

ANNIVERSARY OF COLUMBUS IS OBSERVED

Celebrating the 474th anniversary of the discovery of America, several hundred people gathered in the city hall plaza last evening and listened to addresses on Christopher Columbus by Attorney G. H. Silverthorn of Mesa, and former Governor Richard E. Sloan of Phoenix.

Prior to the speeches, the Indian school band played a half hour concert. At the Mayor Geo. N. McBean presided at the meeting as toastmaster. He introduced Mr. Silverthorn in a very well chosen remarks. Mr. Silverthorn read an address which took in every phase of the great accomplishments of Columbus. He stated during the course of his address that it remained for a woman to make the discovery of America, that Queen Isabella of Castile, furnished the funds which to equip Columbus' small and inadequate fleet, and send it on its way to the westward. He paid a glowing tribute to this noble woman, and gave her full credit for her share in the work.

Mr. Silverthorn laid particular stress upon the fact that Columbus was of humble origin, that his parents were of the lowest social strata, and that by sheer force of will and by a display of genius nothing less than remarkable Columbus laid the foundation of his immortal fame. He brought in the fact that although Columbus was not an American, his principles were thoroughly American and that the nation today is proud to have him among the great Americans.

Continuing on the subject of Columbus' humble origin, he stated that the great spirit did not come down through the centuries, that practically all our great men, Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Grant, Harrison and Hill had sprung from the soil, minus the aid of the blue blooded ancestry.

Following Mr. Silverthorn's remarks, Chairman McBean introduced former Governor Sloan, stating that he came as well known without the state as he is within the confines of Arizona. Governor Sloan started with the statement during the French revolution, were one had offered a prize for the best essay on the benefits deriving from the discovery of America, and that one and all, they had agreed that the world would have been better off if the western continent had never been found. They agreed, though, that some small benefits had been obtained through the introduction of guano and tobacco.

In speaking of Columbus, Governor Sloan made the statement that the theory of the world being round was advanced centuries before the birth of the great Genoan by Bacon, English philosopher, by the ancient Greeks, and by an English clergyman, who published a book on the subject, a copy of which, with Columbus' footnotes, was still in existence. He paid great credit to Columbus, for the results and will power which saw him through on his perilous enterprise.

Governor Sloan's address was a masterpiece of deep thinking, and was deeply appreciated by his audience.

LUSITANIA NEED NOT HAVE BEEN SUNK HE SAYS

(Continued from Page One)

LISHED with respect to the action threatened, I would have made it known in terms unequivocal and unmistakable that we should not tolerate a continuance of friction in relations through the ordinary diplomatic channels if that action were taken.

"And the Lusitania, sir, would never have been sunk."

The audience applauded long and loudly.

Charles F. Hughes went through the mountains of Kentucky today in a campaign field for presidential nomination, outlining his views on the maintenance of American rights, and ended his day's tour of the state with a meeting here tonight in which he declared that the "new freedom" advocated by President Wilson four years ago had been transmitted in one respect to "the new slavery."

Mr. Hughes spoke in six towns today to audiences that had come for the most part, for miles to hear him. They came down from the mountains, men and women, on foot, on horseback, and on muleback. Some of the mounts had saddles, some had none, and many of the women that came to hear him came wearing their faded sunbonnets and smoked their clay pipes. At Pikesville, the first stop of the day, hundreds had journeyed since sun up. A special train from Marrowbone crowded to capacity, swelled the crowd.

At several stops the nominee's special train was backed down a spur track and he spoke to audiences in the open fields. They sat on their horses and mules and in their farm wagons to listen. Some brought their families along and there were several hundred children, including babies in their mother's arms, in each of these audiences.

In his speech in Phoenix, Hill hall here tonight, Mr. Hughes devoted much of his attention to the tariff and to what he termed the "new slavery."

"We have heard much of the new freedom," he said, "it seems to have a surprising and deplorable range. It has meant freedom to sacrifice the principles of the merit system which our opponents pledged themselves to enforce, of freedom to create jobs to be created with the provision that they might be filled without reference to the requirements of the civil service act. It has meant freedom to embark the government in novel enterprises in competition with private business as in the case of the government shipping bill.

"It has meant freedom to depart from the principles of international law to conduct a personal diplomacy to satisfy personal vindictiveness. It has meant freedom to wage war not to protect American rights but to dislodge a disliked ruler and to leave our citizens and their property to anarchy and revolution.

"It means freedom to subvert the principles of government by yielding authority to the demands of force. In this vast phase, instead of the new freedom we have the new slavery. What are the characteristics of this new slavery? It is the use of the force of free institutions to tyrannize the public to impose demands without inquiry as to their justice.

"The new slavery is government by hold-up. It is terrorism, government, or the rule of politics assuming terror as an excuse for submission. The executive is chosen to defend the citadel of constitutional government. Instead he surrenders it. Where shall this stop?

"These innovations are serious blows to American business. It is said that these laws struck in men's shackles; that men spoke of them as shackles, and the administration seems to wish to create the impression that it has unshackled business.

"A most extraordinary claim! They say that they supplied the needed definition. They have done nothing of the sort. They have added a vague phrase to the law, the phrase 'unfair competition.' The content of this phrase have not defined. No phrase more indefinite was ever put into a statute.

"Usually words are used in a statute with some reference to their meaning in the law. But the phrase 'unfair competition' is evidently not used in its ordinary legal sense. That refers to the palming off of one man's goods as those of another through misleading descriptions, labels, cartons and the like. There were and are a number of remedies for that sort of thing, as every well informed merchant knows.

"This phrase as used in the new law was evidently intended to have wider meaning than that. What is its meaning? No lawyer knows. It will have to be worked out through years of litigation and by the decisions of courts, for the federal trade commission cannot settle the legal meaning of the statute which confers its authority.

"Let the administration complacently speak of aiding business by defining the evils aimed at by the anti-trust acts. Not only does the federal trade commission act not define what it means by unfair competition, but it leaves the anti-trust act in full effect as before."

The Day's Tour
PRESTONBURG, Ky., Oct. 12.—Charles F. Hughes today carried his campaign into the mountains of Kentucky and into mining and lumber towns which no presidential nominee ever has visited before. His audiences were composed largely of men and women who had traveled miles horseback or muleback to hear him outline his views on the maintenance of American rights abroad.

"I stand as the representative of a party," he told an audience in the village streets here "in the true sense a representative of that American sentiment which demands that the lives and property of American citizens shall be safeguarded throughout the world. That does not mean a policy of war. Our opponents have said recently, in effect, that if we oppose what they have been doing, we must necessarily favor war. That, to my mind, is a statement which hardly deserves notice, it so plainly is contrary to the facts.

"I do not desire war. Who could desire war? We know the awful waste, the awful tragedy of war, and we are devoted to the pursuits of peace. We are friendly with every nation under heaven and every nation desires to be friendly with us. We have no policies of an aggressive character, we do not covet anybody's territory and we are not seeking anything that is not our own. We only ask that our just rights, our known rights, be maintained.

"It has been said that we have been kept out of war. How were we kept out of war? When we fought at Vera Cruz several hundred Mexicans were killed and a score of our own boys spilled their blood on Mexican soil. What kind of peace was that? "Can America ever forget Carrizal? We have had war, but it has not been war for American rights.

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GLENDALE NEWS

F. W. Perkins and family, G. A. Pearson and family, of Flagstaff, relatives of F. H. and W. O. Perkins of Glendale, are the house guests of W. O. Perkins for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Perkins and children, of Peoria, were the luncheon guests at the W. O. Perkins home Wednesday where a delightful family reunion was held.

Mrs. Robertson, sister of Mrs. Frank Jack, on Northern avenue, stopped over for a few weeks' visit. She has been visiting in California and is returning to her home in Decatur, Ill.

The Glendale Woman's club gave another one of their delightful affairs Thursday. The open meeting was presided over by the president, Mrs. Robert Laque who opened the meeting with an especially brilliant address followed by the secretary, Mrs. J. F. Lewis, who read the minutes of the last meeting. A report from the treasurer, Mrs. Gump, also a report from Mrs. Dr. Pierson, who was chairman of the carnival committee. Then came the program in charge of Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. Robertson and Miss Claire Canon. The first number was a beautifully rendered and accompanied by Mrs. Tuck Sine. For an encore she sang "Daisies." Mrs. McAbee's voice is really beautiful and showed careful training. Next came Mrs. Ketchum, Mrs. McAbee and Raymond Arken. Mrs. McAbee at the piano and Mrs. Ketchum and Mr. Altken with violin. This number was also greatly enjoyed. The program closed with two readings by Mrs. McCluskey, of Phoenix. Mrs. McCluskey is an artist of rare ability and her readings were greatly enjoyed.

Miss Mintz was present. Her music failed to arrive so she could not give her number. Her rare personal charm made the disappointment of not seeing her dance all the greater. Then came the social hour and the judging of all the beautiful items on display. The judge was Mrs. Duffy, formerly of Kansas City, now living in Phoenix, and it was no small task for there was so many of each article and all were so well done. One prize was offered in each class. The dolly class prize was won by Mrs. C. A. Robertson, who also received the prize in the towel class. The lunch cloth prize was Mrs. Hillde. A beautiful design in pure white embroidery. The scarf prize went to Mrs. Westly. Mrs. Protzman captured the crocheted yoke, a beautiful design in blue. After the prizes had been awarded Mrs. James Hammels and Mrs. G. A. White, who were the hostesses of the afternoon, served tea and wafers to the guests.

There was a joint meeting held in the Water Users' building in Phoenix, of the four committees from Glendale, Washington, New River and Phoenix appointed to work in conjunction with the engineers of the Water Users' association, reclamation service and county supervisors for the control of Cave creek flood waters. Mr. Stannard of Washington district was elected chairman of the joint association; Mr. Reed of the Glendale News was elected secretary, and the organization, by motion of Dr. Norton, was made permanent. After discussing various phases of the proposition, on motion of Shirley Christy, two committees were appointed, one to appraise the damage resulting to county roads and government canals by reason of the recent floods; the second to appraise the damage done to farmers by the same flood. Upon the first com-

RANGERS MUST ACT IN HURRY TO KEEP SUGAR FACTORY HERE

The prospect of keeping the Glendale sugar factory in the valley was put squarely up to the directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by R. P. Davie, head of the company which at one time owned the factory.

Mr. Davie told the directors of the Chamber of Commerce that his interests in the company had been disposed of to one of the largest sugar companies in the United States. This company is financially responsible, and if they can obtain a guarantee of 4500 acres of sugar cane this year, they will leave the factory in the valley. It has never lost a dollar for ranchers in the valley; on the contrary, it has spent over a million dollars in the valley alone. The keeping of it here, under the control of its present ownership, would mean millions to the valley.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce realized all of this yesterday during their interview with Mr. Davie, who by the way has no financial interests in the factory whatsoever. He is out of the matter and is only acting as agent in the case in an endeavor to keep the factory here.

It will be to some extent to the advantage of the holding company to move the factory from Glendale. One project has guaranteed them 10,000 acres of good sugar beet land, and it would be an object to leave the factory here under those conditions. It is strictly up to the valley ranchers, say those who understand the matter, to get busy and see that the necessary acreage is forthcoming.

A committee was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the matter and make a report at an early date.