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than the sight of desolating tyrannies and triumphant hypocrites." Says the Observer:

"Never can we entertain any proposition which comes to us with the suggestion that from the moral point of view the causes of Britain and Germany, of the allies and the central league, are much of a muchness in this war."

Substantially the Observer believes that Mr. Wilson has destroyed his usefulness as an instrumentally for peace when the time comes to make peace.

In the same issue of the Observer is an article by Lord Charnwood on "Abraham Lincoln and Mediation: 1861-1916; An Historical Parallel; Firmness in the Right."

British friends of the south then proposed mediation. But there was nothing to mediate. There could be no middle ground as to the question of Secession and hardly any as to the slightly less vital question of slavery. Lord Charnwood draws this parallel:

In spite of many superficial differences, and a difference by no means superficial in the character of the fighting, the history of the American Civil War presents us again and again with parallels to our own battle for life. There is a felt kinship in the causes (not obscurely related to the whole cause of human freedom and of Christian principles of conduct) for which the Unionists of America in 1861 and the allies in 1914 took up arms. We, like them, know that the contest involves a plain question, yes or no, on which compromise is defeat and national death. The complex events preceding the outbreak of war have nevertheless made it easy for people at a little distance to confuse or ignore the issue. Lastly, there is no hero of the past to whose words or example Englishmen in this war have so often turned as the great American president who kept his people's mind steadily fixed on the question, Yes or No. Today many hundreds of us ask ourselves what would have been his attitude to a proposal for negotiations and in consequence to an offer of mediation.

The underlying causes at issue in the Civil War were vast. To Americans of the north they included, first of all, the question of national existence; to have let the seceding south go would have meant merely a loss to the Union of area and population, but the extinction of the principle which held the remaining states together. The question whether slavery was right or wrong had to be settled too; this matter was so tangled that weak men in the north hoped somehow to evade the issue, while ignorant or cold men in England argued somehow that it did not arise; but all Americans understand now how it arose, and Englishmen, without always understanding this, are aware that it did. The whole cause which for short may be called democracy, was at stake also; if in this crucial experiment it had proved that popular government could not govern and that a union of men sufficiently free was no stable union, a great hope would have gone from the world. Deeply was this felt by the best men of the north, by Abraham Lincoln most deeply of all; and in England unhappily there were a few men clever enough to see this, yet mad enough and had enough to wish that hope should go. But these great and, in a sense, vague issues were knit up in the single immediate question whether the seceding states were to be treated as free to secede. The larger issues might seem in themselves matters on which men might negotiate and use the ordinary wisdom of give and take; but they hung upon the question, Was the Confederacy independent, or was it not?—and on that it is quite plain negotiation could not come in.

In view of the developments that have followed the president's peace note, peace is not likely to be again a disturbing factor in American markets until one side or the other shows unmistakable signs of exhaustion. In that event there will be no leak, but an outpouring of the truth visible to all and to be participated in by all.

Italy's Reservists

News that the Italian government has called out a new class of reservists has evoked expressions of pleasant emotions from both the allied powers and the Central Powers. The latter regard the order as a sign of desperation on the part of Italy. The entente newspapers regard it as a sign that Italy is now in earnest and that the war is going to be prosecuted with greater vigor.

We do not think there is cause for elation in either camp. Italy may not be at all desperate, but may have discovered, as all the belligerents have discovered from time to time, that more man-power was needed.

Nor can it be regarded as a sign of Italy's increased earnestness, but rather a sign of recognition of a military necessity. It is impossible to suppose that for the year and a half since Italy drew away from the Triple Alliance and joined the Entente, it has been fighting in fun or half-heartedly. Italy, it is true, has accomplished little. It has engaged the attention of a small part of the Austrian forces and has made hardly more than a demonstration on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, which may have had some slight effect on the Macedonian front.

The call for the reservists may have been made to fill depleted ranks or it may be that Italy is bracing itself against a Teutonic irruption after Rumania has been disposed of and war on the eastern front has been laid by for the winter.

It can be easily imagined that the season will not everywhere be distinguished by inactivity, but that there will be stirring times in northern Italy and Greece.

The Reading of Bills

The matter of reading bills by title only, on their introduction, was objected to by Representative Walton of the house yesterday. The objection appeals to bystanders and we think it should also appeal to members. It is true that the reading in full of all bills would occupy a great deal of time, but in that stage of legislation devoted to the introduction of bills we have observed that the legislature has a great deal of time.

While all the bills will later be printed and thus be made available to members and to all other persons interested in them, they usually come from the printers in a mass and do not receive the attention they may deserve from members who have no special concern in them.

We have no doubt that many of the members, perhaps a majority of them, outside of the members of the committees to which they have been referred, gather their first knowledge of many of the measures when they are brought up for third reading and final passage. When a bill is introduced, natural curiosity, though perhaps mild, regarding its character, would give it a degree of attention that never at any other stage would attach to it and its course thereafter would be followed by an interest of the membership which would not be felt perhaps until interest might be too late, in the case of a bad measure.

Evangeline Maude had got a new job. Tired of standing all day, she threw up her situation as a shop-girl, and managed to get work in a telephone exchange although she knew nothing about it.

The first call came through.

"What number, please?" asked Evangeline M., sweetly.

"Nine-nine-nine-nine!" came the reply.

"Oh, I'm so sorry," she breathed through the instrument; "but we're out of—of—I mean that nine-nine-nine-nine is engaged. But I can supply you with nine-nine-nine-nine-eight or ten thousand, if you wish."

Further commenting on the note the Observer remarks:

Successful intervention is an art which requires consummate address. The first business of an intending mediator is to make a good atmosphere, to create confidence in his skill and understanding. To say the right thing is much in these cases; to avoid the wrong thing is much more. The president's peace prelude strikes discords which jar the allies from head to foot. Mr. Wilson writes words which are more astonishing the more they are studied:

"He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war."

We are certain that the president did not realize how these words would be construed. They seem to present Germany with a gratuitous certificate of moral equality. They take the Hun out of quarantine and provide him with a clean bill of health. They seem by inference to condone the rape of Belgium, to accept it as an act of self defense, to put victims and violators on the same footing. It is a view, we assert again, which the conscience of mankind will repudiate as long as the world endures. Otherwise:

By what names shall Right and Wrong be known? What new and courtly phrases must we feign For Falsehood, Murder and all monstrous crimes?

On that point Mr. Wilson, whatever he may have meant, has not only had the misfortune to say a wrong thing, but out of a thousand possible wrong things he says that one which is precisely the most offensive to the allies that could have been conceived. To the passage we have quoted Mr. Wilson adds another strange remark:

"The concrete objects for which it (the war) is being waged have never been definitely stated."

It was the assumption by the president that the belligerents were either equally blind or equally blameworthy that has given the allies so great offense; his failure to distinguish between right and wrong, his mania for peace at any price, regardless of right or wrong. Quoting from James Martineau in "Studies in Christianity," we have: "The reverence for human life is carried to an immoral idolatry when it is held more sacred than justice or right, and when the spectacle of blood becomes more horrible

Why All This Renovation?
By SALLY JACOBS

MR. CHARLIE COX
COURT HOUSE
CITY
MY DEAR Charlie,
WE'VE KNOWN one another
FOR A LONG time
AND NOW I come to you
FOR INFORMATION
PLEASE TELL me
LIKE YOU'D TELL another chap
NOT OUT for news
YOU KNOW WHAT I mean.
TALK TO ME
LIKE A KIND FRIEND
OR A BROTHER,
AS IF 'TWERE,
FOR MY best interests
TO KNOW.
WE NOTICED
THE OTHER DAY
WHEN BAILIFF BUSINESS was quiet
THAT YOU LAID OFF

BAILIFFING.
YOU OPENED the windows
IN THE LAW library
AND USED the vacuum cleaner
ON THE LAW BOOKS.
THE LAW NEEDS IT
AND WE DON'T OBJECT,
BUT WE WANT to know
IF THE REAL reason
WASN'T BECAUSE THAT ROOM
HOUSED THE BALLOTS
DURING THE COUNT
AND DIRT HAD been brought in
FROM OUTSIDE COUNTIES,
IN BAGS AND THINGS,
AND BECAUSE YOU BELIEVE
IN CLEANLINESS.
WE WANT to know why
YOU DIDN'T use that cleaner
TO OBLITERATE THE erasures
ON CERTAIN COCHISE ballots
WE ASK YOU.

SEASON OPENS APRIL 11
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—That the major league baseball season will open on Wednesday, April 11, was the only information given out here today after the joint schedule committees from the National and American leagues had concluded their meetings which began yesterday.

SANTEL TAKES TWO FALLS
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Ad Santel, champion heavyweight wrestler of the Pacific coast, took two falls from Constantine Romanoff, challenger, here tonight. Santel obtained the first fall in three minutes and seventeen seconds and the second in one hour, nine minutes and fourteen seconds. Romanoff also is a heavyweight.

MEXICAN GUNBOATS READY
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 16.—Three Mexican gunboats contracted for in Japan have been completed and will be delivered at a Pacific port in March. The gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza will proceed shortly to New Orleans for repairs, while the gunboat Guerrero will go to San Francisco for the same purpose.

PERSHING MAY LEAVE MEXICO AT ANY MOMENT
(Continued from Page One)

Villa. As Villa also controls the western part of the state, the agents say they fear he may occupy the territory now held by American troops as soon as General Pershing withdraws. A freight train was fired upon near Mochis station last night, indicating the presence of a Villa force there.

The occupation of the border port of Ojinaga, Chih., opposite Presidio, Texas, is expected to be the next move of the Villa forces. This it was said today by a leading Villa partisan will be done to learn the attitude of the American government before an attack is made upon Juarez.

Members of his local junta announced today a letter had been brought from Francisco Villa in the field addressed to President Wilson asking for a statement as to whether or not he would be recognized if he succeeded in gaining control of northern Mexico and establishing a provisional government. The letter they said had been mailed two days ago to Washington.

Rumors of disaffection in the state of Sonora have been received here, and the fact that a pro-Carranza American newspaper was stopped from going into that state has strengthened the rumors that de facto troops may join Villa.

Chinese Fear Villa
JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 16.—An appeal has been made to the representative of the Chinese government here by the Chinese residents of western Chihuahua for protection when the American troops leave for the border.

The Chinese, who have been supplying the punitive expedition with fruits, vegetables and groceries say they fear

EFFECT OF FARM LOAN BOARD ON GOOD ROAD WORK

The recent announcement of the location of twelve federal land banks for carrying out part of the work authorized by congress last year to develop our agriculture has considerable significance to those interested in road improvements. Under the conditions existing down to the present time, financing the farmer has been conducted by a method which is not so helpful as that in a number of other countries. A farmer who wishes to develop his property faces an undertaking which cannot be completed in a few years. He must work in co-operation with nature, and nature takes her time. A farmer needs from five to several times five years to make real improvements. Under the system of raising money on short term mortgages heretofore in vogue, his work was crippled, just as a railway or industrial company would be crippled if it could not raise money on long-term bonds and had to rely exclusively on short term notes. The federal land banks and their subsidiary national farm loan associations will enable the farmer to borrow money for terms of five to forty-five years on his land. The farm mortgage will no longer be a dreaded thing and the change is expected to revolutionize farming practice in this country. One of the first public improvements that intelligent farmers demand now is road betterment adequate for their needs, not only because it is of business and social advantage to them but also because a farm on a good road is worth more than a similar farm cut off from civilization by poor roads. The amount of money any farmer can borrow from a land bank will depend on the value of his farm, and if he is like most farmers and business men in being a borrower he will try hard to get good roads in his vicinity in order that his borrowing capacity may be as strong as practicable.

BRITISH MAY SOON INVADE PALESTINE

Scale of Miles
0 25 50 100 200
(On the Smaller Map British Troops Russian)

The British have recently scored victories against the Turks ninety miles east of the Suez canal. They have captured El Arish and may soon be in a position to strike at Palestine. In the above map the relation of El Arish to the seaports of southern Palestine, which might provide important bases of operations, is seen. In the inset the distance of the fighting fronts of Asia Minor is given.

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2 to 6 feet—cheap

Umbrella Trees
4 to 6 feet, 10c each

WHITE OLEANDERS—3 YEARS OLD—CHEAP

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they may be killed by Villa's followers after the American troops withdraw. As they cannot cross the border, they are planning to come to Juarez, where a refugee camp may have to be established for them. Many Mormons and Mexican residents of western Chihuahua are also expected to come out when the troops depart.

petition's field headquarters at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, that General Funston had returned there from an inspection trip to the advanced posts at El Valle, Charcos and San Joaquin. He will leave for Columbus tomorrow, it was said, where he will inspect the camp and review the troops on duty.

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

Skirmish With Villa
PRESILIO, Tex., Jan. 15.—Carranza troops from the Ojinaga garrison had a skirmish with an armed band of 150 Villa followers yesterday at Palomolar, near Ojinaga.

The de facto command of three hundred men in charge of Colonel Jose Riojas, defeated the opposing band, according to information received here. The de facto troops lost seven men killed and four wounded. The Villa band lost five killed. The number of wounded was not known. The defeated force fled to the south.

They are Dying Fast
DEMING, N. M., Jan. 15.—Privates Robert D. Jordan of Siloam Springs, Ark., company B, Second Arkansas Infantry, and Marshall H. Alexander of Wheatland, Wyo., company I, Wyoming infantry, died at the base hospital here today. Jordan's death was due to pneumonia. Alexander was the victim of tuberculosis.

Fursten Comes North
COLUMBUS, N. M., Jan. 15.—It was reported tonight from the punitive ex-

Trust Company Service

A FATAL MISTAKE
is sometimes made by one who seeks to pass property without the formality of making a will, hoping thereby to save the small fees incident thereto.

The subterfuge of making a deed before death, or the cumbersome method of tying up the estate through leaving no will which requires the court to appoint an administrator and to pass on all the details of handling the property before the administrator can act, even though the delay may cause loss, is not the best way.

By will you can give your executor authority to handle the property as may appear best to him, hence the importance of choosing a financially responsible executor, trained in handling estates, and having the collective judgment of a group of successful business men in its management, which is exactly what you get when you appoint this Trust Company Executor of your Estate by Will.

The Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Company

Cotton Growers Attention---

We finance the grower — advance money on your cotton crop — and sell

Selected Egyptian Cotton Seed
Ginners — Oil Millers — Cotton Buyers

The Arizona Egyptian Cotton Company
Fifth and Buchanan Streets