

# BRILLIANT OPENING OF REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

## IMMENSE AUDIENCE HEARS STIRRING SPEECHES BY WELLS, CAMERON, HOVAL SMITH AND JOS. E. MORRISON

### Party's Position on the Judiciary Recall is Made Clear In a Ringing and Eloquent Address By Jack Williams of Cochise

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Not in the entire political history of Northern Arizona has there been such a magnificent demonstration as that which was accorded to the republican candidates for governor, senators and congressman at the big rally held last night at the Elks theater. The entire audience which packed the theater from gallery to orchestra pit rose and stood at salute while the Elk's orchestra played the "Stars and Stripes" and the three huge American flags on the stage stood as mute reminders of the great boon we are about to receive when we enter the Union and send men to Washington who will have an equal voice in the framing of those laws which will follow that flag to the ends of the earth and prove to all mankind that the greatest nation on earth will grant to every man the God-given right to say how and by whom the laws under which he lives shall be made and enforced.

The enthusiasm began with the grand ovation tendered to Judge Wells; it increased with fervor as Delegate Cameron spoke and related the great battle for statehood at Washington; it grew in volume with the speech of Hoval Smith and Joe Morrison and burst into a volcano of cheers during the eloquent address of the peerless Jack Williams of Cochise, the concluding speaker. And speaking of Williams, there is the greatest speaker that Arizona has produced. With impressive personal presence, his matchless delivery, his dramatic force of gesture, his inimitable wit and above all his compelling magnetism, he set his audience afire with enthusiasm and retired to his seat with hundreds of democratic votes inwardly pledged to him. His name was on every tongue after the meeting closed, and were another meeting to be held tonight, the theater would be unable to hold the immense throng that would clamor for admission. Mr. Williams enunciated the keynote of the republican campaign when he declared that he was in favor of the recall of the judiciary—not in the form as it was embodied in the Arizona constitution—but a recall whereby the man holding the office would be given a square deal by not putting other candidates against him on the ballot, and thus let the voters constituting a great jury solemnly decide his fate upon questions of fact instead of upon partisanship lines.

Seated upon the stage were Lorenzo Hubbell, the prospective chairman of the republican central committee, next F. M. Murphy of Prescott, Joseph Morrison of Bisbee, Hoval A. Smith, republican nominee for United States senator, Gorham Bray of Prescott, Major Doran of Prescott, Judge D. E. Parks of Prescott, Ralph Cameron, the man who obtained statehood for Arizona and now republican nominee for the United States senate, Jack Williams of Cochise, candidate for congressional representative and Judge Ed. W. Wells, Yavapai's foremost citizen and the next governor of Arizona. In front of the semicircle was the speakers' table presided over by Robert E. Morrison of Prescott.

Morrison in the following opening address fired the entire audience to a pitch of appreciation and intensity which burst into a pandemonium of cheers and shouts when he mentioned the name of Judge Wells. Had the judge not risen to the occasion and after four minutes of deafening cheers arose and begged for silence the uproar would have lasted no one knows how long.

#### R. E. Morrison's Speech.

Ladies and fellow citizens: As the executive committee for the last Territorial Republican committee, it is my duty and my pleasure to call this meeting to order.

Without bountiful rain, the seed which the farmer sows will not fructify and bring forth good fruit, and this is also true of candidates for office and politics generally. Only the early part of this week the seed

of the republican party for the coming first state campaign for Arizona was planted in the nomination of candidates for the various congressional, state and county offices, and at noon today when the train came in bringing our distinguished guests who are with us tonight—they being part of the seed that has been planted—a bountiful and abundant rain fell upon them like a benediction and started the growth of the republican campaign with these candidates, and we trust and believe that that rain will bring forth good fruit and that the candidates upon whom it fell, and all other candidates of the republican party in this campaign, will develop, with flower and blossom into republican success on election day, the 12th day of December here in Arizona. (Applause.)

It is hardly necessary for me to say that, in the capacity of chairman, it will not be my duty to do much talking. In fact, you have heard me talk so often and so frequently that I begin to think you are tired of it, but tonight I wish to say that we are on the eve of a history-making era for Arizona. Tonight we fire the first gun in the first state campaign for Arizona. As republicans of this territory, we are glad that we are here tonight and that you are with us. We are glad that the republican party has a history of which we are all proud. We are glad that we have a good president of the United States, President Taft. (Applause.) We are glad that we are here tonight because we have with us the men who have, at least as much as other men in Arizona, been successful in the great strife for statehood for this good Territory of ours. (Applause.) And we open the campaign with the utmost confidence that the people of this territory, when they have heard the arguments and the issues that will be presented during this campaign, will say, as it has been said ever since the days of 1861, that the republican party stands for education, for elevation of the masses, for the welfare of the people, and for progression as it comes in proper shape along the years. Knowing these things and believing confidently in them, I will proceed to introduce to you the various candidates and persons who will address you, and I desire to say that we have one or two with us who are not candidates that will probably say a word.

I believe that it is right and proper that on this occasion the program should begin by hearing from our fellow townsman who is the republican candidate for governor of this new state. (Applause.) It is unnecessary to mention his name in this community; only necessary to remind you all of the fact that he is the dean of the pioneers of this territory, that he is a devoted father and husband, that he is an honest, upright citizen, that he is an able judge, that he has been a just judge and that, before all things, he opens this campaign at the request of the other candidates who are with us here in his home town; so that we as his fellow citizens can pay to him the respect and the honor that his long and honorable life in this community entitles him to. (Applause.) I take pleasure in introducing Judge Wells.

Judge Wells was greeted with an amount of enthusiasm which apparently overwhelmed him and for a moment he stood silently gazing upon the upturned faces of his friends. The Judge then made the following address:

#### Judge Wells.

"Were it not for the experience of the past few weeks I would be overcome by these flattering remarks but I am becoming hardened by two weeks of campaigning.

"I want to extend my sincere thanks to the people of Yavapai for their vote at the primaries and I want to say that the message reached me in

the south that I had carried my home town and county was greatly appreciated by me—it was cheering news. "When I arrived home I found a letter from my worthy opponent and old friend George U. Young, saying that the contest had left no sting of bitterness with him and that he intended to support me to the fullest extent of his power and ability. He is a good loser and still my firm friend.

"This is the opening of the most eventful political campaign we have ever seen because it will fulfill so many of the promises.

"This is a most eventful campaign because it holds so great promise for us all. Success awaits us all. Success comes to us from the best material to be found in the territory. If we must go down let us go down sustaining and advocating our principles from beginning to end.

"It is a particularly eventful period to me because almost half a century ago I was present at the first public gathering of citizens in this territory and we passed a resolution asking President Lincoln and congress to grant us statehood at the first favorable opportunity—and that opportunity is here at last.

"The question now before you is are we presenting timber qualified for the high positions? Let us follow the American way of framing an answer and base it upon the results which these men have accomplished. If we follow that, no person can claim a greater margin of success. (Cries and wild applause.)

"Cameron is not an orator, he is not a fluent trained public speaker but he is a Westerner and he has made good." At this juncture the audience again broke into a burst of unbounded enthusiasm and Cameron sat there blushing in a manner which appeared to amuse the rest of the speakers. Turning to the shouting assemblage the Judge continued:

"I have known every delegate which has ever represented us in Washington and I know that he has accomplished more in three years than any other representative we have ever had. I will not enter upon a discussion of the vital issues of the campaign because we have visitors with us and I know that you are anxious to hear from them."

#### Who Got Statehood?

Ralph Cameron was then introduced and if there was anyone in the audience who did not shout in a manner to frighten an average Apache Indian he still remains unknown. For at least five minutes Cameron found it impossible to make himself heard until finally the noise died down enough for him to ask, "Who got statehood?" and again the audience burst into cheers.

"Various persons from this very platform, have told you how they did it—how they and they alone accomplished this task. I will not bore you by telling you how in 1908 you elected me to congress on my promise to bring you statehood.

"I leave it to the people of the territory whether or not I have fulfilled my pledge. I want to say to you that when I came before you in 1908 I believed in my heart that I was possessed of the ability, the energy and the strength of purpose to carry them through and if I have not made good I will not ask for your vote.

"I have been severely criticised by some of the people of Arizona for not getting exactly the kind of statehood they wanted. I have no apologies to make—I have no excuses to offer—I worked hard and I did the best I could for all of the people of Arizona. The delegates framed the constitution and I did my best to get the constitution which the delegates of the people framed. Above all, it was up to me to make my promise good. I was on the ground floor and I had been there all the time and I think that I knew how

the matter stood.

"When the constitution arrived I took it to President Taft and to the attorney general myself and I asked them to approve it as it came from the people. One day I asked the president if he would approve the constitution as it stood, and he put a hand on each of my shoulders and looked me square in the eye and said 'Mr. Delegate, I have carefully read the constitution of Arizona, the attorney general has carefully inspected the constitution of Arizona, and I have come to the conclusion that I will pass the constitution with the exception of the recall of the judiciary.'

"He had given me his word and he stayed with it. I am not telling you a falsehood—I would not do that even to gain the presidency and I want you to believe in me.

"I want you to know that I am acquainted with conditions in Arizona and I know the conditions in Washington, Arizona will grow and the aid which she has been wanting for fifty years is at hand and I know that I am able to get you that aid. In the next two years we will accomplish more than we will in the next ten and I want to go there and help you and everyone in Arizona.

"We are the most progressive people on the face of the globe and I believe we can get more assistance from the republican party than we could get if we were to make a change.

"I stand for the best interests and prosperity of Arizona. I stand for a scientific revision of the tariff so that it will work no undue nor unjust hardship on anyone. Your next governor (shouts and cheers which lasted for three minutes before Cameron had an opportunity to proceed) has said that he has waited for the benefits of statehood for fifty years and if you send me to congress I will make you one more promise—I will work hard to obtain them for you."

#### Joseph Morrison.

Joseph Morrison of Bisbee was then introduced and made a brilliant speech which outlined the lives and successes of the two candidates from the south, Smith and Williams. Two candidates who are self-made men and whose ability need not be reviewed. The speeches of both candidates proved that they were men who will see that Arizona gets her share of protection and aid from the national government.

#### Hoval A. Smith.

Mr. Smith's speech dealt with the technical standing of this territory as regards its natural resources and possibilities, especially in the copper mining industry which is one of the most important in the territory. Smith is from Cochise county and is a well known mining engineer. It is only fair that one of the senators from Arizona should be a man who is connected with one of our vital industries—copper mining. In part he said as follows:

"Eighty per cent of our wealth comes from mining. Forty-two million dollars comes annually from copper mining and moreover 80 per cent of the people of the territory are interested directly or indirectly in mining. Copper mining pays \$3.50 for an eight-hour day.

"I am a protectionist even though almost every article used in copper mining carries an added cost owing to the tariff; and were that added cost removed it would decrease the cost of mining.

"But I do not want to see the cost decreased if it will permit the cheap labor from over the border to come in and acquire that which rightfully belongs to the citizens of Arizona.

"Oranges, lemons, fruit, nut and wool growers must be protected and we will protect them from the cheap labor so desirous of coming in and acquiring that which rightfully belongs to us. Let the fertile fields of the Salt River valley and of Yuma,

be cultivated by the white man and the mines of this territory must be worked by native white labor and it must receive a good living wage. I am a protectionist because we can afford it and because our labor must not be made to compete with the cheap labor from the land south of us."

Chairman Morrison then introduced Jack Williams—expressing in graceful phraseology the words of praise which that brilliant orator and sterling prosecutor has justly merited.

#### John S. Williams.

After referring to the fact that he had contracted a severe cold, he said: Gentlemen: My training has been in the court room—my education that of a lawyer. I have been trained from early youth to mature manhood, to dig my ditch and throw my dirt in the other fellow's ditch. "I have been trained to take my view of one side of a case, and view it strong. That has given rise in me to a feeling of partisanship. Why I never see two cur dogs fighting in a country road that I don't have my dog. I want to say to you that I have no more respect for the man who has not the manhood and sense to decide for himself, and having made a decision to stand boldly out and tell people where he stands—than I have for the thief or burglar who enters your house in the nighttime. He is not honest—he is not a good citizen.

I have gone to the meetings of the democrats during the senatorial race, and I have heard them, as they blew up the constitution of the United States piece by piece. I have listened to senatorial candidates tear up the old flag and throw it in the dust; and friends, that old constitution was written by our forefathers. Under it our fathers and mothers loved and lived. Under the protection of that constitution I came into being, and friends, God knows I am thankful for that portion of prosperity which I have enjoyed under that old constitution. (Applause.) Friends, it is a good constitution. Let's keep it until we get a better one. I have listened to insults to the flag, to the old flag, the stars and stripes, that banner that led Washington's troops at Valley Forge. The same old stars and stripes that floated over our Arizona regiments at San Juan Hill. I have listened to them tear it into shreds. It is a good old flag, friends. Let us keep it then until we get a better one.

They talk to you about the Arizona constitution. They say WE made the constitution. The democrats went to Phoenix and wrote a constitution, and in God's name did they write it for the democrats only, or did they go to Phoenix and write a constitution for all the people of Arizona? That constitution is mine—it is the basic law of Arizona, and I as a republican and as a good citizen, have been taught to obey the law. I stand second to no man in my allegiance to law and to my fidelity to Arizona's constitution.

There are things in this constitution that I do not like. There are a good many things that I wanted to see inserted in that constitution, and saw defeated, but the constitution is mine, because the people of Arizona ratified it. I am not bigger than my party, and I am not bigger than the people of Arizona (and it is their constitution, and it is mine.

I never had an opinion that I was afraid to tell my fellow man, as I look him in the eye. I take issue with the recall of the judiciary as it is written in the constitution just as I take issue with other things in the constitution.

I want to say to you that the constitution is my constitution, that it is your constitution, but it is not God given, nor is it infallible. I object to the recall of the judiciary. There are other things I object to. How many of you know that this God-given instrument in defining the powers of the corporation commission makes every public service corporation in Arizona amenable to its rules and subject to its inspection—and every little prospector who comes and goes to his friends to get money for the promoting and developing of his property. The power given to the corporation commission gives them the power of life and death over that little prospector, but you can not touch the Copper Queen. You can't touch the United Verde. You can't touch a single one of the octopus corporations of Arizona. To that feature I will be objecting as long as God Almighty furnishes me the voice to protest. I believe that the powers of the corporation commission should extend and protect the property of the little poor prospector, who raises a few dollars among his friends to develop a property.

The recall of the judiciary. Do you know how it operates. I will tell you. A judge on the bench renders a decision which is unpopular. He commits a misdemeanor, or any other crime which is a malfeasance in office which should subject him to recall. Jones writes a petition. He charges in 200 words that John Smith, did then and there do so and so. He goes out and gets twenty-five per cent of the voters to sign it. He files that petition with the secretary of state, and thereupon the secretary of state issues a call for an election, and John Jones, the judge who is to be recalled, has his name placed on a ballot and the opposite political party puts another name on the ballot and the next political party puts another name on the ballot. Suppose he is charged with malfeasance in office. Now there is a ballot with three names on it. He goes before the people of Arizona and they vote not to settle the fact of whether or not the man is guilty but they vote for their political preference, and if there is another man elected the judge that was recalled—disgraced convicted of the highest crime known to society—the violation of the trust that was reposed in him as the arbiter of the people's rights. That is how it works.

Now I will tell you how the republican recall works. This man is judge, and a petition is filed to recall him. And that question of fact goes out to the great jury of the state. If the verdict is Yea the man is recalled, and they then hold an election to fill the vacant office. That is different.

It may be that I do not measure up to the standard. If I do not, I say to you citizens that if I do not measure up to your standard, and the other fellow does, I warn you to vote for the other fellow. But if you want a representative in congress who will go to Washington honestly and fearlessly, who will expect to follow the example he has already set before you in Cochise county, I will go to Washington and be on the job from seven in the morning and be there until the janitor puts the lights out, and will not be afraid to fight any foe of Arizona who will stick up his head from any quarter. Then I say to you that if that is the kind of representative you want vote for me, for I am that man.

Do you understand why I as a republican, as a prosecutor knowing the penal code, object to a political recall of the judiciary? I agree with you that we should have some form of recall and if I have a voice in the making of that platform there will be a plank in it unequivocally declaring for the republican form of the recall of the judiciary.

Now last but not least, I am going to talk about myself. I know as well as any man my shortcomings, for God knows for the last few years of my life I have had a man on the other side of the trial table, throwing it into me incessantly. I know what kind of a man I am, because I have had the greatest talent in Arizona arrayed against me, the venerable Mark Smith and Eugene Brady I kneel.

After Williams' speech the crowd howled with delight and wound up with three rousing cheers for the candidates.

Owing to the number of Prescottites who were desirous of shaking hands with their friends among the candidates they were forced to hold an informal reception in the lobby which was enthusiastically attended by members of both political parties.

#### STAMPS DROPPING

(From Sunday's Daily.)

M. E. Spaulding, secretary of the Climax Mining company, yesterday stated that stamps are again dropping on ores from that mine and it is probable a three weeks run will be made. Ore extraction is sufficient to keep the plant running, and the usual high grade yield is being treated. The value without assorting will run to \$50 a ton. The property is under option to a California syndicate and it is stated that the deal will be consummated on November 15, according to advices received during the present week.

#### REAL ESTATE SALE

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A. Housner has sold to R. Blumberg lots 3 and 5 in block 43, situated in the foothills of the city on South Montezuma street, for a nominal sum, the deed being filed for record yesterday.