

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

The Arizona Republican
Published by
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Only Paper in Arizona Published Every Day in the Year. Only Morning Paper in Phoenix.

Dwight B. Heard..... President and Manager
Charles A. Stauffer..... Business Manager
Garth W. Cate..... Assistant Business Manager
J. W. Spear..... Editor
Ira H. S. Huzzett..... City Editor

Exclusive Morning Associated Press Dispatches.
Office, Corner Second and Adams Streets.

Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

Address all communications to THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, Phoenix, Arizona.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office422
City Editor433

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, one month, in advance.....\$ 7.50
Daily, three months, in advance.....21.00
Daily, six months, in advance.....40.00
Daily, one year, in advance.....75.00
Sundays only, by mail.....2.50

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1914

When one is intensely interested in a certain cause, the tendency is to associate particularly with those who take the same view.
—Roosevelt.

The Field of Waterloo
If this were now ten months later, the world would have a prospect of a bloody centennial of Waterloo. The tide of the war is already moving to the great battle ground of Europe, where, on June 18, 1815, the French against the rest of the continent struggled in vain for the supremacy of Europe, as Germany is now striving. And the French would then have won but for the "sunken road," a misdirecting peasant and the rains which impeded the movement of the French artillery, accidents, in the opinion of Hugo, ordered by providence, for Napoleon "embarrassed God."

Again the historic names of Ligny, Quatre Bras and Belle Alliance, familiar to every school boy, may be about to figure in history. The Germans have occupied Tongres, a short distance north and slightly west of Liege, thirty-three miles northeast of Namur and practically the same distance north of east of Ligny, where the great battle of nearly a century ago was begun.

Brussels lies not quite twenty-five miles northwest of Namur. The field of Waterloo extends for a distance of about twenty miles, partly along the direct road between these two cities, the northern end of the field falling away from the line to the west. The distance from Tongres to the culminating point of the field of Waterloo, Belle Alliance, is thirty miles, and in that vicinity again French, Prussians and English may meet, though differently aligned, French and English against Teuton, instead of English and Prussians against French.

No hard-pressed Wellington would pray for a "Blucher or night," but, rather, would look for a Grouchy as his deliverer. The shades of those who fell there, still hovering over the field, would wonder at the fickleness of the English, but the hatred of Frank and Teuton would seem well preserved and natural.

The Workers of Arizona
The census bureau has just issued a report on occupations in Arizona, in which several interesting facts are presented. Assuming that the population of the state is 204,354, it is shown that 43 per cent. of all the people in the state are engaged in gainful occupations and 55 per cent. of all the people over 10 years of age. The number of female workers is 10,582, a gain of 4,000 in ten years, far in excess of the ratio of gain of the state in population.

The workers are distributed among the more important industries as follows: Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 22,416, or 25.5 per cent.; extraction of minerals, 15,568, or 17.7 per cent.; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 18,294, or 20.8 per cent.; transportation, 8,698, or 9.9 per cent.; trade, 6,230, or 7.1 per cent.; public service, 1,555, or 1.8 per cent.; professional service, 3,818, or 4.3 per cent.; domestic and personal service, 8,330, or 9.5 per cent., and clerical occupations, 2,916, or 3.3 per cent.

It is not a highly creditable showing that there were 1,297 males and 276 females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations; or, stated otherwise, 11.5 per cent. of the males and 3.6 per cent. of the females 10 to 15 years of age were gainful workers. In 1900 there were 1,358 males and 624 females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, which was 19.2 per cent. of all males and 9.3 per cent. of all females 10 to 15 years of age.

These figures, of course, were for the year 1910. Since then we have had legislation which will give us a better standing in the matter of child labor. It was time that it was enacted, as is shown by the increased percentage of child labor between 1900 and 1910.

Of the 77, 226 male workers in 1910, 29,975 were native whites of native parentage, 11,812 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 26,163 foreign-born whites, 743 negroes, and 8,543 other colored. The proportion which the males formed of all the males 10 years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 81.2 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 74.9 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 90.1 per cent.; and for negroes, 83.3 per cent.

Of the 10,589 female workers in 1910, 3,315 were native whites of native parentage, 1,626 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 2,049 foreign-born whites, 402 negroes, and 3,197 other colored. The proportion which the occupied females formed of all the females 10 years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 13.2 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 13.1 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 13.9 per cent., and for negroes, 50.3 per cent.

Classifying the workers by occupation, instead

of grouping them under chief industries, copper mine operatives exceed in number 9,937. Farm laborers come next, 7,711; farmers and dairymen, 6,987; railroad (steam) laborers, 3,669.

There is a barber for every bartender, or vice versa, a little more than 400 of each class, and something less than 400 saloon-keepers. We learn with surprise that there are only 242 real estate agents and only 186 preachers. There are 202 male school teachers and 778 school ma'ams. There are, or were then, though the number has since 1910 vastly and unreasonably increased, 333 lawyers and 283 physicians and surgeons.

We observe with surprise and regret the absence from the list of workers in "gainful occupations," of all persons connected with the newspaper industry, editors, reporters, proofreaders, linotype operators or foremen and devils.

As to Deportment
Maintaining proper relations between the sexes is quite a problem in this land of liberty, but withal it is one that adds a good deal of animation to life. On some bathing beaches in and near Chicago the sexes have been segregated because of the misbehavior of part of the bathers. One woman official is opposed to this measure, and advocates instead cutting the bushes along the shore and increasing police vigilance and the severity of the penalties for offenses. She, in turn, is opposed by the aesthetic, who desire to protect the bushes in the interest of civic beauty.

A good many wise words for the edification of the young are being said these days, but we fear that a large number of the silly things never read or hear them. They may chance to jolt against their tympana, but they have not ears to hear. Some of us recall that in our callow years we had an avidity for knowledge of how to hold our fork, eat our lettuce, pay and receive attentions from the opposite sex, etc., etc., but it is evident that there are many young and youngish persons today who haven't that thirst for books on deportment. For that matter, there always have been a large number of them.

If street car conductors and special as well as regular policemen were given authority to separate young couples who insist on lolling in each others arms in public, how more than well they would earn their stipends! That would give us a new sort of separator, of flesh and blood in appearance, but of heart of steel. A squad would be required at summer resorts, and one would be needed on all the street cars or automobiles running to and from those places. The guarding of propriety would of course have to halt all automobiles containing braces of nestlings, and it would doubtless be necessary to hold up some of them every block to keep the sentimental occupants in becoming attitudes.

WHAT LIGHTS HURT THE EYES

(From the Journal of the American Medical Association.)

Healthy people who live out of doors rarely complain of the light. But any one who has tried photography knows that outdoor daylight is many times brighter than artificial light, indoors or out. When people suffer from artificial lights, it is something besides the strength of the light. It is contrast that makes artificial lights unpleasant. One who lives most of the time in poorly lighted rooms finds it unpleasant to go suddenly into bright daylight. The more sudden the change, the greater the contrast, the more disagreeable the feeling.

Artificial lights, seen at night in sharp contrast with the darkness around them, are always unpleasant to face. A light that varies greatly from instant to instant, now dim and now bright, is very disagreeable and harmful to the eyes. When light hurts the eyes, the first impulse is to exclude it. But thought about the matter will commonly show some kind of contrast that might be avoided. Have the rooms indoors lighted as well as possible. In going out pause a little on the threshold to become accustomed to the brighter illumination. Do not face bright artificial lights with a dark background. Do not admit a streak of bright daylight into a room that is otherwise shaded, but rather keep the windows wide open.

Use as steady a source of light as possible and avoid all sudden changes of illumination. If dark glasses are worn, it should not be all the time; but only when the eyes are exposed to the brightest light; so that the contrast between this and the feeble light may be diminished. Have a good light on what you look at, but do not let the source of light shine directly into your eyes. When light hurts the eyes, in spite of care to avoid strong contrasts, it is likely that the eyes are strained or irritated or inflamed, and the cause of the trouble should be sought out and removed. Persistent trouble of this kind generally has a persistent cause, like strain of the eyes, and it is useless to treat the effect while the cause continues to keep up the trouble.

WAR'S COST IN HUMAN LIFE

Of particular interest at this time are the records of killed and wounded in the recent European wars—"little squabbles in the Balkans" they are sometimes described. Octave Laurent has summed up these losses of human life in the account of his eleven months' experience as a surgeon with the Bulgarian troops, which has just been published in Paris. He writes for his surgical colleagues, not to produce a sensation.

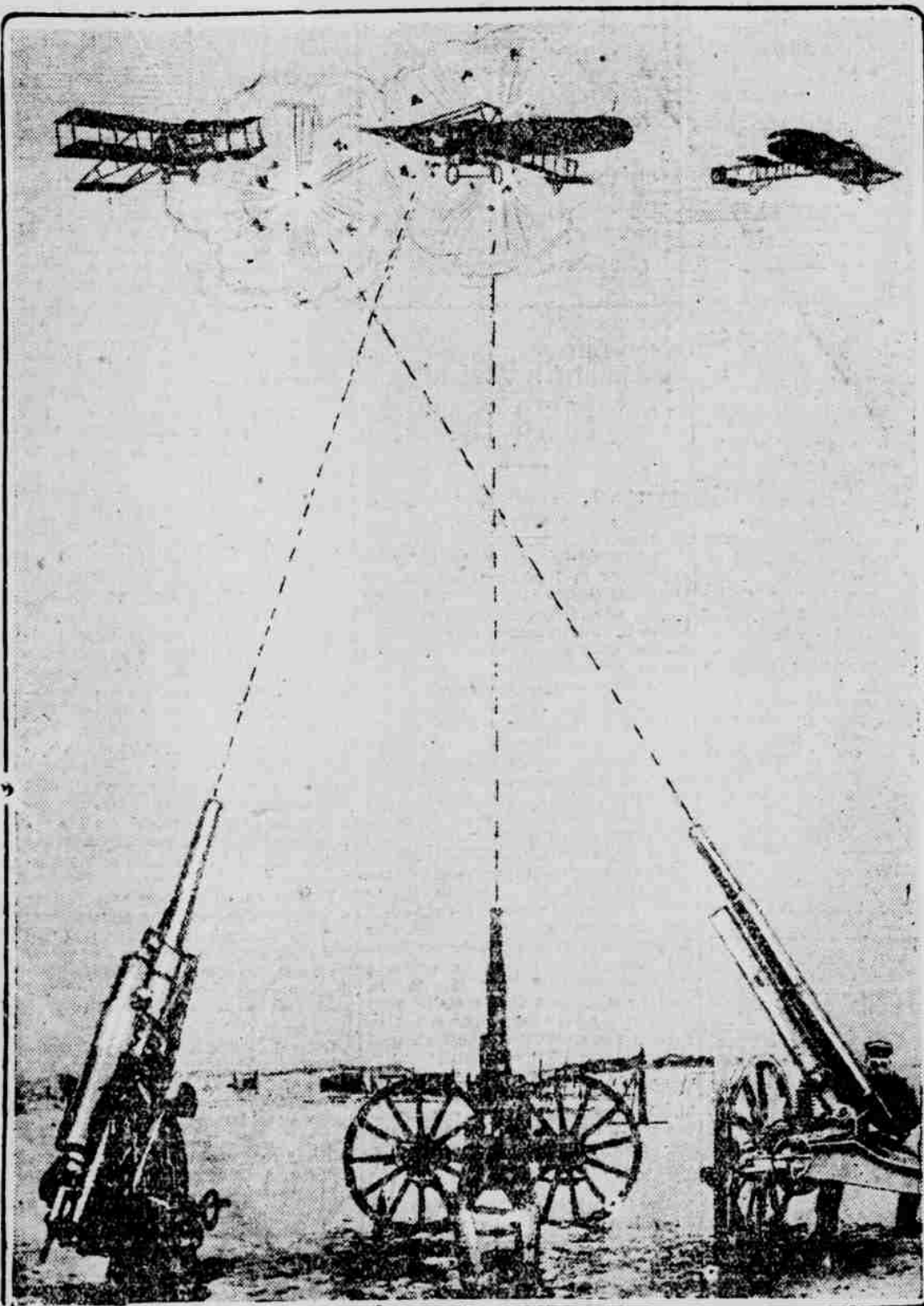
Bulgaria, with 4,300,000 inhabitants, put half a million soldiers in the field. Of these, 53,000 were wounded and 30,000 killed in the first war and 15,000 killed and 62,000 wounded in the second. Altogether 150,000 killed and wounded—one-third of the effective force of the army and 3 per cent. of the population. There was one death out of every four injured—a very high figure.

In the last Balkan war 150,000 men on both sides were killed or wounded on the field in a single month. Eighty thousand of these fell on the banks of the Bregalnitz in the six days from June 30 to July 5, 1913.

THOUGHT THEY WERE WASHING

To please her wee daughter Doris, Mrs. X, the other day bought a globe of goldfish, and when the little one arrived home from school the first thing she saw was her new present. After some moments of gleeful chatter, she asked soberly: "Mamma, where do we keep 'em when they've had their bath?"

Rapid-fire Guns Designed to Destroy Rival Air Craft



Glory and Goodness

By WALT MASON

We can't all rise to shining heights of glory, we can't all climb Fame Mountain's snowy hood, but we can make our lives all hunky-dory, and worth the while, if we will but be good. The lust for wealth bespeaks the spirit's blindness; when I am dead I'd rather have folks say, "His heart possessed the milk of human kindness," than have them speak of scads I put away. A little fame too often makes us haughty, makes us forget that we're but common mud, and we swell up, until, becoming dotty, we take a fall, and make a sickening thud. When we've success in sordid worldly matters, we feel contempt for all the ones who fall; we view with scorn the poor man's rags and tatters, and heedless hear the hungry orphan's wail. We waste our lives in towtry triumphs winning, for useless gauds we strive and toil and grind; and even now, as at the world's beginning, the kind heart beats the proud and mighty mind. Let us be good, be kind, oh man and maiden, let us be true, and squarely play the game, and we'll stack high among the hosts of Aeldenn, and that will beat your little Hall of Fame.

THE AZORES ARE LIKE TOYLAND

But we have nothing among our smaller coast towns that can compare in harmony with such a place as Fayal, with the perfect unity of its architecture, its background of checkered mountain sides, its hilltops surmounted by turning windmills and everywhere richness of color, natural and artificial. Its scheme of beauty seems flawless. No wonder the wandering Portuguese islanders long to go back now and then. One born there must have a fear sometimes that he will die without seeing it any more.

We had a second day of sights in the Azores. The winch waked us dragging trunks from the hold, the belongings of the rest of our "third class," who were to leave us at Ponta Delgada, the metropolis of the Azores, on the island of St. Michael's. This large island was on our left when we reached the deck, and presented another panorama of green mountain sides, cut up into innumerable little square fields as neat and trim as Toyland. White, tile-roofed villages were everywhere, but only a few, a very few, isolated houses, for these people are gregarious, and live in villages, after the fashion of the east, and go out to their fields to work.

Only a picture in color could give any adequate notion of the beauty of these shores, and I shall not try to do it in mere print. Ponta Delgada is just as neat and picture like as Fayal, but much larger, much busier. When we had anchored and landed, and were standing in the lively square waiting to take a carriage, we felt that we were figures in a moving picture; and when a motor car with a gay load came tooting by and whirled into a side street, we knew that we were indeed just pieces in a gay kineoscope, and not reality at all.

A carriage drove us to a gorgeous garden where pineapples were growing under glass in a stifling temperature, and curious and showy plants and trees were grown in the open air. There were some fairy-like grottoes there, too, which the children loved.—From "The Car That Went Abroad," by Albert Bigelow Paine in the Century Magazine.

FORTUNATE INDIANS

In a composition dealing with the habits and customs of American Indians, a boy deeply impressed with their free-and-easy life wrote the following: "The Indians had few laws but they were well violated."

Honeymoon

By GEORGE FITCH
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

The honeymoon is that brief period when married life is all honey and nobody gets stung.

The honeymoon begins immediately after the last soft words are said by the minister and continues until the first hard words are said by the young husband.

This is usually thought to require a month. However, some enterprising husbands manage to



"The wedding trip is over."

condense the honeymoon into a very few days. In this enterprising and hurried world of ours, where people often have to get married half a dozen times in as many years, spending a whole month on a honeymoon is regarded as a rank waste of time.

The honeymoon is so called because it is all stuck up with sweet words. Making life pleasant for each other is the sole occupation of honeymooners. Sometimes a newly married couple contracts the habit of doing this. Then the honeymoon is domesticated and used as a parlor lamp for the rest of their lives. Other couples seem to expend all of their thoughtfulness during this month and to go bankrupt on consideration and good nature shortly afterwards. It is because of this fact that so many married people repair to Reno or to other famous uncoupling centers shortly after their mar-

By-Products

One bee man in the Yuma Valley who has 1500 stands of bees, estimates his net profits at \$6000 for ninety days' work for himself and two men. The man who eashes in his alfalfa bloom is thrifty—and he will learn other ways of getting profits from little things. We want his business.

The Phoenix National Bank

Safe Deposit Boxes

MODERN VAULTS
PROTECTED BY TIME LOCKS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY

THE VALLEY BANK

Visible Property
But
Invisible Title
Therefore

You can see the property you buy, BUT the title is less visible, therefore it is necessary for you to get the title absolutely free; have it handled right. This is our life work. Consult with us.

Phoenix Title and Trust Co.
18 North First Avenue.

EXPECT A SLUMP IN RADIUM

Contracts for delivery of radium in the early months of 1915 have been entered into at a price as low as \$87.50 a milligram, and there is a widely prevalent belief that there may be a great fall in the price during the next two years. It is interesting to note that for some time after its discovery radium could be procured at less than one-tenth of its present price. The demand for radium to be used for medical purposes has hitherto absorbed the output, and has led to rates being quoted which are excessive and altogether artificial. The large profits obtained have, however, stimulated search for uranium ores in various countries, notably in America, and as there are unlimited quantities of low grade uranium rocks available, it would appear to be merely a question of time before radium will be placed on the market at a price bearing a reasonable ratio to the cost of its production.—British Medical Journal, London.

KING A STICKLER FOR DRESS

London—King George has been much surprised lately at the carelessness of the attire of many of his men friends, a carelessness which has spread even to the officials of the household—a fact about which he has spoken sharply.

Although his majesty himself dresses with the greatest simplicity and as quietly as possible, he is always a pattern of order and precision. He keeps his sons up to the mark in the same way, and though the Prince of Wales likes a soft collar at Oxford, he always changes it before he joins his parents at Buckingham Palace or Windsor.—New York American.