

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

The Arizona Republican

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MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1915

Newcomers' Day

Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens.

—Ephesians, 11-19.

The Mine Tax Bill Debate

The Republican endorsed the principle of the pending mine tax bill, believing though that it should be amended so that it would produce a larger share of taxes from the mines than the terms and factors seemed to provide. But it endorsed the principle of the bill because it possessed the quality of definiteness which was nowhere else visible. The tax commission promised nothing except that its duty "would be performed according to the best of its ability and the oaths of its members." Evidently the commission has no definite plan for taxing the mines to propose; it is neglecting to take an anxious and inquiring public into its confidence.

We were hopeful that some plan of the commission would be disclosed in the course of the debate on the bill in the house, though it had been carefully concealed, if one existed, during the exhaustive hearings before the senate finance committee and those of the ways and means committee, as well as in the joint hearings of both committees.

But the chief effort of the opponents of the bill on Saturday were directed against all disclosure, against debate even, and when, at last debate was forced, they could only bid us rely upon the integrity and the circular wisdom of the tax commission.

Some foolish comparisons were made between mining and other classes of property, and there was much talk against "special legislation" by gentlemen who were alarmed at the sound of the term, without a clear idea of the meaning of it; gentlemen who have not kept pace with the progress which students of taxation have made in the last few years, and who still believe that equal or equitable taxation means that all property shall be taxed in the same way. Some of the opponents of the bill urged that it was not within the province of the legislature to take a hand in taxation; the commission had been elected by the people to perform that duty.

The following from the twenty-fourth annual report of the New York Tax Reform Association blanks out all these ancient objections to "special legislation."

Most of the constitutional provisions requiring uniformity were adopted many years ago before the development of modern industrial conditions. Of recent years it has come to be recognized that the attempt to tax all property in the same way has broken down completely, and that the system of personal property taxation required by the uniform rule is impracticable and unjust. Special tax investigating commissions in many states have recommended repeatedly the repeal of such provisions. In 1906, Minnesota led the way by amending its constitution so as to permit legislative freedom in dealing with any class of property. Oklahoma and Arizona followed Michigan when they were admitted as states; and Michigan abandoned uniformity in the revision of 1908. The Virginia constitution adopted in 1902 provided that after ten years the legislature should be free to classify property. North Dakota now joins the group of states which allow their legislatures substantial freedom in taxation.

The reference to Arizona in the foregoing has to do with the late temporary mine tax law.

In Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky and other states efforts were made last year to abolish the uniformity plan which is everywhere being outgrown. In the first-named state the effort failed for the reason that though it received a majority of all the votes cast, it lacked the two-thirds required for the adoption of a constitutional amendment. In Kansas no campaign was made for the amendment, which was vigorously attacked, yet it was defeated by less than 16,000 votes of a total of 225,000 cast on that question. It will be seen, therefore, that throughout the country the tendency is toward a recognition of the fact that all classes of property cannot be taxed in the same way.

We must admit that the debate on Saturday afternoon was not, on either side, very enlightening and did not disclose an overwhelming familiarity with the subject, but we think that any fair-minded, intelligent man must concede that the proponents of the bill had much the best of it, all the best of it. But, when members are pledged, either in legislatures or in congress, debate is only another way of wasting time and words.

The Republican has endeavored to take an impartial view of this question, the most important, by far, before the legislature. It has sought all available sources of information concerning it, and has presented such information as it has acquired to the public. It believes in the principle of the bill, but it also believes that it should be so amended as to make sure that the mines shall pay their full share of the taxes first, by an increase of the multiple of the net produced by a multiplication of it by not less than 4% and by the insertion of a clause, if possible, providing that the mining industry shall always pay not less than 3% per cent. of all the state taxes. The mines paid almost that much last year and a little more than that the year

before. It was the evident opinion of other taxpayers that that proportion was not far wrong.

We believe that if the legislature will agree to some definite plan for the taxation of mines, this or another, it will be better for every other class of taxpayers in the state, farmers, merchants and all. We would suggest to the members to disregard the bogaboo of "special legislation" and petty politics and proceed to practical results.

The Republican offers this suggestion the more freely since it is in no way connected with the mining industry and is free from all suspicion of corporate influence. It is interested alike in all the interests of Arizona and their harmonious progress.

Military Training in the Schools

The Republican has lately printed communications from correspondents, called out by a recent published interview with Adjutant General Harris, on the subject of military training in the schools. Many similar suggestions have come from different parts of the country regarding the introduction of military exercises in schools and colleges.

Of the numerous plans which have been described in print, one is a scheme for establishing summer camps for college students. This idea has a strong supporter in Dr. Hibben, president of Princeton University. Concerning the problem of getting trained men without the establishment of anything resembling a "military caste," Dr. Hibben says:

"The end can be obtained, it seems to me, by the most admirable plan suggested some two years ago by the war department, and carried into effect during the last two summers. It is the plan of summer camps for college men. A few men have gone each year into these camps. I wish there might be more. These camps afford opportunities for intensive instruction in military affairs. The course lasts only five weeks, but in that time quick-witted young men of trained minds are capable of progress at a remarkable rate in the theory and art of military procedure.

It is stated that young men of ordinary brightness, after two summer courses in these camps, would be capable, if the need arose, of acting as first and second lieutenants. Those showing unusual aptitude would be qualified to act as captains. In case of war, our great problem would be the whipping into shape of thousands of raw recruits. Under such circumstances, the services of college-trained officers would be invaluable to the government.

A large number of college presidents agree with Dr. Hibben that the summer-camp plan is an excellent one. There is no apparent objection to it. The men so trained would not be asked to perform any further military duty. They would not be in any sense "reservists." The operation of the summer-camp system simply means that young men of a patriotic turn of mind could, by sacrificing another ten weeks of their summer vacations, fit themselves for being very useful to the government if, in a time of need, they should desire to volunteer. Moreover, the young men would undoubtedly derive considerable personal benefit from the mental and physical discipline of the training camp.

Some of the senators fear that the ship purchasing bill, if passed with the provision for the purchase of the interest ships of belligerents, will get us into trouble. The senators may dismiss their apprehensions. It is the business of the national administration to anticipate trouble at whatever expense. No use will be made of the law to which Great Britain might object.

There are symptoms of friction between the legislative house and senate, which is likely to become so pronounced that the machinery of legislation is liable to be held up by hot boxes.

Arizona was three years old yesterday, the latest infant of that age in existence.

THE SLIT SKIRT AND MASCULINE VIRTUE

It is possible for that pitifully frail and volatile thing—masculine virtue—to be imperiled by fashions precisely contrary. The full skirt and the scant skirt and the slit skirt affect it alike disastrously. At different periods man's apprehension of his own susceptibility have been awakened by the tight bodice, by the Mother Hubbard, by the Simple Susan. He has become vocal and vituperative over the danger to himself—in high heels, no heels, caniers, too many petticoats, and too few. One age thunders against corsets; another is shocked at the natural figure. One shrieks with hysterical fear of veils; another exclaims at the uncovered face. One sounds the alarm at clocked stockings; another pales at the threat to virtue in white spats. One is panic-stricken at the use of starch; another pants with terror of the insidious corruption in silk. And the waist line, as it rises or falls, is the barometer of sex-morals, carrying with it man's uneasy susceptibility; only it always registers the same degree of pressure and whatever it points to, it invariably threatens storm!

The esthetic intention of costume is not always clear, but its effect seems to be to put emphasis upon one part of woman's body, now another; on the ankle and leg in 1909, on the arms and back in 1890, on the hips in 1700, on the bosom in 1600, on the abdomen in 1400. And though fashions may come and fashions may go, in every instance the bell of male susceptibility rings out an alarm against the perennial offender—in matters of costume, a call to arms to grave students of sociology, men of affairs, clergymen, criminologists, against what the leading religious paper of the twentieth century denominates the "schematized styles."

What is modesty for women, so far as clothes express it? Who invented it—the men who set women's fashions, or the men who cry out against them? It certainly had its origin in the sex that is still devout and decorous and chaste—by proxy.

"The fewer clothes women wear the better for their health," says the Chicago woman who is almost revered in irreverent America today. She who has been called the Pope of American Women declines to be shocked by so ephemeral and irrelevant a thing as fashion.—Miriam Michelson in February Sunset Magazine.

BETTY'S CINCH

Allice—So you bet \$5 with Tom that Harvard would win the football match and \$5 with Jack that Yale would win. That was funny. You came out exactly even.

Betty—No, I didn't. I won the \$5 from Tom, and of course Jack wasn't mean enough to let me pay the \$5 I lost to him.—Boston Herald.

NEW YORK SHOW HUGE ONE-HOLLINGSWORTH

Well Known Auto Fanatic Just Back From Big Motor Car Exposition; Took in Some Races.

Dick Hollingsworth, oscillating salesman for the Chrysler and Lyon company, auto accessory dealers of most all the prominent coast metropolises, is in Phoenix for the first time since the famous occasion upon which he made the last Los Angeles to Phoenix auto race a success. Since the finish of that well remembered contest, the moving pictures have shown Dick and his puttees at the finish lines of several right famous classics, including the Corona and San Diego events.

The New York auto show, remarks Hollingsworth, was so infernally big that a fellow had to go five times in

order to see it all. He is just back from an eastern trip, which took in that great motor car exposition.

DIRTY SCALES MARK OF CARELESS DEALER

That storekeepers and dealers generally do not take proper care of scales and weighing devices, is the statement of O. N. Creswell, state inspector of weights and measures, who is now on his annual inspection tour of the state.

"I find many scales in bad shape that cannot be condemned as false," said Inspector Creswell Saturday, at the close of his first week of inspection. "A scale should be gone over at least once every three months and thoroughly cleaned. But so long as they can weigh anything on it, dealers generally do not seem to care how dirty the bearings become. Often, instead of cleaning their apparatus properly, they try to grease the bearings, with the result that the scale is in worse shape than before."

Inspector Creswell, who is now inspecting scales in the Salt River valley, will spend the week on the south side, checking up weighing devices and goods kept by dealers there.

INVITATIONS TO THE TOURISTS ARE POPULAR

Manager Mitchell of Street Railway Company Orders Five Hundred of Them for Use in Main.

The Republican's "Invitations" are proving more and more popular with the business men, and now the record of those sent out exceeds two thousand. How they are appreciated among the best business men is shown by the following letter to the chamber of commerce from Manager S. H. Mitchell of the Phoenix Railway Company:

"We will be pleased to have 500 more of the invitations to send out with our eastern mail, the same as copy received in today's mail from you.

"We believe that this pamphlet should bring thousands of people to this valley, providing the merchants and those sending mail to their eastern friends will follow it up closely."

The invitations are printed on attractive brown paper, and set forth the advantages of the \$2.50 stop-over trip from either of the main lines to Phoenix.

HUSBAND'S NIGHT.—The Glendale Woman's club will celebrate "husband's night" with a banquet at the club tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, when husbands of the members will be the guests of the organization.

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

"The immeasurably better conditions of the beginning of this century over those at the beginning of the last are attributable directly to the influence of labor organizations."—Rev. James S. Myers in the Topeka Capital.

LEGISLATORS LISTEN

(Continued from Page One)

and dictatorial English commissioners by his attractive personality and diplomatic skill; to him more than to any of the others is due the achievement of peace with honor to this country. Better known as the great financier and secretary of the treasury in more than one administration; surpassed only by Alexander Hamilton among the illustrious statesmen of finance in this country, yet Gallatin achieved now and later no less honor and distinction as the representative of the United States abroad.

"We need not go into the discussion of the causes or the achievements of the second war with England. The underlying cause was the distrust and hostility between the two countries, which had not died out with the achievement of American independence. Akin in blood and characteristics, as in the case of many families, quarrels were bound to arise in spite of sympathy, appreciation and even affection, but the direct cause was the arbitrary action of Great Britain in claiming

the right to search American ships and to force into the English navy not only her own countrymen but in some cases those who were American citizens. Thus, the war began.

"England was the greatest naval power then, as she is today, in the world. We had only a few wooden ships unworthy of the name of a navy but all the same the pride of the English navy received a severe blow in the brilliant victory of Commodore McDonough in the waters of Lake Champlain and in other achievements of the American navy. On land, we were less fortunate and our humiliation reached its culmination in the capture of Washington by the British and the burning of the executive mansion, while the victorious army overran the fields of Maryland, the humiliation of which is only alleviated by the fact that it gave occasion for the writing of our great national anthem of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' But England, proud and defiant, the strongest and most dominant nation in Europe through the recent defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo by Wellington, which meant the final overthrow of France, her great rival for centuries, was yet eager for peace after years of warfare. By a strange irony of fate, the peace articles were already signed, but the news did not reach America until the battle of New Orleans had been fought and in the victory of our army under General Jackson our national humiliation was succeeded by a feeling of pride and exultation paralleled only with that which followed the final victory at Yorktown, when, for the first time, the British forces had to withdraw from this part of the continent.

A hundred years of peace, constantly threatened since then until these later days! There arose first the disputes over the boundaries between the United States and British America. They touched upon Maine in the east and Oregon in the west. They were finally settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaties. Then there came the less serious disputes over the fisheries, questions which extended from the waters of Newfoundland to the Behring Sea, but the most serious misunderstanding of all came in connection with our civil war. In the beginning of that contest, the sympathies of the English people, at least its leaders, were with the south. Gladstone, in his famous Newcastle speech declared that Jefferson Davis had succeeded in founding a nation. The historian Freeman wrote on the title page of his history that the period of which he was writing closed with the downfall of the American republic. The southern states were perhaps technically correct in their claim that they had a right to withdraw from the union, but the question was more than a legal one. It was a moral question. If the heresy of state rights had not been stamped out, our national integrity would have been destroyed and we should no longer have had a place among the nations of the earth. The great question that divided the nation was, however, the belief in the north that human slavery must be destroyed; that the republic could not be half free and half slave. The cause of the war, therefore, was a moral one, rather than a political one, and whether there could be no compromise, as England herself recognized later.

"But we were not altogether blameless in our conduct toward Great Britain in this troubled period, as one of the officers in our navy committed the almost fatal blunder of removing from an English ship the ensign of the south on their way to England. There came a belated apology on our part and the release of the ensigns. Fortunately for us, Queen Victoria drew her pen through the objectionable phrases of the paper written by the English secretary for foreign affairs, which would very likely have brought on war. There came also the difficulties in connection with the Alabama claims occasioned by the destruction made upon our commerce by vessels fitted out in the ship yards of England. Happily, these disputes were peacefully settled by the treaty of Washington and the arbitration of Geneva. Somewhat later came the Venezuela message of President Cleveland, which threatened trouble for the moment and which event we cannot view with much national pride, while we must confess we owe much to the restraint of the English government at that time. For a quarter of a century now, the two nations have been growing together in mutual understanding and sympathy. Peace and good will prevail. Long ago the singing question of Sydney Smith, 'Who reads an American book?' was nobly answered by the golden age of American literature. With a certain condescension England long regarded us, feeling a certain pride in us as a promising but somewhat obstreperous child and thinking that we very likely needed discipline. And doubtless we were over-sensitive, pugnacious and quite ready to fasten our American eagle claws into the British lion's body if the provocation was sufficient. Coming to manhood we are able to see with clearer vision that English history and literature are ours; that Washington and Lincoln are the successors of Cromwell and Hampden; that Shakespeare and Milton belong to America no less than to England. We recognize that democracy and the spirit of liberty finds a home in monarchical England as well as in republican America; that the aims and ideals of the English-speaking race are largely the same."

"We stand united in our faith in God's fatherhood and man's brotherhood. Justice and mercy and fraternity and equality are not meaningless words in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, even though we fail. God knows, often enough, to live up to them in our dealings with other na-

tions and races as well as with our own countrymen, made up here in America of the representatives of many nations and where class distinctions are hard and bitter.

"Our sympathies go out to the mother country in her great trial and yet England alone cannot receive our sympathy and moral support. This country is cosmopolitan. She owes a great debt to England's great rival, France, and to Germany, since from the wave washed shores of northern Germany there came the Angles and the Saxons to found the English nation. What material, intellectual and spirit strength we have received through the settlement of the sons of modern Germany all through the last century in the heart of this great republic.

"It is easier for us to follow the counsel of the president of this country in obeying the law of neutrality because we can see with clearer vision, detached and apart from this mighty contest, and life made up as we are of varied nationalities. Well is it that this country has followed consistently the counsel of Washington laid down in the beginning of our national history that America should have no entangling alliances with other nations. Well would it have been for England if she had followed the example of her earlier history in this respect. It is true here as everywhere that it generally takes two or more to make a quarrel and none of the great nations of Europe are entirely innocent in this senseless and tragic war that has brought disaster to our modern civilization and overturned the love and faith of many. Where the greater blame lies, the future historians must determine when facts now obscure become clear but there are a few things evident to most men and one is that no great moral question was the originating cause of this European war. Each nation involved believes that the war was forced upon her for her own preservation and well-being, for national existence itself.

"But the root of the matter lies in race hatred and in the greed for power, for land and wealth, because universal fatherhood and man's universal brotherhood are denied. We seem to become Pagans once more, as each warring country apparently believes in its national deity and like the Hebrews of the olden times they think that Jehovah belongs to their nation alone. Why are great navies and great armies built up? Simply because one nation is unwilling that others shall share equally in the possession of the things of this world, rushing further and further the European countries pursued their mad race to possess the earth and its riches. Each nation was apparently jealous of the growing industry and wealth of the other. The seeds of hate and misunderstanding were sown easily and quickly. It is greed, it is jealousy, it is hatred that has brought on this fearful iconoclasm that brings disaster to this fair land of ours and to other lands who are innocent of offense. Fearful is the accusation that the underlying causes for the overthrow of the modern world are these; that most of the great nations involved were fearful of the dissensions that have arisen in their own ranks, that civil war was threatening them all, brought about by political and economic reasons and the denial in many cases, if not all, of human rights. The heavy taxation, the military burdens were making even as we had black slaves here in America half a century ago. If this be true, then for the time being the victory is with the warring nations—for each country is apparently united at the present moment.

"But the greater evils of the conflict are still to come. Let them consider this, who in this country are disturbed by the class hatred that has been growing so appallingly of late, the distrust between the various sections into which our American so-

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city is divided today, assert that war is a good thing because it welds a nation together and brings out the virile qualities that have been weakened by prosperity and indulgence on the one hand and on the other by spending toil and sordid conditions of living. The great Napoleonic wars were followed by the upheavals and revolutions of the middle of the 19th century when thrones were shattered and overturned but industrial and political freedom was achieved to a certain extent. The cost is a fearful one to pay, but as the outcome of this great European war, it is likely, that freedom will come to the human race. Democracy, which is Christianity, will come into its own. The militant spirit will be overturned forever. The vast wealth in property and human life destroyed, the priceless works of art gone, the awful harvest of hate and sin, pain and suffering, the wheels of civilization stayed perhaps for a century, may be the sacrifice required for the new world that is to be built upon the shattered foundations of the old world, which, weighed in the balance, has been found wanting. Once more the fatal words are traced upon the palace walls of Europe today as long ago they were written on the walls of a faithless king in Babylon. War gone forever, international and industrial peace accomplished, those who come after us will welcome the new day when the kingdom of God shall have come in its fullness of power and redemption, and Christ, the Prince of Peace, will claim the world for which he died, and peace and freedom, love and unity, will weld together the great human brotherhood into one happy and purified people."

Simple Living Economy

Isn't scrimping one's food, or subsisting on an unpalatable diet, but it's cutting out indigestibles, surplus quantities, and planning meals to balance up essential food values.

The ordinary diet is generally deficient in some of these values, such as the mineral elements, the lack of which is often responsible for anemia, listlessness, nervous breakdown, and general inefficiency.

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