

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
Published Every Morning by the ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY
Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Mail Matter of the Second Class

President and Publisher: Dwight B. Heard
General Manager: Charles A. Stauffer
Business Manager: W. W. Knorrp
Editor: E. A. Young
Subscription Rates—In Advance
Daily and Sunday

OUTSIDE STATE OF ARIZONA—One year \$13.00; 6 mos. \$6.75; 3 mos. \$3.50; 1 mo. \$1.25.
IN ARIZONA BY MAIL OR CARRIER—One year, \$10.00; 6 mos. \$5.00; 3 mos. \$2.50; 1 mo. 75c.
SUNDAY EDITION by mail only—\$5.00 per year.
Private Branch Exchange
Phone 4331

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1920

Hardness of heart is a dreadful quality, but it is doubtful whether, in the long run, it works more damage than softness of head.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Why Governor Campbell

We do not believe that the most sanguine Democrat in the United States believes, if he is reasonably well informed, that Governor Cox stands the slightest show of being elected.

We will refrain from an expression of our belief that that will be a good thing for the country at large.

But there are some things we may reasonably believe. Accepting the fact that we are going to have a Republican administration and a strong Republican congress after March 4 next, it must appear that Arizona, which wants many things and Maricopa county which especially wants and most sorely needs protection for its greatest industry, that of long staple cotton, should put themselves into a position to appeal to the party in power.

The mere election of a Republican governor, while that would put the state or the county into a stronger position, would not be so much desired as the election of Governor Campbell whose standing with Senator Harding and the leaders of the party is much higher than any Arizona governor has ever enjoyed with his national party leaders.

It has been a curse of the United States for the last twenty-five years, the affliction by theorists, idealists, visionaries and doctrinaires, half baked, loud mouthed and wild-eyed, clamoring for progress, ignorant of their whereabouts; paraphrasing Dante: "In this the midway of their political life they found them in a gloomy road, astray, gone from their path direct."

We do not want to follow the direction of these excited and excited persons some of whom are pointing to this distant landmark, some, to that and some to still another, all widely separated, as lying on the road progress. Let us rather find where we left the road, and then advance.

The man who said "Hitch your wagon to a star," was not giving aviators advice as to parking airplanes.

We must not forget that this land department issue was of purely Democratic origin.

AN INCH
Long years ago it was said that an added inch didn't matter much unless it was tacked onto the nose.

Which, of course, is far from the truth of the matter. An inch, more or less, often is all the difference between life and death, between joy and sorrow, and between getting into West Point and not getting in.

Which brings one around to the war department's military academy inch. It used to be that a would-be West Pointer had to measure 65 inches if he was 15 or over.

To Lawyers
We are asking a hypothetical question, rather two of them in one, as will be perceived. We want answers only from those learned in the law, and not horse-back opinions based on individual theories of right and wrong.

OFFICIOUS OFFICIALS
Secretary of State Colby has barred from his presence at conferences with newspaper men two representatives of the press at Washington.

Where Do We Go From Here?
We have just received from the so-called "National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee" of the American Federation of Labor a copy of an article by Sampel Gompers to be printed in the November issue of the American Federationist urging members of the federation and voters generally to support Governor Cox on the ground that he is the angel of progress as opposed to Senator Harding, the devil of reaction.

It appears to us that in our present situation the first thing we need to do is to get our bearings, to ascertain precisely where we are and if we are not where we ought to be, then we can intelligently set out toward a well defined and well-considered destination.

Does Mr. Gompers think we are just now where we ought to be? Are we on the right road which we should pursue? And if not, is it his notion that we should strike out blindly to the right or the left, "cutting for trail" in the uncertain hope that we may find the right road?

The senator remarked that he had a high appreciation of the statesmanship of President-elect Oregon and of his purpose to lead Mexico forward industrially and economically.

In the course of his remarks, he promised Dr. Gusetter that he would make it plain during his trip through Tennessee and Kentucky, which he was then about to start, that Republican success means a policy of fraternal helpfulness in Mexican affairs, not intermeddling and irritation.

stances from the commission of the intended crime. Now, would they be automatically released by the decision that they had failed in spite of their intentions, to commit a crime? If not, how could they be freed except by an executive act granting them pardon?

We are offering no prizes for answers, for as we have said, we desire this information only for the satisfaction of our curiosity and we cannot afford to pay out good money merely for pampering a lively curiosity.

The traffic ordinances prescribe a maximum rate of speed, which is very well so long as it is observed. But there should also be a minimum rate. More inconvenience is caused and more frequent collisions provoked at crossings by those who loaf along the business streets at four or five miles an hour. If people want to drive at such a rate let them go out along the country roads and leave the business thoroughfares to those who have business on them.

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We cannot follow the paper of Mr. Gompers along all its intricacies but are struck by his reference to what he regards as the slogan of Senator Harding uttered in his speech of acceptance. "Back to Normalcy," which the labor leader declares to be the slogan of reaction.

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REPUBLICAN VICTORY MEANS FREEDSHIP WITH MEXICO IS HARDING MESSAGE TO BORDER

Presidential Nominee Tells Citizen From Nogales, Arizona That the Democratic Charge That Republican Victory Means War With Mexico Is False, That He Proposes That the United States Shall Establish Reciprocally Beneficial Relations With Sister Republic—Pays High Tribute to Work of Governor Campbell for Reclamation of Arid States.

The choice of a Republican administration by the voters of the United States means the coming of an era of friendly co-operation and good will on the part of this country toward Mexico, not intervention and misunderstanding, is the direct message which Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee for president, authorized Dr. A. I. Gusetter of Nogales to bring back with him to the citizens of the border states.

The message was entrusted to Dr. Gusetter at a meeting which he had with the committee president in Marion on Tuesday, October 13. It was made in response to an urgent plea that Mexico is the door of opportunity to the commercial interests of the United States but that every effort was being made by Democrats and speakers to bring back with him to the citizens of the border states.

Senator Harding was advised of the great interest which Mexico feels in his purpose and that it is the desire of the west coast, as expressly authorized to be stated to the senator by Governor Borquez of Sonora, that Mexico be given the sympathy and support of the United States so that reciprocal neighboring relations socially and in a business way might be resumed with mutual benefit.

The Republican nominee was quick to respond to the invitation to express his interest in the development and peace of the sister republic to the south. He declared his very great sympathy for the country in its effort to rebuild and gave the positive assurance that if elected his administration could be counted upon to do everything possible to aid in the progress of Mexico.

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on to put a proper rhetorical and oratorical finish on the speech that was meant for nothing but to gain time. The Force bill was dead. Its advocates knew it and did not press for a vote.

Quay Disgraced
In that fight the Democrats were aided and abetted by two eastern Republicans, and their victory was due in great part to Matthews S. Quay and Don Cameron, senators from the Pennsylvania Republican state of Pennsylvania. Quay was to figure greatly in the coming events. He had elected Harrison over great difficulties, and he naturally supposed that he was to be rewarded for his efforts in the manner that politicians are ever rewarded. He found to his surprise that Harrison credited Providence and not Quay with the victory of 1888. Harrison mortally offended Quay on his first visit to the White House after the inauguration. Harrison also forgot to reply to a telegram of congratulation sent to him on the day after his election by General W. W. Dudley of Indiana, treasurer of the national committee, who in 1888 had organized the famous "blocks of five" system.

The Republicans believed that they had been returned to power on the great issue of protection. The promise was redeemed and the McKinley bill, the tariff of 1890, was passed. Major McKinley was chairman of the house committee on ways and means and thereby gave his name to the bill, but many of the schedules went over his protest.

Rightly or wrongly, the whole country rose up in protest and in 1890 the house of representatives was turned over to the Democrats once more, giving them the largest majority that any party had ever had in that body. That tremendous victory, which swept over states that had never elected a Democrat to any office, disheartened the Republican party and gave the Democrats their chance. Then came the great fight for nominations.

Harrison was renominated at Minneapolis by an overwhelming vote. The federal office holders very largely were loyal to him and the opposition was divided. Blaine had made the great blunder of resigning his position as secretary of state to make the race. It was as hopeless as was Clay's candidacy for the White nomination in 1860. William McKinley was made permanent chairman of the convention, and at the last moment the wavering opposition settled on him. But Harrison was named on the first ballot. Blaine's and McKinley's vote being equal, the blow was too much for Blaine and he died soon, broken in heart and spirit.

A Fighting Convention
Cleveland's third nomination was accomplished only after one of the hardest anti-convention fights ever known. He was opposed by the solid New York delegation, Governor Hill and the Albany machine joining hands with Taft to slay their common enemy. Hill had held a "snap convention" at it was called, and it had instructed the New York delegation for him.

In the convention Bourke Cockran led into fame as an orator, but his famous speech denouncing Cleveland's General Bragg of Wisconsin voiced the sentiments of the Democratic voters with his shout: "We love him for the enemies he has made! The matchless skill of the arch-pollster, William C. Whitney, accomplished the apparently impossible, and Cleveland was named as the Democratic standard bearer for the third time. When the convention adjourned Cleveland had a forewarning of a majority of the Democratic leaders and it seemed that Republican success was absolutely assured.

Both parties had "straddled" the money question. The silver issue was becoming more and more persistent, but as both parties were divided on it, neither had the courage to take either side of the controversy. It was exactly in the anti-slavery days that slavery was the only real issue, but when neither Whigs nor Democrats dared to touch the question.

The tide of the election turned from Harrison to Cleveland after the great Homestead strike at the Carnegie Steel works. The McKinley bill had not given the laborers the increased wages they expected and there was serious labor trouble all over the country. The use of troops at Homestead and the employment of Pinkertons in the Far West enraged the laboring people against the administration.

Until the last the Republicans had confidence in all of them except a few leaders like Quay, and the Cleveland landslide was not expected. The Democrats were hopeful, but when they had carried states like Illinois and Wisconsin they were tremendously surprised. Cleveland had 277 votes, Harrison 145, and Weaver 22.

Cleveland's popular plurality was over 380,000. He was the only man to duplicate Andrew Jackson's record of winning a popular plurality for president three times in succession, and each time increasing the majority. He was also the only president ever elected to office after a retirement. He and Harrison are the only presidents who succeeded each other. They are the only two who twice rode down Pennsylvania avenue at the head of the inaugural procession together. It has been said that in 1835 was the first time that a party had been retired from power during prosperous times, but as the panic of 1837 was already approaching the statement is hardly fair. The election of Cleveland by such a great majority was a forewarning of the great radical unrest which was to reach the flood tide at the next election.

CHIC WAIST COATS FOR AUTUMN SUITS
The new autumn waistcoats are exceedingly chic, and it is said, will be very popular. The latest word is to have them of buff suede, with applications of green and yellow leather and a green binding as a finish.

Elect Stoddard state senator, adv. it

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—Was there ever a time in American baseball when it was a "balls" game to pitch more than these "balls" to give a man a base?—I. M. C.

A.—The number of "balls" to give a man a base has differed. In 1880, eight called balls entitled a batter to take first base. One year six balls was the rule, and at another time seven were allowed.

Q.—What is the difference between climate and weather?—A. E. R.

A.—Climate is the sum and average of weather, which includes the daily change in temperature, wind, rain, etc. The climate shows the general condition, while weather deals with special instances of changes in atmospheric conditions.

Q.—What is meant by the term "wheel base"?—A. G. V. D.

A.—The wheel base is the distance from the center of the front axle to the center of the rear axle.

Q.—Can you tell me who wrote "But the man worth while is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong"?—G. E. V.

A.—The lines are from the poem "Worth While" by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. It is easy enough to be pleasant when life flows by like a song, but the man worth while, is the one who will smile when everything goes dead wrong.

Q.—How many horsepower can a propeller stand without flying to pieces?—E. R. D.

A.—The air service says that engines are now built for aircraft up to 1,000 horsepower, and that these drive screws, tractor or propeller, direct or indirect, as the case may be. Screws fly to pieces only when hit or when they are defective or become defective.

Q.—Who discovered X-rays?—G. R. T.

A.—X-rays were discovered and so called by Professor Rontgen of the University of Wurzburg, Germany, in 1895.

Q.—Please tell me what effect coffee grounds have on garden soil?—H. H. F.

A.—The department of agriculture says that coffee grounds have some limited value as fertilizer on garden soil.

Q.—How did the cup which is the prize in the big yacht race to be called "America's Cup" come to be called "America's Cup"?—C. V. R.

A.—In 1851 an American schooner called the "America" was visiting in English waters at the time of the Royal Yacht Squadron race. This vessel entered the regatta and sailed without time allowance around the Isle of Wight. The America finished first out of a large fleet of vessels. She was awarded the prize of a cup valued at \$500. The owner took this cup to the New York Yacht club to establish a perpetual challenge trophy for competition between yachts of the different countries. That day the cup became known as "America's Cup."

Q.—How many of the negroes who served in the United States army during the Civil War, actually went overseas?—W. A. P.

A.—The war department says that there were 400,000 negroes in the army during the recent war and that over half of them saw service abroad.

Q.—When did the first day of the week come to be observed as the Sabbath instead of the seventh day?—E. McV.

A.—The Jewish Sabbath was on the seventh day of the week, as respected the day on which God rested from the creation of the world. The first day of the week was observed by the early Christians in commemoration of the day on which Christ was raised from the dead. For a long time both days were celebrated, but Constantine I, Emperor of Rome, about 321 A. D. issued an edict that the first day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath.

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A VALUABLE COUNTERFEIT
Washington—A strange counterfeit turned up at a bank here recently—quicker because it was a bogus \$5 gold coin worth about eight times as much as the genuine because it is made of platinum.

The suspicious coin was made about fifty years ago and bears the date of 1869. Its serial number is 1869. The service coin is a record of the species and the case is marked "lost." The coins were made in Maine and came to the notice of the treasury department when the action of a wealthy family took a quantity of them from a safety deposit box containing heirlooms and put them in circulation. All known specimens were confiscated by the secret service and it was not known until now that others were still in circulation.—(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

THIRD PARTY STUFF
DON'T CUTEM ALL BUDDY—LEAVE SOME FOR ME TOO!!

IT'S THIRD PARTY STUFF THAT THE QUOTE PARTY IS IN FOR A GOOD TRIMMING!

THIRD PARTY STUFF