 1910 it was \$27.40, which at the time was considered a good price. Prices are affected by conditions of the olive markets of Europe and Asia, the run of hogs or the price of lard, and in a large degree by the harvests of the oilseeds used in making soap, as well as the demand from feeders for the cake or meal. A larger export demand and increased domestic consumption is foreshadowed in this increase of price.

If the friends of cotton wish to advance its cause still further, they may find in the seed alone something more substantial than laws regulating export changes and government subsidies. They might even add a hundred million to the value of the crop by experimenting for a process to make the meal available for human food. Such a thing is not impossible. It is even highly probable.

We may add that it is more than probable. Already a meal has been prepared from cotton seed that is soft, makes a most delicious cake and is much in use in parts of Texas. This use of cotton seed meal was made first at Corsicana, Texas, a couple of years ago.

Cotton seed meal or cake is selling in this country at prices ranging from \$24 to \$22 a ton. It may not be understood at first how \$22 cotton seed meal can be made from \$50 seed, since a part of the weight is lost in the process of manufacture, but it must also be understood that oil cake or meal is only one of fifty-two by-products of the seed. The others, though of smaller volume, like cotton seed oil and its various preparations are much more valuable than the meal or cake.

The price of seed naturally varies in different parts of the country. The seed in the southern states is said to be much richer in oil than the seed in Texas or elsewhere in the southwest. Also the price in any locality depends upon the facilities in that locality for converting it into by-products. For instance, where the only product is meal or cake the price is necessarily lower. If soap is added to the by-products more can be paid for seed but still not as much as in localities where the still more valuable by-products are obtained.

The Results of Prohibition

We are awaiting with interest the appearance of a book by Hon. Thomas K. Marshall of Tucson, "The First Six Months of Prohibition in Arizona." Mr. Marshall is not a prohibitionist; that is, he has not been affiliated with the prohibition party, but he was an earnest and working advocate of the prohibition amendment. His book will therefore, deal with the results of our summary legislation of a year ago from the viewpoint of a friend of prohibition. This matter will be to a large extent statistical. That data has been collected by George H. Smalley, secretary of the Pima County Taxpayers' association.

The book will show that there has been a great decrease in the volume of petty crimes throughout the state, and that the decrease in Greenlee county will amount to 75 per cent. previous to the beginning of the present strike there.

We are not informed why Greenlee county was especially chosen for comparison or why it is especially mentioned in the foreword. Perhaps, since the beginning of the strike there have been crimes which would have reduced the showing somewhat. But there can be no statistics which could show how much crimes have been reduced by prohibition in that county since the strike began, in comparison with the volume of crime there would have been if it had not been for prohibition. Greenlee county is a border county to which is it more difficult to

prevent the introduction of liquor than in an interior county.

Mr. Marshall's book will also deal with the increase of prosperity in the state in consequence of prohibition, as well as the decrease of crime. Of course, the volume of this increase will be more difficult to determine, for it is not a matter of figures and statistics, but of general observation.

Ways of Legislation

We are not sure whether the La Follette seaman's law is a good or bad one, but the proposal of those who still favor it to investigate the causes why the Pacific Mail Steamship company went out of business suggests a proposal to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. It suggests, also, that foresight is better than hindsight, and that it would be better to consider the effect of laws before they are passed than to inquire afterward whether some particular disaster can be traced to their operation. Hence the need again of a legislative reference bureau, composed of men who shall inquire intelligently and scientifically into the need and probable effect of proposed laws. This would take much of our legislation out of politics; it would leave in politics only such laws as would represent party policies and pledges. It would reduce the activities of the lobbyist, the demagogue and privileged interest.

An investigation of the reasons for the sale of the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship company will lead to nothing. There will remain the allegation which has already been made by the supporters of the seaman's law that the company was going to sell out anyhow, and the allegation of the company officials that the law made it impossible for them to compete further with the Chinese and the Japanese.

The proposed investigation would be the investigation of the law which we submit would better have been investigated before. If the proponents of the investigation mean that if it should transpire that the law is destructive of the shipping interests of the country, they will consent to its repeal, an investigation now would be the next best thing to an investigation before the law was passed, for an error rectified is the next best thing to an error uncommitted. But if, as we suspect, the only purpose of the investigation is to convince the public that the law is a good one, an investigation would be a wanton waste of time. And, in either event, it would be construed to be a confession on the part of its friends that it was enacted without that mature deliberation which should precede such important legislation.

THE DEMAND FOR BETTER ROADS

(Santa Barbara Press)

Roads are not built for the accommodation of one class of people. They are designated "public" highways, because they are open to the public. Certain restrictions are permitted for the protection of the roads. It would be folly to allow a railroad locomotive to enter upon a paved drive and destroy in five minutes what it has cost weeks of work and thousands of dollars to construct. It is questionable if the modern motor truck should be permitted to operate upon streets and roads when their weight exceeds a reasonable limit. That, however, is getting away from the subject.

Roads are built in response to public demand. The public is made up of city dwellers and dwellers in the country; of farmers, of mechanics, of laborers, of merchants of tourists and of stay-at-homes. The rich and the poor get more or less benefit from good roads.

If roads were built for farmers alone, the rural districts would find them a good investment. It would cost less to haul crops to market. Children could go to school with greater ease and the family could go to church or to the theaters with less discomfort. But roads are not built for farmers alone.

If roads were built for tourists alone the tourists would still find profit in the investment, for among the tourists are those who are spying out the land for new homes and greater opportunities. The demand for acreage increases as roads are improved.

If roads were built for city folks alone, both city and country would be favored by the arrangement. The city folks would drive into the country to buy produce direct from the farm, and the country folks would find it less inconvenient to drive into town on errands.

If roads were built for merchants alone, the merchants would be willing to contribute substantial amounts toward their cost; for the wider the range of good highways the greater the number of customers in the stores.

If the roads were built for mechanics and laborers alone it would still be possible to find strong arguments in favor of their construction; for road building not only makes work for the time being but for all time, and not for common laborers alone, but for skilled artisans. Good roads opened a storehouse in Montecito for hundreds of Santa Barbara families.

It is because good roads are of general public use and benefit, the public sentiment crystallizes in favor of their construction wherever and whenever a logical opportunity is presented.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Peoria Transcript)

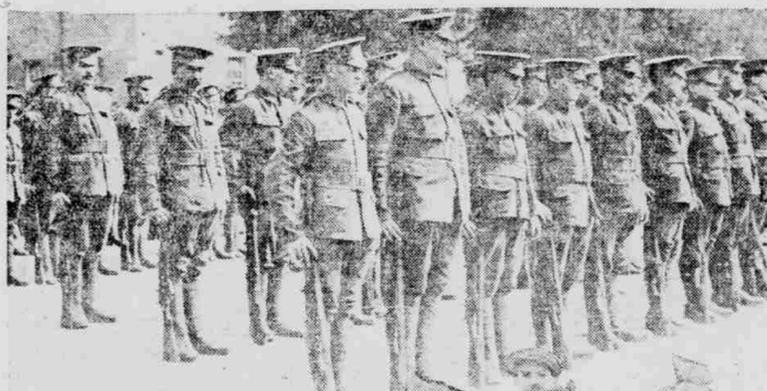
The necessity for adequate self-defense is not debatable. When it is lacking there is nothing to defend and nothing to debate. The principle which should govern congress is the simple one of self-defense. We need no preparation for national aggression. All we seek is adequate protection from invasion, and the character of that protection always will depend upon potential dangers from without. If our preparedness is impressed with the character of defense as opposed to aggression, there will be no point to the argument that we are drifting into militarism.

A century ago, Lord Nelson published his discovery that "a line of battleships is the best negotiator in Europe." An adequate army and navy, and adequate coast defenses, will be the best negotiators for our own safety when some evil day shall declare necessity to be our supreme law.

CANADIAN BOND SALES SINCE THE WAR

According to a published statement, the Dominion Securities corporation, Toronto, has compiled and forwarded to Ottawa a report of Canadian securities sold between August 1, 1914, and August 15, 1915. The total given is \$22,198,282. Since the date covered in this statement the city of Ottawa has sold about three million dollars additional, and it is understood that the city of Montreal is preparing to do somewhat extensive borrowing in the United States.

COLONIES RALLY TO ENGLAND'S CRY FOR HELP IN GREAT WAR



Newfoundland troops at Aldershot, England; wounded Indians recuperating at Bournemouth, England.

England's colonies have answered enthusiastically to her call for help in the great war. From Canada thousands of soldiers have gone forth to fight the foe in northern France, while the Dominion government has appropriated millions for war purposes. Other thousands of troops have come from India. Garbed in their picturesque costumes, they make an interesting sight on the battlefield. They are hard fighters. In South Africa the Boers who were fighting England a few years ago have come to her assistance and conquered German South-West Africa. Australians are fighting the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The accompanying photos, showing Newfoundland and Indian troops in England have just been received.

Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

CONFIDENCE

I know a man who hunts for snakes, and kills them for their grease. He says 'twill cure rheumatic aches, and make your anguish cease. The doctors say that serpent oil no sort of virtue owns; it will not cure the pains that coil around your joints and bones. But this old gin who kills the snakes has never had a doubt, he says all other cures are fakes, when rattle oils about. He is so overbearing sure that what he says is true, that even skeptics buy his 'cure,' to see what it will do. And so it keeps him tolling hard the keen demand to meet, and he has bought with bulimic hard a home on Easy street. If you believe in what you sell, have faith in what you say; in that same avenue you'll dwell upon a future day. If one is not supremely sure that what he has for sale, makes all competitors look poor, his eloquence will fail, he can sell me setting hens, or swarms of humble bees, or double action fountain pens, or cures for housewife's knees, if he's convinced that what he sells beats everything around; that sort of salesman's wearing bells, wherever he is found.

Remember tomorrow is the day to get your tickets reserved at the Y. M. C. A.—(Adv.)

BATTLING WITH THE BRITISH IN FRANCE



Sir Pertrab Singh.

Early in the war when the expeditionary forces were being mobilized and equipped, Sir Pertrab Singh, a seventy-year-old veteran Indian prince who had seen active service in the past, organized and equipped at his own expense almost an army corps of his subjects and offered both himself and his men to His Majesty King George. The moral effect of the action and the acceptance of the volunteers by the king has tended to cement the feeling of loyalty existing between India and England. Sir Pertrab has distinguished himself with his command with the British forces in France.

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

There's a burr thine a comin'— and say, do you remember, How we used to go to the fair each year, some time long in November? Every one in the family from dad to the youngest member? Give us once more the old fake games, and the mermaid we would view; and the carousel we would view; And that ain't all, we'd throw for cakes, and again for jack-in-the-box. Then we'd ride the hurdy-gurdy, and we'd box the kangaroo. Seems like, to me, there's too much law, to keep a feller straight; That you might let loose, just once a year, and leave us to the gall— And after all is said and done, perhaps your way is best— To keep the gamin' habit from the young receptive breast; Even more than this, it keeps the money in the pocket of his vest.

For now, you see, the managers of our own Big State Fair are onto this, and they have planned so many features there, I fear us ole time fellers will find things that quite erase, Remembrances of the olden days, and the thoughts which they embrace.

Prescott, Oct. 26.—Fair enough here.

Thoughts, Oct. 26.—Villa expected to take Arica Priests any hour. Arica Priests is the tightest town, on the border. No thought here that recognition of Carranza will cause any decrease in battles at this point for some years.

General opinion prevails that present number of U. S. soldiers located here will not be decreased—if they are town will be nearer Tombsville.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Farmers in Belgium stripped clean of everything but the mortgages. Germans trying to get them.

Baden Baden, Oct. 26.—Prince of Monaco, approached by agents of Allies and Kaiser. He offers to play a million dollars of each country's money on one of his roulette wheels and agree to join the armies of the winner. Dip opinion that Prince might win and both nations lose. Unfavorable comment to effect that neither nation could dir million.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—Abul Fashaw states members of his harem express desire to fight for cause. Fear expressed in British circles that this would add fifty thousand to Turkish fighting ranks—French refuse to let a harem scare 'em and will proceed with their offensive.

Never think of leaving perfumes or wines to your hair. Remember these yourself and let him have the money.—Marial.

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls is a small body of water strung up on and entirely surrounded by souvenirs. It is the largest piece of perpendicular wetness in the world and if it were not for the noise made by the tourists and the hotel runners in the vicinity its roar could be heard for many miles. Niagara Falls is the terminus of navigation on the Great Lakes. At a point within easy walking distance of 1,300 hotels, the Niagara river, half a mile wide, suddenly falls without any warning whatever over a precipice 164 feet high, forming the grandest sight in the universe, not excepting the horseshoe circle at New York grand canyon. It is estimated that 500,000 people a year visit this cataraet and most of them encourage it by having their photographs taken while standing beside it with an air of approval.

Niagara Falls was discovered by La Salle, who became aware of its existence while trying to paddle a canoe from Montreal to the Gulf of Mexico. He remained several months in the vicinity and came away without buying a single picture postal card, thus making a record which has never since been equaled. At this time Niagara was in a very wild and uncivilized state. Shortly after the Revolution, however, the cataraet was captured by the huckmen and has been in a state of captivity ever since. No extract on earth has been so abused. It has been bridged, tunneled, navigated, jumped over, tight-rope and illuminated. For 50 cents one may ride up to it from below in a boat and puff cigarette smoke in its face. For \$100 one can go down behind it in a rubber suit and feel of its rise. Once the Indians worshipped it and called it a god. Now tourists ride around it in trolley cars and excursionists throw ham sandwiches in it as a boy would throw peanuts to an elephant.

Not only is Niagara Falls abused, but it is cruelly oppressed. It must turn the wheels of a hundred factories. It runs the electric cars of Buffalo. It cooks the meals of Buffalo, on electric ranges, beats the milk for the Buffalo babies, does the washing and runs the sewing machines in 10,000 homes, and at night, when other colors are in bed, it must supply the lights for half a hundred towns, while an operator in overalls turns a searchlight on it and exhibits it to tourists at 25 cents apiece. All this in New York state, which spends \$100,000 a year protecting the horse from overwork.

Geologists say that Niagara Falls will last about 1,543,900 years longer, but even geologists can't tell what legislatures will do. Almost half the water of Niagara is now being sneaked around through the power-houses, and if it hadn't been for the pen of the newspaper man, which is mightier than the pull of the power bar, all this water would have been stolen by this time. Even now it is only a question of time until the name "Niagara Falls" must be changed to "Niagara Trickles," and when the great cataraet will only be run on Sundays and holidays.

Don't forget tomorrow to come early to the Y. M. C. A. to get your ticket reserved.—(Adv.)

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FINANCES and MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Last week's renewal of activity in special stocks was resumed on a large scale, regardless of the more acute weakness in foreign exchange. Demand straining fell to \$4.61 1/2, a decline of twelve points, from the high point to which it recovered a few weeks ago, when the Anglo-French loan was in process of consummation. Most of other forms of foreign remittance were lower, including francs and lire, while marks were inclined to yield. It is becoming increasingly evident the only solution of the problem lies in the establishment of new foreign credits. Conference with this end in view have been held by international banking interests and some definite adjustment soon is probable. Higher prices were secured again in a limited number of so-called war shares. Steel opened a fraction higher, and soon fell over a point, and was the heaviest at the close. Eries were the outstanding feature of the railways, advancing several points. Rails in general and specialties were shaded considerably toward the end. Total sales were 1,150,000 shares. Bonds were steady at the outset, but yielded slightly on increased offerings. Total sales were \$4,655,000.

Metals
Copper steady. Electrolic 18, Silver 48 7-8.
Stocks
Smelting 92 1-8; Santa Fe 106 1-2; St. Paul 92 1-2; Pennsylvania 55 5-8; Reading 80 5-8; Southern Pacific 98 1-8; Union Pacific 132; Steel 85 2-8; Preferred 115 1-2.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

	Bid.	Ask.
Adventure	114	2
Arizona Commercial	77	8
Altoona	75	24
Columet and Hecla	63	41
Columet and Hecla	540	544
Copper Range	552	558
Daly West	23	25
Ray Consolidated	25	27
Greene Cananea	374	38
Hancock	16	17
Lake Royal	27 1/2	28 1/2
Lake Copper	12	14
Miami	34	34 1/2
Mohawk	78	79
Miss Copper	102	105
North Butte	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nevada Cons.	118	120
Oscoda	51 1/2	52 1/2
Old Dominion	52	52 1/2
Quincy	52 1/2	54
Shannon	73	74
Superior Copper	268	27
Tamarack	52 1/2	53
Utah Cons.	124	124 1/2
Victoria	25	3
Winona	25	34
Wolverine	58	58
North Lake	13	14
South Lake	54	6
Chino	494	495
Tah Copper	60 1/2	60 1/2

HOLDS FLEET READY TO STRIKE GERMANS



Sir John Jellicoe.

Although it seems unlikely that the German fleet will care to meet the British navy, Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the great British fleet, sleeps on the bridge of his flagship and is in constant readiness for battle. Sir John has served in every branch of the navy.