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## WITH SIMPLE CEREMONY THE NEW COMMISSION IS INDUCTED INTO OFFICE

### George U. Young Becomes First Commission Mayor and Takes Oath of Office Before Crowd Filling Council Chamber

### FOUR COMMISSIONERS ALSO SWORN IN

### W. A. Farish Is Named At First Night Session As City Manager and C. M. Cooper Becomes Auditor McBride Is Magistrate

The first commission of the city of Phoenix is in office. The first manager has been named and has exercised his appointive powers. A new era has dawned in the progress of the capital of Arizona.

George U. Young, miner, railroad engineer and man of the people at 12 o'clock yesterday noon, standing upon the dais in the old common council chamber in the city hall, raised his right hand and swore to perform the duties of mayor of the city of Phoenix to the best of his knowledge and ability. Commissioners-elect Joseph Cope, Peter Corpestein, M. J. Foley and Frank Woods, each swore to do the best of his knowledge and ability he would perform the duties of commissioner. And when the words "I will" had fallen from the lips of the four men, responding to the oath administered by City Attorney Tom Prescott, the new government was in office and the old had passed into history.

Though simplicity marked the induction into office of the new mayor and commissioners there was a profound appreciation, not only upon the part of those intimately concerned, but upon that of those assembled as mere spectators of a history making event, of the real solemnity of the occasion. And through it all there was manifest more genuine good-will and good-fellowship than has ever marked the turning over of the affairs of one city administration to another. There were no wounds that threatened not to heal; no apprehension that the men taking over the reins of the city government were not capable and honest; no fear that the real spirit of the new charter would not find ready defenders in the mayor and commissioners.

It had not been intended that the noon-day ceremonies should consist of more than the mere administering of the oaths of office. But Lloyd B. Christy, the retiring mayor, could not allow to pass the opportunity to extend his felicitations to the new mayor and the commissioners and to give voice to his appreciation of the hearty support and cooperation of his colleagues.

"I wish to thank my colleagues for the efficient, kind and courteous treatment they have accorded me during the five years I have as mayor presided over their deliberations," said Mr. Christy. "I wish also to thank the heads of the various departments and every individual employe for their faithful and efficient work. I want the citizens to know that they have rendered far greater service than could ever be paid for by their salaries. I say this from my heart. We are glad in laying down the mantles of our offices that they are to fall on worthy shoulders."

Before the applause had ceased, following the words of the retiring mayor, only a portion of which are repeated here, Councilman McElroy took occasion on behalf of his colleagues to express the appreciation of the councilmen of the uniform and unfailing courtesy and fairness of Mayor Christy in presiding over their deliberations and finally put a word into a motion that was carried by a rising vote.

From the distance came the tolling of the bell in the court house tower. It was the hour of noon. A hush fell over the crowded council chambers. Mr. Young faced City Attorney Prescott and raising his right hand repeated:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Arizona and that I will perform the duties of mayor of the city of Phoenix to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God."

And then a burst of applause came that did not subside for fully five minutes or until Mayor Young had called for order repeatedly. He told in a few words of his full appreciation of the honor that had been paid him and his colleagues upon the new commission. He admitted that just as the old form of government had proven faulty there would be times when the new would be equally as faulty. But he said he felt sure that it was a step forward for by the mistakes of the past those making for the progress of the future profit. He assured those present that "if, when the time comes as come it will for us to lay down the burden which we now pick up, we can say that we have acquitted ourselves as well as has the retiring administration we will have said that we have done our full duty, that we have done our best and that that best has been appreciated."

Immediate adjournment was taken, announcement being made that the new commission would meet at 7:30 o'clock in the court room. Mayor Young asked that all present officers and employes



MAYOR YOUNG

continue to fill the duties of their position until evening at least.

At 7:30 o'clock the court room was well filled as the retiring mayor and councilmen escorted the new mayor and commissioners to the seats provided for them. Great bunches of red and white roses were brought to the bench where Mayor Young was seated, and then when a hush had fallen over all, former Mayor Christy rose and said:

To the Hon. Mayor and Commissioners:

It is with great pleasure, on behalf of the last City Council of Phoenix, that I deliver into your hands the affairs of our beautiful and prosperous city. It has been the wish for many years of all the citizens, who have been interested in the city's government that this city should have a new charter, under which its government could adequately keep up with the growth of the city physically. More than six years ago under the administration of former Mayor Coggins a charter commission was appointed that drafted a charter that would have been suitable for the needs of Phoenix. It was presented to the territorial legislature where it was passed so amended by members of that body from other sections of the territory that it was entirely inadequate for our use. Consequently it was never submitted to our citizens for their approval. I now think that was the best thing that could have happened, as our State constitution opened a way whereby each city within the state could frame its own charter, suitable to its individual needs. As soon as Arizona was admitted to statehood this city council appointed a commission of twenty-one men to study city charters, who reported back to the council that they were unanimously in favor of a charter establishing the commission form of government.

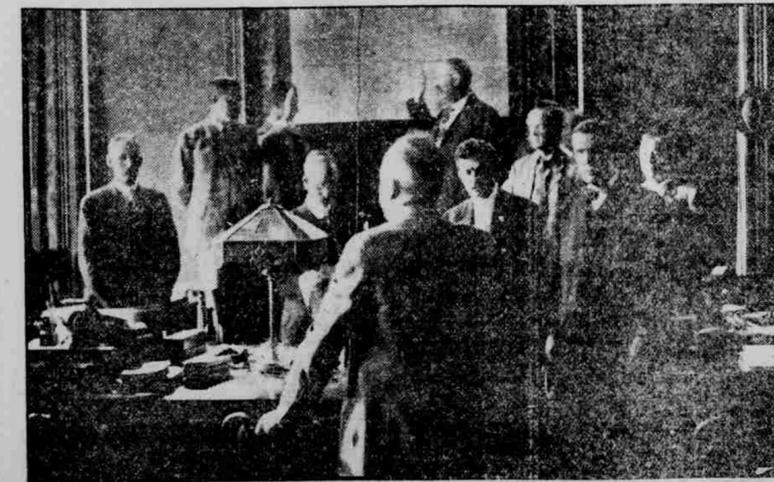
The progress made since that report was submitted two years ago is undoubtedly well remembered by all of you, nevertheless I will refresh your minds about it.

The first charter framed by the fourteen freeholders and adopted by the citizens, you will recall was in conflict in some particulars with the state constitution and therefore was rejected by our governor when presented to him for his approval. Then the work was begun all over again.

The election of the new freeholders commission, their arduous labors through the heated term of last year and finally the framing of the charter, which was but recently voted and approved, has just culminated today through your commission taking office.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## GEO. U. YOUNG TAKING OATH THAT MADE HIM FIRST COMMISSION MAYOR



Mayor Young facing City Attorney Prescott who is administering the oath with Mayor Christy at his shoulder. Retiring Councilmen and incoming commissioners.

## PAST AND PRESENT PHOENIX MUNICIPAL GOVERNING BODIES



Front row, left to right—Commissioners Peter Corpestein, Frank Woods, Mayor George U. Young, ex-Mayor Lloyd B. Christy, Commissioner Jos. Cope, M. J. Foley. Second row, left to right—City Recorder Frank Thomas, former Councilmen C. W. Clancy, Elmer Warren, Charles McElroy, ex-City Attorney Tom Prescott, Assistant City Recorder Charles M. Bandy.

## UNITED STATES WOULD PROTECT ALL SPANIARDS

### Special Agent Carothers Seen In Deep Conversation With Carranza and It is Reported He Talked Spanish Exclusion

### WASHINGTON AND MADRID CONCERNED

### Carranza Said to Have Ex- cused Order to Villa On Ground of Nationwide Spanish Conspiracy Against Revolution

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

EL PASO, April 7.—When Carothers, special agent of the department of state, returned to this side from a conference with Carranza, he locked himself in his office, saying he had reports to make out. Pressed for confirmation or denial of information gained at Juarez, he replied:

"I am merely an intermediary in certain matters between the United States government and Carranza. The subject is one I cannot discuss."

### Spaniards' Misfortune

A large colony of Spanish refugees in El Paso is deeply despondent over the situation. They are convinced that their properties, accumulated during a lifetime of work will be confiscated, and themselves deprived of their homes.

"General Carranza says that you may return if investigation shows that you have kept out of politics," said a would-be comforter to a Spanish merchant who fled from Chihuahua three months ago.

"Yes, after our property has been stolen we may return, and build another little fortune for some revolutionist to confiscate. No, thanks!" the merchant answered bitterly. "Oh, if Spain were only strong this would not happen, but Spain is poor. She has no ships, and but little money."

Spanish holdings in the Laguna district of Coahuila are valued at 50,000,000 pesos, a local Spanish refugee declares. Spanish property in Torreon includes a number of the leading stores in the business district, factories and warehouses. La Union soap factory is owned by Spanish capital; Puerto de Vera Cruz, a dry goods store, is owned by Spanish merchants; Spaniards own part of the stock of the Banco Laguna, which is a \$10,000,000 banking corporation at Torreon.

In addition to the Torreon interests, Spaniards own large haciendas in the cotton district of Laguna, and irrigated alfalfa farms. The normal Spanish population of Torreon is estimated to be 6,000 but it has been reduced since the start of the revolution to 1,000, including the Spanish residents of the Laguna district.

There are 700 Spanish men, women and children in Torreon itself. There is no Spanish consul there at the present time and the affairs of the colony are being cared for by the Italian, American and British consuls. No arrangements have been made by the Spanish colony here to re-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

## FIFTEEN DAYS FOR HEARINGS ON REPEAL BILL

### Senate Inter-Oceanic Canals Committee is Confronted By Telegrams from Vari- ous Ports and Decides Upon Publicity

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Confronted by telegrams from gulf and Pacific coast ports urging public hearings on the bill proposing the repeal of the tolls exemption provision of the Panama canal act, the senate interoceanic canal committee decided today to give fifteen days to open hearings.

The administration forces in the senate, by a majority of eight, referred Senator Poindexter's resolution asking the president what he meant by "matters of greater delicacy and nearer consequence" to a committee. Senator Works of California defended the treaty rights of the United States to exempt any of her shipping from tolls. The canal committee, meanwhile, will listen to substitute proposals, ranging from the positive declaration of the right of the United States to exempt any or all of its shipping, as proposed by Senator Gallinger, to Senator Norris' suggestion that the question be made the subject of arbitration. Senator Shields proposed that Taft, former Secretary of State Knox, Bryan and other government officials, past and present, be called. No action was taken.

### LAST SPIKE DRIVEN

VAN COUVER, April 7.—The last spike of the Grand Trunk Pacific Trans-continental Railway was driven at noon at Fort Fraser, B. C. The line now runs from Portland, Maine, to Prince Rupert, B. C.

## FRENCH WOMEN CANNOT VOTE

PARIS, April 7.—French women have not the right to vote, according to a decision pronounced by the court of cassation. The Women's Rights League of France tried to have its members register as voters and applied to the court.

## Governor Glynn Says The Gunmen Must Pay Penalty

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ALBANY, April 7.—Governor Glynn tonight refused to commute the death sentence of the four gunmen convicted of slaying Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, or to grant them a reprieve until after the trial of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker. They must die, or probably on Monday.

The condemned men are: Frank Cirifid (Dago Frank); Harry Horowitz (Gyp the Blood); Louis Rosenberg (Lefty Louis); Jacob Seidenshiner (Whitey Lewis).

It would have been a miscarriage of justice to have granted the commutation, and an improper exercise of the executive power to have granted a reprieve, the governor said in a statement. Continuing, he said, the case of the gunmen did not depend upon the outcome of the second trial of Becker, and no evidence has been offered to show any reasonable probability of anything developing that would change the result reached in their cases.

Included in the governor's statement were texts of letters received from the supreme court, Justice Goff and District Attorney Whitman. Both men strongly opposed the granting of a reprieve.

## MORE REGIONAL BANKS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

DENVER, April 7.—The governors of seven states, delegates to the Western Governors' Conference in session here, went on record with a demand for congress to establish two more regional banks—one in the Pacific Northwest and the other in the Rocky Mountain states.

The action was taken on motion of Governor Ernest Lister, of Washington. It was concurred in by Governors Oddie of Nevada, Carey of Wyoming, West of Oregon, Haines of Idaho, Stry of Utah and Ammons of Colorado. Lister, West and Haines were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions. Carey broached the question of banks and said:

"I think the gentlemen who fixed the places for these banks forgot the west. We discovered in 1907 it was not so much the ownership of the money that counted, but the fact that the east held all our money."

## ILLINOIS PROHIBITION

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, April 7.—Returns from down state counties of Illinois where local option elections were held, show the country districts largely voted dry. Scattering townships and cities voted out 315 saloons.

The larger cities are more equally divided between the anti-saloon forces and supporters of liquor selling, and Springfield, the state capital, went dry by a large majority, as did Waukegan, Rock Island and Moline. Among those voting "wet" were Rockford, which elected to remain dry; Canton, Galesburg, Bloomington, Galva, Kewanee, Lockport, Decatur, Monmouth and Freeport, which had been wet fifty years.

## TWO BOLD BANK BANDITS MEET END FROM POSSE

### Six Men Enter New Hazel- ton Bank and Fusillade Follows—Four Make Get- Away With Eleven Hun- dred Dollars

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW HAZELTON, B. C., April 7.—Two bandits were killed in a battle between a band of robbers and a posse of citizens following the hold-up of the Union Bank, Canada branch. Six men held up the bank and four got away with \$1100. A posse is pursuing them.

The robbers were not in the bank more than a half minute. They backed out amid a fusillade of shots. Cowboys from a hardware store joined in the pursuit. Neither of the dead bandits was identified.

All are believed to be Russians and members of a band that robbed several banks in the northwest during the past year.

Shortly after the bank opened, two men with rifles sauntered up the road, two others came from the woods at the rear of the bank, and two more from another direction.

Four entered, two keeping an outside guard. One employe, a ledger-keeper, suffered a scalp wound from a splintered desk during the shooting in the bank. Outside the citizens shot from cover and the bandits were unable to hit them.

The same bank was robbed a year ago, supposedly by the same gang. Other banks were robbed at Granite Falls, Wash., Abbotsford, B. C., and Elma, Wash.

It has been the custom of the gang to appear suddenly, compel the tellers to hand over the cash, and then disappear. They are always unmasked and dressed like loggers and railroad employes.

## PROHIBITIONISTS SCORE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 7.—Prohibition forces scored heavily in the municipal elections in Minnesota cities of the fourth class, according to late returns. Litchfield, Madison, Marshall, Laverne and Canby went dry.

## K. C. DEMOCRATIC

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—Henry Jost, democrat, was re-elected mayor over four others by a majority estimated at from six to seven thousand. Clarence Burton, a non-partisan candidate, ran second.

## Pastor Price Is Guilty Of Imprudent Conduct

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, April 7.—"Guilty of imprudent and unministerial conduct," was the verdict of the court of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church against Rev. Jacob E. Price, pastor of Washington Heights church, the defendant against charges by members of his congregation. A select committee's judgment was that Price "should be and hereby is admonished."

## I HAVE KILLED MY HUSBAND I GIVE MYSELF UP

### Mrs. Mamie Mullenex Startles Deputy Sheriff By Walking Into Office and Handing Over Gun She Used

### TELLS STORY OF ILL TREATMENT

### Wounded Man Succumbs Just As Officers Reach Scene of Shooting. Shot Twice In Abdomen and Once In Limb

Claude Mullenex died as a result of pistol shots inflicted by his wife at Ingleside just as Coroner Johnstone and the sheriff's officers reached the scene of the shooting. The inquest will be held today.

A handsome young girl yet in her teens, walked hurriedly into the sheriff's office last night shortly after midnight and handing a .38 pistol to Deputy Sheriff Walter Branner, said, "I have killed my husband and want to give myself up". She was accompanied by Charles McCready and Freeman Pike, who had driven her from Ingleside, 9 miles east of the city in less than twenty minutes, in response to her request to take her to the sheriff, after the shooting had occurred. Her statement was the first information the officers had that a shooting had occurred.

The woman gave her name as Mrs. Mamie Mullenex, said she was nineteen years old, and that she had been married to the man she shot since September last. At the time she began to tell her story to the officers, and before Justice Johnstone arrived on the scene, it was not known if the man had even been seriously hurt by the three shots she had sent in his direction from the pistol in her hand. But she insisted she had shot her husband because she had to and that he had made her life a hell upon earth, so that she was obliged to kill him some time or other.

Together with her husband, Claude, she came here about a month ago and found work on the White Ranch near Ingleside. They lived in a tent house, one of those erected on the farm. "He treated me alright in front of people, but when there were none around it was awful," she exclaimed in rapid accents to Sheriff Adams who took charge of the case as soon as he arrived at the office. "I shot him because I was afraid he would kill me sometime as he had threatened to."

Mrs. Mullenex told the officers that she had determined to leave her husband, and that in company with the two men mentioned above had driven to the tent from Phoenix late last evening to get her clothes, which were already packed in a trunk and two suit cases. Her husband offered no apparent objection then, but as soon as the men got out of the tent he came toward her.

"I warned him to keep back, but he jumped at me with his hands out in front of him as if he would catch me by the throat and I shot him right then. I had to, or he would have done me harm."

As soon as Judge Johnstone arrived he took charge and a party made up of himself, Deputy Sheriff Woolf, the two men from the Pike livery, accompanied Sheriff Adams to Ingleside. When they arrived there they found that temporary relief had been given to Mullenex but they were unsuccessful in saving him.

In the meantime Mrs. Mullenex, thinking that her husband was not as badly injured as at first thought, made herself comfortable for the night in the office of the sheriff. When the excitement had partially died down, the officers remembered a visit paid by the woman earlier in the day to the office of the sheriff in search of assistance in getting her clothes. Having many cases where a similar request is made, they told her to see the judge and then come back. This is the last recollection they have until she was under arrest for shooting her husband.

In the hurry of getting away from Ingleside, neither the men or Mrs. Mullenex looked to see if the husband was still alive.

(Continued on Page Seven.)