

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1917

No event of life is trivial, no task, however humble, is beneath the dignity of the high soul. —Richard Wightman.

Why There Was No Disorder. The Republican has received a letter from the Outlook of New York inquiring concerning the present status of the gubernatorial controversy and especially with regard to a statement which has appeared in the eastern press that the "peaceful settlement of this controversy was in large part due to the fact that the absence of liquor in Phoenix served to discourage any attempt at violence."

This opens a view upon a very interesting and almost inexplicable characteristic of not only Phoenix but we believe of all Arizona towns of which people in other parts of the country are ignorant. More than that they have an entirely erroneous notion of the people of Arizona.

In general it may be agreed that the presence of liquor contributes to violence and disorder and the absence of liquor is conducive to good order. But we do not think the quiet which attended the inauguration of Governor Campbell bore any relation at all to the fact that the town and the state were dry. We do not think that if the saloons had been wide open the proceedings at the capital would have been any more tumultuous.

This statement is not to be inferred to be an argument against the advantages and benefits of prohibition. They have been amply proved to us in the last two years in our greater prosperity and in the greatly reduced number of arrests for crimes. The statement is preliminary to a tribute to the inborn disposition of the people of Arizona to good order during a period covering a generation.

There was a wholesale lynching in Phoenix more than thirty years ago and about the same time there was a lynching at Globe, and we think, one at Tombstone. There has been no other in Arizona since, though crimes have been committed such as have fired mobs in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and many other states of the north. Here the people have believed that the laws they have passed were sufficient.

Within the last fifteen or twenty years there have been certain horrid crimes, now and then a crime against a woman, that in some of the southern states would have been followed by the burning of a fief. Here it was left to the law.

Now and then as in the case of a celebration of Mexican independence four years ago there was suddenly precipitated a racial outbreak which was ended as soon as it was begun and though at nightfall there was some tension, no one thought of the precaution of closing the saloons, the first thing that would have been done, and it would have been quite necessary, in many parts of the country.

We are unable to explain why Arizona towns have been different in this respect from towns in the south and east. Why the people under stress are more self contained, but it is a fact that they are so and have been so.

Liquor, of course, has been the cause of many crimes, of most crimes here, as it has been everywhere, but it has never been permitted to be the cause of a riot, a mob or any disturbance to a whole community. The reason for that has been, that the men who drank to excess were, as a rule, men who cut little figure in the community whether drunk or sober. The men at the head of affairs, the men who had the quality of leadership in any undertaking either good or bad were, as a rule, sober men. Without them there could be no widespread disorder and to them it made no difference whether the saloons were open or closed.

There was one time, however, when prohibition undoubtedly prevented most serious disorder. That was at the time of the Clifton strike a little more than a year ago. It needed only whisky to fire the thousands of Mexican strikers to acts of violence and fortunately the whisky was not at hand. But so far as concerns the gubernatorial controversy the people have never become excited. No responsible citizen, capable of heading or effectively participating in a violent movement, has ever thought of doing so. And if whisky was every day flowing as freely as it did that day we sprinkled the streets with it, the attitude of the great responsible majority of our citizens would be unaffected.

Revised Picture of the President. Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, the editor of the International and of the Fatherland has not always been the admirer of President Wilson. He was certainly not when the president was sending those fierce and futile notes to Germany on the subject of submarine warfare and when he was directing the prosecution of Germans for the violation of American neutrality, and winking at similar offenses committed by British agents.

But Mr. Viereck reflects the change of German sentiment toward the president, following the transmission by the president to the entente allies of Germany's proposal for a peace conference. He writes in the International:

No secret is made of the dislike of Woodrow Wilson that prevails among many important officials of the federal government. The president is said to be a man who makes few warm friends. His nature is somewhat like that of a hermit. He broods alone in the White House over the great problems that await settlement. For all that, his position as the first democrat since Andrew Jackson to secure a re-election to a second consecutive term has given him immense prestige. He is an object of profound respect and even of admiration to the foreigners in Washington. They were at one time inclined to despise him as a pedant. Now they consider him a

prodigy of politics. The admiration felt for him in the diplomatic corps is scarcely less intense. What-ever he says is listened to with the most profound respect. The effect of his triumph abroad is scarcely less prodigious. Therefore, we may be sure that any suggestions from him to a European power in this world crisis will be deferred. That makes him the most important factor in the movement to end the war. We are not presuming to suggest anything. We merely observe that the idea that the president is "powerless" scarcely corresponds to the truth. The president has more power than any other living ruler in the world.

The foregoing was written, of course, before the receipt of the allies' reply last Friday. The effect abroad of the president's triumph has not been "prodigious." He does not possess more visible power outside of the United States than the president of Switzerland or than the Netherlands' queen.

Not only have his suggestions not been deferred to but they have been treated almost with contumely.

What the Dead Know

The "Boston Pilot" takes advantage of the departure of Madame de Thebes from this world to remark that she didn't foresee when she was going. It calls her the arch spirit guesser, and yet she, like all the lesser followers of that cult, was unable to tell what was going to happen to herself.

It is odd that this should be so—odd, that is to say, if the persons who declare that they hold conversations with the spirits of the dead really do hold such conversations. If they only think that they hold such conversations, or only say so, in those cases where they find somebody who is willing to pay them for saying so, then it is not odd at all. On the contrary, it is natural, and even necessary. It is the condition under which they are able to carry on business in their line.

If we turn to those who belong to this cult, not for gain, but as a matter of personal belief, the same inability to find out about themselves is observed. The case of William T. Stead, the British writer who went down with the Titanic in the night of April 14, 1912, will serve for illustration. Mr. Stead was a confirmed believer in these conversations with the dead. Unlike most of those who believe in these strange things he thought that he was able to hold these conversations for himself. Whether he imagined that he had a familiar spirit at his beck and call, as those who take fees profess to have, we do not know; but by some method he thought that he was in communication with the dead. It was a great comfort to him, and he also believed that these communications were a guide for him. But evidently these communications whatever their purpose and from whatever source they proceeded, left him wholly in the dark as to what was going to happen to the Titanic. For, if he had been told beforehand of the fate of that ship, and that his own life would be lost if he took passage on her, and if he had believed such information, he would not have been on board when she went down. He would not only have cancelled his passage, but being a humane man, he would also have issued a warning to others. In case of such warning the owners of the Titanic might have responded that their ship was unshakable—this being the fiction under which the ship was driven at speed among the icebergs—but the very fact of raising this question of danger might have revealed what these handling the ship in such a way as to have needed the ounce of caution that would have prevented the catastrophe.

All this presupposes, of course, that the spirits of the dead know more than we do about the future. There was the difference between Madame de Thebes and Mr. Stead. While the former pretended that her spirits told her future events, and, as it turned out, they were generally misinformed themselves, those of Mr. Stead confined their conversations generally to the present.

American shipbuilders have been very busy for the past year, and their prospects for the near future are bright. According to the federal bureau of navigation, the shipyards of the country have added 1,163 ships, with a total tonnage of 529,847 tons, to the shipping under American registry, since January 1, 1916, besides constructing fifty ships, of 25,352 gross tons, for foreign owners. These figures relate, of course, to merchant vessels and do not include any building for our own or foreign navies.

The Providence chamber of commerce asked Secretary Daniels to have a vessel of the national navy named Providence. The "Journal" of that city says that the secretary replied that the subject of naming cruisers was being considered, and if it decided to name them after cities, then "Providence will be given consideration." So you can see how humbly Secretary Daniels does sometimes commit himself.

LAURETTE TAYLOR ADVISES YOUNG ACTRESSES TO PLAY IN STOCK COMPANIES

Laurette Taylor, the famous actress, tells about her experiences on the stage, in the January American Magazine. She says: "Playing stock is an advantage, if you don't allow the praise that you get from people who really don't know to upset you. They get to know you, and send you real home-made pies and pin cushions and name their babies after you—according to sex, of course. This week you come on as Camille. Loud applause! Next week you come on as Topsy in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' 'Wonderful!' You may be too fat or too tall or too blond. But everything you do is 'wonderful!' You forget that it is you, their favorite personality. The audience is applauding, and not the actress's work, and you mix the two things up if you don't look out. In stock, throughout the country, an actress plays parts she never would dream of playing in New York—Camille, Carmen, and so on. I wouldn't think of playing Camille until Bernhard had been dead for years and memories of her had been wiped out. I went to see Bernhard when she was here four or five years ago—went to see what I had been led to believe was the remains of a great actress. People said, 'She's nothing like she was. She has lost her figure and her beautiful voice. Don't go. But if you do, don't sit too close.' But I went, hoping to catch something from her Camille. I never was thrilled like it; never saw anything as it was that last night."

THE NEW AGE

Fond Papa—"Well, son, what did you learn in school today?" Son—"Aw, not much, dad. We had a couple of two-reelers in history, a three-reel travelog in geography, and a split-reel nature-study. They used to give us a wild-west pitcher once in a while but they don't do it no more."—Widow.

CRUEL DECEPTION

"How do you manage to keep your cook so long?" "My husband has promised her that if she is working for us when we strike oil he will buy her an auto."

"But I didn't know you had any oil prospects." "We haven't."—Houston Post.

HIS PREFERENCE

A rather critical old lady once said to Crawford, "Have you ever written anything, Mr. Crawford, that will live after you are gone?" "Madame," Crawford replied politely, "what I am trying to do is to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."—Christian Register.

With the Farmers of the Salt River Valley

This Department will be a weekly feature of The Arizona Republican, beginning with this issue. The department is conducted by the Maricopa County Farm Bureau, which is devoted to improvements in farming, gardening, livestock, fruit growing, poultry raising or other agricultural industries are requested. Inquiries will be answered through our columns. Address Maricopa Farm Bureau, Box 1376, Phoenix, Ariz. Phone 1294.

THE YUMA RECLAMATION EXPERIMENT BY REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1915 By M. E. Bemis. The Yuma Reclamation Project Experiment is sometimes confused with the Yuma Experiment Station. The last named station is operated by the College of Agriculture as a branch of the Arizona Experiment Station. The Yuma Reclamation Project Station is across the river from Yuma at Yuma, California, and is about seven miles from the town of Yuma. This annual report of the project station is a government station, established by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. The report is a pamphlet of 27 pages of interesting and instructive material relating to the work which has been done in experimenting and growing the 1,299 species, varieties or strains of seeds and plants which have been tested during the past three years. Mr. H. B. Bunn, farm superintendent, is the author of the report. To my mind this is an ideal report, written in plain English, so that a farmer with a little technical or scientific terms can readily understand it.

The farm consists of 154 acres of irrigated land, so divided as to make possible the growing of a great number of different plants on small plots. The report begins with a statement regarding weather and climate conditions, and the differences in temperature, rainfall and frost from period to period, which practically all the data reported on will apply with equal force to Salt River Valley conditions or to the Yuma Valley. A summary of the crop yields and an inventory of the livestock of the Yuma Reclamation project is included in the report. The value of crops raised on the project in 1915 exceeds that of the crops of 1914 by \$164,218 or 25 per cent. Cotton shows the highest average return to the acre, with alfalfa second. The average yield of alfalfa seed was 6,445 acres, an increase of 1600 acres over the previous year. Livestock increased in numbers to only a normal degree, but poultry made a marked increase.

Coming back to the work of the Experiment Station, we find under the head of crop experiments, cotton leading the list and being the most profitable out the Yuma project has made the greatest returns to the acre. It is logical that it should have first place in the report. The Durango variety in the only kind with which experiments have been conducted so far. This is the best planting time has been found to be during the first three weeks of April. Yields of one half to the acre have been produced from cotton planted as late as May 29, but from seedlings made early in July only one-third as much. The experiments of 1915 have confirmed the results of previous years, that hoeing the water off after the fruit has begun to grow, if done early, not only reduces the yield but injures the fibre. Some losses incidental to irrigation are found to occur, and it is stated that could these losses be avoided, the yield would be increased one-fifth to one-fourth. These losses are such as occur from irrigation to bring up seed which failed to germinate with the moisture in the soil, and which results in a greatly increased soil. Flooding young cotton sometimes means a loss, and also the late fall irrigation, which results in wetting the leaves, which in turn would mean a reduced crop yield. As previously stated these losses seem unavoidable, but in calling attention to them, the inference is that the careful farmer will do his best to avoid them as to keep such losses at a minimum.

Alfalfa. A number of different varieties of alfalfa from foreign countries are being experimented with, but results will not be available for another season. Persian alfalfa produced the largest yield of dry matter, but was cut earlier from field cured hay than any other variety tested. Considerable work has been done in the experiments with alfalfa seed production. Yields from a field which was pastured until late and then allowed to make seed was compared with a similar field. The first crop from the seed was cut early, the second crop maturing and being harvested at the same time. Practically no difference in results was noted, although many opinions in the Yuma Valley are of the opinion that late pasturing is the better method. "Tripping" the flowers to induce a heavier setting of seed did not result in any apparent increase. Observation of the damage done by the cicada fly did not result in any new information of particular value.

Grain Sorghum. Experiments were conducted to learn of the practicality of growing sorghum from the stubble of the previous year's crop. Stumps covered over wintered badly, only 50 per cent growth in succeeding year. The mortality was supposed to have been due to decomposition. Unrotted stumps, which were not subjected to a lower temperature than 25 degrees above zero nearly all lived. Growing sorghum from the stubble did not prove profitable for the reason that too many stumps were produced by each plant, and the heads were small and opened unevenly. Although 254 strains and varieties of grain sorghum were tried out, none were found superior to the best known varieties commonly grown. It was found, however, by using the heaviest yield of grain under different conditions and different times of planting. Red lafir is recommended for the Yuma Valley, but it has produced splendid yields, but it has been found that some strains produce but poor yields, and growers are cautioned against buying seed from unknown sources.

A new use for Sudan grass, which so far as I know has not been tried out anywhere else is worthy of being tried out. It is a very good feed for stock, and is one of the best feeds for the regions of limited moisture supply that the greatest value has been attached to Sudan grass as a hay plant. It is a very good feed for stock, and is one of the best feeds for the regions of limited moisture supply that the greatest value has been attached to Sudan grass as a hay plant. It is a very good feed for stock, and is one of the best feeds for the regions of limited moisture supply that the greatest value has been attached to Sudan grass as a hay plant.

is of very slow growth during cool weather. During the summer months, however, the growth of the two plants requires about the same period of time for developing a hay crop, and their irrigation requirements are similar. Most of our farmers and especially those who are feeding dairy cows or other livestock are very well aware of the advantages of sowing grain in the alfalfa fields in the fall for early spring pasture, and to increase the tonnage and improve the quality of the first hay crop. If Sudan grass can be used in a similar manner during the summer, thus producing an abundance of feed at a time when alfalfa makes a slower growth and is partly choked with water grass, it will have a value which is incalculable. This plan should be thoroughly tried out by some of our progressive Salt River Valley farmers. Sudan grass for pasture was proved to have a high value. It was found that an acre would carry three head of horses and dairy cows for a period of six months. The plan of sowing was to divide the field, turning stock on when the grass had made a growth of 4 to 5 inches, and when fed off immediately. In this way the stock were alternated every two to three weeks.

Other Feed Crops. More than 500 varieties of forage sorghums were tried out. Platter's Friend, Sunac, Gooenock, Kansas Straightneck, Black Amber, Red Amber, Honey and Orange were found to be the best for this section. Several kinds of millet were tried, Peary and Foxtail making the heaviest yields. Of cow peas Groat, New Era and Whip-neck were recommended, and Virginia and Arlington Soy beans. Broom corn was grown from the stubble of the previous year's planting with exactly contrary results from the experiments with other crops of the grain sorghums. With broom corn nearly all roots lived and the broom matured more uniformly than from the seed plantings. Crops For Pigeon Lingo. The value of pigeon lingo green crops is well illustrated by the results obtained. Where Tenary beans were sown under, a yield of something over six tons of field cured alfalfa hay was secured. Soy beans and two kinds of cow peas produced when plowed under yields of alfalfa hay varying from 1.5 to 2.5 tons. A yield of almost six tons, while on similar soil not fertilized by a green crop there was a yield of three and three-fourths tons. Cow peas will endure more heat than any beans. Alfalfa. Alfalfa is one of the most desirable under some circumstances, and the Italian rye called Abruzzese was grown. This variety has given excellent results in Florida and some other southern and eastern states, and apparently is better adapted to this climate than the ordinary variety which is more of a cool weather plant, and usually does better in the colder climates. Five tons of air dry hay were produced from the Abruzzese rye.

Water Requirements. The average amount of water required for a number of different crops was determined and the result of three years' records shows that alfalfa on heavy soils requires slightly more than 1.5 inches of water, while on sandy soils less than six feet and on light soils over a foot. The water requirements for cotton are approximately three-fourths as much as for alfalfa.

Fruit and Vegetables. The information relating to fruits and vegetables is of sufficient interest to be quoted in full, and will be given in our columns from time to time. Whenever the matter will be timely.

Eucalyptus Trees. A resident of the Salt River Valley asks the Farm Bureau, how to propagate eucalyptus trees, and what varieties do best in this part of the country. The eucalyptus is propagated from seed, and as the seed is somewhat difficult to handle, making germination more practically to buy the young seedlings in flats, when they are a few inches high. These seedlings in flats are sold by local nurseries at a cost of a few cents each, and are usually available during the season for planting which is from February to the latter part of March. J. K. Wheat of the Riverside Nursery, who has made a considerable study of eucalyptus trees, states that the two varieties best adapted to the Salt River Valley are the Red Gum (Eucalyptus rostrata) and the Desert Gum (Eucalyptus rostrata). The Red Gum is not only a rapid grower, but the wood is valuable for lumber, and is capable of taking a finish almost equal to mahogany.

REGARDLESS

The ARIZONA RAY COPPER COMPANY own, with no incumbrance against them, twelve mining claims at Ray, Arizona, as shown by the map in their prospectus.

REGARDLESS—The Company struck ore running as high as 1.18% copper in its first drill hole at a depth of 420 feet.

REGARDLESS—The Company in their second drill hole have apparently copper values, as indicated by the following wire: "Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 8 1917. W. L. Wilson Co., Los Angeles, Calif. 'Just received word from Ray, Drill No. 2 in ore. F. M. DOBNEY.' (Signed)



REGARDLESS—The ARIZONA RAY COPPER COMPANY is spending not less than \$5000 per month for payroll and development expense, and during the month of January will spend \$4000 for additional equipment.

REGARDLESS—The ARIZONA RAY COPPER COMPANY have bought and paid for the claim drills; have equipped two of them, which are running three shifts each; the third one is being equipped now at an expense of \$1000 and will soon be in operation.

REGARDLESS—This Company was reported on first by Fred E. Young, mining engineer, who bought and paid for in cash \$4000 worth of ARIZONA RAY stock, after the striking of the ore in the first drill hole.

REGARDLESS—J. K. Turner, another reputable engineer of highest standing, absolutely O. K.'d the property for a syndicate of Los Angeles men. Wires received today as to Mr. Turner's ability and experience read as follows: "Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 8, 1917. 'There is no question about engineer's ability; he has had very wide experience. JAS. E. BURNS.' (Signed)

"New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1917. 'Believe J. K. Turner reliable and able. Know him mainly in connection with Jumbo Extension. ISAAC UNTERMEYER.' (Signed)

The signers of these wires need no introduction to mining men and the investing public.

REGARDLESS—The ARIZONA RAY COPPER COMPANY is in good financial condition. It has today in its treasury cash, drafts and acceptable notes approximating \$30,000.

REGARDLESS—The company's plans call for the systematic drilling of the property and of the blocking out of the values. The results of systematic drilling will be made known to the public and will determine the value of the property and will give strength to the market.

REGARDLESS—That jealousy exists because of the phenomenal success of the Arizona mining industry, development of that industry still continues.

REGARDLESS—We have become identified with this property to help develop it into one of Arizona's paying mines. There is the best chance that we know of to make a mine of this property, which facts are backed up by the engineers' reports, which may be had upon application.

REGARDLESS—Every week we take one or more people—or send parties—to personally inspect the property, and we never have had a man turn it down or criticize the methods under which the property is operated.

W. L. WILSON & CO.

115 N. First Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona. 816 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

WILLIAM CRAIG SERIOUSLY HURT

With his lower jaw fractured in four places, his upper jaw shattered in two places, and weak from shock and loss of blood, Attorney William B. Craig, brother of City Manager John B. Craig, is a patient at the Sisters Hospital, following an automobile and motorcycle collision on North Central avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. That one or more of those involved in the accident was not killed seems due only to good fortune. Driving his new Dodge car north on Central avenue, Manager Craig had two passengers, his brother, William, and C. S. Whitbeck. The passengers were in the rear seat. As the machine approached Roosevelt street and began to turn west off the avenue a motorcycle ridden by William Johnson, a teacher at the Indian school on the Salt River reservation, approached from the north. Those who witnessed the approach of Johnson say he was traveling at a very high rate of speed, and had turned his head to look behind.

Hardly had the automobile left its northward course to make the turn into Roosevelt street, before the motorcycle was thrown into the air, crashed and the motorcycle was driven into the automobile with such force as to practically demolish the two-wheeled affair and to inflict great damage to the body of the automobile. The speedometer of the motorcycle was fractured loose and sent flying into the face of William Craig, Johnson was thrown several feet but engaged with a few cuts and bruises. Neither Manager Craig nor Mr. Whitbeck were injured. As soon as the automobile could be straightened up, Manager Craig taking his brother and Johnson, made a quick run to the hospital where attention was given to the injuries of William Craig by Drs. Palmer and Craig. Last evening the injured man was reported as resting as easily as could be expected. It will be several weeks before the casts from his car be removed, Johnson admits that he was largely at fault for the accident.

NEED FOR A SCHOOL DENTIST

The fall dental survey of the 17 Moines school children is now in progress. The plan is to examine all school children who were not reached in spring. Last spring's survey showed that 77 per cent of the children under 14 years of age had defective permanent teeth, 77 per cent of those between 14 and 18 were so affected. In the rural school of the county 49.5 per cent have defective teeth. But 16.9 per cent of country children have had dental attention, while only 5.5 per cent of Des Moines children have had their teeth attended to. There are many children whose parents cannot afford dental charges. If these, the school board should make some provision. We already have school physician, several English nurses and several physical directors. A school dentist on the staff who work could be secured at a minimal charge would be a valuable addition from the Des Moines Capital.

Is it an Escrow?

Then it will best be taken care of by the Phoenix Title & Trust Company 18 N. 1st Ave.