

MRS. GUILD IS AGAIN ELECTED

For Third Time Organizer and Charter Member of Madison Improvement Club is Returned to Chair as Its President

Mrs. H. A. Guild, organizer and charter member of the Madison Improvement club was elected president of the club at the annual election of officers held yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Guild was chosen as the organization's first president and was re-elected to serve another term. This will make the third year as executive officer out of the club's five seasons. It was under protest that she accepted the chairmanship but the unanimous action of the club demanded her again taking over the duties and responsibilities of the office. Mrs. Guild is frequently called upon to discuss topics of the day before various women organizations and was one of the speakers at the mid-summer fair. A woman of remarkable mentality, splendid executive ability and agreeable personality, she has forwarded the social center movement in her district and made the club heads a power in her community and in the central and district federations with which it is affiliated. Serving with Mrs. Guild on the executive board will be Mrs. George Lebbay, vice president; Miss Mabel Gregg, secretary; Mrs. J. D. Rivin, treasurer; and Mrs. Robert Hunter, custodian.

Following the election, delegates were appointed to the state and district federations as follows: State convention, Mrs. J. L. A. King, Mrs. Aubrey Smith, Mrs. A. G. Hargraves and Mrs. Karl Beans; district convention, Mrs. W. A. Gibbons, Mrs. H. A. Guild, Miss Grace McDonald.

The club will hold a reception to the outgoing and incoming officers, January 27 at the home of Mrs. H. E. Leppay. The assisting hostesses will be Mrs. J. L. A. King, Mrs. Harry Lawson, and Mrs. Walter Lawson.

LONDON'S FILM MAN WRITES ONE HIMSELF

Producer of Sea Wolf Does Some Authoring on the Side—Result at the Arizona

The Arizona has a feature bill for the rest of the week in the five-reel film, entitled "The Pursuit of the Phantom" by Hobart Bosworth, noted producer of the stories of Jack London. Although Mr. Bosworth has produced over one hundred successful photo plays, this is the first five reel play he has put before the public.

Backgrounds of great beauty and remarkable photography are skillfully used to set off a romantic story which is brimming with foiling, drama and interest. Hobart Bosworth himself plays the lead in this unusual drama, which is from his own pen and has achieved another triumph both in acting and in the direction of the play. Courtenay Foote plays opposite Mr. Bosworth giving a performance of exceptional artistry. Mr. Bosworth took his entire company to Laguna, California, on the sea coast, to utilize the beautiful cliffs and caves of that region, and has spared no pains to put upon the screen the atmosphere of romance and poetry, and the striking vein of fantasy which runs through the play. The Phantom whose pursuit causes so much dramatic conflict is the phantom of happiness and youth, and it is reached through the curious paradox with which the story opens: "What I had I lost; What I lost I kept; What I kept, I have." The play ends with an allegory which is a marvel of photographic effect.

DATE—JAN. 18, 1915

ANNIVERSARY DINNER AT "Y"

Election of New Directors, Reports of Departments and Live Discussion at Annual Affair Early Next Week

Following the custom of the board of directors for the past eight years, members and officers of the Y. M. C. A. will gather at the association building next Tuesday evening, Jan. 12 for the big anniversary dinner. Invitations to the affair were sent out yesterday.

The anniversary dinner is always an important occasion at the Y. At that time the annual reports of the president, general secretary and department secretaries are read, and five new directors chosen for the next three years. The retiring directors are, Dr. J. C. Norton, C. D. Dorris, Dr. John Bennett, Jr., Dr. H. A. Hughes, and Dr. John Wix Thomas.

A feature of the dinner this year will be a discussion of the subject, "Our Responsibilities to Greater Phoenix." The discussion will be led by Dr. H. M. Campbell of the First Presbyterian church, Superintendent John D. Loper and S. H. Mitchell, Members of the Y. A request in the invitation to send their acceptance to the president not later than January 11.

ROTARY BIRTHDAY TO BE CELEBRATED AT LUNCHEON TODAY

It Was Just a Year Ago This Week the Phoenix Club was formed—Paul Kantz to Deliver Anniversary Address—Stunts and Eats

Just a year ago Tuesday, the Phoenix Rotary club was organized, and for that reason, Paul S. Kantz will arise in meeting today to tell about a "Year of Rotary." His will be the feature address of today's interesting meeting.

THE RAMONA WOMAN'S CLUB ELECT OFFICERS

The Ramona Woman's club met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Chas. Arne at Ramona. The ladies spent the afternoon in the election of officers. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mrs. Lou C. Woolery; first vice-president, Mrs. R. W. Seaman; second vice-president, Mrs. B. Neff; recording secretary, Mrs. Schumm Starr; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. W. McCulloch; treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Arne; auditor, Mrs. Annie L. Christian; state delegates to the meeting of the Women's Federation of Clubs, Mrs. B. Neff and Mrs. W. P. McCulloch. The ladies elected do not take office until next May.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

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COMMISSION ADVOCATES

(Continued From Page One)

is, briefly, that the state should treat the problem of its magnificent land grants as would any large business corporation acting under similar circumstances," said Chairman Mulford Windsor, in speaking of the state's policy yesterday. "Under our plan the state would not part with title to a single acre of land until its highest possibilities have been definitely and accurately determined and steps taken to insure the realization of those possibilities. The development of all lands belonging to Arizona should be intimately associated with their administration and disposition so that none of the land now held by the state will be given over merely for speculative purposes or withheld from that proper development which it is possible to attain."

Relative to the state's land policy and the need of more people the commission's report says: "Arizona's Greatest Need. It is not remarkable that no dissenting voice is heard to the frequently-advanced proposition that Arizona's greatest and most pressing need is people—more people. With in round figures, 113,000 square miles of territory—the equal in area of England, Ireland and Scotland, larger than Italy, as extensive as Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland and Bavaria combined; fifth in size of the states of the Union; as big as New England, or as almost any two southern or middle west states—her quarter of a million population truly looks pitifully meagre. With this predominant fact of area and settlement in mind, coupled with the ever-present desire for the stimulus to trade which addition of population brings, the demand for new-comers is natural, logical and within certain limitations, proper.

"But great as this need is, and universal as the belief in its present importance is, it still is not and should not be regarded as the one fundamental, absorbing exigency of the hour, nor its encompassment as the future's chief goal. Back of it, somewhat obscured in the shadow cast by the constant urging of ever-present personal desires and material ambitions, stands a much greater, a real, a compelling necessity—the demand of advanced civilization, as represented by a modern, progressive commonwealth, not merely for more people, but for prosperous, contented and happy people. By this contented and enlarging its scope and purpose is to urge forth on a new and sudden track. Circumstances are wonderfully propitious, if not indeed providential. There is little in the way of existing restrictive statutes to be dealt with; in the absence of data a land policy has not been attempted, and therefore not bungled; the population problem has been dealt with only along stereotyped, and generally ineffective lines; the ground is clear, the end to be achieved plain, the means at hand, Arizona has her chance.

No Inflexible Policy. "The commission is aware that the people are at present mainly divided into what may be termed two schools of thought, and their respective views concerning a state land policy are as far apart as the northern and southern poles. One school—and it is the oldest school—holds to the view that "land is land," wherever located, and regardless of varying conditions; that it is only valuable to the state as it represents so much money, the amount of which is at once determinable by multiplying the acreage by the price, and that it should be converted into money, without respect to the future or to any other considerations, as speedily as possible. This school's tocsin is, "Get the land into private ownership; get it on the tax-rolls, create wealth"; and in sounding it no thought is taken of the possibility that less precipitation and more investigation might discover a method whereby the same results could be achieved with more certainty and to a far greater degree, to say nothing of other and incalculable benefits.

"The other school, composed of citizens whose aims are running in the right direction, objects to the sale of any state land, now or ever, on the theory that the enhancement in value which time will bring will more than compensate for the foregoing of early revenues, and provide insurance against the squandering of the state's inheritance. This school recognizes the state's trust, and applies to it a puritanical rather than a practical interpretation. Its shibboleth, "Conserve the fortune granted to the State," is uttered without sufficient reflection that there is no conservation equal to that which assists in development, expansion and progress—which, while it does not destroy, neither stagnates, but builds, and creates, and multiplies.

"To neither of these schools does the commission belong, and yet it claims stock in both. To the articles of neither does it subscribe, and yet it would borrow from each. It does not go to the extreme of the one or the other, and yet it reaches farther than the two combined. The proposition to create wealth it applauds, and the plea for conservation it commends, because they go hand in hand, and mean the same thing, if the wealth is properly distributed and the conservation is for the many, but recklessness and waste are not synonymous for the creation of wealth, and true conservation does not mean hoarding.

"The experience of other states, the net proceeds of painstaking investigations, and conclusions of conscientious study, the light of reason—all forbid the indiscriminate sale of the state's heritage. Such a policy would inevitably result in parting with the best lands at a minimum and comparatively insignificant price, and their early consolidation in the hands of a few, retarding or forever preventing development, denying homes to many and barring the door to that very creation of wealth which constitutes such a policy's chief argument.

Subjected, then, to the simple rule of addition, the question becomes one of so handling the state's lands as to accomplish these two objects at one time—to effect the definite, concrete purpose for which the grants were designed, and to do it by such a wise, systematic process as will correct, through the medium of prosperous, happy producers, what it admittedly a most striking deficiency in population. Having defined and connected up this great and universally recognized need with the important obligation imposed by congress, and possessing the means of supplying the one and discharging the other, Arizona should henceforth recognize their unity, and under no circumstances permit their separation in any plan that may be considered. Knowing the full dimensions of its undertaking, the state should give no need to proposals that will fall short of that undertaking's full accomplishment.

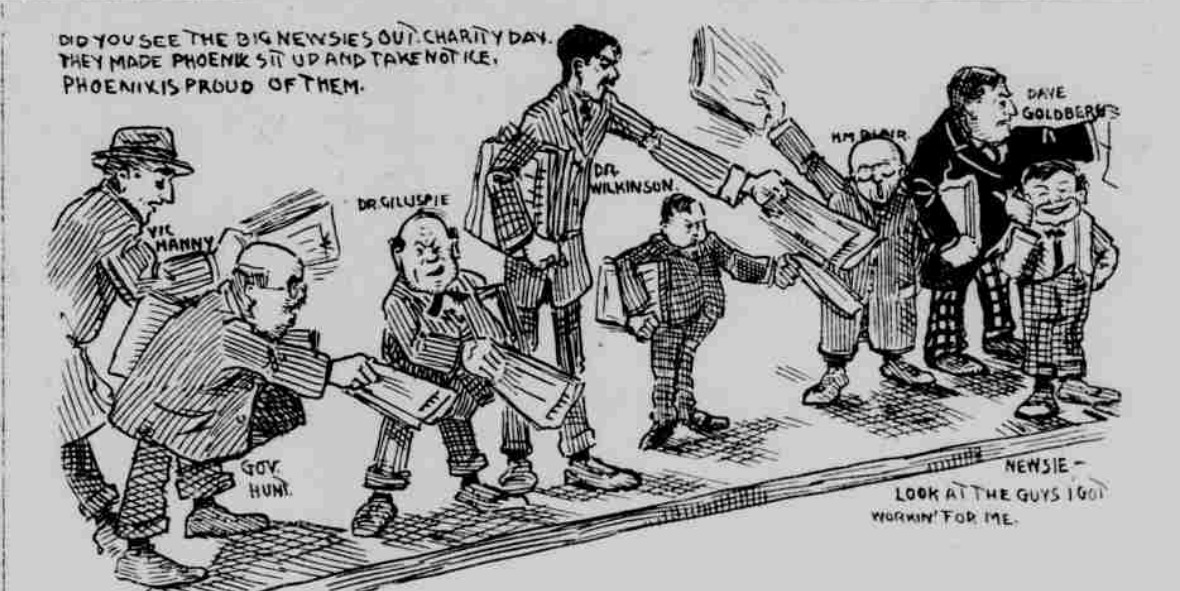
"Arizona is the owner of 2,350,000 acres, given by the United States for the endowment of the state's public institutions. These lands are being selected with reference to carefully estimated possibilities for high development. Also, in each surveyed, unreserved township are four sections granted for the benefit of the common schools. The location of this land is fixed and it could not therefore be chosen for particular advantages, but being scattered throughout the state it averages well. A fair proportion of it can claim odds favoring development equal to the institutional lands, and most of it has distinct and profitable uses. These millions of acres contain a final and favorable answer to the demand for more people—not for people merely, but for satisfied citizens; hundreds of thousands of happy homes are potentialized, the energy of commerce there lies latent, and where stretches the desert are scattered the seeds of cities.

Arizona's Golden Opportunity. "The situation presents to Arizona an open door to distinction in the world of advanced economic legislation. With a land problem created by the ownership of millions of acres and a population problem which comes of the natural sparseness of a semi-arid country, pressing for solution simultaneously, the opportunity for notable achievement is as conspicuous as the responsibility is great. Unfortunately, the easiest course, and therefore the likeliest to be pursued, leads sheep-like along the rut of outgrown and decayed federal and state land policies, but the course of courses for Arizona, the young and vigorous, the confident and clear-visioned, unbound by tradition, unhampered by precedent is to urge forth on a new and sudden track. Circumstances are wonderfully propitious, if not indeed providential. There is little in the way of existing restrictive statutes to be dealt with; in the absence of data a land policy has not been attempted, and therefore not bungled; the population problem has been dealt with only along stereotyped, and generally ineffective lines; the ground is clear, the end to be achieved plain, the means at hand, Arizona has her chance.

Development and Administration go Hand in Hand. "It is the commission's profound conviction that the development of all lands belonging to Arizona, both school and institutional, should be intimately associated with their administration and disposition; in other words, that before title to an acre is parted with, the dedication of that acre to its highest and most important economic use should be insured.

"This declaration, we are aware, invites the charge that it is radical—some will say revolutionary—but so does every suggestion of interference with the cutting of those luscious melons which specially-favored individuals have been wont to look forward to and rely upon. By such means and such means only, may the stupendous economic loss which has heretofore been synonymous with so-called systems for the handling of state lands be eliminated; thus and thus only may the curse of the speculator be removed, and thus only may the objects for which congress designed its magnificent grants be achieved in full degree, and thus and thus only may Arizona's limits range be populated with people rather than cattle and the desert plain transformed from comparative waste to a land of the vine and fig."

Relative to the policy of classification, demonstration and reclamation, the report says: "Classification should be scientific and thorough, in order that the highest use may be accurately ascertained, not only of all lands belonging to the state, but also of those surrounding, adjacent to or in any way connected with them or affecting their development upon actual conditions, and these conditions could be regarded as universal and inflexible, would show marked advantages of income to the state, in the long run, favoring the policy of leasing. But Arizona is a land of almost unlimited conditions, and no fixed plan will fit them all. Much of the land that cannot be leased at all may with proper development be sold at remunerative prices, and at the same time insure the making of homes and the creation of wealth. Much that cannot be sold, without sacrificing the hope of development and closing the door to a splendid future, may be leased for a consideration worth while.



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Reclamation is essential if the highest efficiency of some hundreds of thousands of Arizona's so-called desert acres are to be realized, and if the cry for population is to be adequately answered. The state can give no greater service to its people, or a larger, more lasting contribution to humanity, than to draw the waters from the depths or harness its floods and thereby replace the leanness of a thirsty land with the wealth and plenty of a satisfied soil.

The Commission's Plan. "Reduced to more definite terms, the commission's plan would be to determine the highest use to which the state's lands may be put; to make not only possible but practical their development in such maximum of usefulness, and then to sell them to bona fide home-makers on a basis of mutual advantage which will insure to the state reimbursement and a fair return, and to the citizens an honest roof to cover an honest head, just remuneration for his toil and enterprise and pardonable pride in his government. In the case of lands susceptible of agricultural development the state will so realize more directly, than by any other plan which has ever been tried or suggested, and inestimably more, indirectly, in the shape of wealth created and population gained, while the farmer seeking a spot on the earth's surface to call his own will be enabled to achieve that worthy ambition without assuming the frequently fatal hazards of unknown conditions or risking failure through inflated values fixed by middle-men or speculators. They will willingly pay an advance over government prices, as easy terms, favorable conditions, adequate information as to requirements, and the state's active interest in their welfare, will more than compensate if not entirely make up for the difference. Wild-catting, the immoral practice of inducing ignorant and susceptible home-seekers, in consideration of handsome fees, to settle where they cannot hope to make a livelihood or to succeed in reclamation or development work for which they are not equipped, either financially or by experience, will come to an end, for home-seekers will soon learn to look with confidence to the state which takes a personal, sincere interest in its settlers, helps them to success, sells them no gold bricks and discourages others from doing so."

The commission further advocates that in areas in which there is promise of development the state determine those details which have been determined for themselves by settlers in the more highly favored localities. Model pumping plants, where pumping is the solution of the problem, would not only serve as patterns for others under private, but offer a basis for information to prospective home-makers. The report recommends that the commission be empowered to make an investigation of such projects as are peculiarly adapted for construction in cooperation with the federal government, or by the state independently.

As to immediate needs, the report urges that investigations and experiments be carried on in cooperation with the state engineer and the state agricultural college for the purpose of determining the requirements of various classes of lands. It also recommends the sale of lands of proved value for agriculture, with the reservation that not more than one-fourth of the land in one section be sold in any one year.

An official to have charge of the promotion of sales and leases of state lands, under the title of immigration commissioner, is recommended in the report. This officer would also assist in every way possible, spreading information as to the districts of the state. The commission concludes its recommendations by urging the enactment of legislation making "wild catting" a felony, and condemning the practice of inducing settlers to file on land of which development of which is improbable, if not entirely impossible.

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