

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1921.

A timid person is frightened before a danger, a coward during the time, and a courageous person afterwards. —Richter.

Deportation at Aberdeen. We see by the papers that they are deporting I. W. W. from the vicinity of Aberdeen, South Dakota, and we notice in the roster of the deportees such good American names as Wujanovich, Lutjek and Kosevich, whose ancestors' names were presumably on the passenger list of the Mayflower.

The reason given for the deportation is that the deportees were interfering with the harvest which in South Dakota about this time of the year is something of an event. It does not last very long and the South Dakotans had no time in this case to resort to law, and get out injunctions, alternative writs and such things, to preserve the function against interruption.

They were compelled by brevity of time to resort to summary proceedings. They rounded up the Mayflower descendants, flagged freight trains and sent them out of the country.

We suppose some sympathy will be felt by the citizens of Bisbee, Arizona, with the farmers about Aberdeen. In the midst of a copper harvest at Bisbee, now just about four years ago (we think it was four years ago yesterday), there were some I. W. W. interfering with the harvest. Bisbee was trying to turn out in response to a world demand the greatest volume of copper possible in the shortest possible time.

The people of Bisbee in the very midst of that harvest took a day off to do just as the South Dakotans have done, round up the obstructionists and ship them out of the country. Then the next day they resumed gathering copper.

Some complaint was made. Even the president of the United States joined in it, that there had been an unwarranted interference with the constitutional rights of the I. W. W. to raise hell.

It was generally conceded by the complainants, including the president, that copper producing is a legitimate industry, but it was entitled only to legitimate protection. Here were the courts to which copper producers could have applied. The courts would have issued a temporary injunction against the I. W. W.; they might have made it permanent. The whole proceeding would not have occupied more than a few months. In that time suppose copper production should have been halted; if the copper was needed for war, let the war wait on a determination of the constitutional rights of the I. W. W. and the propriety of their contention against the production of copper.

Prohibition Enforcement. There is a difficulty in the way of the enforcement of prohibition which is not taken into account by officers and that is the steadfast refusal of the great majority of the people to attach any moral turpitude to violations by bootleggers of the prohibition law. On the contrary they are incited to such violations by eminent citizens.

One can overhear conversations among law-abiding citizens almost anywhere in the United States outside the churches in which the activities of violators of the prohibition law are discussed with expressions ranging from indifference, through leniency, to absolute approval. The enforcement officers, federal, state and county, are left utterly without popular support.

Within a week a man and his wife who are described as "de luxe" bootleggers were arrested in Chicago. It was brought out that they were distributors of a high grade of Scotch whiskey which had been smuggled into Detroit and was thence conveyed by motor trucks to Chicago. The clients of these bootleggers were made up of the best families. There was no rather humorous development. George Ade had sought their ministrations and purchased a case at a cost of \$170 while the established selling price was only \$165. The bootlegger explained that he had capitalized the literary reputation of Mr. Ade to the extent of \$5.

Something of the general situation is set out in an article by Samuel Hopkins Allen in the current Collier's in "On Sale Everywhere," a familiar slogan of proprietors of many nationally advertised lines of merchandise.

Almost everywhere in the country, in advance of a great convention or gathering of the members of a national organization, unless it happens to be a religious organization or one formed for some high moral purpose, alcoholic liquid provision is made more or less openly for the entertainment of delegates. But on such occasions everyone who has the money and the inclination may be entertained. The ban is more or less publicly lifted and enforcement officers are expected to yield to public sentiment and "lay off" during the festive period.

The situation of the enforcement officers is similar, only worse than that of the internal revenue officers among the moonshiners of the southern mountains where for years they hunted illicit stills without effecting a diminution of the flow of whiskey. Those officers had to contend against a hostile sentiment in the communities where they operated and this sentiment was entertained by many who were respectable and otherwise law-abiding citizens. But the officers had back of them a strong government earnestly desirous of suppressing moonshining; they had back of them the support of all public sentiment, yet though passive, outside the moonshine districts. Yet they made no visible impression upon the moonshine industry.

A very large majority of good citizens came into active antagonism of the saloons; they were indifferent as to the goods sold in the saloons; they only resented the manner in which the saloons were

conducted. Many who voted for prohibition were heard to say: "If all saloons were run as X runs his, they would be all right." But most saloons were not models like X's, and they went.

But now that they are gone, the interest of the average citizen in the whole liquor business has vanished with them. That is, the interest of most of the estimable citizens who were hand in hand with the prohibitionists. They now feel that having done their part, let the prohibitionists and the bootleggers fight it out.

The real work of the prohibitionists is yet before them—that will be to effect a change of public sentiment. That must be done before prohibition can be said to be prohibitive.

No one, of course, can say that prohibition is a failure. All testimony points to its success, in the decrease of crime and misery and in the diminution of the volume of drunkenness. The mere abolition of the saloon would not have accomplished that. It required the drastic interpretation of the Volstead act as well as rigid state laws to effect this reform. But the complete success, the total elimination of alcohol, is in the distance.

The laws will of course continue to be enforced by conscientious officers after a fashion because they are laws. But the longer these laws are flouted with public approval the more difficult will their enforcement become and the more will the laws drift to the Sargasso Sea of dead laws.

This we know is a pessimistic view of the situation, but when pessimism is the truth it should be exhibited. To cover cancer with a poultice only hastens its ravages.

He Ought to Be Soaked. We have just paid to Great Britain the sum of \$32,638,352, the cost of transporting in British bottoms our soldiers to France to save Great Britain and France from the last onrush of the Germans. Some will inquire why that amount might not have been kept at home as a part payment of interest due this country, amounting now we believe to about \$52,000,000. But we suppose in the event of an all-round cancellation of war debts the amount we have just paid would be returned to us.

We are again reminded that as a financial enterprise the war was not, as to the United States, a signal success. Our Uncle Samuel the Crusader was soaked at every turn. He was charged in France vast rentals for the areas along the coast where he found it necessary to construct docks. He paid rentals for the ground where he established military camps and where he parked his war impediments.

We do not know whether he was charged for disturbing the soil where his boys had to dig trenches or for uprooting it in other places with their shells which they were hurling at the Germans. We think, though, that he was charged nothing for the great spaces where his boys repose under little "crosses row on row." But there were not many financial favors bestowed upon him while abroad.

But he had the money and his associates were for the moment financially embarrassed, so we suppose it was all right. He made no complaint then or at any other time and it would not be proper for us to do so now.

Moreover, we think that this mulcting of him in the sum of thirty-two million and some odd dollars for the transportation of troops serves him right. He ought to have had ships of his own and we'd be telling him that for years. Now, let him pay through the nose.

A Single Cast of the Die. Nemesis in the shape of the aged Moses Kaber, the father of Daniel Kaber, the murdered Cleveland publisher, had followed so surely and more and more closely upon the heels of his daughter-in-law, that an insanity plea was the only opening in the inner wall which enclosed her. It was almost certain that the opening had no outlet, that at the end of it she must be hopelessly trapped.

The prospect of success could not have warranted the risk of taking that chance, considering the effect it would have upon the daughter and the mother of the murderer, her associates in the crime. Even if she had escaped on the ground of insanity, their second would have been rendered hopeless. They stand convicted with her, though they are yet to be tried. The state's evidence which linked them with the crime was allowed to stand undisputed in the trial of Mrs. Kaber.

It was a too desperate chance to take. Nothing worse could have happened to the defendant, than has happened, imprisonment for life without hope of pardon. There was hardly a probability that she would be hanged. Women are not often hanged, though we do not understand why the gallantry we usually manifest toward the sex should be extended to a convicted murderer. By her act she has waived all immunity of her sex.

The defense of Mrs. Kaber might have been so conducted as to be a defense of her mother and her daughter. The evidence of the state as to their complicity might have been so attacked as to raise a doubt as to their guilty part in the affair, a doubt which would persist in the minds of the jurors when they come to trial.

It is Hardly Believable. We can hardly believe the report that has reached Phoenix that the United States Shipping board is offering to carry cotton from Alexandria, Egypt, to Boston for \$1.05 a bale, which is just ten cents more than one-tenth of the cost of transporting a bale of Salt River Valley cotton to Boston.

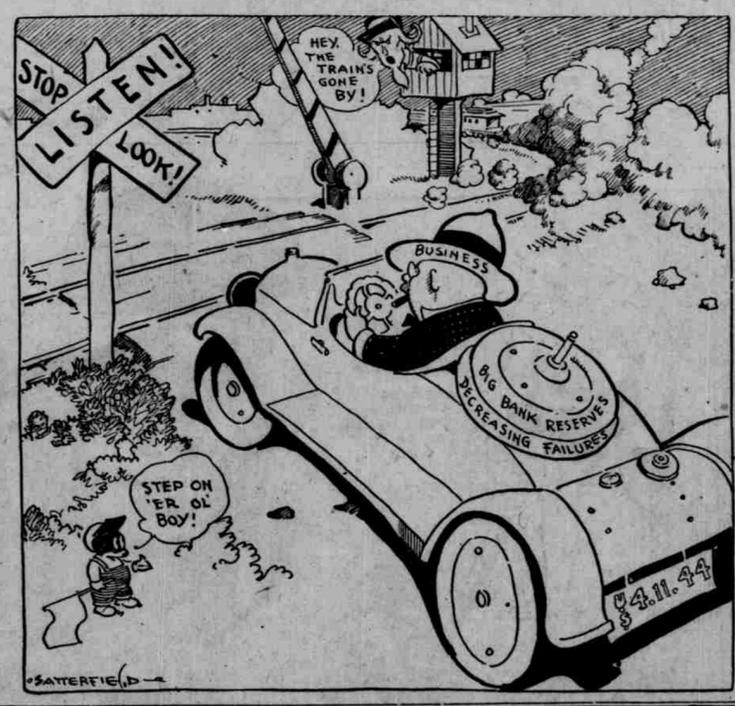
Almost anything might have been expected of the old shipping board which seems to have employed its time and energies in devising means of dissipating the public funds and which developed a positive genius for non-accomplishment of any useful thing. But the shipping board has recently been reorganized at least in part, so that we may expect something better of it.

Leaving out for the moment the matter of the competition of Egyptian cotton with American long staple cotton, cotton cannot be transported from Alexandria to Boston at the figure named, except at a loss.

We know that the manufacturing clique of New England is powerful; that its influence permeates all governmental agencies; that the cheaper it can bring cotton from Egypt the more profitable will be its operations; that it would be still more advantageous to it, if the cotton could be carried for nothing. But we do not think that our government would dare permit such an exercise of its agencies at a loss which would have to be made good by a people already groaning under the weight which official waste in the last six years has laid upon them.

Still, one never can tell. A SURE GUIDE. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass. Rest in the Lord and wait patiently or him.—Psalm xxxvii, 5-7.

CROSSING'S CLEAR



PROBLEM OF FUTURE NAVIES

By Frederic J. Haskin. WASHINGTON, July 15.—If the great sea powers of the world should agree to cease authorizing huge sums of money for building battleships, America would remain in second place, with Great Britain first and Japan a rather poor third. These positions would result from complete stop of the construction of ships already contracted for or authorized.

The present building programs of the nations will not be completed until about 1925. British losses during the war would put the United States very close to Great Britain in the matter of tonnage of ships of battle, the difference being only about 50,000 tons. The ranking of the first three nations in ship tonnage when the present programs are completed would be, Great Britain, 1,700,000; United States, 1,550,000; Japan, 550,000.

These tonnage figures include only first line ships—super-dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, scout cruisers, destroyers, submarines and a few special types of ships. The figures do not include second line ships, ships whose age or lower caliber armament has rendered them virtually useless as modern sea fighting machines.

The development of the dreadnaught class made all earlier vessels virtually useless. It was easy to demonstrate that one of these vessels, with greater speed and much longer range guns, could stand off and destroy a whole fleet of the type of fighting ships which preceded it. Any comparison of national sea power must of course be relative. The introduction of the seaplane as a fighting unit has lighted a new era in the whole matter, but many naval experts still are insistent that the true comparative values of the navies of the world must be computed from the tonnage of the ships of the first line, with particular stress on the big gun vessels such as battle cruisers and super-dreadnaughts.

Second line ships, such as destroyers, are of course, carrying on their part of maritime warfare, and there are many vessels in the navies of the world well fitted for this kind of duty. This is particularly true of the British navy.

On known figures, American big gun power apparently is greater than that of the British navy. However, the number of 16-inch guns in the British navy is not known, and may be large enough to swing the balance in favor of England. Big guns include those of 12-inch bore and up.

Three Navies Epitomized. Latest figures show the strength of the British navy already built, to be as follows: First line battleships, 26; second line battleships, 20; first line battle cruisers, 6; second line battle cruisers, 4; first line light cruisers, 2; second line light cruisers, 20; first line destroyers, 24; second line destroyers, 34; first line submarines, 21; second line submarines, 66; first line fleet submarines, 18; second line fleet submarines, 7; cruiser submarine, 1; monitor type submarine, 2; and aircraft carriers, 6.

About The State

Rich Vein Widening. TOMBSTONE.—According to W. T. Boyd, president of the Solstice Mining and Milling company, the ledge of ore struck yesterday today widened out four inches wider, making the ledge considerably over two and a half feet, and the character of the ore even looks better. Over two tons of the high grade has been mined and is to be brought to Tombstone for storage. The ore will run considerably over \$1000 to the ton in gold and silver.—Prospector.

Repairing University Buildings. TUCSON.—Carpenters are now at work in several buildings of the university campus, where needed repairs are being effected.—Star.

Chain Bootleggers: Escape. WILLCOX.—George Langford, deputy sheriff on the south side of the Huachuca mountains, near Sunny-side, about two weeks ago caught two Mexicans with a quantity of mecal. The men were riding two good horses. Langford placed them under arrest and wrote a letter to Jeff Milton, for whom he was working, to notify the sheriff's office at Tombstone to come after the Mexicans.

The mail leaves the Sunnyside district once a week and did not reach Milton until late Thursday night. He notified the sheriff's office and on Friday Milton and Sheriff Hood went out to get the Mexicans.

When they arrived they found that Langford, after having kept the Mexicans chained to a post for a week had released them that morning to take a little stroll. They could not be found.—Range News.

Sell Silver King Estate. SUPERIOR.—The estate of the Silver King Mining company of Arizona was sold by John Fowle, special master in chancery at the door of the courthouse in Phoenix, Wednesday afternoon to W. F. Alsworth of New York City. The consideration was \$250,000. July 19 was fixed as the day for the confirmation of the sale.—Sun.

Mexican Consul Resigns. GLOBE.—Luis Montes de Oca, Mexican consul general at El Paso, who was in Globe last evening to organize a Mexican Honorary commission to look after the interests of Globe Mexicans, announced while here that he had resigned his office to take effect August 1.

Mr. Montes de Oca said "but have reconsidered my resignation at the request of the government, but this time it is final."—Record.

To Sink Test Well. NOGALES.—Development of the oil field of Santa Cruz county, and mail service on the stage leaving Nogales each evening at 7 o'clock, are among important matters to be taken up at the regular meeting tonight of the Nogales chamber of commerce.

Many government experts even now are maintaining stoutly that the most powerful and swiftest first line fighting ships will be destroyed with ease, should another great sea war be fought, by seaplanes hovering high out of reach, dropping huge bombs of terrible destructive power with sufficient precision to annihilate the greatest array of surface and sub-craft any nation of the world could put on the face of the waters.

Flour is used in the United States mostly for the manufacture of sizing for paper.

A new giant plane in Uncle Sam's air fleet is equipped to carry four tons of bombs.

Questions and Answers

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Republican Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. The office applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical, and financial questions, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and concisely, give full name and address, and enclose two cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

Q. It is possible to be naturalized as an American citizen without subscribing to the oath of allegiance?—C. D. J.

A. The Naturalization bureau says that it is not possible for an alien to be naturalized without taking the oath of allegiance as this is part of the naturalization proceedings.

Q. Is the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation still in existence? When was it created?—A. The Board of Mediation and Conciliation was created by the National Act of 1913, and ceased to exist at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1921.

Q. Please advise me as to the value of dried blood as a fertilizer.—T. J.

A. Dried blood is one of the most concentrated, one of the richest in nitrogen of the organic nitrogenous fertilizing materials. It is one of the best, since its physical character is such as to permit of its very rapid decay in the soil during the growing of crops.

Q. Who is the champion heavyweight wrestler?—W. H. S.

A. The world's heavyweight heavyweight champion is at the present time Stanislaus Zybysko, Strangler Lewis lost the championship to him on May 6, 1921.

Q. Which is the oldest cotton-producing country?—G. P. M.

A. India, where cotton has been cultivated for centuries, is one of the oldest cotton-producing countries known.

Q. What people are Kanakas?—P. H. K.

A. Kanakas is a popular name given to the natives of Hawaii, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other islands of the South Seas.

Q. What is the weight of the largest watermelon ever raised in the United States?—R. E. W.

A. The Department of Agriculture says that the largest melon they have ever seen weighed 114 pounds and was almost 4 feet in length. This melon had a diameter of 15 inches.

Q. Please tell me what is good for jigger bites?—O. G. J.

A. The Public Health Service says that as this insect bites its way directly into the skin it is necessary to dig the insect out with a needle which has been previously sterilized by passing through a flame. After exposure to jiggers the body should be well lathered and washed. This often prevents further trouble.

Q. Where is the Golden Horn and what is it?—K. F.

A. The Golden Horn is an inlet of the Bosphorus, forming the harbor of Constantinople.

Q. What can be done for kittens having sore eyes?—M. D. B.

A. Dissolve 1 ounce boric acid powder in 1 pint of boiling water and bottle when cool. Use one ounce of the mixture to one ounce of tepid water in bathing the cat's eyes two or three times daily.

Q. What relation do the channel catfish and the blue catfish bear to each other?—H. J. C.

A. The Bureau of Fisheries says that the channel catfish, the blue catfish and the white catfish are all the same. The names probably differ in the various sections of the country.

Q. Is Wang one of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas?—E. T.

A. This opera is often mistakenly attributed to Gilbert and Sullivan, but it was written by Theodore Morse.

Q. Do rattlesnakes shed their skins more than once a year? Does each rattle signify one year which the snake has lived?—R. W.

A. Well fed rattlesnakes may shed their skins three or four times a year, and as the rings sooner or later become detached, it is evident that the popular belief that the number of joints in the rattlesnake indicates the years of the snake's age, is unfounded.

Q. I have an oil stove in which the wick holders have become so charred with carbon that the wicks will not turn up. What will remove it?—C. P. L.

A. The Bureau of Standards says there is no solvent for carbon. Unless the carbon in your wick holders can be removed mechanically, it will be necessary to purchase new holders.

FOURTH OF JULY SENTIMENTS

BY DR. FRANK CRANE (Copyright, 1921, by Frank Crane)

You often understand things better when you get away from them. You see things more truly when you stand off a little.

On the Fourth of July, 1921, I am in Paris, looking at my native land of America from a distance of some 3,000 miles.

How does it look? Good. If anything, the farther I get away from it the more attractive it seems.

This, of course, is for a very simple reason. For I know Americans. I am one of them, I was brought up with them, and have practised loving them, hating them, and getting along with them. I know them—and what we know we like. We dislike only the people we do not understand.

But, sizing up America from this distance, it seems to me to be much more worth while to emphasize the fact that they are about the same as other folks than to think of all the ways in which they differ.

For as a matter of fact our points of resemblance to the other nations are deep and fundamental, and our points of difference are entirely superficial.

Differences are easy to see. A child notes them at once. And because we are all a bit childish we have dwelt too much on things that separate and not enough on things that unite.

It may be that Frenchmen are voluble and Englishmen are stolid and Italians are excitable and all that, but what do such things amount to more than one man having a stub nose and another chin whiskers?

We are all human beings and fundamentally interested in just the same things.

The differences are trivial; the resemblance is cardinal.

Out of my window, facing an open square in Paris, I see a crowd of people in the street. They are walking, strolling, riding in taxis, standing talking—all doing exactly as the people in Los Angeles or Cleveland.

They all have two legs apiece, all have hats and shoes, and probably the same number have corns and ingrowing nails, here just as in Bloomington, Illinois, or Omaha, Nebraska.

Each of these people has a Home he goes back to at night, and probably a wife that wants to know where he has been and why, and a little child that runs out of the door to meet him and wants to be taken up and kissed, exactly as in Marion, Ohio, and Sheridan, Wyoming.

All are busy making a living, trying to get a better job, wondering how to save more money, sorry for what they have said or left unsaid, wondering what they are going to have for dinner, and a little worried over that pain in the knee, exactly as in Brockton, Massachusetts, or Niles, Michigan.

All the men are cursing the politicians and yet doing what the party bosses decide, complaining of taxes and avoiding their civic duties, finding fault with the newspapers and eagerly buying them every day, just as the people back home in Buffalo, New York, and Norfolk, Virginia.

The boys are making up to the girls and the girls are finessing, some men are working and some are loafing, most of the folks are minding their own business and a few are looking for trouble, here, and they are doing the same thing in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and in Kokomo, Indiana.

What some people mean when they talk of Americans as if they differed from Europeans as horses from cattle I cannot understand.

We are all cut from the same piece of cloth. Governments are artificial. Nationalities are mostly hollidovers from tradition. Race prejudice is about ten-ninths ignorance.

I am an American and am proud of it. But I am a Human Being, and am prouder of that.

And my Fourth of July scream this year is that it is about time Human Beings got together.

Berton Braley's Daily Poem Achievement. Oh, they are salt of all the earth Who know the savor of true mirth. Who find in rain or golden sun A tonic draft of glowing fun. Who love with tenderness and fire, Who toil to win their heart's desire, Who help to lift the world from murk, Who laugh and love and do their work! And whether famous or obscure, And whether very rich or poor, Somehow these vital folk express The largest meaning of Success; Their laughter rings so clean and clear, Their love makes living sweeter here, They drive away dull woes that lurk, And laugh and love—and do their work! Oh, laughter has a wondrous charm, And love—true love—can bring no harm To any mortal; and it seems That labor makes a fact of dreams. So earth would be a place of bliss Were all its people like to this. If all mankind—with none to shirk— Would laugh and love—and do its work!