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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1916

Men spend their lives in anticipa-
 tion, in determining to be vastly
 happy at some period or other, when
 they have time. But the present time
 has one advantage over every other—
 it is our own.

—Charles Caleb Colton.

Our Latest Recession.

It seems quite superfluous, if not quite ridiculous, for President Wilson to keep assuring the country in speeches and interviews that he is not blood-thirsty; that he finds no pleasure in intruding his hands in the sore of foreigners, spreading desolation over their lands and otherwise altering the face of nature. Mr. Wilson assures us from time to time that he would resort to extreme measures only in the way of resentment of slights upon our national honor, or the attenuated fragment of national honor that remains after three years of exposure. At that slight, Mr. Wilson draws the line. There he will make a stand—until the next day.

Our national honor has been more frequently and flagrantly slighted during the present administration than it had been for more than a century; to be precise—for 194 years, since a foreign foe captured the national capital and destroyed the public buildings. The slights of our national honor have suffered are the fault of ourselves. We have taught those disposed to slight us and who had some interest in doing it that it could be done with impunity. We have also, unnecessarily exposed our national honor. We have foolishly worn it on our sleeve without the strength or the heart to defend it. And, then we have pocketed it. It has become a very sorry national honor.

Germany has now made it plain that the execution of its announced submarine program will begin on the date set, today, despite our protests. That protest was made, by the way, while we were briefly again wearing our national honor on our sleeve; perhaps not ostentatiously. We took unnecessarily high ground; we stood on stilts. We are now climbing down, nervously unpinning our national honor, preparatory to pocketing it again and retiring. If Germany is going to be so rude we will not be. We are too proud to fight about a little thing like that. After all, our national honor is only a scrap of paper and scraps of paper are not just now receiving very much consideration anywhere in the world.

We are not retiring as gracefully as we might. We are moving away growling, half in anger and half in fear. There is some dignity in absolute silence, and our state department, though not as loud and determined as it was a week ago, is still not silent. It is using some language for the saving of its face. We have decided that we will let Germany sink armed enemy merchantmen, but Germany will be asked by us—some time—to prove that they were offensively armed. That is a burden which, no doubt, Germany would assume in the same matter of fact way that Germany marched into Belgium. If Germany should ever be called upon for proof, the line would first have to be drawn between offensive and defensive armament. That has never been done.

Though we will probably not warn Americans to keep off of armed merchantmen, according to the dispatches of yesterday morning, this government will not likely make an international affair of the violent death of an American who may happen to be aboard such a vessel. That seems to be a sufficient warning in view of the fact that we do not make a fearful fuss about anything. The American passenger must therefore take his chances when he boards a belligerent vessel, whether it be armed offensively or defensively. If Germany is unable to make a distinction between offensive and defensive armament, how is the American citizen to do so?

In stating a long undisputed fact the state department draws a very fine and futile line. It admits that a defensively armed vessel loses its immunity when it offers resistance; then it may be sunk without question. At the same time, of course, the immunity of American citizens who happen to be aboard such resisting vessel is lost, and those who go down with a defensively armed vessel will find the water just as wet and deep as if they had gone down with an offensively armed vessel.

Our government has made a series of blunders. One was in falling in the beginning to recognize an essential change in methods of sea fighting produced by the advent of the submarine. If we had stuck firmly to that blunder it would have been better than to do as we have done, for we have compromised and granted a half recognition of the change. Our most serious blunder and a chronic one has been our failure to occupy firmly any stand we have taken, right or wrong.

The Philippines.

A student of conditions in the Philippines recently pointed out the racial differences among the natives which would make it highly dangerous to grant the islands premature independence. If these divers people were left to themselves, turmoil almost certainly would ensue which would be even worse than that which has disrupted Mexico.

The true Filipinos are of Malay origin. They lived for many years under the patronage of the Spaniards and nearly all of them are Christians. The Moros, of which there are about a half million, are solidly Mohammedan in belief and are hereditary enemies of the Filipinos. It is believed in many quarters that if the restraint exercised by the United States were withdrawn the Moros would begin a campaign of destruction and terrorism. In this they would probably be joined by the savage Igor-

otes, who are also old time enemies of the Filipinos. Reasons multiply why it would be politically unwise and morally wrong to abandon the Philippines now or at any time until the government there can be established on a civilized basis. If we should do so, and insurrections should break out, we would have to repeat the tedious and costly fight which was required to establish order in the islands. Or, if we were unwilling to do this, we could have little to say to any other nation which cared to undertake the job.

The Clarke amendment to the Jones bill should be defeated. It is as bad as the Jones bill is useless. There is no valid objection to the retention of the islands. They are not a menace to our peace. No other nation is suspected of desiring them except Japan, and Japanese statesmen are emphatic in saying that Japan does not want the islands because she could not cope with the problem of administering and developing them. Continued American rule will rapidly improve the social and industrial conditions of the Philippines, and in the meantime, the different races will become more enlightened and perhaps more tolerant of one another.

Women's Clubs of the Nation.

It is announced that the general federation of women's clubs will be held in New York city from May 23 to June 3, inclusive. Owing to the widespread interest in the gathering, club women from all parts of the country are preparing to be represented. The federation was formed in New York city twenty-six years ago, and the May convention, the thirteenth in the history of the federation, is intended to be in the nature of a home-coming.

The remarkable growth of the federation in these years will be made the occasion for a grand jubilee in the city of its birth. It is estimated that at least 20,000 club women, acting as accredited delegates, will be in attendance to represent 2,000,000 club women. Obviously, a convention of this magnitude will require much preparation. Committees are already laying out the program under the general direction of Mrs. William Grant Howard, who will be the official hostess.

It is said that delegates will be present not only from all parts of the continental United States, but from Panama, the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, for women's clubs have been organized wherever the American flag flies.

The federation is not confined to clubs organized in any single behalf, for the objects of the constituent clubs are widely diversified. That all of these objects are worthy and the organization in the best interests of women is fully assured by the membership of the federation. We believe that there is no part of the country which has been more beneficially affected by the women's clubs than in Arizona. No other single force has contributed so much to the advancement made by Arizona as a territory and then as a state, as the women's clubs.

It is indicated by the tentative program for the convention of the general federation that all the time of the delegates will not be devoted to business. A large number of luncheons, dinners and receptions have been arranged and doubtless many more will be held during the convention. It is expected that President Wilson will consent to deliver an address and that many other eminent men and women will grace the occasion with their presence.

THE ROOSEVELT METHOD

There is neither paradox nor casuality in the statement that in the long run the Wilson method leads to war and the Roosevelt method leads to peace.

In this war, for example, we may assume that the Roosevelt attitude toward the belligerents would have been about as follows: A warning to Germany before Belgium was invaded which would have established a great international precedent; a warning to Great Britain that it must live up to the spirit of international law on the seas, followed by a reminder that the embargo could be used to enforce it. Taken early, British lawbreaking would not have been difficult to prevent, for the "blockade" of Germany had not yet become a popular measure and England was still aglow with the spirit of righteousness.

With Great Britain living up to the law, the German submarine war could no longer have been put forward as a retaliatory measure, and the United States would have had at its command the threat of a complete blockade in case illegal submarine warfare was adopted. Moreover, the Roosevelt policy would, we assume, not have allowed the German war zone proclamation to stand with a mere unanswered protest. It would not have permitted the Lusitania catastrophe until the warning which was published in the papers by the German embassy had been satisfactorily explained.

The Roosevelt method would have been to threaten and demand guarantees on the basis of the German proclamation, not on the basis of the torpedoed Lusitania. Mr. Roosevelt would presumably not have allowed any period of guessing as to what "strict accountability" meant. And all the while his words would have been emphasized by ostentatious preparations for war.

The Wilson method is to watch and wait for things to happen, and then to try and find a way. The Roosevelt method is to act decisively when things are going to happen. The difference is radical.—From the New Republic.

THE THEATER PROGRAM OF THE FUTURE

Dances arranged by the Mansions.
 Gowns by Boobson.
 Hats by Jacob.
 Miss McFlimsey's third act costume made especially for her by Marjory from silk designed exclusively by Flotsam & Jetsam.
 All hair nets by Wisener.
 All velvets from Whitrock.
 Ronge from Rubicon. Face powder from Nudhut.
 False eyelashes from Louis.
 Earrings from Severe Brothers.
 Calcium light from Aurora Borealis.
 Perfume used in Act I from Manon, that in Act II from Lipton.
 Shoestrings from the Neverknot Manufacturing Co.
 Gentlemen's cigarettes from Picadilly, Ltd. Ladies' cigarettes from the Settlement club.
 Dressing room drinking water from the Little Dipper Springs.
 Beauty patches from Lady and Seamstress.
 Optic bella donna from the Piker Drug Co.
 Original manuscript by C. Jones.
 Stage version by H. R. Sideburn.—From the New York Telegraph.

THE MODERN GENTLEMAN

With the decay of the ceremonial element in life, the gentleman has lost some of his prestige, and yet his part is the more difficult to play. It is hard to preserve the figure of a dancer when many of our partners dance at random. It is easy to be a gentleman in a very stiff society, where much of our actions is prescribed; it is hard, indeed, in a very free society, where (as it seems) almost any word or act must come by inspiration. The rehearsed piece is at an end; we are now flourishing through an impromptu charade.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

TEMPERANCE FEDERATION HOLDS OUT FOR STRICTER PROHIBITION

Personal Use Loop-hole Condemned; Delegates Resolute Against Movies Showing Charles Chaplin in Teed-up Condition; Thomas K. Marshall of Tucson New President, succeeding Dr. J. W. Thomas of This City; Many Topics Discussed

That the State Temperance Federation is against the importation of alcohol into Arizona for any reason whatsoever, be it for personal use or otherwise, was demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of even the most skeptical yesterday afternoon.

The consensus of opinion was that the only way to stifle the booze traffic and its use was to make it a misdemeanor to have alcohol in one's possession or to drink it. Resolutions were adopted to this effect as well as condemning newspapers which carried liquor advertisements, motion pictures which depicted drunken scenes, or the use of liquor. "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" to be excepted, and peace officers who failed to enforce the laws were condemned. It was also recommended that the influence of the organization be used to further the movement to strengthen the Webb-Kenyon act in such a manner as to stop all leaks, which now prevail. The Sheppard act, which would make the District of Columbia dry, was commended.

THE DAY'S SESSION

Dr. John Wix Thomas, president of the federation, opened the convention yesterday morning in the Central Methodist church, with about 245 delegates present from all over the state. In his annual address he said it was the duty of the federation to take such steps, both in the convention and in the field, as to make it a serious offense to import liquor into the state. He impressed the value of unity and co-operation upon the delegates. He outlined what should be the business of the convention. He said that better prohibition laws should be initiated, embodying the destruction of all confiscated booze, and the possession of a federal liquor tax stamp as incontrovertible evidence of having broken the amendment. He also recommended that the possession of liquor be made an offense, in order that the amendment might harmonize with the Webb-Kenyon act. He advanced a measure which would force the removal of all officers who failed to enforce the prohibition law.

He made a strong plea for all those interested in the movement to join the "Five Million Club," an organization which has for its object enrolling that many voters pledged for national prohibition.

On the conclusion of the president's address, a number of routine matters, including the report of General Secretary C. J. Banks and a letter from J. F. Rinehart were read. Thomas K. Marshall of Tucson, addressed the delegates, detailing the work done by the members of the federation in his town.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

The following committees were appointed shortly before the convention adjourned for lunch at noon:

Law Enforcement

G. A. Hoff, Tucson; Rev. William Sabock, Globe; Imogene Lathrop, Phoenix; Mrs. Luther Stover, Williams; John Lively, Peoria; R. A. Windes, Tempe.

Resolutions

Rev. George R. Varhey, Phoenix; J. R. Loveloy, Yuma; Dr. H. A. Hughes, Phoenix; H. H. Couch, Juckevy; Fred Carter, Winslow; C. M. Roach, Douglas; E. J. Curtis, Jerome; Rev. E. D. Raley, Phoenix.

Initiation of Laws

Thomas K. Marshall, Tucson; L. M. Coggins, Phoenix; C. B. Wilson, Flagstaff; E. S. Wall, Clifton; J. A. Lesueur, Mesa; P. H. Benson, Palo Verde; Harry Blair and Rev. Dunlap, Phoenix.

Nominations

Andrew Kimball, Thatcher; A. R. Buckman, Bisbee; H. F. Kane, Miami; Grady Gammage, Tucson; B. W. Gettsinger, Phoenix; H. A. Hammells, Glendale; W. A. Hood, Phoenix.

The Afternoon Session

The afternoon session opened with a greeting from the W. C. T. U., made by Mrs. F. B. Stevens, state corresponding secretary of that organization. She said the forces of evil were trembling before the federation, and that she could safely pledge the hearty support of her organization to the federation.

M. B. Hazeltine of Prescott, reported for that section of the state. The greater portion of his talk was given over to the Sheppard amendment, which would make the District of Columbia dry. He said he had communicated with Congressman Hayden and Senators Ashurst and Smith on the subject. Both Mr. Ashurst and Mr. Hayden had assured him in their replies that they would vote for the bill. He had failed up to yesterday to receive any reply from Senator Smith.

H. F. Kane, editor of the Miami Free Press of Miami, Gila county, read a report for his section of the state. He stated that conditions were better since the passage of the amendment. He felt grieved, and was inclined to be sarcastic over the alleged non-interference of town officers of Miami with bootlegging. According to Mr. Kane, the town peace officers passed the buck to the county officers, and they failed to do anything. He stated that on Christmas night and New Year's eve, there were most disgraceful demonstrations in Miami, and that drunkenness and disorder were rife and apparent. He also applied the vials of his sarcasm to Charles Chaplin, noted movie comedian, for some of his antics on the screen, in which he appeared drunk and in other disgraceful attitudes.

Grady Gammage of Tucson, field secretary of the organization, was inclined to criticize certain peace officers who, in his opinion, had failed to do their duty. At this juncture, President John Wix Thomas arose and announced that he had just received word that railroad officials and their attorneys, also attorneys for the Wells Fargo Express company, at a meeting at the Hotel Adams, had decided that alcohol could not be shipped in. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers, stamping of feet, and the waving of handkerchiefs.

Andrew Kimball of Thatcher, a leader in the Mormon church, gave probably the most interesting talk of the afternoon. Mr. Kimball described the effects of the prohibition amendment upon his people, stating that at

NEW OFFICERS STATE TEMPERANCE FEDERATION

President, Thomas K. Marshall, of Tucson.
 Vice President, E. W. Getsinger, of Phoenix.
 Treasurer, J. O. Sexson, of Phoenix.
 General Secretary, C. J. Banks, of Phoenix.
 Executive Committee, Dr. John Wix Thomas, J. W. Martin, Dr. W. W. Wilkinson, of Phoenix; J. W. Lesueur, of Mesa; Miss Marion Campbell, of Phoenix; B. Britton Gottsberger, of Miami; Dr. Harker, of Phoenix; L. W. Coggins, of Phoenix; Mose Drachman, of Tucson; Harry Blair, of Phoenix; Rudolph Kuchler, of Glendale; E. D. Raley, of Phoenix; D. F. Jantzen, of Phoenix; B. T. Robinson, of Yuma; D. K. Udall, of St. Johns, and Dr. H. A. Hughes, of Phoenix.

no time had the officers of the church looked lightly upon the use of liquor, but since the passing of the law, there had been greater strides made. He cautioned against passing too stringent a law at the coming election. It was his opinion that certain loop holes should be left, lest the people react and vote down prohibition entirely.

Thurston Price, an evangelist, talked for about half an hour, flaying the liquor traffic from all sides.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on resolutions was the first to report, offering a resolution commending county officials who had enforced the prohibition law. It was recommended that candidates to office who did not pledge themselves to enforce the anti-liquor law should not be voted for. A law prohibiting the sale of newspapers which carried liquor advertisements, The Sheppard act, to make the District of Columbia dry, were endorsed. An amendment to the Webb-Kenyon act, making that law stronger, and stopping the loop-holes, was also endorsed. National prohibition was also reported favorably.

The question of including in this report the stopping of all motion pictures which in any way suggested the use or sale of liquor was brought up. After considerable wrangling and counter motions, Gen. Wilson of Tucson, chairman, gained control of the assemblage, and brought things to order. The motion was then carried.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The committee on law enforcement recommended a memorial to Arizona representatives in congress to vote to amend the Webb-Kenyon law. It was recommended that incoming officers appoint a committee with representatives from every county to have in its charge the initiation of a new prohibition law. The destruction of all confiscated liquor was also recommended, as well as prohibition of the introduction and manufacture of alcohol in the state. All soliciting by advertisements or otherwise should be abolished, according to the report. All buildings used for the sale of liquor should be condemned for the period of one year.

The law enforcement committee submitted a report, which practically coincided with the other two reports. All three reports were passed unanimously.

The evening session opened at 7:30 with a song service, conducted by Professor Gulce, Evangelist Price's partner. Rev. George R. Varney offered a prayer, after which E. M. Sweet, Jr., former secretary of the Indian Territory Church Temperance Federation, delivered an address. Following an address by Evangelist Price, another short business session was held.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

HAL PRINCE DEPARTS—Hal Prince, a well known local newspaperman, left last night for Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he will become advertising manager of the Press-Gazette. Mr. Prince is an expert advertising man, and in Phoenix he did much to promote efficiency in his line of work.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE—The will of the late Thomas Winston Peck was admitted to probate yesterday. Mr. Peck left real estate in Arizona, to the amount of \$24,000. He also left property in Evansville, and this eastern estate and a part of his local realty holdings are bequeathed to his son, Jessie T. Peck. All the residue property, real, personal or mixed is bequeathed to his wife, Emma Peck, and daughters, Miss Fannie Peck and Miss Grace Peck, in accordance with the laws of descent of this state as applied to community property. Emma Peck is named as executrix.

"Do you think the income tax is a good thing?"
 "As an economic measure, I am not prepared to say. But I do know that it stopped a lot of bragging."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BUICK BULLETIN

BATTERY

Again this is battery day.
 Don't forget about the distilled water. Drive your car in and have it inspected.

BABBITT-POLSON CO.

WIRE THIEVES HELD TO COURT

Copper wire said to be worth from \$250 to \$400 sold to the Chicago Junk Company, Seventh and Harrison streets for \$57 led to the arrest yesterday of Frank Brown and Fred Curran.

The men are charged with robbing the pumping plant one mile west of Agua Frio. They are said to have taken the copper wire which they later sold in this city. It is estimated that it will take at least \$500 to replace the wire.

Brown and Curran were arrested by Deputy Sheriffs Sears and Brawner. They were arraigned in Judge De Souza's court yesterday and their bail fixed in the sum of \$600 which they were unable to furnish. Their examination was set for ten o'clock Monday morning.

CLUB ENTERTAINS FOR MRS. FOWLER

Woman's Club Reception for Its Departing Charter Member; Her Great Services Recognized.

As a farewell courtesy to Mrs. B. A. Fowler, who leaves next week for California, the Woman's club gave a delightful reception yesterday. There were more than a hundred guests, club members and friends of Mrs. Fowler, who attended the affair yesterday and regretfully said good-bye to the woman who has done so much for the club movement in this state.

Mrs. Fowler, while she may become affiliated with clubs on the coast, will always retain her local interests. At the January meeting of the Central Arizona District Federation of Clubs, which she organized and of which she was first president, she was elected honorary president. She is a charter member of the club that entertained in her compliment yesterday at the close of the afternoon's program.

The reception hall and tea room were beautifully decorated for the occasion. Eucalyptus boughs and palms were festooned about the walls and the mantels were banked with the greenery.

If it's a matter of a TITLE an ESCROW an estate a TRUST

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 18 N. 1st Ave.

In the center of the tea table, over which Mrs. W. S. Pickrell and Mrs. Herman Perry De Mund presided, was an enormous basket of jonquils and asparagus ferns. A bow of yellow tulip lightened the pretty effect. The candles were shaded in yellow.

Mrs. Walter Talbot and Mrs. Dwight B. Heard of the board of trustees received with Mrs. John Dennett, Jr., president of the club, and Mrs. Fowler. Mrs. Fowler wore a becoming gown of black taffeta and a black hat wreathed in white ostrich feathers. She carried a large bouquet of violets and ferns.

POPULAR SELLS OUT LEASE AND FIXTURES

The Popular Dry Goods Company, which has for eight years conducted a general dry goods store on East Washington street, announced last night that its lease and fixtures had been sold to Karp and Talney both young business men of this city.

The stock will be sold out by the present owners. The new purchasers will take possession on the eighth of April. The intervening time, short as it is, will be devoted to selling out the stock, which will be marked down to rock bottom prices. The sale will open Saturday.

Henry Myers who has been managing the store for some time past has not as yet announced his future plans.

Trust Company Service---No. 12

Some of the Reasons

for a man to make a Trust Company, rather than his wife, his Executor:

1. She may die before her husband, or before the administration of the estate is completed.
2. She is apt to be inexperienced in matters of business.
3. If the Estate involves much care she will be compelled to attend to many details at a time when she may most require rest and freedom from worry, or else delegate all of such duties to some person whom you would probably not select.
4. She will be more or less beset by would-be advisers, some of whom may lead her into unwise investments or speculations.
5. She may marry again and if there are other heirs interested in the estate, friction and jealousies are likely to result from the new relationship.

A well known Judge of Probate says: "Fortunes accumulated by years of toil often shrink with amazing rapidity in the hands of incompetent next of kin, and the beneficial provisions of Wills are, in many cases, defeated by improvident and ignorant administration."

The Phoenix Savings Bank and Trust Co.