

Cotton and Patent Medicines

Mr. O. F. Cook on the Danger of Mixing Cotton in This Valley

The discussion going on in various parts of the valley as to the advantages of planting short staple cotton is gradually convincing the more thoughtful farmers that the present is a very bad time to make a change. There is a thoroughly awakened interest in Pima cotton, which there is every reason to believe will steadily increase.

The group of men, representing the department of agriculture, who for nearly 20 years have been associated in developing the remarkable type of Pima cotton, are reasonably clear-headed, fair-minded men, wishing to dictate to no one, but ready to offer their experience in the right spirit of service to this community. A short time since The Republican published an article from T. H. Kearney on this subject, and the following article has recently been prepared purely from a local standpoint by O. F. Cook, of the department of agriculture, who can be classified as a local resident owing to his frequent visits to the valley and being so thoroughly in touch with its agricultural conditions.

The question of bringing other varieties of cotton into the Salt River valley seems to turn more largely upon habits of thought or customs than upon cotton growing regions than upon consideration of the actual facts. It is the state of mind of some of the farmers that needs to be changed, rather than the variety of cotton. It is natural that some farmers should expect things to be done in the same way in the Salt River valley as in other cotton growing regions. Instead of looking into the local development of the Pima cotton with its special conditions and requirements. On this basis the most practical advice that can be given is that the cotton problems be studied more carefully and that we feel themselves attracted to the idea of planting Upland cotton, instead of Pima.

Dr. Kearney has given us enough facts in the statement on "Peril of Abandoning One-Variety System of Cotton Growing," published in The Republican issue of November 13. Of course, nobody can tell what the price of any kind of cotton will be a year hence, but the case for Upland cotton is stated very fairly by Dr. Kearney—if anything, too favorably. Certainly there is no prospect of any general advance in changing to any Upland variety. What has to be resisted now is the speculative tendency to rush away to something else, to change the subject, instead of facing the facts. The all-cotton farmers of last year are likely to be the no-cotton farmers of this year, and the short-cotton farmers of next year. Paint them a rainbow and a pot of gold, and they will invest heavily, as in the inoculated cow-pens a few years ago. They are ready for any new venture that strikes their fancy as a "good lead" to a quick fortune.

Patent Medicines

Some people treat themselves with home remedies, some buy patent medicines and some consult physicians. If our case is difficult the physician may send us to a specialist to make a sure diagnosis and give us the full benefit of the healing art. If we buy patent medicines it is not to poison ourselves, but in the hope of being cured cheaply, of saving the expense of doctors and specialists, though we know it is folly to tamper with nostrums instead of seeking competent medical advice. A picturesque vendor at the street corner gives an eloquent account of a new medical discovery, good for any disease, and persuades us to take a bottle of his wonderful brand of tap-water, instead of going to the doctor. If a man were to pay a regular physician to study and treat his case, and still go on buying and swallowing patent medicines, he would be considered very foolish. Planting short cotton in the Salt River valley is much like buying medicine in the street and disregarding the advice of specialists who have worked on our case. Years of special study have been given to the problems of improvement of the cotton industry, and the behavior of many different varieties of cotton under our various conditions has been tested. Yet some

also "run out" if we allow it to be crossed with other varieties. The danger of mixing and crossing, and of general deterioration of the crop has to be feared, if other varieties are grown, and our market will be impaired if it should appear that the cotton will soon be replaced or mixed with short fiber.

A New Law Needed

The pure food and drug law protects the public against some of the worst deceptions and misstatements of the patent medicine dealers, but there is no law to protect us against inferior cotton seed, except the quarantine against bringing in seed from regions infested with boll weevils or other cotton pests. Disregard of the post danger is a very disquieting feature of the agitation for short cotton. The suggestion that large quantities of fresh seed be brought in every year from South Carolina no doubt is attractive to those who expect to handle the seed, but certainly our farming industry ought not to be jeopardized to make business for prospective dealers.

The call for more evidence by the Farm Bureau, with a suggestion that more experiments be made, is a good sign if it means that more of our people are getting into a state of mind where evidence will be considered, instead of responding without thought to the suggestions of those who would like to sell some other kind of seed. Our cotton industry is in danger as long as there are farmers who can be induced to buy inferior short staple or mixed seed, and at higher prices than are charged for pure Pima seed. More experiments are needed to properly isolate the seed, and the possibilities of any other varieties should be known to all our farmers as the best protection that we can have against the erroneous statements that now find credence. If there is a better cotton than Pima for the Salt River valley, all farmers will want to grow it, and there will be the same need of having supplies of good seed, and of keeping up the seed supplies by continued selection and roguing of the seed fields as with the Pima cotton.

To let go of our community system of production or to have it destroyed by casual tampering with different kinds of cotton, would place us where no other kind of cotton could cure us. No doubt the cotton growers in this valley would be as badly discouraged as in other districts if we had been planting the inferior mixed seed, instead of a uniform, selected stock. That we should abandon our good variety of cotton and discard our system of organized community production and marketing of our crop is a suggestion that certainly would not be made by anybody who has followed the progress of the cotton industry in this valley in comparison with other regions.

It is natural that farmers who do not raise good crops of Pima cotton should be susceptible to the idea that some other kind of cotton would be more profitable. Instead of discovering and rectifying their farming mistakes, they listen to assurances that some other cotton would grow better and yield more profitable crops, and are ready to believe without asking for any evidence regarding the alleged superiority of the new variety, or learning how it behaves under Arizona conditions. Correcting mistakes is not so pleasant or attractive as entertaining a new hope of another kind of cotton that somebody has told us wonderful stories about.

Why Egyptian Cotton is Better

One of the chief reasons why the Egyptian type of cotton is better adapted to the conditions of the Southwestern valleys is that more of the bolls are retained and reach maturity, while the Upland varieties are more susceptible to blasting and shedding, so that most of the buds and young bolls fall off in very hot weather. Very large yields may be secured from Upland cottons if the bolls are retained, but the shedding frequently is so great that the short staple crop is less than the Egyptian. There is nothing to show that the average yields of Upland cotton would be larger, or even as large, as those that our more competent farmers are securing with Pima cotton, to say nothing of the higher market value of Pima fiber. The experience with Upland cotton in the Yuma, Imperial, San Joaquin and other valleys does not give any basis for advising Upland cotton for the Salt River valley. Better farming is what we should learn, to raise the average yields of Pima cotton, instead of turning aside to inferior varieties. Some of our farmers have brought from the East an idea that cotton varieties "run out" in a few years, and need to be replaced by "fresh seed" of some new kind of cotton, but this idea is a mistake. The supposed running out is a result of mixing different varieties together. All of the most prominent and best varieties of cotton have been maintained in the same places for long periods of years, as long as careful selection is practiced and mixing of seed is avoided. Undoubtedly the Pima variety will



DOWN SHE GOES!—This 200-ton cement silo at Mooseheart, Ill., was dynamited to make way for a campaign in honor of James J. Davis, founder of the Mooseheart home and secretary of labor. It will be dedicated next June by President Harding. A campaign? Oh, that's a hell tower.

FOUR MINERS HELD FOR SHOOTINGS IN STRIKE DISTRICTS

WALDENBURG, Colo., Nov. 23.—Four miners of the Oakdale mine at Oakview were in the county jail tonight in connection with the investigation by Col. Patrick J. Hamrock, adjutant general, for the shooting at a mine a week ago. They are Claude Philpot, 23; Louis Lasalle, 21; Gust Ferris, 30; Steve Roth, 21, the latter two being aliens. No formal charge has been placed against them. Today, the first day for surrender-

lowed an investigation of several days in an effort to fix responsibility for a general fusillade fired into the camp from the hills, in which Dan Felice, president of the miners' union at the camp, was slightly wounded. Colonel Hamrock said that two of the men admitted having been in possession of weapons at the time of the shooting, which the colonel said apparently started from a feud between certain factions of the camp. Those arrested are Claude Philpot, 23; Louis Lasalle, 21; Gust Ferris, 30; Steve Roth, 21, the latter two being aliens. No formal charge has been placed against them. Today, the first day for surrender-

REHABILITATION OF CHINA'S CUSTOMS IS BIG STEP FORWARD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—With the first step by the Far Eastern committee of the conference taken today toward rehabilitation of China's internal affairs through appointment of a sub-committee to examine customs and tax restrictions imposed by the great powers, one of the most important phases of the Chinese problem has been reached from the Chinese viewpoint. China lost control over her maritime customs in 1843, following the opium war with England when, it was declared she was compelled to accept rates based on a uniform five per cent duty both for imports and exports. This was extended to all other nations having treaties with China. Through pressure, restrictions were placed on land customs as well as the maritime, whereby Russia obtained a land rate reduced to two-thirds of the general tariff. France and England received a reduction to six-tenths, and seven-tenths of the maritime rate, respectively. According to the Chinese delegation the following tariffs are in effect: Maritime, five per cent;

land frontier, about three and one-third per cent; and transit dues two and one-half per cent. China was gradually induced by treaty, it was explained, to grant the nationals of the powers this rate of two and a half per cent in addition to the export and import duties in lieu of all internal tariffs. Thus, the Chinese say, native merchants are penalized as compared with foreign traders since the internal customs rate is invariably higher than two and a half per cent. China's contention for restoration of tariff autonomy is based on four principles: That the existing restrictions amount to a denial of self-determination; yielding of insufficient revenue; inequality in taxation and a check on economic development of China.



DOING TWO THINGS AT ONCE—New Jersey firemen proved it can be done. Here's one with a cup of coffee in one hand and a fire hose in the other. They didn't dare stop even to eat while they fought the \$6,000,000 dock fire at Weehawken.

A BAD CASE
She—How much do you love me, dear?
He—As much as you love yourself.

RED CATS IN LIBERIA
Most of the cats in Liberia are of a bright red tint and they are very conspicuous in the moonlight—Argument.

THE USUAL THING
"He is America's most popular movie hero."
"Who says so?"
"He does."

Right side is most healthful to lie upon while sleeping.

First school for the blind in America was established in Ohio in 1837.

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SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL HELD

GLENDALE, Nov. 22.—A special meeting of the town council of Glendale was held Wednesday morning at the town hall for the purpose of acting on the paving question. The members of the council adopted the plans and specifications that were submitted by the newly formed improvement district and passed and adopted the resolution of intention to pave. Notice of this will be posted Saturday and publication of the intention resolution will be made in the Glendale News Friday.

How Big Is a Battery?

You may think of a battery as a 40-pound black box that starts your car and makes bright your path, or an eight-pound Exide that lights your motorcycle.

But to the men in the central power and lighting stations of many great cities, an Exide Battery is a huge thing, as big as an ordinary house, for each cell weighs as much as 3 tons, and there are 150 cells to a battery.

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LISTEN!

Don't Spend a Dollar for Clothing Furnishings or Shoes until you have attended **STAUFFER'S PRE-XTMAS PRICE WRECKING SALE** which starts **Saturday Nov. 26th**

A Hint to the Wise Should Be Sufficient!

R. F. STAUFFER

GLENDALE ARIZONA

Wanted!
Twenty-five extra salespeople, male as well as female; those with experience preferred. Apply on Friday morning at eight o'clock.

Boy Scouts on Hike

The Glendale patrol of Boy Scouts held a hike Monday of this week which ended on the desert north of Glendale on Lateral 13. While there the boys engaged in Scout work, doing the Scout mile pace and the one-half mile Scout tracking. The patrol was in charge of Scout Master J. E. Ferris.

Stores to Close

In observance of Thanksgiving, a large majority of the stores of Glendale will close, and clerks and proprietors alike will enjoy a good turkey dinner with all the trimmings. So far as could be learned no concerted movement was made to get all to close.

Commercial Club Meets

The Glendale District Commercial club met Tuesday evening in regular weekly session and discussed several questions, but no decisions were made. Frank Gilbert, one of the members of the club, who has worked hard and faithfully in conjunction with the local Farm Bureau toward organizing the Maricopa County Dairyman's association, gave a full report on what has been done to date. The report was very pleasing to those present and each member is in hope that the association will be as successful as planned.

Transformer Arrives

A large transformer for the town of Glendale arrived this week and will be installed at the pumping plant. The transformer when ready for use will weigh 3300 pounds.

Woman's Club Fair

During the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Nov. 26, the Glendale Woman's club will hold an old-time fair. Booths will be arranged representing the six work days of the week as observed by the housewife and will be in charge of the following women: Monday, Mrs. E. A. Logue; Tuesday, Mrs. Harry G. White and Mrs. L. A. Moore; Wednesday, Mrs. C. E. Thacker; Thursday, Mrs. Duncan McRuer; Friday, Mrs. B. F. Booth; Saturday, Mrs. Robert T. Clark. This will be a good time for the thrifty housewife to buy a supply in all the needed lines and to purchase Christmas gifts to reach distant destinations in due time. The prices will be nominal. A 6 o'clock dinner will be served, which will be the equal of previous dinners served by this body of women. During the evening two performances of a musical comedy by home talent, arranged and managed by Mrs. J. M. Pearson, assisted by Miss Clara Canon, will be presented. The admission will be free.

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