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## NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR ON WAR ISSUES

(Examiner Special Feature Service—By W. E. Lindsey, Governor of New Mexico.)

War, government, and religion are indices to the self-definition of nations and peoples.

For contrast of the self-definition of the imperial German government with the government of the United States of America index and define, in parallel, the wars, government, and religion of the two nations.

Under the guidance of Otto Von Bismarck, "the man of blood and iron," Prussia and part of the German states have fought three wars:

That with Denmark in 1864, a war of conquest, ravishing that nation of Schleswig-Holstein.

That with Austria in 1866, a war of subjugation, effectively removing a rival.

That with France in 1870, a war of conquest, despoiling that nation of Alsace-Lorraine and a billion dollars.

Under the guidance of the people of the United States our nation has fought five wars:

That with England in 1776, establishing a new government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

That with England in 1812, for the freedom of the seas.

That with Mexico in 1846, extending the blessings of a free government to a bleeding people.

That with secession in 1861, preserving the Union and abolishing involuntary servitude.

That with Spain in 1898, gratuitously extending the blessings of liberty to enslaved peoples.

This present, fourth war of Germany and the sixth for the United States, is in line with their previous wars. For Germany, conquest and the enthroning of the power of might. For the United States, freedom and the glorification of the power of right.

Writers and speakers are fond of saying that the present war is a contest between autocracy and democracy, neglecting to define either in terms of simple comprehension.

Autocracy is that form of government in which the strong, the rich, and the wise ride upon the backs of the weak, the poor, and the simple.

Democracy is that form of government in which the strong, the rich, and the wise raise up and support the weak, the poor and the simple.

In an autocracy, government proceeds from above downward, in the form of a "thou shalt" or a "thou shalt not."

In a democracy, government proceeds on a level and is "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

William Hohenzollern, the man whose ally is God—not God's ally—king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, wills for all the people of his kingdom and empire, and can will no wrong, even though that will be "frightfulness."

Abraham Lincoln, whose great concern was that he should be on God's side, once president of the United States, lowly, yet exalted unto heaven, toiled, suffered, and died for the endurance of a democracy "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Kultur is the new religion of the German people. The people of the United States are Christian.

Kultur proclaims: "We (the German people) are of the race of the Thunderer; we will possess the earth."

Christianity proclaims: "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth."

Kultur commands and asserts: "Be as terrible as Atilla's Huns. Providence has willed that we shall be his instruments."

Christianity proclaims: "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy."

Kultur hisses: "O, Germany, hate! Slaughter thy foes by the millions and of their reeking corpses build a monument that shall reach the clouds."

"O, Germany, hate now! Arm thyself in steel and pierce with thy bayonet the heart of every foe; no prisoners! Beat in their skulls with rifle-butts and with axes. Strike and thrust, true and hard; turn our neighbor's lands into deserts. Afterwards thou wilt stand erect on the ruins of the world."

Christianity proclaims: "Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God. Ye have heard that it was said of them of old time, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and 'whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment;' but I say unto you, 'That whosoever is angry with his bro-

ther without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment.'"

Thus may it be seen, in this world war, that conquest, tyranny and savagery battle against justice, liberty, and civilization.

Thus may it be seen that Kultur binds back to that faithless age when mankind was savage and soulless and void of the knowledge of truth.

Thus, too, may it be seen that this is the same war waged first in Heaven and again in the garden of Gethsemane.

As Michael overcame Satan, as Christ overcame Sin, so, too, now, in this world war, must civilization overcome the Beast, or, "afterwards Germany will stand erect on the ruins of the world."

### FOOD COSTS FIXED AT TUCSON BY HOOVER AND THE GROCERS

TUCSON, Feb. 25.—(Sunday)—A new schedule of prices under the state food administration was issued yesterday as a result of a meeting of the retail grocers of the city at the Steinfeld grocery department. The following maximum selling prices were established and a committee, consisting of H. Brooks, W. J. Tinney, Don Chun Wo, George F. Kitt and W. P. Pryce were appointed to adjust prices from time to time in accordance with market fluctuations. The prices fixed were:

	Retailer Pays.	Consumer Should Pay.
White bread, 16-oz. loaves	\$.07½—\$.08½	\$.08½—\$.10
White flour, well known advertised brands—		
48-lb. bag eastern	2.95 — 3.00	3.20 — 3.30
24-lb. bag, eastern	1.47½ — 1.25	1.60 — 2.67
48-lb. bag, (low grade)	2.93½ — 3.00	3.15 — 3.25
24-lb. bag, (low grade)	1.47 — 1.50	1.55 — 1.65
Barley flour—48-lb. bag	3.50 —	3.55 — 3.65
24-lb. bag	1.75 —	1.82½
Graham or whole wheat flour—		
9-lb. bag	.63 —	.68 — .70
Corn meal—9-lb. bag	.60 — .65	.70 — .75
Rice—Fancy head, Jap.	.09½ — .11½	.12½ — .15
Potatoes	.02½ —	.02½ — .03
Beans—Pink	.10 —	.11 — .12½
Milk—Evaporated, unsweet, highest g.	.12½ — .13	.14 — .16
Cheese—Eastern	.30 — .32	.37½ — .40
Valley	.27 — .29	.32½ — .35
Butter—Fresh	.57½ — .60	.60 — .65
Sugar	.8 3-10	.09 6-10 — .10

### LIARS MAGNIFICENT.

(By Mededith Nicholson.)

When we fought the Apaches it was always a problem for our soldiers to find them. They were enormously cunning in hiding themselves in the hills; they were masters of camouflage before the word was introduced into the military vocabulary.

The country is now beset by great numbers of Apaches who do not fight in the open but use weapons that range from casual innuendo to brazen lying. It is the business of all loyal Americans to protect the men who have valiantly undertaken to fight for us by land and sea from the consequences of the malicious speech of these insidious enemies. The kaiser has a long arm. His fingers tickle first one group in America and then another.

Those who respond to his seductive arts will find money ready to aid them in their purposes. As in the old melodrama, it will be hidden in the roots of a certain tree down by the old bridge. Persons of German ancestry or birth, who, not being against the kaiser are against America; pacifists who advocate peace at any price; malevolent gossips who lie about the Red Cross and its work; other liars who attempt to impede the success of liberty loans under one pretext or another; all such are enlisted in the kaiser's army of mendacity that is now at work to destroy the effectiveness of American arms in the most righteous of all wars.

Reports have recently been circulated that the American government is discriminating against members of the Catholic Church. This is a typical lie. In my own city (Indianapolis) the Catholic Cathedral flies over its door daily a much-besteared service flag, and Catholic boys of my acquaintance have won commissions on their merits without any consideration whatever of their religious belief. They themselves never thought of such a thing. But the kaiser's agents have hit upon this as a means of spreading dissension.

In Indianapolis we have had repeated evidence of the spiteful industry of the Red Cross liar. The Red Cross liar is the man or woman who says that money contributed to the Red Cross is wasted; that somebody is making money

out of the Red Cross contributions, or that hospital supplies are improperly or wastefully made.

Another liar in the kaiser's American army of liars spreads reports that our men in the contonments are dying by thousands for lack of proper attention. The reports of the chief medical officer of the army are published constantly and are accessible to all. There is no foundation whatever for such stories.

Watch for the kaiser's liars! America has not yet been honeycombed with sedition as Russia was, but the work is going on. There is a great work to do in America to maintain its domestic security while the war proceeds to its triumphant conclusion—a conclusion that will demonstrate the futility of any red-handed war-lord's attempt at world domination, and incidentally destroy lying as a fine art as it is directed from the high councils of Berlin.

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR STATE OF ARIZONA

The Smith-Hughes act which passed congress February 17, 1917, and the provisions of which were accepted by the last legislature provides Arizona with \$15,000 for the year 1917-1918 and will automatically increase until 1926, when it will reach the permanent fund of \$30,000. These amounts must be matched dollar for dollar by the state. For the year 1917-1918, therefore, there will be available for vocational education in Arizona \$30,000.

This money will be used to develop in the schools the teaching of agriculture, home economics, and the industrial trades. One third of the fund will be devoted to training teachers so they may be equipped to teach these subjects adequately.

The Smith-Hughes act is revolutionizing secondary school education. It is the result of many years of talk among educators and many years of experimenting with vocational education. It grew out of the combined recommendations of educators and national organizations of educators, and is a decided departure from the attitude and treatment of vocational education that prevailed in our schools up to now.

The test of a vocational subject according to the Smith-Hughes act is, "Will the pupil be able to find profitable employment at it?" The subject is no longer merely to train the hand but to provide the boy and the girl with a calling at which they can make a sufficient living. The conviction is also present that by concentrating in the school on "learning by doing," on practical work, there will be no sacrifice of mental training that is now provided by the so-called "cultural subjects," not even the polish that is supposed to be reaped from the study of languages, history and literature.

To acquire in the school sufficient training in a given vocation so as to be able to make a profitable living immediately thereafter, it will be necessary for the pupil to give, at least, half of the school day to the group of practical subjects that bear on his chosen vocation. When he completes his school course there will be a demand for his services and he will be able to step into a job as a trained artisan.

Nor does it suggest that the boy, who leaves the high school trained in agriculture or as an artisan of some kind, will have all other professional avenues closed to him. A boy with knowledge of agriculture or with training in the use of tools is as well fitted, if not better, to study law, medicine, engineering or enter the commercial field and make a success, as the other boy who has taken the general course in which there was a liberal amount of history, languages, and literature.

But the facts are that most boys who leave the high school do not study law, medicine, or engineering; but they enter blind-alley vocations leading to no particular career. Many such boys apprentice out to learn the trades that they should have learned at school. A goodly number drift from one field to another and form the great class of unskilled employees. That now and then one of these untrained high school graduates becomes a bank president or a captain of industry is true. But the Smith-Hughes act is thinking to provide for the many and is not considering the few.