

MUCH FEELING WHEN HUNTIAM LIFTS ITS HEAD

Sudden Drawing Party Lines In House Is Cause of Heated Debate and Many Acrimonious Remarks Passed

So tightly and suddenly were party lines drawn in the house yesterday afternoon that they "rang." And no bones were made about it, either. For the first time there was a party alignment on the floor, though something like that had presented itself in the senate in similar circumstances, in the consideration of the highway commission bill.

The democrats of the senate had reached an agreement for solidarity in "business" of a series of them. So far as was known, the house democrats had not cared. But they must have known some time ago, for the dark hours of the evening suddenly developed yesterday could not have been the result of telephonic influence.

That things were coming with a vengeance was observed in the opening of the afternoon session when the re-arrangement of the calendar of the committee of the whole was begun. Mr. Ichniowski, reading from a type-written sheet, moved that senate bill 17 be placed upon the calendar immediately after house bill 34. Senate bill 17 is the highway commission bill.

Mr. Galbraith was immediately on his feet in the way of protest. He said that he had been promised an opportunity by the chairman of the good roads committee to offer suggestions for amendments. He was therefore surprised that it had been reported out. It transpired that it had not been, and therefore the motion of Mr. Ichniowski was slightly premature. He then moved that the bill be taken from the committee. It was pointed out by Mr. Galbraith that that could not be reached only through a motion to discharge the committee. Mr. Delbridge then withdrew his motion and those not in the "know" thought that the right had been postponed.

Would Avoid Spectacle But their hopes were immediately revived when the speaker announced that the house would revert to the order of business under reports from standing committees, and then senate bill 17 came up. Mr. Delbridge then resumed motions for the rearrangement of the calendar, and Mr. Galbraith renewed his observations on parliamentarily. He said that he had hoped that the house would be spared the spectacle which had been witnessed in the senate. He charged the majority with an attempt to take a purpose to disregard the will of the people as it had been expressed in the election of Governor Campbell. But the "re-arrangement of the calendar" went on.

Mr. Kimball sought to find a place where a small road bill of his own might be wedged in, a measure that had been introduced in the early days of the session. He proposed to enable Pima county to provide funds that would enable it to co-operate with the federal government in road construction in that county. He said that that bill which affected no other county and was of vital interest to Pima could be disposed of in almost no time. But Mr. Delbridge replied that the calendar was being fixed with the purpose of expediting business, that the more important measures might be disposed of. He stated that after that had been done, other matters would be taken up. It was deemed worth while. After some half dozen bills had been placed on the calendar, mostly road bills and the Westover Soldier settlement bill, the house went into the committee of the whole.

Felt Advantage Taken After favorably disposing of house bills 35 and 36, known as the Goodwin bills to permit the construction of state highways through incorporated cities and towns, senate bill 17 was called up and read. As passed by the senate, the bill provided a state highway board consisting of the governor, the secretary of state, the attorney general, the state auditor and state treasurer. The house committee on good roads had amended it in several ways, only one of them being important. The amendment struck out the auditor and attorney general and substituted the president of the senate and the speaker of the house.

Mr. Galbraith said that he felt that in advantage had been taken of him and his colleagues; they had been kept in the dark regarding a most important piece of legislation. He had had no opportunity to offer an amendment to the bill. The reply was made that the committee of the whole offered opportunity for amendment. Mr. Galbraith said that it would take him some time to prepare his amendments, and there was then a hint that he

proceed to get busy. He did so and the reading of the long bill was continued.

Couldn't Fix Responsibility Finally Mr. Galbraith had his amendments ready; there were several of them, but the important one was the first, dealing with the organization of the state highway commission, leaving out of the state highway board. The amendment provided that the appointment of a highway commission consisting of three members was made by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The appointments should be made so that the term of one member would expire yearly. Subsequent appointments should be made to fill vacancies by the governor with the aid of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house.

Mr. Galbraith said that under such a good roads department as the senate bill, even amended, contemplated, it would be an impossibility to fix the responsibility for mistakes, extravagance and other ills so common in good roads construction. Constituted as the department would be, the "buck" would be kept in continuous circulation. The speaker would never be able to ascertain who was to blame for the wasting of the funds.

Denounces Unfairness The content of the department, he said, was one of the natural functions of the governor, the people would look to him, and now his hands would be tied. Arizona was being made safe for democracy.

Mr. Lillywhite denounced the unfairness of the senate plan. It was a flouting of the will of the people in the most unfair manner. It proposed to take from the governor the power the people believed in him at that time, when they elected him to that office. Certainly they would regret the action of the legislature, without any mandate from them, in shaming him of this important power. The democratic party, said Mr. Lillywhite, could not afford to do what it was about to do.

Speaker Peterson then rose in defense of the party. It was about to do what had been done four years ago in the matter of shearing the governor of power. If it was right to do it then, it was right now. He declared that the same elements which had insisted then that the power of the governor should be restricted were now insisting that the power of Governor Campbell should not be restricted.

Not The Same Republicans Gentlemen had made much of the fact, said the speaker, that the people had elected Governor Campbell, a republican, and that therefore the governor should be left in enjoyment of the power he had when elected. But, said Mr. Peterson, at the same election the same people had elected a legislature overwhelmingly democratic in both of its branches. In his own course in this matter he felt that he was discharging the duty he owed to his democratic constituents.

The speaker was corrected by Mr. Lillywhite as to his assertion that what had been done four years ago had been done by the same people who were protesting against it now. Who, asked Mr. Lillywhite, of the republicans now in the legislature were here then. The speaker replied that he was speaking of parties and not men. The republican party was then clamoring for the removal of as much power as possible from Governor Hunt. But who, asked Mr. Lillywhite again, had achieved the removal? Was not the legislature four years ago much more overwhelmingly democratic than it is now? In Arizona state legislatures the republicans had always been a negligible quality.

What is a "Pinto?" The speaker then laid the blame upon the "pinto" democrats. This brought Judge Phillips into the act with an inquiry for classification of democrats. Would the speaker define a "pinto" democrat? The speaker defined the pinto as a democrat who had participated in the election of a republican governor.

Judge Phillips followed with a scathing denunciation of the action of the democratic party, which he predicted would be brought home to the party in the next election. It was proposed, he said, to throw the road-making machinery of the state into the hands of politicians, but it would also throw the democrats out of power. Not again would they have a majority in the legislature after the people had beheld the waste of the money that would occur under a road department constituted as it was proposed to constitute this one.

He charged Speaker Peterson with a consciousness of the wrong-doing involved in the program of the majority; otherwise he would not have been so vehement in his remarks and have become so heated. One sure of the rightness of his own cause can afford to remain calm. With another warning to the democrats that they were playing with fire which would consume them, Judge Phillips concluded.

Misery Loves Company Mr. Vyne, still suffering from abrasions he had received from the steam roller in the morning, said that now he was feeling much better as one always does when he has company. He said that he and his associates of the so-called radical wing had suffered so many like mishaps that they felt a genuine pleasure in viewing the operations of the steam roller from the outlook on the side-lines.

This was the end of the debate, and a vote was taken on the first of the Galbraith amendments. It was defeated by a strict party vote, the band of eight republicans standing alone. Mr. Barrows, the fifth member, was absent by reason of illness. All subsequent votes were the same. Then the committee recommended the passage of the bill, and later, the house sent it to the enrolling and engrossing committee for a third reading.

The debate, though not violent, stirred up a good deal of feeling, and the interpretation put by the republican members upon the remarks of the speaker in favor of the bill was that there was an unexpected revival of Huntism which a large number of democrats believed to be dead.

Steam Roller Appears The state land bill was passed in the house in the morning session and it was then that the steam roller made its first journey to which Mr. Vyne so feelingly referred in the afternoon. Though the measure the day before had been heatedly and lengthily debated in the committee of the whole, Mr. Vyne said that he wanted to be heard on a final protest in which he assailed the bill more violently than ever. He attacked it as a part of a program to put into the hands forever of the wealthy cattle interests the resources of the state. There would, he said, be nothing for the poor man, the struggling young man, the cowboy and homesteader returned from France to do but move on as people had been moving on for generations before the encroachments of wealth.

He read a list of the holdings of the big cattle companies already ranging from 980 to 125,000 acres, and in the list was the name of his colleague from Yavapai, J. W. Sullivan, seated immediately in front of him, who was credited with 63,000 acres.

After Mr. Vyne had spoken for nearly an hour, talking rapidly, he reiterated that he knew he was wasting his time and that it was the purpose of the house to pass the bill. "If you know you are wasting your own time," said Mr. Lyles, "do you not know that you are also wasting the time of 24 other members of the house?"

Didn't Read Letter "Let him talk," said Mr. Sullivan; "it's worth \$10,000 to hear him." "I'm glad of the observation of Mr. Sullivan," said Mr. Vyne; "since he has made a personal matter of it, I have

here a letter that will be of interest, but which I had not intended to read." But the speaker intervened and the letter was not read, and Mr. Vyne brought his remarks to a close.

The bill then went to a vote, passing by 25 to 9. The nay votes were cast by Delbridge, Eddy, Francis, McKay, Sealey, Stark, Vyne, Waters and Westover. The overshadowing incident in the senate was the continuation by Mr. Winsor of his explanation of the election code which later in the day was recommended by the committee of the whole for passage.

Many questions were brought out concerning the code, and many of the members who had studied the measure before, spent the time in the corridor and were frequently summoned in the vote. At one time they were brought in to vote on that phase of the bill providing for the suffrage of absent voters, and attention was called to the coincidence that the senators themselves came under that head.

Senate Passes Memorial In the morning session the senate passed the fraternal insurance bill from the house and also a joint memorial to congress, introduced by Mr. Winsor, urging legislation for the reclamation of the Yuma mesa, a tract of 70,000 acres lying between Yuma and the Mexican border.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Elliott amending the county highway law so as to permit boards of supervisors on their own initiative to submit to voters questions of bond issues for road purposes.

Another group of new bills was brought into the house as follows: By the appropriations committee, for the completion of the new auditorium annex of the Northern Arizona Normal school, \$24,756.77; for a boiler room at the state insane asylum, \$2,357.84; for the completion of the new wing of the capitol building, \$30,000; for the reimbursement of the maintenance fund of the Tempe Normal school expended in the construction of a heating plant, \$25,826.79.

Bills in the House By the Cochise delegation, providing for an additional levy of five mills on the dollar for road purposes. This is a measure which it was stated had the support of all classes of residents of Cochise, the money to be used for special road construction now under way.

By Mr. Lillywhite, providing for the reading of the bible in schools without comment, but allowing a credit of one half unit for outside study of the bible to encourage historical, moral, ethical and literary culture.

A communication was received from the governor accompanied by the report of Judge O. J. Laughlin of Pinal county, one of the delegates to the Salt Lake Soldiers Settlement conference. Another communication from the governor contained a request from 40 guests of the Pioneer's Home asking for the use of an automobile to enable the pioneers, those unable to walk, to take an airing.

The events of yesterday indicate that the closing days of the session will not be void of interest.

WATER STORED UP IN PLANTS

(Science)

A birch tree standing in the open has been found to give off more than 300 pounds of water per day. A man equipped with two ordinary water pails would have to make 32 trips in order to carry this amount of water. If he had steps up to the top of the tree and could make a round trip every 15 minutes he would work more than five hours per day to carry this amount of water.

This evaporation is a large factor in raising water to the tops of plants. Recent investigation indicates that this molecular diffusion, which we call transpiration, exerts suction throughout the whole vascular system of the plant—leaves, branches, stem and roots. The contained water seems to be under tension even to the tips of the roots.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING SAVING OF NATION, SAYS VISITOR

Howard H. Gross of Chicago, president of the Universal Military Training League, is a recent arrival in the Salt River Valley and is stopping at the Jefferson hotel in Phoenix. Two daughters of Mr. Gross are living at present at Chandler.

To the efforts of a campaign of education carried on by Mr. Gross is due in no small measure the fact that we have the farm demonstrator, or county agent in successful operation throughout the country and by which farming is being redirected on scientific lines.

Also in the securing from congress the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission to take the tariff out of politics and place it on a business basis Mr. Gross has been active. The commission now is at work. The present campaign is for universal military and vocational training, which Mr. Gross says, is well advanced.

"The most important and far-reaching question at this time following a peace that will forever quench the aspirations of Germany for world domination, said Mr. Gross, is the building of a new civilization wherein right and not might shall rule and where a man is rated by what he is and does for his community and not upon the accident of birth or inheritance, and we must work out an industrial system wherein a fairer division shall be made between the worker and the employer, probably some form of co-operation.

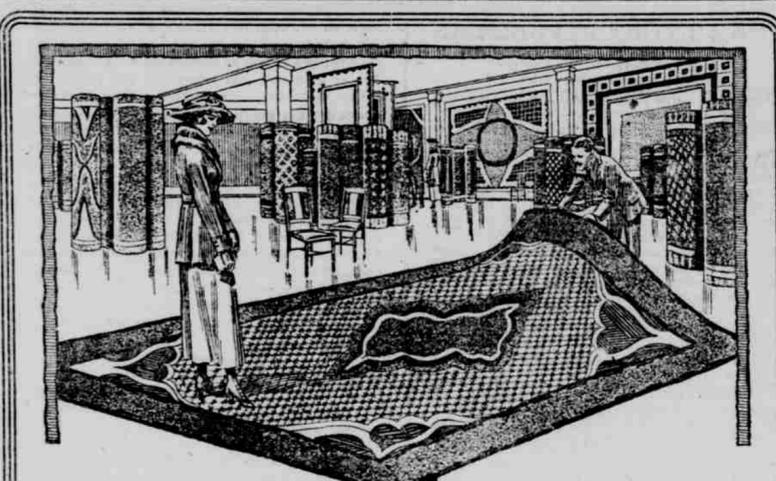
"If our country is to go forward," declared Mr. Gross, "and is to pay its enormous debt and build up a sound and enduring system, we must develop our man power to the maximum, for in no other way can we hope to succeed. Team work will be required and as far as possible all must in some way be producers.

"The foundation of the new civilization will probably be universal suffrage," continued the speaker, "universal prohibition and universal military and vocational training." Mr. Gross pointed out that suffrage must come as a matter of right; prohibition will reduce crime, largely alleviate poverty and decrease dependency while universal military and vocational training has demonstrated the wonderful influence in rebuilding our manhood and bringing before our boys at the right time of life a new concept of clean living and high thinking.

"Military training rounds out and develops the mental, moral and physical strength as nothing else ever has done or can do," declared Mr. Gross. "If we are to have the splendid manhood necessary to meet the future successfully, universal obligatory military training must come and thereby lay deep and sure the foundations of the new civilization required for the future."

That the next congress would enact the legislation providing for this, Mr. Gross said he felt certain.

"Along with all this," added the speaker, "should come restricted immigration, limited to desirable conditions which will require incoming to join in our citizenship within a year and adopt all the duties and obligations or be sent back from whence they came. "Voting should be made compulsory or a government of the people by the people and for the people will not endure."



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POLICE TO ASSIST CUPID Here's the very latest thing in the Chicago police department — le bureau l'amour. The reason for this bureau came in a letter from Marcel de Vermeuil, the acting French consul in Chicago, who asked John J. Garrity, chief of police, to investigate three young men, American soldiers in France, their families here standing in the community, and so on. Object, matrimony. "The acting consul explained that the

request for this information, following French customs, came to him from three countrywomen of his, who have accepted Chicago boys to be their husbands. Not wishing to take a pie in a poke, even if said pie does appear to be a No. 1 in every respect, these young French women have exercised native caution in finding out just who the boys are and all about their families. "I expect there will be a good many of these requests before long," said

the chief of detectives, to whom Chief Garrity turned over the request. "I am going to assign three detectives to the work and they will make their report direct to the acting French consul. As there will be more of them the men assigned may find they have a more or less permanent job for a while helping out international marriages—Chicago News. Use The Republican Classified Pages for Results—Read for Profit.

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