

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE MEETS PUBLIC APPROVAL

Voluminous Document Most Comprehensive in Scope, Dealing with the Problems of Today and Years to Come--Economy and Efficiency the Watchword of the Administration

WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE

Recall Amendment to be First Order of Business. Urges Members to Work Hard, Early and Late to Conclude Session Within Sixty Days

The message of Governor G. W. P. Hunt, to the First Arizona state legislature is a comprehensive document of considerable length treating in detail all matters of legislation desired by him and in conformity with the party platform and pledges. In part he says:

"In compliance with the law's direction, and in conformity with long established custom, I have the honor, as governor, to herewith submit to you my report upon the condition of the state, and to respectfully recommend, in connection therewith, such legislation as to me seems to be warranted, and as I believe will inure to the benefit and happiness of the people we jointly represent. A great and grave responsibility faces this youngest of the nation's commonwealths--inasmuch as most of you were active and prominent in the incidents which brought about--have a full realization of that responsibility's magnitude, and without respect to partisan affiliation, or thought of partisan advantage, will measure up to the standard required for its faithful discharge.

Referring to the various state institutions, Gov. Hunt promises special messages with recommendations when he shall have had time and opportunity to personally investigate them.

"Your first legislative act should be the enactment for submission to the people, at the next regular election of an amendment to the constitution providing for the recall of judicial officers, who, by presidential requirement were formally excepted from the provisions of the recall article."

He reiterates that the people of Arizona at the polls have twice expressed their will in this regard and only submitted to the president's dictum in order to secure statehood, and that the party was pledged to submit such an amendment at once.

"Do not alter the recall as it was approved by the people of Arizona, by the transposition of a sentence, the remodeling of a phrase or the substitution of a word. Give it a trial just as it was. Then add if you will a section in which the people may express their desire, should occasion require, for the recall or resignation of the state's federal judiciary and for its senators and representatives in congress."

Anti-Lobby Law. He desires that the second act of the legislature shall serve notice upon all representatives of the special interests and all others who would influence legislation by lobbying methods, that this idea is dead in Arizona and that their presence and interference will not be tolerated. Pending the enactment of such a law the governor advises that a joint resolution be passed declaring that no secret lobbying will be permitted. Properly accredited agents may address open sessions of the committees in presenting their clients position on matters affecting their interests, but a penalty should be provided for any infringement of the rule and law.

Anti-Junketing Advice. Gov. Hunt pointed to the history of so-called investigations by committees and delegations of the legislature which were productive of no good to Arizona, consumed valuable time that belonged to the people and were members merely by the social features of entertainment received by the parties. He advised that the practice should be discontinued and where investigation is needed it should be by experts, from whose reports needed reforms might be made and said that there was evidence at hand of the necessity of having such investigations of the state institutions made at once and asks authority to proceed without delay to secure accurate information as to how the leaks may be stopped and business methods succeed the loose and careless manner of conducting affairs in the past.

Popular Elections. Prompt action in formally electing by joint legislative vote the two senators selected by the popular vote is desired and also the enactment of a law providing for the election of senators by the people in future. The measure should be passed providing for the electing of delegates to the National Conventions by the primary elective methods.

Constitutional Mandates. Referring to the requirements of the enabling act in the enactment of some eighty or more laws he reminded the members that their duty is plain and action should be prompt as they are necessary to give potency to many of the constitution's most important and beneficial provisions.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall. "The initiative, referendum and recall being the ground work and foundation of Arizona's system of popular government should be strengthened and so far as possible simplified by statutes showing by item and without

ambiguity the steps necessary to invoke either of these powers reserved to the people, insuring the proper publicity of all proposed laws or proceedings, and otherwise giving full effect and practicability, to the initiative, referendum and recall articles of the constitution."

Suffrage and Elections. Next to the mandatory laws compelled by the enabling act the governor demands the enactment of laws to insure the purity of elections, fairness of the ballot, both primary and general elections and insure that every legal voter is protected in his right of franchise. To this end a stringent and plain corrupt practices act should be passed to guard against any manner of fraud, intimidation, bribery or illegal registration and making the penalties for infractions of said law commensurate with the debauching nature of the crime against citizenship.

The primary law should be simple, plain, fair and efficient. The "headless" ballot is recommended for use in general elections. The qualifications of electors should be definitely fixed and the rights of citizens thoroughly safeguarded. The repeal of the so-called educational qualification law now on the statute books is recommended. Also the drafting of a law that would enable people whose duties prevent their being at their proper voting places on election day to vote. This provision is mainly in behalf of railway employes and others of kindred employment. A form of certificate for this purpose is outlined. The submission to the people of an act bestowing equal rights of suffrage on women is deemed to be demanded by enough of the people of Arizona to make it imperative. The matter should be decided at the next general election.

Publication of Stockholders. Governor evidently has a high opinion of the power of the press, and fears that it may not always be properly estimated for lack of knowledge as to who really owns the publication. Therefore he wants a law compelling all newspapers in Arizona to publish in every issue a "full and complete list of its owners, stockholders and holders of its securities in whatever form they may exist."

State and School Lands. Referring to the 5,000,000 acres of public domain which becomes the property of the state, half of it for the benefit of the common school system and the balance to form the foundation of separate funds for the various state institutions, Gov. Hunt lays particular stress on the necessity for adopting an act which will thoroughly conserve the state's best interests, to the end that the people may benefit to the utmost and for all time. The lands are not yet selected and the duty devolves upon the governor, attorney general and surveyor-general, (State engineer). The state is so great, the work so important that the governor desires a commission adding one or more to the above three in the interest of a thorough examination and expert selection. The commission might be clothed with authority to sell or lease such lands if desired. A fund is desired to enable this commission to test the lands open to selection for coal, oil, water, gas, water and timber, feasible sites for water storage, etc. Special consideration of irrigation laws is solicited.

Education and Free Books. There are opportunities for great advancement along all educational lines and Gov. Hunt charges the legislature with the duty of giving the most careful thought and thorough investigation of the entire subject and the proper encouragement of all forms of educational development. The state, or each county in the state, should, in the governor's opinion furnish text-books free or at a nominal cost. Agriculture and mining science should be taught in the high schools of the state, thus doing preparatory work which will be a distinct aid to the university. Condemning the "patch work" system on which the university has been built the governor insists that a comprehensive plan should be formulated at once, and whatever buildings or improvements are made should be in line with the demands as they will present themselves a generation or more hence.

Revenue and Taxation. Uniformity of valuation and equalization of all tax burdens throughout the state is the keynote of the governor's message on the subject. He considers that the large corporations and great interests do not bear their due proportion of taxation. The deficit caused by the withdrawal of government appropriation for the maintenance of the territory must be made up by taxation and the question of assessments for taxable purposes is of the greatest moment. He favors a tax

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NEW CLIFTON HIGH WILL BE MODEL STRUCTURE

Plans Accepted for a Handsome Structure on Strictly Modern Lines in all Particulars. Manual Training, Domestic Science and Agricultural Departments

Chase Creek and Shannon Grade Schools Will be Highly Creditable to This Ambitious City

The school board of Clifton has accepted the plans presented by McNeil and Wilkinson of this city and as soon as some slight modifications are made in the details bids for construction will be called for. Three buildings in all will be erected; a high school structure, two stories in height and large ground dimensions; a two story grade school for Chase Creek district and a one story building for the Shannon school. In design they will all be somewhat similar in class and in every way equal to the North Clifton school. When these buildings shall be completed, Clifton will be well equipped in the matter of school facilities, the peer of any city of its size in Arizona and equal to any probable demand for some years to come.

High School Building. An ornate and substantial structure, 59 feet 4 inches by 82 feet ground dimensions, two stories and high basement will be constructed of brick, with reinforced concrete and galvanized iron trimmings and will be one of the finest buildings in Clifton. Not only will the external appearance be pleasing and impressive, but the internal accommodations and arrangement of space will commend themselves to all who are versed in such matters.

The basement story is half above ground affording ample light in all rooms. It embraces a manual training department 22 by 32 feet in size; agricultural class room and laboratory 24 by 30 feet 6 inches a domestic science class room and a large furnace and fuel room, each 22 by 32 feet. A teachers room 11 feet 4 inches by 14 feet is at the end of the cross hall at the right and a similar room at the opposite end of the cross hall will be devoted to library purposes.

Two of the study rooms will be devoted to the commercial department. The second floor is reached by broad flights of stairs of easy ascent to ample hall space. Here are located two study rooms, 22 by 32 feet and a capacious assembly room 34 by 79 feet 4 inches. This is provided with a stage 15 by 34 feet, occupying an entire end of the hall. On each floor are sanitary drinking fountains. All rooms will be splendidly lighted, thoroughly ventilated and heated and in every respect the construction, arrangement and equipment are to be thoroughly modern.

Fire escapes will be provided and the facilities for rapid egress in case of necessity all that could be desired.

Chase Creek School. Two stories in height with high basement, built of brick with concrete and galvanized iron trimmings, the Chase Creek building will be a model four room school in all essentials. The ground dimensions are 44 feet 10 inches by 50 feet 10 inches. For a time the building will be heated by stoves but the basement can be availed of for a heater room and various purposes when expansion demands.

The central system of halls is employed and the entrance to the main floor hall is through a capacious vestibule. There are two class rooms 24 by 30 feet on the main floor, coat room for both boys and girls, a library room at the right of main entrance. At the left broad stairs ascend to the second floor where there are two class rooms, a principal's room, coat rooms, etc.

Drinking fountains are provided on each floor. Ample fire escapes will be erected and in every way the building will be thoroughly up to the modern standard of its class.

The Shannon School. One story in height with a high pitched roof the Shannon school will be a notable structure in that section of town. It will be built of brick of the same general style and character as the Chase Creek building. The entrance hall will be at a corner of the structure and is 18 by 24 feet in size. Three class rooms each 24 by 20 feet will accommodate more than 100 pupils. Provision has been made for the addition of another class room in a wing when occasion shall demand.

The ground dimensions of original building are 50 feet 10 inches by 56 feet 10 inches. The foundation will be of rubble stone but no provision for a basement was thought necessary.

The building will be equipped in a manner similar to the Chase Creek school so far as sanitary arrangements ventilation and heating are concerned.

TAFT FAVORS THE PRIMARY WITH A STRING

In Boston Speech Accepts the Roosevelt Challenge but Wants a Lot of Conditions Which Wipe Out the Real Object of the People

BOSTON, Mass.--President Taft on Monday declared himself in favor of preferential primaries surrounded by certain conditions for the coming campaign.

"Whenever full and fair notice of the election can be given, wherever adequate election safeguards can be thrown around to protect a preferential primary for the presidency, wherever the constitution of the state permits its being made applicable to the present election, I favor it and welcome it."

This was the president's statement before the general court of Massachusetts. It was his first personal reply to the challenge for preferential primaries issued some time ago by Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's manager.

"You recently have passed what is called a 'presidential primary law' for the election of delegates to the national conventions upon which will fall the duty of selecting the presidential nominees of the respective parties. I have not had opportunity critically to examine the new law, but I am sure it makes proper provision to meet the obvious requirements.

"I am glad you have done this. The question of how delegates are to be selected to any political convention or how nominees are to be selected by a party, originally was a matter merely of voluntary and party adjustment, but so important to the public at large did the character of the candidates to be selected by each party become, that the state properly has interfered so as to throw safeguards around the exercise by all those who belong to a party of their privilege to have a voice in the choice of the party candidates.

"I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a voluntary primary outside the law, known by its informal character as a 'soap box' primary, is worse than none, for it gives full opportunity to the ineligible electors of the other party to cast unfair votes, and without the sanction and safeguard on penal-provisions in respect to casting and counting the ballots in an open avenue for fraud and violence.

WOOL BILL UP AGAIN WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.--The democratic members of the ways and means committee are determined to again introduce in the house the same wool tariff revision bill that he vetoed last summer.

FOUR MEMBERS OF N. M. LEGISLATURE ARRESTED

Charged With Soliciting Bribes For their Votes for U. S. Senator. Caught With the Money Before Witnesses they Resign

SANTA FE N. M., March 21.--Four members of the New Mexico legislature were arrested Monday night, charged with accepting bribes to vote for certain candidates for United States senators, first vote on which will be taken by the legislature tomorrow. Bribes amounting to \$500 each are said to have been paid them.

The arrest of the legislators, all members of the house of representatives, was effected by means of a ruse and came as a dramatic climax to dickerings extending over several days, it is alleged.

Those arrested were Representatives Julian Trujillo and J. P. Lucero of Rio Arriba county; Manuel Cordova and Luis Montoya of Taos county. They are said to have been caught with the money in their possession, amounting to \$500 each. The arrests were made by Territorial Mounted Policeman A. A. Sena, in a room at the Palace hotel in Santa Fe, where the men met by appointment.

Immediately after their arrest, the four legislators were taken to the county jail. After their arrival there they wrote their resignations. According to details obtainable, the trap to catch the men was laid by Ellego Baca of Albuquerque, one of the managers of Judge Albert B. Fall, one of the leading candidates for United States senator, State Chairman Venecio Jeramilo, one of the Republican central committee, also mentioned for a senatorship; Jose D. Sena of the state supreme court, and A. A. Sena a member of the mounted police.

The men, it is said, had gone to Manager Baca earlier in the day and demanded \$5,000 for their votes, agreeing, so the story goes, to deliver them to Judge Fall. Immediately the matter was communicated to Judge Fall, and plans were then laid to catch the solons red-handed. The money was secured and the men told to meet Baca in a room in the hotel at 9 o'clock. Officer Sena, Clerk Sena of the supreme court and Jeramilo then secreted themselves in a bathroom adjoining, where they could see what took place. As soon as the legislators had been handed the money, they burst into the room and the arrests followed.

JOHNSON NOT A CANDIDATE SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 21.--Governor Johnson spoke for the first time today concerning the report that he is a probable candidate for vice president, declaring there is no candidacy for office on his part.

Latest World News at a Glance

Democrats elect four mayors in Maine out of five elections held. All were re-elections.

American employes of the Mexican National railways are getting tired of the ruction and will leave in a body.

Six guards have been let out at the state prison in Florence, saving \$500 per month.

Governor-General W. C. Forbes has left Manila for a visit to the United States.

Railroad owned ships will be barred from the Panama canal if engaged in coastwise trade.

A New York company has taken over the property of the Deming Electric Light and Ice Plant.

The "Harvester Trust" has voluntarily agreed to dissolve a la Standard Oil and Tobacco.

Mahlon Pitney has been confirmed and sworn in as a justice of the U. S. Supreme Court after much opposition.

Steamer Oceana of the Penninsular and Oriental line sank in the English channel with 5,000,000 in gold bullion.

Five persons killed by a cyclone at Headland, Alabama, stores and houses were demolished and other property damage done.

A bill before the Arizona legislature would make lobbying a felony. It is the most drastic measures of the kind ever presented.

Three convicts kill three prison guards, dynamite their way out of the Nebraska state prison and escape. Two are finally killed and one surrendered.

Japan is sore at Senator Dillingham's bill to amend the immigration laws which is aimed at the exclusion of a certain class of Orientals.

Thirty-two men were killed and forty injured by the explosion of the boiler of an S. P. engine in the shops at San Antonio. It is attributed to faulty steaming, but the weak spot has not been located.

The wrecked remains of the Maine were sunk in 3,000 feet depth of water off the coast of Cuba.

Boats succeeded cars for street travel in Augusta, Georgia, during a recent flood.

Champ Clark secured the Kansas delegation to the Baltimore convention defeating Wilson.

The year 1911 was the coldest for the past 15 according to government weather bureau reports.

Dr. Wiley has finally resigned as head of the health bureau, tired of the continuous attacks upon him.

Idaho will try to present a "hurrah candidate" at the Chicago convention in the person of Senator Borah.

The lower house of congress has passed the excise bill taxing all incomes of \$5,000 and over.

One of Governor Hunt's "honor" prisoners, a Mexican named Chappo has escaped and not been recaptured.

The trial of the Chicago meat packers is nearing an end. A verdict is looked for next week.

Anthracite miners demand an increase of 20 per cent in wages and threaten to strike April 1st if it is not granted.

Senator Cummins has introduced a bill for nation wide primaries, to do away with local, state and national conventions.

Another attempt will be made to sail a dirigible balloon over the Atlantic ocean from Tenerife to the West Indies by a German airship crew.

The House passed the free sugar bill by a vote of 198 to 103. Progressive republicans cast 24 votes for the bill and 7 democrats against it.

For the first time in actual warfare bombs have been dropped from an aeroplane. Italian officers made observations, dropped a bomb, killing ten Arabs and wounded others.

FIRST ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE IS BUSY

Cunniff Chairman of Senate and Bradner Speaker of the Lower House. The Governor's Program is Apparently Accepted

Bills are Being Offered by the Hundred and Strenuous Work is Ahead of Solons

With the election of Michael Cunniff of Crown King, Yavapai county as president of the senate and Sam B. Bradner, Cochise county, as speaker of the house, the organization of the first state legislature was perfected Monday afternoon at the capitol building, in Phoenix.

In the house Ben F. Thum of Safford Graham county, was elected chief clerk, while the similar position in the senate was awarded Judge J. M. McCullom of Globe, Gila county, with Charles R. Howe of Tombstone, Cochise county, as his assistant.

In the House. A. R. Lynch of Graham county was chosen by the members of the house to preside as temporary chairman, after that body had been called together by A. A. Moore of Walnut Grove, the oldest member. The invocation was delivered by Rev. W. R. Thornton.

Upon motion a committee, consisting of Jacobs of Maricopa, Graham of Cochise, Brooks of Gila and Moore of Pima, was appointed to examine the credentials of the members, a recess of fifteen minutes being taken to permit the members of the committee to finish the task assigned them.

Following the report of the credentials committee, Sam Bradner of Cochise was nominated and elected speaker. Mr. Bradner was given a hearty reception as he stepped to the desk of the presiding officer. He thanked the members in a few well chosen words for the confidence they had reposed in him and promised a fair and impartial leadership of the house. The republican members of the house--numbering four--nominated Kirk T. Moore as their candidate for the speakership. This was purely a complimentary matter, and designated Mr. Moore as the floor leader of the minority.

In the Senate. The senate proceeded to business in a manner that led one to believe that careful and well laid plans were being carried out without interruption.

Following Cunniff's election as president and the selection of McCullom as chief clerk and Howe as his assistant, a committee on credentials was appointed and a recess taken to allow the committee time to report. Later in the afternoon, the members marched down the corridor to the house chambers, where the two bodies assembled to hear the message of Governor Hunt.

An elaborate digest of the message appears in other columns of this issue.

Senate Appointments. The following officers and clerks of the Senate were selected: Chaplain Rev. Seaborn Crutchfield; Secretary of the Senate, John M. McCullum; assistant secretary Thomas H. Shaughnessy; journal clerk, Antonio Contreras; enrolling and engrossing clerk, Con Cronin; bill clerk, Carl Foster; Sergeant at Arms, Joseph Wiley; Door Keeper George R. Gamble; Assistant Doorkeeper, Walter Brown, Page Louis Wilson. Stenographers and Clerks as follows:

P. V. Coldwell, Miss Maud Whitten, Miss Ary Cantrell, Miss Lucy Grant, Miss Harriett Hill, Miss Clara Freestone, Mrs. Marian Kendall. One secretary to the president and one stenographer from Yavapai county to be appointed later.

House Appointments. The house appointments for Greenlee and Graham counties are as follows: Greenlee County, Assistant Chief Clerk, J. O. Baylor; Committee Clerk, L. F. Sweeting. Graham County, Committee Clerk, J. C. Meyers.

The various committees have been arranged for but the members not yet selected. Wednesday was devoted more to caucusing than business. Thursday was the day for introduction of bills and an avalanche of measures were dumped into both houses.

Governor Hunt's program will be largely adhered to. The first friction between the governor and the legislature came over the question of the number of attaches allowed. Governor Hunt threatened to use the veto power if his ideas of economy were not adhered to.

PHOENIX Mar. 21.--The Senate has passed the recall amendment to the Constitution, as also the resolution agreeing to submit the woman suffrage question to the popular vote, and the income tax amendment to the Constitution, all on first reading; no dissenting vote. Senator Breen offered a substitute for the recall, which, though unexpected, caused comment for a time. Breen's substitute would compel specific grounds to be given in all cases of a recall petition being circulated; the petition must be sworn to and it does not require that the official affected by the recall shall be a candidate for reelection.