

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1915

I do not care for people who almost do things; who almost love or almost hate; who almost succeed or almost fail.

—James Lane Allen.

A State-wide Benefit

Almost surely the house will think better of it before the general appropriation bill passes out of its hands, and it will restore the full appropriation to the state school fund. Sectionalism should be eliminated from this question, if it may be eliminated from any question. There is no room in this matter for party politics or factionalism. There is no ground for an honest difference of opinion.

If the state school fund is a good thing for one county, it is a good thing for all the counties. If it is contributory to good citizenship, and that is the chief end and aim of education, the whole state will be the beneficiary. Good citizenship cannot be confined within county boundaries, and, unfortunately, bad citizenship cannot be restricted within any one location.

We can have no patience with the argument that it is unfair for a county of large wealth and small population to contribute to the needs of a county of smaller wealth and larger school population. The same argument would be just as forced against our public school system, and if it should prevail, it would take us back to the period when among the rich there was an aristocracy of education and refinement, while the poor would be reduced to the same level of ignorance.

There were yesterday two other arguments against the restoration of the provision. One was that the plan of apportionment was defective, but in what particular, was not stated. There could be but few other plans of apportionment. One would be on the basis of county valuations and the other would be on the average attendance of pupils rather than on the school population. As to an apportionment on the basis of valuation, the fund would no longer be a state fund, but a county fund. As to a change from a basis of school population to one of average attendance, the amounts of the funds apportioned to the counties would not be materially affected.

The third argument related to the waste of the school funds, and objection was made that while the fund was apportioned on the basis of school population, half the population did not attend school. That could make no difference regarding the need of the money for the education of the pupils who do attend. And, as to the waste, we may admit that there is a waste, but money, however raised and distributed, will be wasted until we have adopted a business-like system of administering the school funds, state and county.

We are coming to that, and The Republican earnestly hopes that an Arizona legislature at the earliest opportunity will effect such a sweeping revision of the school code that there will be left no opening for leak and waste.

Oratory in the House

Visitors in the gallery of the house in this extra, as well as in the late regular session, have been excited and entertained by the remarks of the gentlemen on the floor. Spectators have blinked at the blinding coruscations of wit and have drunk deep from the opened-up fountains of wisdom. We have enjoyed ourselves and have felt kindly toward the gentlemen of both factions who have entertained us from day to day. But we have often thought that the purpose of the orators has never been attained—that of impressing their views upon another to be taken account of in the roll call, the rising vote or the viva voce expression. The gallery, it is true, has been deeply affected. Our varied emotions have been played upon. We have been moved to laughter and to tears, but we have no vote. We are denied expressions of approval or disapproval. Even the stamp of approval which an enthusiastic citizen placed upon the supplications of the chaplain was rudely effaced by the speaker, who resented the interception in the gallery of a prayer that was directed higher.

We have often doubted whether all the argument in the course of the two sessions has ever favorably affected a single vote, but we can easily see how votes may have been adversely affected. We have often thought that if we were a member of the house and if a speaker should rise to a question concerning which we had no decided convictions, and if he should weary us by repeating an argument which he and others of his side had worn threadbare, we should get even with him by voting against him.

It is one thing to sway the multitude, and the words are full of orators who can do that. But it is another thing to produce results, and probably there are not a half dozen orators in the country who can do that. If there is such a one in the house, he has not yet been heard.

A Hint from Miami

The Silver Belt of Miami issues a warning to the Germans that this thing of torpedoing American vessels must cease, and adds that this goes to the allies as well; that a point is being approached when we will no longer tolerate interference with our commerce. Is it Pat Sullivan who issues this truculent ultimatum, or has that Hotspur, Joe Chisholm, resumed his desk and thus laid the train to blow us into the European war, not as an ally, but as a third party with a grievance of our own, separate and distinct from the assassination of Prince Ferdinand, the invasion of Belgium, that home of contention, Alsace-Lorraine, the commercial jealousy of Great Britain and Germany, the political jealousy of Germany and Russia and all the other jealousies and fears and hopes of the nations in or near the war? We are in the position of a man who has been hit by a chance blow in this Donnybrook Fair melee, and we are about to crack with our backhorns the most convenient head.

Power to the arm of either Mr. Sullivan or Mr. Chisholm, or both, each a worthy representative of the Irish race, whose members fight with or without provocation, for the mere love of fighting. The temper of these gentlemen has been tempered by residence in America, otherwise there would have been no warning to the European offenders that this thing must stop some time. But for the tempering process one or both of these gentlemen have undergone, there would have been no warning, no ultimatum, but there would have been a whoop, warra! and then, the blow.

This is the first definite information that Germany and Great Britain have had, that they have been carrying too far the pastime of blowing up or capturing our ships. We like the note of the ultimatum from Miami, while we commend its moderation. Other protests from this country have implied a doubt on our part whether or not the British and the Germans have not been within their rights all the time.

THE TRUE CHAMPION EGG LAYER

It is at this period of the year that the head of the family resurrects the window and door screens from the basement and puts up barriers against the pernicious house fly. But to many a good housekeeper the thought does not occur that screens keep flies within the house as well as without. It does not seem to her worth while to pursue a single lonely, buzzing insect from room to room or window to window. What does one fly amount to? But if the one fly is not relentlessly slain, ten or twelve days later the woman of the household begins to wonder where all the flies come from. Perhaps a search is made for holes in the screens. Perhaps each such is made to fit better. Perhaps little Johnny is scolded for leaving the door open. But a more likely cause for their presence may be found in the following figures compiled by a scientific publication:

June 1—One fly lays 120 eggs.
June 10—60 flies lay 7200 eggs.
June 20—3600 flies lay 432,000 eggs.
June 30—216,000 flies lay 25,920,000 eggs.
July 10—12,960,000 flies lay 1,555,200,000 eggs.
July 20—777,600,000 flies lay 93,312,000,000 eggs.
July 30—48,576,000,000 flies lay 5,829,120,000,000 eggs.
August 9—2,739,560,000,000 flies lay 328,747,200,000,000 eggs.
August 28—167,061,600,000,000 flies lay 20,047,392,000,000,000 eggs.
August 31—10,027,696,000,000,000 flies lay 1,203,319,999,999,999 eggs.
September 8—604,661,760,000,000,000 flies lay 72,559,411,200,000,000,000 eggs.
September 15—3,840,192,000,000,000 flies lay 460,823,300,000,000,000 eggs.

Doubtless the figures are merely illustrative. It frequently happens that a home-owner closes his residence June 1 without eradicating every fly and returns not before October 1. Yet we never heard of an incident where one had to shovel the flies away from the front door to get in. Yet the question, "Where do all the flies come from?" which confronts the painstaking housekeeper so often, generally has but one answer: It is "eggs—fly eggs." If you would have a clean house, a healthy house, spare not a single fly.—Portland Oregonian.

DID YOU EVER KNOW IT TO FAIL?

I would like to make a few useless remarks about married life. I not only would like to, but I am going to.

If you are a tall, sallow, nervous, easy-going man with a Hittiputan income, enormous feet and hands, and have an Adam's apple that looks like somebody trying to poke his fist through your neck, you will marry a tiny black-haired woman who has all-seeing, lashless eyes, a mouth like a knife cut in a dish of cornstarch pudding, and a love of jewelry and ancient black-and-tan dogs with rotten dispositions and hairpin legs. You may say you won't, but you will.

If you are a red-headed gentleman, you will marry a beautiful girl. I don't know why this is—but you think over the red-headed men you know and see if they haven't copped peaches!

If you are a little runt addicted to morning coats and gardenias, a large, vital, auburn-haired lady will get you yet! She will want all there is in life. And don't sit down calmly after you're married, with a panacea in the corner of your mouth, and imagine you are that all!

If you are a home-loving man, a man who likes to loiter about in an old suit, a man who gets slightly seasick by merely glancing over a passenger list of the Lusitania, then, by the gods, you will wed a female Burton Holmes!

If you are a jealous person, it is written that you shall marry a girl who will give you every excuse to harbor that ridiculous passion. And, by the same token, it wouldn't matter whether she did or not—it would seem so to you.

If you put your stomach before everything else in life, physically as well as metaphorically, your wife will be the kind who made a pan of bum fudge once when she was at school, but knows and cares not that mint sauce has nothing to do with veal cutlets, and that sea bass gets nervous and fidgety when you pour maple syrup on it.—J. Montgomery Flagg, in American Magazine.

SMALL CALIBER MARTINETTS

All public institutions, I here assert, should have as their employes only people who are courteous, pleasant and kind. One of the greatest hardships of poverty is to be obliged to face the autocratic martinetts who seem to guard the doorways of all such organizations. There is something detestable and offensive in the frozen, impatient and often insulting manner of the women and men who occupy little positions of authority like this, and before whom poor working girls—and, I suppose, men—must always go.—From "Me, a Book of Remembrance," in Century Magazine.

BAD WEATHER STILL HINDERS FIGHTING

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH

LONDON, May 7.—Fighting of a sanguinary character continues between the Russians and the Teutonic allies in Galicia and in the western and eastern Carpathians. Bad weather prevailed along the western front, and but little fighting has taken place there. Vienna and Berlin still claim that the Russians are retreating. Petrograd says the fighting has "assumed the character of a great battle."

Vienna asserts that the Austro-Germans are now in the district of Pibano, Jaslo and East Wisloka. In the eastern Carpathians Vienna declares the Austro-Germans are repulsing desperate Russian attacks, causing heavy losses. From Corland the Germans claim successes at various points.

PASS A LAW

Are your neighbors very bad?
Pass a law!

Do they smoke? Do they chew?
Pass a law!

Are they loitering you?
Don't they do as you would do?
Pass a law!

Are your wages awful low?
Pass a law!

Are the prices much too high?
Do the wife and babies cry?
'Cause the porkers all roost high?
Pass a law!

When M. E. finds new diseases,
Get the mumps or encephitis,
Mensies, coup or "experts"?
Lest we all fly to pieces,
Pass a law!

Are the lights a burning red?
Pass a law!

'Taint 'em green, or paint 'em white!
Close up all them places tight!
My! Our town is such a sight!
Pass a law!

No matter what the trouble is,
Pass a law!

Goodness aker, but ain't it awful!
My! What are we going to do?
Almost anything ain't lawful,
And the judge is human, too!
Pass a law!

—Public.

GOLF AT HOME

An ingenious little device has been perfected that will permit the practice at home of long drives of a golf ball, without smashing any windows or heads, show the golfer how far his drive would go, and whether it went high or low.

The golf ball is attached to a short cord, which, in turn, is attached to a heavy meter. When the ball is driven it operates two gauges on the meter, one showing whether the shot was high or low, and the other indicating how far a ball would travel ordinarily on the force of that drive.—Saturday Evening Post.

CHINA AGREES TO MORE

offered to bestow land without compensation upon the Japanese and proposed to withdraw China's three requirements regarding the Shan Tung province, namely to return to its status quo before the war, China's participation in the peace conference and compensation for damages in the Kiao Chiao campaign.

The final Chinese proposals were therefore refused only to authorize Japan to supply half the arms used by China; to participate in the conduct of Chinese arsenals; to appoint Japanese advisers to China and to preach Buddhism in the republic.

The Chinese dislike the requirement insisted upon by the Japanese that China recognize "Tokio's right to reopen these questions at a future date, but they will accept those features unless a few irreconcilables in the councils of President Yuan succeed before next Monday in altering the president's decision.

The ultimatum compelling the Chinese attitude advancing the argument that the Japanese position is designed in part for presentation to the foreign countries. It is considered curious that the ultimatum was written only in Japanese, while all formal documents have been written in both Japanese and Chinese.

The Chinese public is quite aware of the trend that events have taken. Long lines of Chinese carts all day long slowly dragged through the rain into the legation quarter to the railroad station, taking bullion and other articles of value to be placed under foreign protection.

Crisis is Averted

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Official notices were received late tonight to the effect that the crisis in the Far East had been averted, that Japan had modified her demands and that China would accept them.

Before the terms of the agreement are finally concluded, however, an expression of opinion is expected by the United States from Great Britain, France and Russia, as allies of Japan as to whether the interests which the leading powers had in the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China or the "open door" policy are in any way affected.

American ambassadors at London, Paris and Petrograd have been instructed to learn the attitude of the powers, which, like the United States, are pledged to maintain the territorial status quo of China and freedom of commercial opportunity. In-

BOARD TURNS DOWN LOAN TO COCHISE CO.

Because it appeared that the money was to be spent for bridges on county roads, the board of control yesterday denied the application of the board of supervisors of Cochise county for the loan of \$20,000 from the general fund.

The board's action was taken after a consideration of the amount now in the general fund, and on the advice of the state engineer, who refused to approve the loan.

perhaps given unnecessary alarm to friends of all passengers on the Lusitania.

"The vessel can do twenty-five knots easily under pressure, and there is not a submarine on the ocean, or under it, that can catch her at that speed. Besides, the admiralty is taking mighty good care of the Lusitania. There is absolutely nothing to fear for her safety, for she will go up to Liverpool as regularly and as surely as she has been doing."

The Lusitania did not get away on the scheduled hour of 10 a. m., the delay being caused by the personal identification of all baggage by the passengers themselves. Long before the travelers began to arrive on the pier a score of detectives were on hand watching luggage to see that nothing incriminating was taken aboard.

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VANDERBILT IS LOST

(Continued from Page One)

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Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, capitalist, was a son of Cornelius and Alice Vanderbilt, and a grandson of William Henry Vanderbilt. He was born in New York Oct. 29, 1877. He was a brother of Cornelius Vanderbilt III and Reginald C. Vanderbilt and a director in many railroads and corporations, as well as president of the National Horse Show association and a director in many clubs at home and abroad.

MOOSE HIKERS GET AWAY

(Continued from Page One)

smokers with their little sparring exhibitions.

The hike is but one of the methods being used by the Phoenix lodge in order to gain publicity for its designs on the sartorial committee. Every possible means will be used to gain favorable attention to the claims of the Salt River Valley as the best possible location for the tubercular home. Another very prominent stunt is the bicycle motorcycle race to be staged here on May 31. The committee announces that the sale of tickets in the diamond ring contest has started like a flash, and that the race of the young women for ticket-votes will be well settled for the month's grind by Monday, when it is thought the first announcement of the definite line up of candidates can be made.

FIRST NEWS OF

(Continued from Page One)

British isles; that, in accordance with a formal notice given by the Imperial government, vessels flying the allies are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

This afternoon and tonight anxious friends and relatives of the Lusitania's passengers besieged the offices of the Cunard line and the scene recalled those at the office of the White Star line when the Titanic sank three years ago.

Among the widely known passengers on the Lusitania were Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Bowring, of New York; Alexander Campbell, general manager for John Dewar and Sons, London; Elbert Hubbard, publisher of the Philistine; D. A. Thomas, a wealthy Welsh coal operator, and his daughter, Lady Mack Worth, an English suffragette, and Rev. Basil Johnston, of Oxford, England, an officer of the Cunard line announced tonight they had received more than 500 telephone and telegraph inquiries relative to the safety of passengers. Telegrams were received from as far north as Montreal, as far south as Atlanta and as far west as St. Louis.

Mr. Vanderbilt was among those credited with receiving anonymous letters of warning. All deprecated the possibility of danger to the ship. Charles Sumner, general agent of the line, announced at the time that the Lusitania's speed of 25 knots an hour made her immune from a submarine attack.

The Lusitania's cargo was valued at about \$750,000 and contained a large quantity of war supplies. Her manifest included 289,000 pounds of brass and copper wire, \$65,000 worth of military goods and 5,471 cases of ammunition, valued at \$200,000, all of which was contraband of war.

THREAT TO SINK

(Continued from Page One)

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Rumors were current on the pier about the hour of sailing that several of the Lusitania's prominent saloon passengers had received telegrams, some anonymous and others bearing fictitious names, advising them not to sail, as the vessel was sure to be torpedoed. These reports were branded as false by the Cunard officials. A representative of the line said at that time:

"There is not one word of truth in the receipt of these alleged telegrams by our patrons. If such messages had been received the recipients would undoubtedly have called it to our attention. There was not a single cancellation, and that in itself speaks for the absurdity of the reports, which have

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Whenever for family or syndicate reasons it is desired to have title to a piece of real estate in the name of an impersonal, non-individual holder, secure the services of the trust department of the PHOENIX TITLE AND TRUST CO. This is a safe and certain method, this company being experienced in all legal phases of transfer and title work.

"It is the Safe Way"

ORDINANCE NO. 42

AN ORDINANCE PERMITTING CERTAIN FRAME STRUCTURES WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX, AS FOLLOWS:

Sec. 1. No frame or wooden structure shall hereafter be built within the fire limits as established, or as may hereafter be established, except the following, and all such structures shall conform to any additional requirements deemed necessary by the City Inspector of Buildings:

(a) Temporary one story buildings for use of builders.

(b) One story sheds, confined to the rear half of the property, not abutting on a street and not more than twenty feet to any other frame structure. Such sheds must not be over ten feet in height. If sides are covered, such covering must be of incombustible material. A wooden fence shall not be used to form the back or sides of such sheds. If such sheds are entirely enclosed they may be built with a floor area not to exceed two hundred and fifty square feet in the special fire limits, and not to exceed five hundred square feet in the general fire limits. If such sheds are open on one or more sides including the long side, they may be built with a floor area not to exceed five hundred square feet in the special fire limits. In the general fire limits such sheds with at least three sides open may exceed five hundred square feet in area and shall not be confined to the rear half of the lot. All roofs placed upon such buildings or structures shall have an incombustible covering.

(c) Wooden fences not over six feet high.

(d) Corrugated iron fences not over ten feet high.

(e) Screened Sleeping Rooms: Subject to the approval of the City Inspector of Buildings, screened enclosures may be erected within the fire limits provided such structures do not exceed six hundred square feet in area and twelve feet in height. If the roof is covered with canvas the entire framework of the structure must be of metal. If covered with corrugated iron or other incombustible material, such structures may be built with substantial wood framing.

(f) Roof Gardens: Roof Gardens consisting of a pavilion or series of pavilions may be erected on the roofs of buildings of Classes A, B & C, construction of four stories or more in height, subject to the special permission and approval of the City Inspector of Buildings, providing that such structure shall not constitute an undue fire hazard. Such structure must be of substantial construction with metal frame work. Wherever such roof gardens shall be built the roof must be capable of sustaining a live load of not less than sixty pounds to the square foot, and shall be subject to an actual test of one and one-half times said live load, if so required by the City Inspector of Buildings.

(g) Interior Frame Partitions: Non-bearing board partitions extending not to exceed two-thirds of the height from floor to ceiling. The space above such partitions may be closed with wire netting, metal grills, or glass set in wood sash or frames. Such partitions shall not be used to separate occupancies.

(h) Pavilions: Pavilions of substantial construction intended for recreation purposes, open on at least three sides may be built within the fire limits of the city unless in the judgment of the City Inspector of Buildings such structure will constitute an undue fire hazard or menace. The floor of such pavilion shall not be more than four feet above the grade of the adjoining street.

(i) Reviewing Stands, Band Stands and Speakers' Platforms of substantial construction may be erected by special permission from the City manager.

Sec. 2. WHEREAS, The immediate operation of this ordinance is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance shall be in full force from and after its passage by the commission and approval by the Mayor, and is hereby exempt from the referendum provision of the City Charter.

PASSED by the Commission of the City of Phoenix this 26th day of April, 1915.

GEO. D. YOUNG, Mayor.

FRANK THOMAS, City Clerk.

China	45	46
Utah Copper	64	64 1/2
Inspiration	28	29
Shattuck	27	27
United Verde Ext	3 1/2	3 1/2