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ZOOM VERSION

The restaurants occasionally furnish their patrons with excellent fish caught out of the Salt river.

Swimming in the river is excellent and large parties enjoy themselves every evening in the deep and rapid waters.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1920

He serves his party best who serves the country best.

—R. B. Hayes.

The Most Foolish of All Opponents

It turns out that a good deal of opposition has developed in Pima county to the state highway department bill and to the proposed constitutional amendment to increase the limit of the state's bonded indebtedness. That is, there is a noisy opposition but from what we know of the people of Tucson, we cannot think it is general. It has a quite different basis from the opposition interposed by the large mining companies which not unnaturally might be expected to oppose any movement which might increase their taxes. Such opposition as has developed at Tucson is much less creditable for its object is to create and make permanent a division of the state.

There seems to be a foolish and short-sighted notion there that if state highway construction can be defeated, Phoenix can somehow be prevented from securing an outlet to the coast; that sometime in some way the Borderland Route will be built through Tucson, to Ajo and thence to Yuma so that Phoenix will be left on one side. There were interests at Tucson working to this end long before the bill now to be presented to the people was contemplated, and the boast was made that Phoenix was to be cut off.

Some of the Tucsonians imagine that a position on such a through route to the exclusion of Phoenix would be a distinct advantage. Tucson would then be the principal town on the route. We do not know that such an advantage would be great, and we know that the towns of Bisbee, Douglas and Yuma would not find it to their advantage. Most certainly the Gila county towns, the populous region of the Upper Gila Valley, and Clifton and Morenci would not.

Whatever outlets there may ultimately be to California there will be one from Phoenix over which the people from the larger portion of the state will travel. It will be on a highway on which will be situated the Roosevelt Dam and the scenic country about it. It is altogether unlikely that any great number of tourists who would journey overland for the purpose of sight-seeing would undertake the long monotonous desert journey between Tucson and Yuma. Certainly no tourist would make the second trip.

Tucson itself is an interesting place. So are Bisbee and Douglas, and Tombstone will always be a place of historic interest. But no tourist would think his journey complete unless it led him through the Salt River Valley, Phoenix, by the Roosevelt dam, the great mining towns of Globe and Miami and into the White Mountains which are becoming more and more a national playground.

Thus, there will be in time, whatever may be the fate now of the state highway department bill, a thoroughfare leading from the northeast to Roosevelt, one from the south through the Upper Gila Valley and the Globe district to Roosevelt and thence into and through the Salt River Valley.

Even Tucson, bidding for the tourist traffic would find it to its own advantage to secure a connection with such a highway rather than to isolate itself on a highway over a dreary desert stretch of 299 miles. More tourists would pass through Tucson to see the scenery of central Arizona than would visit the place in the course of a tour over such a selfishly designed thoroughfare as it now has in mind.

Again we must insist that when we use the word "Tucson" in this connection we have in mind not all the people of Tucson, perhaps not very many of them, but only those who are opposing the state highway department bill in the vain hope that thereby Phoenix may be isolated.

The Animus of Mr. McCombs

The criticism which former Democratic National Committeeman McCombs has called down upon himself for denying the Democratic leadership of President Wilson and declaring against the acceptance of the League of Nations as a Democratic issue is unsound. The president himself has invited this criticism and if the question of the leadership of the president is to be brought up for decision, the earlier the crystallization of sentiment on each side begins, the better. It will save time in the convention.

Mr. McCombs is aware, as the most-mole-like Democrat must be, that the League of Nations as an issue would be an issue only within the Democratic party, that it could divide only Democrats. The Republican declaration has been made, but not affirmatively in favor of the league in any form, but the way is left open for our entrance into it on such terms and with such reservations as will secure us against entanglements. The Republicans have accepted this declaration. A large number of leading Democrats have tacitly accepted and we believe that the great majority of the mass of the people, Democrats and Republicans, have accepted it.

It is evident that it will be a bone of bitter contention at San Francisco. The proponents of the league as an issue are dominated by the president. Without his influence it would have no support. Therefore, if the league as an issue is to be eliminated the attack must be made upon the president, and upon the arguments he adduces in its favor. The criticism of Mr. McCombs, therefore, while apparently not conducive to party harmony, is made because in his belief as well as in that of Mr. Bryan and many other Democratic leaders, the elimination of this issue affords the Democrats the only prospect of escaping defeat. Harmony secured by a silent yielding to the influence of Mr. Wilson, they believe, would be fatal. It would be better they believe, to risk the danger of party disruption at San Francisco than to march dumb, behind the president "through a slaughter house to an open grave."

The strongest argument of the president, of course, is in his statement that America is pledged, and must redeem its pledge. It is that argument

which Mr. McCombs meets in his denial of not only the president's party leadership but of his authority to pledge the nation to any course. Mr. Wilson went to Paris on his own motion. It was an unprecedented act against which the less subservient of his party friends advised. They saw in it an opportunity for blunder and humiliation both of which have come to pass. The necessity of repudiating the president was apparent to the senate and now many Democratic leaders see in the wilful insistence of the president, the necessity of repudiating him in the convention.

In order to do that his assumed position of party leadership must first be attacked. If his leadership should be recognized, it would be but another step to recognize the authority by which he pledged "in his own proper person" the acceptance by the American people of all the obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and then the party would be committed to the fatal pathway.

Defeat of Mr. Volstead

No doubt the defeat of Mr. Volstead, the author of the prohibition enforcement act, for renomination, will be seized upon by the "wets" as an index of the sentiment of the country, if not with respect to prohibition, to the drastic Volstead act.

Perhaps there was some "wet" sentiment in the Seventh Minnesota district and that it contributed to the defeat of Mr. Volstead, but then we are informed that his successful opponent is also a prohibitionist and has been one for several years.

The real cause, or the chief cause, of Mr. Volstead's defeat, though, is probably the spreading strength of the Non-Partisan League in Minnesota, the infection having been caught from North Dakota, where the leaguers are in control of every branch of government and are running wild. To the Non-Partisan League neither "wet" nor "dry" means anything.

Miss Paul's Disappointment

If Miss Alice Paul is, as she says, "deeply disappointed in Senator Harding's position," that he cannot with propriety attempt to force any state to expedite action on woman suffrage, we are disappointed in Miss Paul whom we had previously regarded as a young woman of good sense. If Miss Paul knows of any way by which Mr. Harding or any other person can force a reluctant state to ratify the suffrage amendment, and will tell him how to go about it, no doubt it will be done. We are sure we know of no way and we are equally sure that Mr. Harding is as deeply in the dark.

It will not get Miss Paul or her associates anywhere to threaten the Republican or the Democratic party with their displeasure if they do not assume responsibility for the favorable action of one more state legislature on the amendment. Such a threat will only make the needed, reluctant state still more reluctant; it will only fortify the position of opposition the legislatures now hold against votes for woman; it will seem to them to justify their opposition.

Miss Paul, too, makes a special demand upon the Republican party to secure ratification through the aid of a state Republican legislature. Why pick especially on the Republicans? There is a wider field among the Democratic states. Most of the Republican state legislatures have already ratified the amendment while comparatively few of the Democratic states have done so.

Of Curious Interest

Why Mr. Struckmeyer should incur the expense of sending a telegram from Chicago to the board of supervisors, apprising them that he had filed application for a restraining order to halt highway construction operations we do not know. The mere application could not have that effect. Perhaps the attorney thought that the supervisors would like to hear the news; or, perhaps, he felt that he should prepare them for the deadlier blow in the form of an official notice that the application has been granted. Then, and not sooner, if it should be deemed of sufficient importance to be given attention, would be the time to stop work and await events. The telegram from the attorney is of about the same force and effect as if it had been sent by John Doe or that almost equally famous litigant, Richard Roe.

Local interest in the affair, so far, is curious rather than vital. The dispatch is meager. In order that a federal court in Illinois may have jurisdiction in Arizona, an Illinois citizen must be joined with the aggrieved Arizona plaintiff. We do not know whether there is such a jointure. The order for which the application has been made would be directed against not only the supervisors of this county to restrain them from recognizing an alleged, invalid contract by paying money to the contractor. In certain circumstances the court issuing the order could take jurisdiction in such a matter. But the order would also be directed against the purchasers of the county highway bonds to restrain them from making further payment on the bonds to the supervisors and also against a trust company where the bonds are in escrow to prevent further delivery to the purchasers.

The transactions between the supervisors and the purchasers, and the arrangement involving the escrow holder were entered into before the highway construction contract on whose alleged invalidity, we understand, the suit is based, was entered into. We hardly think that the Chicago court would find it necessary to disturb that transaction and that arrangement, or that it would exercise any power to do so.

If it could do it now it could have done it any time previous to the letting of the highway contract, and if it could do that, it could go further and restrain all persons whatsoever from contributing any money to the bond syndicate wherewith to purchase Maricopa highway bonds; indeed it might go further, and restrain the treasury department of the United States and the United States mint from issuing treasury notes or turning out gold coins which might, perchance, fall into the hands of the bond syndicate to be used for the unholy purpose of purchasing our highway bonds.

Indeed, we might pursue such a power of the court through numberless ramifications. The landlords of the buildings occupied by the trust company and the bonding syndicate might be restrained from harboring tenants engaged in any way in this transaction. There is hardly any place where the power of the court could not go—even to the North Pole and, by the way, we feel like going there just now, at this writing.

More than 60,000 persons have returned to the ruins of Reims, where they are mostly living in the miles of wine cellars.

The Spanish government will permit experiments in tobacco cultivation and will inspect the seeds and plants and supervise the disposal of the crop.

The word honeymoon originated from the custom of drinking a honey-like wine, or mead, each day for a month after marriage.



**Forty Years Ago Today**  
 From The Phoenix Herald, which was absorbed by The Arizona Republican in 1899, and for a time was published as an evening edition

Thursday, June 24, 1880  
 CINCINNATI, June 23.—On the second ballot in the Democratic national convention today, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for president, the vote being: Hancock, 739; Hendricks, 30; Bayard, 2; Tilden, 1. The nomination was then made unanimous. The convention then assembled at 1 p. m. and Ex-Governor Stephenson was selected as temporary chairman. The National Woman's Suffrage association presented a petition asking for national rights of individuals and for the equality of those rights. On the roll call of the states Judge Field was first nominated, Colorado seconded his nomination. Gray of Delaware placed Bayard in nomination and it was seconded by Massachusetts. The vote was 100 to 0. Hancock of New York was nominated. John McSwaney of Ohio placed Thurman in nomination. When Pennsylvania was reached Dougherty nominated Hancock of New York. Hancock was elected and seconded Hancock would be elected and

Wickenburg, June 23.—The Mexican girl who was shot at the Vulture mine yesterday by Jose Maria had died. Within two hours after the murderer was caught and taken back to the mine and hanged.

W. W. Snyder has been appointed postmaster at Bumble Bee, Yavapai county.

Last evening Mrs. J. B. Montgomery presented her husband with a daughter.

The restaurants occasionally furnish their patrons with excellent fish caught out of the Salt river.

Swimming in the river is excellent and many people enjoy themselves every evening in the deep and rapid waters.

A lamp burst the other evening in a Washington street saloon. The flames were readily extinguished and no damage was done.

PROFESSIONAL MOTHERS

By Frederic J. Haskin  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The principle that a child deserves a good living and a good education whether its mother is married or not, and that it is the duty of the state to enable the mother to provide these things, received an impressive endorsement the other day when the state conference on mothers' pensions in Ohio passed a resolution favoring the extension of the mothers' pension law to mothers of illegitimate children. This radical principle was not endorsed without heated discussion. A woman delegate asserted that the mother of an illegitimate child is an abandoned creature who does not deserve the help of the state, and somewhat the same point of view was expressed by others; but the day was carried for the unmarried mothers by Judge Frank W. Geiger of Springfield.

"How about the babies?" he demanded. "The real purpose of the pension is to protect the children . . . the illegitimate child needs this protection as much, or very much more, than any other."

He went on to say that the mother, in such a case, also needs the help of the state, and that the state should grant it. This is a startlingly new principle in American law and social custom, but an old idea somewhat neglected one in Christian ethics. Judge Geiger took the same attitude toward the unwed mother, that Jesus Christ took toward a woman in somewhat similar circumstances.

Admittedly, however, it is not the humanitarian value of caring largely for the woman, but the practical and economic value of justice for the child which is back of the growing movement for the granting of pensions to mothers. Although few Americans realize it, pensions are now granted to mothers, under various circumstances, by a majority of the states in the union. Only one of them so far has included unmarried mothers in these benefits, but the tendency plainly is to extend the aid to them also.

Against Our Traditions  
 The growth of the mothers' pensions movement is a striking example of how a practical need makes itself felt and is answered despite all theories against it. For the theory of American government is absolutely individualistic. That is, we are all taught to believe that in this country opportunity is equal for all, and that anyone who will work as hard as the next man can get on. The proper motive for bringing up his children in health and comfort and give them a good education.

In practice this theory seems not to work perfectly. In the old days when there were not so many people in America, nearly everyone got enough to eat and probably most of them got such education as the country afforded. But of late it has become increasingly apparent that many thousands of American children get neither enough to eat nor a decent education. In the slums of our great cities children die like flies of malnutrition and neglect. In many rural districts they die almost as fast as hookworm, malaria and other diseases. The proper motive for bringing up his children in health and comfort and give them a good education.

The word honeymoon originated from the custom of drinking a honey-like wine, or mead, each day for a month after marriage.

Charity Falls  
 The efforts of private charity have likewise proved inadequate, and so have the attempts to solve the problem by placing children in homes. Despite these measures, the enormous waste of child life has gone on. The system of pensioning mothers with state funds has gained headway because it has, to some extent, met the need which everything else has failed to meet. One state after another has adopted it, and everywhere it has accomplished good. The laws are all different and few of them are drawn by experts. Few have been a merely practical expedient, and still fewer make any adequate provision for the administration of the law by competent persons. Yet mothers' pensions have triumphed as a result of the ready adoption of the law by the states. It is against all American tradition for the state to pension mothers. It is a purely socialistic measure. Washington and Jefferson and the rest of the partition of American political gods never endorsed it. But it saves child life, keeps homes intact, keeps women from taking to the street in sheer desperation, and therefore it has triumphed again and again in conservative legislatures where common sense is stronger than devotion to tradition or fear of social theory.

The dangers of granting pensions to mothers are self-evident. There is obvious danger of fraud and waste. There is also an obvious temptation for office-holders to use such pensions as a means of building up their constituencies. Yet those who have had experience in administering these laws say that the practical drawbacks are not so serious as they look. The growing participation of women in politics and public service will probably be a stimulus both to the passage of such legislation and to its proper administration.

Motherhood as a Profession  
 This whole movement is really a step toward the recognition of motherhood as a profession which is of great value to the state. It will in all probability lead to more systematic education of women for motherhood, so that when the state invests money in children it will be sure of a return. As it is, most women go into marriage without the slightest training or preparation for the difficult occupations of motherhood. The proper motive for marriage in this country is supposed to be romantic love. The typical American girl does not regard marriage and motherhood as the difficult and responsible business which they are; she regards them as a great

Biggest Zeppelin British Property

LONDON — The German Zeppelin airship L. 71, said to be the latest and largest of her class, has arrived at Pulham, the Norfolk air station. She has been handed over in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty and is the property of Great Britain.

This airship, which was navigated from Germany by a mixed crew of British and Germans is the most wonderful in the world. Her flying radius is 12,000 miles, or over three times the distance between London and New York. She is a quarter as large again as the airship of the RBE class, and has double their engine power. Her flying speed is about 100 miles per hour.

The great aerial warship was coveted by all the allies. She was built for bombing New York and other cities on the Atlantic side of the United States. America is to have another Zeppelin, larger smaller than the L71 and Captain Max-Jeld who is training a picked crew of American airmen at Howden aerodrome in Yorkshire will probably go to Germany to take charge of her.

BERLIN CHICKEN FANCIERS

BERLIN — The cost of eggs in Berlin has reached such a pitch that even the humblest families have taken to keeping hens. A fowl cannot, however, spend its whole life in a sixth story apartment, and many people now take their chickens out for walks on a leash in the parks. In certain open spaces special "grazings" are being let out for the exclusive use of domestic fowls.

Sign The State Road Petitions. —Adv.—dl

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Has Virginia had a "native son" serving as president for a longer time than Ohio? H. K. G.  
 A. Virginia's "sons" have held this office over 44 years, while Ohio men have called the White House home for only 25 years.

Q. How much water should be drunk in summer time? E. R. T.  
 A. Ten glasses of cool water daily is the amount recommended for summer weather.

Q. I notice that a relative may accompany the body of a soldier from Hoboken to place of interment at the government's expense instead of an official conveyer. Will such a person's transportation to Hoboken be paid? R. E. W.  
 A. There is no provision made for this. Not until the relative is actually in charge of the soldier's body can he be considered the conveyer and in this capacity have the expenses paid.

Q. Why is Isaac Pitman called "Sir Isaac Pitman"? I. O. H.  
 A. Mr. Pitman was knighted in 1854 by the Queen of the United Kingdom in recognition of the Pitman system of phonography.

Q. About what wages are paid in the harvest fields? T. R.  
 A. It has been announced from Kansas City that harvesting has begun in Oklahoma and that harvest hands will be paid from \$5 to \$7 per day.

Q. What is a "Nizam"? W. A. F.  
 A. This is the title of the native ruler of "Nizam's Dominions," a native state of South Central India. The first man to hold this office was Asaf Joh, who was appointed in 1724.

Q. What is the inscription on the statue of Nathan Hale in New York City? B. C.  
 A. This statue is in City Hall park and is inscribed: "I wish to be useful and every kind of service for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary."

Q. How many states have compulsory school attendance? H. K. L.  
 A. Twenty-eight states require attendance at school for the full term provided; the other states require attendance for some fractional part of the term or for a specified number of days.

Q. What is an ice ton? L. U. T.  
 A. An ice ton is the theoretical number of heat units that are required to melt a ton of ice starting at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. It requires 144 British thermal units, taking the ton at 2000 lbs.; or 213,080 British thermal units for a ton of 2240 lbs.

Q. What is the plural of geese when it means a tailors' iron? A. H. H.  
 A. In this sense the plural form is geoses.

Q. Of what nationality was the original Hapsburg family? E. S. Y.  
 A. The original family was German, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the rulers of Austria since 1276, of Spain from 1516 to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman emperors.

(Any reader who cannot give answers to any question by writing The Republican Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. This bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

Artists' Colony On Lake Como

ROME—The beautiful island of Lake Como, famous for its associations with Pliny, and with Julius Caesar's colonies of Greeks settled in Lombardy, will hereafter be known as the "Isle of Artists."

In admiration for the heroic Belgian people and of the conduct of their monarch throughout the war, the lately deceased proprietor of the Comocine Island, Signor Caproni, bequeathed the island as a gift to King Albert, and in his testament expressed the wish that it might serve some noble purpose in which Italy also could share.

King Albert has now sent to Italy Monsieur Destree, Belgian minister of arts and sciences, to hand over the property to the Italian government, with the object of making this delightful spot a restful retreat and center of activity for those who devote their lives to art.

Under the auspices of the famous academy at Milan, pretty villas are to be built for artists-residents; and the place will be transformed into a little capital for promoting industrial and fine arts in the Italian lakes district.

A TOO EXCITABLE MAYOR

PARIS—The mayor in the little village of Boudan, in the Pyrenees, has been suspended for one month. News reached the town hall that France was about to fall into the hands of the bolsheviks. The mayor acted quickly. He put a red flannel petticoat and hoisted it over the town hall. He then awaited instructions from the soviets. All he heard as a sequel was a message from the minister of the interior saying his services were suspended.

The Young Lady Across the Way

A top fountain pen with an individual drinking cup attachment is the latest invention for health enthusiasts.

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THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY.  
 The young lady across the way says if the sidewalks must increase their rates, let it be their freight rates, so it won't cost the general public anything.