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The Galahad of Arizona:

Governor Hunt

By Peter Clark MacFarlane
(From Collier's Weekly)

Propos of that experience, Governor Hunt delivered himself to me of this aphorism: "You can't tell how a man is going to vote. Some of 'em don't say anything, but they are able to know right and wrong."

They are able to know right and wrong. That has been Hunt's theory all along. He has faith in the quiet vote. He legislated for the quiet vote. He governs for the quiet vote. He campaigns for the quiet vote. And he gets it. But let us study his pre-gubernatorial career for a few minutes longer.

By the time Hunt entered the upper house two other great corporations had grown up to power in the State: the United Verde Copper Company in the north (a Clark interest) and the Copper Queen Mining Company in the south (a Phelps-Dodge interest), and Hunt found the four—United Verde, Copper Queen, Santa Fe, and Southern Pacific—leaning together to block the progress of any legislation that affected any one of the four. Sometimes when he appeared to achieve his object—as, for instance, when after much labor he got a railroad commission created—he was discouraged to find that the thing itself fell under the control of the railroads and was used as an instrument of oppression instead of relief; so that, after ten years in the Council, Hunt felt as he had after four years in the lower house, and that, taking the whole fourteen years together, the result was not worth putting on the adding machine. Not even the passage of an act authorizing Arizona and New Mexico to prepare for admission into the Union was sufficient to cheer him. Hunt was done with politics. He couldn't get anywhere. He started a trip abroad to calm his fevered spirit in the longer perspective of European history. But Arizona went right on laying plans for a Constitutional Convention, and that persistent Globe constituency coolly nominated the absent Hunt for a seat in that convention and as coolly elected him. Hunt turned back in New York City, almost from the ship's side. The convention itself went a step further and made Hunt its presiding officer.

With the Constitutional Convention up and going around him and the gavel in his own hand, Hunt began to cheer up. His pessimism departed. His progressive enthusiasms kindled enormously. He saw a chance to pack this new Constitution full of that long list of progressive ideals for which he had been standing and to incorporate those new instruments of government which his experience as legislator had taught him were necessary if the people were to rule instead of corporations.

The result was one of the most forward-looking documents of the time—a documents which im-

mediately brought down upon it a hammer-and-tongs attack from every standpat element in the State. A long muster of prominent Democrats put forth a round robin declaring that the proposed Constitution was not a Democratic document. President Taft from Washington proclaimed that it was not a Republican one. Everybody was shooting at it. So here was the retiring Hunt with another fight on his hands, and this time he was nothing loath. The final verdict lay with the voters. They had made him make it; now he would make them take it. He hitched a span of mules to a buckboard and went on the stump to tell the people of Arizona what the Constitution was and why so many folks did not like it. This was near the beginning of Hunt's career as a maker of speeches. I would not prophesy that he would get a place in the Hall of Fame for his oratory but the voters seemed to approve his arguments, for they adopted the constitution by a vote of 3 to 1.

The next job was to get it approved in Washington. That was harder, for there were things in it that President Taft did not like. Hunt made three trips to Washington in its behalf and finally consented to the elimination of the objectionable provision regarding the recall of judges, after which he went back to Arizona and saw that among the very early acts of the new State was an amendments to its Constitution putting the recall of judges straight back into the documents—which goes to show that Hunt is persistent in some things. So the Territory became a State with a new constitution as its fundamental law. But the new State had to have a new governor to work the new constitution. Somehow this unpopular and pestiferous person from Globe managed to get the Democratic nomination. Thereafter he got the election.

Now, the great trouble with Hunt as a legislator and a constitution maker was that he had impractical notions. He had a flock of sympathies in his breast and a congeries of stubborn ideas under his hat that nobody could work but himself. As a governor he took this whole herd of impractical ideas into office with him. He remained insular and aloof, a sympathetic idealist dealing in abstractions.

IMPOSSIBLY INCORRUPT!

Well, since Hunt was going to be governor anyway, some of the corporations made up their mind that it was as well to be friendly and one of them even sent an ambassador down to call upon the executive and offer the joyous hand of cooperation.

"What can we do, governor, to help make your administration a success?" beamed the visitor. "You might begin by paying your share of the taxes," suggested the governor dryly, and also shyly, for he was still a timid soul.

That, it seemed, was the whole extent of the governor's idea of cooperation from this concern. As the concern was one of the most notorious tax dodgers in the State, it was really quite a big idea, but it wasn't at all what

the corporation representative had hoped for. He departed sadly.

Which shows how impossible a governor George Wylie Paul Hunt is. Once he gets an idea it appears to obsess him. He had the notion that for twenty years the big corporations had been getting too much representation with too little taxation. One of his early duties was to appoint a tax commission. Here was a chance to even up things. The governor embraced it. He never even consulted the principal taxpayers in the State—that Corporation Big Four. He just went ahead and named any set of persons that came into his head.

That a commission so named could have no adequate sense of its duty was soon apparent, for what did it do but go to work and raise the assessment roll \$255,000—millions, mind you—and almost the whole of these extra hundreds of millions it tacked right on the back of the Big Four! Was there ever such a impractical governor—or Tax Commission?

The State Government was very extravagant, too. It costs ever so much more to run a State than a Territory, and there was a great hue and cry over Hunt's extravagance, yet when the common folk got their tax bills they found they were lower than before. The burden had been shifted—that was all.

This was just the Sir Galahad in the governor breaking out. He is a humorist and an idealist. He has not got such a lot of concern for things as they are. He cares more about things as they ought to be—and that is what all the row is about.

But whatever the governor's success or lack of success with administration problems, it must be conceded that he has had trouble with the Legislature. It is true that the governor and the Legislature agreed over some things. A blue-sky law was passed, at least a partial supervision over public utilities was established, and measures were enacted to insure fairer conditions for men and women who must cope with great combinations of business.

But the first session rebelled openly at making several of the constitutional provisions effective by legislative enactment. The third did worse. It took a hack at the executive prestige in a bill that limited his pardoning power. The governor vetoed the bill, and the Legislature promptly rolled up the necessary two-thirds to repass it over his veto, which was a legislative way of rudely jamming the executive hat down over eyes and ears.

The executive hacked right back again by invoking the referendum, which held up the antipardoning bill for two years, or until the election of November 1914.

This brings us directly to the governor's prison policy—the policy responsible for the most dangerous tempests that rattle and crash about Sir Galahad's ears.

The governor is better known throughout the country for his experiments as an amateur

penologist than for anything else. In this field, as in many others, he has been influenced in his line of action by the books he has read. His sympathetic interest in the prisoner as a human being dates from the first time he read the tragic story of the prison life of Jean Valjean as depicted in Victor Hugo's great novel "Les Miserables." But even here the first turn of Hunt's genius was practical.

(Continued next week.)

Eyesight Specialist Coming.

Dr. J. E. Ward, the well-known Eyesight Specialist will be at Saffel's Hotel, Springerville, Thursday, May 11th, and at John Lesueur's residence, Eagar, Friday, May 12th, and at the American Hotel, St. Johns, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 13th to 15th inclusive. If your eyes are troubling you or if you need glasses do not fail to see Dr. Ward at this time. Come early. Examination and consultation free. Adv.

A Symbol of Health.

The Pythagorians of Ancient Greece ate simple food, practiced temperance and purity. As a badge they used the five pointed star which they regarded as a symbol of health. A red five pointed star appears on each package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and still fulfills its ancient mission as a symbol of health. If you are troubled with indigestion, biliousness or constipation, get a package of these tablets from your druggist. You will be surprised at the quick relief which they afford. Obtainable everywhere. Adv.

RELIEF FUND

Senator Isaac Barth was in the city for a few days last week and left for his home at Albuquerque N. M. Monday. Mr. Barth came here for the purpose of trying to make some adjustment in the matter of the relief fund which had been set aside by the State for the relief of the flood sufferers. The matter has been hanging fire for some time on account of several hanging out for more than they actually lost etc. Mr. Barth tells us that the matter has now been adjusted and no doubt the money which is badly needed by the people of the county, will soon be forth coming. Let us hope so.

Mr. Barth deserves a good deal of credit for the way in which he has brought about this settlement.

Apostle George F. Richards, Elder William A. Morton, and Mrs. Janette Hyde, of Salt Lake City and President David Udall returned to St. Johns last Wednesday evening after a successful three day trip through the stake. Largely attended meetings were held at Eagar Nutrioso Alpine, and Luna, at which addresses on gospel themes were delivered. Religion classes were organized in Eagar and Luna Wards. The visitors left today for Snowflake to attend the quarterly conference which will be held there next Saturday and also the dedication of the new L. D. S. chapel at Holbrook on Sunday next.

STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the St. Johns Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ convened here last Saturday and Sunday.

The conference was well attended, quite a number from the surrounding wards being in attendance, although this is one of the busiest times of the year as the spring planting is on. The following are some that were present from the different wards:

Alpine ward, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burk and children; Luna ward Bishop Reynolds and wife; Nutrioso ward, Orson Wilkins and daughter, Mrs. Hilda Wilkins; Eagar ward, Bishop Joseph Udall and Mrs. Udall, Mrs. Mary Beeler, E. W. Wiltbank and Josephine Wiltbank, Miss Lena Hall and Tella Wiltbank; Richville branch St. Johns ward Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richey, Mr. J. M. Richey, Forest Richey, and Louie Richey; Hunt ward, Bishop A. H. Smith, Mrs. W. W. Sherwood, Mrs. Garland Pace; Ramah ward Mrs. F. G. Neilson and son Eddie and Mr. S. E. Lewis; Bluewater ward Samuel Young and Hyrum D. Chapman.

There were others whose names we do not call to mind just now.

The following visitors were present from Salt Lake city: Elder Geo. F. Richards, Elder Wm. A. Morton and Mrs. Hyde.

Reports from the various wards were given showing growth and progress and activity in the work of the ministry.

The balance of the time was mostly given to the visitors who gave some good sound talks upon the different principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ and which were very timely and should, and will no doubt, be of great benefit to the people of the St. Johns Stake.

Whooping Cough.

One of the most successful preparations in use for this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. S. W. McClinton, Blandon Springs Ala., writes, "Our baby had whooping cough as bad as most any baby could have it. I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it soon got him well." Obtainable everywhere. Adv.

THE ST. JOHNS, STATE BANK is a St. Johns institution and will take care of the financial interests of the St. Johns country and extends accommodations to its customers at any and all times in as liberal a way as possible consistent with sound banking.

SAN JUAN DIA.

Mr. Frank Gallegos has been appointed and duly made the Mayordomo for the coming San Juan Dia which will occur as usual June 24th. The appointment of Mr. Gallegos assures the good people of St. Johns that the day will be a great success and will be a time that will long be remembered by the inhabitants.

We have not learned the order yet but in due time we no doubt will be furnished with a complete list of the things to take place which we will be glad to publish.