

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

The Arizona Republican
Published by
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Charles A. Stauffer, Business Manager
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The Only Paper in Arizona Published Every Day in the Year. Only Morning Paper in Phoenix.

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

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

Allen & Ward, Representatives, New York Office, Brunswick Building, Chicago Office, Advertising Building.

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

TELEPHONES:
Business Office 422
City Editor 433

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, one month, in advance \$1.75
Daily, three months, in advance 5.00
Daily, six months, in advance 9.00
Daily, one year, in advance 16.00
Sundays only, by mail 2.50

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1915

**Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.**
—John Dryden.

A Good Place to Be

The go-to-church movement is not very old, only two years, but it has taken hold upon the people of this country, and on one day in the year exerts an influence that is felt throughout the year. A year ago this coming Sunday, which is go-to-church Sunday, there were more people in the churches of the country than had ever been seen there before. There were many there who had not been there for years. That Sunday, to many, was the beginning of a habit, a good habit.

The man who does not attend church doesn't know what he is missing. For one thing, he misses seeing one side of his neighbors whom he thinks he knows pretty well. He meets them every day—but Sunday. He sees them in the store, the bank, the shop and on the street. He will see a different people on Sunday, not because they are only Sunday Christians; but he will see with worldliness dropped off that they more freely give themselves to their devotions.

It is the fashion of many who do not attend church to say that they are as good as many who are regular attendants. That may be true. There are some regular attendants at church who are worse than the average non-attendant. The hypocrite is not a good man anywhere. In church or out, week day or Sunday. But the hypocrite in the church is the exception. We think there is no doubt that a higher average of citizenship is found inside the churches on Sunday than outside them.

The church is a good place to be. The average man knows that, and if he is too lazy himself to go, or if there is something else he would rather do on the Sabbath day, he feels that his children are safer in the influence which surrounds them than in the outside world.

A School Survey

Two bills intended to cure glaring defects of our school system have been introduced. One of them establishing a sensible auditing system to arrest the wild waste of the school funds, to raise which the people are more heavily taxed than for any other purpose.

The other bill, introduced by Mrs. Munds at the instance of the Arizona Teachers' Association, goes farther. It proposes an educational survey. A school survey may be defined as an inquiry concerning public education which seeks to acquaint the public with all the educational agencies supported in whole, or in part, by public moneys with respect to their organization, administration, supervision, cost, physical equipment, courses of study, teaching staff, methods of teaching, student body, and results as measured by achievements of those who are being trained therein.

A school survey is not to be confused with a school investigation. It is rather an inventory of conditions and results. In the main an educational survey of the schools of Arizona would be no other than a business inventory.

A survey would make a study of the business management of the schools, the sanitary and physical conditions, the qualifications of teachers, the character and conduct of instruction, the quantity and quality of county and state supervision, the attendance and school population, the enforcement of school laws, etc.

The method of training teachers, the method of appointment, and the method of getting rid of inefficient teachers should be ascertained. The efficiency of instruction would come within the survey—this would include an examination of the course of study and the time devoted to each, etc.

The bill appropriates \$7,500 for conducting such a survey, which would be directed by experts, one of whom would be probably a representative of the national commissioner of education. Such surveys have been conducted in many of the states with two-fold results—increased efficiency and a saving of the school funds. We have no doubt that the amount proposed to be appropriated for this purpose would be small in comparison with the amount that would be saved to the taxpayers.

Proper Punishment

In the rush of other matters we have neglected to compliment Police Magistrate McBride on the sentence he imposed upon a man who was drunk and tried to drive an automobile. A fine of \$200 and sixty days in jail was stiff, but not too stiff. Judge McBride is not to be criticised for suspending the sentence as to confinement in jail. Neither would he have been open to criticism if he had refused to do so. We suppose the influential friends of the defendant satisfied the court that such a mitigation of the sentence was warranted. A fine of \$200 is something to be remembered by the average citizen, drunk or sober, and is enough to make him hesitate before subjecting himself to another like it.

The court was further warranted by the circumstance that the offender was a stranger and may not have been aware of the automobile regulations. We do not think that the influential character of the man's friends moved the court at all, for, in such a case, a man without influential friends, guilty of a like offense, would not have equal standing in the same court.

After all, we believe a jail sentence is the strongest deterrent against an act which jeopardizes the lives, limbs and property of users of the streets.

LABOR BENEFITS BY RATE INCREASE

The United States Steel Corporation is one of the largest employers of labor in the country. During the business readjustments of the war period it has laid off men temporarily, or even permanently, when conditions forced it.

But the Steel Corporation has not cut wages. When means that it has not cut the standards of livelihood to which thousands of American workmen had worked up. Nothing is harder to re-establish than a cut-wage level.

Judge Gary has said repeatedly that this would be the last resort in the corporation's effort to meet the slackness in orders.

Yet it almost seemed as if this great employer of labor would have to give in and lower its rate of pay if it was to keep going on anything like a sound basis. It had, indeed, about made up its mind to do so.

Suddenly the interstate commerce commission decides to grant the railroads an approximate advance of 3 per cent in rates. The steel people know that this will not set a sufficient sum to the roads to pull them out of the woods, but they also know that the mere granting of an increase will have a most powerful effect upon the ability of the roads to borrow capital elsewhere to buy steel.

Therefore, they decide that they will hold up the general wage reduction that had been forcing itself upon them. They will wait and see. They have reasonable hope that the 3 per cent increase means better business, and they wish to give their employees every proper chance to share in a renewed prosperity.

The rate decision was rendered last Friday. On Tuesday of this week the finance committee of the Steel Corporation announced their decision not to make a general cut in wages.

As quickly as that the one event followed the other. Yet some of our people profess themselves unable to see how an advance in rates can "help anybody but the railroads."

Here is the largest body of laboring men in the country "affected" by it, and "affected" favorably, before the new rates have actually gone into effect. —Chicago Evening Post.

A PROTEST THAT COUNTS

The report of the taxation committee of the American Bar Association on our fearful-wonderful income tax law must startle those statesmen who have been deliciously lulled and soothed by the lyrical tributes of President Wilson to the Democratic majority of the present national house. There is nothing political, partisan, or reactionary in the report signed by Prof. Ernest Freund of the University of Chicago. It cannot be lightly dismissed, and the sooner it is taken to heart at Washington the better.

Nothing short of a complete reconstruction of the law is demanded by the report of the committee. In every part the act is declared to be open to the gravest objection. It is obscure, self-contradictory, in spots even unintelligible. It is a Chinese puzzle even to trained lawyers and tax experts. It is so crude, loose, and unwieldy that its authors are compelled to plead for liberal interpretation of it by administrative and judicial officers. In other words, the law is to be eked out by free and unlimited guessing in favor of the treasury because "it needs the money."

Assuredly the committee is not unreasonable in suggesting that so important a piece of legislation should be "so arranged and expressed as to be convenient for reference, consistent in all its parts, and capable of being understood by a citizen of average intelligence." If the "wisdom of congress" be unequal to this task, there are competent lawyers and students outside who might have been called to render first and last aid to the bunglers. Is it not literally a disgrace to the American people that an income tax law to which there was so little theoretical opposition should provoke—and justify—so stinging a protest from sound and progressive lawyers? And are not the majority leaders responsible for this disgrace, this reflection on national intelligence? —Chicago Herald.

FINLAND'S BLACK OUTLOOK

"That the Finns Finlandize" so often spoken of by Russian reactionaries should be planned anew at this time of allied battle for small nations has naturally alarmed English sentiment. The publication by the Russo-Finnish committee—a body composed of high officials, working with the sanction of the czar—of a program of legislative measures for Finland, has been taken by some as purely academic; but others will not discuss it so lightly. The program is the result of many years' work; it gives practical form, moreover, to some of the more general measures passed by the third duma in 1910 to restrict Finnish liberties.

According to a Danish correspondent of the London Nation, its "adoption on blue when laid by the czar's ministers before the present duma is a foregone conclusion, a mere matter of form." By it the laws regarding the Russian press, societies, and meetings are to be extended to Finland; all officials are to be removable by Russian authorities; all schools and the Helsofors university are to be placed under the Petrograd ministry of education, and preference for Russian goods is to be established. The Russian author, M. Lebedeff, takes the more hopeful view that the duma, more liberal than in 1910, will reject the legislation.

But there is no doubt of its submission, and this fact alone is disturbing at a moment when it was beginning to be hoped that the war promised to better Russian government policy. —New York Post.

WHERE HE TOILED

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."
"Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle."
"So it was, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."—Ladies' Home Journal.

CAPLAN DENIES PART IN TIMES EXPLOSION

Suspect Held for Extradition, Eagerly Discusses European War, But Otherwise is Non-Committal

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—A fugitive warrant to enable the Kilsen county authorities to hold a prisoner for extradition to Los Angeles, was formally issued against David Caplan, arrested last night at his chicken ranch on Bainbridge Island for alleged complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

Caplan was perfectly willing to discuss any questions other than his arrest, and was especially interested in the European war. He emphatically denied he knew anything about the Times explosion or any other dynamiting conspiracy. He also denied he had been in London, Paris or South Africa between October 1, 1914, and the time he settled down on his chicken ranch two miles back in the woods from Rolling Bay.

He said he worked at odd jobs around Seattle before going to Rolling Bay.

CADMAN CONCERT AT WOMAN'S CLUB TONIGHT

Assisted by the Lyric Club of Phoenix, Charles Wakefield Cadman and Princess Tsarina Redfeather will give a recital and Indian Music Tunes at the Woman's Club this evening. Mr. Cadman and Princess Redfeather arrived in Phoenix yesterday and were tendered a reception at the studios of William Conrad Mills in the Chamber of Commerce building last evening.

The program tonight will include the most popular works of the young composer and their public appearance of the Lyric Club will add greatly to the interest of the recital. The club is composed of twelve of the best known composers and promises to be a big factor in Phoenix musical circles.

At the recital last season the pretty Indian singer made a most favorable impression and her work this evening is eagerly looked forward to by music lovers.

CONGRESS IS SORTING

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carrying a hundred and sixty-four million dollars and took up the diplomatic and consular measure appropriating four and a half million dollars.

Beyond naming the house conferees on the ship purchase bill that measure received no attention, reposing in the custody of the conference committee where it will remain under the agreement reached yesterday in the senate until February 27. The conferees will probably not meet that week.

The ship bill investigation is also at a standstill, but the special committee will resume their hearings tomorrow.

The committee amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial bill appropriating a hundred and sixty thousand to be used by the president in connection with the formal opening of the Panama Canal was adopted by the senate after a sharp debate. Senator Fall sought to establish a basis on which the estimate of expenses had been made.

The administration leaders intimated clearly that no bill would be permitted to interfere with action on the appropriation measures so as to make an extra session of Congress necessary.

Senator Martin, chairman of the appropriations committee, said a conference of democrats and republicans that had been called by the president had agreed to ask for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to defray the expense of the president and his Panama Canal party which was to include foreign diplomats and members of congress.

The committee upon being advised of some criticism of this last provision, however, had reduced the appropriation \$25,000, leaving it to the president to invite whom he could.

Senator Martin said he understood the president proposed to invite former president Roosevelt and Taft and a small committee from congress to make the trip to San Francisco with him.

Senator Kenyon proposed an amendment providing that none of the money be expended to pay the expenses of members of congress on the trip, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 25 to 20.

With the ship bill out of the way the senate leaders were giving some thought to matters other than appropriation bills which might be urged at this session. It was understood the administration was particularly desirous that the treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia be ratified and also would like to see some conservation legislation.

A NEUTRALITY

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leged to have had a similar conference.

Then Wilson, says the indictment, paid Aviles \$5,000, the money being Chandler's property and paid by Chandler's authority. On December 23 Aviles is alleged to have bought an automobile with this money. Christmas days, it is charged, Sandoval bought arms and ammunition in Los Angeles and took the purchases to Aviles' house in San Diego.

ALLER BALKS SONS OF '76 TO BANQUET

(Continued From Page One)

tacking the present contract which we believe to be a good one."
"We have nothing to cover up," said Mr. Woods, "and I for one am for hearing Mr. Aller's testimony."
"Aller is but a second party," interrupted Mr. Foley, "and can give no direct evidence."
"I would like to know the procedure here," remarked Mr. Aller, "and learn whether I must testify."
"Mr. Aller, I would take the stand if I were you," suggested Mayor Young. "There is a crowd here that will have its own way of thinking if you decline or fail to testify."

There was further effort on the part of Mr. Aller to be excused and just as words were being bandied back and forth between Commissioner Woods and Foley as to the necessity, desirability and ability to compel Mr. Aller to testify, Mayor Young rapped soundly upon the table and issued a warning that the hearing was going to proceed in an orderly manner or somebody would be removed from the room.

"We will take a vote upon the question of excusing Mr. Aller," added the mayor. Foley cast the only vote to excuse the mayor and the other commissioners voting that he be heard.

Before being sworn Mr. Aller explained that the only organized contract was that finally executed.

"There is as much difference between the contract as originally recommended to the commission and the one adopted, as there is between Tweedle-doe and Tweedle-dum," said Attorney Alexander.

After explaining that he is the manager of the Phoenix plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric company, Mr. Aller was asked if he remembered the negotiations that led up to the execution of the present contract between the city and the Pacific Gas and Electric company.

"Quite well," answered Mr. Aller. "With whom were these negotiations conducted?"

"Chiefly between Mr. Masson and myself representing the company, and Commissioners Woods, Foley, Cole and Corstein, City Attorney Christie and Manager Farish representing the city."

Aller told of a number of conferences, of a resolution adopted by the commission authorizing the manager to draw up a tentative contract, and of his (Aller) personally drawing up about twenty-five different contracts that finally found their way to the wastepaper basket.

Shown a copy of a form of contract in which appeared a clause referring providing for the purchase by the city of certain transmission lines and other equipment utilized by the Pacific Gas and Electric company for street lighting, Aller said it appeared to be a copy of one of the tentative contracts considered in the negotiations preceding the adoption of the final contract.

"Who drew that contract up?" "I believe that contract was drawn up by myself, Mr. Christie, Mr. Alexander, and I believe some of the commissioners," said Mr. Aller.

"Can you say that some of the commissioners did suggest the insertion of a clause providing for the purchase of a transmission line?" "I cannot say."

"Is it a fact that objections were made by some of the commissioners to that clause?" continued Attorney Sloan.

"Yes."

"Is it a fact that that clause was stricken out because of the objections of some of the commissioners?" "I struck out that clause of my own initiative," replied Mr. Aller.

Here occurred another tilt between counsel and Mr. Aller who said he would not go on with his answers unless the questions were made more explicit. There was so much disorder, counsel attempted to talk and Mr. Aller demanding to be heard in an extemporaneous address, that Mayor Young was again compelled to call a halt and announce that somebody was in danger of being thrown out.

After more questioning, peace having been restored, Mr. Aller was asked if he had any recollection whatever of the clause having been suggested inserted in the tentative contract other than by the city manager.

"I do not," replied Mr. Aller.

"Did you believe that clause would be accepted?"

Attorney Alexander objected to the question and the objection was sustained. Then Alexander turned to the counsel for the proponents and accused them of having secured their figures used in the hearing from Mr. Aller.

"I never talked with Mr. Aller about this matter," said Sloan. "We knew nothing of what Mr. Aller would say when called as a witness."

"The men who hired you did get their figures from Mr. Aller," added Alexander.

Aller could not remember at which conference the price of 2 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour was agreed upon.

Attorney Alexander opened the cross-examination by asking if it was not a fact that when Mr. Farish became city manager, Aller approached the manager with respect to renewing the former contract for lighting the city.

"I am not certain whether I approached Mr. Farish or whether he approached me," answered Aller.

"Did you try to get him to renew the contract at five cents?" "Naturally, I would like to have been able to enter into a contract at ten cents." Replied Mr. Aller.

"Did Mr. Farish come to your place

and show you where the city could install a plant to light the streets and did he tell you he could light the city for 2 1/2 cents per kilowatt?" Asked Alexander.

Aller admitted that the manager had shown him some figures which he did not consider at all accurate, but he couldn't remember whether any specific figure was announced by Manager Farish as that for which he could light the city.

"Well, you seem to be afflicted by times with surprising lapses of memory so I guess we'll excuse you," concluded Alexander.

Before Aller left the stand Commissioner Woods wanted to know if him it wasn't a fact that he (Aller) had objected to the purchase clause.

"I don't remember whether you did or not," answered Aller.

Corstein wanted to know if it wasn't a fact that others of the commission objected to the clause, and Mayor Young asked casually where the contract had been discussed before being brought before the commission in open meeting. Aller said that it was discussed at conferences at which the commissioners had been present and at which Mayor Young had been requested to attend.

Aller was by no means the first witness of the day. Fritz Holmquist was recalled to testify as to the condition of the pavement between the street car tracks, which he said was bad and should be repaired. He said that originally a row of vitrified brick shown have been laid along the rails, but now the only remedy was to repair. Asked if, while city engineer, he found any provision in the charter or city ordinances or in the franchises of the city, any company compelling them to repair the streets, he admitted he knew of no such provision.

Building Inspector H. J. Mann was called and said there were 247 permits issued from July 1 to December 1, 1914, representing construction valued at \$259,627.29, while for the same period of 1913 there were 247 permits representing a valuation of \$388,842.90. He said he used his own automobile in making inspections and that the city pays for the upkeep.

On cross examination he said there were plumbing, gas, electrical and sewer permits issued from his office in addition to the building permits. For every permit issued an inspection was required while the work was in progress or when completed and before being covered. He said the duties of the office with increased inspections and with the introduction of a complete card system, record, had increased about four times over that of the office of the building inspector at the time the new administration came into office. He said the work done by his office was now proportionate to the number of permits issued and not to the value of the work done. He said that from the records of his office the collection department of the city was able to base its charges for sewer and water service. He said too, the underwriters have access to these records something that did not obtain to the best of his knowledge, prior to his taking the office. He said that since November he had made the plumbing inspections and that he had one assistant to take care of electrical inspections and one stenographer who gives part of her time to his office and the remainder to other departments.

Auditor Cooper was recalled and asked to state when the new fire stations were installed. He said the First Point station went into commission on November 1, 1914, and the Ninth and Van Buren Streets station on October 27, 1914. Asked to give the fire department payroll figures for the five months from July 1, 1914, to December 1, 1914, as compared with the same period in 1913, he gave the following:

July	1913	\$513,865	\$825,000
August	1913	525,000	825,000
September	1913	525,000	825,000
October	1913	850,000	1123,000
November	1913	850,000	1123,000

Cooper said he could not tell whether additional men had been employed by the fire department before the new apparatus was placed in commission.

"Roy Dodge, the electrical inspector attached to the office of the building inspector was recalled. He was asked what office he held under the city government. He said he was employed in looking after the ornamental light-

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ing standards. He said his native state was New York, that he came to Phoenix a year ago last September and that he began work April 29, 1914.

Attorney Sloan asked him if he did not hold the office of city electrical inspector. He said he held no office, that he had been hired by Manager Farish and placed in the office of the building inspector to take care of the electrical inspections which came under the building inspector's department. Asked if there was an official known as the city electrician of the city electrical inspector, he said he did not know. The questioning of Dodge was along the line of the charge that Manager Farish had appointed non-electricians to office in violation of the city charter.

County Assessor J. T. Bone was the last witness of the day. He was asked if he was familiar with lands on the river bottom near the city. He said he was. With reference particularly to the 36 acres purchased for sewer drainage purposes he said he knew the land and that while it was not particularly valuable for agricultural purposes, it might be valuable as a sand and gravel bed. He was of the opinion that no such land is usually irrigated and he was not certain that it was under the reclamation project. An attempt was made to secure from him the valuation of the land as shown on the books of the office of the county assessor, but he was objected to and the objection sustained. It was contended that the assessed valuation of land was no criterion of its real value.

Attorney Sloan announced that he was desirous of calling upon Al Galpin, but he seemed not to be present. A subpoena was issued for him and the hearing adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

WILHELMINA MUST

(Continued From Page One)

abandoned the methods which are not regarded in recent history as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

Washington Waits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The two British notes on the use of the neutral flags and the seizure of the Wilhelmina, respectively were not officially communicated to the Washington government tonight, so no comment or press copies are forthcoming.

In the case of the Wilhelmina it is not believed any representations will be made in advance of the prize court proceedings, for to do so would be a departure from the practice followed by the state department with other detentions and seizures of American ships during the present war.

AUTOMOBILE TELEPHONES

In still another matter the new cars show a real advance. This is in facilitating communication from owner to chauffeur in the limousine or brougham, and obviating the annoying necessity of opening the car door in the dust or rain to shout directions. This problem has resisted attempts at solution. The perforation in the front glass, covered with a little flap of glass like the tag on a keyhole, and the old fashioned speaking tube, inherited from the horse cab, have both been used. Far better for the purpose, however, are the tube with a horn bulb attached and the electric megaphone or interior telephone of this season's cars. With the latter, one simply lifts the transmitter, and speaks as into a telephone.