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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1916

How a man deals with his neighbors is a better indication of his real character than what he says in the church.
N. W. Philbrook.

Roosevelt in Peace

About the only honest objectors to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, that is among republicans and independent democrats, are those who have mistaken his sturdiness and aggressive Americanism for quarrelsomeness. They regard him as a man with a chip on his shoulder and they fear that some time within his term some nation would be given occasion to knock it off, when war would ensue.

But Roosevelt has a record of seven and a half years of perfect peace crowded into his seven and a half years in the White House. In all that time not an American rifle was fired in war. But every year some notable victory of peace was won. Every to the nations we were dealing with, there was a conviction that the end we aimed at would be reached by war if necessary, for the people were behind Roosevelt and the prestige of the nation had not then been destroyed. The known wealth and resources of the country were appreciated, and back of it all was the American spirit as typified in the president. No nation would go to war with us unless to sustain a right or a principle. Our contentions were then based on just American rights and principles. There can be no conflict between just principles. In these circumstances, with the firmness of the president, with the respect in which we were then held abroad, there was not the slightest danger of war.

But if Roosevelt had been disposed to compromise: if he had been inclined to argue with Great Britain and Germany over their palpably unjust pretensions we would have brought into real danger of war. In those days the universe was not littered with notes and ultimatums. A simple statement usually not in "vigorous" language but in plain serviceable English, set forth the American position. There was a something in the statement that left no doubt that the position would be maintained by arms if necessary.

While Roosevelt thus kept the peace for seven and a half years he was constantly advocating preparedness, not for war but against war. In those seven years the American navy and the American army, small as it was, were brought to the highest point of efficiency. Never before in a time of peace was the country so fit for eventualities. This record of preparedness is a complete answer to the pacifist doctrine that unpreparedness begets war: that the nation so prepared is tempted to try its strength upon its neighbors.

What Roosevelt accomplished for peace while preparing against war is set forth at a glance by Joseph E. Bishop as follows:

- 1902. Arbitration of the European claims against Venezuela, to which he forced the kaiser to consent.
1903. (a) settlement of the Alaskan Boundary Question. (b) Righteous peace with Turkey, with protection of American lives and property.
1904. Protection of lives and property of Americans in Morocco. (Pardicaris case.)
1905. (a) Peace between Japan and Russia. (b) Policy of open door in China rescued from destruction.
1906. Algeiras Convention, securing equitable commercial relations between Morocco and European nations.
1907. Cruise of the American battle-fleet around the world, which restored friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

We have said that Roosevelt in his communications with the governments with which we were involved in controversy used no "vigorous" language. He threatened to hold none of them to "strict accountability." But they knew that they would be held accountable. He did not threaten to "omit no word or deed" to maintain American rights, but they knew that those rights would be maintained. So we had peace instead of war.

Disillusionment

The London Observer, though professing the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of the allies, and sometimes indulging in a degree of optimism not unwarranted by circumstances, has never from the beginning of the war been the victim of those illusions which have cost Great Britain so dearly. It has never believed that the allies would triumph merely because they were right. Sounder than the high-flown sentiment that right must prevail in Napoleon's cynical dictum, "God is on the side of the heaviest battalions." It was the view of the Observer that the war would be a long war and the greater the delay in English preparation for it, the longer the war.

The wearing down of the central powers by the process of attrition was however entertained by the Observer which also believed that the severer the British blockade, the more quickly would the Germans be brought to their knees. But on both these points the Observer has been disillusioned. In the most recent issue of the Observer to arrive in this country, the Observer says in its weekly war review:

"Our ministers and others were themselves misled, and helped to create the popular mind. It was at first quite generally believed that the Germans were being disposed of by permanent casualties at the rate of between 200,000 and 400,000 a month, so that on either figure, long before the end of a three years' struggle, there would be no fighting Germans left. That disillusionation is dispelled. The Central

Empires have two million prisoners who are for the most part set to work. Germany and Austria can also employ labor in Belgium, Poland and elsewhere to release more of their own males for military service. Owing to the excellence of German medical science, a higher proportion of wounded return to the ranks than we were at first inclined to think possible. Austria mobilizes the more vigorous types of men up to fifty and over, and carries out, for political as well as military reasons, especially drastic levies among the Slav populations of the Hapsburg monarchy.

It is very obvious, therefore, that Germany and Austria may be able to keep their armies at the present figure up to the end of a three years' war, though after next winter the strain on man-power will become very grim and the allies' great opportunities will heave into sight. But we must assume that as regards numbers the central empires can stay the course for three years or nearly, and if we acted on any other reckoning we would find ourselves in a fool's paradise.

Another delusion which encouraged popular complacency—perhaps even ministerial satisfaction—was the obstinate belief that Germany would somehow be starved out by naval operations alone. That delusion also must be dismissed once for all. The blockade causes the most severe loss and difficulty to Germany, and is an invaluable collateral aid to the allies, but by itself it never can bring the enemy to submission. The central empires would only begin to be starved out if, in addition to the naval blockade, one at least of their great land granaries, Hungary, for instance, were occupied by the allies' armies. The German people are suffering in a way they detest, but not to the degree that would make them yield to the allies' terms before they had begun to experience actual military defeat. Every serious economist among us knows it to be doubtful whether the mass of the German emperor's subjects are enduring worse hardships than were withstood by our own poor during the Napoleonic wars.

The truth about this matter can be stated in two sentences. There is in Germany a painful and growing deficiency of rice food. There is and there will be a sufficiency of dull food. Let no further self-deceiving sophistry on that score be tolerated amongst us.

Since the foregoing was written, however, there have been signs of developments pointing dimly to peace. There have been German and British utterances in which a desire for peace is recognized. It has been disclosed that though the Germans are limited to "dull food" the masses in France are suffering even for that, and that in the latter country the process of attrition has brought the country to the last of its reserves. Russia and Great Britain could easily endure fourteen more months of war. But France cannot without supplies of men and food. It is not likely that the war will be fought by any of the other nations to the point of exhaustion but it is likely that we will see peace long before the war has run three years.

The relatives of Dr. Arthur Waite, the murderer of his father-in-law and mother-in-law, are industriously trying to prove that he is insane, by citing his criminal record from childhood. Why go so far back? None of his earlier crimes equal in seriousness his last one. So far it has only been proved that he had no right to be born and it has also been proved that the world now would be improved by his summary removal from it.

MY DOG AND I

My dog and I, the hills we know
Where the first faint wail rises low;
We know the shadowy paths and cool
That wind across the woodland dim.
And where the water beetles swim
Upon the surface of the pool.

My dog and I, our feet brush through
Full oft, the fragrant morning dew,
Or, when the summer sun is high,
We linger where the river flows
Chattering and chuckling as it goes—
Two happy tramps, my dog and I.

Or, when the winter snows lie deep,
Into some fire-fit nook we creep
And, while the north wind howls outside
See castles in the dancing blaze,
Or, dozing, dream of summer days,
And woodland stretches, wild and wide.

My dog and I are friends till death,
And when the chill, dark angel's breath
Shall call him from me, all I know
Somewhere, within the shadow land
Waiting his master he will stand
Until my summons comes to go.

And in that life so strange and new
We'll tramp the fields of heaven through,
Loiter the crystal river by;
Together walk the hills of God
As when the hills of earth we trod—
Forever friends, my dog and I.
—Montreal University Magazine.

OUCH!

The weekly periodical has lost most of its influence. A few have attained great circulation, but it is because of stories or articles about business. As political influences they are inert. The magazine has become a purveyor of about the worst to be found in fiction, and vies with the yellowest of the newspapers in its so-called serious articles. Mock-making had its useful purpose, but now it seems to be devoted to encouraging the hysteria over a fancied danger of attack by some foreign nation. There are no worse offenders against patriotism, none so paying more nearly into the hands of the munitions-makers and militarist clique than the eastern magazines. Even the publications which are supposed to review public opinion by making extracts from the press of the country show such bias that they are even more dangerous than the ones which print their own articles. Their clippings are made up to suit their articles. The Literary Digest, which has had a great vogue, is one of the worst offenders. Its effect is more evil because its bias is not so much suspected. —Chattanooga News.

A GOOD TURN

Now that Arnold Daly is reviving "Beau Brummel," various anecdotes of the late Richard Mansfield, who created the title-role, are being revived. W. J. Ferguson, who acted the valet in the original production and who is now one of the pirates in "Treasure Island," has remembered one.

In the character of the valet it was Ferguson's place to hand the Beau his gloves, his stick, and finally his hat. Upon the opening night he proffered the hat to Mansfield, turned the wrong way around. Had the Beau put on the hat in the way it was handed to him and strolled down Piccadilly or Bond street, the faux pas might have created a scandal. When Ferguson discovered his error he turned pale under his make-up.

Mansfield was quick to grasp the situation, and with one of his most courtly bows gave the hat back to the valet, so that he might turn it around, which Ferguson did with automatic apology.

As Mansfield put on the hat and passed out of the door he whispered to Ferguson: "That's a good piece of business; keep it in." —New York Telegraph.

WELL PICKED

"Aunt—Your bride, my dear boy, is wealthy and all that, but I don't think she'll make much of a beauty-show at the altar."
"Nephew—You don't eh? Just wait till you see her with the bridesmaids she has selected."
—Nashville Tennessean.

INDIAN BILL APPROPRIATES MONEY FOR ROADS AND DAMS

Senator Ashurst Replies to Resolution of Good Roads Association with List of Money Secured for Work in Arizona

The following self explanatory letter has been received from Senator Ashurst:
Hon. Dwight B. Heard, Phoenix, Arizona. Dear Sir and Friends:

I have received your telegram as follows:
"Arizona Good Roads Association in annual meeting with representatives from nine counties state of Arizona in attendance, passed strong resolutions urging senators and representatives of Arizona in Congress be requested and urged to secure appropriation for roads across Indian reservations count on your extensive influence to accomplish object desired."

I have just wired you that I was in favor of appropriations for the construction of roads on Indian reservations, which telegram I hereby confirm. I wish, however, now to make a more extended and detailed reply to your telegram of the 23d. In the present Congress, as was true of the 62d Congress, there is very pronounced opposition to the appropriation of any money whatever, from Indian funds, or as gratuities, for the construction of roads on Indian reservations, the argument being made "that once the camel's nose got under the tent," the appropriations would swell to such enormous volume that it would become a severe drain on the treasury. I have, not, however, taken this view. My opinion is that inasmuch as such enormously large areas in our western country are included within reservations of various sorts and thereby withheld from settlement and taxation, it is but fair that the federal government should partially, if not wholly, pay the expenses of constructing roads across such reservations. Since I have been a member of the Indian committee, I have labored diligently toward securing such appropriations and I have been, I think, significantly successful with reference to appropriations.

In the Indian bill passed in 1915, \$4,999 was appropriated for a bridge across the Gila on the San Carlos reservation and \$19,500 for a bridge across the San Carlos river on said reservation. In the same bill was an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Colorado river on the Yuma Indian reservation, making a total of \$49,499 for the year 1915.

In the bill passed in 1914 there was an appropriation of \$6,999 for a bridge across the Moencopie Wash on the Western Navajo reservation in Arizona, and \$25,000 to assist in the construction of a bridge across the Colorado river near Navajo, making a total of \$31,999 for that year.

In the bill signed by the president on the 15th instant, there is an appropriation of \$17,000 for the construction of three additional steel spans with abutments and piers to extend the bridge across the Gila on the San Carlos reservation; and \$15,000 to assist in the construction of a bridge on the Navajo reservation near Winslow making a total for 1916 of \$32,000. In addition thereto, in the Indian bill for 1916, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for beginning the construction of a dam with bridge superstructure and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila river near Sycamore.

I have taken especial interest in these items and my position as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs made it possible for them to be included in the various bills and I hope in the future to be just as successful in the construction of roads. With sincere esteem,

Yours cordially,

HENRY F. ASHURST
Representative Hayden on May 17 introduced a bill to authorize the advancement of funds for the construction of roads across Indian reservations. The appropriation for that purpose shall not exceed \$5,999,000, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior. It is not proposed, though, that the appropriation shall be out of the Indian fund but out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. But no expenditure shall be made in any Indian reservation beyond twenty-five per cent of the estimated proceeds from timber, forage, mining and other resources of the reservation; also there shall be turned back to reimburse the territory such a part of such proceeds as shall equal fifty per cent of the amount expended.

PREPAREDNESS FOR THE ARIZONA FARMER

Better prepared than the farmers of any state in the southwest will be the condition of the Arizona farmers if the present good work they are engaged in is continued. In a great measure the farmers are organizing and mobilizing their agricultural resources for eventualities. Not only are plans for the development of the various counties being prepared with the help of the agricultural extension service, but the farmers themselves, with the co-operation of the business men, are jumping into the work in fighting trim. Fifty-six local farmers' organizations, four county farm improvement associations, and the Arizona Farm Improvement Association are all working together under the leadership of the agricultural extension service to solve the social, educational, credit and marketing problems of the state.—Stanley F. Morse, Sup't. U. of A. Agr. Ext. Ser.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office.

A LESSON IN MEAT CUTTING

Mrs. Edith Salisbury of the University Extension School to Make Unique Demonstration for Local Housewives at Market

A demonstration of meat cutting will be held at a local butcher shop shortly.

Mrs. Edith Salisbury, home economics expert with the University of Arizona and the United States department in agriculture will personally visit one of the markets with a group of women who receive instruction on the subject. It will be a lesson that will familiarize the housekeeper in order that she may know the different cuts and how to order meat.

This is but one item of many which is offered by the expert, Mrs. Salisbury will meet anyone interested in any phase of home work from nine until eleven o'clock this morning in the rest room of Dorris-Heyman. In addition to the weekly down town meeting, the individual homes are visited if so requested.

Mrs. Salisbury advocates managing the home on a business basis and household accounts and efficiency in methods are her watchwords. She is particularly eager to interest girls and young married women in her work and has met with ready response and cooperation. Miss Hyatt and Miss Hoy of the Glendale schools have agreed to enroll their students carrying on a definite line of housekeeping during the summer.

Cake and bread making are included in the plans. There will be a special class of cake baking Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Switzer in the Roosevelt district and other classes will be established if desired.

IDAHO WILL HELP BETTS IN FIGHT

Rate Expert for Corporation Commission Promised Aid From Eastern State Utility Commission

If all the promised support which Rate Expert A. A. Betts has had promised him, materializes, his proposed amendment to the Keating railroad bill, forcing common carriers, to prefer a bill for undercharges within a stipulated time, will get through the house of representatives and the senate without a hitch.

There is no doubt that Betts has stirred up considerable agitation for his amendment. He started out with sending a letter to the state body in charge of public utilities in each state of the union. In every instance, he has received letter in reply, promising their support to his measure, and stating that they would bring all possible influence to bear upon their congressmen and senators.

One of the latest letters to be received is from the Public Utilities Commission of the state of Idaho. The letter is as follows:

"We have your enclosing letter and newspaper article relative to the proposition to amend the bill now pending before congress so as to definitely prescribe the duty of carriers in demanding payment of undercharges, and that demand for undercharges shall be made within a limited period. We are in hearty sympathy with the attitude you have taken and have

BUICK BULLETIN

BATTERIES AND DELCO
Better have Mr. Renter look over your Delco when you come in for battery inspection. Do you have any trouble starting in the mornings? If you will explain all your troubles to Charlie, we know he will eliminate them.

BABBITT-POLSON CO.

written our senators and representatives in congress, enclosing to them copies of your circular letter."

JUNE VICTOR RECORDS NOW ON SALE—REDEWILL'S—Adv. 11

GILBERT NEWS

COMING AND GOING
Miss Adah Ware is spending a few days of this week at Queen Creek.

Dr. Rowell motored to Phoenix one day last week on business.

Miss Elsie Lang visited Chandler Thursday.

Mrs. N. L. Nowell was called to El Paso on account of the serious illness of her father.

Mr. Harry Lacy and bride visited home folks last Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Lines went to Flagstaff Wednesday morning to be absent about three weeks.

Mr. N. L. Nowell who has been spending the past three weeks at Arizona Hot Springs is slowly improving.

Mr. P. S. Lacy was a Phoenix visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilber spent Sunday at Mesa.

Mr. J. O. Welch made a business trip to Paradise Valley in the interest of his cattle.

NEW CARS AT GILBERT
The following Gilbert ranchers are recent owners of new cars: Joe Locomo, E. Black, Dr. Rowell, W. M. Anderson, Tommy Schutz and Mr. Rowley and to add to the list our congenial hay man, Mr. Busse.

Close prophecy—Ida Mae Ware. Reading, "The Old Actor's Story"—Clayton Hurst.

Close prophecy—Ida Mae Ware. Reading, "Kentucky Bell"—Ruth Hurst.

Preparation of diplomas—Mr. Sorey. Instrumental music—Carrie Welch.

Where the People May Have Hearing

NOT A PATRONESS
To the Editor of The Republican: My attention has just been called to the article in this morning's Republican in which my name appears among the patronesses of "Tag Day" to raise money for the silver service set for the battleship Arizona. I wish to take this opportunity to disclaim any foreknowledge of such appointment and to state that I have declined to serve on any such committee. I have no interest in the battleship Arizona or any other engine of warfare and construction. Many years ago our best loved American poet wrote:

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror
Were half the wealth displayed in camps and courts
Given to redeem the human mind
From error."

There were no need for armaments and force. If we could have the price of the battleship Arizona—may even the price of its silver service spent in teaching good citizenship and social service to the sons and daughters of Arizona, we should be advanced many years beyond the state of affairs which permits the intelligent women of Arizona to lend their influence to any movement which savors of the barbarous infamy of war. Thinking ever for the use of your columns, I remain,

Yours for a saner patriotism and social program. EDITH E. BRADFORD, Phoenix, May 28, 1916.

ON THE SICK LIST

Mrs. A. C. Ware is reported quite ill.

Mr. J. I. Burk is suffering with an attack of quinsy.

RETURNS FROM TRIP

Mrs. N. L. Nowell has returned from her trip to Texas. She reports her father is much improved.

SCHOOL BONDS

The Gilbert people manifested their desire to have their schools improved and to be second to none in the county, by coming out and casting their votes for a new domestic science and art and manual training department in our school. The same is to be installed

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