

LATERALS WILL BE TAKEN OVER

New Appropriation Makes it Possible to Take Over Laterals and Deeds May Now be Transferred at Once

Project manager C. H. Fitch, yesterday gave out the information that 115 miles of laterals will be taken over by the reclamation service at once. The transfer will be made by deed, and is made possible by the appropriation of \$100,000 recently made for the rebuilding of the distributing system, for the Salt River Valley project.

The farmers have not been coming in fast enough with their deeds, and unless they are all in at once, the funds now available will not be enough. The reason for this, is that after that date, all funds for use in this department, will be apportioned by acts of congress.

Some days ago, the "hurry up" word was sent out from headquarters to all project workers, the object of this being to finish up all work while the funds are available.

As soon as all the deeds are in, survey gangs will be sent out, and specifications and plans will be submitted to the Water Users' Association for approval, after which work will be started with a rush. All work must be finished by the first of July, and with this view in end, all workers on the project will use every means at their disposal to accomplish all of their present work in the shortest possible time.

BRITAIN WAITS

(Continued From Page One)

Prussian frontier and troops are being rushed from the interior to check the German advance which is being made on a front of some two hundred miles in extent across the provinces of Vilna and Grodno.

In the Carpathians heavy fighting continues, and the Russians claim they have repulsed all Austro-German attacks, while in Bukovina, the Austrians, with German supporters, are pushing across the country. They have captured Kolomoia, in Galicia, about sixteen miles north of the Bukovina frontier.

It is again reported and this time officially, that they are in possession of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina. The Allies are in hopes of relieving the pressure if the Russians have taken the offensive along the western line, and although French and German accounts differ as to the result, this, it is evident, the French and British will be able to make gains at some points, which they say might have been maintained.

The Germans report they have voluntarily evacuated the village of Norway, to the north of Pout, a Moisson, which they captured last week, after a severe fight.

A French report says the Germans have been driven out. The dispute between Greece and Turkey over the Constantinople has been settled by a personal apology. There has been publication of this in Turkish newspapers.

The White Star Steamship Adriatic, from New York, February ten, crossed the Irish sea during the night but did not resort, as did the Lusitania some days ago, to the use of the American or other neutral flag to evade German submarines.

Other ocean liners and freight steamers are maintaining their regular schedules. A fleet of freight steamers left Denmark for England with provisions aboard, and it is kept track of these, it is believed, that German airplanes, one of which was destroyed by fire yesterday, and another reported wrecked today on the Danish coast have been so active.

SHIP MEASURE

(Continued From Page One)

ble with an amendment to provide that government ships be admitted to coastwise shipping. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 54 to 43, the agreement which has prevailed for many weeks being entirely broken up. Twenty-two republican senators voted with the administration democrats, and some of the regular democrats joined with the recalcitrant democrats and progressive republicans.

Senator Hitchcock then renewed his amendment to prevent the exportation of munitions of war to belligerent nations. This was tabled by a vote of 51 to 38. An amendment by Senator O'Gorman to prohibit the purchase of belligerent ships was tabled, 45 to 43; one by Wm. Alden Smith to create a commission to study the problem of ocean transportation was tabled, 52 to 31, and one by Senator Pointdexter to prevent government ships plying between the United States and belligerent ports met a like fate.

Another Pointdexter amendment to authorize the president to expend thirty million for the construction of ships in American ship yards and to operate them outside of the war zone, also was defeated.

The Fletcher motion to send the bill to conference then prevailed without a dissenting vote.

The conferees appointed were: Senators Fletcher, Randall, Martin, Simmons, Nelson, Burton and Crawford. Senator Martin announced that tomorrow he would move to take up the legislative appropriation bill.

One Dozen Big Sweet Naval Oranges 15c. today. McKee's Cash Store.—Adv.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.

JONES NAMED BOARD

(Continued From Page One)

tion, in favor of Engineer W. R. Elliott, already the association's man, and esteemed as such, more valuable than in the job a few tried to give him. These things, the fact that the Yuma project has finally concluded not to accept the plan of Secretary Lane for reviewing and revising downward, if necessary, the costs of the projects, were the big developments in yesterday's preliminaries to the big El Paso central meeting today and tomorrow.

It developed in this wise:

The first motion on record, was to approve the report of the special committee, recommending Jones, and to appoint Jones forthwith.

This was amended by Motion of Alma Davis to read that the joint meeting approved the report of the special committee recommending Jones, and that it appoint Elliott forthwith.

This was obviously an inconsistent treatment of a grave matter and after a long argument, in which Mr. Davis asked the meeting to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, then for a recess and finally for a caucus, it was brought to a vote on the amendment, which was defeated, 24 to 5, by a vote in which there was the following line-up:

Board: For—North and Dobson; against, Wilkinson, Johnson, Hansen, Chase, Rockwell, Greenshaw, Bennett, Clemens and Orme.

Council: For—Graham, Davis and Tweedy; against—Walters, Patch, Kuchler, Greenhaw, Kay, Hillers, Reed, Jack, Townsend, Irvin, Tweed, Murphy, Miller, Crighton, J. H. Dobson and Tway.

On the original motion, the vote was even among the opposites, for Graham North and Dobson switched to Jones, making the vote 27 to 2 in favor of the Dallas man.

The one result of the division was to give Mr. Elliott some unpleasant prominence. The overwhelming vote for Jones was due partly to the fact the meeting—or most of it—knew him to be unquestionably the best man for it, and partly because the members wanted Elliott to remain as project engineer and a sort of adviser to the representatives, rather than the representative himself.

Jones Signs Up
Engineer Jones arrived in Phoenix at noon, and within a few minutes had signed the contract, entitling "for the year." His stipend is \$7,500, and for this sum he not only furnishes his own services, but those of a civil engineer to help him go over the work, and his own office force, in making up reports, copying and compiling the voluminous data regarding feature costs.

Want None Of It
Frank W. Hanna, who has not yet disassociated his supervising-engineers personality from his new one—government representative on the Salt River Valley cost review board—learned by wire yesterday that the Yuma water users, meeting with President Thacker had agreed not to accept the plan of Sec. Lane to fix the project costs. Although it pointed out that they had nothing to lose, and possibly considerable to gain, they refused to endorse the plan.

One result of this will be that there will be only three projects in the group representing the southern part of the southern reclamation district. These will be Carsbad and Rio Grande in New Mexico and Salt River Valley in Arizona. Six men, therefore, will meet in El Paso today to nominate three members whom Sec. Lane will consider in selecting the third member, who shall be common to all three boards, unless the request of the Salt River project for its own third member goes through with the secretary of the Interior.

Some Resolutions
Complimentary to the retiring supervising engineer, Rudolph Johnson introduced this resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Mr. F. W. Hanna has resigned his position as Supervising Engineer of the Reclamation Service in order to retire to private life, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this joint meeting of the Board of Governors and Council of the Salt River Valley Water Users Association do hereby express to Mr. Hanna our regret over the loss of his services in the position he has filled with such distinction, and that we desire in this way to express to Mr. Hanna our appreciation of his uniform courtesy and constant co-operation with this association, both as a member of the Survey Board and also as Supervising Engineer of the Reclamation Service, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we express to Mr. Hanna our earnest wishes for his continued success in the future.

Rudolph Kuchler brought forward this resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

"We extend our good wishes and lend encouragement to the chamber of commerce in its effort to have an appropriate celebration at the Roosevelt Dam some time next month, such celebration to be known as "High Water Day" and to have for its object to inspire confidence in the splendid future we believe to be in store for the valley."

And Some Departures
Hanna, government representative, and Jones, project representative, left last evening for El Paso to join the representatives of the other projects in a meeting, which is to determine who shall be the three candidates for membership on the three project cost review boards. The meeting will probably take two days, and immediately upon its conclusion, Hanna will hasten to Iowa, to become once more a simple tiller of the soil, until the work of fixing the construction costs is so well organized that he can come back to lend his valuable assistance.

BLACK NAPOLEON IS BACK FROM HIS ELBA

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

EL PASO, Feb. 18.—Jack Johnson, has landed at Tampico and sent messages to Santa Lita Obispo and thence will travel northward to Terreon and Juarez. The Carranza representatives here said Johnson would be given a safe conduct to the Villa Lina.

From Tampico Johnson will probably take the Cardenas branch of the Mexican railway which runs directly west to Santa Lita Obispo and thence will travel northward to Terreon and Juarez. The Carranza representatives here said Johnson would be given a safe conduct to the Villa Lina.

DRACHMAN BILL

(Continued From Page One)

him that it would remain glued forever to that article of furniture. Mr. Drachman renewed his warning to the democracy and Mr. Goldwater said that what was needed in the senate at the moment was a Maximilian silence.

In reply, Mr. Martin said that he had one and moved the previous question. He did not like the bill which he said was made up of the "ravines of prohibitionist manias," but he did not want the bill postponed. Some good might come out of it by eliminating about two-thirds of the measure including the more objectionable features. Various suggestions were made by Messrs. Webb, Campbell and others and finally the Lovin motion to postpone indefinitely went to a vote with the following result:

Ayes—Bacon, Campbell, Chase, Crabb, Goldwater, Karns, Kinney, Lovin, McMillen, the president—19.
Nays—Claridge, Colter, Drachman, Garvin, Martin, Munds, Riggs, Stappley, Webb—2.

Mr. Goldwater moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been indefinitely postponed and when that was adopted, to clinch the matter, he moved to lay the motion on the table and so dispose of it forever. But here the majority balked and the motion was lost. This leaves the re-enactment of the bill possible within the next two days.

One feature of the discussion was the first set speech of Senator Chase of Greeley in the course of the session. While the excitement was at its height Mr. Chase arose and delivered himself in this wise, concluding with the remark that he had kept nothing back of his views on the question of prohibition. The remarks of Uncle George:

"As long as human society has existed, the opinions of men regarding that which is most vitally essential to human morals and human happiness have probably differed. The social fabric we live in today has not been built up by the thought, the opinions, or the achievement of one man, one set of men, or one race of men in these modern days. When the principle of the rule of the majority is recognized throughout the civilized world as the most equitable, if not the most perfect form of government, it is well to bear this fact in mind. It is scarcely necessary to say that unless this rule of the majority were subject to certain well defined limitations it would prove as tyrannical in principle and as destructive of human rights and human happiness as the most despotic form of ancient government which is based on the so-called divine rights of kings. Stating the case in a few words, the doctrine of the divine right of kings would mean the first step towards a general release of mankind into a state of barbarism."

"The notion of some men that the life of the savage is an example of perfect and unrestricted freedom is a complete fallacy, as a mere glance at man in his primitive state will prove. Consequently, the savage knowing no liberty knows no crime. It is true he kills, burns, and robs whenever opportunity offers, but these acts are not the exercise of individual liberty because they are committed as a matter of right not of right. There is nothing strange in all this, the history of the human progress, the evolution of the sense of individual human right, has proven the truth of this. There is no record in the history of mankind which would indicate that these laws were established otherwise than by the common sense of all men who do not regard them as an infringement of liberty of action and law. Then if it conforms to our established notion of the equal rights of men, express not a rule of action which is prescribed by a superior, and which the inferior is bound to obey, I do not say all men are subject to the equal restriction or constraint of the law. All men are entitled to the equal protection of the law. I want no protection against my own folly nor am I willing, as a matter of equity, to concede to any man the right to be protected at my expense against his folly."

"Our latter-day prohibitionists afford the strongest proof that this fact is recognized, even by those who are today promulgating the doctrine that individual man must yield up what we call his personal liberty for the benefit of what a certain class of men say a majority consider to be the need of the community at large. Arizona is the fourteenth state in the Union. On November 3, 1914, by a majority vote, prohibition came to the state. This was an initiative act, and it is the opinion of many that it will prove beneficial to the individual, and bring prosperity to our commonwealth."

"Three years have elapsed since Arizona was admitted to statehood. Legislatures have convened, laws have been enacted, our public institutions have enlarged, and education has proven to be a great foundation for the enterprise of our community at large. Our agricultural and mineral resources compare favorably with those of any state in the

union. Foreign wars have unshaken our commercial enterprise. Not today, but in the near future France will be a monarchy. England a republic, and with the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico, the United States will embrace continents and be under one flag."

Other Matters in the Senate
On the opening of the session telegrams were received from Secretary Gray of the Warren District Commercial Club and J. J. Boven of Bisbee urging the passage of the S. B. No. 64, one of the good roads bills. The president interrupted the proceedings to inquire if any one had heard from Mr. Karns, who had been ill the afternoon before and was not now in his seat. One of the members relieved the president's apprehension by the statement that Mr. Karns had been with him at midnight. Soon after Mr. Karns entered and took his seat.

In the course of the reference of bills an effort was made to amend the measure transferring \$3,000 to the office of the state historian by using only \$200 of the appropriation for that purpose. Mr. Stappley explained the need of the appropriation at this time and the amendment was defeated. The senate passed one of the Tucson improvement bills, providing for the widening of streets and the construction of subways.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Chase, to regulate the sale of convict-made goods, requiring them to be so labeled.

By Mrs. Munds, to enable incorporated towns and cities to establish public libraries.

By Mr. Claridge, to revise the laws for the assessment and equalization of taxes.

By Mr. Webb, creating an annual graduated land holding license. The bill divides the lands of the state into three classes: A, consisting of irrigated agricultural lands and timber lands; B, semi-arid lands; C, grazing lands. The units fixed for the various holdings are as follows: A, 169 acres; B, 220 acres; C, 1,280 acres. For each unit the license shall be \$15 up to four units but beyond that the license tax shall be \$50 a unit.

Just before the noon adjournment, President von Klein-Smidt of the university was invited to the floor and the president's desk where he briefly thanked the senate for the courtesy shown him.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to committee matters.

Things That May Happen
Rumors of coming events floated about the corridors. They related to prohibition bills, but centered mostly about mine taxing bills. It was said that a bill for taxing the mines, along the general lines of the Graham bill would be brought into the house today by Mr. Graham. It was learned also on an authority more definite than rumor, that a bill is in course of preparation providing for the taxing of mines on their production but on the net instead of the gross and the net. Provision will

also be made for the amortization of the mines.
This bill, it is understood, will be championed by one of the most active opponents of the Graham bill and will attract the support of many others who opposed that bill. It is believed, also that it will enlist the support of most if not all of the supporters of that measure.
But there still will be a lineup against such a bill, composed of those who have committed themselves against any plan of assessment upon production and would leave the whole matter of assessing the mines to the tax commission.
But if there should be no other opposition than this the bill would-

most certainly become a law.
It is probable that a new land bill will be brought into the senate today, the one to which Chairman Riggs of the state land committee referred on Wednesday afternoon as being prepared in the interest of the farmers of this valley.
The House
After the super-heated sessions of the last two days the house was in a tractable mood yesterday and peace reigned again.
Several new bills were introduced as follows:
By Mr. Farrell to give the board of control authority to segregate the sexes at the reform school by placing the female inmates in homes or places of detention.
By Mr. Sweeney, for the establishment of a legislative reference library, a duplicate of the Holt bill in the senate.
By Mr. Proctor, for the sinking of an artesian well in Navajo county near Winslow.
By Mr. Leeper, for the abolition of the state fair, the sale of the fair grounds and the distribution of the proceeds among the various counties after the compliance with certain terms looking to the establishment of county fairs.
The afternoon session of the house was spent in the committee of a whole in which many bills of general interest were sent to the reading or were adversely disposed reported.

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