

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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

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MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1914.

So let the fair white-winged peace-maker fly
To happy havens under all the sky,
Till each man finds his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers.

—Alfred Tennyson.

A Transplanted Battle.

We are glad to learn that the Mexicans have decided to remove their "battle" of Naco farther from the American border so that their bullets will not fall on this side of the line, where fifty-five Americans have been shot, several of them fatally. This solution of the trouble is better than shooting the Mexicans out of their trenches, and our government could have saved many American lives if it had taken the same vigorous action two months ago that it has taken now.

We suspect that the transplanted battle of Naco now will not be very much of an affair. A Mexican battle is like a movie show. The chief charm of it lies in the audience. If there is nobody to see Mexican heroes in action there is little use in their putting on action. Nobody is going to set up a comic opera in the midst of the Sahara.

We suppose there are some Americans at Naco who will miss the "battle" and may be constrained to lend their presence to it if it is set up anywhere within a reasonable distance. Ever since the revolution began, Americans have liberally patronized the Mexican "battles," which afforded them some little excitement and a great deal of amusement. But if the citizens of Naco follow up this "battle" and some of them happen to stop stray bullets, they cannot lay their misfortune to our peace policy.

The Governor Is Misunderstood.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat-Chronicle misconstrues a statement by Governor Hunt made in connection with the granting of certain reprieves and commutations lately. The governor said that he was moved by the circumstance that the crimes for which the men had been sentenced to die were committed while they were under the influence of liquor. The Democrat-Chronicle believes that that statement constitutes such an arraignment of the liquor traffic that the governor has enrolled himself among the prohibitionists and is bidding for prohibition support. That is a far fetched and wholly groundless suspicion. It is entirely improbable that the governor had the prohibition question in mind. He expressed no opinion upon the evil and the effect of intemperance that is not entertained by every reasonable man whatever may be his views regarding prohibition. We do not think that the governor's expressed reasons for taking action in these cases were in the slightest degree good or applicable, but his statement of them was certainly no expression on the subject of prohibition.

For Cash Only.

The London stock market will be opened this week for the first time since the outbreak of the war—under stringent regulations, one of which is that all sales of securities must be for actual cash. The New York Exchange was opened more than a week ago and there dealings are for actual cash. If this rule had always been applied, there would be in this country less misapprehension, to the disadvantage of Wall street than exists today. Men can gamble for cash but most of the gamblers of Wall street and in the grain markets do not do so. They do not see and do not want to see the securities and the grain they buy and nobody but the broker sees the color of any of their money, which is only a small per cent of the purchase price.

Such dealings contribute to the upsetting of the market and give to securities and commodities sudden, false and inflated values. It is this "for cash only" arrangement that has kept down the volume of New York exchange trading ever since its opening.

There is plenty of money in New York now, according to the dispatches for all legitimate trading in stocks. On Saturday money was dragging in New York and rates were surprisingly low, but this money is not available to the pure gambler in stocks who,

if he is prevented from buying on a margin cannot buy at all. Nor can he now sell something he does not possess.

The New York stock exchange is a great and useful institution when it is conducted for a useful purpose. Its functions are, on a grand scale, the same as those of any other market large or small—the bringing of the actual buyer and the actual seller together. The exchange has greatly facilitated the building of railroads in this and other countries, in the development of great mines, and has contributed immeasurably though indirectly to the development of all the country's resources.

Reclamation in the East.

All the reclamation of land in this country is not going on in this part of it. Here we need only water. In the east, in the New England states, New York, Virginia and some of the southern states they need soil for the abandoned farms which a few years ago were deserted as worthless.

It was believed that even the most productive farms, after long cultivation, under the methods then in vogue, became worn out, and that the continued prosperity of farming depended upon seeking out virgin soil and subjecting it to the same wasteful processes of exhaustion. Now, since the magic wand of agricultural science has been intelligently wielded, these so-called abandoned farms of the eastern states are coming to their own. And, as has been said, many of the men who were tempted by the broad acres of virgin soil in the west are beginning to realize the opportunities, under intelligent management, of the once neglected farms "back home."

The reasons for these changed conditions are not far to seek. They will be found in the methods of agriculture, forestry and fruit culture worked out, and practically tried out, under the modern system of education now in vogue in some of the other "abandoned farm" states. A school for farmers, practical foresters and horticulturists was substantially unknown in the time of the Tribune philosopher who advised the young man of a generation ago to "go west." Today, great universities and colleges are vying with each other in offering educational advantages to young farmers; and this education is made eminently practical by means of traveling exhibit trains carrying experts in every department of activity which has to do with the farm and the forest.

The west still, and for many years to come, will offer the best opportunities to the energetic farmer, but the time will come when there will not be enough land for all and when there will not be an abandoned farm in the country.

A NATION UNPREPARED

(H. H. Windsor, in Popular Mechanics)

A most remarkable change has come about during the past thirty days, regarding the requirements of our navy and army. Those who have consistently stood for an increase in one or both have been confirmed in their belief, those who were indifferent have awakened, while those others who believed the time was at hand when the lamb could enter in safety the lion's den have realized their mistake. Reluctantly and sadly some of the most pronounced advocates of universal peace have seen their dreams disillusioned. Nor is there anything inconsistent in still advocating and working for that world-wide peace agreement while facing conditions as they are.

Our United States, the richest country in the world, offers a prize of stupendous value. We have treaties, it is true, but as one of our great railroad presidents once remarked of a contract, they are really binding only so long as both parties are willing to keep them. Our wealth at home and our territory far distant have both been largely increased, while the night watch remains the same. The well-guarded treasure vaults are seldom raided, the chances of success is entirely too remote. That a hostile fleet could come within firing range of New York City and demand dollars seemed to most people an absolute absurdity only a few weeks ago.

The size of our military clothes is no bigger than years ago, when we were scarcely half as large as now. We actually lack sufficient men to man the ships we already have, and need still more ships and additional men for them. Our coast defenses, which were never very formidable, are in these days of long-range heavy guns almost a joke. We have deluded ourselves with the comfortable feeling that although our ammunition was a mere handful, fort-smooth, we wish our boasted ingenuity and energy could take a few days off our other business and make up a supply when needed, forgetting the guns we already have can use up in an hour all we can make in a week.

Guns and gunners are dry wells in a desert without their powder. Both our army and navy are highly inefficient to the extent of their numbers, but each is far too small.

The thunders of war rolling across unhappy Europe echo through the empty halls of that grand Palace of Peace in the city of The Hague. For the present, the spirit of its inception and its benevolent purpose seem to be forgotten as the horrors of the Dark Ages seethe and surge. That some day its now vacant chambers will contain the councils of nations gathered in a spirit of true amity, we all hope and many believe. God speed that day. But, while the peace doctor is coming, it is well for us to have some first aid to the injured hand.

JEFFERY FARNOL'S FIRST STORY

(Jeffery Farnol in Strang Magazine)

So far as I can remember after the lapse of nearly twenty years, my first story was entitled "James A. B." and was published in an English weekly magazine called Short Stories.

This masterpiece contained, if my memory serves, about two thousand words, and brought me a check for the magnificent sum of one guinea. It was a very welcome guinea—the very first yellow sovereign one earns always has, I should think, an especial value—and some of the sentimental members of my family circle were disposed to advise having a hole bored in it and wearing it suspended round my neck. But, alas! it was too valuable to be used as a mere ornament.

Well, good luck to it! I fear the present possessor of that bright, particular sovereign is made as happy by it as I was. I hope my readers will think this has more to do with my first sovereign than my first story, but the two are so intimately associated in my memory that I find it difficult to recall the cruelties and faults of the one without a pleasant recollection of the charms of the other—during the brief time of its sojourn with me.

THE OPPRESSING CITY

Woe to her that is filthy and polluted, to the oppressing city! She obeyed not the voice; she received not correction; she trusted not in the Lord; she drew not near to her God.—Zephaniah iii, 1-2.

Where the People May Have Hearing

LET US GET AT THE CAUSE.

To the Editor of The Republican, Sir:

As I feel that you did not catch the point I wished to make in a previous communication, will you kindly grant me once more space in your valuable paper for this article?

If I had suspected that my communication, published in the Republican of December 20th, would have drawn the fire of the editor of the largest and most influential paper in the state, it is doubtful if it would have been handed in.

First, I want to assure you that I do not intend to get into a controversy with anyone as to the merits or demerits of socialism or any otherism, even if you were to kindly permit it.

Thanks are most emphatically due you, for (as editor of a paper opposed to my line of thought) admitting that the "principles advocated in my communication may sometime be applied, and if so poverty will be abolished from the world."

I did not intend to convey the idea that I objected to temporary relief, but of objecting to that method only, and ignoring the cause that makes temporary relief necessary.

If there were cesspools in Phoenix disseminating typhoid germs over the city, would it be wise for us to say, "We are so busy giving relief to the stricken that we have no time to attend to these cesspools?"

Now for a concrete example. In the seventies the writer was a resident of Denver, Colorado, when diphtheria appeared. In spite of temporary relief, such as attention by physicians and nurses, quarantining and other precautionary methods, it soon became a veritable scourge; as many as three dying within a few hours of each other in the same family. Dr. Bancroft was at that time at the head of the medical association of Denver and he at once set about looking for the cause which he knew existed. Investigations showed that nearly all of the cases were in families that bought milk from one of the largest dairies supplying milk to the city. A further investigation showed that the sanitary conditions in and around that dairy were horrible.

Dr. Bancroft did not say, "We are too busy attending to the disease caused by that dairy," but at once cut it out of business and in a short time Denver was free from diphtheria. It is appalling, Mr. Editor, to think what would have happened to the citizens of Denver if the doctor had just continued to give temporary relief and let the cause continue, and starvation with added demoralization caused by unemployment is just as bad, if not worse, than diphtheria.

Sincerely yours,
J. D. MARTIN.
Dec. 25, 1914.

BIG LUMBER RATE CASE

(Continued From Page One)

Phoenix and points in the southern part of the state.

The Southern Pacific and other railroads operating in the southern part of Arizona immediately took action in opposition to the new rates. Two days before they took effect a bill of complaint was filed with the Federal Judge Sawtelle to secure an injunction preventing the commission from carrying out its order. It was only at the last minute, after a hunt extending over most of Coconino county that the judge was located, and then application for the injunction was held up on technicalities from Espee headquarters at San Francisco.

The present complaint, which was filed by Charles R. McCormick, president of a large Los Angeles lumber and shipping concern, while it names the Southern Pacific and other railroads as defendants is really aimed at the rate-making power of the Arizona commission. At the hearing, it is stated, the famous Shreveport case will be cited in support of the contention that the state rate-making body does not have sovereign power, entire intra-state rates conflict with interstate tariffs.

In addition to Commissioners Jones and Cole, and Accountant, William Sangster, who will go to Los Angeles for the hearing, former Rate Expert Edgar W. Brown will be in attendance. Brown, who is now connected with a Flagstaff wholesale house, will arrive in Phoenix this morning to assist in lining up the argument and exhibits for the big hearing.

Cotton Rates Up.

Transcontinental cotton rates, which would result in an increase of ten cents per 100 pounds on shipments from Phoenix and Salt river valley points, will also come up for argument at the Los Angeles session. The rates proposed would abolish the privilege of stopping shipments in transit for compressing, and while the transcontinental tariff would apparently be reduced from 90 to 80 cents, cotton growers claim that if the new rate goes into effect it will materially affect the industry in this section. W. S. Dorman, representing the Mesa cotton exchange and others will join the corporation commission in opposing the granting of the new tariff. Another case in which Arizona is interested is that involving advances on tin cans and other commodities between California and points in this state. Although set for January 4, it is probable that the lumber rate case will not come up until a week later, owing to the California milling case which is due to be argued at the same time. Other cases will also be carried forward so that the hearing may last over two weeks.

RACE WAS OLDER THAN AZTECS

Skull Said to Be Fully Five Thousand Years Old Was Found Near Reno in Nevada

RENO, Nev., Dec. 27.—Relics of the original American race, from which the Indians sprang, a race older than the Aztecs and notable for size and a high plane of civilization, have been uncovered in a Nevada cave which has remained sealed for 3,000 years. A skull of a prehistoric man was found with other relics, which has the extraordinary size of a giant, and differs from that of any previously known skull. The skull is certainly 5,000 years old, according to archeologists of the University of Nevada, and may be fully as old as the Pittsburg skull found in Kent, England, which is thought to be 15,000 years old.

Mats and tools, household utensils, toys for the children and other relics were gathered from the cave which has hermetically sealed hole in a cliff preserved these priceless remains of a people who lived long before the birth of Christ, when Europe itself was an untraced forest, and when Persia and China were the thriving instances of known culture.

The discovery came about through a legend of the Pines of a lost race which had sought refuge from enemies in a mountain. The scientists tackled the job of digging for a closed cave and the work of several years has resulted in its discovery and the throwing of light on the early people of America. Prof. J. C. Jones, of the University of Nevada led the expedition which tapped the side of a hill near Humboldt Lake, and with him, Miss Jeanne Wier, president of the Nevada historical society and R. L. Fenton, author of Indian histories, gathered a freight-car load of weird relics, which are now safely stored in the university.

Baskets were made of snake-skins, tule grass and river weeds; robes of impossibly woven cloth, proved that these early inhabitants adopted some style of clothing; implements for making fire proved that flint had been known and used; woven sandals and blankets were made from threads, and countless other momentoes of civilized life were included.

The water-bottles and snake-skin ropes resemble the work of later Indians. But threads of cotton were used in making the garments, and history has no record of use of cotton in Nevada until transplanted by the white pioneers. The microscope revealed that their cotton had been grown in the desert lands, under an irrigation system, the evidence of which has been found long since about the Humboldt and Carson Rivers. The texture of the cotton weave is said to be superior to the hand weave of the fottles, and it is believed that cotton growing and weaving were known to the early races, but were lost to the Indians, only to be revived by the whites.

Among the discovered bones were those of prehistoric horses. Elephants' tusks were strewn in corners, although there are no records of the elephant ever existing in this section. The markings of strange birds are similar to those found in many Nevada caverns which have never been explained. Prof. Jones in his report declared that these bird feet markings are the same as found 20 feet under solid rock in the quarries of the Nevada penitentiary, and must have been made in that remote time before the Nevada desert became a great lake, later to become arid land again, a transition which marked the passing of many thousands of years.

The human skulls which were strewn in great profusion about the floor of the cave show proportions which indicate a race of men of great stature. Scientists the world over are trying to explain the history of this extinct race. Investigation of the cave is continuing under the auspices of the university and the Nevada historical society. The result is expected to disclose the origin of the American Indian, which, until the opening of the cave, was an unobtainable mystery.

Not the least interesting of the recovered relics is a baby's rattle. A score or more of them were discovered in the cave, the hollow sounding ball being made of stretched snake-skin, stiffened into permanent shape by some mysterious process that may never be known. Inside were grains of corn. The edges of the convex pieces of snake-skin were sewn with cotton threads.

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SHOOTING GALLERIES BOOM IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Shooting galleries have enjoyed a great boom in England since the opening of the war. Vacant store rooms in all parts of England and Ireland have been converted into galleries which are successful competitors with moving picture houses showing war scenes.

"Learn to shoot and help defend your country" is a sign which is conspicuous in the busy centers of English cities. Many of the galleries also offer war publications and post cards which are displayed with such signs as "Come in and have the Texas Cowgirl teach you how to shoot."

Crack shots from Australia and South Africa are also featured as instructors in marksmanship in many of the galleries. Some of the galleries make prominent displays of firearms of all ages and all nations together with photographs of Buffalo Bill and other celebrated sportsmen. Several of the galleries in central London have American Indians dressed in beaded buckskin acting as instructors. Others have Australian bush rangers and American "rough riders."

AIRCRAFT CRUISERS

(Continued From Page One)

along the Pilica river, where both sides claim they inflicted a heavy loss.

The Russians have apparently gotten the ascendancy over the Austrians in south Poland and Galicia. The Russians report a long series of victories from middle Poland to the foothills of the Carpathians, thirteen thousand prisoners in today's reports alone. The Russians claim 30,000 Austrians were made prisoners since they resumed the offensive.

Official Account

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British official account of the raid of their navy seaplanes and several hostile submarines attacked them. It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood to pick up the returning airmen and a naval combat ensued between the most modern cruisers, and the enemy's aircraft and submarines. By swift maneuvering, the enemy's submarines were avoided and the two Zeppelins easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and Arcturion. The enemy's seaplanes succeeded in dropping bombs near our ships, without hitting any of them. The British ships remained three hours off the enemy's coast without being protested by any surface vessel and safely re-embarked three out of seven airmen with their machines. Three other pilots returned later, picked up by British submarines which were standing by. Their machines were sunk. Six out of the seven pilots returned safely. Flight Commander Hewlett is missing. His machine was seen in a wrecked condition about eight miles from Helgoland and the fate of the daring, skillful pilot is unknown. The extent of the damage by the British airmen's bombs cannot be estimated, but all were discharged at points of military significance.

"Thursday" Squadron Commander Richard R. Davis of the naval air service visited Brussels in a Farman biplane for the purpose of dropping twelve bombs at an airship shed reported to contain German airships. Eight bombs, six of which are believed to have hit, were discharged at the first attack and the remaining four on the return flight. Owing to the clouds of smoke which rose from the shed, the effect could not be distinguished.

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VILLA FURIOUS AT ESCAPE

(Continued From Page One)

Mexico City, Thursday was compelled to hide to escape arrest. It is said he was concealed in one of the foreign legations until two days ago, when he was smuggled into the drawing room of a sleeping car and started for El Paso.

He bore passports from Provisional President Gutierrez.

At Aguas Calientes Canova refused to permit his compartment to be searched. At Terreon troops again attempted to search for Canova and asked the conductor to telegraph his protest to Villa. At Chihuahua Canova was requested to move his baggage to a day coach. As he removed the last bag from the compartment, state officials poured into the state-room. The place was empty.

Zapata officials in Mexico City claim Rurilde forced the employees of his plantation to join Huerta's army, and asked his execution as a traitor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Bryan has received word unofficially of General Scott's plan to prevent flying into American territory, which is approved by all factions in Sobota. It provides that Gen. Gil's Carranzas will abandon Naco and be permitted to go unmolested to Agua Prieta, which is already held by a portion of his troops. Governor Mastorena will agree to occupy Naco, which henceforth will become absolutely neutral.

The plan is favored from the American standpoint because the fighting either at Agua Prieta or Nogales is not close enough to American towns to produce a situation like that at Naco, where stray bullets constantly fell on American soil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Villa's agents announced the official "green book" will be issued this week, Villa explaining why he is opposing Carranza, and why he published the secret documents to prove if Carranza was president he would repudiate his pledges and would have ruled the country as a dictator.

"The Lord hates a quitter."
But he doesn't hate him, son.
When the quitter's quitting something that
He shouldn't have begun.
—New York Mail.

"Have you heard anything about the fall fashions as yet?"
"Not as to how the gowns will be made. I suppose the girls are bound to wear cartridge belts though."
—Kansas City Journal.

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