

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA, APRIL 19, 1904.

The Statehood Bill Before the House.

The committee on rules has set aside this day in the house of representatives for the consideration of Bill No. 14671, introduced by Mr. Hamilton of Michigan. It is the bill "To enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted to the union on an equal footing with the original states."

Four hours will be devoted to debate, under the special rule brought in yesterday, and then under closure the measure will be put upon its final passage. Strong speeches will be made for and against the bill, and Delegate Wilson is expected to make the effort of his life in a speech of opposition. Our delegate cannot vote, but he can address the house, and as the time will be equally divided between the friends and opponents of the bill it is certain that leader Williams of the democratic side will give Col. Wilson all the time he desires in order to show up the iniquity of the bill. Delegate Rodey of New Mexico will make a fiery speech for the bill, and some sharp passages between him and Delegate Wilson may be expected.

The bill to be considered is unchanged from the form adopted by the committee and published in The Republican, with the exception that the republican caucus decided upon an amendment requiring the constitutions of the states of Arizona and Oklahoma to contain a clause forbidding the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

The bill will pass is a practical certainty, if the action of the republican caucus, held last Friday night, is to govern. There is a ray of hope, however, that republican insurgents will stand out in sufficient number to defeat the measure; it is assumed that the democratic membership will solidly oppose it, as the democratic caucus decided to make it a party issue. Some of the California congressmen are very much opposed, personally, to the injustice which the committee on territories has decided to perpetrate upon the people of Arizona, and the Hon. James Carson Needham, of the Sixth California district, has been emphatically outspoken in his opposition, since learning from Mr. Fowler and the newspapers the sentiments of this territory. In fact there is a spirit of revolt among the Pacific coast members generally, all of whom feel friendly to Arizona, and should some republican member be bold enough to take the lead it is possible that he would have a sufficient following to defeat the merger scheme in the house.

In any event, however, as we have stated before, there is no occasion for the people of Arizona to become excited. The programme is to pass the bill in the house and leave it asleep in the senate until next winter's session. It is by no means certain that a majority of the senate can be commanded then or at any time for the joint-state plan. Two elements in the senate, heretofore bitterly opposed, will combine in opposition to this bill—senators who are hostile to statehood legislation of any kind, and the senators who believe that statehood should be granted to the territories in accordance with the omnibus bill of the last congress. Senator Bard of California, it is said will prove himself a friend of Arizona in this regard. Mr. Bard drew upon himself an avalanche of bitter criticism from the citizens of this territory when he stood stubbornly against the omnibus bill, and he will regain himself somewhat if he shall oppose as steadfastly the bill now before congress.

Arizona has learned that it will not do to attach a great deal of importance to the action of the house of representatives on statehood measures. Bills for the admission of Arizona have been passed by the house several times in the last dozen years, and the action now contemplated is a mere repetition in a different form of what has been done before. And in any event, were a majority of the senate to favor the Hamilton bill it would be in the power of the minority to talk the measure to death, just as was done by the minority in the case of the omnibus bill. This is made possible by the fact that the second session of each congress is a short session, lasting but

three months, all told, out of which comes a holiday recess of two weeks. It is altogether probable that statehood for Arizona and New Mexico will be passed-up to the fifty-ninth congress.

Vasil Verestchagin.

The last battle scene placed on canvas by Vasil Verestchagin, the famous Russian painter, was the "Battle of San Juan Hill," in which Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders have a prominent place. Indeed, the portrait of Mr. Roosevelt is one of the chief features of the painting, and is reported to be exceptionally fine. The work as a whole is said to rank with the best pictures by the great Russian, and it takes on an added value and interest now that its creator has met a tragic death in war. Verestchagin was on board the ill-fated Petrovlovsk when it blew up, and the presumption is that he was killed instantly. All that is known is that he perished, with the gallant officers and men of the battleship.

The "Battle of San Juan" was painted at Washington for Mr. Roosevelt, who posed frequently for the painter, and the various features of the painting had the benefit of Mr. Roosevelt's artistic criticism and suggestion. Former Rough Riders posed for some of the figures, and as photographs were utilized, it is just possible that the face of one or more Arizonians can be recognized in the picture.

The world of art has lost its master painter of battle scenes. No other painter of any age possessed such a magic touch in bringing out the horrible, gruesome side of war—the real side—and depicting it on canvas.

Vasil Verestchagin was born October 26, 1842, in the district of Novgorod, Russia, and until he arrived at the age of 17 attended the Marine school, at St. Petersburg. Leaving the Marine school he took up the study of art. He went to Paris in 1864, and there attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts, studying under Gerome. In 1871 he entered the studio of Horschaldt, in Munich, to finish his sketches made during Kaufman's expedition to Central Asia. In 1874 he visited India, and his paintings made after the journey show the wonderful skill of the artist with which the buildings of that land are depicted. Verestchagin was a realist. He painted things as he saw them, and nothing could induce him to change his views. He has shown us all the horrors of war, and in doing so has sought to teach the world a lesson in peace. In his "Apotheosis of War," dedicated to "all conquerors, past, present and to come," he shows the cost of strife; the field is covered with frozen corpses which the ravens are picking; the brutal, bloodthirsty Turks are mutilating the dead and torturing the wounded—the whole making a picture and teaching a lesson never to be forgotten. He served in the Caucasus and in the Russo-Turkish war; was present at the storming of Plevna; acted as secretary in the negotiations for peace; and went to India again in 1882 and 1884. Many of his paintings are at Moscow, in the Tretjakoff collection. Among his other pictures is a cycle of 29 from the history of India, a cycle of 29 from the campaign in Turkestan, 29 from the Russo-Turkish war, and a number of sacred subjects. In 1887 he was given the great prize of \$50,000, awarded on the Nobel foundation by the Norwegian parliament.

Although Verestchagin painted war with a view to making war a terrible object lesson to humanity, the carnage and the horrors of battle had a peculiar fascination for him, and he doubtless knew full well the risks he took when he insisted upon seeing from the deck of a Russian battleship the details of an engagement between his countrymen and their enemy.

Mr. Hayden For Congress?

By way of Tucson comes the news that Mr. Carl Hayden of Tempe is an aspirant for the democratic nomination for delegate to congress, and that he expects to have the Maricopa county delegation with him in the territorial convention. If the young man does succeed in carrying this county in the primaries he will stand an excellent chance to get the nomination. Already the ancient antagonism between the supporters of Mark Smith and J. F. Wilson is getting fanned into an uncomfortable heat, although there has been a considerable shifting back and forth of Smith and Wilson's partisans. The opportunity for a dark horse can be seen by everybody, and numerous inquiries are heard why some other democrat, a resident of Maricopa county, does not go after the nomination. It is conceded that Frank Cox could get the support of the Maricopa delegation if he desired the nomination, but it is understood that Mr. Cox values his Southern Pacific connections more than he does a possible seat in congress. Judge A. C. Baker, Eugene Brady O'Neill and William B. Cleary each have friends who think they would adorn a seat in congress, and other democrats are "mentioned" occasionally. Somehow, though, the democrats of Maricopa county as a rule seem to entertain no ambition for congressional honors, with the attend-

ant expense and the uncertainty of beating the republican candidate—an uncertainty which increases yearly. Mr. Hayden is the first man in whose behalf it has been assumed that he would be willing to seek the nomination, and if he does not contradict the announcement of his candidacy there will be a general desire to know more about him.

At present, we believe, he is chairman of the county democratic central committee, and it is said that he has a practical knowledge of politics. He is a young man of considerable means and is one of the leading citizens of Tempe. As a candidate he would be able to carry into the campaign a war-bag well stuffed with financial shrews, and this feature of his candidacy will not lack in attractions for the gentlemen whose business it is to save the democratic party.

JAPAN ON THE PACIFIC.

The two battleships ordered for Japan in England will be larger than the latest representatives of American naval architecture. The Virginia or Rhode Island class will, in theory at least, be inferior in destructive power and probably in other respects. The difference will be slight, but it will, nevertheless, be real, and our navy department will take note of the Japanese contract. Should Japan secure a half-dozen such vessels and preserve its present fleet until the close of the war the control of the Pacific would be with her. This is not a prospect that worries us at the present time, but it offers plenty of food for consideration at Washington, no matter how friendly American now feels toward Japan.—Providence Journal.

THE HUSBAND GOES MARKETING. A well known officer has an idea that he can manage the affairs of the pantry better than his wife. "My dear," said he one day, "that baker of yours is cheating you. He ought to give you seven of these buns for sixpence. I can get seven for that price." "So the major set off for the baker's shop. On arriving he pointed to a pile of buns on the counter and said in his severest way: "I want seven of those buns for sixpence." "But," said the girl in attendance, "no 'buns' in the matter," roared the major. "If you don't give me seven I'll go elsewhere and get them." "Well, sir, if you insist," said the girl, "I'll—"

"I do insist," said the major. So the girl counted seven buns into a paper bag and gave them to the major who went home greatly elated with his success. "Look what firmness can do," he said to his wife, "I got seven for sixpence." "Yes," said his wife, "but you have been cheated. These are 'bun-puns'!"—Spare Moments.

CURRENT COMMENT

DEMOCRATS HAVE NO ISSUE.

The party that is out cannot commend itself to the country by a mere desire to "get in." It has not in the last eight years been winning confidence sufficient for that. It has the confidence of the country yet to win, if it would have any hope of success, and it is not to be had by mere attack upon what has been done. There must be some affirmative policy that will commend itself to the people and a promise of doing something rather than a possible undoing with doubtful consequences. Nothing has been gained by assaults upon the administration for accepting the responsibilities of an irresponsible national expansion, and it is certain that nothing can be gained by promising to abandon such responsibilities. It is hardly conceivable that there should be any such folly as turning back from the progress that has been made in financial policy. Mere indiscriminate attacks upon combinations of capital and threat of destroying them root and branch would only play into the hands of the party in power.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE TELEPHONE IN POLITICS.

The telephone costs the farmer in the back country a dollar a month—sometimes less. A postmaster or merchant is not so busy but he can run the exchange, dividing the enterprise with a partner who looks after the poles and wires. It is because the telephone is so handy that the village store is no longer crowded with gossip. Unless the farmer handles a miscellaneous human society he needn't drive old Sorrel to town any more—he can get all the news by calling up "Cy" or "Seth," and his wife may hear the latest gossip by ringing up central and making known her wants. Nothing can be added to the telephone for the farmer, unless some genius should combine it with a device on the vitascope principals and show him his interlocutor. Perhaps the farmer, in making a trade over the wire, suffers because he cannot see the face of the other fellow.

Out in Missouri, where the telephone has come to be an institution, the local bosses complain that it spoils the game of politics. It is no longer possible to call snap primaries or steel a march on the simple voter. Only a few years ago the farmers were completely out of the world in primary time. They did not have the benefit of a daily paper and had to wait until the chores were done or the hay was in the barn before they could hitch up and drive over roads, mired or rough, to the nearest postoffice to learn the result of a caucus. Rural delivery brought them the newspaper but the telephone gives them the news before it is printed. The farmer trudges in from the field, rings up, and asks how that fellow Folk came out in the Bowling Green primary and how the total in Pike stands. From day to day he keeps posted on the preliminary balloting, the skirmishing before the big con-

vention battle, and if his vote is wanted he hitches up or swings into the saddle to help his candidate or down his opposition. The machine in Missouri has been constantly foiled in its attempts to hold primaries on the quiet, for the telephone has more ears than the proverbial wall. The rally at the school house or bar room selected, usually the latter, has surprised the boss by its size and the enthusiasm displayed, and even if he carries his point with the aid of a machine chairman, and names his own delegates, the majority remains and duly elects a contesting delegation. Moreover it sometimes happens that the unsophisticated farmers take time by the forelock and force an honest primary—making their arrangements over the wire. The organization they have done in behalf of the independent candidate for governor has flogged the machine. The old order has given away to the new. The telephone, as well as money talks, and it often has the best of the argument.

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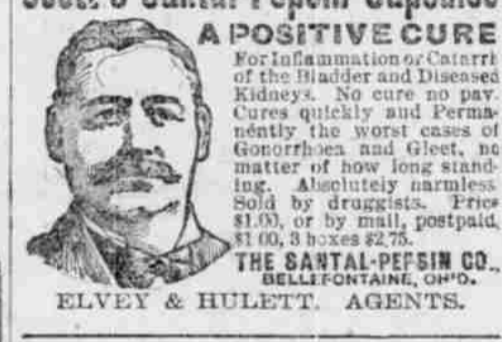
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STOCKHOLDERS MEETING OF THE CIENEGUITA COPPER CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cieneguita Copper Company, an Arizona corporation, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, rooms one to four, Nicholson Bldg., corner Center street and Broadway, in the city of Phoenix, Arizona, on the 17th day of May, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The transfer books will close at the office of the company, 25 Broad street, New York, on the tenth day of May, 1904, and will remain closed until after the annual meeting. GEORGE BEEBE, President. SHIRLEY CHRISTY, Secretary.

Somehow we are never impressed with the stranger in town of whom it is said, "He comes of a well known southern family." No southern family is known this far north, outside of one or two elected to high office.—Aitchison Globe. We object to the fashion magazines have of printing a picture of an aged woman in connection with a poem "To Helen," "To Mary," etc., adding that the poem was dedicated to her as a girl, when the distinguished poet wrote it.—Aitchison Globe.

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