

A REAL THANKSGIVING DINNER



Text of the 'OLD FAITHFUL' cartoon, including dialogue between 'ME' and 'YOU'.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Historical news snippet from the Phoenix Herald, dated Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. (Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Republican Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C.)

for a bog, or it is a measure of capacity? N. M. I. A. "Sack" has both meanings. It is often used to indicate a bag, but it is also a measure. In this capacity it has differed so radically in different countries for different commodities and at different times that its value as a measure has suffered.

Thankfulness

THIS is the season of the year when our thoughts are directed by Thanksgiving Day toward a true appreciation of the blessings that we have received during the past year.

National Bank of Arizona PHOENIX, ARIZONA

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

A big assembly was held yesterday afternoon to boost the annual "Turkey Day" game. Mayor Plunkett spoke first, stating why the bond issues should be passed Saturday.

Congress-woman Decides She Has Enough Publicity

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] KANSAS CITY, Nov. 24.—Driven from home, as she expressed it, by a case of "nerves" superinduced by an endless chain of special newspaper correspondents, photographers, magazine writers and moving picture photographers since she successfully ran for congress in the recent election, Miss Alice Robertson is here from Muskogee, Okla., resting at the home of friends.

Bomb Explosion in Cork Main Street

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CORK, Nov. 24.—An explosion occurred in Patrick's street this morning. It apparently was a bomb but it is not known from where it came. Many persons were in the street and six of them were injured.

Kennedy Arms Co. Has \$90,000 Fire

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—Several persons connected with immigration who recently completed a study of conditions in Europe arrived at Ellis Island today to investigate procedure of receiving immigrants there.

Senator Sterling Investigates Ellis Island Conditions

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Senator Sterling of South Dakota, a member of the senate committee on immigration who recently completed a study of conditions in Europe arrived at Ellis Island today to investigate procedure of receiving immigrants there.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1920

He that upon a true principle lives without any disquiet of thought, may be said to be happy.—L'Strange.

Why the Proposed Bonds Should Be Voted. There will be submitted to the taxpayers of Phoenix at an election next Saturday propositions to vote bonds for seven purposes:

1. For purchasing and installing extension and improvements of the water distributing system. For this \$450,000 is asked. The growth of Phoenix and the present requirements as well as the necessity of making provision for the city's rapid and steady growth, resolve all doubt as to our duty with respect to this proposition.

2. For purchasing, constructing and installing extensions of the sewer system for which \$140,000 is proposed. The same arguments in favor of this proposition are as applicable and compelling as to the first one.

3. For purchasing and improving parks and playgrounds for which \$150,000 is asked. Whatever may seem to be a reasonable objection to increasing our bonded indebtedness at this time, we cannot think that one who feels a civic pride or is concerned in the city's future can oppose this. That Phoenix or any other city may reach its full development it must be provided with those modern adjuncts of which every city in the land has felt the need and has taken measures to supply them. The longer we delay securing them, not only the more they will cost but we will miss the helpful influence of them in our growth.

4. For purchasing, constructing and installing new fire stations and apparatus for which \$65,000 is necessary. This must be regarded as not only indispensable but profitable in the effect it will have on fire insurance rates.

5. For paving certain streets and alleys. There is needed for this improvement adjacent to the city's property the sum of \$45,000. The same civic pride which moves the progressive citizen to demand righteousness in the vicinity of his private property should impel him to insist that the city should not be allowed to leave its property an eyesore in the community.

7. For constructing a state armory in the city limits. That the capital city of the state with its numerous military organizations, should have an armory is not to be disputed, though in other circumstances we might counsel delay with respect to this. But there is now available for this purpose \$60,000 appropriated by the state on the condition that Phoenix matches it with \$40,000. Unless this sum is voted next Saturday the state's appropriation will be lost to Phoenix.

8. And out of its order we take the proposition to vote \$150,000 for improving and constructing an addition to the city hall. We were at first reluctant to support this proposition for the reason that we believed that it would delay the development of a civic center or, perhaps, locate a center, after a fashion, where it ought not to be, on the city hall plaza. It would there not only be out of place but would be too restricted.

But the need of more room immediately is imperative, not only for the conduct of the city's business but for a modern jail. The present one is a disgrace to Phoenix or to any modern civilization, a place where unusual punishment is necessarily endured by those in confinement.

Our objection to the further expenditure of money on the city hall plaza, however, has been removed by a disclosure of the plans of the commission in case the sum of \$150,000 required for this purpose, is voted. Only \$25,000 will be applied to improvements of the city hall. The rest will be expended in the construction of a four-story building on the Jefferson street side of the plaza where the police department will be installed. There will be an emergency hospital and operating room on the first floor. The second and third floors will be occupied by city offices and the fourth, by a modern sanitary jail.

The building will be erected with a view to its conversion into a modern business building in the case of the sale of the plaza to private parties, should it later be decided to erect a modern administration office building and jail elsewhere, in the course of city planning.

We regard all these amounts asked for in these seven propositions as essential. No great burden will be added to the taxpayers—only 12 cents on each \$100. The bonds voted, covering a long period of years will be ultimately paid by a much larger and richer Phoenix.

But it is not enough merely not to object to the bonds, or even, merely to favor them. If they are to carry they must be affirmatively voted for. People are prone to neglect bond elections; that is, the people except those who have a narrow purpose in defeating them. They are always at the polls in full strength. So, next Saturday should all be there who want a greater Phoenix.

Pardon of Columbus Bandits

The pardon by Governor Larranzola of New Mexico of the Mexican bandits who were sentenced for complicity in the Columbus, N. M. raid four years ago in which many American soldiers and citizens were killed is an unaccountable official achievement. That these sixteen men were present and took part in the raid, we think is not disputed. Whether or not they actually killed anybody and perhaps they themselves do not know, they were none the less guilty of the offenses of which they were convicted.

governor of his reasons for restoring them to freedom. We can think of no reason he could give. It cannot be said that the men were political prisoners and therefore should enjoy the benefit of acts of amnesty which follow political disturbances. Nor could these men be regarded as enemies since we were not at war with Mexico or with any faction in that republic. They were plain assassins such as any other American or alien would have been.

We will be interested in knowing what Governor Larranzola may have to say about it. We hope, however, it will not transpire that the governor was moved solely by racial sympathy.

Revision Needed

The delay that attends the making known promptly at the capital the names of legislators-elect after every election suggests the advisability of amending the present law so that the election of the senators and representatives may be promptly certified to the secretary of state or to the law and reference librarian preferably the latter, since in order to save time, it is necessary or advisable for him to communicate with the members elect.

It is only within a day or two, three weeks after the election, that a roster has been made of the legislators and still, not entirely from official sources. There is even a doubt in some quarters as to the exact number of members of the house under the new districting law.

At present returns as to the election of members of the legislature are made only to the boards of supervisors of their counties the same as in the case of other county officers. The latter are of no concern to people outside their own counties, while the identity of the members of the legislature is a matter of interest to the people of the whole state.

The first official information concerning them comes when their certificates of election from their county boards are laid before the credentials committee of the legislature in its organization.

Primary Elections

We suppose there will be a disposition in this state, as in many others, to revise or abolish the primary election laws which were pretty widely passed a few years ago when the popular rule wave was at its height. The discovery was quickly made that the dominant party in any state, the party more responsible for the enactment of the law, got the worst of it. That discovery was made, we believe, by the Republicans of Oregon.

The Democrats of Arizona ran across that fact again in 1916, however, without fatal results. But they were overthrown by it in 1918. That the primary election law of this state contributed largely to the defeat of the Democrats this year there is hardly a doubt.

There are several reasons why the primary law in any form that has ever been enacted has always worked against the stronger party. Not the most important among these reasons is the one more frequently heard, that members of the weaker party having no contests of their own, enroll themselves in the dominant party and assist in the nomination of the weaker candidates of that party. That is purely imaginary. We have never known it to be done.

It is true that members of the weaker party having no contests of their own often register in large numbers as members of the stronger party and vote at the primary for their choice of the candidates. That has been done by large numbers of Republicans in every primary in Arizona since statehood. Reprehensible as that practice was and though the registrants probably did not intend in the general election to support the Democratic candidate for whom they had voted in the primary, it is a fact that in the primary they registered almost without exception, their honest choice—of Democratic candidates. They always voted against former Governor Hunt though they sometimes believed they were voting for a stronger Democrat.

The reason why the primary is bad for the dominant party is that it invites factional splits which cannot be mended before the general election. To the politician that is a sufficient reason for the abolition of the primary but there are a good many people who are against it because they do not believe that the people are sufficiently discriminating in their choice of candidates.

We have received a copy of The Republican Junior whose editorial policy is summed up in the motto, "Get More Subscribers, Let the Chips Fall Where They May." Another slogan which must appeal to all is "In Numbers There Is Strength." The Republican Junior, as the organ of the circulation department pledges the department against irritating delays which have kept people waiting breakfast so that the head of the family may lean the folded Republican against a sugar bowl and fill himself with information and sound doctrine as he takes in food.

The marines we are told, are tired of duty in Hayti. And from some things we have heard, lately we suspect the Haytians are also weary.

The new police broom in Chicago is raising a lot of dust that had been allowed to accumulate, and not all of it in corners and out-of-the-way places.

When Chairman Will Hays comes to the members of his party with a national campaign deficit he is not in the position of one who has spent his money and has nothing to show for it. In one hand Mr. Hays holds a subscription blank; in the other the election returns.

BLUE LAWS

History says that there was a good deal of exaggeration about "blue" laws, and that after a member of the New Haven colony was driven out and returned to England he spent his time in ridicule of the colony and invented laws which he said were used in governing its people.

Maybe he did. If he did, he certainly was a good inventor, for among the rules were these: No one shall cross a river on Sunday unless he be an authorized clergyman;

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden;

No one shall travel, cook, make beds or sweep houses, on the Sabbath;

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath, or fasting day;

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap;

A man who strikes his wife shall be fined ten pounds, and a woman who strikes her husband shall be dealt with according to the law;

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped 15 stripes.

And these laws were not called "blue" because of their lugubriousness. They took their name from the fact that as originally printed, these and a lot of others, were bound in blue cloth.

The Polynesian race in the southern Pacific islands is gradually diminishing, due to the inroads of civilization.