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TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

Once more unto the breach, dear
friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English
dead.
—William Shakespeare.

Vote Next Friday
Of course all our readers understand by this time
that a mayor is to be elected next Friday, only three
days away; that it will then be either Mr. Corpestein
or Mr. Woods.

We suppose too that all our readers would like
to take part in the election of a man who will have
so large a voice in the city's affairs for the next two
years.

But they cannot have such a voice unless they
turn out at the primaries where also they will have a
chance to vote for, and quite probably elect, two commis-
sioners.

The primary is generally an elimination affairs,
but this year it will not be, so far as the mayor is
concerned and it may not be so far as concerns the
commissioners.

The primary is the main show, the "big top."
The general election, if one should be necessary,
would be only a small side show. At the most we do
not think that it can offer any other attraction than
the election of a single commissioner.

We have had such a flattering registration that
we cannot but believe that there will be a very heavy
vote at the primary. The people must have become
unusually interested to take the trouble to register.
It will be less trouble to go to the primary and vote.
The house of no resident will be very far from a
willing place.

We would advise all to vote early for a heavy
vote will be cast on Friday.

Water Rates.
An issue in the present campaign—that is, it is
an issue with many people, though candidates for
mayor and commissioners have not, so far as we
know, openly declared themselves—is the subject of
water rates. It is heard frequently on the street and
it has been taken up at the Good Government meet-
ings that have been held on the courthouse plaza.

It is generally believed that our water rates are
too high; that since water is a public necessity for
the rich and poor alike, no more should be charged
by the city for it than is warranted by the cost of it;
that is, the cost of operation, maintenance, distribu-
tion, administration and interest on the water works
bonds and sinking fund. The city water works
should not be maintained as a source of revenue, to
meet other expenses of government which should be
met only by property taxation.

Any charge for water above such costs as we have
mentioned, is a revenue tax, the most hated and
inequitable of all taxes, in that it is not levied upon
people in proportion to their ability to pay it. The
poor man in this case pays as much for water as the
rich man, so that if any part of what he pays goes to
meet other municipal expenses, such as salaries,
street improvement, administration, etc., the rich man
is relieved to that extent of a part of the burden
which on account of his very riches, he ought to bear.
Water should therefore be furnished at the lowest
possible figure and should in no sense become an
instrument of taxation. In many of the best regulated
cities and towns water is furnished, indeed, at a rate
much below one which will meet such costs of what
we may call production and distribution, as we have
mentioned. Waterworks are maintained in a large
part by direct taxation.

The Phoenix water works have always been a
beast of burden. In the old days under private
ownership they were made to make up the losses of
the Phoenix Street Railway company, under the same
ownership and then though the service was not quite
as good as it has been under municipal ownership,
the rates were no higher than they have been since
the system came under municipal ownership. And
then too, the revenues of the company were not half
as great as are those of the city water department.

There is also some agitation for an ordinance
that would make the owner of property instead
of the tenant pay for the water. That is only cam-
paign camouflage. It cannot make any difference
who actually pays the money into the city water
department, the occupant of the property, whether
owner or tenant, pays in the end. If he is a tenant
he will pay a rental to which the landlord will have
added the amount of the water payment and enough
more beside to pay him a profit on his payment.
That is the way it always works in this world. The
ultimate consumer pays. The landlord always passes
the buck to the tenant who pays the direct taxes
indirectly, pays the insurance and whatever else the
owner of the property apparently pays. The only
effect of such a proposed "reform" would be to revise
the scale of rentals upward.

What is wanted, and the only thing that will do
the tenant or any other user of water any good, is
a reduction of the water rate to the lowest possible
figure and then it will make no difference who pays—
landlord or tenant.

The Long and Short Haul Clause
Representative Hayden has introduced a bill cal-
culated to give permanent effect to the short haul
clause of the Interstate Commerce Act. Many people,
in fact, most people do not know that there is such a
clause making it unlawful for a common carrier
engaged in inter-state commerce, to charge or receive
any greater compensation in the aggregate for the
transportation of passengers of the same class, or of
goods, wares, merchandise, or any property of like
class or kind, for a shorter than for a longer distance
over the same line or route in the same direction

(the shorter being included within the longer dis-
tance)" etc.
But the present law gives to the commission
power to grant exemptions and they have been so
frequently granted because of "competitive points"
and "water competition" that the prohibition in favor
of the short haul is almost without effect. The bill
of Mr. Hayden removes this power from the com-
mission so that the above quoted clause will become
the rule rather than the exception to a rule in favor
of the long haul.

Very recently the interstate commerce com-
mission ordered the enforcement of the clause as to
rates within the inter-mountain territory, and Pacific
coast rates but under the present law the commis-
sion could at any time restore the old discrimination
in favor of the longer haul.

There was a time when competitive points and
water competition might influence the rates between
competitive points or rates to points of water com-
petition. But no such reason has existed since Sep-
tember 1, 1906 when the power to make rates was
vested in the commission. Still less is there reason
now, with the development of the control of the gov-
ernment over the railways. We do not speak of the
government's direction of the railways of this coun-
try, but of its gradual assumption of control over
them, marked by such legislation as the Adamson
law a year and a half ago, fixing even the wages
paid by railway companies. Under this growing
power the commission may fix the rate to any point,
competitive or otherwise.

For the same reason water competition has
ceased for coastwise transportation may as easily be
brought under government supervision as land trans-
portation. And all water competition comes from
coastwise transportation. The power of the govern-
ment over transportation will never be surrendered
or relaxed. On the contrary, it will almost certainly
be extended to such a point that the railway com-
panies will be allowed only such rates as will insure
to them an adequate and just return on their invest-
ments.

There has been for many years no such thing as
railway competition in the matter of rates. There has
been competition for business in the way of offering
superior facilities and in the expenditure of energy in
soliciting business. That is a competition with which
there can be no proper interference and there will be
none so long as the railways remain in private
ownership.

Returning to Mr. Hayden's bill, it may be urged
against it that it is unnecessary at this time since
the government is in actual control of the railways.
The government itself should not be allowed to exer-
cise such a power to discriminate against the short
haul. Those living in the short haul territory would
be just as unfavorably affected by government dis-
crimination as by private discrimination.

Captain David Henkes, late U. S. A. has maneu-
vered himself into the position he sought but just not
in the way he intended. He is in a position in which
he will not have to fight German relatives and friends
for the next twenty-five years unless they succeed
in breaking into the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

The German government must regret that it
could not think of more rigorous terms to impose
upon the Russians, since they have acceded so readily
to those which were offered them.

PRE-HOOVER DAYS IN ENGLAND
Please don't buy sugar! Leave it to the poor.
It only tends to make things sweet and messy.
There was none in the days of Agincourt.
And Crecy!

Potatoes, too! Why do you fondly yearn
For things which come to table hard or sodden?
They didn't have them at the time of Bannockburn
Or Flodden!

Look to your dust-bins! and avoid the trick
Of senseless prodigalities and wastings,
Think how they lived in an One, O, double six!
At Hastings!

Surely the Ancients had not the monopoly
Of self-restraint! You, too, can play the man, eh?
They simply did without things at Thermopylae
And Canne.
—The Passing Show.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION
Judge—"I'm going to fine you five dollars for the
chickens you stole the last two weeks."
Rastus—"How'll it be if Ah pays seven-fifty,
Jedge? Dat'll pay foh up to an' includin' next Satur-
day night."—Life.

SALUTE! HERE IT IS—FOUR WAYS



Top, down—American, English, French, Scotch.

The salute in four of the armies of the allies is distinguishable by the position of the hand. There is no great difference in method, yet no two are exactly alike.

PHOENIX HIGH IS HELPING TO GREAT WAR

It has often and justly been said that school pupils take second place to none in their natural patriotism. The following compilation of the patriotic activities of the pupils of the Phoenix Union high school justifies the title.

Phoenix High Helps Win the War
The Cadets—400 boys are taking military drill 45 minutes daily. Many of these boys will be 21 years of age within a few months and all will be a fighting force of considerable consequence.

The Red Cross—88 girls have taken the Red Cross training in the home economics department under competent instruction and are ready for service in a few hours of need.

The Patriotic League—165 girls have signed the pledge voluntarily and in addition to their other economies are dressing in a very simple and inexpensive school uniform.

Baby Kits—The high school girls have made six baby kits. Each kit includes about 20 articles, a complete baby's wardrobe for Belgian babies. The girls hope to complete 15 kits.

Y. W. C. A.—The Y. W. C. A. of the high school has pledged and is earning and giving \$1,253 to help the girls now engaged in war work.

Y. M. C. A.—Through the Y. M. C. A. the boys of the high school have pledged and are earning and giving to the Y. M. C. A. war work fund \$1,200.

Liberty Bonds—The pupils of the school have bought and paid for \$25,900 worth of Liberty bonds.

Baby Bonds—The high school has 30 War Savings societies; one faculty, five senior, five junior, eight sophomore, eleven freshman. These societies are boosting and buying thrift stamps every day in the year.

Red Cross Boxes—The boys of the manual arts department have made 100 boxes to send to France containing Red Cross material.

Telegraphy—The school is teaching telegraphy from 7 to 9 o'clock every night to meet the call of the government for telegraphers.

Technical Training—The government has called for greater efforts in the schools in preparation for practical service bearing on the war needs. The high school is now preparing pupils in the following trades: Automobile mechanics, carpenters, milliners, farmers, blacksmiths, draftsmen, stenographers, telegraphers, cabinet makers dress-makers, bookkeepers.

Knitting—Dozens of girls are knitting sweaters, mufflers, socks, wrist-lets and helmets every day. One girl has completed the sweaters.

Service Flag—The service flag has 125 stars representing that number of Phoenix high school boys now serving under the "Stars and Stripes."

Food Battalion—During the past summer 25 boys under the supervision of five men of the faculty worked in the fields at productive labor for 100 days. The plans are now being formulated for a greater service next summer.

Food Conservation—The girls of the home economics department have prepared a booklet on wheatless recipes which will soon come from the press. Demonstrations of wheatless dishes have been given on several occasions at parent-teacher meetings.

War Horticulture—A course is given in the agricultural department the last half of this year in war horticulture. The aim is to teach the food administration plans of conservation. To encourage production and saving of all food stuffs and to stimulate home gardens.

Assemblies—Since America's entrance into the war every school assembly has had a patriotic tone. All the great patriotic causes have been expounded. Loyalty to the government and to its president. Obedience to all the plans for carrying on of the war has been emphasized. Speakers of national repute have been brought before the student body in the interests of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., thrift campaign, food administration and other worthy causes bearing upon national life.

The Faculty—Without exception, the high school faculty has been generous and loyal in giving of its time and means. The printed documents from Washington have been read and studied, thrift stamps are sold daily and pupils encouraged to save and help their country. The teachers gave Washington's birthday gladly to the local board in helping card index the questionnaires.

On three different occasions parades have been organized and carried out in a very commendable fashion. Translations of foreign languages have been made for the secret service department and public addresses and the sale of stamps and bonds have been a part of the school's service.

Those in charge feel justly proud of the loyalty and accomplishments of the high school and now eagerly anticipate any further service they may give city, state or nation in these days of great national consequence.

SCHOOL BONDS—Bids will be opened for school bonds on March 18, the board of supervisors yesterday having authorized the sale of \$3,500 bonds for District 52, known as the St. Johns school. On March 25 the \$10,000 bonds recently voted by the Osborn school will be sold. The amount will be invested in new buildings.

SON ADMITS HE RUBBED FATHER

Accused by his father, Cornelius Fuller, of stealing four head of stock, Charles Fuller pleaded guilty before Judge Stanford yesterday and was given a five years' suspended sentence.

The elder Fuller swore to a complaint against his son, who now admits his guilt. The young man sold the stock to Palmer Brothers in Mesa, the father recovering from the firm.

In imposing the five-year sentence the court announced that Fuller must pay Palmer Brothers in the sum of \$150 which they had to pay him and also refund to the county the expense it had undergone because of the case which amounts to \$196.95. The county debt will be paid on the installment plan at the rate of \$10 a week.

MERGE OF MINING COMPANIES DEIED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BISBEE, Feb. 25.—J. C. Shattuck, treasurer of the Shattuck Mining company and of the Denn-Arizona company, both of this district, denies that a merger of the two properties had been arranged. His statement

WHEN SWITCHING AND DELIVERY FALLS DOWN OUR CITIZENS STORM CARS AND HELP THEMSELVES TO COAL



Above—Philadelphians raiding coal cars. Below—Cincinnatians taking coal from C. & O. cars on sidetrack, even when (right) getting in the game of necessity.

It was too much to expect even a righteous community to sit at home and freeze for lack of fuel with the knowledge that just outside on sidetracks of railroads rested carload after carload of the precious mineral which a broken-down railroad system could not deliver. It is not to be wondered at then that people took the matter of getting relief in their own hands. In many cities they stormed coal sidings in such numbers that police were powerless to prevent them getting coal from the cars. The photos were taken in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

YOUTHFUL NEGRO HIGH GRADUATE

St. Paul declaring a merger had been completed. He denied also the report that Denn stockholders held a meeting in Duluth last Tuesday.

John Credille is the first negro boy to graduate from the Phoenix Union high school. He is also the first pupil to graduate from the high school under the law segregating the negro and white pupils.

This boy has completed a course consisting of: English, four years; mathematics, four years; history, three years; science, two years; foreign language, three years.

This is as strong a course as any graduate of the high school can present. In his mathematics he presents junior algebra, solid geometry and trigonometry. In science, besides the first year of science, he has had chemistry. He has completed two years of Latin and one year of Spanish.

During the first year of his course, he was the only negro pupil, and the board employed a private tutor for him. During the present year, he has been the only senior in the negro section of the high school.

HOME ECONOMICS INTERESTS CLUB

Roosevelt District, Feb. 24.—Members of the Neighborhood club enjoyed an instructive and interesting meeting at the Neighborhood house Wednesday afternoon. The afternoon's entertainment was in charge of the home economics committee, with Mrs. H. C. Wheeler chairman. An interesting feature was the presence of Miss Neeley who gave an instructive talk on meat substitutes and later gave a demonstration on the use of fat substitutes. Mrs. Baker of the home economics department of the University of Arizona gave a talk on the boys and

PASSES ON TRAINS ARE THING OF PAST

Lee Burch, a former resident of the district, and a brother of Mrs. H. E. Austen, has enlisted in the United States army and will leave for Washington, D. C. shortly. At present he is stationed at Fort Huachuca. He is the second member of the family to enlist, his brother Victor joining the colors three months ago.

Arrangements are being made by the Neighborhood club for a box social which will be given on March 16. A fine program is being prepared. Mrs. W. C. Powell will have charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. R. W. Davidson, who has been very ill for the past week, was taken to the Deaconess hospital this morning, where an operation was performed. Mrs. Davidson's sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Barackman, motored down from Bay Saturday and are guests at the Davidson home, on Central avenue.

Thomas Filmore and family. Arrangements are being made by the Neighborhood club for a box social which will be given on March 16. A fine program is being prepared. Mrs. W. C. Powell will have charge of the arrangements.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant. —Adv.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HAIR

She Made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to bring back color, gloss, thickness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

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