

# Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1914

if foreign newspapers, in the course of a war in which we might be engaged with Mexico, should print a picture of our city hall and label it "The Residence of Governor Hunt?"

### Photographing the Grand Canyon

The August number of the National Geographic Magazine devotes practically all of its space to an illustrated article describing the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River and adjacent canyons, giving the result of a series of explorations by Ellsworth Kolb and Emery Kolb, extending through several years and culminating in a trip through the lower canyon, first explored by Major Powell, in the early seventies.

The paper is embellished with fifty-one full-page and fifteen half-page reproductions of a series of remarkable photographs secured by these venturesome young explorers. Since the early exploration of the canyon by Major Powell, there has been intense popular interest in the wild scenery of the almost inaccessible gorge, now for the first time revealed in its integrity. The explorers not only carried with them a large stock of dry photographic plates, but a motion-picture camera and films, by means of which the moving waters of falls and rapids were reproduced, and even the struggles of one or the other of the two boats are depicted on the moving-picture films.

The story of the final journey of 101 days, during which the explorers carried their cameras and moving-picture appliances down 365 rapids, involving a descent of nearly 6000 feet, is simply and modestly told. But the pictures shown in the Geographic Magazine demonstrate clearly that only the most magnificent skill, nerve and courage on the part of the explorers brought success to their dangerous enterprise.

### The Monroe Doctrine

A reader of The Republican desires to know what the Monroe doctrine is. Therefore, The Republican prints below an extract from the message to congress by President Monroe in 1823, containing the declaration which has since been known as the Monroe doctrine. The message related to certain treaties then pending in the senate, when the president took occasion to assert the influence of the United States over that part of the western hemisphere, not already occupied by European colonies and dependencies, and to limit the holdings of European nations in this hemisphere to those already occupied by them.

The declaration of the president was not ratified or acted upon by the senate, but it has been accepted in this country and has not been seriously disputed by foreign governments since the abortive attempt of the French and British to establish an empire in Mexico. The usefulness of it depends upon the ability of this government to enforce it.

The following is an extract from the president's message, and that part of it in black-face type is what is commonly known as the Monroe doctrine:

"In the wars of the European powers we have never taken part nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. The difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our blood and treasure, and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which they have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European nation we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

### THEIR NAME IS LIEGE

(Springfield Union)

"Say, have you heard about the siege That raged around the walls of Liege?"

"I've heard of it, but you'll oblige Me if you will pronounce it Liege."

"Oh, pardon me, but, as in Fiji, The I is crossed, so call it Liege."

"I've heard the name used on the stage, And there they simply called it Liege."

"The Gallic style should have the edge, So why not split it into Liege?"

"Don't be so prejudiced, I beg; The Germans call it plain Liege."

"Well, if you're trying to be cagey, Why not pronounce it all-Liege?"

"You boobs will drive me crazy. Why'dja Go bringing up a name like Liege?"

### WOULD HAVE STAID IN CORSICA

Ben Foster was noted for his shiftlessness. If he had not been for his wife he would not have done a stroke of work on his little farm and garden. It was all his wife could do to get him to work, for he preferred to sit and read all day.

One evening, after he had been reading French history with deep interest, he closed the book and said to his wife: "Do you know, Marie, what I'd a-done if I had been Napoleon?"

"Oh, yes, I know well enough," his wife responded. "You'd have settled right down on a farm in Corsica and let it run itself."

### DO THEY?

When the people wed in Holland And the wedding guests entuse, Do they shower the bridal party With those heavy wooden shoes?

—Kansas City Journal.

## BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, MOLTKE AND TIRPITZ ARE KAISER'S CHIEF AIDS IN GREAT WAR



Admiral von Tirpitz (left), Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg (top right) and Count von Moltke.

Here are the men upon whom Emperor William most depends in the present war. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is the imperial chancellor of Germany; Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is in supreme command of the German navy, while Count von Moltke is in charge of the operations of the German forces on land.

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## How to Be Healthy

By WALT MASON

Each morn, before eating, I walk seven miles, the journey repeating, in different style, before I eat dinner, and thus, you may see, my health is a winner—just gaze upon me! There is for the glutton but sickness and grief; I never eat mutton or chicken or beef; I never eat puddin' or doughnuts or pie; "It's me for the wooden old turnips," say I! A beet or a pumpkin will make enough fat; the vitals my trunk in will thrive upon that. I never drink water that hasn't been fried, for cooking will slaughter the microbes inside. I boil it and stew it and strain through a rag, and then I go to it until I've a jag. I do not wear clothing for duds are a snare; I view them with loathing, and always go bare. I eat in a stable and sleep in a tree. You think health's a fable? Just gaze upon me! I graze with the horses and browse with the kine, and science indorses this method of mine! Oh, ye who are ailing, it's useless to weep! There's one cure unfailing—come, eat with the sheep! There's one man who whistles with joy all the day; I'm living on thistles and carrots and hay!

## HISTORY OF THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE

While the electric car has been more or less overshadowed and forced into the background by the more rapid development of the gasoline car, it is rapidly coming into its own.

When Thomas Davenport, the Vermont blacksmith, developed the first successful electric motor he demonstrated that a car could be operated by electricity. In fact, Davenport made models of several such cars, both for railroad tracks and road service. However, Davenport's models never actually grew into anything material so far as the electric vehicle is concerned. It is said upon good authority that the first attempt to operate an electrically-driven car on a road was in France about 1887. For the next seven years the electric car was in the experimental stage in both France and England. Inventors and men interested in electricity and the storage battery built a number of such electric cars. In America experiments with electric vehicles were being made at Boston and New York.

In 1894 Jeantand, a Frenchman, manufactured commercial electric cars, one of which took part in the Paris-Bordeaux races, covering some 600 kilometers (375 miles) of the race by frequent recharging. During 1895, two electric storage battery vehicles competed with a gasoline car built by Charles E. Duryea, in a trip around Chicago. The electric cars were built by a Philadelphia battery company to help in developing its business. They made a creditable showing and, in 1896, one of the leading motor car concerns of that time gave out the statement that it had passed the gasoline stage and after several years of experimenting had settled on the electric storage battery as the best means of furnishing energy for propelling horseless vehicles. Electric cars were put on the streets of New York in 1899 and, though crude and cumbersome, they worked for ten years. At this time, a number of companies were organized for the manufacture of electric vehicles, but the vehicles did not live up to the expectations of their promoters. The rapid development of the gasoline car so far overshadowed the electric that during 1900-1904 there was a decided decline in the popular interest. By this time the promoter had come to earth, companies had been reorganized and manufacture started on a more rational basis, until in 1912 it represented a production of 5000 passenger and 1448 commercial cars of a type which will fulfill the guarantees placed on them and give the service required. According to the most reliable figures obtainable, there are today 7885 commercial electric vehicles in use in this country.

A mistake is like an automobile; you get its number after it is past.

## Volcanoes

By GEORGE FITCH  
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

A volcano is a mountain which is insurging against the universe.

Most mountains are quiet and well-behaved, remaining in the same spot year after year and allowing tourists and other insects to swarm over them and among them without protest. But the volcano has a system of manners that is all its own. It is connected directly with the furnace room in the earth's interior and whenever it gets peevish or dissatisfied with the government it erupts.

When a volcano erupts it does things on a grand and awful scale. It blows its top off, throws



ten-ton boulders through the nearest postoffice, puffs smoke three miles into the zenith, spits fire at the dog star, spills melted rock over half a dozen townships, emits roars which can be heard a hundred miles, rocks the surrounding country until the buildings get seasick and lie down, and fills the air so full of brimstone that it smells like a theater during a Paris Revue. Nothing is more terrifying than a volcano when it is in full cry, except perhaps an L. W. W. orator who is explaining on a soap box why he is entitled to eternal rest.

Volcanoes are very fatal, not because they are so violent, but because they are so placid between outbreaks. After a volcano has blown itself limp and empty it sometimes sleeps for a hundred years, while green fields grow over its sides and people build towns with joyful abandon just in the wrong place. Then the volcano turns over in its sleep and the undertakers do not get any vacation which is a large red-hot throat looking a good deal

The volcano is usually equipped with a crater, for the next three years. Like Pittsburg in high tariff times. Tourists love to climb good-natured volcanoes and gaze with awe into the seething fires below. But so far as known this sight does not improve the tourists' morals, suggestive as it is.

## THE MOTHER AS A TEACHER

Our boy is six years of age. He has thus far never attended school and yet before he is seven years of age he will be fully prepared along every line for fifth grade work in our public schools—besides quite a bit in German, United States History and general history.

He is not a hothouse plant; has not been forced in any particular. For five days in the week, from nine until twelve my time is his, just as conscientiously as if I were employed in the public schools. He is eager for his lessons—and he has learned the wonderful lesson of concentration. Repetition does not create brain cells, but interest and attention will accomplish in one minute what idle repetition may never attain.

I have always believed in the dignity of motherhood as the greatest boon of life, and for this reason am I willing to devote my services to my child. His memory is marvelous, accurate, discriminating and retentive. How much this is the result of strong suggestions given to him and how much a natural gift, I know not. Even at his early age he can draw from a hidden reservoir of strength, and when called before large audiences to sing solos or to recite as many as two hundred and seventy-one lines, for instance, of Hiawatha, he displays as much self-possession as a professional actor or singer.

His advancement I attribute to concentration, suggestion, optimism in creating interest, the thought-form held constantly before him that he can do whatever he wishes to do and the wonderful teachings of New Thought.—Kathryn Momoney Ray, A. M., in August Nautlius.

The new banking system is altogether unquestionable, and their presence there is altogether desirable. But our politicians are essentially vote-getting animals, as some writer has put it, so these men must go down to Washington and be pawed over by a village-minded senate committee which proceeded as if inquiring into a country church choir scandal. Mr. Jones endured it, but Mr. Warburg refused, and the country risks losing his invaluable services so that a few senators can go on the stump this fall and brag how they showed up that foreign plutocrat. Swinish methods in handling appropriations and astute methods in handling appointments are two reasons why our country's business is so expensive and so badly done.—Collier's Weekly.

## Two Story Farming

In foreign countries they grow Olives or Almonds or fruit trees planted irregularly through their grain fields and pastures so they will never have a complete failure in one year—their eggs are in two baskets—there is always something to sell.



We can learn many things from the thrifty farmers of southern Europe.

## The Phoenix National Bank