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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

There is but one master in this country; it is I, and I will bear no other.

—WILLIAM II.

Mr. McAdoo and Advertising

We have just received from the publicity bureau of the treasury department a bulletin relating to the placing before the people of the next Liberty Loan.

Secretary McAdoo while recognizing the value and effectiveness of the newspaper advertising, is for the present, at least, against its employment by the government.

The question of paid advertising presents a serious problem for the government. The value of such advertising cannot be doubted, and if the operation could be governed by the same consideration as those which determine the action of private enterprises, it would be much simplified.

As to the climate of Arizona there is no other state than California which possesses one so varied, and there is no other, not even California where the contrasts are so sharp, where such a variety is found within so small an area.

We think the crop survey which is now being finished by the state council of defense will enlighten the whole country if it is given proper publicity, and that should be the task of all Arizona's commercial bodies.

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Private enterprise does not waste its money in advertising space which it believes will do it no good and it does not unnecessarily duplicate its efforts by advertising in more than one newspaper in a field when it believes that one newspaper will cover the field.

We would interject a word regarding the "considerations which determine private enterprises" in advertising. There is only one consideration entertained by the scientific advertiser and that is the value to him of the space he buys.

We do not suppose the newspapers of this country, anyway, the better ones, are greatly interested in this subject except from an ethical viewpoint. While they all have advertising space to sell, and none of them like to give it away, they would rather get along without taking money from the government in connection with the distribution of the Liberty Bonds.

Their attitude to the government in this respect is much the same as would be the attitude of a publisher to a relative of his wife, who might have a horse to sell.

We have no doubt though, that whether with or without pay, the newspapers will open their pages to the Liberty Loan proposition, but it will be human nature to have lost some of the enthusiasm with which the newspapers exploited the first Liberty Loan.

Muddled Russia

Of the internal situation of Russia we can have but uncertain glimpses. We can see enough though to know that the country is hopelessly torn by dissension. We never shared the expressed gratification over the succession of a democracy to the empire for we never could conceive that a democracy in such a field could thrive.

circumstances, in this case all the circumstances were against it. A state of war, in which democracy as we have found out must adopt autocratic methods was against it.

The provisional government had set itself up. It was in no sense representative as a democratic government must be, for the people had, and could have had, no voice in its selection.

The first mistake of the government was to give civil direction to military operations in a time of war while the armies of Russia were being beaten and driven back in rout before the enemy.

There could be but one of two ends to this sort of thing; either the defeat and collapse of the whole country or a military revolt against the government.

Premier Kerensky is no doubt a wise and able statesman. He has not been misled by the dreamers, but he has endeavored to conciliate them and bring them together. But he has not been able to reconcile them to the control of the military situation by the military and has been compelled to take sides with them against the military.

Arizona's Infinite Variety

Arizona is a region of infinite variety and variety adds charm. That Arizona is not more highly regarded among those who have casually seen or heard of only one of its many sides is our fault in not exposing all the sides.

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Ancient and Corrected History

If Secretary Daniels had been a reader of the papers he would not have needed to make a correction of the early story received by the navy department by cable of that battle between a fleet of submarines and a fleet of merchantmen off the Irish coast in which it was stated that two of the merchantmen were sunk and an indefinite number of submarines were sent down by accompanying destroyers.

All this was ancient history at the time the navy department heard of it. It was carried in the press dispatches of many papers as long ago as last Saturday and in them it was stated as the secretary's corrected version of yesterday states, one submarine was probably sunk.

If the public information bureau for the handling of war news will engage in a careful perusal of the papers it will learn much to its advantage and will keep abreast of the progress of events by sea and land.

SUCCESS AT 25 AND 30

A writer in the September American Magazine says: "Success at twenty-five and success at fifty make different demands. In a few months I am going to marry a man I met in college, a sanitary engineer, now with a state board of health. His salary is just twelve hundred dollars a year, yet that means happiness to us. At twenty-five he has three degrees, and the fact that he was chosen for this work means the beginning of success to us, too. It is enough to live on while he is proving his theories of public health, and it gives him an opportunity for original work. But if five years from now he has the same salary (but he will not) and his work has not been recognized, we will not think of twelve hundred dollars in the same way."

PAPER HOIST SAVES TIME IN PRINTING PLANT

Most of the labor and time usually consumed in lifting paper stock to the top of a flat press in a printing establishment, are saved through the use of an elevating mechanism that is now being adopted. A steel framework, carrying a motor and hoisting outfit, is attached at the feeding end of a press. The paper is moved beneath it on a small truck. Cables are then attached to the latter and power applied. When the top of the stack reaches the desired height, the remainder is raised automatically so that the stack is maintained at the proper elevation until exhausted.—From the September Popular Mechanics Magazine.

PHONOGRAPH OUTFIT FOR THE ARMY

Among the various means of entertainment that are to be provided for the American soldier who enters this war will be the phonograph. A special outfit has been devised for army purposes, consisting of a hornless instrument and a waterproof fiber case. The latter is made like a suitcase, and is divided into compartments for the phonograph, 30 or more records, and extra parts, including needles. The weight of the outfit complete is about 36 pounds.—From the September Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Prisoners' School In Ruhleben Camp

ELECTIVE COURSES OF GREAT VARIETY OTHER DIVERSIONS

Life Would Have Been Bearable but for the Lack of Quantity and Variety of Food Provided by the Germans

Mr. Gerard's story, for which The Arizona Republican has acquired the exclusive rights of publication in this field, began August 5. Its publication will continue in daily installments. It will not be published in book form until Mr. Gerard's testimony of his experiences in Germany during the crucial period of the world's history shall have appeared completely in the columns of this newspaper.

By JAMES W. GERARD
American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917

Life and Adaptability of the Prison Camps

In Ruhleben the educated prisoners volunteered to teach the ignorant, and gave plays in English and other languages. A splendid orchestra was organized, a dramatic society which gave plays in French and one which gave plays in English and another which gave operas.

There was a camp library of more than five thousand volumes sent over by the British government and a reading and meeting hall erected by the American Young Men's Christian association. There were special stamps, so that a prisoner in one barracks could write a friend in another and have a letter delivered by the camp postal authorities.

Special Accommodations in Camps
The prisoners who needed a little better nourishment than that afforded by the camp diet and their parcels from England could obtain cards giving them the right to eat in the casino or camp official restaurant, where they were allowed a certain indicated amount of wine or beer.

There were in all between fifty and sixty of these ship's boys, and they were in a barracks by themselves, and under the supervision of a ship's officer who volunteered to look after them as a sort of monitor. They were taught manual training by older prisoners, and imagine, were rather benefited by their stay in camp. I finally made arrangements by which these boys were released from England and Germany.

The British government was generous in the allowance of money for Ruhleben prisoners.

Exchanges of Wounded and Sick
A great step forward was made when arrangements were entered into between Germany and England whereby wounded and sick officers and men, when passed by the Swiss cantons, which visited both countries, were sent to Switzerland—still as prisoners of war—subject to return to Germany or England, respectively.

I believe that this exchange of the heavily wounded between the Germans and the Russians was the factor which prevented the entrance of Sweden into the war. These wounded men traversed the whole length of Sweden in the railway, and the spectacle afforded to the Swedish population of these poor stumps of humanity, victims of war, has quite effectively kept the Swedish popula-



They would enjoy the sensation of exclusiveness and club life.

on the day of my visit, but on visiting the camp kitchen I found that the contractor was serving fish instead of meat. Some of the camp commanders not only treated their prisoners kindly but introduced manufactures of furniture, etc., to help the prisoners to pass their time.

Prisoners Compelled to Work
As more and more people were called to the front in Germany, greater use was made of the prisoners, and in the summer of 1916 virtually all the prisoners were compelled to work outside of the camps.

Starvation Diet at Ruhleben
Prof. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, a food expert, and Dr. L. J. McCarthy, also of Philadelphia, joined my staff in 1916 and proved most efficient and fearless inspectors of prison camps.

Professor Buckhaus, the German expert agreed with him in some of his findings, but he knew what would happen to the professor, who seemed willing to do his best for the prisoners. He wrote a booklet on the prison camps which he asked permission to dedicate to me, but the war office, which published the book, refused to allow him to make this dedication.

Doctor Caldwell, the sanitary expert, known for his great work in Serbia—now, I believe, head of the hospital at Pittsburgh—reported that the prison diet, "while of good quality, and, perhaps, sufficient in quantity by weight, is lacking in the essential elements which contribute to the making of a healthy and satisfactory diet. It is lacking particularly in fat and protein content, which is especially desirable during the colder months of the year."

Doctor Caldwell also visited Wittenberg and found the commander by temperament, etc., unfitted for such a position.

The Germans, as Doctor Taylor has pointed out, tried to feed prisoners on schedule, like horses. There is, however, a nervous discrimination in fitting in man; a diet, scientifically fitted to keep him alive, may fall because of its mere monotony.

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of rain, while to the east there hung heavy clouds. From these fell a veritable torrent of water which deluged the Goldfield and Superstition districts, the water from the higher lands rushing down like a mill race over the desert. All travel was suspended over the desert roads, and prisoners on the stages coming to Mesa being compelled to climb into wagons.

Ten acres only 1/4 mile out, well, house, fine orchard, chicken fence, all hog tight, power pump, sure fire, \$750.00 cash and \$750 a year. W. R. Stewart, Mesa.—Adv.

Marriage of Mesa Couple
Frank Haldeman and Miss Henrietta Reel of Mesa were married Monday afternoon at Phoenix on Sunday night at the present at the Alhambra hotel.

80 acres, only \$125 an acre. 40 alfalfa, 40 maize, \$2000 cash, balance like rent. W. R. Stewart, Mesa.—Adv.

Mexican Funeral
The funeral service of Pedro Gomez, a Mexican who had lived here for several years, was held yesterday at the Catholic church.

New Stake Clerk
W. B. Richins has been chosen as clerk of the Maricopa Stake of the L. D. S. church in place of L. L. Gardner, whose other duties are requiring all his time.

Bitten by Rattler
Corporal F. A. Dutton of the 35th Infantry, on guard at Granite reef was bitten by a rattler on Sunday night and is at the Alhambra under care of a physician. Upon a report made by the man in charge of the searchlight at the reef that two rattlers were on the river bed below the dam, the guard went down to investigate. Upon their return, while climbing the bank, the snake struck the corporal below the knee and just above the edge of the leggings.

His companion, Frank E. Shadley, hastily made an incision and sucked the virus from the wound, probably by this act saving the life of his comrade. Dr. Drane who was summoned brought Dutton to town. The injured man is now out of danger, though suffering some pain.

Buys Lot, May Build
Charles Price, tourist from the east, has purchased a handsome lot on West Second street, and contemplates erecting a brick dwelling thereon. Mr. Price with his family spent some time in Mesa during the spring months, going to Prescott for the summer. Now they are back and the tourist's return to the valley is beginning to work. He has an idea that he will build and sell, but those who know best the mystical spell of Arizona, believe that he will soon be the Price family will succumb and make their permanent home in the Gate City.

Who Owns Them?
A young woman drove into Mesa Sunday morning and on down to the Palm house where she alighted from the surrey and hitched the horse to a post. The day was fine and when night came she had not returned. After waiting awhile longer Marshal Sabin took the horse to Kleinman's livery barn to await the coming of the unknown owner.

Grover is Cold
A letter has been received by Richard Thompson from E. D. Grover who has reached his old home at Southport, Maine, on a visit to his aged parents. Mr. Grover is a former Maine man, but has been for some years in Mesa, and he says the time is not so warm and little sunshine. He is enjoying his visit with relatives and friends.

H. L. Chandler to Los Angeles
H. L. Chandler, of the South Side Gas and Electric company, has left for Los Angeles in response to a message stating that Mrs. Chandler, who has been ill for a long time, is not so well. She has been spending the summer on the coast in the hope that her health would be benefited. The Misses Chandler have been with their mother.

Methodist Picnic
The Methodist Sunday school will give its annual picnic tomorrow, Thursday, at Riverside park. In addition to the pupils, members of the church and friends join in making the occasion an enjoyable one. Those having no transportation will come to the church shortly before 9 o'clock and transportation will be provided. The start will be made from the church promptly at 9 a. m. Bring your lunch with you.

Some Bread Machine
The Vance Brothers' bakery has added a bread mould to the machinery equipment. It is driven by electricity and is supposed to save more than a half dozen men, the capacity being between 5,000 and 6,000 loaves daily.

Children in Convent
C. E. Angula has made arrangements to place his two older children in the convent at Phoenix. He feels that with the long time employed by the convent, the little folks will have better care than he is able to give them. The baby will be with Mrs. J. Morris of this city.

Menhennet Back, Got 'Em All
William Menhennet returned yesterday from Los Angeles whither he went for the purpose of booking a lot of pictures for his theater. The trip was made necessary also for the reason that many producers are cancelling contracts wherever possible because of the rapidly rising prices of film productions. The Menhennet secured all the Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Theda Bara pictures.

He succeeded in booking for the fall "Ramona," "Intolerance," "The Barrier," "The Whip," "The Garden of Allah," and what he thinks is Mary Pickford's most charming picture, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Mrs. Menhennet and her son and daughter, Ellsworth and Miss Valerie, returned with him after a summer spent in San Francisco with Mrs. Menhennet's parents.

Personal Mention
Elijah Allen and family have returned from a visit to Flagstaff.

Dr. R. F. Palmer and family will move today into their bungalow on East First street.

Howard Standaeg leaves this morning for Thatcher where he will visit for some time. Mrs. Standaeg preceded him about a week ago.

MESA NEWS NOTES

(Continued from Page Five)

date to be announced later. The Chapel is situated a mile from the Salt River Indian agency and near the Mission quarters of the Latter Day Saints. The building will cost \$4,000 and seat about 300 people. For the barbecue, each Indian family will furnish one dollar, the mission paying the balance. Indians of the Salt River and Gila missions will join in the event. The Mormon church is very active in its missionary work among the tribes and has won many converts and warm friends among the residents of the various reservations.

Storm on Desert
On Monday evening Mesa was visited by a dust storm with a sprinkle