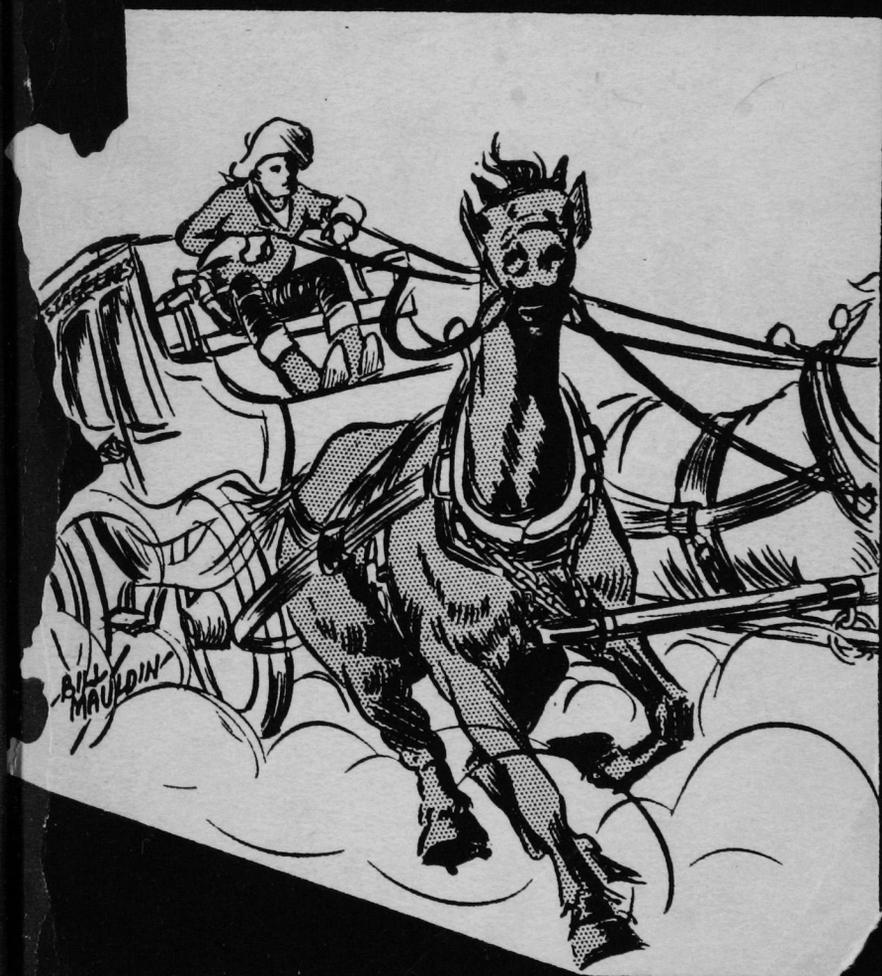


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The BIRTH of ARIZONA

The Baby State



MORRIS RICHARDSON

THE BIRTH OF ARIZONA

THE BABY STATE

BY

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ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



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1940





GEORGE W. P. HUNT, *President*
ARIZONA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

132899



PREFACE



The story of the Birth of Arizona is told here from the viewpoint of the newspaper men and the political party leaders who were active during the period in which the persistent efforts of Arizonans to obtain statehood finally bore fruit.

Much of the material that can be found in public records purposely has been omitted, particularly statistical records and lists of names.

The purpose of this little book is to bring to the citizens of Arizona, and others, a rather complete story of that period in the history of the state which began when Congress and the President acted to admit Arizona and New Mexico into the Union. It closes with the establishment, through the inauguration of the first state officials, of Arizona as the Baby State.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the many newspapers still published in Arizona for the quotations from their files. Appreciation is expressed to Mulford Winsor, state librarian, for permission to use the files of the library and for his criticism and verification of much of the material contained herein. Thanks are given, too, to Mr. Hilliard Brooke for his evaluation of the manuscript, and to Miss Margaret Bouck for her part in its preparation for the printer. Special thanks are given to Aloa Dixon Richards, my wife, for her assistance while the material was in proof form.

J. MORRIS RICHARDS.

Phoenix, Arizona
October 25, 1940.

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I

PRELIMINARIES TO STATEHOOD

There was much rejoicing in the Territory of Arizona when the word was flashed by telegraph from the nation's capital, June 20, 1910, that Congress had passed the statehood bill which would allow Arizona and New Mexico to frame constitutions prior to becoming states.

After years of struggle for statehood, it was now finally within reach. There remained, however, some important steps to be taken before the goal could be reached. As one newspaper expressed it:

Conceding that the statehood bill will be put in force within a few days, it will be necessary for the territories to hold constitutional conventions, which will require many weeks, submit the constitutions to the people of the territories for adoption and then return them to Washington. Provision is made against joint elections for the adoption of the constitutions and for the nomination or election of state officers. It is impossible, therefore, to specify when the people of the two territories will enjoy the benefits of statehood, and many believe it will not be before the presidential election of 1912.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana sent a message to the Arizona public in which he said, "Arizona will be among the first on the roll call of the states and I know that Arizona people will see to it that she will be among the first to stand for noble ideals. If you stand for them I know that you will fight for them. I like a good and clean fighter and I have never seen cleaner or better fighters than you have proved to be."

The actual fight for Arizona statehood began in 1889 when Governor C. Meyer Zulick reminded the people that prosperity would be "quickenened" if statehood could be obtained for Arizona. There had been a growing feeling in favor of admission to the Union since 1872, but beginning with 1891, some type of bill was introduced in Congress practically every year until the Enabling Act of 1910 was finally approved.

A volunteer constitutional convention met in Phoenix in September and October of 1891, and framed a document which became part of a statehood bill in Congress.

Because of provisions on monetary standards it was not popular in Washington, and did not pass.

Another constitutional convention in 1893 framed a constitution but Congress again failed to take action.

The movement for statehood continued to be urged, but not until 1901 did real pressure develop. Failure attended all efforts in Congress until 1904 when joint statehood with New Mexico was proposed. After three years of struggle, this proposal came to a climax, and Congress passed a bill that would admit the new state under the name of Arizona but with the capital at Santa Fe. The two territories voted on the proposition in November 1906.

Arizona turned down the opportunity for joint statehood by a vote of 16,265 to 3,141. New Mexico, however, favored the proposal with a vote of 26,195 for and 14,735 against it.

For a year or two nothing much was done for statehood though both political parties had planks in their national platforms advocating the admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

In 1909 President William Howard Taft visited Arizona, expressed sympathy with the wants of the people for statehood, but warned them against radical provisions in their fundamental law. The following summer came the successful efforts of Arizona's friends in Washington to open the way for actual statehood. The bill passed the Senate on June 16, the House on June 18, and was signed by President Taft on June 20, 1910.

Within a week thereafter, Governor Richard E. Sloan, last of Arizona's territorial governors, had returned home from Washington, D. C., and on June 27 he called a special election for September 12 for the purpose of choosing delegates to a constitutional convention. He appealed to the people to forget partisan politics in the choosing of delegates and urged that the outstanding men in each county be sent to the capital to frame the basic law for the new state.

One political writer of the day said:

It behooves both parties to nominate their best men for delegates to the constitutional convention. We want to send careful, conservative citizens to the convention, men who are neither subservient to the dictum

of corporations, or agitators, men who will deal justly with all parties and interests . . . We will give corporations the same protection that is accorded individuals—no more, no less. This is the platform upon which the democratic party of Arizona will stand—EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL, SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

II

THE GROUND WORK

Seats in the Constitutional Convention were sought by many of the outstanding men of the territory. Some made vigorous campaigns. One, G. W. P. Hunt of Gila, was said not to be seeking a post in the convention, and was even out of the state at the time of the election, but those near him said he wanted to be in the convention. Had it been necessary, they said, he probably would have openly sought election. The initiative and referendum were vital issues.

The day after the election, newspapers were rather well agreed that the "people" had triumphed. The majority of the delegates were men who were known to favor popular government by direct legislation. The fifty-two delegates, from the fourteen counties, included outstanding business, professional, and political figures.

Voicing the sentiment of the progressive Democrats, the ARIZONA GAZETTE said editorially:

The triumph of the people in yesterday's election was signal and overwhelming, exceeding the expectation of even the most sanguine supporters of the initiative, referendum and recall. The significance of the victory cannot be misunderstood. The demand for a people's constitution embodying a provision for direct legislation which the machine leaders had described as "largely fictitious" was vitally real, potent and undeniable.

The results of the election had hardly been made public when a general campaign was inaugurated by the several interests to elect a president of the convention. It was felt that the choice of this officer would influence greatly the general tenor of the document. Some people hoped that the man chosen to preside would be one "who will not dominate, but who will favor direct legislation."

The war between the "corporate interests" and the "people," which had been in progress for several decades in Arizona, was to flare into the open in the battle for the presidency of the convention. E. E. Ellinwood, of Cochise county, attorney for Phelps Dodge mining interests, was considered one of the leaders of the conservative Democrats. George W. P. Hunt, of Gila County, was one of the strongest of the Progressives, although the active candidate of this group appeared in the person of Mulford Winsor, prominent in legislative affairs, first Arizona historian, and a delegate from Yuma county.

So quickly did attention turn to the presidency of the convention that within a week after the election the ARIZONA SILVER BELT, published at Globe, said editorially:

The GRAHAM GUARDIAN nominated Judge A. C. Baker of Phoenix, for chairman of the constitutional convention. While we do not pretend to have anything to say as to who shall be chairman, we at least want Gila county to have something to say.

Hon. George W. P. Hunt has served as president of the territorial council with great credit to himself and the territory. In Arizona he was an advocate of the reform measures that the people have declared must be in the constitution. He introduced bills at different sessions proposing these reforms and his fellow democrats turned them down. Now that they have triumphed, why should not Mr. Hunt have his own hard-earned glory? The strength of Mr. Hunt locally is shown by his heavy vote in Gila County which came without his personal solicitation, as he was absent throughout the campaign.

The local democrats should insist upon this recognition. The sincerity of Mr. Hunt has never been questioned, but what the attitude of Boss Ellinwood or Mr. Baker may be is a matter of doubt. The people have said they want the initiative, the referendum and recall, and there is no surer way of getting them than to make George W. P. Hunt chairman of the convention. Graham county should not go to Maricopa county for timber when we have it in this district . . .

Two weeks before the convention was to open, Winsor and Morris Goldwater of Prescott were actively in the field campaigning for the coveted position. In Bisbee Mr. Winsor was reported to be conferring with W. B. Cleary, an attorney who was beginning to be considered ultra-progressive and who was allied rather definitely with the labor forces in that mining district.

It was during this second week before the convention that a shift was perceptible in the ranks of those most

eligible for the chairmanship. W. T. Webb, of Graham county, was considered in some quarters to be a representative of the corporate interests, and was replacing Ellinwood in the talk regarding the conservative leadership. These new developments were summed up in a Gila county newspaper on September 29.

There has been a lightning change in the race for chairman of the constitutional convention within the past few days. Ellinwood made a trip over the field, going as far north as Prescott, stopping in Phoenix, and winding up in Safford.

Previous to his journey, Morris Goldwater was an avowed candidate, hailing from Prescott; Lamar Cobb was a candidate from Graham county; George W. P. Hunt was mentioned in Gila, with the backing of Maricopa county. Now Ellinwood is back home and Goldwater is out of the race, Cobb is pulled off, and W. T. Webb has taken the road, announcing his candidacy at Tucson and stating that Hunt will not be a candidate.

Webb came out after Ellinwood's trip over the territory, and Franklin appeared as Maricopa's choice, Hunt being side-tracked. Ellinwood is the Copper Queen counsel, and Franklin is the partner of Frank Cox, attorney for the Southern Pacific railway.

Thus the field is given to Webb and Franklin as the conservative candidates backed by Ellinwood, and Mulford Winsor, radical, is making an active canvass, while George W. P. Hunt, friend and admirer of Winsor, is still a receptive candidate, notwithstanding Webb's statement to the contrary.

It looks as if Ellinwood has mixed the medicine, and that Webb is his man. Webb was speaker of the House in the 22nd Assembly and was defeated after his term by the people of his county owing to his alleged intimacy with corporation leaders. Franklin will hold the Maricopa crowd in line for the caucus victory for Webb, and it looks as though Winsor and Hunt will have to submit to defeat at the hands of the majority of the caucus.

Ellinwood, then, with the assistance of "President" Ives of the third house, will, as the Silver Belt predicted before the election, write the constitution, and he will give the people the initiative, referendum and recall as he desires they shall have it.

It looks to us as though insurgency will be rampant in the Democratic party in the near future, led by such men as Hunt and Winsor, to defeat boss rule.

The men named by the Globe paper in the foregoing were men whose names were household words in the territory.

Morris Goldwater, who had defeated Hunt for presidency of the Council in the Twentieth Legislature in

1899, and who had been responsible for the first telegraph line of the territory being connected with Phoenix, was well known. He had mercantile interests and banking interests both in Phoenix and Prescott.

Lamar Cobb was rapidly becoming influential in the party and later was to become state engineer and a candidate for the nomination for governor.

W. T. Webb was a pioneer merchant and cattleman of Graham county. He had been a member of the 22nd and 23rd Territorial legislatures and speaker of the house in the latter. He had been recognized as a party leader for some twenty years.

Judge Alfred Franklin was not the holder of public office, but was looked upon as an outstanding Maricopa county party spokesman.

Mulford Winsor had been an officer of the last territorial legislature. He had established his home at Yuma as early as 1895, but at intervals had been engaged in newspaper work in Phoenix, Globe, and Tucson. However, he considered Yuma his home, and it was from that county that he was elected to the convention.

Eugene S. Ives, though not a delegate, was influential in party circles, particularly in Yuma county. Those quiet workers who often controlled more of the votes than the actual legislators, but who were never seen on the floor, were called members of the "third house". It was Ives' influence in this group that had earned him the title of "president." He had been president of the 21st and 22nd legislative councils during territorial days, and he was an unquestioned leader in his party.

Three days before the convention was called to order, the TUCSON CITIZEN, representing the Republican sentiment in the territory, said:

It was to be expected that E. E. Ellinwood, in the event he could not land the chairmanship of the constitutional convention for himself, would endeavor to have elected to that office a delegate whom he could control. He believes he has found such a man in Morris Goldwater of Prescott. To strengthen the candidacy of the Prescott delegate, Mr. Ellinwood is seeing to it that Mulford Winsor, a "radical" delegate from Yuma, has enough support on the surface to remain in the race for the present. All of these maneuvers of course are directed against the candidacy of George

W. P. Hunt of Globe, whom the corporations of Arizona frankly declare is a "menace."

It was known that the chairman of the convention would be a Democrat. The Democrats had 41 of the 52 votes and it was expected that the vote for the presiding officer would follow party lines. For this reason the interest of the territory centered more in the Democratic caucus than in the activities of the opening day of the session.

Said a Phoenix daily newspaper of October 10, 1910:

When the Democrats convened at Elks' lodge room at ten o'clock this morning Judge A. C. Baker was chosen chairman and F. A. Jones secretary. Sims of Cochise placed Mulford Winsor in nomination. Weinberger of Gila nominated George W. P. Hunt. Alfred Franklin's name was presented by Judge Baker, and Morris Goldwater's name was presented by A. A. Moore of Yavapai. The name of W. T. Webb of Graham was not placed in nomination and it had been understood just before the caucus convened that Graham county would support Winsor, as long as he had a chance, and then go to Franklin.

The first vote showed Winsor the strongest of the four, with fourteen votes. He was followed by Franklin with twelve. Hunt and Goldwater each had seven. Hunt's chief support came from Gila county, but he cast his own vote for Winsor.

On the second ballot Goldwater had withdrawn and the Yavapai delegation went for Hunt. Winsor and Franklin each received thirteen votes. The third ballot remained essentially the same, but when the fourth and final vote was reached, the Yuma and Cochise delegations had forsaken Winsor. Franklin had received 18 votes. Hunt, with twenty-three, had been chosen the party's candidate for the chairmanship. A motion to make Mr. Hunt the unanimous choice of the caucus was carried.

III

THE CONVENTION OPENS

The constitutional convention was called to order on the morning of October 10, 1910. Judge A. C. Baker was made temporary chairman. Almost immediately the election of a permanent chairman became the business at hand.

Judge D. L. Cunningham of Cochise county placed the name of George W. P. Hunt in nomination. Michael Cunniff of Yavapai county seconded. The name of Edmund W. Wells was put forward by the Republicans in opposition. The vote was, with one exception, a strict party vote. Hunt received 41 votes and Wells eleven. Hunt and Wells voted for each other as a matter of courtesy.

Wells accepted his defeat graciously and joined Judge Cunningham in escorting the successful candidate to the chair. In a short statement Mr. Hunt thanked the delegates for the honor they had shown him.

"I wish to return my sincere thanks for elevating me to an office I did not aspire to," he said. "What we do must be done for the good of the people of Arizona, and it must be done wisely. By the authority in me vested as presiding officer, the permanent organization is now perfected hereby, for the framing of a constitution and a form of government for Arizona under the act of Congress."

Judge Edward Kent of the Territorial Supreme Court told the delegates that he complimented them "on this opportunity to do a great and lasting good to the state and I bespeak for the delegates wisdom and prudence in your actions and deliberations."

The victory of the progressive faction of the Democratic party in electing Mr. Hunt as chairman did not satisfy many of the more conservative citizens. An editorial in a Phoenix newspaper gave voice to the discontent of the losers within the party.

The boasts of sundry delegates from outside counties: "We will throw the hooks into Maricopa," was made good in the defeat of Hon. Alfred Franklin, this county's candidate for the presidency of the

constitutional convention. To throw the hooks into one is not only to beat him, in a savage spirit, but to do it good and plenty and make him as sore as possible.

It was evident immediately, then, that not only would the Republicans of the territory be lined up against Hunt and his progressives, but followers of Franklin, who was known to be backed by Ellinwood and certain other conservatives, would also be arrayed against them.

The selection of Hunt as president of the convention brought varied comment from all sections of Arizona.

The DEMOCRAT, Phoenix daily newspaper said:

The election of Mr. Hunt augers well for the result of the convention, as he is an able and conservative man and will preside over the deliberations of the body in an able, impartial manner... He represent the progressive and intelligent thought of the Arizona democracy, and with his years of experience in public life will honor the responsible position he was chosen to fill.

From Tucson came the attitude of the Republicans as reflected in an editorial in the CITIZEN, which said:

The election of Hunt as president has left many sore spots on the Democratic side, and although he received the unanimous vote, he lacked of being the unanimous choice of the caucus.

E. E. Ellinwood of Cochise refused to caucus with the Democrats and he is one of the number who opposed the introduction of the caucus system into the convention, but the radical Democrats appear determined to bind their party by caucus on all questions and the indications are that they have enough votes to do it . . .

Another Republican newspaper, the DISPATCH at Douglas, carried an article of some length which traced the career of the man and discussed his possible influence on the work of the convention. Said the DISPATCH:

Serving in seven legislatures, twice president of the legislative council, now president of the constitutional convention, an avowed candidate for first governor of the State of Arizona: this is the record of George W. P. Hunt of Gila County.

* * *

Mr. Hunt has been a reformer ever since he camped in Gila county away back in 1881. Always in private and public life he has been an advocate of many measures which figured prominently in the recent campaign, notably the initiative, referendum

and recall. In the Twentieth Legislature he secured the passage of an initiative and referendum bill through the council, but it fell by the wayside in the assembly and its remains repose peacefully in the political catacombs—committee pigeon hole. The initiative, referendum has been a pet of Mr. Hunt always and it cannot be doubted, in view of his record, that he will work as strenuously for it in the constitutional convention as he did in the legislative halls.

* * *

Mr. Hunt is a man of strong convictions . . . He believes in the Democratic party and owes his political success to that party. Yet upon occasion he can take the Democratic jackass by the ears and tail and tell it to quit braying and do something. When he does so, there is no talk of bolting; the party generally admits that he is its critic for its own good . . .

* * *

Hunt has a long record as a legislator, but even his political enemies admit that it is an unusually clean one. He has been sponsor of many of the important bills which have gone upon the statute books and has repeatedly placed himself on record as opposed to extravagances in public service . . .

From the ARIZONA DAILY STAR at Tucson, a paper representing the so-called corporation interests, came the note:

Hon. George W. P. Hunt has been chosen to preside over the deliberations of the constitutional convention. His selection comes in the nature of a compromise between the ultra radicals and the ultra conservatives. That Mr. Hunt will preside with dignity and fairness over the deliberations of the convention is assured in advance.

From Flagstaff, where Colonel Fred S. Breen edited the COCONINO SUN, came the following:

George Washington Peter Hunt, of Globe, president of the last territorial council, was selected as presiding officer over the constitutional convention in the Democratic caucus, and owing to the fact that the Democrats have forty-four members and the Republicans eleven members, he was elected. Hunt is a good presiding officer, but belongs to the radical element of the party which it would seem are in the saddle. Unless there is a change in sentiment a constitution radical enough to suit the most radical will be made.

Colonel Breen was a staunch Republican party leader. He was well acquainted with Hunt, and the two

were warm personal friends, although they were bitterly opposed to each other in politics.

The views expressed by the various editors generally reflected the feelings of the people. There were fears in nearly every part of Arizona, particularly among those who had waited anxiously for the time when the territory should be accepted into the Union, that a radical document, ultra-progressive even at a time when conservatism no longer was in control of national affairs, would be framed. Their fears were that a radical constitution would not be accepted in Washington.

President Taft was known to oppose the recall of judges. His feelings were so strong on this point that it was quite generally agreed that should the convention include such a recall in the constitution, Taft would undoubtedly reject it.

Before the convention had been organized a cartoon appeared in the ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, adapted from one of Aesops' fables, warning of the dangers of a too-radical constitution. The cartoon showed a dog, labeled "Constitutional Convention" holding a bone which was captioned, "statehood." The dog stood on a bridge looking into the water of "Populistic-Socialistic Constitution." Beneath the sketch were these questions: "Will it drop statehood in exchange for the shadowy allurements of an impossible Utopia?" and "Will it drop the bone for the shadow? (With apologies to Aesop.)"

These fears on the part of conservatives throughout the territory, and particularly in the sessions of the convention, continued throughout the sixty days of the convention. They were expressed repeatedly during arguments over provisions of the constitution and in the campaign for ratification of the document.

The organization of the convention for its work went ahead without delay. A. W. Cole was named secretary by acclamation. Other employees were appointed.

The pay for most of the employees, including the pages and chaplain, was set at five dollars a day, while that of the delegates, as provided by Congress was but four dollars. This fact led to several humorous incidents.

Mulford Winsor moved that the pay of the chaplain be reduced to two dollars because he was occupied but a few minutes each day to invoke divine guidance for the convention. Winsor was somewhat serious in his proposal at first, but later saw the humor of the situation. One observer said that the newspaper experience of the Yuman had "put him beyond the influence of prayers. Hence his diabolical attempt to put the chaplain on starvation wages."

B. B. Moeur, then a delegate from Maricopa county, opposed the attempt to reduce the chaplain's wages. In fact he objected to any proposal which would reduce wages of any employee. The outcome was that all employees were paid five dollars a day, except the sergeant at arms, chief clerk, the assistant chief clerk, each of whom received six dollars.

Morris Goldwater offered to resign his position as delegate from Yavapai county if he could be assured that he would be appointed as an attache at a dollar a day more than the delegates were to receive. He was answered by a page girl. She was Miss Ethel Ming of Phoenix. She had applied for a position as clerk, but because of the hundreds who were seeking such positions she had slight chance of being employed in that capacity. Seeing this, she offered to serve as a page, promising to do as much work as any boy page would do. Consequently she was named one of the pages and became the first and only girl page known in any state constitutional convention.

When Mr. Goldwater offered to resign, she said, "Mr. Goldwater objected because pages get more money than the delegates. He should remember that the delegates get big chunks of honor and a sprinkling of mileage. . ."

Each member of the convention was presented with two souvenirs during the first day of the session. One was a pearl-handled four-bladed pocket knife, with the inscription "Arizona Constitutional Convention, Oct. 1910," and the other was a pair of desk scissors with a similar inscription.

IV

ORGANIZING

That the work of the convention could proceed, Mulford Winsor moved that a committee on committees be appointed, to be composed of one member from each county. The duty of this committee was to determine what standing committees would be needed for the convention's work, and how many members there should be on each such committee. Winsor's motion was passed and the committee was named. It went to work immediately.

The president of the convention asked each delegate to suggest the names of committees on which he would like to serve.

October 13 found the preliminaries out of the way, and the personnel of the twenty-eight standing committees was announced.

The ARIZONA GAZETTE said, regarding standing committee appointments:

In naming of the members of the standing committees President Hunt proceeded along an eminently fair course, first consulting with the members themselves as to which committees they preferred to work with, and also soliciting the delegations to suggest which of the chairmanship plums each county wanted.

When the organization was finally perfected, it was found that Maricopa county had four chairmanships. John P. Orme was chairman of the agriculture, irrigation and water rights committee. J. E. Crutchfield headed the group to draw up the preamble. F. A. Jones was chairman of the important railroads committee. B. B. Moeur of Tempe, home of the territorial normal school, was selected to preside over the education and public institutions committee.

E. E. Ellinwood, opponent of the controlling wing of the Democrats, although considered an outstanding leader of one line of thought, was not honored with a chairmanship. Republican members of the convention were named to committees, but none to a chairmanship post.

Said the ARIZONA REPUBLICAN:

The chairmanships were so distributed that President Hunt and those who supported him in the late contest can retain undisputed control of the machine. . . . It is observable that certain special interests are duly taken care of. President Hunt is interested in banking, and the committee on "Private Corporations and Banks" appears to be made up exclusively of bankers. . .

Criticism came from other sources, too. J. V. Van Eaton, writing in the DOUGLAS DISPATCH said:

It was plain from the beginning of the convention proceedings that the ultra-radicals are to have full sway. Hunt and Mulford Winsor stand for the same socialistic ideas. Hunt was elected possibly because of a portly presence suggestive of a little more dignity than carried by the smaller physical man from Yuma. Webb of Graham is undoubtedly the parliamentarian of the democratic majority. He can give cards, spades, and the little casino to the fat president from Gila and beat him easily at the game. . .

The same writer, a few days later, accused Mr. Hunt of using his "appointing power to feather his own political nest, and not for the best interests of the territory" when he discussed the chairmanships of the various committees. "In the final scuffle Goldwater went over to Hunt and got his reward in the chairmanship of one of the most unimportant committees. . . Neither Ellinwood, Judge Baker, Webb, or Franklin was honored with a chairmanship," he wrote. The DISPATCH further charged that Hunt had proceeded to "reward his friends and humiliate his enemies. . ."

Certain rules and regulations governing attaches were discussed before the convention actually began work on the provisions of the constitution. Winsor moved that the privilege of the chamber be permitted only to delegates and attaches. This won the approval of the membership. President Hunt was reported to have brought "consternation to a number of employees" when he declared that all clerks who were not present at roll call each morning would be sheared of their pay for that day. "This almost inhuman act of the president's," said one newspaper, "means that many overworked attaches will be forced to crawl from between the sheets at the ungodly hour of 9 o'clock every morning."

With the preliminary matters completed, the members of the convention settled down to their work.

V

THE WORK BEGINS

There was little of an interesting nature occurred in the first few days of the convention. Several unimportant items were introduced, and drew what little attention they merited. The general feeling throughout the territory was that the new constitution would probably embody the outstanding provisions of either the Oregon or the Oklahoma constitutions. The Oregon provisions of direct legislation and the recall of public officials were favored by the majority of the delegates, though opponents of these ideas claimed they had failed in the north-western state.

The New Mexico constitutional convention was meeting in Santa Fe, and on October 15 sent greetings to the Arizona convention as follows:

On behalf of and under its direction by resolution unanimously adopted by the Constitutional Convention of New Mexico, I send the greetings of the delegates thereof to your Convention, and the best wishes of this Convention for the highest degree of success in the great work you have undertaken in forming a government of, by and for the people.

This was signed by Charles A. Spiess, president of the New Mexico convention.

President Hunt, the same day, replied:

The Constitutional Convention of Arizona, now organized and in session, begs to express by unanimous vote its appreciation of the kind greetings received today from the Constitutional Convention of New Mexico, and to extend felicitations upon the common opportunity of New Mexico and Arizona to secure the high privilege of statehood. Many of the interests of the two states will be similar, whatever the divergence may be, and the Constitutional Convention of Arizona assures the Constitutional Convention of New Mexico of its confidence that New Mexico will do its share, as Arizona will do hers, to cooperate in the noble task of building up a great Southwest.

Two days later, October 17, the controversial issues embodied in the Oregon plan were introduced. Almost

simultaneously radical labor proposals came forward. A petition signed by five hundred workmen of Globe was read on the convention floor, asking for a provision that all corporations be compelled to employ at least eighty percent Americans. The petition deplored the increase of employment of illiterate non-taxpaying foreigners, especially in the mining camps.

Women's suffrage drew the attention of the delegates on October 18 when Alfred Franklin of Maricopa county introduced a measure providing for "equal" suffrage. On the same day he introduced a provision for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

Measures asking for a direct primary, for protection of school funds, and for the recall of public officials were presented this same day, though the real fight over the recall was not to reach its climax until a much later date.

October 19 found many proposals in the convention hopper. There was one to protect initiated laws, one to set up educational qualifications for voters, one to regulate banks, another to create a banking commission, and one to exempt widows from paying property taxes.

Michael G. Cunniff proposed that injunctions be prohibited. It was about this time "Dusty" Dawson, a newspaper correspondent, suggested that Cunniff was the man who wrote the Standard Dictionary. Cunniff had been an editor of one of the leading eastern literary magazines, and his speech was rather more rhetorical and grandiloquent than even the newspaper men were in the habit of using or hearing.

Because of the importance of the convention in the history of Arizona, it was proposed that a verbatim report of the session's proceedings be kept. Immediately there were cries against the extravagance of such a move, but the majority favored it and would have made provision to have such a report kept. However, when it was found that shorthand experts were not available it was necessary to abandon hopes of a complete report of the convention. Another reason given, was that some members felt that it would look like an act of egotism on their part to vote to have a verbatim report of what they said.

Taking advantage of this situation for a jest, the TUCSON CITIZEN said, "No sane minded citizen will be

surprised at the reluctance of the Democrats to permit a stenographic report of proceedings. They think thus to save their face in history."

The early days of the convention were not without interesting sidelights. E. E. Ellinwood took the opportunity to serve papers in a suit, involving \$12,500, against a client of Lysander Cassidy, another delegate, on the floor of the assembly. Ellinwood had found it impossible to contact Cassidy outside of the convention hall.

Lobbyists had been barred, by the rules, from the convention floor. Many sought means by which to gain access to delegates. One such person, the superintendent of the anti-saloon league, joined the staff of a newspaper in order that he might gain the floor. When this was discovered the convention voted to bar all news reporters from the chamber. The man, W. H. Burke, had been lobbying for prohibition and had used his position on the newspaper as a means to get access to the delegates.

The reporters were restored to the press table when Burke, known as the "prohibition editor" of the ARIZONA ISSUE, withdrew. Mr. Burke, signing himself as "editor" of the ISSUE and as special correspondent of the ARIZONA GAZETTE, addressed himself to the Convention and said he would relinquish his rights so that other members of the press could be restored to the convention floor. He denied that he had used his press privileges for lobbying.

Prohibition was becoming a vital topic in Arizona, with local option having become effective in the communities of Solomonville, Thatcher, Lyon, Pima, Eden, Fort Thomas and Safford, in Graham county.

The anti-lobbying regulations were looked upon with favor in most quarters. One voice from California rose to compliment the Arizona lawmakers. The LOS ANGELES EXPRESS said,

Let not Arizona be deterred from its purposes by menaces of the reactionaries or threats from such errant boys of big business as Hitchcock. Let it write the initiative, the referendum, direct primaries, and the recall into the constitution and arm its people forever with the power of complete self-government.

Although Ellinwood was accused of being a tool of the mining interests, it was he who introduced a measure for compulsory compensation to workingmen in case of

injury. Another proposal submitted early in the session was that which would legalize picketing and boycotting in labor disputes.

In the second week of the convention there was such a storm of personal feelings that all serious business was pushed aside temporarily.

A newspaper article, written by A. A. Cohen, secretary to President Hunt, appeared in the DAILY GLOBE, a publication said to be the mouthpiece of Mr. Hunt. The article said that certain delegates, Webb, Baker, and Franklin were "soreheads" because they did not get appointments as chairmen of convention committees.

Immediately there were those who blamed Mr. Hunt for the statement, and when the matter was brought up on the floor by Messrs. Baker and Franklin on October 20, it created a furore.

"President Hunt was visibly hurt," said the GAZETTE, "and spoke in answer with difficulty. He disclaimed any knowledge of the article and declared that it was his desire that the author retract it in a graceful and gentlemanly manner."

After various delegates had expressed themselves, and it was known that Mr. Hunt did not have a hand in the writing or publishing of the article, and after the writer did retract his statement, the atmosphere cleared and the work of the convention continued.

During the first two weeks there were eighty-three propositions introduced. None had been adopted, although some were nearly ready for the vote.

The preamble, framed by a committee composed of three men, came before the body on October 23. On the committee were a clergyman, James E. Crutchfield of Maricopa; a man with no church affiliation, P. F. Connelly of Cochise; and a so-called free thinker, William Morgan of Navajo. The personnel of the committee is interesting because there had been some discussion whether the name of Diety should be used in the preamble.

The original committee draft of the preamble was in this form:

We, the people of Arizona, invoking the guidance of the Supreme Being, do ordain and establish this

Constitution in order to perpetuate liberty and justice in our State, and provide for the peace, and welfare of posterity.

Almost at once this wording was attacked on the grounds that it was too long and lacked literary smoothness. The discussion was long and, at times, heated. However, before the day's session ended, the preamble was adopted in a much shorter form :

We, the people of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties, do ordain this constitution.

It is the shortest preamble of any state constitution in the United States, for which fact M. G. Cunniff of Yavapai was given credit. Here, as in other sections and provisions of the constitution, his literary training was a valuable asset to the convention.

Though the work of adoption of certain sections was at last under way, this did not stop the introduction of other measures. Alfred Kinney of Gila county proposed to exclude all alien laborers from the state. He was a mining community representative and was interested in the labor problems of his county. He told the convention that as much as \$90,000 each month was being sent out of the state by foreign workmen in the town of Bisbee alone. Many of these aliens were from Mexico. They came across the border into Arizona to get employment at the copper mines, and would send their pay back to their home land after bare living expenses had been taken out. The same condition existed in other mining camps of the state, though in some of these towns Europeans were working and their money would go to Europe, or would be saved against a time when the workers could return to their native land, taking their savings with them.

J. E. Crutchfield, during the third week of the session, introduced a measure outlawing capital punishment. W. F. Cooper, a Pima county Republican delegate, introduced the bill of rights. The entire minority group backed the bill of rights, which unlike the federal constitution, became an integral part of the Arizona basic law rather than being added as amendments. It included the personal freedom provisions of free speech, freedom of the press, and trial by jury.

October 26, the day after the reporters had been restored to their places in the press gallery following the Burke incident, two very important issues came up for a public hearing. One was prohibition and the other was women's suffrage. The delegates were occupied for several days with these two problems. The galleries were crowded with interested citizens during the discussions.

One delegate, who favored not only letting women vote but allowing them to vote on the question whether they should have suffrage, was attacked vigorously by his constituents. He was Pat Connelly of Cochise county. He was accused of placing the "criminal in the jury box." One telegram from Lowell, near Bisbee, said:

Go to England and tie up with Lady Warwick, Maxim Gorky, and Emma Goldman. On your return from your idiotic efforts in the constitutional convention we will give you a bouquet and present you with an improved 1911 model hobble skirt and a peach basket hat. When you run for the first state legislature kindly see us first.

This was signed by "H. Jennings and others."

This message seemed to express a general feeling of the territory in 1910 regarding "equal suffrage." However, there were some tenacious workers for women's rights and it was not until the end of the fifth week that the suffrage proposal went down to defeat.

Prohibition of intoxicating liquors held the attention of the delegates for weeks. As a Globe newspaper headline put it: "Prohibition, Like Banquo's Ghost, Haunts Delegates." The fact that certain communities, already mentioned, had adopted local option, and others were seriously considering taking similar action, made the prohibition issue a vital one. One petition, bearing 3,200 women's signatures favoring prohibition, was received by the convention. After two weeks of debate prohibition was voted down by a narrow margin, but it had sufficient support to insure its introduction in the first state legislature.

VI

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

The highly controversial subjects of initiative, referendum, and recall came before the convention during the first week in November, and a real milestone in the construction of the Constitution was reached November 8, when the first two were recommended for passage.

The recall, particularly as it applied to judges, was not so easily agreed upon, partly because President Taft's attitude was already known, and partly because conservative delegates were sincere in their belief that there should be no judicial recall.

The initiative provision made it possible for the people to initiate laws by means of petitions, signed by ten per cent of the number of qualified electors voting for governor at the last general election.

The referendum made possible, by means of petitions signed by five per cent of the number of votes cast for governor at the last general election, the referring of legislative measures to the people for their approval at the next general election.

During the discussion of these two provisions S. L. Kingan of Pima county and Judge E. M. Doe of Coconino county, bitterly opposed them, holding that they were not in agreement with the Constitution of the United States. When the matter came to a vote all of the Democrats and two of the Republicans, making a total of 43 votes, approved.

It was a different feeling that greeted the recall provision. Many of the Democrats who had been willing to vote for direct legislation were not in sympathy with the recall of the judiciary. Franklin and Ellinwood, both conservative Democrats, worked diligently for the defeat of the recall. The Republicans stood solidly against it too. They claimed that to approve the measure would mean the death of all hopes for statehood.

The crisis came on November 10. The lines were clearly drawn when the battle reached its peak. One reporter, friendly to the conservative interests, wrote his story as follows:

What is declared by many as the final nail in the coffin of statehood for Arizona was driven in today by the recommendation of the committee of the whole for the passage of the recall measure which includes the judiciary in spite of the valiant efforts of conservative Democrats to add an amendment limiting the recall to all officials except judges from the original measure as reported by the committee on executive impeachment and removal from office. It passed by a nearly strictly party vote of 37 to 11. All Republicans voted against it and three Democrats, Tuthill, Cobb, and Ellinwood. Orme of Maricopa and Ellinwood of Cochise attempted to amend the proposition to exclude the superior court judges. Both amendments failed.

The rules of the convention provided that no new material could be presented after October 31. Up to that time, though, 147 separate matters had been introduced—enough to keep the delegates occupied their full time. The last fifteen of these were introduced October 31.

VII

SLOWING DOWN

For several days debate continued on various proposals, but there came a time, on November 18, when progress seemed almost to have stopped. Newspapers were levelling criticism at some delegates and were being answered, but much important material was not receiving the attention of the law-makers. It was on this day that President Hunt called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the time was slipping rapidly away. He was quoted by the *DAILY SILVER BELT* of Globe as follows:

We have been in session thirty-three days and some of the most important committees have not yet reported. They are committees on railroads, corporations and banking, irrigation and water rights, and state and school lands. There are but eleven working days left to us and if we don't get busy we will be in an awful fix.

Night sessions began to be held regularly on November 22, and continued almost daily until the convention's work was done.

Delegate William Morgan of Navajo county, held the spotlight during most of one session. He had been a prominent figure early in the convention because of his

out-spoken views on matters of religion when the preamble was being written. He was one of the three members of the preamble committee and had stood against the mention of Diety in that portion of the Constitution. It was no surprise then, on November 19, when he arose to object to the exemption of churches and church property from taxation.

His booming voice severely arraigned all forms of religion and he quoted at length from speeches of noted free thinkers of the day. His talk, a well organized and well delivered one, was said by one writer to have been "by far the most sensational speech since the convention began."

His eloquence, however, was of no great avail. Churches and church property were exempt from taxation when the article dealing with that problem was finally adopted.

The proposal for educational qualification of voters was adopted by a close vote on November 22, but the very next day the convention reversed the action. While it was felt by almost all delegates that educational qualifications were needed, it was thought wise to let the legislature pass the necessary laws.

Compulsory compensation for workmen injured while on duty gained the approval of the convention the same day. A second measure which was approved made contracts illegal which were signed by an employee releasing a corporation from liability or responsibility for injury or death. The Cunniff proposal, for employer liability and abrogating the common law doctrines of "fellow servant" and removing the limit for damages for injury or death, also was passed.

The anti-alien labor measure which had been introduced early in the convention, was passed in an amended form. While it was agreed that foreign labor in private industry sometimes kept citizens from being employed, and oftener took money from the state, yet it was the feeling of the delegates that regulation of such labor probably should be limited to public works.

In the report of the committee on education there was a recommendation for the segregation of Negroes and whites. With sentiment rather equally divided on

the issue, the arguments which followed were long and heated. In the convention were many southern-born delegates who were bitterly opposed to allowing Negro children to attend schools with the whites. On the other hand a feeling of tolerance and racial equality was strong in Arizona, and in view of the fact that segregation would be expensive, many of the delegates were not in favor of such a provision.

Dr. B. B. Moeur, chairman of the committee, expressed his own views (he was originally from Texas) and those of his southern friends when he said flatly:

You, gentlemen, can do what you please, but I for one, won't send my children to school with the niggers.

On October 31, a resolution had been introduced offering sympathy to Dr. Moeur because of the death of his mother. He was later to become Governor of Arizona.

The prohibition question reared its head again on November 25 during a heated discussion of certain provisions of the bill of rights. It made its appearance when section 28 was under consideration. The section read:

No law shall be enacted by the State of Arizona granting any right or privileges to any person, firm or corporation the exercise of which right or privilege shall endanger the life, liberty, peace, safety, or moral welfare of the citizens of the State.

Kingan of Pima county immediately challenged the wording of the section. He said it was a clever maneuver of the prohibitionists to make Arizona dry without the formality of enactment of a law. He declared that if the section were to be adopted that the Arizona bill of rights would be one of the biggest jokes yet perpetrated on the country.

Chairman Crutchfield of the declaration of rights committee, and leader of the fight to make Arizona dry, made a vigorous defense of the section under Kingan's attack, but without avail. The section was defeated by a viva voce vote.

Rev. Seaborn Crutchfield was one of the interesting personalities of the convention. He was the chaplain, and earned for himself quite a reputation for his unique

style of prayer. One delegate said the chaplain would address God in a conversational tone, take Him into his confidence, and talk to Him as though He were just another man in the same room.

In the prayer which opened the session of November 28, Rev. Crutchfield asked God to influence President Taft not to turn down the Constitution on account of the initiative and referendum.

"The Lord is to see to it," said one newspaper reporter, "that the people of Arizona don't repudiate it either, because it will contain no woman suffrage measure. The prayer at the close was greeted with fair applause."

As the convention drew toward its climax, there were some bitter controversies. One dealt with salaries for judges. In the heat of the debate one delegate demanded to know whether Arizona wanted blacksmiths or competent judges on the bench. Another fight grew out of the proposal to allow President Hunt to name the members of the board of canvassers for the coming ratification election.

Delegate D. L. Cunningham of Cochise asked, "Suppose President Hunt should die? What then?"

Ellinwood joined the opposition, too, and said that he did not consider it just that a man who may be seeking office should be allowed to name the members of the board for an election in which he may participate. This was taken to be a direct thrust at Hunt because it was the belief in some circles that Hunt would seek the governorship. (A resolution had been introduced which would have prohibited any delegate to the convention from holding state office for five years, but it did not receive serious consideration. Many of the delegates to the convention were the outstanding men of the territory and it was only to be expected that many of them would seek state office under the new constitution.)

Friends of the presiding officer defended the provision to allow him to name the canvassing boards. They pointed out that should anything happen to President Hunt, the vice president of the convention, Morris Goldwater, would be able to name the boards.

VIII

ADOPTION

December 5, 1910, found most of the controversial issues out of the way. Many of the provisions of the proposed constitution were agreeable to most of the factions, and therefore little time or debate was devoted to them.

There had been so much controversy over certain points, though, and so much said in the press of the territory, that the public was confused. As one person expressed it, "There have been so many things introduced, rejected, and reintroduced, that the general public hardly knows what has been done."

During the final week of the constitutional convention, Governor Richard E. Sloan, a bitter foe of the progressive provisions of the new document, was in Washington, D. C. He called on President William H. Taft to tell him of the work that the Arizona delegates had been doing. He said the proposed constitution was about the "worst affair ever turned out, and objectionable to all classes."

When this opinion was carried back to Arizona through the press, the governor's only sympathy came from his fellow Republicans and a few of the more conservative Democrats. The vote for ratification of the document proved how little support Judge Sloan had in his opinion of Arizona's proposed fundamental law.

Most of the delegates knew well what the document contained and the 52 members of the convention did not share the confusion of the general public. President Hunt and his followers had won nearly every point. They had a constitution which was admittedly progressive. They said the people wanted such a constitution and they were happy to have been able to frame one which would please the majority of the citizens of the territory.

It was a significant moment, when in mid-afternoon of December 9, 1910, Mr. F. A. Jones, delegate from Maricopa county, arose in his place in the convention hall to move for the adoption of the completed Constitution of Arizona. Reading of the document began at 3:20 p. m. and was completed a few minutes past 4:00 o'clock.

As the reader's voice faded, Mr. Hunt, conscious of the greatness of the moment, addressed the delegates.

"Gentlemen of the convention," he said. "Those in favor of adopting this constitution as amended will vote 'aye' as their names are called. Those opposed 'no'. The secretary will call the roll."

The roll call began at 4:10 o'clock. Seven minutes later the result was announced.

Forty aye.

Twelve no.

"Gentlemen," said President Hunt, "the Constitution for the State of Arizona has been adopted."

With the announcement a wave of applause swept over the convention floor and the galleries.

"It was a rather dramatic moment that signaled the completion of sixty days of as hard and conscientious work as was ever given to a stated task by a similar body of men," said the writer for the ARIZONA GAZETTE.

During the reading of the Constitution, and during the roll call, Acting Governor George U. Young sat on the platform with President Hunt. When final action had been taken President Hunt signed the Constitution, which was in turn signed by the other members, according to counties. The three counties which had sent Republicans—Pima, Coconino, and Santa Cruz—had no signatures on the completed Constitution. All of the Democrats had signed except E. E. Ellinwood of Cochise. All Republicans had refused to sign except John Langdon of Gila county.

With the last signature of the delegates attached, the historic document was signed and sealed by George U. Young, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

A resolution thanking George W. P. Hunt, president; Morris Goldwater, vice-president; A. W. Cole, secretary; Frank DeSousa, assistant secretary; and W. C. Truman, sergeant-at-arms, was passed. The thanks were for the "courteous, able, and efficient manner in which they have performed their respective duties during the session of the convention."

When the signing was over, President Hunt looked around for the gavel with which he had presided during

the sixty-day session. It was missing. Some souvenir hunter had purloined it. Announcement was made that the payroll of employees would be held up until the gavel was returned. It was intended that the gavel and the pen with which the president of the convention signed the Constitution would be turned over to the state historian for keeping as a historic souvenir for the state.

The gavel was recovered and now rests with other souvenirs of the convention in a glass case in the state capitol building.

“The Constitution is R I G H T.

“It is representative.

“It is for the people and against the ‘Interests.’”

These three sentences appeared editorially in an afternoon daily, and expressed for friends of the majority bloc, their feelings regarding the results of the convention.

The test, however, was to come within a short time, because the Constitution had yet to go before the people for their ratifying vote. Already, before the ink of the delegates' signatures was dry, the lines of battle were being drawn.

IX

RATIFICATION

The delegates had not yet completed their work when friends of the Constitution began to make plans for its ratification.

On December 10, 1910, announcement was made in the press that an organization had been formed to “boost” for the adoption of the Constitution. It was known as the Arizona Statehood League. There were to be members in every county in the territory, said the announcement, and these members would make it a point to inform all people of the provisions of the Constitution, and urge them to approve it at the polls.

Significantly, George W. P. Hunt was president of the League and Frank DeSouza was secretary. A com-

mittee of fourteen, one from each county was announced, together with a sub-committee of five which had been appointed to draft a letter which would be sent to every voter in the territory. The letter would urge adoption.

The leading Progressives were charter members of the League. They included such men as Mulford Winsor, W. T. Webb, M. G. Cunniff, Fred T. Colter, Lamar Cobb, Eugene Brady O'Neill, Frank Lyman, Henry F. Ashurst, J. R. Henderson, Jacob Weinberger, Ed. Thompson, William Morgan, A. W. Forbes, Elmer Coker, and George B. Marsh. All of these men were not on the committee, but were active in promoting the cause of ratification.

The election, allowing the citizens to approve or disapprove the Constitution, was called on December 12, 1910, by Acting Governor George U. Young. Governor R. E. Sloan was out of the state and so the Secretary of the Territory issued the election call, setting February 9, 1911, as the day on which the vote would be cast.

The proclamation calling the election opened the way for an active campaign. Friends of the Constitution were confident that the document would be approved, but they wanted to bring out such a large affirmative vote that there could be no doubt about how the people felt on the progressive provisions that had been included. Too, the press of the territory was against these provisions, and the Progressives were anxious to discount this influence.

One publication, friendly to the Statehood League, said that the members "say they have no fear of the defeat of the Constitution, but they desire to bring out a heavy vote and secure such a majority as will impress Washington."

An opposition organ said, "The so-called statehood league may be advertised as 'entirely non partisan' but nobody in Arizona will believe for a moment that an organization with George W. P. Hunt as its president" and Frank DeSousa as its secretary is non-partisan, "except for the sole and exclusive purpose of deluding unwary voters into endorsing democrats and democratic party principles in the Constitutional election."

Colonel Fred S. Breen, Republican publisher, said the league would be “. . . a non partisan affair so long as politics are not mentioned.” He continued that “it looks as though the democrats had apprehension of the probable fate awaiting their constitution.”

By Christmas the battle was fairly well under way. Breen said that “one after another, even the thinking democratic members of the recent constitutional convention, are awakening to what they assisted in producing in the way of a ‘proposed constitution’ and are declaring against it.” He called it the “Western Federation of Miner’s production.”

New Mexico voters ratified their constitution January 21, 1911. This brought increased optimism to friends of the Arizona constitution, who continued to maintain that ratification was sure in Arizona. The vote on the New Mexico constitution, in round numbers, was 53,000 for, and 16,000 against.

In discussing the relationship between New Mexico’s action and what might be expected in Arizona, the REPUBLICAN said:

. . . New Mexico promptly jumped at the first opportunity to ratify a constitution, just as Arizona will doubtless do on the 9th of next month.

There is a difference in the status of the two territories just now, however. New Mexico has adopted a constitution which assuredly will be promptly approved at Washington; Arizona is likely to approve a constitution which in all probability will be rejected at Washington. . .

As the ratification election drew nearer, both friends and opponents of the Constitution redoubled their efforts. Each quoted members of Congress regarding the possibilities of approval of the Constitution.

Members of the democratic party were arrayed against each other. One published list, appearing February 1, included names of some prominent Phoenix men. Among them were Emil Ganz, Vernon L. Clark, Dave Goldberg, Clinton Campbell, L. H. Chalmers, and Hugh Campbell. Accompanying the list was the explanation, “These democrats want statehood. They are not inclined to see Arizona lose statehood merely in order that the

socialists and fake reformers may thereafter have an 'issue' here and elsewhere wherewith to keep up a turmoil."

Two notables of national reputation added their voices to the support of the popular document. Ben Lindsay, juvenile judge of Denver, wrote a letter to G. W. P. Hunt, favoring the Constitution. The letter was published widely throughout the territory.

William Jennings Bryan came into the state and appeared in Phoenix on February 7, just two days before the election, at which time he urged approval of the Constitution. Speaking for publication, in an interview, he said:

Do not allow yourselves to be driven away from your own view of what is right by the fear that somebody in Washington will force upon you a constitution which you do not like. The friends of President Taft render him a poor service when they accuse him, or even suspect him, of a willingness to thus deny the people of Arizona the right to frame their own state government.

Ratify the constitution, and enter upon the great career that awaits Arizona. You are about to secure the right to control your own local affairs—a right which ought to have been recognized years ago. Do not distrust the wisdom and intelligence of your people. Your constitution makes the government a government of the people and by the people.

When it was made known that Henry Cabot Lodge, conservative, of Massachusetts, had declared against the Arizona Constitution, the ARIZONA GAZETTE welcomed the news, saying, "Be thankful for such an enemy as this." His opposition was looked upon as "proof of the value of the Document as a safeguard for the rights of the people."

The election day arrived with few expecting anything but ratification. Such men as Hunt, Lamar Cobb, Mulford Winsor, M. G. Cunniff, Henry F. Ashurst, Frank Lyman, and Eugene Brady O'Neill had traveled up and down the territory, explaining the provisions of the Constitution and urging its ratification. Friends were claiming that the opposition would muster less than 20 percent of the votes.

X

ON TO WASHINGTON

No official count of the ballots was announced immediately after the election, but it was generally thought that ratification had won by about a four to one majority.

Almost before the voting was done the statehood forces were lining up supporters to go to Washington to help get the Constitution approved there in short order, so that Arizona would become a state at the first possible moment.

All who could make the trip to Washington were asked to take the following pledge:

I hereby subscribe myself a member of the committee which proposes to visit Washington for the purpose of urging upon the President and Congress the approval of the Constitution of Arizona. And I pledge myself to use all honorable means at my command to secure the approval of the Constitution in its present form, without any change whatever, either in wording or in sentiment.

Nine men of Phoenix, one of Kelvin, and one from Globe pledged the very first day, February 11.

Adding his voice to the cause, Mulford Winsor, of Yuma, wrote to President Taft under date of February 11. He said:

In the name of the people of Arizona I ask you to give formal approval at an early date, to the constitution framed in accordance with their directions and by them ratified, in order that they may with like approval by Congress, enter upon the full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship. . .

A discussion of 'debatable points' has no place here. This discussion, vigorous and thorough, has already taken place and the people who must live under the constitution have registered their decision.

The Enabling Act providing for the admission of Arizona to the Union of States has been complied with. Step by step its requirements so far as they impose conditions upon the territory affected, have been implicitly fulfilled. There is lacking only your formal action and that of the law-making body which named the requirements, to make of Arizona a proud and glorious commonwealth.

Winsor thanked President Taft for his wishes to see Arizona become a state, and said:

Arizona is populated with brave and intelligent people. They do not fear the responsibilities of self-government. . . You, Mr. President, are asked, as a fair man, a just judge, an impartial executive—the President of all of the people—to crown, by a simple act, your acknowledgement and championship of their right to statehood. . .

He signed himself merely as a “member of the Constitutional Convention.”

It is interesting to see the names of those who signified their intention of going at once to Washington to see President Taft and urge approval of statehood. The list included such outstanding Arizonans as C. H. Akers, Dwight B. Heard, Lloyd B. Christy, B. B. Moeur, and G. W. P. Hunt.

Governor Sloan issued a statement the day after the election in which he said:

I am just as desirous of seeing Arizona admitted to statehood now as heretofore, and everybody knows that I worked faithfully to that end in the Chicago Convention and last year in Washington.

I haven't yet abandoned hope that we may yet be admitted under the existing enabling act, or by some amendment to it. I told the people the truth when I came back from Washington and said that there were unsurmountable difficulties in the way of the approval of the constitution.

The result of the election has not removed these difficulties, and I have no hope that with the recall feature as applied to the judiciary any argument or appeal which we make will bring about executive approval.

I shall do all I can to prevent the defeat of statehood, notwithstanding this situation, by using such influence as I may possess to obtain an extension of time, as it were, under the enabling act, by which the people of the territory—possibly by conceding something, possibly by persuading the congress and the president to concede something—may obtain admission.

Personally, while there are things in the Constitution which I deem unwise, still I would, as a citizen, be willing to accept them if this would bring statehood—hoping that whatever should prove by actual experiment to be unwise would be corrected in the future by amendment.

Another interesting voice in favor of statehood at this time was that of Sims Ely, managing editor of the

ARIZONA REPUBLICAN. He wrote a long letter to President Taft, which was published in Phoenix, urging that the President approve the Arizona Constitution.

Joseph H. Kibbey, former governor, said:

I think every citizen in the territory should do all in his power to secure the approval of this constitution and our admission to the Union as a State under it.

Dwight B. Heard, prominent civic leader and Republican, said:

It seems to me that the time has come for every man who sincerely wants statehood to indicate it by using his very best efforts to secure the approval of President Taft and Congress of the Constitution which has recently been approved by a large majority of the people of the territory.

The day after G. W. P. Hunt and the Arizona delegation reached Washington, and after Former President Theodore Roosevelt had publicly advised letting the people of Arizona decide for themselves what provisions they should have in their constitution, the official canvass of the election was made known.

The vote by counties, was as follows:

County	For	Against
Apache	208	278
Cochise	2143	709
Coconino	334	122
Gila	1334	234
Graham	649	87
Greenlee	555	215
Maricopa	2642	795
Mohave	429	57
Navajo	287	186
Pima	948	413
Pinal	366	142
Santa Cruz	258	77
Yavapai	1240	382
Yuma	798	125
Total.....	12191	3822

Later it was found that a mistake has been made, and the final figures, as they were officially certified by Governor Sloan, Chief Justice Edward Kent, and Secretary of the Territory George U. Young, were 12,584 favoring ratification, and 3,920 against ratification.

In Washington, with but a few days left before adjournment of the Congress, little hope was held that

resolutions could be considered admitting Arizona and New Mexico into the Union.

Word was received in Phoenix on February 27, that the Arizona committee in Washington might prevail upon President Taft to approve the Constitution while Congress was not in session, unless an early session of Congress was expected.

Strenuous work, however, did bring a joint resolution to a vote in the Senate on March 4, the day of adjournment. The measure lost by a vote of 39 to 45.

It was immediately announced that Congress would be called into extra session on April 4.

XI

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS

Public attention in Arizona, during the summer of 1911, was centered on the national capital, where the Flood-Smith resolution was under consideration. This measure in the national congress would open the way for statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

The original measure known as House Joint Resolution 14, with minor amendments, was approved by Congress, August 10, and sent to President Taft. As was expected, the President vetoed the bill because of the judiciary recall. In his message to Congress, he said of the recall, "This provision is so pernicious in effect, so destructive of the independence of the judiciary, that it is likely to subject the rights of individuals to possible tyranny. It is so injurious to the cause of free government that I must disapprove the constitution containing it."

The resolution which was vetoed was, according to the President, one which "approves the admission of Arizona with the judiciary recall unless the voters themselves repudiate it." President Taft was so set against this recall that he was not willing to have it included in the constitution even if the people of Arizona wanted it.

The same day the President vetoed the bill, Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, introduced a new one leaving out the judiciary recall in accordance with the President's wishes. Friends of statehood felt that it would be wiser to pass the new resolution than to override the veto.

August 19 found the new resolution passed both houses, and on August 21 at 3:08 p. m., the President took up the first of three pens he was to use in signing the bill which would admit Arizona and New Mexico into the Union. Looking at the group assembled, which included Senator Penrose, Representatives Weeks and Barchfield, as well as delegates from the two interested territories, the President asked, "Has anybody read this?" Receiving no reply, he proceeded to read the resolution. Having done so, he signed his name, part with each of the three pens and said, "Well, gentlemen, it's done."

Colonel Thomas F. Weedin, publisher of the *BLADE-TRIBUNE* at Florence, expressed the progressive sentiment of Arizona citizens when he published the following verses:

You may think you've knocked us out
With your little veto clout,
Billy Taft, Billy Taft.

But must think us awful tame
If at that we'd quit the game
And in bondage still remain,
Billy Taft, Billy Taft.

We are made of sterner stuff
And will surely call your bluff,
Billy Taft, Billy Taft.

We will tolerate your gall
And surrender our recall
Till safe within the statehood stall,
Billy Taft, Billy Taft.

Then we'll fairly drive you daft
With the ring of our horse-laugh,
Billy Taft, Billy Taft.

As we joyously re-install
By the vote of one and all,
That ever-glorious recall,
Billy Taft, Billy Taft.

Colonel Weedin, one of the enthusiastic Democratic party leaders, had taken an active part with his news-

paper in the campaign for statehood, and in many sections of the territory was being favorably mentioned as a prospective candidate for the governorship nomination. His unofficial campaign began and gained momentum during the time that George W. P. Hunt was in Washington in the interests of the statehood bill.

The signing of the Flood-Smith resolution was a signal for political activity to begin in earnest. Two days after the President had attached his signature to the bill, the SILVER BELT at Globe announced that Colonel Weedon would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Candidates for other offices under the new state government were announcing themselves. The election for state and county offices had been set for October 24.

The first major step of the campaign came with the official announcement, on September 2, of the entry of Colonel Weedon into the race for the governorship. His newspaper, the BLADE-TRIBUNE, of that date carried his statement.

. . . I am in the race from this date, gentlemen, ready to go upon the firing line and defend, with tongue and pen, the simon-pure tenets of democracy and the wise provisions of our thoroughly democratic constitution . . .

I unreservedly endorse, from the first to the closing paragraph, our progressive constitution . . .

. . . Corporations must be regulated and controlled, but not destroyed.

George W. P. Hunt, having remained in the East for some time after the signing of the statehood bill, because of business matters in connection with his mercantile interests at Globe, returned to Arizona September 10. He did not, however, take the expected plunge into the political activities of the Territory.

Instead, he read Weedon's announcement, heard the favorable mention the publisher was receiving at the hands of corporation newspapers and conservative members of his party, read the veiled insults of certain of these papers as shown in this short paragraph in the SILVER BELT:

As newspapers from the four corners of the Territory come in, one by one, they contain hearty commendation of Thomas Weedon of Florence and urge his

candidacy for the democratic nomination for the governorship. Seldom has a candidate's name been caught up with such fervor by the people and the press. And there is good and sufficient reason. Weedin is a man of many parts, pioneer, newspaperman, territorial legislator, Arizonan in every sense of the word. He writes and speaks good English, accomplishments that, while not wholly essential to honesty and clear thinking, are nevertheless graces that well befit a man who undoubtedly will become chief magistrate of the great state of Arizona.

While this appeared to be open declaration for the candidacy of Weedin, those who had followed the SILVER BELT knew that it was an indirect thrust at Hunt, who was self-educated and not too accomplished in the use of the language. He was known as a man who made himself understood, but not always in grammatical or polished style. As the campaign progressed his enemies came out into the open and poked fun at his pronunciation, platform behavior, and poor usage of the language.

But still Hunt waited. At his home in Globe he went about his business duties, but was viewing the situation and planning his program.

Two weeks passed before he came forth with his official statement, entering the race for the governorship. The announcement was made at Globe on Friday, September 22, 1911. It was brief but direct. He said, in part:

I desire to announce that I am a candidate for the nomination by the Democratic party for the office of Governor of the State of Arizona . . .

I believe that the one way in which the people can secure to themselves the full effect, or any effect whatsoever, of the provisions of the constitution, is to elect to the various offices of the state, not only honest men, but men in full accord and sympathy with our constitution. As one of those men who have at all times stood for those principles I announce my candidacy for the office of Governor . . .

Having established a precedent in making this first important announcement from his home at Globe, he hurried to Phoenix, where on Monday, September 25, he enlarged upon his platform in interviews with the daily press.

When asked by reporters what he considered the most vital question confronting the people, he said:

A legislature and a governor that will work in absolute harmony; that will carry out to the letter the

provisions of the Constitution; the re-incorporation into the Constitution of the recall, including the judiciary; and the choosing of three men who will execute wisely the broad powers that have been delegated to the corporation commission.

Pressed for a more detailed explanation of his views, he stressed the supremacy of the people in the new government, and alluded to the determination with which he and his friends would go forward in fighting the people's battle against the selfish interests. He said:

When we were working on the Constitution they (referring to newspapers and persons opposed to the progressive principles embodied in it) called us anarchists, dynamiters, and socialists. But we went ahead and fulfilled our obligations to the people. When I and others went to Washington they told us there that we were dreamers; that the Constitution was too progressive, too elevated for the people of Arizona. I told these men that the Constitution was not too advanced for my constituents; that it was but a reflection of the people of Arizona, and that as far as being above them, that they were and always will be supreme over the Constitution. It seems to me that the people have been vindicated.

Though the Flood-Smith resolution did not give us all we wish, I believe the people feel that they have achieved a great victory. Once we are admitted to statehood we are free to amend the Constitution and enact a recall that shall include the judiciary. The people, by the terms of the Constitution, are absolutely in control of the destinies of Arizona. In the crucial days that are to come after January 1, 1912, they will have at their command the recall if the legislature or any other state officer should become derelict in his duty.

It is a grave task that the first legislature of this state must set itself to perform. There will be the corporations, the 'interests', and they will spend money with a lavish hand to thwart the enactment of laws for their proper regulation. Conditions at this time in Arizona are different from any other state in the Union. For years the corporations have reigned here with a power virtually untrammelled. They have controlled politics to a large degree. They have taken millions of dollars from Arizona and the taxpayers have not been benefitted to the extent that they should have.

These conditions must be corrected. It is to the legislature that we must look in part for the correction. And if any legislator tries to betray his trust we will recall him. If I am elected governor, I shall see to it that there will be no delay in invoking the recall. Arizona needs men—true men, men of ripe

judgment, men who place the public weal before politics—to apply the principles of the Constitution. And in this regard I want to say that upon the personnel of the Corporation Commission depends the moral and financial status of the new state.

When in the Constitution convention we first talked of creating a Corporation Commission there was opposition from all sides. The railroads, the mining corporations, and their representatives fought the proposal with every artifice that money and influence could subsidize. They fought it at every turn. There was no trick of lobbying that was not turned. And they lost. But they are going to fight just as hard as they did in the convention to place men on the Corporation Commission who will be for the 'corporations first', then the people . . .

* * *

This is going to be a hard-fought campaign. But I know we have the people behind us, and that we will win. A number of papers have attacked me. Two papers at Globe said if 'you don't let up we will expose your record.' I told them they could expose anything in my record they wanted to. I have been in Arizona thirty years. When I came here Globe was a little village. I had nothing but my two good hands and a determination to win out. I have now a store and a few other business interests at Globe that I have acquired by my own individual efforts. One of the Globe papers published the fact that I used to be a waiter. When I first came to Globe I did work in a restaurant. I am not ashamed of it. It was honest work . . .

XII

POLITICAL HEAT

There was a friendly note in the editorial comment in the ARIZONA GAZETTE after Hunt's announcement. "When Hunt talks of the duties that the new legislature and state officers face," said the GAZETTE, "one cannot but be impressed with his earnestness of purpose. He seems to forget politics and his attitude is like that of a father toward his family. All men who know Hunt, whether or not they are political enemies, concede this."

For a time the field for the governorship seemed to be left to Hunt and Weedon, but with the coming of the final month of the campaign, Dr. H. A. Hughes, of Phoenix, a prominent party leader and not too progres-

sive in terms of the Hunt brand of progressivism, announced for the office.

He was believed to have entered the race in the belief that the tightly drawn lines between Hunt and Weedin would give way to a compromise candidate. Hunt's enemies, however, branded his entry as a political maneuver of the Globe man to split the conservative vote and insure his own election. They said, "Dr. Hughes, Editor Akers of the GAZETTE, and Mr. Hunt have got their heads together and have decided that Hughes' race for the nomination is the only hope of securing the majority of Democratic votes for Hunt in the primary . . ." They claimed that "Were Dr. Hughes really eager to become governor he would have announced his candidacy in time to campaign the territory in his own interest. He has made the present move for the obvious purpose of lessening Weedin's chances for the nomination."

These enemies announced, probably in the hope that mention of the matter would have an influence on the voters, that Dr. Hughes' entry into the campaign was a "dying flicker of the Hunt organization."

In addition to his support of F. A. Jones for the Corporation Commission, which he revealed in his September 25 interview, Hunt had given favorable attention to the candidacies of other prominent men who had served with him in the Constitutional Convention.

Eugene Brady O'Neill and Eugene Ives apparently were the Hunt choice of candidates for the United States Senate. Mulford Winsor, a strong candidate in his own right, was the progressive wing representative for Arizona's lone seat in the lower house of Congress. In addition to Jones, progressive candidates for the Corporation Commission were E. L. Short and W. Paul Geary.

Sidney P. Osborn, who had been a member of the Constitutional convention, entered the race for Secretary of State, being the youngest candidate for state office.

As the campaign drew near the end, several incidents occurred to furnish fuel to the battle between Hunt and his progressive followers, and the conservative "stand-patters" and "moss-backs" as they had been called during the Constitution fight.

An incident which stirred up excitement at Globe was the printing of the primary election ballots. It was found that the name of Thomas F. Weedon had been misspelled on these ballots, and immediately Hunt and his friends (the county officers in Gila county were his supporters) were accused of deliberately misspelling the name so the votes cast for Weedon in Hunt's home county would be thrown out by election boards controlled by Hunt.

However, the clerk of the board of supervisors said the name was printed as it had been certified by the secretary of the Territory and not wilfully misspelled.

Another charge hurled against Hunt in his own community was that while regular election ballots should have been printed at \$7.50 a thousand, the newspaper and job-printing shop controlled by Mr. Hunt (THE DAILY GLOBE) had printed the primary ballots at a cost of \$23.77. The attorney for the county ruled that the primary election was not a regular election and therefore allowed the price to stand.

The intensive weeks of the campaign had served to develop in Mr. Hunt a belligerent attitude toward his critics. Earlier he had called them "corporation representatives" and "big interests." Later he became more plain-spoken and termed them "coyotes" and "skunks." In the end he attacked them in his final plea to the voters of Globe, as "jackals" and blackmailers."

In the meantime there were some friendly editors who spoke out in defense of the progressive leader. Said the COURIER at Prescott, "The COURIER is working for the success of the Democratic Party and is not espousing the candidacy of any Democrat before nomination, but the vicious attacks on G. W. P. Hunt from certain quarters compels us to make the statement that Mr. Hunt is absolutely all right as a man, as a citizen, and as a Democrat . . ."

The DEMOCRAT, published by John O. Dunbar in Phoenix, did not take sides in the primary battle, and on occasion was even friendly toward Mr. Hunt. The GUARDIAN at Safford was avowedly a supporter of Weedon, and the JOURNAL MINER at Prescott was anti-Hunt. Several of the newspapers, though at times favor-

able to one candidate or the other, refused to take an active part in the criticism or vilification of the others in the race.

A climax came in the governorship race October 20 when Dr. Hughes announced that he was withdrawing his candidacy. This left the "contest straight up between Weedin and Hunt, and it is admitted on all sides it is a dandy fight. Both are good Democrats, progressive men, and both have a strong following," said the DEMOCRAT.

Considering the fact that my late announcement makes it impossible for me to visit more than one-fourth of the territory before the primary election, I have decided to withdraw from the race for the governorship . . .

He announced he would be a candidate at next election, a year later.

The campaign had been a spirited one. Most of the noise had been made by newspaper editors. The principals in the contest were presenting their cases before the public, and did not abuse each other to any great extent. They represented definitely certain viewpoints, and once these were known to the people, there was little need to bring personalities into the campaign. Probably this was the first and only time, in the history of Arizona as a state, that the actual candidates were not personally bitter in the fight for the governorship.

XIII

TRYING THE PRIMARY

LOOKS LIKE HUNT

HUNT WILL BE GOVERNOR

HUNT BELIEVED TO HAVE WON

WEEDIN COMPLIMENTS HUNT

PARTIAL RETURNS INDICATE NOMINATION

OF MARK SMITH, ASHURST AND G. W. P. HUNT

Such were the headlines which greeted the citizens of Arizona on the morning of October 25. By mid-afternoon of that day it was conceded that Hunt had won, and that he would bear the Democratic colors for the governorship.

Weedin not only conceded his own defeat, but had predicted that Hunt would be victorious in the general election on December 12. Said he:

There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Hunt will be the next governor of Arizona, and if there is anything I can do to land him in the capitol building I stand ready to do it. I feel confident that the entire Democratic ticket will be elected with safe majorities.

Weedin was as good as his word. During the bitter fight in the ensuing few weeks his pen was eloquent in praise for his victorious antagonist, and valiant in promoting the party welfare against the bitter attacks of the other newspapers of the state, which now that the primary was over, took definite sides in the general election campaign.

Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith were nominated for the U. S. Senators, Carl Hayden for Representative in Congress, Sidney P. Osborn for Secretary of State, J. C. Callaghan for State Auditor, David Johnson for State Treasurer, George Purdy Bullard for Attorney General, and C. O. Case for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The nomination for the important posts on the Corporation Commission went to A. W. Cole, W. Paul Geary and F. A. Jones. Nominees for Justices of the State Supreme Court were D. L. Cunningham, Henry D. Ross, and Alfred Franklin.

With the primary election out of the way, the press lost no time in aligning itself with the two major parties. Some of the Democratic papers that had been either silent or supporters of Weedin, became staunch party organs, and while not particularly friendly to Hunt, did give him their support along with the other men on the party ticket. Others saw his victory assured and wanted to be on the winning side. They came out wholeheartedly in defense of him and praised him and his accomplishments, reviewing his career and pointing with pride to his sturdy determination, his rugged honesty, and his loyalty to his friends.

Leading the forces to the support of Hunt was the *BLADE-TRIBUNE* at Florence, Colonel Weedin's publication. He said, the day after the election results were known:

The **BLADE-TRIBUNE** and its editor will support Hon. G. W. P. Hunt for governor just as cordially and enthusiastically as it would have done had we not been opponents for the nomination. He stands for the same democratic principles and doctrines of government by the people for the people that we have been advocating for years past and success of those doctrines is of more concern to us than our personal ambition.

Dunbar, in the **DEMOCRAT** of October 28, joined the friends of popular government as represented by the Hunt group. Said an editorial of that date:

The **REPUBLICAN** cannot mislead the people of Arizona into the belief that George Hunt is either ignorant or incompetent. It is true that Mr. Hunt started life low down in the scale—in fact at the foot of the ladder—and today single-handed and alone no man in Arizona stands higher in the estimation of all classes of citizens than does George W. P. Hunt, the honored son of Gila county . . .

The **SILVER BELT**, severest critic of Hunt during the primary campaign, lost no time in carrying on its battle against him. While the votes were yet being counted, there appeared the following in the issue of October 25:

Indications at 3 o'clock are that G. W. P. Hunt will carry the democratic primaries over the thoroughly progressive but safer and saner Thomas F. Weedon, and the fight for the saving of the state from passing under the control of the dissatisfied, the incompetent, the failures, the flotsam and jetsam upon the sea of life, must be continued up to the moment of closing the polls upon December 12.

As has been said many times during the pre-primary campaign, George W. P. Hunt is a thoroughly unfit man for the high office to which he aspires and his election will be little short of a public calamity. Every nerve must be strained by the friends of Arizona to prevent his election . . .

Again on October 31, after Hunt's majority was well established, the **SILVER BELT** launched another attack. This time it complained against the territorial press:

Every member of the **COPPER QUEEN** press . . . the **EL PASO TIMES**, **BISBEE REVIEW**, the **TUCSON STAR**, **ARIZONA DEMOCRAT**, all of which pretended to oppose George Hunt's nomination, are now vieing with each other in an effort each to undo the other in the matter of fawning at the feet of the great uncommoner. The corporation press defeated Weedon for the nomination by its advocacy of him, perhaps they will defeat Hunt for election by the same means. It is a consummation

devoutly to be wished; but why this sudden change of heart? He was unfit then; he is unfit now . . .

While this attack continued, leaders in the Democratic party continued to pledge their support to Hunt and the party ticket. Dr. Hughes wired Hunt the day after the results were known, pledging his money and his services to the cause.

The ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, rather quiet in the political arena for some months, came out into the open after the primary election. It adopted a belittling attitude toward Hunt, and repeated the insults about his education and his motives. A fair example of its method of attack was contained in an editorial of October 28, 1911, entitled, "The Democratic Candidate for Governor."

The Hon. George Willie Paul Hunt (It is Willie, not William) no doubt expects to receive the votes of most of the socialists in the December election, but hundreds of thinking Democrats will decline to vote for him and will vote for Judge Wells for governor . . . Assuming that it is true that he was among the first to enroll himself as a member of the original socialist club when it was formed at Globe, many years ago, socialists know that ever since then Hunt has posed as a Democrat and has been repeatedly elected to the legislature as a Democrat . . . The most accurate analysis of Hunt's politics probably would be to say that he is simply an ambitious politician, and is always ready to declare himself in sympathy with the notions which for the moment appear to be the most popular . . .

The fact that he began his business career in Arizona as a restaurant waiter ought to count for nothing against him. Indeed it is a matter of pride to all real Americans that our system of government affords opportunities for the rise of the most lowly. But it ought to count, and will count, against Hunt that he is extremely illiterate.

The governor of Arizona—above all the first governor of the new state—ought to be a man for whom citizens do not need to apologize because of his uncouthness and ignorance . . .

Judge Edmund W. Wells was the Republican candidate for governor, and was a popular man among the conservative elements of the territory.

Nominee Hunt waited for several days before making any comment on his victory other than to pledge his efforts to a vigorous campaign for the general election.

But on October 30 he allowed himself to be interviewed, and expressed the belief that the stay-at-home vote of the previous week would cast its ballot for progressive principles at the December election. He believed, with many others, that a great many of the citizens had not voted in the primary election because they felt that regardless of which candidate won, they would be ready to support the principles for which they stood, without getting mixed up on factional controversies within the party. Because Hunt had no personal animosities toward Weedin he did not feel that those who had supported Weedin were necessarily against him.

He said he felt that there was no reason to be worried about the outcome of the general election, but that he would carry on a hard campaign.

"My first official act," he said, "if elected governor, will be to recommend to the legislature the submission to the people of the recall for the judiciary."

He touched several other points, including economy in government administration and regulation of business and industry by the corporation commission.

"I believe that by diligent economy we can conduct the state government on such business lines as will compare favorably with the cost of maintaining the territorial government," he said. "The abolishment of the fee system will save Arizona easily \$100,000 a year. The salaries for the sheriffs of the fourteen counties of Arizona as well as the salaries for the justices of peace will be fixed by the new state legislature. While of course the legislature will not be parsimonious, it will no doubt fix salaries that will be commensurate with the work done in these various offices," he continued.

Regarding the Corporation Commission he said, "With broad powers delegated to it by the legislature, the Corporation Commission will be a cogent factor in the upbuilding and development of the new state . . . By wise regulation of corporations the people will receive their just share and capital will derive reasonable and proportional profits. Arizona should hold the door open for all capital that wishes to come into this field, as long as that capital is willing to abide by lawful and just regulation."

In speaking to representatives of another newspaper on the same day, he said, regarding economy: "I expect to place the affairs of Arizona on a business basis. My administration is going to be economical. It is expected that the expenses of the new state will be heavy at first but it will be my business to keep them down to the lowest possible notch."

He then took a stand for better educational facilities in the Territory, and pledged himself to free textbooks for the public schools.

I believe the state should furnish school books for its children. Though the idea may seem a little radical to some, I am flatly convinced that it would be wise for the state to furnish free school books for its children. The plan, I believe is being tried in some states with success. In the long run I believe it will prove cheaper for the taxpayers. For one thing it will tend to prevent changes of textbooks except when changes are necessary.

We say that people must send their children to school and we endeavor to enforce that law, yet we know that there are many poor families which cannot afford to buy the necessary textbooks, for their boys and girls to make a beginning. Teachers are sent out into remote districts with instructions to enforce the children of such families to attend school. A hardship is worked upon the parents, upon the teacher, and upon the children. Free textbooks is the only way I see out of the difficulty and I believe that when they are supplied we will see a great improvement in our educational system.

Still another matter mentioned by Hunt was that of the construction of reservoirs and irrigation systems. He believed that this was as much a matter of federal responsibility as is the rivers and harbors work already carried on by the national government.

"Under the present reclamation law the cost is assessed against the owners of the lands benefitted," he said. "That, in my opinion, is unjust. The work should be public and should be paid for directly out of the national treasury."

The Democrats of the state met in Phoenix on the evening of October 30, for their territorial conference. They named John J. Birdno, of Safford, as chairman, and George Michelson as secretary. Birdno succeeded Joe P. Dillon, as chairman.

On his retirement from office Dillon was praised by the press. Said Dunbar, "Joe Dillon has been a loyal true man as chairman of the territorial committee, and has the friendship and confidence of the entire Democratic party in Arizona."

Dillon remained a staunch supporter of Hunt in the years which followed, and was the secretary of the last state fair commission to hold a fair before the discontinuance of the annual event in 1933. His service with the fair commission was during the last term that Governor Hunt held office.

Birdno, prominent for many years in Democratic party circles, was publisher of the GRAHAM COUNTY GUARDIAN. He had supported Weedin during the primary campaign, but because of his leadership and because it was felt that he would be able to bring together the progressive and conservative factions of the party, he was chosen to lead the party during the general election campaign and into the first year of statehood.

The people of Phoenix forgot politics for a time when, on November 2, Cal. P. Rodgers, noted early-day aviator, making a coast to coast air journey, landed in Phoenix. The word of his coming had been flashed ahead, and the roof-tops of the city were black with packed humanity, each person not wanting to miss such an unusual sight as an airplane.

The plane, when it finally arrived, landed in an alfalfa field south of the state fair grounds.

But the campaign did go on. Thos. Weedin challenged the Republican leaders, E. W. Wells, Hoyal Smith and Ralph Cameron, to debate any or all of the national issues. Smith and Cameron were in the race for the U. S. Senate against Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.

Hunt and other members of the party ticket covered the state in their campaign, urging support for the progressive principles of the Constitution, and at the same time pointing out some of the problems which would confront the new state upon its admission to the Union.

This group particularly stressed the need for good roads. Automobiles were beginning to make their appearance in the territory, but even the wagon and car-

riage roads were none too good in those days. Much of the travel was being done by rail between the larger communities of the territory.

On November 8 word came that New Mexico had elected a complete democratic ticket. The news gave further impetus to the Arizona campaign.

The candidates returned to Phoenix amid a newspaper barrage. Some of the criticism was in a friendly vein where formerly it was somewhat hostile. For the most part the territorial press was Democratic, if conservative, so the tone of the items published during the last two weeks of the campaign could be expected to follow a course as shown by the following:

From the *BLADE-TRIBUNE* at Florence,

The public and private record of George W. P. Hunt is too clean to become tarnished through the hostile criticism of the Republican press, and the people of Arizona know him too well to be misled by such criticism . . . He is known to be in full accord with the doctrines of democratic government embodied in our constitution, in the making of which he had a prominent part.

And from the *GAZETTE* at Phoenix,

George W. P. Hunt made three trips to Washington at his own expense while the statehood bill was pending. His opponent opposed the Constitution and refused to affix his signature to it. Who is the better man for Governor of Arizona?

Said the *BISBEE REVIEW*, Mr. Hunt is a “. . . close student of affairs affecting Arizona as well as the nation at large.”

The *DEMOCRAT* saw defeat for the Republicans,

The ‘Whirlwind Trio’, Cameron, Smith and Williams, will get a trimming in this election that will teach them that falsehood and buncombe will not pass muster in Arizona in 1911. It worked in 1908 but times have changed . . .

Defeated primary candidates came in for praise in the *ARIZONA GAZETTE*:

Reese M. Ling, Lamar Cobb and Col. Thos. F. Weedon are showing the people of Arizona how perfect is the harmony that reigns in the ranks of Democracy. These men were defeated at the primary, yet have their coats off and are stumping the state for a sweeping victory on December 12.

Carl Hayden, nominee for Congress, was one of the popular candidates for office during the campaign. Said the GAZETTE, on November 29:

Carl Hayden will make the best congressman that Arizona will ever send to Washington. A man of sterling character, sound convictions and dominating personality, Hayden will make himself known in the halls of Congress. He will accomplish a vast amount of good for Arizona. Hayden is a born fighter and he will not allow the interests of the new state to be overlooked.

Hayden is young in years, in the full perfection of sturdy manhood. He is a native son of Arizona. His father was an Arizona pioneer. Pulsating thru Hayden's blood is the innate love for his mother state . . .

Other candidates, popular in their own right, gave direct assistance to the rest of the ticket. As in the years that followed, the Democrats greatly out-numbered the Republicans, and it was only because of peculiar circumstances, or because of the peculiar nature of candidates, that Republicans were elected to any state office.

While the charges of radicalism had been flung at Hunt on many occasions, it was not until toward the end of the campaign that the Republicans charged that his radical "front" was only apparent. They charged him with "talking" radical measures, but maintained that at heart he was a "safe" corporation supporter. This angle may have been inspired by a conference between Hunt and certain representatives of the Southern Pacific Railway and the Phelps Dodge mining interests. George H. Kelly and E. E. Ellinwood were seen with the gubernatorial candidate. They were known to be representative of the "big interests" and it was considered that he was making "capital connections" to insure his election.

Hunt was interviewed on election day at Globe. He said he believed that a business administration in sympathy with the progressive principles of the Constitution should be carried out. Then directing attention to patronage under the new state government, he said, "If elected, every appointment I make (and I have not promised anyone an appointment) will be dictated by the desire to secure men who can actually do the work they are appointed to do. Every man under me will have to

toe the line of efficiency or get out, and I want the people to understand that that applies to me also. If I do not do my work well as a governor, let the people recall me. Further, I believe in the usefulness of the recall and believe that judges should not be excepted from its workings. All Democratic candidates are pledged to restore the recall of judges to the Constitution at the first opportunity after statehood is completed and the first state legislature is convened."

There was a distinct tone of confidence in what he had to say.

XIV

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED

Results of the election were briefly told in newspaper headlines the next day.

DEMOCRATS WIN

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY WINS GREAT VICTORY IN ARIZONA'S FIRST STATE ELECTION

HUNT CARRIES STATE BY 3,000—TWO DEMOCRATS GO TO U. S. SENATE

PHOENIX GOES FOR HUNT BY ONE VOTE

NIP AND TUCK ALL DOWN THE LINE

HAYDEN RAN AHEAD OF TICKET

STATEHOOD AT LAST — CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY LARGE MAJORITY

Hoval A. Smith, defeated candidate for the U. S. Senate was the first to wire congratulations. He said simply: "I offer congratulations upon your election as Arizona's first governor." Hunt replied: "My dear Mr. Smith: I have your wire of congratulations upon my election and I thank you for your kindness. A grave responsibility has been placed upon my shoulders but I feel that with the cooperation and assistance of all those who love Arizona, I shall succeed in making an honest and clean administration."

Then Ralph Cameron, Territorial Delegate to Congress and defeated in the race for the other senatorial

berth, wired his congratulations. To him Mr. Hunt replied: "Friend Ralph: I have your wire of congratulations and I assure you that I am deeply appreciative of your kind message. Now that the clouds of battle have rolled away I trust that any bitterness or ill will that might have existed during the great conflict will soon pass away. Personally, in my campaign, I have refrained from speaking ill of any of the candidates, especially of yourself and of my honorable opponent, Judge Wells. I made a clean and honest fight and my victory fills me with a pride and joy. I have no feelings of animosity towards those of the opposite ticket."

Gila county gave its candidate a majority of 1,068 votes to his opponent's 548. The count for the state, in which 20,289 votes were cast for governor, gave Hunt 11,123 and Wells 9,166.

Hunt waited until December 16 to make public his thanks for the victorious support his constituents had given him. Then, on that date, he released to the press a detailed statement.

To the People of Arizona:

Having received assurance from many parts of the territory that the Democratic ticket is victorious, I am desirous of expressing my gratitude at the earliest possible moment to the people of Arizona for the trust they have reposed in me and for that high honor which they have conferred upon me in making me their chief executive.

This, the time when my election as governor of Arizona is assured, is the happiest hour of my life; the hour in which all that I have worked and striven for has come to be a reality. I had expected to win, but I had not hoped for so overwhelming a majority as I received . . .

The following day, the SILVER BELT, constant enemy of Hunt, said editorially, commenting on Hunt's definition of an ideal state executive, that "if George W. P. Hunt adheres to that ideal (and we think he will), he will be a fit governor of the greatest state in the world's greatest nation."

The bitterest adversary had drawn in its horns.

Following the advice of their leaders, the people of Arizona had amended their Constitution to remove the recall of judges. It was only by this means that they

could hope to have President Taft sign the proclamation bringing Arizona into the Union.

With this now accomplished by popular vote, it was expected that within a few weeks the historic proclamation would be signed and that before the year was out the Baby State would be within the fold.

They did not count on the delays that accompany federal action.

XV

THE INAUGURATION

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress and the joint resolution of Congress, herein named, declare and proclaim the act that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the state of Arizona to entitle that state to admission, have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the state into the Union upon an equal footing with the other states is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and of the United States of America, the one hundredth and thirty sixth.

Moving picture cameras began grinding. The President of the United States took up a pen. For the first time in history, the President was to be photographed by moving picture cameras in the act of signing a proclamation creating a new state.

The pen flashed; scratched its way across the imposing looking paper; stopped. The President turned to Delegate Ralph Cameron of Arizona, handed him the pen with which he had just signed his name, and said, "I welcome Arizona into the Union, and wish her people all prosperity. I hope to see the valleys of the new state teeming with prosperity and afford homes to many thousands of people."

He smiled at those others present who had been in the thick of the events leading up to this final moment. There were there, in addition to the President and Mr.

Cameron, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, J. Lorenzo Hubbell, J. T. Williams, Jr., R. A. Kirk, B. W. Zachau, Mathew Loring, M. W. Pickering, Charles Wild, F. A. Jones, General E. S. Godfrey, Ira Bond, Mrs. Will C. Barnes, and a few others.

The proclamation had been signed at "10:02½ A.M." At 10:23 A.M. the President sent the following message to Governor Richard E. Sloan:

I have this morning signed the proclamation declaring Arizona to be a State of the Union. I congratulate the people of this, our newest commonwealth, upon the realization of their long cherished ambition. Best wishes to the retiring and incoming officials.

Word of the signing of the proclamation reached Phoenix by wire at 8:55 A.M. (Mountain Standard Time—10:55 A.M. Eastern Standard Time). The first flash came to the news desk of the ARIZONA DEMOCRAT. Immediately this newspaper telephoned to the "water works, gas plants, laundries, and other establishments equipped with big whistles" so that the glad news could be heralded to the people. Within ten minutes not only had other newspapers received the word but the people of Phoenix were in the midst of a great celebration.

John C. Phillips, who had been elected as a judge of the Superior Court in Maricopa County, took his oath of office at 9:45 A.M., February 14, 1912, before Justice of the Peace, C. W. Johnstone, thereby becoming the first official to qualify for his office under the status of the state.

At 10:30 o'clock Alfred Franklin, chief justice of the supreme court, Henry D. Ross, justice of the supreme court, and Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state, appeared before Captain P. P. Parker, justice of the peace, and took their oaths of office.

"Well, Mulford, it's time to be going," said the governor-elect, a few moments past 11:15 o'clock, in the lobby of the Ford Hotel on Washington street.

"I'm ready, Governor," replied Mulford Winsor, secretary to the governor.

Thereupon began a march to the state capitol which was described by one writer to be "spectacular in its simplicity." The governor, his secretary, members of his official family, democratic committeemen, and a large gathering of interested citizens, marched along the sidewalk on the north side of Washington street from the hotel to the capitol. The procession was estimated to contain 200 people.

In the meantime, automobiles, carriages, and street cars were transporting other hundreds to the capitol grounds, where they would witness the inauguration of Arizona's first state governor.

William Jennings Bryan, who had been visiting with his son, William J. Bryan, Jr., in Tucson, arrived in Phoenix the morning of inauguration day, and had preceded the "walking brigade" to the capitol. There friends of the "Great Commoner" had arranged a reception for him on one of the lawns.

The march of the Governor and his procession was accomplished in a matter of minutes. Mr. Hunt passed into the building and to the second floor corridor, greeted on all sides by friends and acquaintances from all parts of the state. He wore a brown suit, with a white carnation in his buttonhole, and his hat was "a soft wooly one that needed a shave, after the prevailing style of the day."

It was seven minutes of twelve noon when Chief Justice Franklin and others began taking their places on the portico of the building. At three minutes before twelve, the governor-elect appeared, escorted by Governor Richard E. Sloan. The chief justice read the oath of office, Mr. Hunt, in a solemn tone, repeated it:

I, George W. P. Hunt, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Arizona; that I will in true faith and allegiance bear to the same and I will defend them against all enemies whatsoever, and that I will discharge the duties of the office of Governor of Arizona according to the best of my ability, so help me God.

He completed the oath less than one minute before the noon hour. As his voice died, Judge Franklin turned to the assembled multitude, which virtually filled the east grounds of the capitol.

"Men and women of Arizona," he said, "I have the honor of presenting to you the first governor of the glorious State of Arizona, George W. P. Hunt."

During the cheers which followed, the chief executive stepped forward and said he had requested the venerable chaplain of the Arizona Constitutional Convention, Rev. Seaborn Crutchfield, to deliver a short prayer.

This over, along with the reading of telegrams from prominent officials of other states and former Arizonans, the governor spoke to the people in his first inaugural address.

Mr. Justice, Governor, and Fellow Citizens:

In the name of the sovereign people of Arizona, who gave it, and who have at once the right and power to take it away, I accept the responsibility conferred upon me.

I accept it with a clear conception of its immensity, keenly conscious of my own weakness and inadequacy, but with perfect faith that out of a determination to serve faithfully will come compensation for all personal shortcomings, and of an honest desire to reflect the people's will, a successful and beneficial administration.

* * *

I have neither hope nor ambition that it may be said of me in after years that 'he was the best governor Arizona ever had' but I have the hope, ambition and determination to so discharge my public trust that it will be said of me that 'he started the state off right,' and laid true line and plumb the first bricks placed upon the sure foundation of a People's Constitution.

Arizona is progressive and Arizona is democratic. This fact has been clearly and simply demonstrated. I believe that I may without egotism suggest that my selection as the state's first chief executive is in a sense by reason of the views I have held and freely expressed, typical of that progressiveness, of that democracy. Whether this is true or not, it can do no harm if I choose to assume that such is the case and to strive, in turn, to typify by my conduct in office the state's progressiveness and democracy.

* * *

As my administration so far as my conduct can insure it, will be progressive, so will it be democratic—not in the narrow partisan sense the use of the word too frequently implies, but in the Jeffersonian sense denoting equality, simplicity, unostentation, and economy. The office of the governor will be open every

working day in the year, and I think I may safely say many hours besides. And when I say 'open' I mean open to all alike—to rich and poor, the high and low, the young and old, of either sex, of whatever race, of every religion and political creed. By none of these tokens shall preference be shown to any visitor, nor by any of them shall the rights of one individual be appraised at a higher valuation than the rights of another.

* * *

To my mind it is not sufficient that taxes shall be reduced, that great enterprises shall flourish, that culture shall increase—all worthy objects; it is more important that whatever taxes may be levied shall be wisely expended for the benefit of all alike, and that the burden thereon may fall in just proportion upon the shoulders of the rich and poor. It is important that there shall be no wiser economy than to make the citizens of our state a happy and contented people, and I shall ask no higher praise, when my tenure of office shall be ended, than to have it said that in some measure I added to the happiness and contentment—and therefore in its most tangible form, the advancement—of the citizenry of the state. Many smaller duties to be sure, surround it, but this I hold to be the one great duty of government, and as head of Arizona's government I have fixed my eyes upon it . . .

* * *

In the subordinate sense I have endeavored to indicate my administration will be a strictly business one, in which the people's money shall be wisely used, waste prohibited, and graft, wherever it may be found, exposed and punished; but I am far more ambitious that it may be known as "Golden Rule" administration, in which the rights of all classes shall receive equal consideration and the needs and desires of the people find ready response in the heart and prompt expression in the official acts of a sympathetic executive . . .

I promise a Rule of the People, and in their name I accept this great and grave responsibility which they have conferred and at their will can take away. At the close of my stewardship I shall return the emblem of my brief authority, whatever of error may be recorded thereon, free from stain or dishonor, disloyalty, selfishness or meanness of purpose.

The smooth flowing phrases of this inaugural address were said to have been written by Mulford Winsor, unsuccessful candidate for the nomination to Congress in the primary election against Carl Hayden. Winsor was a student of government, a capable newspaper writer and editor, and known to have the same progressive ideas that Governor Hunt had in regard to popular government. Many of the state papers during the governor's first term were the product of Mr. Winsor's pen.

Among the appointments made by the new governor were those of Lewis W. Coggins as the first adjutant general of the State and of Lamar Cobb as the first state engineer.

Joe P. Dillon, former territorial committee chairman for the Democratic party, became clerk of the Arizona Supreme Court under Justices Henry D. Ross, Alfred Franklin and D. L. Cunningham. All of these men were prominent jurists of the territory, and were to form the first supreme tribunal of the new state, filling their places with distinction.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, the governor entered the executive offices, and stationed himself near the north end. William J. Bryan was at his right hand, and the public was invited to pass through the offices and shake hands with the two notables.

Handshaking was not confined to the officials, however, because the occasion had brought together friends from all parts of Arizona. They were taking advantage of the opportunity to visit and to make new friends.

Following the governor's reception in his executive chambers, the office employees in the several departments went about the business of getting keys, arranging desks, and generally getting settled in their new positions. The citizens returned to their homes to prepare for the program which was scheduled for the city plaza at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The proclamation calling the first session of the first state legislature for assemblage on March 18, was made out and sealed by the Secretary of State, and then taken up town, where Governor Hunt affixed his signature while the Admission day parade passed in front of the official reviewing stand. This was the governor's second official signature. His first was the signing of a notary public commission for a man who had planned for months to get the first official signature of the new governor.

The feature of the afternoon, following the colorful parade, was the two-hour address of William Jennings Bryan. He spoke on "The Trend of Events Toward Popular Government," and newspaper reports said he held the rapt attention of the vast audience throughout his entire address,

Mrs. Hunt gave her impressions of being the wife of the first chief executive of the State. In conversation with a friend on the veranda of the Ford Hotel, on inauguration day, Mrs. Hunt spoke her mind. As reported in the ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, she said,

My friends in Globe have asked me if I did not feel dreadfully proud, big headed since my husband became governor-elect, but I do not see any difference. Of course Mr. Hunt and I are both proud of the honor that has been bestowed upon him, otherwise the only difference I can see is that I am tired all the time from having to entertain people.

Mr. Hunt is just the same man he was. If the honor of being governor were to change him he would not be worthy of it. I am glad that he has achieved the office which has been his objective point for years.

This was the first public admission that Mr. Hunt had been ambitious for the position, although it was common knowledge, according to reports for his opponents during the campaign, that he had aspired to the place since before the Constitutional Convention.

She continued, "I prefer home life and do not care particularly for 'society' but as a certain number of social duties necessarily devolve upon one in my position, I intend to do whatever seems needful and right."

The REPUBLICAN described Mrs. Hunt as "a very unaffected appearing lady, quiet and kindly and will no doubt fill the position of wife of Arizona's first chief executive with credit to herself and the state." The news article said that the governor's wife agreed "that in holding the inaugural ball in the street the committee had hit upon a novel idea and hoped that the reception at the Adams would not be so formal that she could not gather her gown about her and take a turn in the dance with the rest of the holiday makers."

The evening festivities of inauguration day were well planned, and demonstrated the importance of state functions to the people of fashion in Phoenix during those days of the state's development.

The story of the reception, as told in a Phoenix daily paper by an eye-witness, gives a clear picture of the scene.

ARIZONA GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION

Darkness was falling in Phoenix the evening of St. Valentine's Day when celebrating Arizonans began to gather in the streets near the Adams Hotel where a public reception for the newly inaugurated governor was to take place.

By eight o'clock standing room outside the hotel was at a premium. Massed humanity overflowed from the streets and walks into the doorways of the business houses.

Hundreds of others were crowding into the lobby and mezzanine floor and out upon the portico. The Adams Street entrance was guarded by officers who directed the citizens to places within. The Central Avenue entrance was guarded, being reserved as a measure of expediting the reception which was to come later, for an exit.

On the stroke of eight the Phoenix Indian School band struck up a lively tune, a prelude to the forthcoming ceremonies.

One hundred trained singers of the Phoenix Choral society, from the hotel portico, gravely and softly began the strains of the national anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner." The notes, clearly and distinctly, were wafted to the multitude below on the cool night air. Within a few moments the crowd caught up the melody and joining with the choir, increased the volume of the song, putting into it the full force of accumulated enthusiasm and joy at the victory of statehood, until it seemed that all Arizona was at once praising the Almighty and the Father of the nation in musical tones, the force of which had never been heard in Arizona.

As the last strain of the anthem ceased, there appeared on the portico the well groomed figure of Arizona's first governor. Without a signal, an immense cheer went up from the thousand throats.

Governor Hunt advanced, escorted on one side by Mayor Christy of Phoenix, and on the other by Eugene Brady O'Neill, party leader and friend. (O'Neill was chairman of the Admission Day celebration.)

As Mayor Christy stepped forward to a commanding position in full view of the thousands, he raised his hand for silence. It took him but a moment to gain attention and with but a sentence made it plain that the man of the hour needed no introduction in Arizona.

Before another wave of applause could get started the Governor, in clear voice, said:

'I can only say that I fully realize the responsibility that has been placed upon me by the people of Arizona. I may add that I shall strive to do my duty to the best of my ability. I trust that the new state may enjoy the fullest measure of prosperity and happiness.'

That was all, but from the din of cheering and applause, that followed there came to the chief ex-

ecutive the realization that they believed in his sincerity of purpose and were full willing that he should guide the new ship of state on its maiden voyage.

The official party withdrew to take part in the exercises within. Here again the governor spoke briefly but impressively. A poem, "Arizona the State" was read by its author, Andrew Downing.

In the hush of the moment came the words:

'Forget not the men who came early, the vanguard of brave pioneers,
Who blazed out a pathway for others—back there in the strenuous years;
Who fought with the cruel Apaches, baptising the land with their blood;
Who conquered the treacherous desert, and harnessed the recreant flood;
Who harried the mountains for treasure, outside of the settlement's hem—
Who made this occasion a surety—give honor, all honor to them!
For they are truly state builders as any the commonwealth knows—
They struggled unselfishly always with little reward or repose.'

Ex-Governor Richard Sloan, Chief Justice Franklin, and Eugene Brady O'Neill each spoke a few appropriate words.

As O'Neill was about to conclude he said 'I have in my hand a golden star. Beneath me appears a handsome starry banner. Upon it there are forty-seven stars. And now I place thereon the 48th, the brightest and most glorious of them all!'

He suited his actions to his words and as he pinned the star upon Old Glory a new flag was born in America. The thunder of shouting fairly shook the building.

Only the growing swell of music brought the celebrants back to their composure. As old familiar songs, one after another, were taken up by the crowd, the spirit of the occasion grew. Some, with glorious smiles raised their voices in the refrain while others, silent and even tearful, showed their feelings.

A tribute to the flag ended the exercises.

Out of doors, where the thousands had waited, the Indian School band blared a waltz tune. The crowd cleared the street for dancing and for some time those who desired danced until shortly before mid-night when "Home Sweet Home" brought to a close the greatest day in Arizona's history.

So thus did close a day that was indeed memorable in the history of the state. Just fifty years to the day before Arizona became the 48th state, it had become a

territory in the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis, under date of February 14, 1862, had issued a proclamation "to organize the territory of Arizona," but since the South did not control the territory, it is not widely known that the date has this added significance.

The territory as organized and recognized by the Union, had been created when President Abraham Lincoln signed the act creating Arizona Territory on February 20, 1863.

The affairs of the new state began in earnest the morning after the inauguration. Governor Hunt was at his desk at 6:30 o'clock.

The week was devoted to getting the machinery of the government organized, and in receiving callers. Thomas R. Marshall, governor of Indiana and later to become vice-president of the United States, was one of the distinguished visitors.

But the real work was devoted to plans for the first state legislature, plans that would put into effect the provisions of Arizona's Constitution. The task was a mammoth one, and much had to be done before the lawmakers assembled within the next five weeks.

Arizona, after more than a quarter-century of active effort to become a state, had achieved its ambitions. An old era was fading—rule from the nation's capital was being replaced by popular rule of the people themselves. A Baby State had been born—but its first steps were not the tottering, and uncertain venturings of an infant. Men well versed in government and public administration were at the helm. They went about their duties with confidence, fully aware that they had the support of their fellow citizens.

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