

RUTH BYERS OF MESA HIGH IS MEDAL WINNER

Declamation Contest Held by "Tempe Normal Student" Ends in Victory for Mesa High Girl - Phoenix Man Second

(Special to Republican.) TEMPE, March 22.—First and second places in the annual high school declamatory contest held at the normal auditorium in Tempe last evening went to Miss Ruth Byers of Mesa high, and Alexander Roses of Phoenix high, respectively. Other schools represented on the stage were Glendale high, with Miss Grace Helm as its contestant, and Tempe high, represented by Miss Nevada Turner.

The contest drew representation in the audience from all parts of the valley, between seven and eight hundred people all told turning out to hear the speaking. On the left side of the spacious hall was a group of normalites representing nobody in particular and everybody in general; in the center section and to the front was Mesa high, in the central section was Glendale, behind them Phoenix and on the right side of the hall Tempe high. Each group was composed of a hundred or more, as the noise-war waged before and after the program would readily indicate. If ever school spirit was manifested it was on this occasion, when at times all the schools were yelling in an attempt to drown out the noise of their opponents.

Several musical numbers were rendered by a lady's chorus from the normal, under the supervision of Prof. J. L. Johnston. The evening program was directed with Professor J. L. Felton, instructor of English at the normal and grammatical critic on "The Student," as chairman. The first to be introduced was Miss Turner of Tempe. Her declamation was entitled, "The Gold Lure." Miss Helm of Glendale came second on the program, with that old, yet still most welcome declamation, "The Story of Patsy." Probably the most interesting declamation of the evening was that rendered by

Mr. Roses of Phoenix, who gave, "My Native Land." The fourth and last number was given by Miss Byers of Mesa, who chose as her subject, "A Scene from the School of Scandal."

Without a conference by the judges, R. N. George of Scottsdale, Frank Dykes of Phoenix and Mr. Marks of Phoenix, first place was awarded Miss Byers and the gold medal rewarding her was presented by Mr. Marks. The silver medal went to the Phoenix high representative.

From all standpoints the 1914 declamatory contest was a huge success, probably as much so as any in the past. The management of the Tempe Normal Student, under whose auspices the contest is held, is more than satisfied with the results.

Winners in the Student contest in past years have been as follows: Gold Medal. 1907—Nellie Hunt, Bisbee. 1908—Fred Spalding, Phoenix. 1909—Iva Butler, Bisbee. 1910—Elin Armstrong, Tempe. 1911—Edith Teel, Phoenix. 1912—Edna R. Jenkins, Tempe. 1913—Eleanor Roberts, Glendale. 1914—Ruth Byers, Mesa.

Silver Medal. 1907—Harold Thomas, Jerome. 1908—Miriam Evans, Bisbee. 1909—Julius Goodwin, Tempe. 1910—Winnie Belcher, Globe. 1911—Vivia Willman, Mesa. 1912—Mabel Clark, Mesa. 1913—Samuel Holsinger, Phoenix. 1914—Alexander Roses, Phoenix.

KHAKI CLAD REBELS

(Continued From Page One)

immigration inspectors, has been identified as General Blas Orphinal, one of the Mexican federal commanders who fled into the United States from Ojinaga. He escaped from the refugee camp at El Paso, and will be returned there. He said he was going to Havana.

Reoccupy Las Vacas. EAGLE PASS, March 22.—Mexican Federal troops have reoccupied Las Vacas, killing the Constitutionalist garrison of fourteen men. Nine bodies were hanged from trees in plain view of the American side.

Carranza Heads Troops. CASA GRANDE, Chihuahua, March 22.—General Carranza today reappeared at the head of his troops in splendid health and spirits. Tomorrow he expects to resume his march to Juarez.

Federal Troops Flee. EL PASO, March 22.—One hundred Federal troops crossed the river from Mexico into Texas, according to an

NEW COMPANY OPENS AT EMPRESS TONIGHT

"Fra Diavolo," Vehicle of First Performance, is Tunesful Opera.

"Fra Diavolo," one of the prettiest and dramatic of the old operas, will open tonight at the Empress. The Boston Ideal Opera Company, which will be seen here for the first time tonight, has been diligently rehearsing for the past week, and the task of perfecting themselves in their various parts has really been an easy one, owing to the fact that the entire aggregation has appeared in these operas for several years, and consequently they are entirely at home in them, all of which makes it possible for the local theatre-goers to see these bills to the best possible advantage.

Director Charles D. Hazelrigg reports everything ship-shape for the opening this evening. The wardrobe is here, and it can be safely said that never before has a more beautiful display of gowns been seen in Phoenix.

All Phoenix is waiting for the opening, as the first performance will easily display the ability of the new company to the skeptic, if there be any. In order to appreciate an operatic performance of any nature it is quite necessary to see it from the beginning, therefore, the management announces that the first show will start with a reel of pictures at 7:30. The show will start at 7:45. This allows time for the seating of the patrons, and allows the house to become settled before the opening of the opera. The second show will start with a reel of film at 9 o'clock, and the opera at 9:15. There are no seats in reserve excepting for the press, and it will be a case of first come, first served. The seats will be scarce. Nuff ced.

official dispatch to Rafael Masquez, Constitutionalist consul here. The soldiers fled without arms and ammunition from the garrison at San Ignacio. There are no further details.

Minute Men Volunteer. EL CENTRO, March 22.—Sixty-five men volunteered as minute-men at a mass meeting to act in case of a recurrence of the Tecate raid when the postmaster was killed and the store was burned by men identified as Mexicans. The President will be asked for an armed guard for Sharps. Heading, the basis of the valley's water supply.

CLARENCE SHAW WAS UNAFRAID

Story of a Death Recalled by the Discovery of His Lonely Grave in the Hills North of the City Last Week

The mystery of an unknown grave in the mountains north of the city, discovered by W. H. Higgins last week has been solved. Mr. Higgins found on the grave a large granite boulder with a name and date engraved upon it. The date, he believed to be 1895 or 1902, and the name he thought was Clarence H. Cope.

But the grave was that of Captain Clarence H. Shaw, of Chicago, who died at the Sisters' hospital here on October 11, 1902, and three days later was buried at that lonely spot in accordance with a wish expressed months before his death and again twenty-four hours before he died.

Captain Shaw at that time had been a resident of the valley for more than eight years. He had come here from Chicago a sufferer of tuberculosis. Every man whom he met became his friend, and among his friends was Lefe Brunson, to whom he had brought a letter. Captain Shaw and a companion lived a considerable time in a camp near the place where he was afterward buried. One Sunday, while Brunson was visiting him in his camp, Shaw pointed out this spot, and said he wanted to be buried there. Shaw had so often spoken lightly of death that Brunson paid little attention to the request.

Months later, twenty-four hours before he breathed his last, and while he looked death in the face and laughed, he renewed the request. He sent for Brunson to come to the hospital and on the arrival of Brunson, Shaw, who was lying in bed, smiled and reminded him of the grave. He said he would need it at once. He was not looking worse than when Brunson had seen him last, and his friend believed that he was joking again. Several other friends had gathered in the room. Mr. Holly, of Merryman & Holly, the undertaker, Professor Truman of the high school, and Dr. Duffield, his physician.

Shaw rose from his bed and was at once seized with a frightful hemorrhage which his physician had told him would be his last. That night his friends thought he was dying and twice, the doctor said all was over. Then there was a little twitching about the throat, color came into the pale cheeks and the glazed eyes cleared. Shaw smiled and said in a whisper, "You thought I was gone, but I've come back. I've fooled you." That occurred twice during the night. Again he sent for Sisters Vincent and Dominick and when they appeared and asked him what he wanted he pointed to his circle of friends and said he wanted to tell how they were doomed to disappointment.

"Now," said he, "there's Brunson; he thinks he's going to get a contract to paint a head board for me, but I've given an order for a headstone of granite with my name and dates of my birth and death engraved on it."

In like manner he took up each of his friends until he came to Holly.

"There," said he, "is Holly; he is the only one who will not be disappointed. He has the contract for my burial."

Shortly before he passed away he directed Brunson to open his trunk and from it he gave a present to each of his friends.

Mr. Brunson went out to see the grave yesterday and found it in good order. He said that he did not know how Mr. Higgins had failed to get the name and the dates right, for they were as distinct as when Legler carved them in the stone, "Clarence H. Shaw, 1875-1902."

CALLAGHAN RETURNS FROM FORT GRANT

State Auditor and Member of Board of Control Who Investigated State Reform School, Back

State Auditor J. C. Callaghan, who for the past week has been at Fort Grant conducting a public investigation into the management of the affairs of the State industrial school returned yesterday from his quest. He was accompanied by Assistant Attorney General Leslie T. Hardy, who acted as legal advisor to the auditor during the investigation. Referring to the investigation, the auditor said that at present it is impossible for him to make a statement of what he found there as he must render a report to the board of control which instructed him to conduct the investigation. However, it was learned from other sources that the charges that were made against the institution and which caused the investigation to be made succeeded in bringing out some remarkable evidence of the conduct of the inmates of the place and the methods that are used in conducting the institution.

It transpired that during the incarceration of some of the boys in the guard house for infractions of the rules, the key to the place was left with a trusty, himself an inmate of the school and in no way qualified to be the custodian of the guard-house, and that during the time the boys were in the school jail others were admitted there to converse and visit with them.

Many other things worse than this it is said were brought to light during the investigation. The testimony was reduced to notes which will be transcribed as soon as possible.

Now Is Your Chance

Our loss is your gain. We are over-stocked and must sell. Note these prices and compare them with what you are paying, and see the saving:

Table listing grocery items and prices: Oregon Potatoes, per cwt. \$1.60; 25 lbs. Rolled Oats \$1.00; 20 lbs. Sugar \$1.00; 20 lbs. Pink Beans \$1.00; 10 lbs. Bulk Kraut .40c; Bulk Sour and Sweet Pickles, 1 dozen .10c; Standard Tomatoes, per can .10c; Iowa Corn, per can .10c; 3 lbs. Hill's Blue Coffee \$1.00; Bbl. Ginger Snaps .22c; Dozen Fancy Oranges .15c; English Walnuts, per lb. .15c; Sliced Pineapple, 2 25c cans for .35c; 2 cans for .35c; Cabbage, per lb. .35c

Arizona Grocery Company

329 and 331 E. Washington St. Phone 455

BASEBALL LEAGUE HAS STRONG SET OF LAWS

A strong fundamental law is that of the Central Arizona Baseball League, recently organized in Phoenix. The following are the by-laws under which the league proposes to do business:

- (1) This league shall be known as the Central Arizona Baseball Association; organized on March 18th, in the city of Phoenix, state of Arizona. (2) The teams and owners given franchise in this league are as follows: Tempe, Mr. Lukin; Mesa, Mr. Langowsky; Phoenix, Mr. Baum; Phoenix No. 2, Mr. McKinley. Officers of this association are president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, director, director, director. (3) The Board of Directors of this league shall consist of a manager representing each team belonging to this league, and those persons elected to act as officers in this league by the said Board of Directors. (4) All rules, by-laws, regulations and resolutions shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. (5) All games and control of play-ers shall be governed by the national baseball rules except in such cases as where special resolutions have been adopted by this league. (6) The duties of the officials of this league are the same as in the National League. (7) It shall be the duties of the above teams to play where and when they are scheduled, or they are subject to losing their franchise. (8) No one shall be permitted to attend the regular meetings of this league except the regular officers of this league and a manager or representative of a team of this league. (9) Any manager or managers being absent from the regular meetings of this league twice in succession without the authority of the president of this league, shall be fined not less than \$5 and no more than \$20.00. (10) It shall be the duty of each manager of the winning teams of this league to report the results of the game to the secretary and treasurer of this league before 8 P. M. of the day in which the game or games are played. A failure to comply with this law is subject such manager or managers to a fine of \$1.00. (11) All games shall be called by the umpire at 3 P. M., unless another time has been set and agreed upon by the managers representing the teams that are to play. (12) This league shall meet on the first Monday in each and every month, but shall be subject to a call for a special meeting by the president of this league. First and second meetings held in Phoenix, the game to the secretary and treasurer of this league before 8 P. M. of the day in which the game or games are played. A failure to comply with this law is subject such manager or managers to a fine of \$1.00. (13) This league to play two series of baseball of eighteen games

each, first series starting March 29th and ending July 9th; second series starting July 11th and ending September 11th. The winners of each series to play a post-series at the end of the season. (14) Two competent umpires shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and their salary shall be \$5.00 for one game and \$7.50 for two games, to be paid together with transportation from the general funds of the league by the secretary and treasurer on order of the president of this league. Each home team is to mail on the following day the said salary and traveling expense of this umpire to the treasurer, together with a report of the attendance. (15) Any manager, assistant-manager, captain, player or players violating the playing rules, using boisterous or profane language, fighting or in any way behaving in an unbecoming manner, shall be benched by the umpire; if the parties or party still continue their rough tactics, the manager or managers, assistant-manager, captain of such team or teams are subject to a fine of no less than \$1.00 and no more than \$10.00. The party or parties benched for the second offense shall be expelled indefinitely from the league; and not subject to reinstatement except by the majority vote of the Board of Directors of this league. (16) No manager of this league can play any other player of this league belonging to any other team of this league without written consent from the manager or managers of the team the player or players are from. Any manager or managers playing such player or players shall forfeit game or games. (17) The release must be sent to the secretary of the league before game is in progress. Telephoning the secretary is considered. (18) Each manager shall use his best efforts to enforce the above rules, and assist in ejecting anyone so ordered from the grounds by the umpire, who shall have full and final authority governing all games of this league. The umpire shall be the sole manager of the field and his person shall be protected at all times by the managers of the teams on the field. Umpires of this league are appointed by the president, who has full power to appoint or release at his own discretion. (19) All scheduled games must be played. Balls shall be provided by the home team. (20) All postponed and tie games must be played the next time the teams involved meet or at the end of the season as the president decided. (21) Four teams will constitute the Central Arizona League. (22) The Spalding cork center ball is the official ball of the league. (23) No player or players in uniform are allowed to smoke on the field in play. The manager is subject to a fine. (24) The entrance fee of the Central Arizona Baseball Association will be \$50.00. The home club pays to the treasurer of the league on the day after game 10 per cent of the gross receipts until the total remittance amounts to four hundred (\$400.00) dollars. Two hundred (\$200.00) dollars to be returned to the managers of this league, first payment to be made of \$25.00 on receipt of \$100.00, second payment to be made on receipt of the second \$100.00, and the next \$200.00 to remain in the treasury until the end of the season. (25) A list of fifteen players of each team is to be sent to the secretary of this league three days previous to the first scheduled game and the manager, assistant-manager or captain must use only the players whose names appear on that list. No players can be added to the regular team of this league within three games of the end of each series unless by a majority vote of the managers and officers of this league. (26) Ten per cent of the total gross gate receipts are to be mailed to the secretary as provided in Section No. 24, the remainder of the gate receipts are to be divided as follows: Sixty per cent gross to the winning team. Forty per cent gross to the losing team. Each team to stand all their own expenses, including advertising. G. W. BROWN, President. W. H. WILBUR, Vice-President. LYLE ABBOTT, Sec'y and Treas.

P. J. LANGOWSKY, Director. L. M. MCKINLEY, Director. FRANK BAUM, Director. ABE LUKIN, Director.

RACING DE PALMA'S HOBBY

Simply Has to Drive, He Says—Will Appear in 500-Mile

Ralph De Palma, filled with contentment and a good meal, leaned back from his coffee in Indianapolis the other day with a look of mingled astonishment and disgust. "What," he exclaimed, "quit racing?" "You must be talking through your roof!"

The noted Italian driver, hero of more than two hundred contests on track and road, had just been asked why he did not forsake the steering wheel for private business. "Why," continued he, "I simply have to race. I like the game and don't want to give it up. It is not for the money alone, either that I stick. I simply love my profession," as the actors say. You know right well you would not listen to anyone asking you to give up your life work. Well, it is just so with me. Driving is my business and my hobby. You see, I drive my hobby. Deep stuff, that last."

De Palma, like forty or more others, is expecting to line up with the field that makes its annual getaway in the Indianapolis five-hundred mile race. The car he will handle, he having had a split-up with the Mercer people, will be a Mercedes, it is thought—Exchange.

HE SIMPLY SINGS.

The poet sings about the snow. Though others at his theme may scoff. He can afford to sing, you know; He doesn't have to clean it off.



Poor Mamma!

Did you ever come home to such a scene as this? Didn't it make you feel like a brute to think that your wife had to wear herself out at such drudgery? Put a stop to it now! On payments of only

\$1.50 A WEEK

you can give her an Electric Washing and Wringing Machine that will abolish washday drudgery from your home.

Have a RED Electric Washer in your home before next washday. It will pay for itself in the saving of the clothes and of her strength. We offer you machines ranging in price from \$30 up and you can have a 15 Days Free Trial of the machine in your home before making any payments.

Don't put this off, telephone today for a machine and have all your washing and wringing done by Electricity.



Equipped with two roll reversible wringer

\$30 AND UP

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

TELEPHONE ACHIEVEMENTS

TELEPHONE SERVICE OF TODAY THE CREATION OF THE BELL CO.

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's progress than by the creation of the art of telephony, of which the Bell system is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born, nothing analogous to telephone service as we now know it existed. There was no tradition to guide, no experience to follow.

The system, the apparatus, the methods—an entire new art had to be created. The art of electrical engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recognizing that success depended upon the highest engineering and technical skill at once organized an experimental and research department which is now directed by a staff of over 550 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post-graduate students, scientific investigators—the graduates of over 70 universities.

From its foundation the company has continuously developed the art. New improvements in telephones, switchboards, lines, cables, have followed one another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in the evolution marked a decided improvement. These changes, this evolution, has not only been continuous, but is continuing. Substantially all of the plant now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables and wires, has been constructed, renewed or reconstructed in the past 10 years.

Particularly in switchboards have the changes been so radical that installations costing in the aggregate millions have frequently been discarded after only a few years of use.

Since 1877 there have been introduced 53 types and styles of receivers and 73 types and styles of transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January 1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1902, while the average age is less than five years.

Within 10 years we have expended for construction and reconstructions an amount more than equal to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long-distance and underground transmission was the most formidable scientific problem confronting the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephone current often impaired conversation through one mile underground as much as through 100 miles overhead. Overhead conversation had its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone transmitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative effect of improvements, great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard, and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech.

While the limit of commercial overhead talking had increased from strictly local to over 1,000 miles as early as 1853, it was not until 1905 that conversation could be had over long-

distance circuits of which as much as 20 miles was in underground cables. By 1906 underground talking distance had increased to 90 miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk underground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground conduits from Boston to Washington was determined upon—not that it was expected to get a through underground talk between those places, but in case of storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in connection with the overhead.

Our persistent study and incessant experimentation have produced results more remarkable still. We have perfected cables, apparatus and methods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded as insuperable both to long-distance overhead and underground conversation. Underground conversation is now possible between Boston and Washington, four times the length of the longest European underground line. This enabled the Bell System in the recent great storm, so destructive on land and sea, to maintain communication for the public between all the principal points on the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between New York and Denver, is potentially possible between all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be an accomplished fact between New York and San Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are committed to no one system. We own, control or have the right to use inventions necessary to operate any system recognized or accepted as the most efficient. The Bell System must always recognize, and in its selection must always be governed by the necessities of a national service, with its complex requirements, which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort which have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. No local company unaided could bear the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such results are possible only through a centralized general staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort, working out problems common to all, for the benefit of all.

The pioneers of the Bell System recognized that telephone service as they saw it, was in the broadest sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public obligation to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and the continued improvement and maintenance of its property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concentration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could not have been developed.

What we have done in working out these great problems in the past should be accepted as a guarantee of what we will do in the future.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.