

63



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### Rivers and Harbors

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But we observe with regret and shame that our senators and representative did not take an active, or at any rate, a noticeable part in the making up of the rivers and harbors bill. What, we ask, has been done to improve the navigability of the raging Santa Cruz or the tumultuous San Pedro? Tucson has been left without a harbor and we of Phoenix for the next year at least will not see vessels of commerce and pleasure plowing the broad bosom of the Rio Salado. Why did not our congressmen get in while the getting was good; while the water was fine?

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# Arizona Republican Editorial Page

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### Robert E. Lee to His Son

(New York Sun)

The death of Gen. G. W. C. Lee, eldest son of Gen. R. E. Lee, recalls to mind a private letter of the famous Southerner written to his son under date of April 5, 1852, when Custis Lee was a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and which was found at Arlington House during the Civil War.

The letter throughout is characterized by conciseness, concinnity and clarity, and on this account should find a place in any anthology as a masterpiece of correct English and a model of parental character building advice:

"Arlington House, April 5, 1852.

"My Dear Son:—

"I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My old regiment has been ordered to that distant region and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness. They have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice.

Deal kindly but firmly with your classmates. You will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only the best as a matter of principle, but it is the path of peace and honor.

"In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day, a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day, the day of judgment had come. Someone, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then, there arose an old Puritan legislator, Davy-point of Stamford, and said that if the last day had come he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in so that the house could proceed with its duty.

"There was quietness in that man's soul, the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty.

"Duty, in the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puritan. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part. Your affectionate father,  
R. E. LEE.  
G. W. Custis Lee."

### The Farce and Wrong of the Personal Tax

(Los Angeles Tribune)

That one million dollars' worth of foreign stocks and bonds in Los Angeles county are escaping taxation, as declared by a correspondent of County Assessor Hopkins, it would not be surprising to have confirmed. It is a condition of affairs that exists in all communities where the personal tax is in operation. Doubtless the employment of a tax tetter, as suggested, would discover much more.

Not long ago St. Louis had an illuminating illustration. Assessor Brinkop had Gus Campbell, the wealthiest man in the state, assessed for \$2,700,000 of personal property. Campbell made a sworn return to the assessor that all he possessed was \$185,407. John Scullin was down for \$1,000,000. He swore to \$24,650.

David R. Francis, former governor, assessed at \$2,000,000, and known the country over as a multi-millionaire, swore to \$61,800. Adolphus Busch had been assessed at \$2,000,000, but swore he was worth but \$567,540. He had only \$100 worth of jewelry, and his household furniture was worth but \$5,000. Mr. Busch did not say what had become of a jewel-studded tiara he had given his wife for a present.

So it went. One millionaire had furniture worth only \$4,000, another had no piano, although confessing to a \$10 sewing machine, and another drove a plug worth only \$50. Of course these returns were sworn falsehoods. So common is the practice of swearing off taxes that most wealthy men think it no sin. No characterization of this evil can be too harsh. Government must be supported. What the rich do not pay the poor must.

One way to beat the game of the dodgers is to tax land values. If the single tax had no other merit, it would be almost enough to say for it that it concentrated the tax source into one spot where it can be invariably located.

"Do not waste your time figuring out why a black hen lays a white egg. Get the egg."  
—Burba.

Apply this quotation to your first dollar.  
Get more.

## THE VALLEY BANK

of Phoenix.

If a man be endued with a generous mind, this is the best kind of nobility.  
—Plato.

### The Forests and the States

The Republican printed on Monday a letter from Mr. Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, protesting against the proposal for the destruction of the national forests by turning them over to the control of the states. Mr. Pinchot is chiefly responsible for the country's conservation policy. He is the man, backed by President Roosevelt, who stopped the looting of the public domain. It is recalled that in the Hattinger-Pinchot controversy, the voice of every looter was raised against the latter and now, the looters are those behind the movement to put the conservation of our natural resources under the control of the states.

As The Republican has previously pointed out, the plunderers are hopeless of any changes by congress or the federal administration, of the present national policy. The old order can never be directly restored. Therefore its restoration is sought by indirection. State administrations may be found to be weak or corruptible.

The movement for state control seems to have gained its greatest headway in Colorado where a campaign of misrepresentation has been inaugurated by the politicians and the press and in which even a former governor of the state has joined. It was represented by him and is yet represented by the newspapers of Denver and the politicians that the national policy is holding back the development of Colorado and the west; that all the live stock organizations of that and adjoining states are opposed to it.

In a late letter to the associate editor of Collier's, a staunch supporter of the government policy, Secretary T. W. Tomlinson of the American Live Stock association enclosed copies of replies he had received to inquiries sent out by him to local live stock associations regarding the attitude of the stockmen toward the national conservation policy. All of them protested against any change and especially against the proposal to turn the forests over to the state.

Among the results of the national policy, enumerated in the replies are: the permanency given to the live stock business and the better condition of the ranges; the settlement of all disputes between cattlemen and sheepmen; an improvement of grades and quality of cattle, sheep and horses, brought about by the constant co-operation of the forest service with the stockmen.

One official wrote: "The government has looked more toward taking care of the small man than the state has. State politics are not hard to get at and we feel that if the state secures control of the forests the large money interests will have their say."

Another writes: "If a change has to be made from federal control we would prefer 'free range' or anything to state control." Writes another: "We have also interviewed some mining men and saw mill men and all whom we have talked with were of the same opinion as we were, that the forest system was gaining favor with longer standing." The letters state that about ninety per cent of the members of the various associations are strongly in favor of the present system.

One of the most effective arguments against federal control is the favorite misrepresentation that the national policy conserves the natural resources by locking them up. This may be believed by a large part of the country, unfamiliar with the operation of the federal system, but to this argument Mr. Pinchot makes reply. "The heart of the conservation policy is development and use."

### Limiting Legislation

Senator Breen of Coconino county, has proposed to the legislature a constitutional amendment limiting the number of laws which may be enacted at any one session to twenty-five. This is probably exclusive of the appropriation measures.

Two arguments are urged in support of such an amendment. One argument is that too many laws are enacted at every session of not only the Arizona legislature but of every state legislature. The other argument is that if the legislature were limited to twenty-five new laws they would be given more careful and prayerful attention than our laws now receive.

We do not believe that Mr. Breen's amendment will be received by his colleagues with favor. The average legislator is prone to legislation and he would be impatient of such a restriction as is proposed. But we think the amendment would find favor with the voters so that if the senator from Coconino should be unable to launch the amendment from the legislature he might try the initiative process with a promise of success.

We believe that twenty-five new laws in one session of the legislature are enough but here is a difficulty: no constitutional amendment could carry with it the assurance that all of the twenty-five laws would be good and needed ones. Probably the proportion of the bad and foolish laws of the twenty-five, would be as great as it is of the hundred or more laws that are ground out at every session. The human nature of the members would not be changed by any constitutional amendment.

They would still be found trying to put their pet measures through regardless of their utility and some really good and needed laws would be excluded by limitation. Much what would go out with the chaff. There is another contingency. The need of legislation might become apparent after the fortunate twenty-five laws had been enacted, and measures essential to the state would be found barred by the constitution.

### What Color Are Your Eyes?

Are your eyes green? If they are not you cannot claim the indorsement of the great classic writers. Of course, this does not mean grass green, but the grayish green so often found in the most expressive eyes. It was Dante who described Beatrice's eyes, as emeralds, and in English literature Frances Collin writes:

And let those sea-green eyes divine  
Pour their love madness into mine.  
While Swinburne describes the finest eyes.  
O fervid eyelids, letting through  
Those eyes the greenest of things blue,  
The bluest of things gray.  
Shakespeare did indeed speak of the "green-eyed monster," but he is the great exception.

The eye has always been considered the most expressive feature in the human countenance, so it is natural that every fledgling poet hastens to pen an ode to the eyes of some fair maid. Called the "windows of the heart," their expressiveness has been emphasized rather more than the color. Some writers claim that the color of the eye is an indication of character. "Dark blue eyes are most common in persons of delicate, refined or effeminate nature; light blue, and much more, gray eyes, in the hardy and active; greenish eyes have generally the same meaning as gray; hazels are the usual indication of a masculine, vigorous and profound mind.

Many modern poets pay full tribute to blue eyes, Shelley comparing them to "deep blue, boundless heaven."

In Spain they have a proverb: "Blue eyes say, 'Love me or I die'; black eyes say, 'Love me or I kill thee!'"

Gray eyes have their admirers, too. Shakespeare speaks of "Your eyes as gray as brass and right amiable." Black eyes are interpreted both good and evil, and the Mohammedan heaven is filled with "Virgins with chaste mien and large black eyes." But that the black-eyed girl is deceitful will be held belief by every dark-eyed maiden. The suggestion possibly comes from one of the old folk rhymes:

Gray-eyed greedily,  
Brown-eyed needy,  
Black-eyed never likin',  
'Till it shame all its kin.

Proverbs are never more than half true.

The eye has much to do with its beauty and the appreciation of beholders. Long, sweeping lashes are an added beauty, and the eyebrow has always been studied in connection with character.

Some hold that it is a good thing to have meeting eyebrows, such a person will never have trouble. The Greeks admire those eyebrows which almost meet, and Tennyson ascribes to Oenone "the charms of meeting brows."

In Asia the women aid Nature by artificial means, joining the eyebrows by black pigment when they do not grow together.

It is generally agreed that a woman's eyebrows should be delicate and nicely penciled, but fancy plays strange freaks as to color. In Central Africa women stain them with indigo, and Georgian damsels blacken theirs. Japanese ladies, when married, remove their eyebrows altogether, so that their husbands may have no cause for jealousy.

The eyebrows should be beautifully arched if agreed by poets and painters alike, even if it be not for the cause assigned by Herder, who says it is the rainbow of peace, because, when "straightened by a frown, it portends a storm."

### Chinaman's Pigtail Defended

(Chicago Tribune)

Dr. Budberg has entered a defense of the Chinaman's pigtail. He says the pigtail owes its origin to hygienic motives. According to our authority, the effect of the pigtail is a more active circulation of the blood, which benefits the brain. He writes: "The observation we hear now and then that Chinese without pigtails show less intelligence strikes me as not altogether unreasonable, as an active circulation of the blood will not fail to influence the nourishment and development of the brain." He states that the head of a newly born baby is shaved and no cloth cap, or soft pillow is allowed to interfere with the circulation of the scalp. When the child grows bigger, the hair is tied together in bunches, so as to expose the skin to the air, and thus promote perspiration. Later the hair is grown so as to form a pigtail, and superfluous hair is shaved away. The effect is a high and smooth forehead, and a face free from wrinkles; and hence even old Chinese have smooth faces and a juvenile appearance. When rolled up on the top of the head the pigtail acts as a substitute for a cap and protects the head from the glare of the sun and the cold of winter. It is also a neckcloth and a pillow.

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### A City Upon the Water

(New York Mail)

The rivers flowing through Canton, China, have upon their waters practically a separate city, composed of about 250,000 persons, living on sampans and houseboats. These floating homes are moored together in such a way that streets and squares are formed, through which the tradesmen ply their wares. Kitchen boats move along the liquid thoroughfares, and barbers and doctors paddle about ringing bells. There are fish boats, clothing boats, vegetable boats, and even floating biers to convey the dead to earthly graves. There are floating hotels, floating restaurants, floating dance halls, and even floating leper boats, from which emerge pathetic figures who hold out trays for alms.

The inhabitants of the city never marry with the shore folks and seldom even land. In some cases the men get occupations on shore, but this is rare, and they chiefly make a livelihood by dredging for coal dropped by passing steamers or by searching for articles lost overboard by tourists.

Each sampan within its scant twenty feet shelters under its bamboo roof from six to a dozen people. It is a rude one-room affair, and in most cases extremely dirty. Over the stern is usually hung a basket, where squeaking poultry and squealing pigs bewail the fates that cast them into such cramped quarters.

### Puns of Famous Poets

(From Tit Bits.)

Shakespeare, as is well known, was an inveterate punster, and Doctor Johnson, in his preface to an edition of the poet's works, severely censures him for playing with words on serious occasions. For example, in answer to King Richard's question: "What comfort, man? How fit with ancient Gaunt?" the playwright puts into the mouth of Gaunt the words:

"O how that name befits my composition! Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt in being old. Within me grief has kept a tedious fast; and who abstains from meat that is not gaunt?"

Hamlet is made to pun, too. When the clown, digging graves in the churchyard, in answer to the question, "Whose grave's this?" says "Mine, sir," Hamlet replies:

"I think it be thine, indeed; for thou liest in't." And later adds:

"Thou dost lie in't, to be in't and say it is thine; 'tis for the dead, not for the quick; therefore thou liest."

The puns of Tom Hood are well known. In "Faithless Sally Brown," "Faithless Nellie Gray," and "The Duel," to mention but a few, almost every line contains a pun. What could be wittier than the concluding verse of "Faithless Sally Brown?"

His death, which happened in his berth,  
At forty-odd befell;  
They went and told the sexton, and  
The sexton tolled the bell.

Perhaps one of the best known puns is that put into the mouth of "John Gilpin" by Cowper. It will be remembered that, according to the poem, John Gilpin borrowed a horse from his friend to ride to Edmonton to celebrate his wedding day, but the horse had other plans and took the jovial Gilpin to the house of his friend, who, on seeing his ruffled condition, asked him why he had come.

Gilpin replied:

I came because your horse would come;  
And if I well forbode,  
My hat and wig will soon be here—  
They are upon the road.

The poet Wither once lamented the decline of his family in the words, "The very name of Wither shows decay," and although the following verse, penned by Lord Lyttelton to Lady Browne, is not the work of a poet so called, it is well worth quoting:

When I was young and debonaire,  
The brownest nymph to me was fair;  
But now I'm old and wiser grown,  
The fairest nymph to me is Browne.

### A Futuristic Fantasy

(New York Sun)

A Cuban Man loved a Spanish Maid;  
They met by stealth in a Forest Glade,  
But a Post-Impressionist saw the twain  
And painted the scene on an Upper Plane.

He followed a highly Subjective Plan,  
Most luckily for the maid and man,  
For that they were there no one would guess  
Outside of his Inner Consciousness!

### What a Mixture Is Human Nature

(From Horace Bushnell's "The Dignity of Human Nature")

Consider again the wild mixtures of thought, displayed both in the waking life and the dreams of mankind. How grand! how mean! how sudden the leap from one to the other! how inscrutable the succession! how defiant of orderly control! It is as if the soul were a thinking ruin; which it verily is. The angel and the demon life appear to be contending in it. The imagination reveals in beauty exceeding all the beauty of things, walls in images dire and monstrous; wallows in murderous and base suggestions that shame our inward dignity; so that a great part of the study and a principal art of life, is to keep our decency, by a wise selection from what we think and a careful suppression of the remainder. A diseased and crazy mixture, such as represents a ruin, is the form of our inward experience. And yet, a ruin how magnificent, one which a buried Nineveh, or a desolate Thebes can parallel only in the faintest degree; comprehending all that is purest, brightest, most divine, even that which is above the firmament itself; all that is worst, most sordid, meanest, most deformed.

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### DANGERS OF THE AIR

During one of the aviation meets a young woman went through the hangars under the guidance of a mechanic. After asking all the usual foolish questions that the aviators and their assistants have to answer during a tour of inspection she wanted to know: "But what if your engine stops in the air—what happens? Can you come down?"

"That's exactly the trouble," responded the willing guide. "There are now three men up in the air in France, with their engines stopped. They can't get down and are starving to death."

### SELF-CONFIDENCE

No man can get far without believing in himself; but he should also believe in a few other things.

### BEAUTIFUL SPELLING IN TEXAS

He was known as Choctaw George, and, through careless industry, he had risen to that position where he could open a garage in San Antonio, Texas. Over the broad door of his establishment George put a sign consisting of the one word "Garage."

One morning an old negro woman came down the street which was ornamented by Choctaw George's automobile emporium. She stopped and looked at the sign a moment quizzically. Then she chuckled. "Humph!" she said. "G-a-r-a-g-e! Dat's de foolishhest way I ever seen to spell 'George!'" —The Popular Magazine.

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