

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1914

When Caesar said, two thousand years ago, that "the Belgians are the bravest of all" he knew what he was talking about.

—King Albert.

"The German Chicago"

The Sunday afternoon lecture of Mr. S. S. McClure on "How to Get Good Government," recalls Mark Twain's "The German Chicago" in which, he pays a tribute to the beauty, grandeur, solidity and good government of Berlin. Mr. Clemens was not, as Mr. McClure, a student of such matters. He was impressed by what must have impressed any man of ordinary powers of observation. The aptitude and talent for expression makes his conveyance of his impressions a lasting lecture on municipal government. Says Mr. Clemens:

Berlin is a surprise in a great many ways in a multitude of ways, to speak strongly and be exact. It seems to be the most governed city in the world, but one must admit that it also seems to be the best governed. Method and system are observable on every hand in great things, in little things, in all details. It is not method and system on paper, and there is an end—it is method and system in practice. It has a rule for everything and puts that rule in force, but its force against the poor and powerful alike, without favor or prejudice. It deals with great matters and minute particulars with equal firmness, and with a plodding, painstaking, diligence and persistence which compel admiration, and sometimes regret. There are several taxes and they are collected quarterly. Collected, is the word; they are not merely levied, they are collected—every time. This makes light taxes. It is to collect and collect where a considerable part of the community makes payment that taxes have to be lifted to a burdensome rate. Here the police keep coming, calmly, patiently, until you pay your tax. They charge you five or ten cents per visit after the first call. By experiment you will find that they will persistently collect that money.

Mr. Clemens gave a description of a "Commerz" in honor of the seventieth birthday of the great Virechow and Holmholz. It was given by 1,000 students of the various corps in a huge hall. The great Mummus was there. Rightly would not have been so honored by the students and the populace. There was an attendance of more than 4,000.

This magnificent description, fitting an account of a coronation leads to this statement which must please the average American who feels that he is too good a citizen to mix in public affairs:

Virechow has long been a member of the city government of Berlin. He works as hard for the city as does any other Berlin alderman and gets the same pay—nothing. I don't know that we in America could venture to ask our most illustrious citizen to serve in a board of aldermen, and if we might venture it, I am not positively sure that we could elect him. But here the municipal system is such that the best men in the city consider it an honor to serve gratis, as aldermen and the people have the good sense to prefer these men and elect them year after year. As a result, Berlin is a thoroughly governed city.

The Mexican "Red Papers"

The warring nations of Europe have been white papers and blue papers and now, the Mexican Bureau of Information in New York has put out the "red papers of Mexico." An expose of the Great Centiflor Conspiracy to Eliminate Don Venustiano Carranza. The American national colors, red, white and blue are now complete in the explanations, charges and defenses of the bellicent countries of Europe and one of the disturbed nations of Mexico.

If the Mexican "red papers" are convincing of nothing else they leave no doubt that a serious situation has existed in Mexico since early in September and they confirm the report of some weeks earlier that Villa had held Carranza a prisoner, threatening to court martial and shoot him.

The "red papers" are far from conciliatory. While it is admitted that Villa is and always has been a well meaning patriot, the characteristic Mexican circumlocution employed in the document does not conceal the fact that in the opinion of Carranza, he is an illiterate, narrow minded and jealous individual, an easy tool for the enemies of the government. It is stated that he has fallen unsuspectingly into the wiles of the Centiflor who detached Orozco and other chiefs from Mexico and brought about eventually, the assassination of that patriot.

It is charged that the correspondents who accompanied Villa in his successful campaign southward were employed by the Centiflor to "swell his head," magnify his victories and write romantic stories of his early life, meanwhile filling him with jealousy of Carranza. It is also charged that Huerta had emissaries in the camp of Villa engaged in the same kind of work, the object being to detach him from Carranza.

The "red papers" do not however explain why, after the capture of Torreón, Carranza sought to belittle Villa and confine his activities to the northern zone where there was nothing more to be done and to send the inexperienced Natera against Zacatecas. But the papers do make much of the fact that when Natera failed, Villa refused to go

to his assistance unless he were given supreme command. The papers confirm but add nothing to what was already known of the troubles in Sonora.

No mention was made of the Aguas Calientes convention, though there is a reference to the proposition of Villa for the retirement of Carranza to private life. Carranza replied to a sort of "round robin" signed by eleven generals and a whole flock of "coronels" on this subject, indicating that he would submit his resignation to a convention of chiefs to be held on October 1 but he proposed to tie this remarkable string to it.

But if the resignation be not accepted, with the same rectitude and the same energy with which I fought an insurrection headed by General Huerta, I will consider the reaction which now appears to be headed by General Villa, an instrument, perhaps unconscious, of Perforism and Centiflorism conspired in the struggle, as was Pascual Orozco with respect to the reactionaries scattered upon the initiative of the insurrection headed by the illustrious martyr, Don Francisco I. Madero.

The papers end with a collection of letters and replies which confuse rather than explain the situation, leaving it only clear that the troubles of Mexico are not over.

We hope that what we have said complimentary to the weather bureau in the matter of its cooperation with the Fair management has not been premature and that it may not be borne upon us again that it is safe to praise only the dead.

The El Paso Times concluding a long editorial relative to the democratic disaster in the congressional elections exclaims: "Thank God, the democratic party still lives." From which we understand that it has only been bereft of its tail feathers.

It doesn't make any difference which of the babies is the right winner it will be the unanimous opinion of the mothers of the rest of them that the judges couldn't take a prize in any contest requiring the exercise of judgment.

There may be somewhere in this fair state a member of the legislature who is not a democrat. If so his fortune is made. Exhibitors of rare and curious objects would incur any expense to secure him.

If the roads had been burnt up before the election as they have been since by the motorcycle and automobile racers it would have appeared that we just had to have that \$5,000,000 bond issue.

FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR

It is the fundamental aspects of the European crisis we must study if we are to reach a satisfactory explanation.

The most significant and important single factor is that commonly denoted by the familiar but vague term, the balance of power. In last analysis this is simply the resultant of geography.

The history of Europe has been a struggle of the various countries to obtain these strategic places—Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the like—for the country which held one or more of them dominated and threatened the very independence of the adjacent countries. Eventually, after centuries of struggle, certain few of these places were made neutral and denied in possession to all countries; certain others like Russia were admitted to be necessary to the independence of some nation, and were by common consent left in its hands. The balance of power means simply that each nation must not attempt to expand beyond its natural geographical limits by the absorption of one or more of these strategic places or by seizing part of its neighbor's territory.

From this accident of geography, which shaped the face of Europe, and this accident of history which formed the nations that occupy it, have come the fundamental factors in their relationship, a mutual distrust. No nation wholly trusts another. The exigencies of the situation may at one moment cause her to trust one more than another, but none of them can forget the occasion in the past when each has suffered from the other's disregard of solemn treaties, and from the other's aggression. The political history of Europe is the story of the attempts to destroy now this nation, now that. The strategic geography of Europe affords the aggressor better opportunities than does the geography of other continents. The nations of Europe are now at war partly because the rest has taught them by a long bitter experience that they possess almost unlimited possibilities of injuring one another, and each cannot trust the others not to take advantage of it. Roland G. Usher, in the October number of The North American Review.

"ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE"

Italy has been able to maintain her place among the great powers only by following a policy of intense selfishness toward allies as well as opponents. To keep her present position, even in times of peace, strains the resources of the peninsula well-nigh to the breaking point. Italy is practically without coal, and its other mineral resources are extremely scanty. A large part of the food is unfit for tillage, and the produce south of Naples demands a great deal of financial and scientific assistance before they can emerge from semi-barbarous methods of cultivation.

If ever a nation were justified in making sacrifices for peace, Italy can claim such justification; and in spite of the traditional tendency of the House of Savoy to undertake desperate adventures without counting the cost, the fact that the country has everything to lose by entering a conflict lays the hand of public opinion heavily upon the arm of those who would risk in war the hardy won and hard-earned goods of the people.

For public opinion is a stronger force in Italy than in either Germany or Austria, and public opinion has always regarded the Triple Alliance as a hard necessity. Scratch an Italian and you will find a deep-going and unquenchable hatred of Austria. This is matched for a keen dislike of the Germans below the Alps, whether they be Germans from Germany or from Austria. It is doubtful, indeed, if in the past two decades the German press and people have made any progress toward an understanding of Italy and its people. This ancient Teutonic incapacity was never more manifest than at the time of the Algerias Conference and during the Italian-Turkish war. There is something of western bluff bonhomie, something of an American optimism, that fills the entire nation, from cabinet minister to veturino, with a strong-sounding faith in Italy's future and a determination that she shall take and hold her place in the concert of great powers. There is no denying that thus far this optimism has been justified by events and that Italy has emerged stronger from every international crisis of recent years—Robert H. Pfeiffer, Jr., in the October number of The North American Review.

SOCIAL SCHEME IN 1914 IS CONFRONTED WITH PROBLEM

Arizona Setting More Precedents in Way of Activities Notable at Tenth Annual State Fair; Woman Found With Racing Stable Whilst Man's Entry in Needlework Contest Pulls Down Prominent Prize; What Next?

Has the social scheme become confronted with a new problem? Has the new situation changed the activities of men and women? Has the feminist movement gained such a hold that women are occupying men's positions? Has suffrage resulted in men doing the work of women? Is 1914 the answer?

Concerning Mrs. Dawson.
"I've been following the races for fourteen years and I've got as fine a brace of birds as you could see anywhere."

In a glancing apogee that completely covered her severely tailored gown, Mrs. Dawson sat in her "back room" in the thoroughbred row, reading the latest horse journals and glancing over a clipping that showed signs of wear. She carefully poked it and slipped it in her purse. "It's about Hapsburg," she explained. "He ran second in the great English derby. Hapsburg is side of my filly, Bertha Weaver, Kentucky bred. I had a breeding farm in California at one time and when I sold my colts to the late Turner Stevens I went into this game. I have my trainer and my jockey, but I'm Johns on the spot to direct the training and preparing. Do you think I could stay at home and have a man around the stable who perhaps might abuse my horses when I have them with all my heart and soul and haven't another interest in the world?"

"Don't you care about clothes?"
"Sure, I like to look neat, just wear plain things that don't get in the way."

"A suffragist?"
"Hush, I don't care to be quoted on that."

"How do the men treat you?"
"Fine. And I want to say right here I've never been treated as well by officials anywhere as here in Phoenix. They've been grand to me."

"Will you be horribly disappointed if your horses don't win?"
"Well, you know how mothers are about having their youngsters at the head of the class."

"That's my and then some. Say, there isn't any sacrifice I wouldn't make for them. When I get in a tight pinch and am broke I go to work and do anything that's honest. All last winter when I had to keep my horses in California I did chamber work. You see Bertha Weaver was hurt in Victoria. She was breaking on the track and when she landed the first time she jumped in one corner of a barn—she knocked her out for a season and Ross Smith was sore in attendance and couldn't race, so it was do something or starve."

"We didn't you sell?"
"I should say not. Look at these registration papers from the Jockey Club of New York. Huh? Sell? No, there's some horses."

"Deliver is all that counts, I suppose?"
"Ain't that the truth," she answered.

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT IS ALREADY ON

Maricopa Delegation Solidly Behind L. F. Vaughn

Three legislators have already announced themselves as candidates for the speakership at the second session. At a meeting of the Maricopa delegation yesterday Loren Felix Vaughn, now endorsed by the Maricopa delegation, and will have the undivided support of the members from the second largest county in the state. Vaughn will have a man in the field, Billy Graham who served in the first legislature is out for the position and claims the support of five of the seven members from his county. W. E. Brooks member of the first legislature and chairman of the committee of appropriations, seeks the honor and is in the city preparing to make the fight. The house according to unofficial returns will be entirely democratic. One woman will sit in the second lower branch, Mrs. Rachel Berry of Apache. The three cornered speakership fight promises to be most interesting.

Brooks and Graham have legislative experience and both are considered as thorough politicians. Vaughn is a practicing attorney, led the ticket in Maricopa county both in the primary and at the election, and is well known over the state, being an old newspaper man. Brooks made many friends by the manner in which he handled the funds of the state in his position as chairman of appropriations. Brooks, Graham and J. W. Buchanan of Pima county are the only three of the old guard who will return for the second session.

Harmony Banquet Suggested
Frank Duffy, chairman of the state democratic central committee has suggested a harmony banquet at Phoenix a few days before the session opens, at which the democrats would be invited to get together and hold a love feast. His suggestion seems to meet with the approval of a majority of the democrats who have discussed the matter and definite arrangements will be made within a few days, say the men who know.

Now About Mr. Barker.
A few days before the entries to the women's department closed, Mrs. Barker listed with the secretary a beautiful tin-linen centerpiece exquisitely trimmed and mounted in taffeta. The entire work had been done by her and the needlework was entered in his name.

The judges considered the specimen for first award and it was only because another was a bit finer that his was given the yellow ribbon of honorable mention rather than the blue of highest prize. The whipped hem does not show a stitch and there is not the tiniest irregularity in the three-inch border. I love.

Furthermore, Mrs. Barker declares her husband designs and makes her gowns.

Well, why not?
The greatest dressmakers in the world are men, aren't they?
Admitted.

The greatest fashion center in the world was Paris, wasn't it?
And since it isn't, what is?

New York, maybe, and San Francisco, perhaps, and what's more, every designer and builder of gowns in the country has a chance of becoming famous. It's like the discovery of a new profession, for since the war Americans have been the acknowledged dictators of style.

Mr. Barker, unfortunately, has but one exhibit—the centerpiece—but in it there is designing, plain sewing, new making, practically more than is required in the construction of a costume. At least he finds it no more difficult to make a smart frock than a piece of fancy work. And he does it all alone.

Few models can do more than one thing and employ a corps of assistants for every feature of the gown, yet here is a man who, by his own work, proves his superiority.

Well, well—You never can tell, you know.

COLUMBIA NEW SHOW OPENS TO PACKED HOUSE

The Columbia show opened last night, and put one over in a way for the show was so far ahead of anything that has been seen at the theater beautifully from a scenic standpoint that it stands out like a picture. The funny part is that the cross agents with the show and with the house—and they are far from modest—did not make a great big howdy do over what they were going to offer. Just submitted the show and left the company to sing its way into the hearts of the audience in a legitimate force set to music. It is a good show. The cast is a strong one and when they have become acquainted they will hang up a record at the playhouse. While the show as a whole was sparkling several members of the cast covered themselves with glory. Miss Drina Mack is by a Salt Lake block the best prima donna that ever has appeared with a tabloid show in Phoenix and she is sure to become established. She can and does sing. Miss Norris is a pretty dainty little soubrette, and while she did not have much of a part she will be a favorite. Mr. Abbott has a nice voice and put over a solo with some ginger. Mr. Bell, a bit out of his line in a thinking part, did not have much chance to show, while Baid is a clever and good looking juvenile. Miss Lilian Lewis in an eccentric dance, divided honors with the prima donna, while Mr. Lewis, the principal comedian in the line of roles, was well received. The company has the usual lunch of shandy limited chorus girls and the costumes were a surprise for they were in excellent taste.

Tonight will see the same bill with a change announced for Thursday.

EAST JEFFERSON STREET HEARING.

PUBLIC NOTICE of time fixed by the Commission of the City of Phoenix, for hearing and passing upon the assessment and the proceedings heretofore had and taken for street work on East Jefferson Street between First Street and Seventh Street and certain portions of Second and Third Streets, in the Original Townsite of Phoenix.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 15 of "The Improvement Act of 1912," public notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of Streets of the City of Phoenix, did on the 27th day of October, 1914, notify the Commission of the City of Phoenix that he had recorded the assessment and warrant for certain street work on East Jefferson Street and Second and Third Street of the Original Townsite of Phoenix, in said city being the work initiated by Resolution No. 479, of the Common Council of the City of Phoenix, on file with the City Clerk of the City of Phoenix, and performed under street contract No. 16, on file in the office of the Superintendent of Streets of the City of Phoenix, to which resolution and contract reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said work; and that said Commission of the City of Phoenix has fixed the time and place for hearing and passing upon the said assessment and proceedings heretofore had and taken, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. on Friday the 29th day of November, 1914, at the Commission Chamber in the City Hall in said City of Phoenix.

The property assessed to pay for said improvement comprises all the lots, portions of lots, pieces or parcels of land included within the district in said City of Phoenix described as follows, to-wit:

All that portion of said city included within the following exterior boundary lines, to-wit:

Beginning at the north-east corner of Jefferson Street and First Street, running thence northward along the easterly line of First Street to a point midway between the southerly line of Washington Street and the northerly line of Jefferson Street, thence easterly along the line midway between the easterly line of Washington Street and the northerly line of Jefferson Street to a point midway between the easterly line of Second Street and the westerly line of Second Street, thence northward along the line midway between the easterly line of First Street and the westerly line of Second Street to a point midway between the southerly line of Washington Street and the northerly line of Jefferson Street, thence easterly along the line midway between the southerly line of Washington Street and the northerly line of Jefferson Street to the westerly line of Seventh Street, thence southerly along the westerly line of Seventh Street to a point midway between the southerly line of Jefferson Street and the northerly line of Madison Street, thence westerly along the line midway between the southerly line of Jefferson Street and the northerly line of Madison Street, thence northward along the easterly line of First Street to the point of beginning, EXCEPTING THEREFROM, any portion of any public street or alley which may be included in the above district, and the total costs and expenses of all work hereon described shall be assessed on the lots or parcels of land lying within the limits of said assessment district as provided for in said "Improvement Act of 1912."

Any owner, contractor, or his assigns, and any other person directly interested in said work or in the assessment for the expenses of the same having any objections to the assessment or any previous proceedings connected therewith, or who claims that the work has not been performed according to the contract in a good and substantial manner, or making any objection to the correctness or legality of the proceedings, claiming that said assessment or any part thereof should be modified, may at any time prior to the time fixed for said hearing, file with the City Clerk of the City of Phoenix, a written notice briefly specifying the grounds of his objections, and at the time fixed for said hearing or at such time or times not later than ten days thereafter to which such hearing may be postponed, the said Commission will hear and pass upon all objections so made and filed. All the

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decisions and determinations of said Commission upon the hearing aforesaid will be final and conclusive as to all errors, informalities and irregularities which said Commission might have remedied or avoided at any time during the progress of the proceedings.

This notice is published in accordance with an order of the Commission of the City of Phoenix made on the 27th day of October, 1914.
FRANK THOMAS,
City Clerk.

Latest news from the front is that Professor Munsterberg will not leave Harvard and that Herman Hiltner will not quit the New York "Staats-Zeitung."—Kansas City Star.

Our Fair Visitors

We wish to extend to the visitors from over the State, during Fair Week, a cordial welcome to our city and to invite them to call at the bank and get acquainted and ask us for any information in regard to the Valley and our City that they may desire. The Bank will close at noon each day during Fair Week.



The Phoenix National Bank