

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1915

If there be a virtue in the world at which we should always aim, it is cheerfulness.

—Lord Lytton.

The Chamber of Commerce is preparing to change the country with the Republic's "Invitation" as attractive as the farmer, the tourist and the homemaker who want their best and how to reach Phoenix from any part of the country. The journey has been made easier by the cooperation of the railroads cutting the city. These "invitations" are brief, designed only to attract attention, something of which men voluminous documents frequently fail. The "Invitation" will at least be read before it is confined to the waste-paper basket.

It is included more especially for those tourists who will be attracted from the north and east over either the Southern Pacific or the Santa Fe line, and we have no doubt that it will be accepted by hundreds who might otherwise pass us by.

This "Invitation" will probably be given a much wider circulation than any literature on Phoenix and the Salt River valley has ever had. The Chamber of Commerce urges all residents to enclose a copy of the "Invitation" in every letter they send to friends in the east. Copies in any number will be furnished free by the chamber.

Arizona and New Mexico

The El Paso Times has instituted a comparison between the states of Arizona and New Mexico. In some respects, it is unfavorable to this state, but in one, the balance is in our favor. The revenues of Arizona have been increased since admission 120 per cent, so that a total of \$22,709,999 was collected. The revenues of New Mexico, with a population twice as large as ours, failed only \$1,843,732. Arizona and New Mexico were granted the same area of public land under the enabling act, and from this source New Mexico derives four times as much revenue as Arizona.

Arizona has decreased the tax rate 40 per cent, in three years, but it has increased its assessments 226 per cent, during the same period, until now the per capita tax is \$7. It is not stated what changes have been made in the New Mexican tax rate and assessments, but the per capita tax of that state is only \$4.

We must admit that so far the balance is very much in favor of New Mexico, in the conduct of government. If the Times had ended its comparison here, the shocking world facts being familiar to us and it might be so to some extent anyhow. But in the further comparison we appear to better advantage. It is stated that the cost of the New Mexican schools is less than 20 per cent, according to the school census, while the Times has heard that the per capita cost of Arizona schools is \$20. We think the latter figure is too high though perhaps it is not far from the correct one. The average cost of our schools is raised by the expenditures of the rural districts where, as we have shown, in one district in this county the per capita cost last year exceeded \$100. In the towns the cost is much lower; in Phoenix, for instance, we believe it is \$27.

But it is not to the credit of any state to flout the fact that the per capita cost of its schools is less than \$20. That is not a sign of an economical administration, but a sign of the mal-administration of the chief institution of a state.

That much of the money which we spend for education is an uncertainly wanted as if it were poured into a rat hole we know to be a fact, but we are assured that a bill will be introduced into the legislature shortly to stop this waste and to provide for the administration of the school fund by business methods.

Sixty dollars per capita is too much, but between that figure and the parsimonious less than \$20 of New Mexico, we would choose the former and permit the waste to continue.

A Russo-German Peace

At the outbreak of the European war The Republican predicted, and many other newspapers took a similar view, that whatever might be the end of it, it would be the end of Austria, the nation which precipitated the conflict. The dual empire had long been held together by weak bonds. It was doubtful whether or not the Slav element would not early break away from its Germanic hold. But Hungary has stood the strain so far, and there is no indication that ties of blood are stronger than patriotic devotion to the empire.

The end will possibly come in another way. It would not be surprising if Russia, after having been driven back from its western frontier, should listen to terms of an independent peace proposed by Germany. If such terms would involve a dismemberment of Austria, the annexation of the Slav part of it and an open war to the Adriatic, Russia would feel an conscientious scruples against

abandoning the empire or violating the later agreement proposed by England when the Germans were at the gates of Paris, that no peace should be made by any member of the empire without the consent of the others.

Such a change would not be more surprising than when in 1762, after the death of Elizabeth of Russia and she was succeeded by Peter III, the Russian soldiers who had been fighting with the Austrians against Frederick the Great were found in the next battle on the side of the Prussians.

It may be doubted, however, whether Germany would offer terms involving the dismemberment of Austria. But such terms would be an advantage to Germany as to Russia. Furthermore, the importance to Germany of peace with Russia is becoming apparent. Though it may beat the Russians, it cannot at the same time make headway against the allies in the west so long as so great a force must be opposed to the Moscovites.

It is quite probable that such an eventuality as has been described would be greatly hastened by the death of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, who more than any other influence has held the empire together for many years.

THE SMILE THAT BRINGS SUCCESS

It wasn't much but a hole in the wall,
Where Fritzie hammered away,
Mending damaged shoes and heels
From busy days to day.

But Fritzie could make a nobby shoe,
And give it a "nobby" style,
And he always had a cheery word,
And he always wore a smile.

And the hole in the wall began to grow,
Until it covered a block,
And it took an army of busy men
To handle Fritzie's stock.

It was only a little hole in the wall,
Where Tony sold "bannan,"
But he gave full weight and honest count,
And he loved his fellowman.

And he had a smile and a pleasant word,
And the hole began to grow,
And did not stop till it went clear through
To the little street below.

It was almost less than a hole in the wall,
Where Mickey worked all day,
And cheerily sang out, "Shine 'em up!"
To all who passed his way.

And he shined 'em well, and he always wore
A smile instead of a frown,
And now he owns a string of booths,
That stretches through the town.

It was even less than a hole in the wall,
Where Tommy sold the news,
For he stood on the corner just outside
Where Fritzie soled the shoes.

And the air was sometimes keen and cold,
And the streets were wet and vile,
And Tommy's clothes were thin and old,
But Tommy kept his smile.

And men to whom the hours meant gold,
Would walk across the street
To buy of the little merchant man
Who smiled as he sold his sheet.

And Tommy's "Well, he's governor now,
And he's smiling still—and, say,
The "newsies" have his number straight
For he hands the tips their way.

If you have only a hole in the wall,
And it takes some pluck to smile,
Just keep it up; it will bring success
Somewhere in the after while.

—Emma F. Swingle.

TALKS ON THRIFT

How They Got Ahead

"Capital is made only by the process of earning and saving."—Albert W. Atwood.

Some of our readers have asked us to publish more stories of the actual success of thrifty persons. Following are three new ones that have come to our knowledge.

A St. Louis police sergeant, during thirty-five years on the force, with a salary never more than \$115 a month, saved \$25,000, and invested in real estate which yielded him an income of \$150 a month, enough to retire on and grow old gracefully.

Dennis and Daniel Sullivan, Irish twin brothers, worked for two years as bell-boy and doorman, respectively, at the Hotel St. Regis, Fifth avenue, New York, and saved enough from their wages and tips to buy a couple of taxicabs and go into business for themselves.

"We have several other brothers," said Dennis, "home in Ireland, and as soon as we can make the money we'll have the whole lot of them working with us in partnership. Sure, an' there's our family of Irish brothers who started restaurants over here the way we intend to start in the automobile business, and if they made money, we can."

Mrs. Annie Basely of Southern California, though she started out poor, can now write her check for a very large amount as she has become almost a millionaire from her huge chicken farm. She began in a very modest way, living in a little cottage on a single acre of ground. At a poultry show in Los Angeles she brought a rooster and half a dozen hens of the best breed. This investment of her savings came high, but it was worth while, as Mrs. Basely's subsequent success amply proved.

The motto of millions of thrifty, industrious, happy citizens of the United States is, "Live respectably and save a little."

This is an excellent rule, and if you can save a good deal, so much the better.

T. D. MACGREGOR.

NOT TAKING HER FROM HIM

She—I'm afraid poor papa will take me when we are married.

He—Why, is your father going away?—Boston Transcript.

Gorman—We were at the dinner table from 1 until 5.

Dyer—And what did you do after dinner?

Gorman—Why, it was so late we had supper.—Cleveland Leader.

GOT HIS.

"Did the play have a happy ending?"

"You bet it did! Someone in the gallery hit the villain square in the face with a tomato."—Houston Post.

KEWPIE-GRAPHS

(Being Brief Biographical Brochures Relating to Members of the Legislature By One Who is Not Old Enough to Have Seen the Seamy, Serious Side of Life. The Crime Will Be Continued from Time to Time.)

WM. L. COOK

Representative Cook of Cochise was born in Pennsylvania, but is a Democrat nevertheless. His father, bearing the delicate constitution of the boy, died before he was five years of age, and the republican party, in Ohio in the days of '40.

There young Cook led the life of a typical farmer boy among the sequestered woods and rocky hills of Richland county. He hooped potatoes, carried the festive squaw and panned strawberry trees until his country's soil penetrated even this secluded retreat and he enlisted in the 1 Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, being one of the three youngest boys in active service. For three years he fought cannon balls and grape shot and sustained an honorable discharge. He then explored various western states, but a longing to visit the scenes of his childhood caused him to return to Ohio. An insidious disease attacked him on his return and he wasted away for many months and finally expired and moved to Spring, Mo., where he resided until 1908. Selling out his business interests he came to Arizona and settled down at McCall, where he has resided ever since with the exception of short visits here to attend the sessions of the legislature.

CEO. H. CHASE

Senator Chase, the venerable soldier from Greenlee, has had a long and varied career. While his memory does not extend back to the 1840s, his father was well acquainted with Noah who told him all the details, so it may be safely said he is more than a century old.

Chase's boyhood was spent in comparative quiet and the first board of him was when he headed a democratic ticket under the Julius Caesar administration. Rome and all her possessions became too small for Mr. Chase and Caesar so Chase left for Egypt to fill a contract with the Egyptian Pharaoh for the construction of a pyramid and some restoration work on the Sphinx. After completing this work he organized the Grand Order of Pyramid Builders, Union, but becoming ill on the day the committee presented the waste scale he fled to enrich posterity.

Mr. Chase then traveled extensively and finally settled in England and lived a retired life until having a political difference with Charles II he emigrated to America, having formed an attachment for it on a previous voyage with Columbus. He became a missionary and traveled from tribe to tribe converting the Indians to a certain faith until the Revolution broke out in 1776. He officiated at the "Boston Tea Party" and operated a militia camp at Bunker Hill. The war over, he resumed his role of missionary converting the Indians with the aid of a true eye and a buffalo gun. Andrew Jackson then called for his aid in the war of 1812. He operated the only 42-centimeter gun at New Orleans.

At the end of the war he devoted his time exclusively to politics until General Kibitzek appointed him surgeon operator during the Civil War, which post he held until the end of the war.

Mr. Chase once more became immersed in politics, finally succeeding in electing Grover Cleveland president, the result of which so displeased him that he came to Arizona where he intends to end his days providing the continent holds together long enough.

MRS. FRANCES W. MUNDTS

Mrs. Frances Willard Mundts, the minor senator from Yavapai, comes of a long line of distinguished political ancestors, she is a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton and symptoms of his ability and statesmanship are apparent in her beautifully rounded speeches, dripping with words of wisdom and reflecting the pristine brilliance of a massive intellect. Her father was a member of the California legislature, so in the light of the foregoing it is seen she is a victim of heredity and should not be regarded as culpable as the male members of the body.

Senator Mundts' education extends over many miles of territory beginning in California, extending through Nevada and winding up in Maine. Shortly after graduating she became imbued with the idea that her mission in life was to instill learning in the great unwashed. Accordingly she came to Arizona and taught school at Agua Fria and later at Mayer. While engaged in this work she met John L. Mundts and began teaching him rudimentary politics. He proved such an apt pupil she had to marry him to keep some other woman from stepping in and spoiling her work.

Approve of this we will state that her delivery wedding anniversary occurs March 2 and she proposes to treat the members of the senate to fruit cake built by herself, thus outwitting the Committee on Public Defense and Committee on Public Health to hold many joint sessions and the members to invest heavily in accident insurance.

Senator Mundts is a pioneer in the Woman Suffrage movement, beginning the practice of the gentle art of handling the persuasive brick-bat more than fifteen years ago. She is the mother of three children and a Christian Scientist and much speculation is going on as to whether

or not in the future she is going to give the political game the "absent" treatment.

DR. JOHN E. BACON

Senator Bacon, of Gila county, is a great believer in predestination, and in proof thereof submits his life as evidence. At the early age of two years he began dissecting toys and begs he could get his hands on When six years old he performed an operation on the family cat with an axe, which was done with so much neatness and dispatch that it convinced his father that he was destined to be a surgeon. Sorrowfully his father began his education accordingly.

Graduating from school and wishing to settle down and grow up with a new county he came to Arizona and began practicing at Tombstone. It is not known whether the name influenced his decision or not. While at Tombstone young Bacon removed some of the town's foremost citizens and caused the survivors to regard him with respect and awe. About this time the Miami-Inspiration Mining company was annexed by an over-abundance of agitators and a director proposed appointing Dr. Bacon the mine physician in order that the trouble might be done away with.

Dr. Bacon accepted the post and despite the skeptical attitude of some of the directors, coupled with unfavorable conditions, he succeeded admirably and it may be said in conjunction with this that the Miami-Inspiration company has remained free from all trouble until the present. One of the difficulties Dr. Bacon had to contend with upon taking the post was a lack of tools as he was compelled to defer his work until the carpenters were through.

The people of Gila county recently became impressed at the way he had become impressed at this baby state as they sent him down here to take the legislative machinery apart and see what makes it set so queer.

J. H. LINES

Representative Lines was born in Utah in 1870 and, as he says, although he did not pick out that state to be born in, it is as good as any other. In 1881 he decided to see what Arizona had to offer. He settled in Graham county and followed many trades and occupations. He has been a doctor, carpenter, sheepherder, druggist, merchant, school teacher, minister-of-the-gospel, printer, bricklayer, plasterer, carpenter, lawyer, farmer, book agent, painter, janitor and policeman.

We do not recall for the absolute accuracy of the foregoing list, but Mr. Lines assured us that he had done nearly every thing except work as a miner and we think the above catalogue pretty nearly covers the ground.

Mr. Lines claims that this is his first political offense but in order that a trusting public shall not be deceived we feel obliged to expose him. He had served two terms as justice of the peace.

Mr. Lines is an International Prose-writer and presents a novel plan in his support. He claims that by engaging foreign nations in business we could keep them so poor they could not afford to go to war, and thus they would do away with big armies, navies and costly armaments.

(Continued in the Subsequent.)

THE BATTLESHIP SPEAKS.

I am the indispensable,
The sea depends on me,
Without my aid there can't be trade,
Nor can a state be free,
Whoever would plough the heaving deep,

And realize his will,
My help must have, my power must loom,
No matter what the bill.

I'm built to stand a lawful shock;
I don't mind being hit,
But when my bottom touches rock
It jars me quite a bit.
I hate—my bottom's none too thick—
Things not discerned till felt,
Torpensons do a dirty trick—
They hit below the belt.

This is my day, it may not be
A long one but it's mine,
It may go on for aught I see,
Till Mars takes down his sign,
Men groan, and my I come too high,
But, ha! What's that to me?
The indispensable am I,
And boss of all the sea.

—E. Martin in Scribner's Magazine.

FINANCES AND MARKETS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The gravity of the diplomatic situation and the generalization of foreign exchange with declines in London remittances to the lowest within memory overshadowing all else on the stock market. London sight drafts fell to 4.81, and continental exchange likewise suffered. Switzerland, Italy and other neutrals reflected the abnormal situation or prevalent in all foreign financial markets. Experts believe the foreign exchange will decline further unless the Bank of England releases more of its gold now held at Ottawa. Stocks moved perfunctorily, their rise and fall dominated by the professional element which seemed disposed at the onset to cover out-

If you are out of Apples, Remember, "BIG Y" for you.

standing commitments. Short interests later became moderately aggressive, leading stocks declining from one to almost two points under early high prices. The closing was somewhat irregular. Mexican petroleum, whose rise was the subject of much comment, fell over four points, and a few other specialties were heavy. Bonds were heavy with much pressure on the international division. Total sales represented a par value of \$2,193,900.

United States registered Two's advanced one-eighth on call.

Metals
Silver, 48½; Electrolytic, \$14.02 to \$14.87; copper, steady.

Stocks
Amalgamated, 54; Smelting, 67½; Santa Fe, 24½; St. Paul, 65½; New York Central, 84½; Pennsylvania, 105½; Reading, 142½; Southern Pacific, 84½; Union Pacific, 119½; Steel, 42½; Preferred, 104½.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

	Bid.	Ask.
Adventure	1	1½
Arizona Commercial	14	15
Albion	42½	43
Calumet and Ariz.	54½	55
Calumet and Hecla	299	296
Copper Range	54	54½
Daly West	2	2½
Dee Consolidated	174	175
Gibson	4	4
Grover Consol.	29½	27
Hancock	11	11½
Isle Royale	21½	22
Lake Copper	65	65½
Miami	183	19
Nobah	56½	57
Mass Copper	25	4
North Butte	22½	24
Nevada Cons.	124	124½
Oscoda	71	71½
Old Dominion	42½	42½
Quincy	57½	57½
Shannon	53	6
Superior Copper	21	21½
Tamarack	22	22½
Tri-Cons.	104	104½
Victoria	15	15½
Wolverine	47½	48
North Lake	14	14
South Lake	45	45½
Chico	35½	36
Cuba Copper	72½	73
Inspiration	184	19
Shattuck	27½	28

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IN CONCERT

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Saturday evening, Feb. 20, 1915.

Tickets \$1.00, reserved seats without extra charge at Adams Pharmacy

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Special Limited Round Trip Tickets on Sale Feb. 18th, 19th and 20th Return Limit March 1st, 1915

Also on Sale Feb. 27th, 28th and March 2th, 16th and 24th Return Limit 15 days

\$39.00

The great exposition opens Feb. 20th and the best time to see it is before the big summer crowds arrive.

ASK THE AGENT. Trains depart 6:20 p. m. and 8:50 a. m.

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