

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1914

Our business is to do our work well in the present place, whatever that may be.
—Lyman Abbott.

Ulster and Arizona

The war in Ulster is not likely to be a very sanguinary affair, even if there should be a war at all. More blood will be shed by the press correspondents before the conflict begins than will be shed in the course of the actual hostilities. England has a much more serious proposition on its hands in militant suffragism than in the discontent in Ulster.

We have been told of the extensive preparation in North Ireland for revolt against home rule; of its marshaled, well trained and well-armed forces but it turns out that there is nothing of it. There is deep and wide spread objection to home rule; undoubtedly there will be serious clashes, for Irishmen of neither the north nor the south tamely submit to the things they do not like and there is nothing else the Irishmen of the north more thoroughly dislike than home rule, rule by their brethren of another religious faith. There religious bitterness has been more carefully preserved than in any other section of the civilized world.

We may better understand the objection of Ulster to home rule by a comparison of the situation there with the situation in Arizona for a long time, though not immediately, prior to its admission to statehood. Always in Arizona there had been a party of varying strength, opposed to statehood. At its weakest stage it was composed of those who were holding the offices and their immediate friends, and their dependents in office and their immediate friends. This opposition, however was seldom outspoken for that would have been held to be treachery to Arizona whose slogan for a quarter of a century had been "statehood." We would not be understood as saying that all the office holders were opposed to statehood. The governors seldom were but on the contrary usually did what they could for admission.

Those who were not directly or remotely concerned in the offices all wanted statehood; the republicans believed, perhaps fatuously that they might carry the new state. The democrats felt quite sure that they could carry it. Anyway, they stood a better chance at the polls than they did with a republican federal government.

But so long as the federal government was republican and likely to continue so, many republicans were in the position of the men of Ulster. They didn't want home rule. We remember also during the second Cleveland administration, many excellent democrats were not quite sure that we were capable of taking care of ourselves and they let their doubts be known to the president and secretary of the interior. Those who happened to be holding the federal and territorial offices feared that the people would not prove as good judges of true worth as the government at Washington had been.

But events so fell out that the year before the admission of Arizona all anti-home rule sentiment had practically disappeared. After the election of 1910 there was reason to believe that the democrats would come into control of the federal government in 1912. The election of delegates to the constitutional convention left no reasonable doubt that the democrats would control the state in the event of statehood. It did not therefore, make much difference so far as the offices were concerned, to either the democrats or republicans, whether we had home rule or not. The democrats were hopeful in either event and the republicans were equally hopeless.

Profanity

Evangelist Brown on Sunday night denounced profanity among other sins. It is the most foolish of sins; it is more than a sin, a human weakness. Some men swear only when they are mad, just as some men weep when they are angry. Others swear in moments of exhilaration, just as some laugh. Still others swear habitually, a particularly silly form of profanity. There are the viciously profane and the unthinkingly profane. The vicious swearer, by whom we do not mean always the angry swearer, has in mind the deity whom he defies as he reviles the object of his anger. Here profanity is blasphemy, a sign of impotence and wrathful acknowledgment of the existence of a God.

Of the blasphemers we remember de Musset says: "It is unfortunately true that in blasphemy there is a certain discharge of power that soothes the burdened heart. When the atheist drawing his watch gave God a quarter of an hour to strike him dead, it is certain that it was a quarter of an hour of atrocious wrath and joy. It was the paroxysm of despair, a nameless appeal to all celestial powers; it was a poor wretch squirming under the foot that was crushing him; it was a loud cry of pain. And who knows? In the eyes of God who sees all things, it was perhaps a prayer."

Now and then, a strong, self-contained man in

a moment of extreme irritation lets an unaccustomed word pass his lips. In his case it is a momentary weakness, rather than a sin. He has for the moment forgotten the accepted form in the English language, that would meet the situation and English, by the way, we believe, is the only language in which it is reckoned a sin to swear. In other languages the oath has some meaning. It is often used in a reverential sense and generally in an appropriate sense. The "Mehercule" of the Romans was used to emphasize a tribute to strength. Sailors swore by Castor and Pollux and believed that they were courting the favor of those deities.

But, whatever swearing may have been in other times, and may still be in other languages, the "cussword" is out of place coming from the mouth of an Englishman or an American.

The Legislative Drag

Mr. George A. Bellamy, the playgrounds expert of the National Playgrounds Association, speaking yesterday of the need of greater freedom from the restrictions of state legislation, to enable school boards and cities to make provision for places of recreation, voiced a need which has been felt in nearly all cities since the public has begun to understand that a city is something more than merely a large collection of houses. The advancement which has been made in many cities has been made under a measure of comparatively recently granted home-rule, wrung from legislatures.

It has been under such a measure of home rule that Phoenix has been permitted to adopt its present form of government but our school boards are still bound by restrictions. It curiously happens in this state that school boards are allowed the greatest freedom in demanding, spending and even wasting money along certain prescribed lines, but before performing any useful function outside of the prescribed duties of hiring teachers, purchasing school sites, erecting buildings and buying supplies, etc. they must go to the legislature.

When the laws which govern school boards were enacted little thought was given to the subject of playgrounds. That would then have been thought to be a useless expenditure to be guarded against. Now, the school boards in their desire to keep abreast of public sentiment find themselves held back by the drag placed upon them by the legislature of a by-gone age.

Progressive Developments

Compared with the number of democratic and republican newspapers in this country there are not many progressive papers. It is for that reason that the public hears so little of the developments of the progressive party and it is why editorial and oratorical declarations of the decadence of the progressive party are allowed to go unchallenged by facts and figures.

It used to be said, "As goes Maine, so goes the nation." Maine always gave the first expression of political sentiment in presidential and mid-presidential years. This is a mid-presidential year and Maine has had several elections, though not congressional elections. But the results are not without significance though our democratic and republican friends seem to have regarded them as of so little significance that they have neglected to record them.

We print herewith the report of one day, March 8, from Chairman Vernon of the progressive state committee to George W. Perkins of the progressive headquarters at New York:

The Progressives had another fairly good day yesterday.

In the town of Freeport, sixteen miles from Portland, they swept everything before them. This is one of the large towns in the state.

In Cornish they could not finish yesterday, but the Progressives were leading and had elected various town officers; another meeting is to be held today.

In Baldwin, a town twenty miles from Portland, the Press of this morning, in discussing the meeting says:

"Voters for all three parties were out in force and so were the leaders. It was certain that the republicans could not be elected and it looked as though the Progressives might carry some of the offices. It was this fact that caused a sudden shift in the attitude of the republicans. They saw how the Progressives were gaining, so they at once gave up their fight for their own men and republican candidates as well as republican workers began to do all they could to help the democrats."

The democrats carried the town.

The best results of all were obtained in the city of Bangor, the home of Colonel Frederick H. Parkhurst, chairman of the republican committee and nominee for mayor; the democrats nominated in due course, and a Mr. Atterback was nominated as an independent candidate backed by the Progressives and he was elected by a vote nearly double that received by both of his opponents.

FAMOUS SHORT POEMS

Printed in connection with the work done in the English department of the Phoenix Union High School.—Conducted by Prof. I. Colodny.

WHAT'S JOY

Our gaieties, our luxuries
Our pleasures and our glee,
Mere insolence and wantonness,
Alas! they fell to me.

How shall I laugh and sing and dance
My very heart recoils,
While here to give my mirth a chance
A hungry brother toils.
The joy that does not spring from joy
Which I in others see,
How can I venture to enjoy,
Or find it joy for me?
—Arthur Hugh Clough,
1819-1861.

THE CONTRARY SEX

Mark Twain, so the story goes, was walking on Hannibal street when he met a woman with her youthful family.
"So this is the little girl, eh?" Mark said to her as she displayed her children. "And this sturdy little urchin in the bib belongs, I suppose, to the contrary sex?"
"Yessah," the woman replied; "yessah, dat's a girl, too."—Christian Register.

UNWRITTEN LAW WOMAN'S DEFENSE; SHOT TO DEFEND NAME, SAYS MME. CAILLAUX



Mme. Caillaux.

The "unwritten law" will be Mme. Caillaux's defense when she is brought to trial for the murder of Joseph Calmette, editor of the Paris Figaro. She will attempt to show that she killed the editor in defense of her own name and to shield her daughters.

Farm Notes

By HOWARD L. RANN

The city papers tell us that it is no longer good form for the groom to wear the conventional black. They say that black is an emblem of mourning, and that as the wedding day is the happiest and brightest of this mortal life, the groom should tuck himself into a pair of white duck pants and a colored shirt and hang lilies of the valley upon his fluttering bosom. We will have to be shown. Many a man who wore the conventional black has looked himself to a pinch-faced, feather-headed slattern who couldn't cook a shredded wheat biscuit without calling in her mother, and he never saw anything white come out of the wash or on the table from that day until he bade a joyous farewell to a bleak world. The conventional black tells the life story of many a man who has padlocked himself to a pretty face in a spasm of misplaced confidence. The woman who puts in most of her time hanging over the dashboard of a \$4.99 chiffonier and adorning her person with belt buckles and borrowed hair has caused many a trusting husband to retire modestly to the vegetable cellar and kick his collarbone out of joint.

If you want to inspire love and esteem in a tender-mouthed gelding, stand at his head and jerk him into a sitting posture a few times by sawing on the bit. This is about as soothing to his feelings as kicking his slats full of three-inch crevices. We saw a man who had picked up a large, mellow jag try to make a horse back a corn plow into the furrow by yanking on a wire bit until he got his hiccoughs crossed, and when he walked around the animal to pick up the lines the horse met him with two glacial hind feet and destroyed his appetite for liquor in this world. The man who hasn't brains enough to make a horse mind with the voice or whip, without sawing his back teeth off down to the roots, ought to led into the public square and beaten with a pike-mast into a close resemblance to a corn starch pudding.

CURE FOR OBESITY

There are few more baffling things with which a physician has to deal than a tendency to obesity. A non-fat-producing diet will often work wonders. But sometimes it does not, and there are a great number of people who will not have their table enjoyments ruthlessly cut down. Obesity means simply a low oxygen supply to the tissues, or rather lowered power of combustion. Literally the fat does not burn. In many cases this may amount practically to a disease and results in mounting of fat equally distressing to wear or to see. For people so afflicted a cure of remarkable simplicity has recently been found. This is simply a subcutaneous injection of solutions of colloidal palladium. Palladium is one of the rare metals of the platinum group, and may be reduced to a powder of remarkable fineness, which possesses very high oxidizing powers. When the metal is pulverized under water it will form a thin, glue-like solution, and when this is injected into the tissues it raises the powers of the body to burn the fat in a remarkable way. This must be done with circumspection, however, because in very fat people the heart works under a condition of strain; and if this strain is suddenly taken off, serious consequences may follow. The reduction of flesh, therefore, should be slow and with careful attention to the heart action. Under this condition it brings relief to a very real affliction.—Collier's Weekly.

Harbingers

By WALT MASON

The horses shed their winter hair until the stable's full of whiskers; the busy husbandmen repair their cultivators and their disks. The fire-place now has lost its charm, the rocking chair has lost its splendor, and every man upon the farm is rapping his best suspenders. The hens are cackling every day, with optimism glad and sunny—the same fool hens that wouldn't lay in wintertime, when eggs cost money. The farmer has ten thousand dollars, and bumps with energy surprising, and everywhere, all sort of doors, the gladsome sounds of Spring are rising. The joyous robins and the wrens are warbling in the trees like fingers, and even the dippy guinea hens imagine they are concert singers. The old gray mule, which has no voice (although the blamed beast never knew so), attempts to make the world rejoice by imitating Brer Canuso. Old Winter's day at last is over—it was a sort of sob-and-sigh day; the world seems fresh and young once more, as though just made and shipped last Friday. And every living critter feels the influence of youth within it, and in the air it kicks its heels, and yells with rapture every minute.

PLENTY OF FERTILE UNTILLED LAND

Only 27 per cent. of the tillable land of the United States is actually under cultivation, according to estimates of the department of agriculture, based upon reports of 32,000 correspondents. These reports were obtained in order to gain information as to the tillable area of the United States, the amount of land that cannot be used for crops that have to be plowed, but available for pasture or fruits, and the total number of acres that never can be used for agricultural purposes. From the returns, which were generally very consistent, preliminary estimates have been made for each state and for the United States. Further investigation in the far western states may modify somewhat the present estimates for those states. The entire United States, excluding foreign possessions, contains about 1,900,000,000 acres. Of this area about 60 per cent., or 1,140,000,000 acres, is estimated to be tillable—that is, capable of being brought under cultivation by means of the plow. This includes land already under such cultivation by clearing, drainage, irrigation, etc. Three hundred and sixty-one million acres, or

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19 per cent. are estimated to be non-tillable, but valuable for pasture or fruits. Only 27 per cent., or 299,000,000 acres, was estimated to be of no use for agriculture, present or future. According to the census of 1909 the land area in crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is about 16 per cent. of the total land area, or about 27 per cent. of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, excluding foreign possessions. For every 100 acres that are now tilled about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed.

300 LETTERS ON GRAIN OF WHEAT

Perhaps the greatest feat of microscopic engraving was accomplished by a Jewish farmer in Alberta, who prepared an address of welcome to the Duke of Connaught. The address was inscribed in Hebrew on a grain of wheat and contained no fewer than 300 letters. So fine was the lettering that a microscope was necessary to read the inscription with any ease.—Liverpool Post.

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