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# Who's Who in Arizona

Volume I.  
1913

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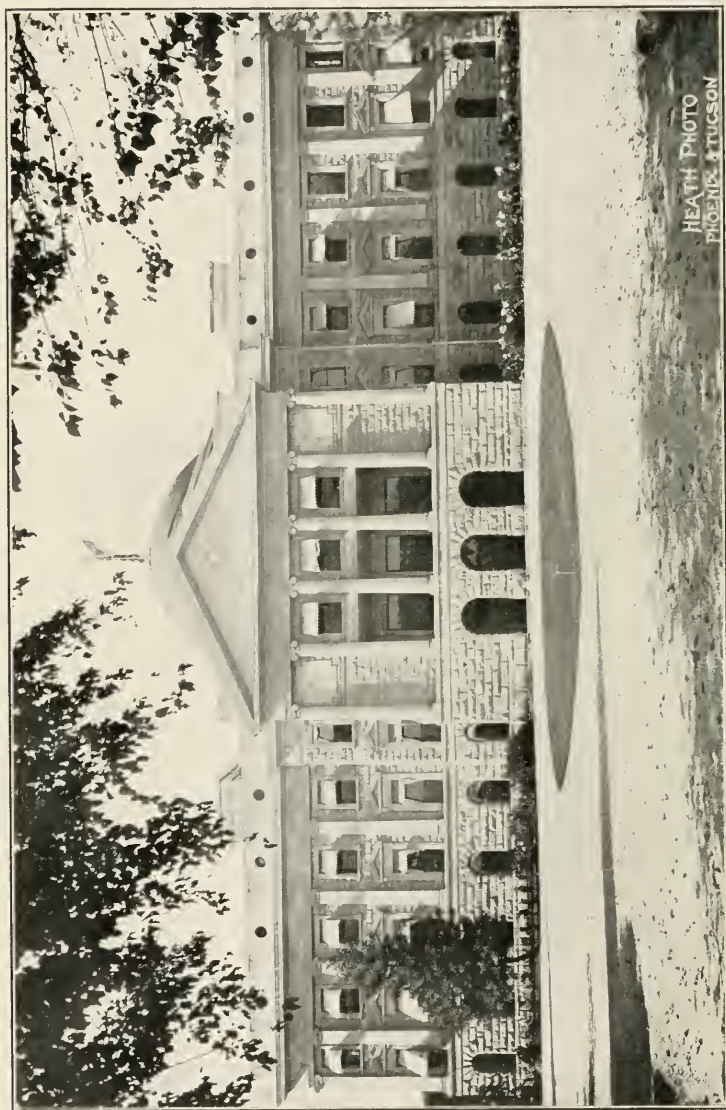
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WITH pleasure we present this volume dealing with the resources, various industries and institutions and many points of interest in Arizona, the youngest State in the Union. This book also commemorates the activities and achievements of those Arizonans who have contributed to the development and are now furthering the growth and progress of this great commonwealth. Owing to the book being larger and more complete than was originally intended, publication has been delayed, but we feel that the delay is justified in the improvement which has resulted. Even so, the book is not entirely satisfactory, and in a short time a revised edition will follow. There are a number of citizens whose contributions to the upbuilding of Arizona are such that their omission from the volume leaves it incomplete. They will be given space in the new edition. We believe this second attempt will surpass any previous publication dealing with Arizona, both in scope and method of treatment. Like the present volume the next edition will be strictly a home production issued from the job department of the Arizona Daily Star at Tucson. We desire to extend thanks to those who have made this book a success, by extending their financial support, suggestions and encouragement.

THE PUBLISHER.



HEATH PHOTO  
PHOENIX & TUCSON

Arizona State Capitol Building, Phoenix

## ARIZONA

*Although the youngest state, Arizona is one of the largest and is without doubt the richest in natural resources. Her history is most interesting, and exemplifies the saying "Truth is stranger than fiction." The story of the settlement of the territory, the gaining of statehood, and the development of the marvelous industries and the many points of interest are here briefly outlined.*

IT WAS during the trying times of the Civil War, in 1863, that President Lincoln approved the act establishing the Territory of Arizona, and what had previously been the County of Arizona was then formally separated from New Mexico. At the time of the organization of the Territory of Arizona the white population was 20,000. Provision had been made for changing the boundaries, and by adding certain portions of it to Nevada in 1866 the Arizona of today was outlined. John A. Gurley of Ohio was first appointed governor, but as he died before assuming the office, John N. Goodwin of Maine, who was appointed to take his place, was the first acting Governor. Governor Goodwin, in company with a detachment of cavalry, traveled westward from Santa Fe, and at Navajo Springs hoisted the American flag and read President Lincoln's Proclamation of Establishment. Another short stop having been made at what is now Del Rio railway station, they then passed on to the new military post at Whipple Barracks, and thence to Prescott, where in the winter of 1864-1865 the first legislative session of Arizona was held in a log hut especially erected, the first meeting having occurred October 4, 1864. In 1867 the capitol was removed to Tucson, then the most important settlement in the Southwest, but after ten years was returned to Prescott, where it remained until 1889, when the first Act of the Legislature was to remove the capitol and the pending session to Phoenix. There, prior to 1901, the year which saw the completion of the new capitol building, the sessions were held in the City Hall. At the first session of the Legislature the Territory was divided into four counties, Pima, Yuma, Mohave and Yavapai, named for the friendly tribes of Indians. Maricopa, the fifth county, was organized in 1871 out of Yavapai, while Greenlee, the fourteenth and last organized, was formed from Graham.

The history of Arizona is replete with wonderful achievement and no State or Territory has made greater progress or become better

known during the past two decades. General attention has been more intensely directed toward it since its admission to the Union; but its own abundant natural resources it is which holds the attention of the world, no matter what may have attracted it thither. And now, after years of struggle amidst the most discouraging circumstances, Arizonans are in possession of a State showing illimitable promise for the future; a State that is really a wonderland and only in its infancy. In extent, about 350 miles from New Mexico to California, and about the same from Old Mexico to Utah, and having an area of 113,000 square miles, Arizona ranks sixth in size among the states of the Union, and equals in area England, Scotland and Ireland combined.

Arizona has a diversity of altitudes, and, therefore, furnishes a variety of climates. The elevations range from almost sea level at Yuma to 13,000 feet upon the San Francisco mountains, and by making suitable changes in altitude to fit the season it is possible to enjoy perpetual spring. While there is, perhaps, no place that can boast of a really perfect climate, the section which, like Arizona, can show the fewest and mildest extremes approaches nearest to the ideal. And this State, being exceptionally favored in its climatic conditions, is beneficial to the majority of chronic diseases.

As a mineral producing State Arizona ranks first in the Union, and its mining resources as a whole have been the means of attracting vast amounts of capital for development purposes. In its other important industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and dairying, its advantages are unsurpassed, yet despite its marvelous resources, Arizona ranks forty-sixth in point of population in the Union, having had, according to the census of 1910, about 205,000 inhabitants, the number being now estimated at close to 250,000. Though it is a land of bright sunshine and bright prospects, and one of the fastest growing communities in the United States, its great need is people who can and will do things. And it is attracting them—men of every class of life—the capitalist, the high salaried man and the laborer. It had not been decreed that Arizona submit to the domination of one industry, but endowed by nature with manifold riches in mineral form and agricultural possibilities that are rarely excelled, the field is ample for capital and labor, and the demand for workers in every occupation is great. She has, therefore, much to offer to the newcomer.

In the production of copper Arizona leads the world, and no other copper field has shown such heavy increase in production during the past decade, or has brighter prospects for the future in the development of the illimitable copper deposits not yet touched. So in this field alone there is the constant inducement to men of ability and means, men who can afford to increase the great producing power of the State by the further development of this great resource, whose





Scenes on Road to Roosevelt Dam

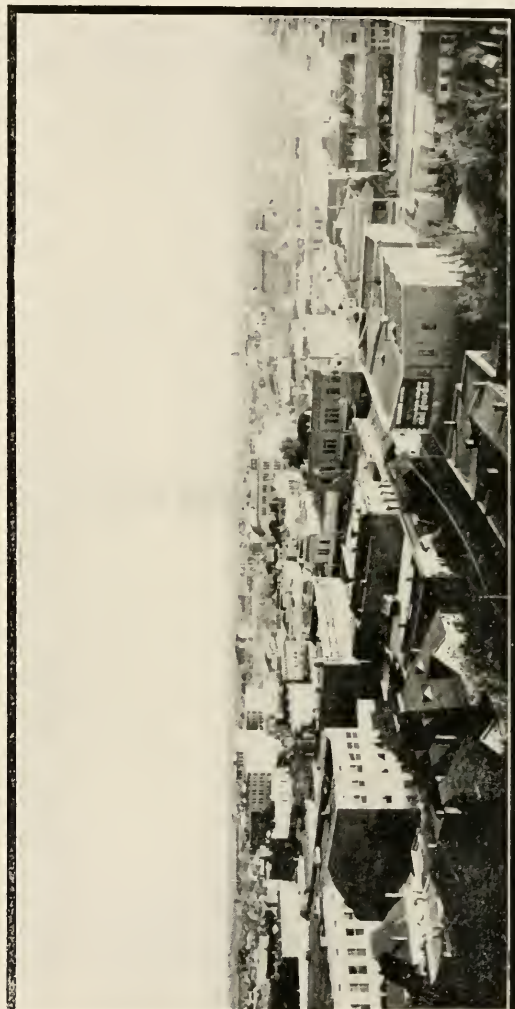
coming of itself necessitates an increased demand for the salaried official and the laboring man. Mining as an industry began more than fifty years ago. At a number of points throughout the State, however, there are evidences of rude operations in mining by prehistoric people, although no traces of smelting have been found, and had the copper ores been reduced in those days the slags and possible remnants of the furnaces could scarcely have escaped attention. The first copper smelter in the State, built of adobe bricks, is said to have been located at the Ajo mines in Yuma County, and to have been operated about 1852. In the early days of the industry silver was first mined and gold was found in paying quantities in many districts, but of late years attention has been directed mainly to copper mining. Much of the copper mined today has a paying percentage of gold and silver. There are certain of the great copper mines of Arizona with which nearly every one is familiar through frequent references to them in the newspapers of the United States, as well as in the financial and mining journals, whose owners reap almost fabulous rewards. Notable among these are the Copper Queen, Shattuck-Arizona and the Calumet & Arizona mines at Bisbee; the Old Dominion, Inspiration and Miami mines in the Globe-Miami District; the United Verde at Jerome; the Detroit Copper Mining Company of Arizona, the Arizona Copper Company, Ltd., and the Shannon Copper Company in the Clifton-Morenci district, and the Ray Consolidated Mine at Ray. These are the great ore producers of Arizona, and number their monthly production by the million pounds. They employ thousands of men in their mines, concentrators and smelters. Their pay rolls run into millions of dollars annually, and they furnish the basis for large commercial and industrial enterprises. These mines pay a heavy share of the State's taxes, are one of its greatest sources of wealth, and a huge factor in its progress. Producing, in addition, such precious stones as garnet, opal, sapphire and turquoise, a high grade of marble and exquisite onyx, which are found in the mountains; great stores of granite, limestone, tufa, sandstone and other building materials, Arizona may truly be reckoned the world's greatest mineral depository.

To the farmer or fruit raiser Arizona can offer conditions nearly perfect—soil, warmth and moisture; and for the latter, owing to the provisions made by irrigation, he is not compelled to trust to the clouds, but can truly reduce his work to a science. The value of Nature's gifts—a mild and extremely healthful climate, a soil of exceeding fertility lying in broad valleys, almost ready for the plow, and a ready market for all ranch and orchard products—has been greatly enhanced by the development of the water supply, for many years one of the most absorbing problems with which the people of Arizona had to deal. Water is being developed for irrigation pur-

poses through both private and government enterprises, and thousands of acres of land are being reclaimed from the desert and rendered incomparably productive. After years of doubt and procrastination the national lawmakers have recognized Arizona's possibilities and requirements; have realized that the cultivation of the soil is practicable everywhere, dependent upon the securing of water, and, stimulated by an appreciation of this fact, the Reclamation Service has given much attention to its arid districts and constructed mighty dams for the conserving and utilizing of the water resources of the State.

On the Salt River, above Phoenix, the Roosevelt Dam, a marvel of modern engineering, is part of the vast work of the Reclamation Service. It is one of the world's greatest reservoirs and holds in storage the water with which over two hundred thousand acres of land can be irrigated, most of it by gravity and the remaining portion by pumping. On the Colorado River, above Yuma, is Laguna Dam, an Indian weir dam identical in type with that on the River Nile at Assouan, and a diversion, rather than a storage dam, which controls the flood waters of the Colorado River. As it was found practicable to have the main canal on the California side, an immense siphon has been built of steel and concrete beneath the bed of the river, to carry the water from the main canal to the lands of the Yuma Valley. The Colorado, thus diverted, furnishes water for approximately 90,000 acres in its valley, most of which can be irrigated by gravity. The Gila River empties into the Colorado from the east just above Yuma, and on the triangle formed by the junction of the two, about 20,000 acres are watered by a flow diverted to ditches from the Arizona end of the Laguna Dam. Then, too, excellent opportunities are offered by the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, Verde and Agua Fria Rivers for storage and irrigation projects. The water supply from all sources for irrigating purposes in the State is estimated at about 5,000,000 acre feet, or sufficient to intensively cultivate 1,000,000 acres of land. In addition to this, artesian water has been discovered in abundance at various places, in the Gila and Verde Valleys, and at St. David and Sulphur Springs; more will be sought and found and the number of acres now yielding marvelous crops will be increased ten-fold.

With this increase in the area of irrigable lands has come a proportionate growth in the knowledge of possibilities. Fruit raisers and farmers are beginning to truly appreciate the possibilities of their land, and to direct their efforts in accordance with this new understanding. With a climate and soil adapted to the growing of every variety of citrus and deciduous fruit known to the temperate and semi-tropical zones, Arizona would appear to offer all the opportunity a progressive horticulturist might desire for success and the acquirement of wealth, but when one realizes that in Southern Arizona fruits



Bird's Eye View of Tucson



ripen from two to eight weeks earlier than elsewhere in the Union, the possibilities of this avenue of industry appear in their true light, and Arizona to much greater advantage. The same may be truly said of almost every variety of vegetable, many of which are available every day in the year.

During the past year at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge, Canada, fifty-one premiums were taken by this State in a competition in which were entered fourteen States and seventeen foreign countries, and this despite the fact that a great part of the material shipped for entry was unfit for exhibition upon arrival because it had been packed before properly matured. The entire exhibit was from dry farms in Yavapai, Navajo and Cochise Counties, Yavapai having taken a majority of the prizes secured. At the First State Fair held at Phoenix in the fall of 1912, Yavapai County had a display of more than two hundred varieties of the finest apples, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes and plums ever shown in the Southwest.

The supreme advantage of the Arizona farmer is his home market, for the number of thriving towns and mining camps where agriculture is not carried on, all of which are easily accessible, create a demand for farm and orchard products, thereby enabling the farmer to dispose of his stock to advantage without the necessity of sharing his profits with the middleman. Experimental stations established and conducted by the University of Arizona and the United States Department of Agriculture are demonstrating constantly the possibilities of this irrigated soil by the production of wondrous crops, which, maturing earlier than in other sections, and possessing a superior flavor, prove highly remunerative.

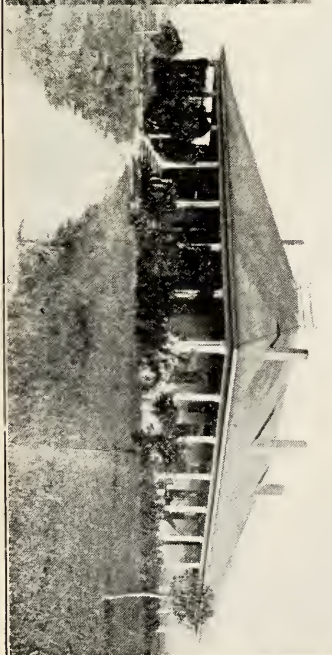
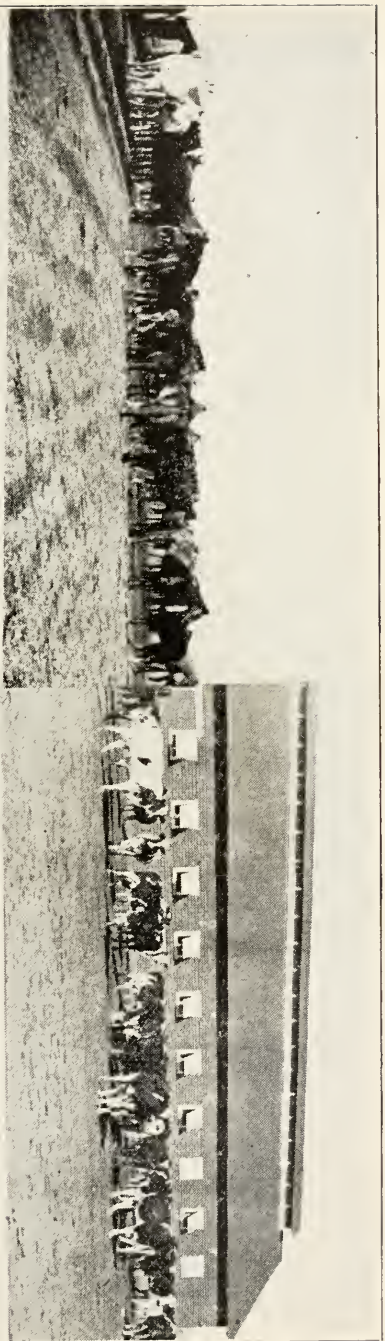
The live stock industry in Arizona is exceeded in importance only by mining and agriculture. Cattle growing ranks first and sheep growing next, and some of the ablest, keenest and wealthiest of her citizens are men who have attained to their present position from humble beginnings in these pursuits.

In transportation facilities Arizona is well to the front, having within its limits more than two thousand miles of railroad, consisting of great trunk lines, branch lines connecting all the important cities and mining camps, and intimate connection with Mexican business. The first railroad to build through the State was the Southern Pacific, which entered from the west at Yuma in 1878, and extends across the southern portion. The Atlantic & Pacific, now a portion of the Santa Fe, was built five years later. Next in importance is the El Paso & Southwestern, with lines now reaching many of the important cities, one into Tucson recently opened, and others building.

Usually in new countries the building of a railroad is preceded by

the building of towns which make necessary some regular means of transportation for freight and passengers, but here the reverse was the order, and the railroads were built simply in a desire to connect the States to the east with those to the west, before the public had awakened to the fact that Arizona had before it a great commercial future and that as a result of the development of its extraordinary resources the territory would one day be dotted with thriving cities. Now practically every producing center is off the main lines of transportation, which lead through the least desirable sections of the State, and so a score or more of small, independent roads have been built connecting some of the important centers of industry and population with the transcontinental lines. The one general disadvantage of this condition is the inaccuracy of public opinion regarding the State's industries and attractions, for not even a favorable idea of its diversity of resources and aggregate of wealth could possibly be formed by the man whose knowledge of the State is gained through observation from a passing train. Commonly, the summing up of the passerby is the superficial impression he receives of glaring, hot sunshine, desert and cactus, rather than of thriving cities, grazing herds and productive fields or mines. Much, therefore, must be done in the way of publicity to eradicate this erroneous impression regarding Arizona, which is all too prevalent among the disinterested, with whom an impression thus received is lasting if dependent upon any effort of their own for its removal. Much has already been done in a direct way by charmed newcomers for a temporary stay, whether business, health-seeking or pleasure, who, meeting with conditions as they really are, feel only too glad to be able to herald the news of their good fortune to their friends, but this form of publicity, while very effective, is not very far reaching. Much is being done in a general way by alert and businesslike Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs of the various sections by means of specially prepared advertising matter, yet, this being one instance where distance does not lend enchantment to the view, their efforts in that respect when read two or three thousand miles away, will doubtless meet with some depreciation from their home value, which is one result of the unfavorable impression previously formed regarding Arizona's uninviting aspect. And so the matter of publicity of the State's actual advantages, material and otherwise, necessitates eternal vigilance, lest an opportunity for enlightenment be allowed to slip by without leaving its footprints in the sands.

Yet this campaign of publicity persistently employed will succeed, and a constant growth of population by immigration from the East will ensue, now that the State's greatest lack, a dearth of water to insure vegetation, has been magnificently overcome by irrigation, and her greatest foe, the dreaded Apache, has been subdued. Of the Apache, the following, written nearly forty years ago by one of



Ranch Scenes in "Dear Old Cochise"

Arizona's ardent admirers, has proven prophetic, and Arizona has been "found to be the very treasure house of this great Republic":

"Indeed, experience seems to have demonstrated that the Apaches can neither be Christianized nor civilized. They are the one tribe who refused to receive the cross from good old Father Kino in 1670, nor have they accepted it since that time, and I am confident their history will warrant the assertion that until they are completely exterminated the fertile valleys of Arizona will never wave with golden grain, her beautiful uplands be covered with lowing cattle, her vast alkali plains be utilized, her lofty mountain peaks echo the hoarse whistle of the silver smelting furnace, or the smoke ascend from the hearthstones of a happy and prosperous people. Never, until then, will the great mineral wealth of the territory be properly developed, her rocky fastnesses thoroughly explored, her rich gold placers worked, and the precious stones that now lie unsought among the rough pebbles of her mountain streams be brought to yield their lustrous beauty for the adornment of her fair daughters. When this has been accomplished, I have no doubt but Arizona will be found to be the very treasure house of this great Republic."

And for the benefit of those upon whom Arizona's real significance has not yet been impressed, to whom the word implies nothing more than a wide stretch of arid waste, or at best, of semi-civilization—and they are more numerous throughout the East than most of us realize—let us say that the traveler here will find everywhere as high a state of civilization and intelligence—even culture—and as well developed a system of society as any State in the Union can boast of, and in which education, religion and government are making constant and exceptional strides. With a splendid and rapidly growing State University at Tucson, having a School of Mines; thoroughly equipped and well conducted Normal Schools at Tempe and Flagstaff; excellent public schools throughout, even in districts having but a few children; and high schools in all the important towns, one can not doubt that the facilities for education are ample. And it can be truthfully said that there are few better systems, thanks to the sincere and successful efforts of the pioneer educators and to the highly efficient corps engaged in educational work at present. The University offers at a minimum cost all the leading branches of study to be found in any up-to-date curriculum, while its mining and industrial courses are most practical and thorough. That Arizona in an educational way reaches the standard of other States is shown by statistics, which prove that among the English speaking population the proportion of illiterates is very low.

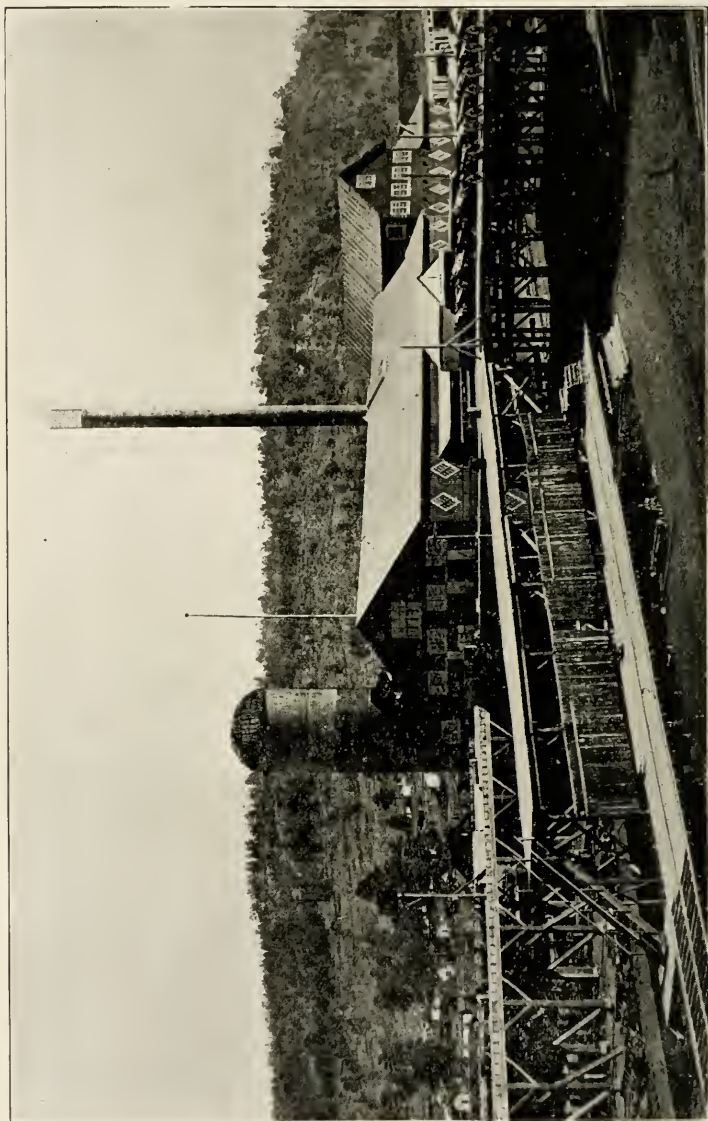
Since the early days of the white people here the history of most of the churches has been one of accomplishment and progress. The



Catholics, who were the first comers and established here the outposts of their religion, are the strongest, having churches in all towns of any size, convents and schools in larger towns, and a school for the Papago Indians. There are also creditable church edifices of practically all denominations, and the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians have zealous organizations in every city and town, and regular services in nearly all communities of considerable number and stability. The Presbyterians have several churches among the Indians, and a school at Tucson erected at a cost of \$100,000. The Methodists, too, have erected a church among the Yuma Indians. There are, in addition, various churches for the negroes and Spanish missions at several places, all of which depict their intense loyalty to the spirit of evangelism and represent a strong force for good in their respective communities. In other districts, where the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are in the majority, their habits of thrift, industry and thoroughness have indelibly impressed their mark upon the section. Especially is this true of Thatcher, where they have an academy, in which, while a church institution and primarily a theological school, non-members are received for the commercial and high school courses, with no regard whatever to sectarian teaching.

But in other ways also has educational progress manifested itself; by means of Women's Clubs, with able women at their heads; active and progressive civic organizations, alert Commercial Clubs and Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, Y. M. C. A.'s with departments for instruction in various lines, and through its half a hundred newspapers, about twenty of which are dailies, is Arizona forging ahead in matters of general and specific importance.

Arizona has not attained to its present standards from the primitive conditions of early days without supreme effort on the part of the sturdy pioneers who, made strong by adversity, and inured to hardihood and sacrifice, came to represent in themselves a class without whose daring to attempt and power to achieve the State could never have reached its present high plane. While the early pioneers are rapidly passing away, their spirit of bravery, persistence and iron will is yet characteristic of the citizenship of the State, both in their descendants and in the men who came later willing to risk the vicissitudes of life in the thinly populated Territory, and who have done their part in the molding of the forty-eighth State. There are still prospectors, too, zealous as of old, whose ambitions and efforts have accomplished so much; but to the men who have made mining the great industry it now is, to the corporations operating mines and smelters in the most modernly scientific manner, and building about them up-to-date cities and towns with home, educational and many of the other advantages of eastern cities, much of Arizona's rapid development in recent years must be attributed.



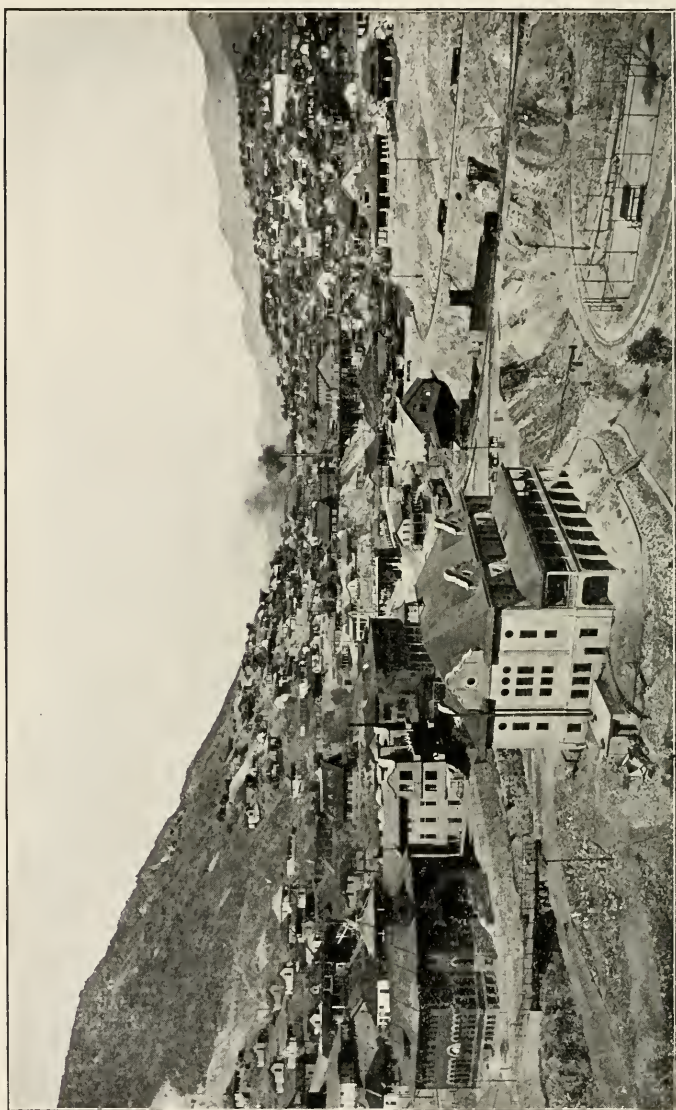
Saginaw Manistee Lumber Co. Mill at Williams, Arizona

Possessing the best natural roads in the United States, Arizona has also an enthusiastic Good Roads Association, through whose efforts provision has been made for a system of state highways which will bring the different portions of the State's area into the most intimate relation. Plans have been made for a highway extending from north to south, running through the capital city and having laterals reaching to every county seat and to the borders of the adjoining States, there to connect with the Ocean to Ocean Highway. These roads should assuredly be a valuable adjunct in State improvement, as they will encourage closer relationship in business affairs and thereby develop trade; prove a tempting invitation to all those who have a desire to see America's most interesting section and thereby increase travel for pleasure; make feasible comfortable automobile tours to the various points of interest, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Painted Desert, Petrified Forest, Ice Caves, Lava Beds, Sunset Crater, Moqui Indian Villages, Prehistoric Ruins, Cliff Dwellings and Montezuma Wells; and bring within easy reach of sightseers those missions and ruins of early times which add to the State's many other charms that of antiquity.

They will also make comparatively easy of access hundreds of camping grounds in the picturesque valleys of the Colorado, Chiquito, Oak Creek and Verde Rivers, where excellent trout fishing is to be found; while the forests of the Mogollon, Santa Catalina and White Mountains, which contain an abundance of game, will be the more readily accessible Mecca of the huntsman. In fact, the number and variety of interesting tours which they will make possible within the State can hardly be equaled in any similar area.

Primarily, life in Arizona will impress the newcomer with its liberality and lack of the artificial, and its recognition and appreciation of desirable personal qualities. Here merit has more weight than money, and cordiality, to a greater extent than in most places, forms the basis of the social structure. Populations are more cosmopolitan than ordinarily found, and composed largely of people who have acquired, through travel and wide experience, a broad and comprehensive view of life, and to be accepted one must be likable, loyal to his resident city, and have virtues as well as ancestors.

Its social life, too, has many phases. In the cities there are ever the formal and elaborate functions quite in accordance with the customs of older and larger places, while Country Clubs, with ample provision for indoor and outdoor diversion—whether it be dancing, lunching, tennis or golf—are the boast of the larger cities. There are also spacious halls and theaters which provide other modes of entertainment. And everywhere climate and circumstances favor outdoor recreation, which materially adds to the charm of life. To a recent arrival one of the most novel and refreshing forms of recreation afforded by many of the localities is the possibility in midwinter,



Morenci, the Town Without a Wagon Road



of comfortably spending a day in riding, driving or automobiling with none of the rigors of an eastern winter to be endured, but in constant enjoyment of an atmosphere as pleasing to the eye as it is invigorating to the body, a striking feature of the country, where over all the landscape hangs a veil of soft purple haze which gives to the scene a mysterious, subtle quality.

With the beautiful, as with the material, Nature has been not only liberal, but lavish, to Arizona, for nowhere else on the continent are the skies more soft, the air more clear, the stars more bright, or the moon so radiantly beautiful. And nowhere are the sun's rays more potent for good to human and plant life, or the sunsets afford more pleasure to even the mildly appreciative eye.

"When the God of Day sinks to rest behind some rugged mountain, lighting up the western heavens with a blaze of gold, and pink, and crimson, and orange, and wrapping the jagged peaks of the bare and forbidding mountains in a soft and dreamy haze of purple and violet; when the banks of clouds around the western horizon look like masses of burnished gold set in a sea of silver, then is presented a picture to which neither pen nor pencil can do justice. And when the last ray has disappeared and the western sky is yet blushing with the mellow radiance of the last golden caress, the stars begin to peep out from the clear blue canopy and in a short time the vault of heaven's dome is lit up by the brilliant beams from the countless creations that gem the firmament."

Not more at variance are the methods of access to the State, from the days of the old timer who staged it in to the present day mode of travel in a Pullman car, than are the conditions found upon arrival. In contrast with the deprivations of the desert, the probable attack of the Indian and the other perils likely to be encountered by the then occupant of an isolated home, the newcomer of today will find in various sections valleys of exceedingly fertile lands, productive in the extreme; a number of truly modern cities such as Phoenix, Tucson, Bisbee, Prescott, Douglas and Globe, with a number of lesser towns and villages, and all throughout the spirit of activity that betokens rapid progress and the development of a commonwealth impregnated with unexcelled possibilities. With such conditions, assured of ample reward, the progressive and energetic citizens of Arizona are impelled to put forth their best efforts, whatever may be the trend of their endeavors.

From February, 1863, to February, 1912, a period of forty-nine years, Arizona remained a territory, despite years of patient but unprofitable effort on the part of her ablest citizens, whose endeavors were finally rewarded when on the fourteenth of February, 1912, Arizona was admitted to statehood, and the forty-eighth star was

added to the United States flag. February 14, known as Statehood Day, has been made a legal holiday in the State, and its first anniversary and the following day, February 14 and 15, were the occasion of an elaborate celebration at Phoenix. On Statehood Day the speakers were Vice President-elect Thomas P. Marshall, Governor Hunt and Robert Emmett Morrison of Prescott, one of the state's leading attorneys.

At the close of the first half century of Arizona's existence



Apiary in Yavapai County

and the first year of its Statehood, with so much accomplished and assuredly the most serious obstacles surmounted; with its attractions to the newcomer, whether in search of health, wealth, home or pleasure, infinitely increased by its wondrous development, and the added dignity which attaches to it because of its admission to Statehood, one is led to wonder what the remaining half of its first century may mean to the forty-eighth State, but who might attempt to foretell?

## The Salt River Valley

By Harry Welsh, Secretary of the Phoenix Board of Trade

Now is Arizona with us. A sister state rich in opportunity and eagerly extending the hand of welcome to the settler who is looking for ideal conditions. Mines and minerals, timber lands and great stock ranges, sheep pastures and mountain farms all offer good openings.

Agricultural Arizona is centered chiefly in and around the Salt River Valley, which locality historians tell was once the home of an ancient race of husbandmen that practiced irrigation and built great canal systems and granaries. Some few evidences of these first Americans remain at this day; the lines of the old canal systems have been found, and ditches lined with a natural cement are laid with that accuracy of measurement which would seem impossible without the delicate engineering instruments of the present date. Here in the Salt River Valley, an agricultural paradise, is a land where sunshine saturates the fields, building energy and hope; lifting the task of labor, where smiling skies reflect the spirit of enthusiasm born of health and happiness.

The Salt River Valley has thousands of acres of soil, than which there is no better in the world. Included in the area under irrigation are two hundred and forty thousand acres of the choicest land. The Salt River project is the world's premier irrigation system, with the great Roosevelt dam as the backbone. The Salt River project, it is generally conceded, is the most perfect in existence, and has been commended by engineers and irrigation authorities who have journeyed east and west, north and south, from far off Australia, from Russia, and from Egypt to examine and to praise.

Here nothing has been left undone to make the lot of the farmer more pleasant or more profitable. Here is an ideal farming community supplied with all conditions that spell success; where soil is unexcelled, water supply guaranteed by government works, and the climate perfect for the production of varied, bountiful and profitable crops.

The first farmers built small diversion dams on the Salt River, only to see them washed away by the first freshet following a storm in the distant mountains. Plans for a storage dam and an immense reservoir were not dreamed of for a long time, but it was eventually realized that a system which would properly care for the particular needs of the locality must be very large and very exhaustive in its operation. Government aid must be secured. This was accomplished by the passage of the Reclamation Act, and the work of constructing the Salt River project was undertaken as soon as the United States Reclamation Service was organized.

Many sites were examined and one about 75 miles east of Phoenix selected. Here the Tonto Creek and the Salt River enter a great



Roosevelt Lake and Granite Reef Dam



natural basin, and then together flow through a narrow gorge which was found to be admirably adapted to the construction of a great dam. So Nature was found ready to cooperate in this great work, but her cooperation did not cease after providing a location. Deposits of shale and other materials necessary to make a fine quality of cement were found close by the damsite, and a rock suitable for use in the dam itself was also near at hand. The strata of the rock walls of the canyon lie at an angle which added greater strength to the whole structure, and the result is a monolithic mass 168 feet thick at base and rising 287 feet from the river bed, the whole structure being set into the walls of the canyon, and into the bed-rock of the river, a distance of 30 feet.

The dam is 168 feet through at the base and tapers to a width of 20 feet at the top; the length of the dam on top is 680 feet, added to which are two spillways, each 200 feet long. These spillways are spanned by splendid concrete bridges, making a total length of 1080 feet.

Some of the blocks of stone weighed 30 tons each, and each rock, before being put into position, was washed under hydraulic pressure, and set in cement. Back of this gigantic wall the water from the Tonto Creek and Salt River is held in check in a lake which will cover 25 square miles in area and contain 1,300,000 acre feet of water, or enough to cover all the land in the valley under irrigation with water five feet deep.

The two streams drain a great section of country, covering over 6260 square miles. This immense area is mostly Forest Reserve, and has an elevation varying from 2000 feet to high mountain peaks, which rise 11,500 feet above the sea level. This drainage basin insures an unfailing water supply to fill the great reservoir, and the whole area is under the supervision of officials and protected.

The rainfall in this area supplying the Roosevelt reservoir has been estimated from returns made for 25 years, and approximates 19.10 inches each year.

Here in the mountains, 75 miles from Phoenix, is a huge body of water capable of floating the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets. The dam, which makes this lake possible, was built at a cost of \$3,500,000. This is the biggest item in the cost of the Salt River Project, which now totals about \$9,000,000.

The road from Phoenix to the dam is through a wonderful succession of mountains, which presents an ever-changing array of colors and forms. The ride is one full of magnificent surprises, impressive in the extreme, rivalling famous roads and drives in Europe, and without an equal in this country. This road was constructed by the Reclamation Service, is traversed by automobiles with perfect safety and ease, and is a splendid argument to further the cause of "See America first".

The water, on being released through the power plants, then from the reservoir, journeys down the river to the Granite Reef Dam,



Public Schools at Phoenix

which is a diversion dam 1100 feet long and 38 feet high. This enormous weir is also built of masonry and cement, and serves to check the flow of the water in the river, diverting the same into the main canals on the north and south banks of the stream.

These canals are themselves like rivers. The main canal is the "Arizona," having a width of 72 feet and a depth of eight feet. Over 640 miles of canals have been constructed to date. This system includes wherever possible the development of electrical power from various canals, and eventually, when all of the plans and works are completed, there will be 27,000 horse power generated, the greater quantity of which will be for sale to outside parties. Some of it is used for pumping water to serve lands within the irrigation project, but the power that will be sold outside will bring a big revenue annually.

At present the cities of Phoenix, Mesa, Glendale and Tempe are supplied with power from the project, the revenue from the sale to these cities going to defray part of the expense of constructing the system.

Lands under the project are now held in private ownership, and the water right belongs to the land itself, and cannot be sold apart from the land. Every land owner has a voice in the conducting of the affairs of the Water Users' Association, which will control the project as soon as it is turned over by the Reclamation Service. The Salt River Valley Water Users' Association will be one of the largest cooperative institutions in the country; not only will it control the water service for 230,000 acres of land, and have for sale several thousand electrical horsepower each year, but eventually it will have water to sell to lands outside of the project, thereby adding still further to its revenue.

The land to be irrigated lies in a compact body. The area that will be watered will cover 230,000 acres, of which 190,000 will be watered by gravity flow, and 40,000 by pumping. At this time about 160,000 acres are in cultivation, and the remaining 70,000 acres are rapidly being put into crops.

The soil is of fine quality and equal to any to be found in the famous garden spots of the world. It has in fact, but few equals, and its superior is not to be found anywhere—not even in the Valley of the Nile, the "polders" of Holland or the famous "black lands" of Russia. The soil material is the result of erosion from the surrounding mountains, together with quantities of silt brought down by rivers and streams. It has been the task of ages, doubtless hundreds and thousands of years required to build up the great level plain which is now the valley floor. Out of this level the encircling ranges rise like cliffs from out the placid surface of some great lake.

The silt or soil is easily worked, lending itself most readily to farming operations, and lies in an almost perfect plane, with just sufficient





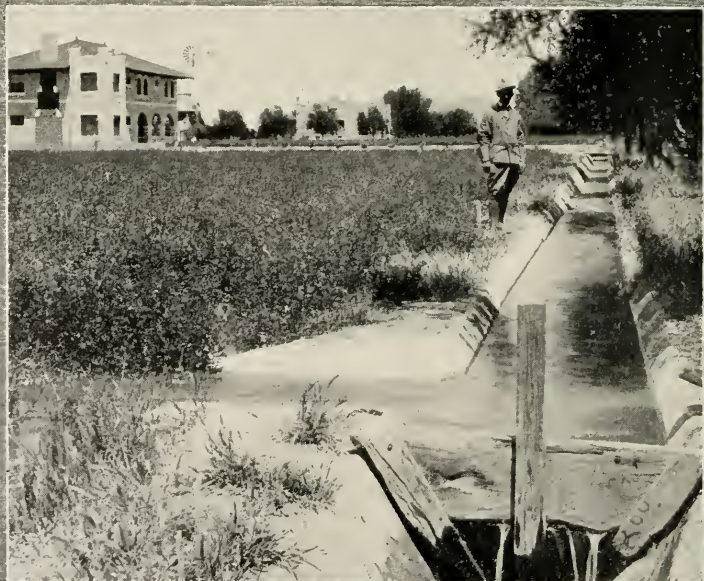
Some of the Fine Homes in Phoenix

fall to make easy the operation of gravity irrigation. This silt contains in great measure the ingredients required for successful agriculture, and the soil is inexhaustible. It is of four types, gravelly loam, sandy loam, Maricopa loam and Glendale loess. The gravelly loam is the best orange land and is closer to the hills. The sandy loam has a little gravel, less than ten per cent, and is a rich and easily worked soil. The Maricopa loam is a heavier quality of the same soil. The Glendale loess is similar to the Mississippi valley type of soil, 40% is silt and 25% very fine sand. This is highly decomposed material and analysis shows much lime, potash and phosphoric acid. The latter, a most valuable constituent, exists here in the surprising proportion of 22-100%. The depth of the soil throughout the valley is generally very marked. Near Glendale the silt or loess type of soil is often one hundred feet deep; near Phoenix, borings show deposits five hundred feet deep without rock, while further east 1,300 feet borings end in clay. Here are 240,000 acres of as good land as may be found in any one country in the world.

With this splendid soil and a complete system of irrigation it is not surprising that there are to be found in the valley of the Salt River conditions which are present in many countries at widely separated points throughout the world. The dates of Arabia and the Soudan are thriving and bearing luscious fruit; the orange, lemon and grapefruit rival their relatives from Florida; cotton thrives and gives promise of a crop that will be without a peer; sugar beets yield nineteen per cent of saccharine matter; the Rocky Ford type of cantaloupe has developed until a special variety is produced in great quantities with splendid success; corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, all yield with more energy than in their native lands; the broad fields of alfalfa return several crops each year; the fig, peach, pear, plum, and in fact, all varieties of fruit trees blossom and bear with big returns. Here the ostrich is as much at home as on the South African farm. The live stock industry can be operated with great success. It requires no protection further than a little shade, as cattle and horses are allowed to run in green fields the year round. They require no shelter in winter, barns are unnecessary, and the farmer is not required to store up feed for the winter. Sheep graze throughout the surrounding country, and are brought in large numbers to the Salt River Valley for shearing and fattening. Conditions for dairying are ideal.

The valley lies under a half tropical sun, insures a long growing season and a wide range of products. Here a man does not grow what he must, but what he chooses—what is in line with his tastes, his experience, or his judgment. As has been shown, some things which can not be grown elsewhere on the continent can be grown here, and some things can be grown better here than elsewhere, as regards both quality and quantity.

The mistake of the farmer for generations has been to think more of land than of climate, but today we are in an era of new agricul-



Phoenix Drive. Maricopa County Road Scene



ture. We see the wisdom of intensive farming. Fewer acres and better tillage, or a farm of moderate size under skies that clothe the fields with emerald in January and provide something for the market nearly every month in the year is the aim. Here are to be seen young beets in the fields the last of January, the mowers cutting alfalfa in the middle of February, the cattle feeding in December on fields of barley, the rank growth of which must be kept back. The natural conditions make life comfortable and the earning of one's bread easy.

Favorable as the climatic conditions are for agriculture, they are also ideal for health. The dry, clear atmosphere encourages out-of-door occupations. People live more in the open owing to the congenial conditions prevailing most of the year, and all of this counts for health, vigor and active life.

The average temperature for the spring season is 67.3 degrees; for the summer 87.3 degrees; for the autumn 70.1 degrees, and for the winter 52.1 degrees, or an average for the entire year of 69.4 degrees. Clear, sunshiny days are usual. During a period of forty years the average number of clear days each year has reached 232, partly cloudy days 96, cloudy days 37, and the same number of rainy days. Of foggy days there were only two each year. During the same period of years the average annual rainfall was 8.08 inches.

In the heart of the great Salt River Valley, centrally situated in the area irrigated from the Roosevelt Dam, lies the city of Phoenix, the capitol city of Arizona, and the busy business city of the new State. A census of the population in Phoenix will show over 18,000 people, with an additional 5,000 in the suburbs immediately adjacent. There are 20,000 people who are supplied with mail from the Phoenix post-office, and by the five rural routes which are supplied from the city.

The growth and future prosperity of the city are assured by the immense possibilities of this body of 230,000 acres of agricultural land. Markets for the produce of the valley are found in the mining camps in the State, and much is shipped throughout the country.

Entering the valley there are two railroad systems, with branches radiating to the Southern Pacific main line at Maricopa; to the Santa Fe main line at Ash Fork, to Los Angeles by way of Parker, into the Gila valley mining section to the eastward, and into the Buckeye valley westward. This Gila Valley-Buckeye stretch of the Southern Pacific will soon be connected up at Yuma and San Carlos into a main line for the road through Arizona with the lowest gradients of any transcontinental line. The El Paso and Southwestern railroad system has surveyed a line to Phoenix from Benson through Tucson, and will start work this year, bringing also the traffic of the Port Lobos road, a Santa Fe line, to tidewater on the Gulf of California.

It is a beautiful valley, resplendent under the unhindered sun, with great fields and orchards, set in a frame of friendly mountains, red, brown, purple and parti-colored in their coverings.





Irrigation: Head Gate and Canals

## Tucson and Pima County

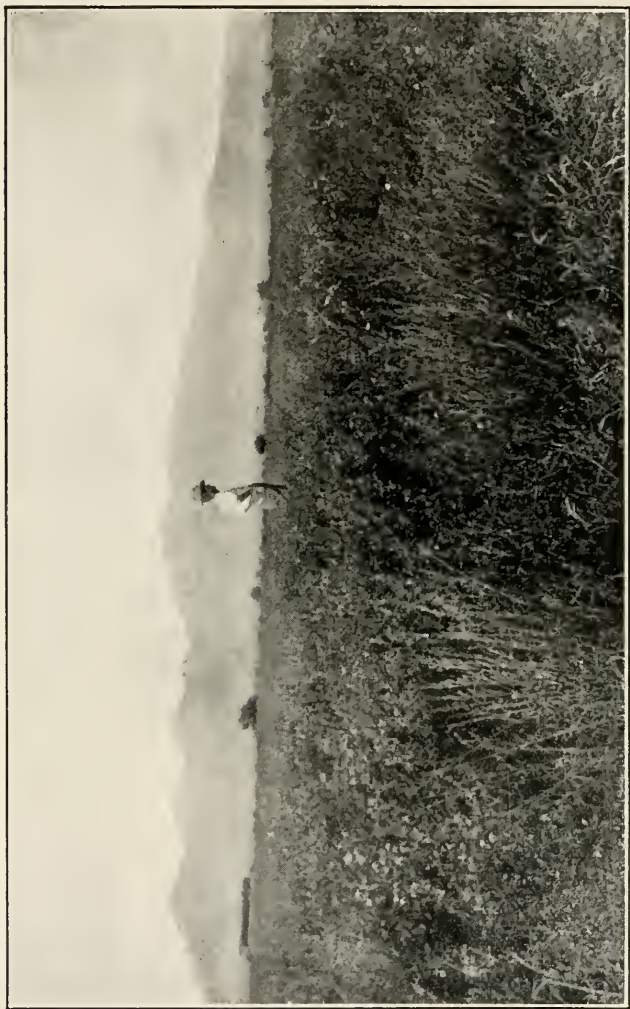
By John F. Myers, Secretary of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce

The story of the development and growth of Tucson from an old desert pueblo to what has been very aptly termed "The livest-big-little city in the Southwest," is a story worthy of a master's telling. From the establishment of the San Xavier Del Bac Mission in 1687 to the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1878, it was a typical frontier town. Unprotected from the ravages of the Apaches and other tribes until the establishment of Fort Lowell in 1866, it offered but small inducements to the settler, but upon the completion of the railroad came first the miner and prospector, then the shop-keeper, and finally, hearing in some way of the wonderful healing qualities of the climate, the health seeker and tourist. The miner discovered an immense resource, and capital built great smelters, until Tucson became the center of the world's richest copper mining section. The tourist and health-seeker came to be the resident, built homes, hotels and business blocks, and today we have a modern-up-to-date city of more than 20,000; a city of homes and schools and churches, a city of business houses, progressive and growing.

These forces have given the city a splendid foundation, and made possible its wonderful growth into the city of today from a town of little more than 1,000 in 1900. But 1912 has seen the development of another great resource, sufficient water to irrigate thousands of acres of arable land tributary to the city, and the birth of a new era. Tucson will soon have an agricultural back country capable of supporting a great population and making it a power in the development of the Southwest. And all because one man dreamed of such a possibility, believed in his dream and fought for it. To his belief and work is due the coming of the Tucson Farms Company, and its development work—the clearing, irrigating and placing under cultivation of more than 6,000 acres in the Santa Cruz Valley. This is but the beginning of an extensive agricultural development, for other companies are now in the field doing a similar work.

Commercially, Tucson is located on the main trunk line of the Southern Pacific, at the end of a division, and is the present western terminus of the El Paso & Southwestern System. It is also the northern terminus of the great railway system now pushing down the West Coast of Mexico under the direction of the Southern Pacific, connecting Tucson with the Mexican seaports of Guaymas and Mazatlan, and destined to reach Guadalajara, and thence by the National line to the City of Mexico.

Politically, it is the official seat of Pima County, a county rich in mines and in grazing and agricultural lands, the area of which is equal to that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined.



Alfalfa Field Near Tucson. Sixth Crop of Year



The strength of the city is in the network of railroads reaching east and west and south. Here is the division headquarters of the Southern Pacific's Sunset Route and its repair shops and army of employes, and also the general offices of the Arizona Eastern Railway and of the Southern Pacific's Mexican West Coast Lines.

The short, direct line from Tucson to Nogales places Tucson in a strategic position, making it the gateway to that vast fertile region lying along the West Coast of Mexico, which is now being opened to settlement by Americans by the construction of the Southern Pacific's road down through Sonora and across the broad valleys of the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers.

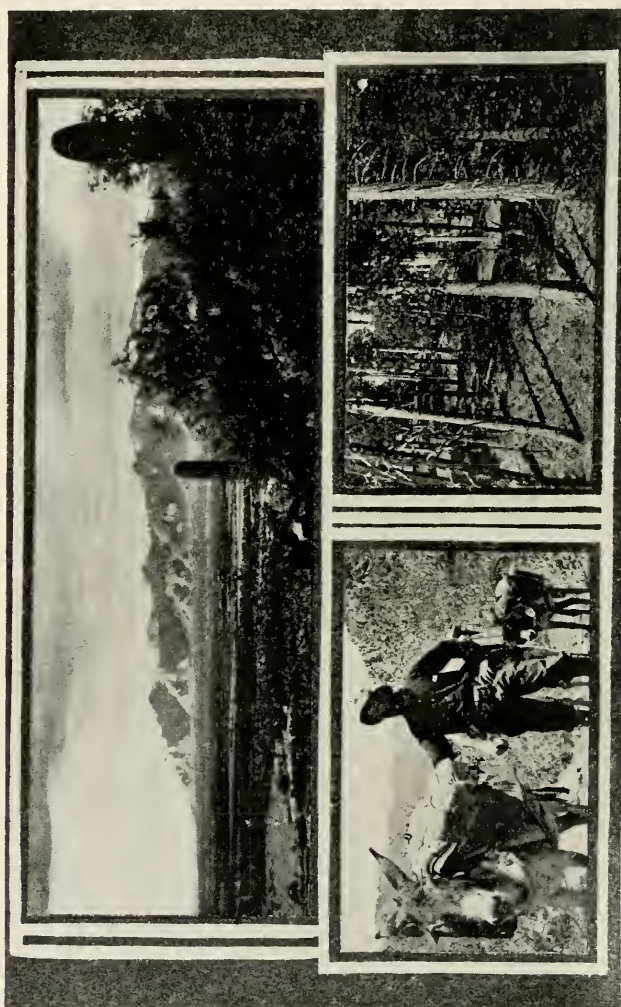
In addition to this the El Paso & Southwestern has now built into Tucson from Benson, connecting Tucson with the mining towns of Bisbee and Douglas and the prosperous commercial city of El Paso, Texas. It is headed westward, and will connect Phoenix and Yuma with Tucson, while it has projected a spur to the rich mineral fields in the Santa Catalina Mountains north of the city, and a road from Sasco west of Tucson, to Port Lobos on the Gulf of California. This would make a fertile country in the extreme southwest tributary to this city and add another and shorter route to the Mexican Coast, the one actually in operation being the Southern Pacific line to Guaymas and Mazatlan.

Mining assets include not only the mines of Pima and Santa Cruz Counties, but largely of Pinal and Cochise counties and of part of New Mexico and the Mexican state of Sonora. This district is perhaps the richest copper mining district in the world. The opening of the plant of the Pioneer Smelting Company early in 1912 has caused a resumption of operations in the Helvetia, Mineral Hill and Twin Buttes districts and the development of other properties, and has brought \$40,000 per month net into Pima County and Tucson. A great variety of copper ore is found in the county, and gold, silver, zinc, tungsten, lead and galena are produced here. The trade of the city in mining machinery and supplies of many kinds extends over a large area on both sides of the international boundary.

The Cattle Industry is one of the large resources of the county, and the value of range cattle shipped from Tucson in a single year has exceeded \$900,000.

The county has always been famous for the abundance and quality of its beef cattle. This is due to the great area of grazing lands and to the nutritious and highly flavored wild grasses of the mountain slopes, which impart a sweetness and flavor to beef unattainable by fattening in the stall or even upon alfalfa.

Tucson is the chief educational center of the state, owing to the location here of the University of Arizona, with its score of professors and teachers, and of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station, with chemical laboratories and facilities for specializing in sev-



Scenes in Catalina Mountains Near Tucson



eral important agricultural studies. The University of Arizona is situated a mile from the heart of the city. Through its Agricultural and Mining Departments, this institution has a most vital and intimate connection with the Southwest, and particularly with Arizona.

The public schools, of which there are five, and the high school, were built at a cost of over \$300,000 and are among the best looking structures in the city. The schools are so well distributed that scarcely a home in the city is more than a five-minute walk from one of them. The new high school building has fifteen recitation rooms, with laboratories for physiography, chemistry and physics and a fine assembly hall with a seating capacity of more than eight hundred.

The city has several private and denominational institutions.

The Methodist School for Mexican Girls, conducted by the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, cares for 48 girls in a \$16,000 home. A training school for Pima and Papago Indians, conducted by the Women's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church has an enrollment of over a hundred and fifty. The institution has a one hundred and sixty-acre farm near the city and \$50,000 has been spent on its buildings.

More than 125 pupils are instructed at the Papago Indian School, maintained at the San Xavier Mission by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The work in behalf of the Papagoes is supplemented by the United States Government, which has a \$10,000 school house and dormitory.

In the city itself the Catholic church is active in the educational field, maintaining an excellent parochial school with an enrollment of nearly 400, and St. Joseph's Orphanage, the home of 40 children. A most important work is also done by the St. Joseph's Academy, a boarding school for girls and young ladies. This institution has an enrollment of 200 and offers a very thorough course of study, not only in the elementary branches but also in high school study, music, art, etc. Their full course prepares for regular College work.

The climate of Tucson, especially in the winter months, is acknowledged to be the best on the American continent. In the past three years there have been but ten days in which the sun did not shine in this city. This is the great feature of the region—the amount of sunshine—and it is in arid regions that the sun attains its greatest vivifying influence. The germicidal power of sunshine is well known, and here the chemical activity of its rays is not lost in clouds or fogs, but exerts its full force. There is no other portion of the United States that will compare favorably with that in and about Tucson for the relief of pulmonary affections. That is the opinion of eminent physicians and scientific climatologists, and the basis of this opinion is the maximum of sunshine, the clearness of the atmosphere and the rapid radiation which brings a tonic and refreshing coolness to the night. And the summer is dry. The experts of



St. Mary's Hospital and Sanitarium Near Tucson

the Experiment Station say that to get the sensible summer temperature here it is necessary to subtract fifteen to thirty degrees from the maximum. That is to say, the dryness of the air makes Tucson that much cooler than the East under corresponding temperatures.

The average rainfall for forty-one years at Tucson is 11.66 inches. The average for the past ten years has been 11.78, the greatest precipitation occurring during July and August, with December a good third.

The summer storms are short, uncertain, refreshing. The air parts with its humidity rapidly, and the clear, tonic, dry atmosphere returns quickly.

Travelers say this atmosphere of Southern Arizona has the same bracing and exhilarating qualities as the air of the Sahara, and that it is drier than any part of the valley of the Nile north of the Cataract.

Water for the city comes from wells located in the valley four miles distant. The capacity of the present water works has been outgrown, and is now being enlarged, a bond issue providing \$125,000 to cover the cost. In a small way windmills are made use of for irrigation, but power pumps are most relied on, water being obtained at from 10 to 150 feet.

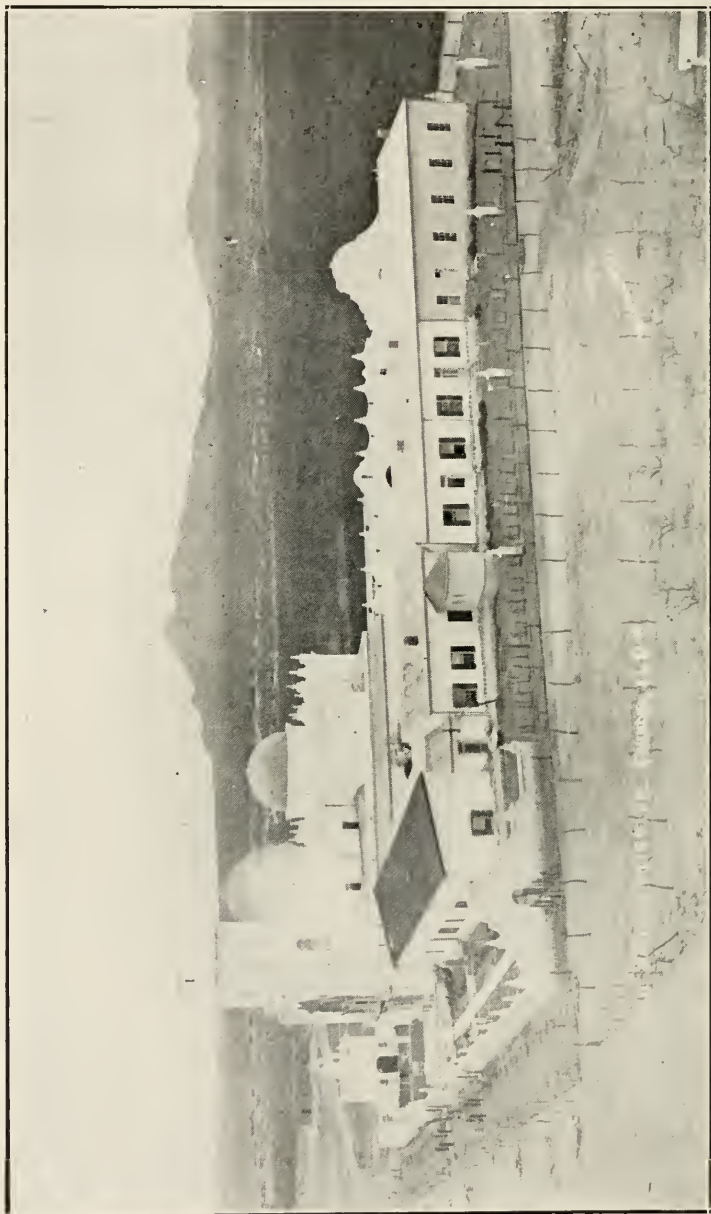
The economic aspect of pumping for irrigation has been well threshed out, the conclusion being that while not so cheap or convenient as ditch supplies from rivers, the productivity of the land in this climate and the increased market value of the products, make the slightly increased cost of pumping economical, while there are some important advantages over ditch irrigation. Well supplies are continuous and fairly uniform throughout the year, and water is available when it is most needed.

The Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Company supplies power for manufacturing as well as gas and electricity for domestic use. Several miles of line have also been thrown out into the surrounding country to supply pumping plants for irrigation.

Tucson is essentially a city of homes. The residential streets and districts attract attention for their beauty and adaptation of the architecture to the climate, and because of the gardens and trees.

On the social and religious side Tucson is the equal of any Eastern city of the same size. There are twelve churches: two Methodist, two Baptist and two Presbyterian, as well as Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational, Christian, Christian Science, Lutheran and Jewish.

Practically all the fraternal organizations are represented, and there are several clubs, four of which occupy buildings of their own. The Old Pueblo Club building was recently completed at a cost of \$60,000, and the Eagles have just finished splendid clubrooms in their own building. There are organizations for women also, including the Woman's Club, the Collegiate Club and the Music Club.



San Xavier Mission, Built by Franciscan Fathers in 1592



## Santa Cruz County

Allen T. Bird, Editor Nogales Oasis

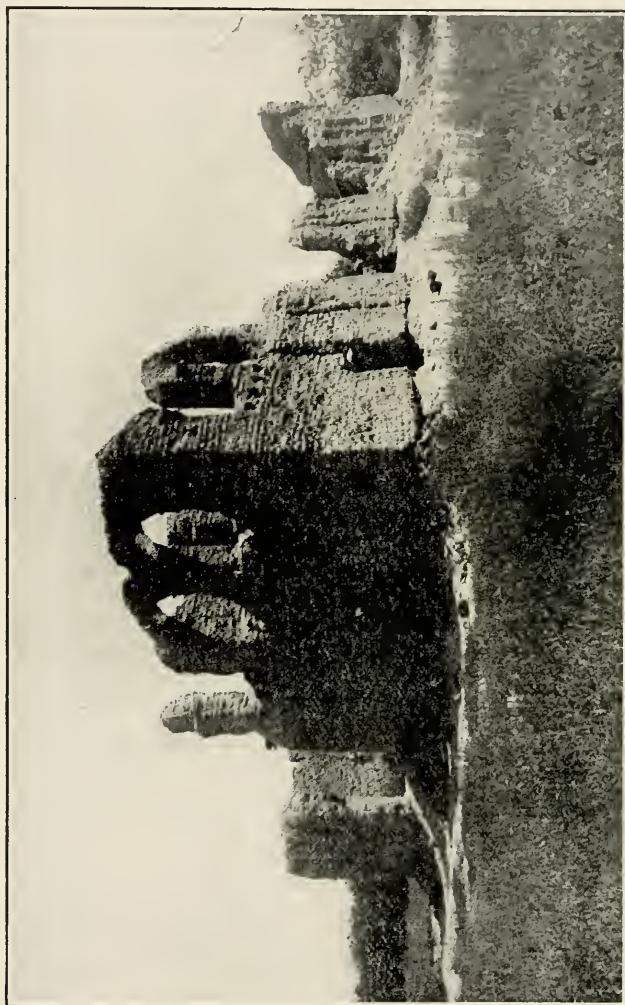
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, politically one of the smallest in the State, is one of the southernmost and adjoins Mexico on its northern boundary. Its county seat, Nogales, is known as "The Line City." The region embraced within this county consists of lofty mountain ranges teeming with undeveloped mineral wealth, and enclosing rich and fertile valleys susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The mountains offer splendid opportunities for successful investments in mining operations with manifold returns, and the valleys insure to the capable tiller of the soil not only a competence, but independence and wealth; while the rolling hills between afford ground for the breeding and rearing of cattle that may be fattened for the markets near at hand upon the succulent and juicy forage plants raised upon neighboring farms. Seldom can there be found anywhere so great a variety of natural resources awaiting development as here, where the field, the farm and the mine closely supplement each other and support a large and industrious population.

According to the assessment roll of 1912 the taxable value of property within Santa Cruz County was \$2,815,133.54, showing an increase of \$330,429.58 over that of the previous year.

It is stated upon good authority that in the San Rafael and Rain Valleys alone there are between four and five hundred quarter sections of good land capable of producing excellent crops, that two years ago were open to homestead location. Within the past 18 months 150 such locations have been made in these valleys, and about 200 other entries are now being made. It is anticipated that during the current year every available location will be taken. Most of those who have taken up this land are people of means, who have gone to work in the right way, and whose coming and the application of whose capital and labor will make the eastern part of Santa Cruz County one of the most populous and wealthy regions in the State.

The agricultural possibilities of Santa Cruz County have been realized but recently, and even at this time are not thoroughly comprehended by the majority. For many years there has been a limited cultivation in the river bottoms along the Santa Cruz and Sonoita Rivers, from which some water for irrigation has been obtained, and there have been a few isolated places in the mountains where good crops have been raised; but recently general attention has been attracted to the valleys referred to above and there have been recorded phenomenal growths of milo maize, corn, and apples, while nearly all deciduous fruits thrive well in the vicinity. A hydrographic map of the United States, published by the Smithsonian Institute, shows the





Ruins of Ancient Mission on Santa Cruz River

annual precipitation to exceed twenty inches of water and classifies this region with the western parts of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The area included in this classification extends in a northwesterly direction from the vicinity of Cananea, Mexico, to Prescott, and is about sixty miles in width, and within Santa Cruz County the rainfall is shown to be much heavier than in the regions on either side. The surface water is tapped by wells that vary in depth from a few feet to sixty or more, and in places in the vicinity of Elgin wells of a depth of sixty to ninety feet have struck flows of water which raised in the wells twenty or thirty feet, and produced an apparently inexhaustible supply. Settlers of experience in various artesian belts express a firm belief that wells bored to a depth of six or seven hundred feet will tap water strata that will send to the surface strong and abundant flows.



Dairy Scene in Santa Cruz

In many of the mountain ranges mining operations of considerable importance have been conducted for a number of years, but the work has not been carried to any great depth. However, geologists and mining experts who have visited the region insist that the indications all point to the possibilities of successful and profitable deep mining; and where depth has been attained, notably at Duquesne, in the Patagonia Mountains, and at the World's Fair mine, in the same vicinity, the results have borne out these assertions. Within the past year remarkable developments have been made in properties in widely separated districts, in the Patagonia and the Santa Rita Mountains and the Oro Blanco country, all of which show that deep mining in Santa Cruz County is in its infancy only, and some of the heaviest mining operators and corporations in the United States have bought properties and commenced development work. Among these are the Phelps-Dodge Company, one of the greatest copper mining syndicates in the world, who have recently bought the World's Fair mine; W. A.



Field of Milo Maize, Rain Valley



Corn in San Rafael Valley

Clarke, owner of the United Verde, said to be the greatest copper mine in the world, has bought the Trench mine in the same locality; and N. L. Amster, President of the Shannon Copper Company, at Clifton, has bought and is developing the R. R. R. group. This, in itself, speaks volumes for the latent mineral resources of Santa Cruz County.

A fine grade of chalcedony, equal to the far famed Mexican onyx, used largely in ornamentation and finish of construction work, in architecture, is found in large quantities on the north side of the Santa Rita Mountains.

The cattle industry has been an important interest from the early settlements here, and in the mountains and hills are extensive ranges unfitted for any purpose other than grazing. The grasses grow rank and abundant, and except in seasons of the most severe and protracted drought, there is seldom a scarcity of water. Development of water will help out in such seasons. The cattle growers in the hills and mountains find right at home a market for their feeders, and instead of sending out to market cattle that must be fed before making good beef, there will be turned off annually thousands of head of finished



Nogales in Early Days

bullocks fit for the block. During many years the cattle growers of Santa Cruz County have turned their attention to high bred stock and their herds are now well graded up. The industry is on a good, substantial basis, and will continue to be an important factor in the advancement of this great region.

The population of the county, according to the census of 1910, was less than 7,000, but is now estimated to be close to 9,000. About 3,500 of this number were residents of the county seat, Nogales, and



the remainder of the outlying precincts. It is conservatively estimated that at the end of another year it will number about 10,000.

In addition to Nogales, the principal towns of the county are Patagonia, Harshaw, Tubac and Oro Blanco. Harshaw is one of the oldest mining camps in that part of Arizona, and Tubac a town that goes back in history to the time of the early Spanish occupation, and was a place of some importance at the time of the American occupation.

The county is served by two branches of the Southern Pacific R. R. and trains run through to both Benson and Tucson, there to connect with main line trains in either direction, and at The Line City with



Santa Cruz County Products

trains to and from all points on the West Coast reached by the lines of the Southern Pacific of Mexico.

Nogales is the central point for several important branches of the U. S. government service. It is the headquarters for the Customs Collection district of Arizona and the Immigration Bureau has there an important office.

Having in its favor its natural resources, climate, situation, and an active and energetic people, Santa Cruz County seems destined to become at no very distant day one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the state, and the seat of a civilization of the very highest order.



## Graham County

(By R. J. Young, Immigration Commissioner)

We want good people to help us open up this great valley of the Gila, the finest garden spot in the west, the best climate in Arizona, the finest soils, the most water per acre for the irrigated lands, the best canal system, excepting the government control systems, of any portion of the west. We have more water per acre than any other section, and without the water you have nothing but an arid waste. Our lands pay more money per acre than any other lands in Arizona and are sold for less. We have no speculative value, the value of the land, irrigated, being derived from the earning power of the money invested, no more no less. Our valley fences are bull proof, horse high and hog tight. Nothing can keep our crops from growing but the clouds.

We have graded schools in Solomonville, Safford, Thatcher, Central and Pima and district schools in all the outlying districts, the best of teachers and good accommodations for the pupil.

Thatcher has an academy equal to any in the new State, in which are taught all the higher branches.

Our valley is about forty miles long and two to four miles in width, with about thirty thousand acres actually under cultivation.

The principal crop raised for exportation is the great forage crop, alfalfa. Last year we shipped about 40,000 tons to outside points and consumed about 50,000 tons at home in the fattening of cattle and raising of hogs.

We have three flour mills in the valley and are now raising a grade of wheat which will permit our mills to compete with outside mills in the production of flour.

Our vegetables are equal to any raised in the State and bring the top of the market at Globe and Miami, but we do not raise half enough for the consumption of the mining camps and the result is that a portion of the perishable stuff is shipped in from California.

All our mesa land has at one time supported a vast population of our ancient brethren. Pottery is plowed up in the field, beautiful specimens of the ancients' work of art, in a perfect condition of preservation. There are acres of land where you can trace their old dwellings, in perfectly symmetrical lines, showing the size of each building. On the Bonita Creek we find many old buildings in a perfect state of preservation, the imprint of the fingers being just as distinct as it was the day the aborigines took the mud in their hands and plastered the walls. The timbers in the roofs are as hard as iron and the roots themselves absolutely perfect. The small orifices left for the family



Garden and Orchard Scene

to enter the dwelling are today as they were thousands of years ago. The buildings that are in such a perfect state of preservation are under the lee of enormous bluffs, overhanging instead of being perpendicular, protecting the buildings from the action of the elements. Their old canals are traceable in many places, showing they carried on an extensive irrigation, and in fact in many of the old ruins cotton cloth has been dug up, seeds of many varieties, ojas filled with the bones and ashes of human beings, their form of burying the dead being cremation. Where once lived such a vast population there must be some inherent quality of the soil, an atmospheric condition unknown in other sections to warrant the old timer to dwell in such vast numbers in our valley. The modern people who are now invading and making their homes in this wonderful valley realize the incomparable beauty of our surroundings and the ideal conditions that permit the farmer to raise such an abundance of the good things of life and the prosperous condition of the farmer verifies the opinion that we have the best valley, the most productive valley, the best irrigation system, the most water per acre, the most reasonable land values of any section of the great State of Arizona.

The towns of Pima and Safford have a splendid water system, piped throughout their streets. This water is perfection itself and comes from the lofty mountains and the precipitous canyons of the famous Graham Mountains, just south of this great valley, rising to a height of 10,600 feet above sea level, snow-capped most of the year and covered with a splendid growth of pine and fir. It is just a half day's travel from the heat of the valley to the most perfect summer climate in the world, where one can enjoy the cool breezes and the perfect climatic conditions that make an ideal summer and a perfect health resort, for rest and recuperation in the summer time. We have saw mills on this mountain and supply considerable of the lumber used in the valley towns. On the west side of this famous mountain we have the Aravaipa Valley, the most beautiful roads, the finest stock and grass growing country in Arizona. The Industrial school is located on the south slope of this great mountain, where once stood and where now you may see the vast ruins of the once great government post, Fort Grant, the grandest and most perfect post the federal government ever built in the far west, the mammoth buildings falling into decay and ruin and now another era of man is reclaiming it and building a new school for the education of those who have not the opportunity of most of us, wards of the State.

This is a great cattle and goat country, and thousands of dollars each year are derived from the sale of goats' wool, mohair, and cattle. Considerable farming is being done, most of the products being consumed at home.

On the north slope of the Graham Mountains we have an artesian belt about twenty miles in length and from four to six miles in



Loading Car of Graham County Honey



A Home in the Hill Country near Mount Graham



width. Only a portion of this belt has been reclaimed and we are bringing in new wells all the time. We have some wonderful flows of water, ascending from two to sixteen inches above the collar of the pipe and some of the wells are flowing sufficient water for the irrigation of one hundred and twenty acres of land. What more would the settler ask than a permanent water right for \$500 or \$1,000. The cost of sinking these wells is approximately \$1 per foot and there is no place in the artesian belt where they have not encountered a good flow of water. The temperatures of this water is about 75 degrees and permits the farmer to raise garden truck all the year and in the winter time the mining camps pay the highest price for green vegetables. Think what the future of this one section alone means to a live, wide-awake farmer. The extent of this underground flow has never been determined.

The farmers in the artesian belt have recently organized a cotton growers' association and have signed up considerable land for the purpose of raising cotton and making it one of our permanent industries. So far the cotton grown has been in an experimental way, but has proven beyond doubt that we can raise cotton equal to any section of the south.

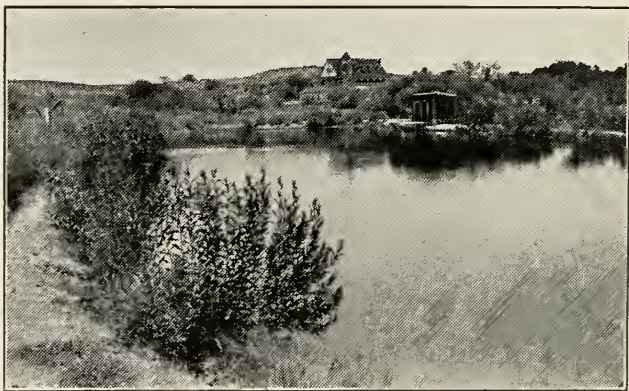
We are working hand in hand with the Ocean to Ocean Highway and have done wonders for our road system in the last year. Through the heart of the valley we have as good dirt roads as are found anywhere and are continually grading and adding, just as fast as the road fund will permit. We have graded several miles of new road in the Fort Thomas section, have signed a contract with the Indian agent for the completion of the road from Geronimo to San Carlos, across the reservation, and several miles have already been completed. This road has always been an eyesore and a terrible trial to the autoist on account of the washes and sand. This has all been done away with. The main washes are now bridged and a great portion of the road graded and in perfect condition, so that the machine man need have no fear of the reservation. Our congressman has recently informed us that Congress has made the appropriation for the bridges at the San Carlos and the Gila Rivers, the building of which will entirely close the gap between the good roads and give the traveling public an ideal highway to the Phoenix and Globe section without having to pass over the high altitudes, muddy roads, torrential streams and isolated section of the White Mountains. The eastern traveler can now bring his machine to the warm south and our glorious climate without incurring any undue inconvenience. This means all the eastern travel heading toward the San Diego Pan-American Exposition will find we have a glorious route through Arizona and that he will travel for days in sight of agricultural fields, farm houses, growing crops and running water and that we in Arizona, especially on this route, have obliterated the desert, made

it into one of the garden spots of the sunny south, and the land of perpetual sunshine and good health.

We will shortly be on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and practically the only irrigated section from San Antonio to the Salt River Valley. Those familiar with conditions in the West know there is nothing will advance a community more rapidly than co-operation with the railroad, as it displays its resources in that way to the thousands. We need new blood and new money to bring us to the place we would like to see attained while we of the present day are alive, able and ready to appreciate its vast benefits.

There is not one instance here where a diligent worker had to return his place to the original owner, not one case on record where acreage has had to be foreclosed because of non-payment of principal. Doesn't this mean that our values are constantly increasing and that we are above all, prosperous and industrious?

We have a wonderful country in an archaeological as well as in an agricultural sense, evidences of which are continually being discovered, as it is continually being proven that we can raise something a little bit better than our neighbor, some fruit, vegetable or berry, all of which demonstrates that we are still in our infancy, and have not yet realized what a vast opportunity is ours. Nor shall we until we have cut up many of our larger holdings in order that we may derive all the benefits possible from this wonderful soil and climate.



Indian Hot Springs

## Cochise County

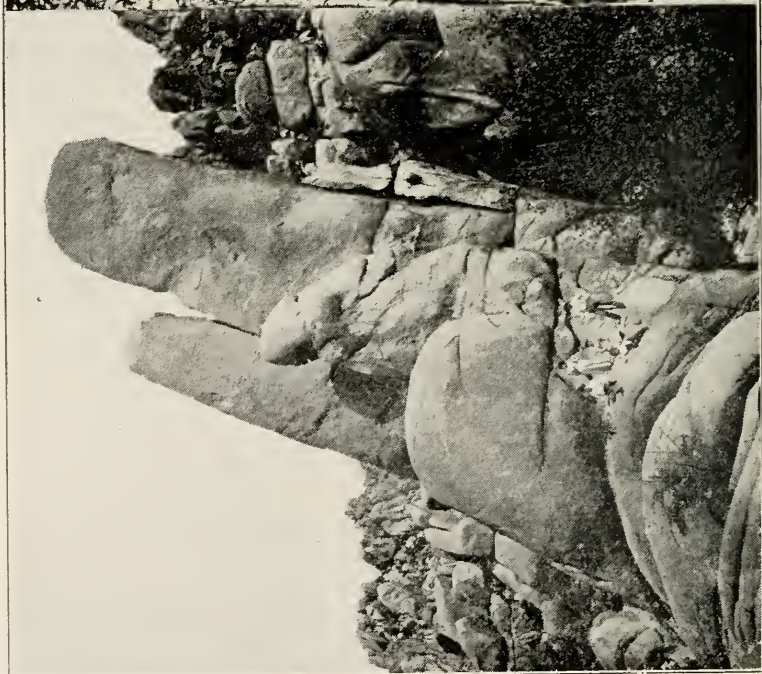
By Joseph H. Gray, Secretary of Warren District Commercial Club.

With an extent of 6147 square miles, equal to the area of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined; with rugged mountain ranges that are the storehouses of inestimable mineral wealth; with broad and extending valleys wherein are ranges o'er which roam thousands of cattle, and which are dotted with an ever-increasing number of ranches, in the southeastern corner of Arizona, lies Cochise County which leads the state in wealth and disputes with Maricopa County the premiership in population. In assessed valuation it contains one-fifth of the wealth of the whole state, while its population, which in 1910 was 35,591, is now conservatively estimated to be in excess of 40,000. Its assessed valuation of \$38,000,000, gives a per capita wealth of \$950 for each man, woman and child within its confines.

As Arizona leads the nation in production of copper, Cochise County leads Arizona, producing one-half of the total output of that metal, while the Warren District alone produces more than one-third of the state's output. While mining is the chief and largest industry, cattle raising is of great importance and agriculture is making such vast strides that it promises in the near future to rank second only to mining. Settlers are rapidly taking up all of the available government land and by the development of underground water supplies and the practice of intensive farming are developing the rich fertile lands of the county into garden spots, building up substantial homes, and gathering into agricultural communities while the industry is still in its infancy. Where formerly all was cow country now are hundreds of ranch homes ranging from the most modest to substantial dwellings with large outbuildings and modern farming equipment so that the lower lands of Cochise county are in a transition period. As the hills have been only scratched over in the search for minerals so also have the valleys been little more than touched in proving their possibilities for agriculture and yet the results promise as much for the one as the other when equal development has been achieved.

Topographically Cochise County is divided from south to north by three mountain systems which separate three great valleys. The westerly mountain system is composed of three ranges, the Whetstone, Huachucas and Mules, the great Warren District being situated in the latter range, surrounding Bisbee the metropolis of the county. Farther east are the Dragoons and still farther east the Swissshelms and the Chiricahuas. In the mountains of the county in the early days were the strongholds of the fierce and bloodthirsty Apaches and from





Cochise Stronghold, near Tombstone, Arizona.



Scene in the Mountains, near Douglas, Arizona.



these Geronimo and his braves waged relentless warfare upon the pioneers until themselves hunted down by government regulars and volunteers from among the early day settlers.

The three valleys are the San Pedro on the west, Sulphur Springs in the center and San Simon on the east. In the San Simon, at San Simon, and in the San Pedro at Land, artesian flows of water have already been developed, while experiments in that direction are now in progress in the Sulphur Springs Valley, which is settling more rapidly than any other section. In all of these valleys the climate is unsurpassed, the land is most fertile and the magic touch of water is all that is required to make them blossom and produce. The putting down of wells, the erection of windmills and pumping plants in all directions is bringing this about.

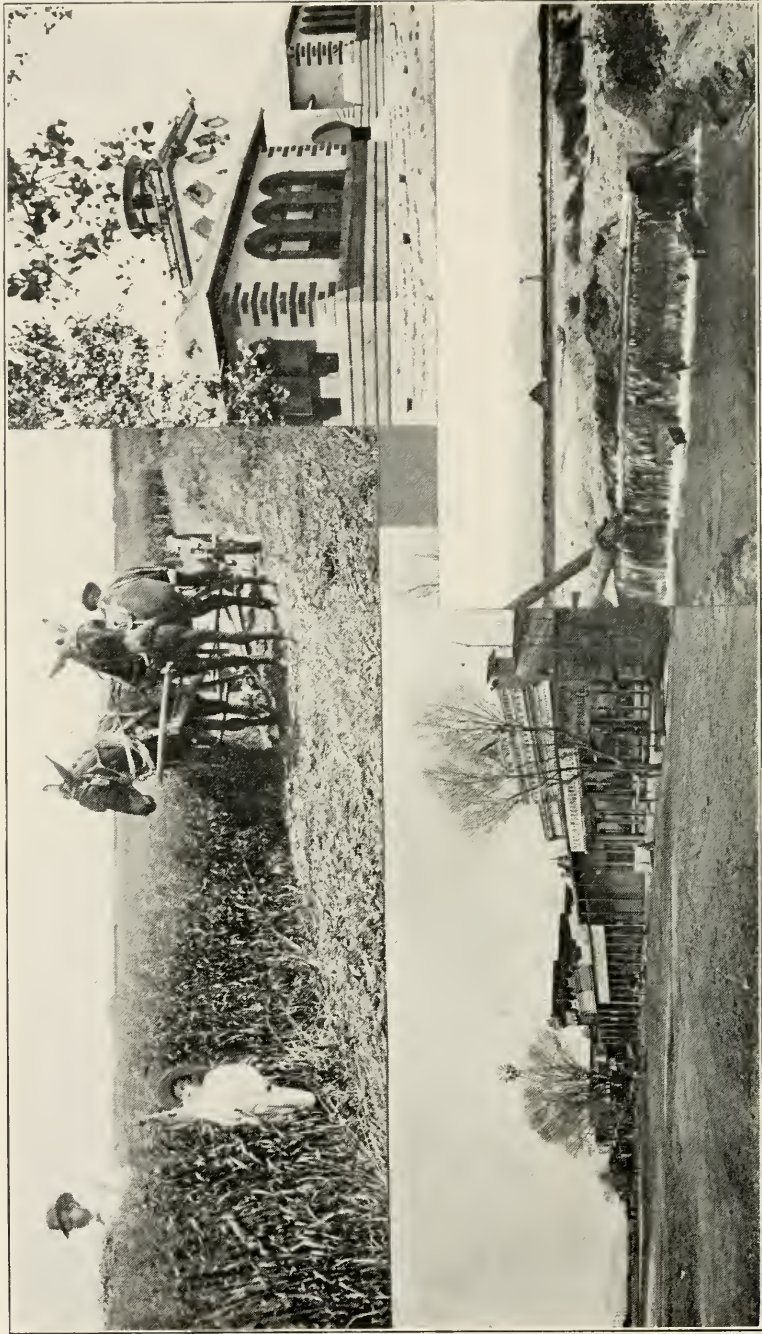
On the foothills are luxurious growths of nutritious grasses during most of the months of the year and here and in the valleys roam the herds of cattle owned by individuals, firms and corporations, bringing in revenues mounting to millions each year. These foothills are also susceptible of cultivation into vineyards and orchards, producing fine grapes and peaches that excel any others grown in the west.

It is in the Mule Mountains that the greatest mineral resources of Cochise County have been developed. From the Warren Mining District there are being shipped daily for reduction 6,000 tons of ore by three companies, the Copper Queen, the Calumet and Arizona, and the Shattuck Arizona Companies, the former having been an active producer since the early eighties of the last century. In this district there are hundreds of miles of underground workings and yet the extent of the ore deposits remain undetermined beyond the fact that they still contain vastly more metal than has been extracted within the past thirty years and that even then the end is not in sight.

For many years copper was the only metal to receive attention in the Warren District but recently important deposits of rich lead-silver ore have been developed and are now being mined and shipped for reduction. The importance of these mines as well as the porphyry deposits is now manifest and these will from now on receive deserved attention. In addition to this there is a large placer area at the southerly end of the district which contains 60 cents in gold to the cubic yard and this requires only the solution of a cheap method of extraction to become an added source of available wealth.

Although there are but three actively producing mining companies in the district there are many mining claims on which development work has progressed sufficiently to indicate valuable deposits and to warrant assertion that further development is all that is necessary to bring them to production.

The Johnson-Dragoon District is another important mineralized section of Cochise County situated in the same general mountain system but in the northwesterly corner of the county. Here there are



Top—Ranch Scene and Public School. Bottom—Street Scene and Artesian Well, Wilcox, Arizona.

now half a dozen producing properties with more than a dozen others in well advanced stages of development and scores of claims that have undergone only preliminary exploration and work.

Pearce, Courtland and Gleeson are located in the central mountain system, and are all producers. At the first mentioned is located the Commonwealth, which has given up \$38,000,000 in silver and is being further developed with every indication that millions remain to be extracted. Courtland and Gleeson both have their producing mines, making large shipments to the smelters. Courtland is a copper camp and Gleeson produces silver as well.

In the Chiricahuas and the Swisshelms, the easterly system of mountains, are producing and partially developed mining properties as well. There are numbers of these in the vicinity of Paradise especially. Dos Cabezas promises to become prominent in copper production in the near future.

Bisbee, the largest and most important city of Cochise County, has a population of 13,000 and with its suburbs, all connected with it by electric street railroads, the population is more than 18,000. This city with its unincorporated suburbs forms the Warren District and pays one-third of the taxes of the county. It is essentially a mining community but at the same time affords the facilities, improvements and advantages of the modern city. It is the most populous area of the same size in Arizona as well as the most wealthy. Its monthly payroll amounts to \$750,000 and its business and trade importance is commensurate. Here the underground worker's lowest wage is \$3.75 per day and other labor, as well as clerical work, is proportionately rewarded. No Mexican labor is employed underground and American labor predominates throughout the district. The chief foreign element to be found in the district is Slavonian and this labor is as well paid as is the American for the same class of work.

In its early days Bisbee was known as Mule Gulch and first attained notice about thirty years ago when it was merely a prospectors' camp of a few shacks and tents. Here, up among the rugged mountains the Copper Queen company developed a mine, and others followed until there grew up a great mining center. On the only level streets business houses were built, warehouses constructed, office buildings erected, while the residential districts spread up the hills and climbed to points along the mountain sides, reached sometimes by roads, more often by trails and at other times by flights of steps. The result is a city that in appearance is unique. Shacks gave place to handsome buildings of brick and stone, charming homes replaced the miners' cabins, dives and rookeries made way for churches, libraries, lodge buildings, Y. M. C. A. buildings, a Y. W. C. A., school houses and other public improvements. Water was piped and pumped from Naco, nine miles away, instead of being packed in skins on burro back. The railroad entered and supplanted the pack train. The smelter was





Farm Scenes in the Sulphur Springs Valley, Cochise County, Arizona



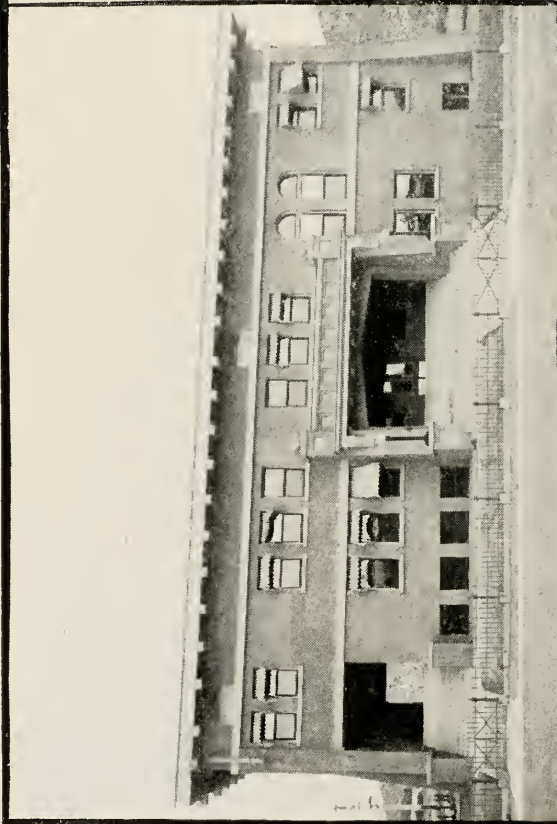
moved to Douglas, 35 miles away, and smoke and sulphur fumes were thus eliminated. Electric lights and gas supplanted candles and smoky oil lamps, paved streets appeared, a subway system carried off the flood waters of the rainy season and devastation which had before been not infrequent was made impossible. After several destructive fires one of the best fire departments in Arizona resulted from improvements and a city water supply for fire purposes was created. For these municipal improvements hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended and permanent benefits therefrom were obtained.

At an altitude of 5300 feet at the railroad station Bisbee enjoys a cooler climate in summer than do the cities of the valleys, while the surrounding mountains in close proximity effectually shelter it from the cold blasts of winter as well as from dust storms. The average mean temperature for the past twenty years has been 60.1 degrees, the average coldest month, January, is 45.3, and the average month of July, the warmest of the year, is 75.3, while the precipitation in the same period has been 17.96 annually. The result is a climate of singular health giving properties and despite the fact that accidents in mines are at times unavoidable the death rate in the Warren District is lower than in any other section of the state. Despite this fact Bisbee has been too busy with mining and with business affairs to enter the ranks of health resorts and today it takes pride in the fact that its pre-eminence is as a copper producing center.

In culture, education and socially the city is at the forefront. There is a larger proportion of college bred men in its limit than can be found outside of college cities of the same population. All churches are represented, all lodges also, and the Elks, Masons, Moose and Knights of Columbus all own their homes, as do the Woman's Club and the Country Club. A fine library and reading rooms, open to all of the public, is supported by the Copper Queen company. Both the Copper Queen and the Calumet and Arizona companies have their medical corps, their dispensaries and their hospitals, where the most modern equipment is to be found. Of the lodges it is a notable fact that the Elks built a new home on the site of the one that had been destroyed by fire and paid off \$34,000 of indebtedness in two and one-half years.

Lowell is the nearest and the largest suburb of Bisbee, ten minutes distant by street railway, situated to the south, and in a more open location. Here are the two hospitals, handsome business houses, and it has its own bank and theater. Lowell is closer to more mine shafts than Bisbee, and through its independence avoids the payment of municipal taxes.

Warren is the residential suburb of Bisbee. Here, on a gradually sloping plateau, commanding a view of mountains on the one side and valley on the other, are handsome homes, surrounded by lawns, shrub-



*OFFICE BUILDING  
Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.*

*VISTA PARK, WARREN*



*WARREN DISTRICT COUNTRY CLUB*

bery, trees and flowers and in reach of Bisbee in twenty minutes by electric railway with half hour service. Here are the offices of the Calumet and Arizona company, charming Vista Park, and close by the Country Club with its spacious home, its nine hole golf course, tennis courts, rifle range and traps for the shotgun experts. At Warren water and electric light are both furnished by the mining company. It has, as has Lowell also, its own school building, all of the district being in the Bisbee School District for which there is now being erected an \$80,000 high school building.

Tombstone, replete with historic interest, picturesquely located with a magnificent outlook, is the county seat of Cochise County. It was discovered in 1878, before there was a Cochise County, by Edward Scheffelin, and was long known as one of the most famous mining camps of the country. Millions of dollars of wealth it produced until the problem of unwatering the workings caused a shut down by the operating company which must continue until that problem has been solved.

Willcox is the largest town in the north of the county on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is the center of a growing agricultural district as well as an important cattle shipping point. Other towns of the north are Dos Cabezas, Cochise and Bowie; of the south Naco, important as being the gateway to the Cananea District in Mexico and railroad junction for the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad and the Cananea Railroad; Benson on the Southern Pacific and Southwestern Railroads and important as an agricultural and possible oil center; and Fort Huachuca, the government military post. Up the Sulphur Springs Valley is Courtland, important for its mines and surrounding ranches, while numerous smaller settlements are rapidly growing up in its eighty miles of length and twenty miles of breadth with the spread of agriculture.

In addition to its natural wealth and possibilities, Cochise boasts of its good roads and its school system. There are more miles of good roads than can be traversed at all seasons of the year than in any other county of the state, and these systems are being each year extended. It is traversed by the state highway and by two of the proposed National Highways, these passing through Douglas, Bisbee and Tombstone, and being connected up with other points.

The public schools of Cochise County, in the 65 school districts, are supported by an annual expenditure of over \$200,000, and rank with the best in the land. There are in attendance 4500 scholars who are instructed by 200 teachers, the average salary for men being \$111.75, and for women \$83.81. As fast as occasion requires new school districts are created, new buildings erected and more teachers engaged so that the progress of education keeps pace with the growth of population in all parts of the county.





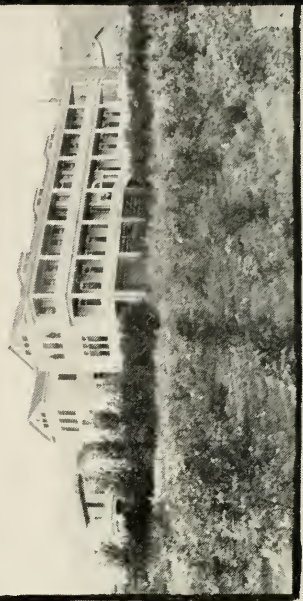
FIVE BISBEE MINE SHAFTS



GENERAL OFFICES OF  
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.



PHELPS DODGE MERCHANTILE COMPANY'S  
DEPARTMENT STORE - BISBEE.



COPPER QUEEN HOSPITAL,  
LOWELL.



## Douglas

By Edward P. Grindell

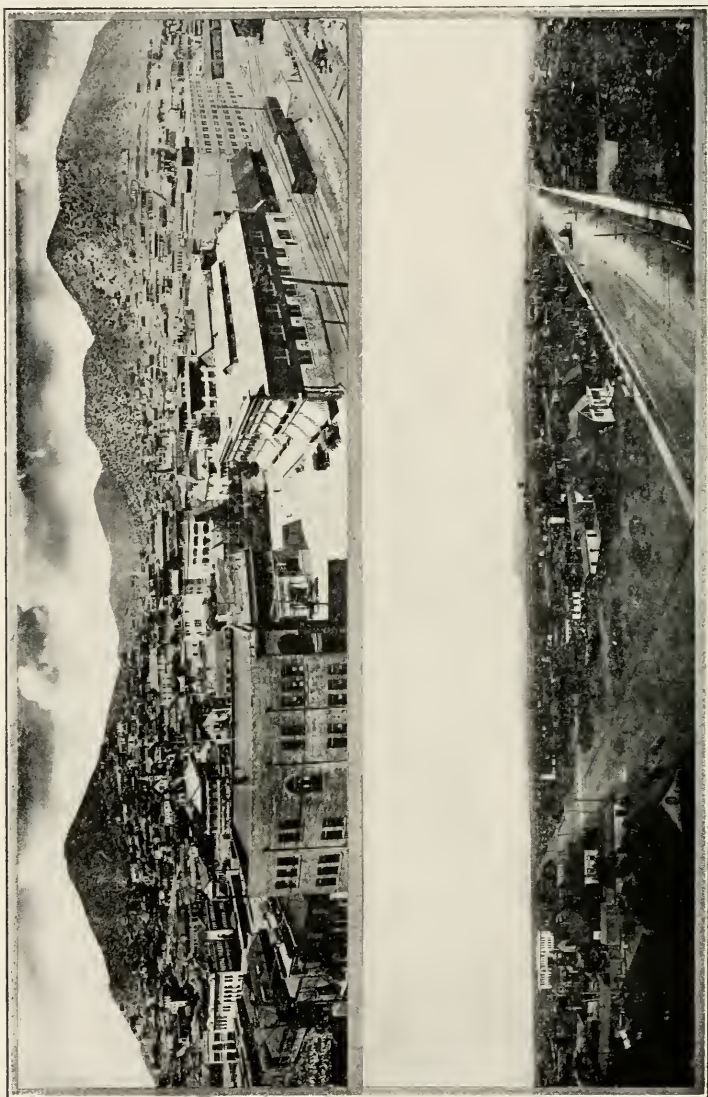
In the southeastern corner of Arizona, on the borderline between the United States and Mexico, is Douglas, a modern city, now but ten years old.

Situated in the center of the greatest mineral district in the world, and having good railroad facilities, Douglas is the natural location for the great smelters that are now in operation and in course of construction in that city. In the center of a rich, fertile valley, its location permits of the building of a city second to none in Arizona. Douglas is the one, large borderland city between El Paso on the east and Los Angeles on the west. Its position commercially, politically, and geographically, is strategic. Cochise is the most thickly populated county in Arizona, has the most complete system of roads and rail-ways, and the largest output of precious and commercial metals in the new State, as well as the heaviest investment of capital, local and interstate.

Ten years ago Douglas was an uninhabited patch in the Sulphur Springs Valley. The present population is about 12,000 happy and industrious people. The public buildings, office blocks, banks, schools, churches, and mercantile establishments are all substantially built, principally of brick or stone. The schools are of the best.

Douglas is on the main line of the El Paso & Southwestern R. R., with branch lines running south into Mexico, eighty miles to Nacozari, and north through the Sulphur Springs Valley. The Southern Pacific R. R. has had a survey into Douglas for some time to connect with their lines from the south coast of Mexico.

Arizona leads the districts of the United States in the production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The Douglas smelters treat over 50% of the state's output of copper, besides receiving thousands of tons of ore from Mexico for smelting. The combined output of the Douglas smelters is nearing 200,000,000 lbs. of copper bullion a year, making Douglas one of the greatest smelter cities in the world. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Douglas there are hundreds of small mines that during their development ship to the Douglas smelters thousands of tons of rich ores that in many cases pay the expenses of the development of the mine. Many of these properties lack only capital to bring them into the class of big producers. Douglas is headquarters for the mining men of the Southwest, both Mexico and Arizona, and serves as a supply point for these smaller mines. Merchandise from the Douglas stores is shipped by rail and pack trains hundreds of miles into the wilderness of Mexico, and this Mexican business is a big item in the trade of the Douglas merchant. One mile from the city, across the Mexican line, is the interesting town of



Birdseye View of Bisbee Above; Douglas Below.

Agua Prieta, a valuable port of entry for the Mexican Government, which during the recent civil war was a point of much contention.

The Gadsden Hotel at Douglas is one of the finest to be found in the west, and offers every convenience to the traveler. Splendid street car service, automobile roads, country club and golf links furnish the tourist with conveniences difficult to equal in the ordinary western town. It is but a short distance and easy ride to the mountains on either side of the valley, where can be found running streams, immense timbers, rugged mountain peaks, and beautiful picnic and camping grounds. The city is on the main line of the transcontinental automobile travel.

All secret societies have lodges in Douglas. The Elks have a well-equipped home for the comfort of their members.

The city is located upon flat, level ground, with plenty of room to grow in every direction. It has a magnificent view, the background in every direction being the mountains, rich in all the wonderful coloring characteristic of the rugged hills of the Southwest.

Douglas is not only prosperous now, but is looking forward to greater things, one of which is the development of the Sulphur Springs Valley to the north. This valley is being settled as fast as settlers can make their location, put in pumping plants and build their homes. Some wonderful results in crop production have been shown in the few years that farming has been carried on in this vicinity. The soil is rich, the water pure, soft and unlimited in supply, while the climate is such that the farmer can work out doors every day in the year. This valley is fast becoming a home for the small rancher. With a farming background and a vast mineral wealth, Douglas is fast becoming the garden city and ideal home town of Arizona. The city is new, there are no old buildings to mar the beauty of the principal streets. It is built for the future—all her streets, street car lines, public buildings, water works, sewer systems, telephone system, hotels—everything is built for permanence and for a city of many times its present population. The banks of Douglas, with over a million and a half of deposits, are among the solid financial institutions of the west.

Douglas is young, and offers inducements to men in many lines of work to come there and live. It is the ideal city with which to be associated and grow up.



Milo Maize Field in Yavapai County



## Yavapai County

Malcolm Fraser, Secretary Chamber of Commerce

YAVAPAI COUNTY, "Mother of Arizona counties," formerly comprised nearly the whole of Northern Arizona, a territory larger than Indiana. Its area is now 8,160 square miles, about the same as that of the state of New Jersey.

The principal resources of Yavapai County are mining, stock raising and agriculture. It is the second largest county in the state of Arizona in the production of gold, third in copper, second in cattle and sheep and first in horticulture.

The Arizona Consolidated Smelting Company, at Humboldt, and the United Verde Copper Company, at Jerome, are the principal smelters in Yavapai County. Mining, which has been dull for several years, owing to the drop in the price of copper, is reviving. A recent very rich strike of copper ore in the Commercial Mining Company's property at Copper Basin, near Prescott, may give rise to the construction of another large smelter here. To care for the production of his great mine, ex-Senator W. A. Clark, the fortunate owner of the United Verde Copper Company, is building a new town and smelter at Clarkdale, near Jerome, in the Verde Valley, to which a railroad has been constructed from Cedar Glade, on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix line between Ash Fork and Phoenix. This new smelter, like the one at Humboldt, will treat custom ores.

At the First Arizona State Fair, Phoenix, 1912, Yavapai County made a clean sweep of the horticultural prizes, taking practically all the individual and special prizes for her orchardists. The number of blue and red ribbons taken totaled 185, being more than twice as many as were received by all the other counties exhibiting. Yavapai also took the silver cup for the best county exhibit and more than \$500 in cash prizes.

The advent of scientific soil culture ("dry-farming") in Yavapai County, Arizona, was only two years ago. The first impetus received by the farmers of this county came through experts brought to the towns by the Prescott Chamber of Commerce and the Santa Fe Railway. Our farmers received enough practical suggestions from these experts to enable them, in 1912, to double their harvests, compared with those of 1910. Yavapai exhibits made in the Colorado Springs and Lethbridge Dry-Farm congresses, in 1911-1912, which won many first prizes against the world, further enheartened our farmers to plant additional areas.

The results of this campaign of education have been two-fold: They have greatly improved the grasp of our local farmer and enhanced his confidence in his land, and they have brought to the at-



Verde Valley Fruit Display at First State Fair.



Medal Received at St. Louis Exposition for Yavapai Fruits.

tention of the outside world the fact that there are great areas in Yavapai County, which can be bought cheaply or homesteaded, upon which profitable crops yearly may be produced.

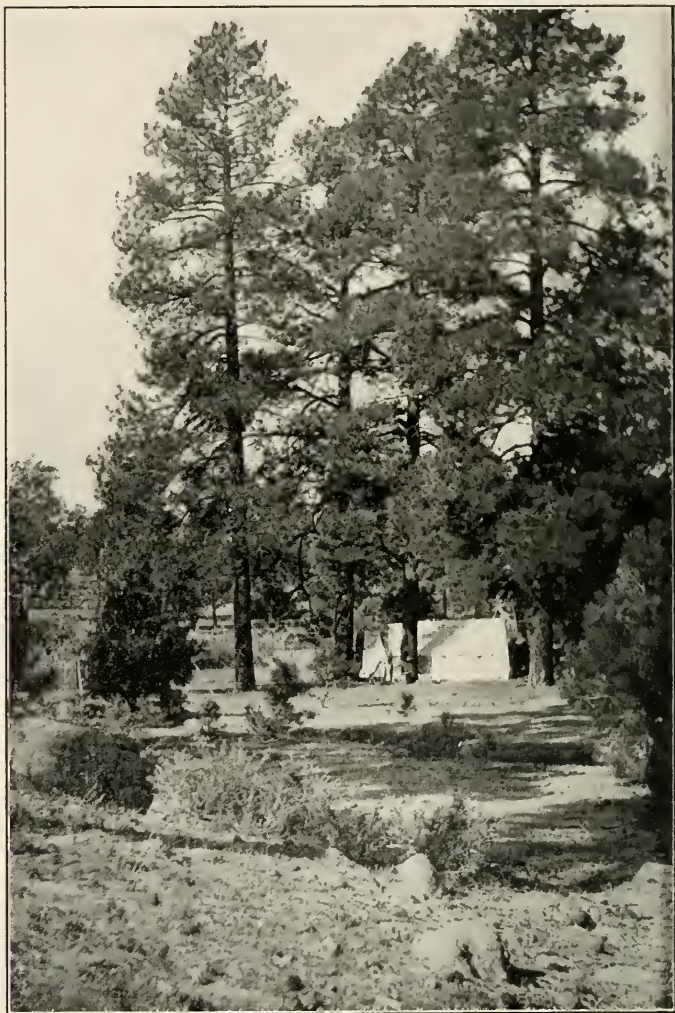
Over 2,000 more acres of corn were planted in 1912 than in 1911. A conservative estimate of the production per acre is placed at twenty-five bushels. While this would not look unusual to the average farmer of the corn-belt states, it should be noted that much of the land on which this corn was grown was broken for the first time in the winter of 1911; also, that our farmer gets two cents a pound for his corn and other grains.

Potatoes in Williamson, Skull and Thompson valleys yielded splendid harvests. This crop can now be said to be out of the experimental stage, so far as northern Arizona is concerned. All our potatoes are grown without irrigation, the average rainfall for the past thirty years in these valleys, sixteen inches, having proved ample to mature all the crops which can be grown in the temperate zone.

Yavapai County enjoys the best all-year-round climate to be found in the Southwest. The altitude of the county averages one mile. Life in the open is possible for at least ten months of the year, and blankets are necessary every night of the 365.

The principal town of Yavapai County is Prescott, population 6,000, altitude 5,347 feet, situated in quite a thickly-wooded pine area. The temperature is pleasant at all seasons of the year. The hottest months, July and August, are thoroughly enjoyable, while the winter days are mild and sunny. The summer nights are deliciously cool, and a blanket always is requisite. The maximum summer temperature is about 95 to 98 degrees F., and the mean temperature for the months of July and August is 71.6 and 71.2 degrees, respectively. The mean temperature for the coldest months, December and January, is 37.7 and 35.1 respectively, while the maximum for these months is about 70 degrees. Frequently the thermometer drops nearly to zero for a day or two about the end of December. The average annual rainfall at Prescott is 17.12 inches, falling chiefly in short, sharp showers in the summer season. In the winter there is occasionally a slight fall of snow, which, under the influence of the bright sunshine soon disappears. The percentage of sunshine in Prescott is very high. In 1909 there were 241 clear days, 74 partly cloudy and 50 cloudy. In 1910 there were 265 clear days, 55 partly cloudy and 45 cloudy.

One may get a clearer conception of the mountain climate of northern Arizona with that of other well-known mountain resorts. Vaughn, in the Montreal Medical Journal, says: "The climate of Prescott challenges comparison with that of Denver and Colorado Springs. Thirty feet higher than Denver, and 750 feet lower than Colorado Springs, it has an annual mean temperature of 53 degrees, or some three degrees higher than both.



Camping in Yavapai, near Prescott



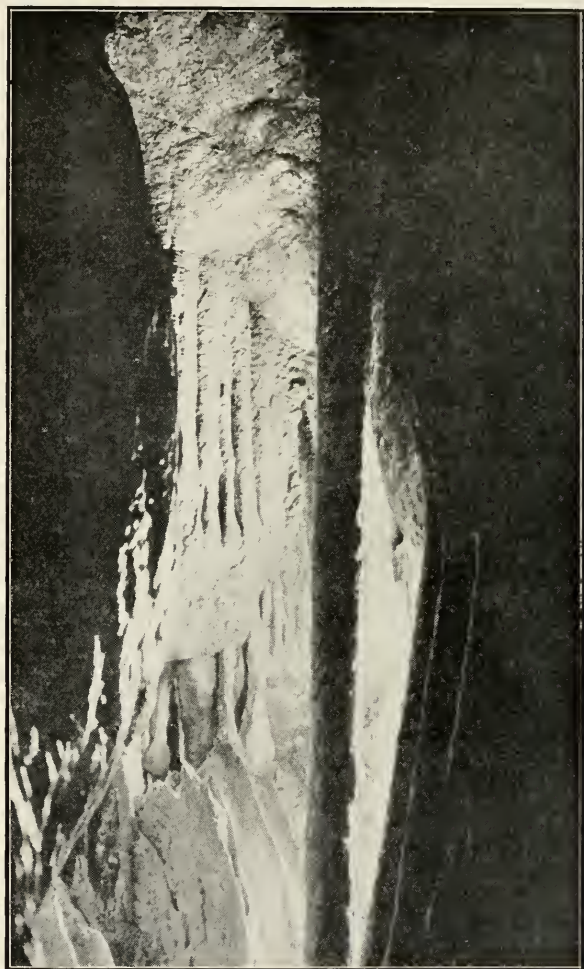
## Gila County

By A. W. Sydnor, County Immigration Commissioner.

GILA COUNTY, with an area of 4,542 square miles, almost as great as that of the State of Connecticut, has vast natural wealth that with the coming of more railroads and good wagon roads will make it one of the most favorable to the wants of the homeseeker. Its resources, like most of the other counties of the State, are varied, and as yet have been but meagrely developed. The northern part of the county has five mining districts, where the wealth of the ore deposits has been proven, and these are awaiting only more adequate means of transportation to enable them to rank first as producers of copper, gold and silver. Here also an immense cattle range affords sustenance to about 50,000 head of live stock, and thousands of acres of virgin timber, in which is included large forests of pine, are standing. This large region, commonly spoken of by the people of the southern part as the "Payson country," contains a rain belt, in which hundreds of acres are under cultivation without irrigation. Many varieties of fruits and vegetables are here grown to supply the markets of Globe, Roosevelt and Phoenix. This land is situated just north of Payson, a town of about 200 population, located one hundred miles northwest of Globe, and in the northern part of the great Tonto basin. In nearly all the valleys of this basin are found private irrigation schemes, by means of which numerous tracts of land are made to produce fruits, vegetables and grains.

Gila County lies in east central Arizona. It was formed from portions of Maricopa and Pinal counties in 1881, since when a small strip has been added on the north from Yavapai. It is surrounded on all sides by stately and rugged mountains whose peaks are covered with snow many months of the year. On the south are the Pinal Mountains whose summits are covered with pine, and on the west the Superstitious, Four Peaks, and Mazatzal Mountains form the natural boundaries.

Gila County is rich in the wonders of nature, the most noted is the Natural Bridge on Pine Creek, in the northern portion rivalling in beauty the Natural Bridge of Virginia. It spans Pine Creek at a height of 200 feet, and the walls of the canyon rise above it 700 feet on each side. The bridge is of lime formation, and the inside of the great arch, 250 feet across, is worn by water as smooth as though chiseled by the trained hand of the artisan. The top of the arch is nearly 400 feet wide and 1,000 feet long across the canyon, and at the thinnest part not more than six feet through. Near the center of the arch is a hole large enough to admit the body of a man, and through this one can look down into the crystal pool below. The climate is exceedingly mild and a wonderful variety of vegetation



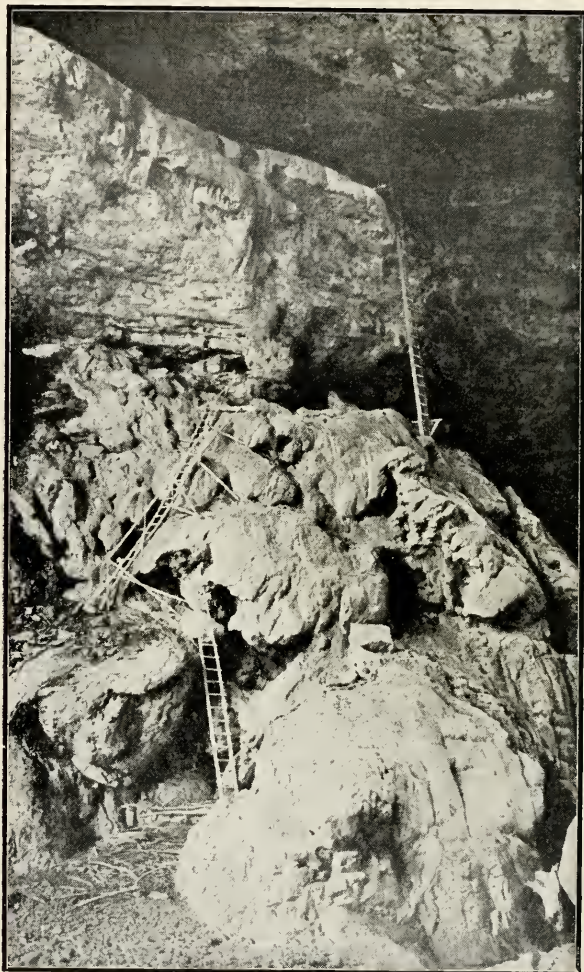
Stalactite Cavern at the Natural Bridge in Arizona

exists there, trees, shrubs, vines and plants, some of which are quite rare. The vicinity abounds in fossils and shells, and wherever moisture penetrates the rocks beautiful stalactites are formed. Beneath the bridge are numerous caves which are lined with these pendant cones resembling huge icicles.

The famous Globe-Miami mining district is located in Gila County and here are found some of Arizona's most productive copper mines. In the early days gold and silver were the chief metals sought in Gila County, and the mining of copper did not commence until the late seventies. Since then, however, the amount of copper mined has been constantly increasing and today the output of this district does much to give the State the position it holds at the head of copper producing areas of the United States. To the southwest of Globe the El Capitan zone has good deposits of both silver and copper, and between the Old Dominion and Black Warrior mines, in the Lost Gulch district, rich veins of free-milling ore have recently been found. Recent assays of ore from the property of the Lost Gulch United Mines Company show gold values to almost \$300 a ton. In the northern mineral belt, including the Mazatzal, Green Valley, Gun Creek, Houdon and Ellison mining districts, development work is being done on a small scale, and in the former gold, silver and copper have been found. The Mogollon Mountains extend into the northern part of the County, and are said to contain large coal deposits.

During the past year wonderful improvements of various kinds have been made within the borders of Gila County, and here the Good Roads movement has received a decided impetus. The Ocean to Ocean Highway will run by the Roosevelt Dam, and already one of the finest highways in the country has been built from the dam to Globe, while the towns of Hayden and Winkelman, both in Gila County, will soon be connected with Globe by means of highways now being built by convict labor. With the building of the San Carlos Dam and other improvements, either planned or under way, the current year will mark an important era in the physical improvement of the County. Railroads and better highways mean much for Gila County, and the people believe that a good road is one of the best assets a County can have, and the Gila Supervisors are among the most wideawake boosters in Arizona on this subject. They have been ready and willing to do their share toward the development of the State Highways.

The county seat of Gila is Globe, which has a population of 10,000 and is one of the largest mining towns of the state. It is situated 75 miles east of Phoenix. Globe has churches of all leading denominations, three banks, two theaters, and electric, gas and water plants. There are two newspapers, The Republican and the Record, the latter one having been but recently established by some of the city's repre-

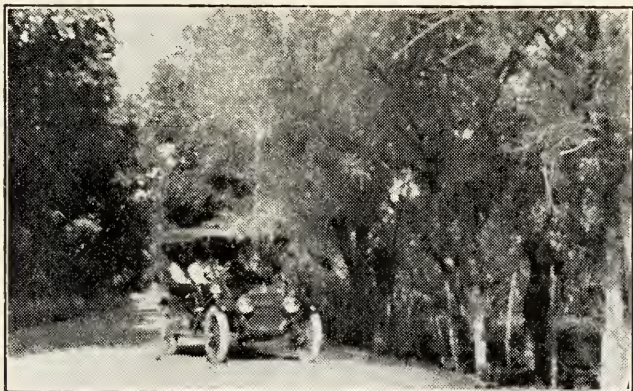


Natural Bridge, Showing Ladders Used in Ascending



sentative men. Globe is one of the largest and most progressive cities in Arizona. The next town in both size and importance is Miami, also a very thriving mining town, which is situated on the A. E. R. R., ten miles west of the county seat. Though having had but a few years of existence, Miami has made wonderful progress in every particular. Here are two weekly newspapers, The Messenger and The News, and the Daily Silver Belt. The town has also three churches, two banks and a theater. Other towns of importance are Hayden and Winkelman, which are also dependent upon the mining industry and are rapidly improving.

Between Globe and Miami there is a good railroad, a branch of the Arizona Eastern, and excellent automobile service, and recently a franchise has been granted for the building of an electric line between the two towns. Between Phoenix, the state capital, and Globe is splendid automobile service, and passengers may leave either place after breakfast and reach their destination in the early



Scene on Road Between Safford and Globe

afternoon, the route being by Roosevelt Dam and through scenery which cannot be excelled in the country. The Kelsey stage line, which has plied between Globe and Kelvin for many years, connecting with the Arizona Eastern at Ray Junction, has been modernized by the addition of several automobiles, and during the past year has not missed a trip. The veteran stage driver, "Bill Kelsey," drives the automobile with the same dexterity as he did the stage coach, which almost precludes the possibility of a mishap.

It is confidently expected that within the next few months the district about Payson will be traversed by railroads and highways, which will greatly enhance the desirability of this section as a residence place, and, all in all, it is the hope of the people of this county that Gila will eventually, because of its many advantages of resource and beauty, become the most populous and wealthy county of Arizona.



Scenes in Globe and Miami

## Coconino County

By Edgar A. Brown

THROUGHOUT ARIZONA there is a large amount of building done during the year. There is a great demand for lumber and in the northern part of the state, vast amounts of virgin timber are found. The county of Coconino may well be called the home of the lumber industry of the state, as the four greatest mills in the southwest are located in this county. The Arizona Lumber Company has been among the great wealth producers of the state for many years and has turned out enough lumber to build as many



Babbitt Brothers' Trading Post

buildings as are at present standing in the entire state. The members of the firm, progressive, wideawake business men, have been prominent in the industrial life of the state, and have done much toward the upbuilding of Arizona. They are interested also in other industries, including sheep and cattle raising, and the same interests which control the Arizona Lumber Company are heavy stockholders in the Greenlaw Lumber Company, which has a large mill near Flagstaff.

The Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company has been most successful since it was established several years ago at Williams, one of the progressive towns of the northern tier of counties. The management has been in the hands of capable men who understand both the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the company has been a success from the start. This industry pays to the people of Coconino

a large amount of money each year in wages and for supplies, and otherwise brings into the channels of trade a large amount of money. The lumber men and mill men are among the best citizens, and a majority of them own their own homes in the county.

The Flagstaff Lumber Company is a new concern, but it is fast forging to the front. The men who have charge of the mill are also heavy stockholders and the large majority of the stockholders are residents of Coconino county. The company handles all kinds of lumber and supplies the trade in a number of Arizona towns.

Large tracts of timber still remain uncut in the county and it is expected that the mills will be supplied for a score of years from the forests contained in Coconino county.

For years Coconino county has been one of the greatest stock producing counties in the state. The sheep and cattle raised in that section are among the finest in Arizona, and many fortunes have been made within the borders of this county. One of the most pleasing features of the county is the fact that a majority of the men who have made their fortunes here make their home in Flagstaff, which is often called the "City of Millionaires." The great department store of Babbitt Brothers, which has been evolved from a modest beginning, furnishes supplies to the entire northern section of the state and the products of their ranches and slaughter house are used over the entire state, the excellence of the articles having developed for them a home market.

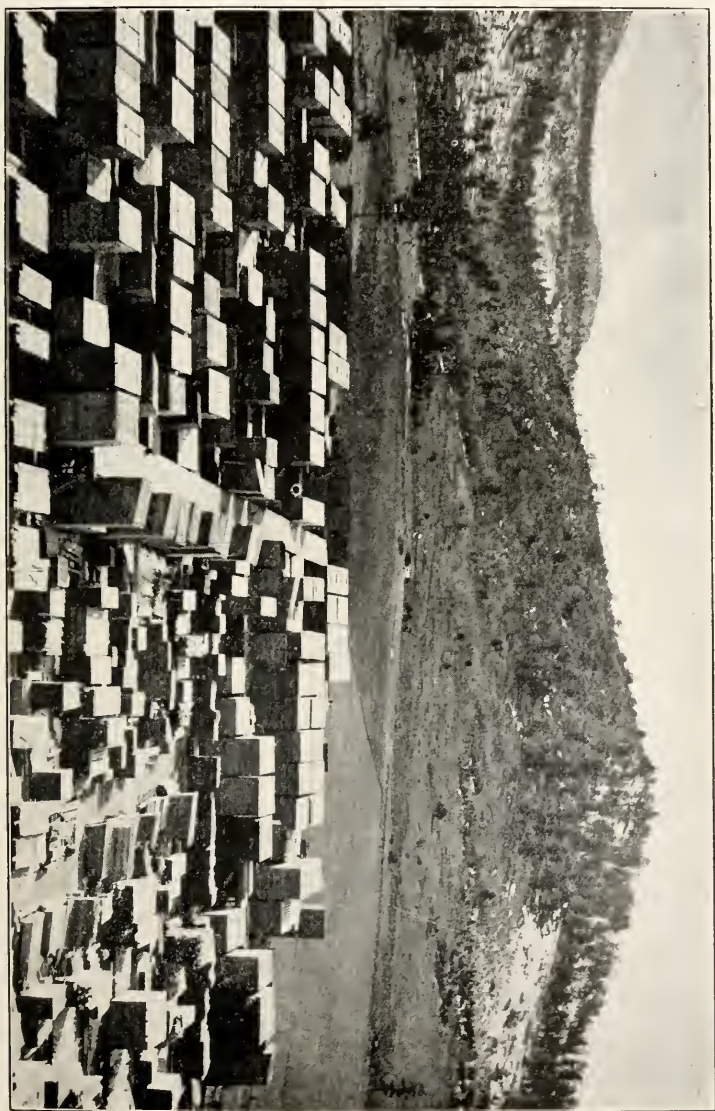
At Flagstaff, the county seat, is situated the Northern Arizona Normal School, which under the direction of Dr. R. H. H. Blome has increased not only in efficiency and thoroughness, but has largely increased its membership.

In addition to its vast lumber industry Coconino is one of the greatest sheep raising sections of the state, and there a specialty is made of the finest breeds. There is also great manufacturing possibilities afforded by the waterfalls near the Grand Canyon, where it would be possible to generate an immense power.

Within the confines of Coconino are some of the state's most wonderful natural curiosities, among which are the Grand Canyon, one of the natural wonders of the world, Sunset Crater, Ice Caves, Lava Beds, and the lofty San Francisco Mountains snow topped the year round. There also are situated the cliff dwellings, one of the ancient curiosities, and at Flagstaff is situated the famous Lowell Observatory.

Although sparsely settled, apart from the two towns of Flagstaff and Williams, the great resources of Coconino seem to insure for it an increase in population and that in the near future the hills and valleys of the entire section will be dotted with the cottages and ranch homes of the new residents who have come to Arizona to carve their fortunes from this attractive portion of the new state.





Lumber Yard at Williams, Coconino County, Arizona

## Yuma County

By J. H. Westover

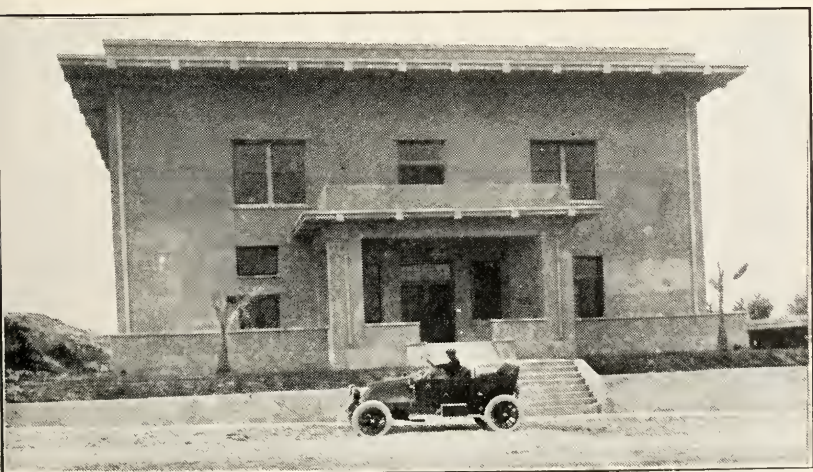
YUMA COUNTY, one of the four original sub-divisions of the Territory of Arizona, has been almost totally dependent on mining and cattle raising as sources of revenue, but with the installation of the Yuma project, one of the greatest of irrigation projects, it is confidently expected that its agricultural possibilities will be thoroughly developed, and farming assume the place as one of the county's resources that it can only where there is the amount of sunshine and growing weather that Yuma County affords. This land in its natural state is comparatively worthless, the rainfall at Yuma being only 2.50 inches per annum, but supplied with abundant water by irrigation, it becomes the most fruitful in the world. The Yuma Valley and the South Gila Valley and the Yuma Mesa are parts of the Gadsden purchase, having been acquired by the United States from Mexico shortly after the close of the Mexican war, at which time the boundary line between the two countries was definitely and permanently fixed. That part of the Yuma project lying north of the Gila river and on the Arizona side of the river were acquired from Mexico by conquest, in the war of 1847-48. These five parcels of land, the Indian reservation on the California side of the river, the North Gila, the South Gila, the Yuma Mesa and the Yuma Valley on the Arizona side of the Colorado, make up the Yuma project, or the land which is to be irrigated by water taken from the Colorado at Laguna dam.

The greatest development under the Yuma project has taken place, up to this time, in the Yuma Valley, that part of the project lying immediately south of the town of Yuma. This valley contains some 53,000 acres. It extends from the corporate limits of Yuma to the Mexican line, twenty-one miles down the river, and is bounded on the west by the Colorado, and on the east by the mesa. Practically all of this land is in private ownership. There is some school land which can be leased from the state, and a few scattered small tracts of government land and Indian holdings.

Since the completion of the siphon, under the Colorado river, and the turning of the water through that giant concrete tube, June 28, 1912, gravity water has been furnished by the Reclamation Service to those farms and to all others that were ready to receive the water. The water is now cheap and abundant for this valley. Dozens of farmers are engaged in clearing and levelling their land, and it is believed that 15,000 acres of land in the Yuma Valley will be in cultivation during the season of 1913. More land will be brought in, year by year, until every acre of this unit of the project will be contributing its part to the fruitfulness and prosperity of the valley. The Yuma Valley part of the project will be the first of the project on the Arizona side of the river to be completed.



Yuma County Court House



Elks' Building at Yuma



The land in the North Gila Valley, about 15,000 acres, is largely in private ownership, although there is some government land which will be thrown open to entry when the project is completed. These lands are now receiving water from Laguna dam, and the development of this beautiful valley is well under way.

The lands covered by this project are most favorably situated for agriculture, the soil and climate being unsurpassed, and the water supply unlimited. In the bottom lands the following products may be grown with excellent yields: barley, corn, alfalfa, wheat, milo maize, alfalfa seed, potatoes, onions and other vegetables, cantaloupes, Egyptian and upland cotton. It is also a most favorable dairy country. Figs, dates, grapes, and various fruits are grown in small quantities, the returns indicating that good results can be obtained with this class of crop, and it is anticipated that the areas now covered by these products will be extended.. At the present time there is one citrus grove of about 75 acres, on the mesa, producing grape fruit and oranges of a very high quality. Because of the dry climate, the Arizona trees are remarkably free from scale and other kindred diseases which affect these growths in less favored spots.

The value of land in this section has already increased rapidly. That worth from \$15 to \$50 an acre seven years ago is now worth from \$60 to \$200, as people realize that the water supply is cheap, abundant and permanent, and there will be further notable increases in these values. There are thousands of acres of land in Southern California on which are grown orange and lemon orchards and walnut groves, that are selling in the open market from \$1,000 to \$2,500 an acre, and that produce an income that makes the investment attractive in that high-priced land. The great need of Yuma County is capital and real farmers.

Of this irrigation project which is to mean so much to the future of Yuma County, the following by F. L. Sellew, engineer of the project, is very comprehensive and to date:

"The Yuma Irrigation Project is one of the results of the Reclamation Act passed by Congress in June, 1902. Developments under way and now about 75 per cent. completed, provide for the irrigation of approximately 140,000 acres, 16,000 acres being in California, along the Colorado river, and the remainder on the opposite side of the stream, in Arizona. The principal features of the work are: Laguna Dam, nearly one mile in length, which provides for the diversion of water from the river about fourteen miles above Yuma; over 400 miles of main and lateral canals, ranging in capacity from 1,700 second-feet to 10 second-feet; an inverted siphon of 14 feet internal diameter, conveying the water from the main canal, under the Colorado river; numerous canal structures, and some seventy-five miles of levee for the defense of the bottom lands against the periodic rises of the stream.





Indian Hut, near Yuma

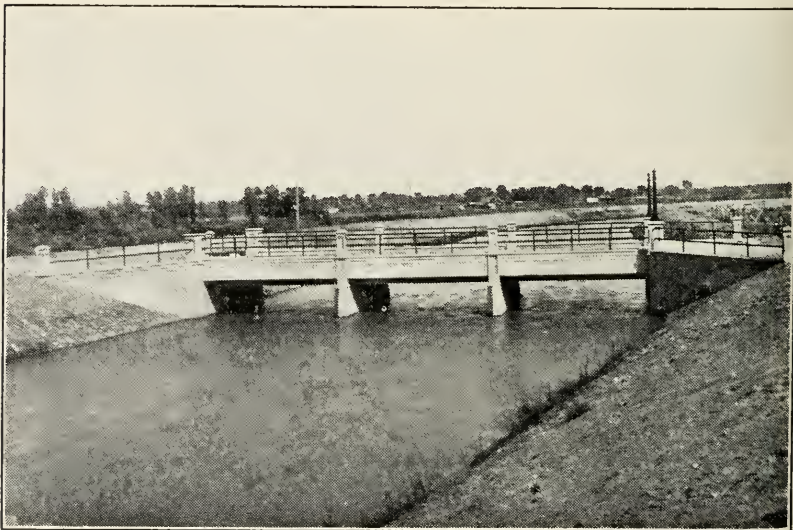
"The water supply from the Colorado river is unfailing; the lowest known discharge of the stream being 2,700 second-feet, which lasted but a few days. Seldom is the discharge lower than 5,000 second-feet for any material period. In freshets the volume rises, at times, to 150,000 second-feet.

"The government works, which control the diversion of water and its delivery to the farms, are of the most permanent and lasting character. Laguna Dam creates no storage, is merely for the purposes of diversion and to furnish the means by which silt may be removed from the water before the supply enters the canals, and later, sluiced back to the river below the dam. The structure is practically 250 feet broad across its base, resting upon alluvial deposits of the stream, except at its ends, where it is firmly connected to the rock abutments. The down-stream side of the structure is protected from damage by erosive currents by a substantial apron, composed of rock from one to two tons in weight. About ten miles below the dam a drop of ten feet occurs, which is at present accomplished by means of a siphon spillway. Later a power plant will be constructed at this point from which about 1,200 horse power of electric energy may be developed. Some 2,000 feet above the entrance to the Colorado siphon, a waste-way is constructed, leading to the Colorado river. This makes an advantageous

point of control for the bulk of the project. Control at this point also allows a uniform quantity to run through the wheels at the powerhouse above, giving a constant load on the plant.

"This structure was completed in March, 1909. In June of that year the annual freshet was sending 150,000 second-feet over its crest. The floods of 1909 and 1912 are probably as large as any that have ever come down the Colorado River, and it is unlikely that the future will see them greatly exceeded. The main canal, which originates at the Arizona end of the structure, provides for but a few thousand acres of ground above Yuma, crossed by the Gila River. This canal has a capacity of 250 second-feet, and concrete gates control the various lateral canals which receive their supply from it. Although the bulk of the land to be irrigated is in Arizona, the main canal leaves the dam from the California end, because on this side was found the most favorable route."

The cold wave which swept over the entire Southwest in January, 1913, and did such damage to many orange groves, left the Yuma orange orchards unscathed, neither the trees nor the fruit having been damaged in the least. In addition to this evidence that the orange lands here are absolutely frostless, this freeze demonstrated that the valley lands under the Yuma project are safe for orange culture. Two nurseries of orange trees from two to three years old and from three to five feet high, located in the coldest spots in the valley, passed through that trying period without damage and the early spring finds them in full fruit and flower.



Bridge Over Main Canal, Yuma

## Navajo County

By W. H. Clark

NAVAJO COUNTY, located in the northeastern part of the State, about the center of the Great Colorado Plateau, was created by act of the Eighteenth Legislature after one of the most bitter fights ever witnessed in the Territorial Legislature over county division. This fight was carried to the closing hours of the session, and was used as a club to prevent the removal of the territorial prison from Yuma.

Navajo County has an area of 9,826 square miles, is about 240 miles from north to south and about 53 miles from east to west. At the time of its organization, as shown by the tax roll, the total assessed valuation was \$370,000, the population about 4,000, and it carried an indebtedness of practically \$100,000 as a heritage of unrest from the parent county. Today it has a population of more than 15,000, a valuation of nearly \$4,000,000, and an indebtedness of about \$30,000. There are 1,122,968 acres of surveyed, and 393,363 acres of unsurveyed land, making a total of 1,516,331 acres within the county that are unappropriated, thousands of which are the richest, choicest and most fertile lands to be found in the Southwest. There is also plenty of water with which to irrigate these lands, only a small outlay being required to build storage reservoirs to impound the waters of the streams and make a large agricultural section in the heart of the county. An investment in any of these irrigation projects, all of which are feasible, will bring returns a thousand fold. The county is simply studded with reservoir sites and abounds with splendid lands awaiting but the magic touch of capital to develop them.

About one-third of the county is heavily timbered with yellow pine, spruce, fir, oak, aspen, cedar and juniper, the first named three predominating. The stand of yellow pine is estimated at over 4,000,000,000 feet board measure.

The Navajo Southern Railway Company and the Navajo Lumber & Timber Company, incorporated under the laws of Arizona, with headquarters at Holbrook, have recently made the largest purchase of timber from the Forestry Service and the Department of the Interior that has ever been made, and are about ready to place a bond issue of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of building a standard gauge common carrier railway 75 miles long to reach the heart of the timber belt. Every foot of this railway will be in Navajo County, and



Sheep in Pasture

the largest mills in the southwest will be constructed to handle the timber, it being compulsory, according to the government specifications, to have mills which will cut not less than 50,000,000 feet of timber each year, the cutting to commence within two years from the date of the signing of the final contract with the government. The foregoing development will mean the employment of about 800 persons, and an immense payroll to be distributed throughout the county. It is estimated that the county school and road funds will be benefited to the extent of \$25,000 annually, as 25 per cent of the stumpage value will revert from the government to those funds.

An irrigation project is now under way, by means of which close to 50,000 acres of land will be irrigated, and it is thought that work will commence during 1913.

The Aztec Land & Cattle Company, located near St. Joseph, has several thousand acres of their lands consolidated, which they are cutting into small farms and selling on long term payments. Two artesian wells have recently been struck, one of them flowing water five feet above the surface. The company sells perpetual water rights with their lands in this artesian belt.

Dry farming is now being carried on extensively in the higher altitudes of the county, beginning about Snowflake and extending to the top of the mountains, the acreage increasing every year. Much credit for this development must be given to the State University, as the experiment station established some years ago near Snowflake has had much to do with the success of the dry farmer in this county.



Navajo County schools are second to none in the State, and are growing rapidly. During the fiscal year 1909-1910 the receipts for school purposes were \$25,642.15 and the expenditures \$21,291.70; and during the succeeding fiscal year the receipts were \$30,524.91 and the expenditures \$29,780.38, which shows that the schools of the county are enjoying a healthy growth.

The raising of livestock on open ranges is considered the main industry of the County, and shipments of cattle and sheep annually run well up into the thousands. In addition, the wool shipments are enormous.

In the northern part of the county lies the Navajo Indian reservation and the Moqui (Hopi) reservation, containing quaint and interesting villages that attract people from all parts of the globe to witness their peculiar religious ceremony known as the Snake Dance, which occurs each year between the 18th and the 22nd of August. But before the positive date is announced the sun must cast a shadow in a given place when shining over the rock, and as the writer understands it they hold the dance a certain number of days after the shadow is cast.

The weird Painted Desert is another of nature's wonders. It lies to the west in the northern part of the county, and must be seen to be appreciated, with its beautiful, shifting scenery. Closing the eyes for a moment only will cause all the beautiful scenes before one to change as if by magic. To the east is the wonderful, awe-inspiring, silent beauty of one of the world's seven wonders, the Petrified Forests of Arizona; and to the south the beautiful virgin pine forests of the White Mountains, the largest solid area of forestry in the United States, which will soon be one of the greatest pleasure and recreation spots of the western country. These forests are becoming famous for hunting bear, mountain lion, wolf, bob cats, coyotes, deer, turkey and other smaller game, while the festive, speckled brook trout abounds in the streams.

The Navajo County of today, with nearly \$4,000,000 worth of assessable property, 15,000 population, with her lumber and coal development in view and irrigation projects being promoted, it seems safe to say will soon be in better shape financially than any other county in the State.



Dipping Sheep



A Large Flock of Sheep

## Apache County

APACHE COUNTY, situated in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, was organized in 1879, and in 1881 a portion of the original Apache was taken to form a portion of Graham, and in 1895 the present County of Navajo was formed from it. The first settlements in this section were made about 1876, by Mormons from Utah, on both sides of the Little Colorado River. The county is a series of hills, and broad, beautiful, fertile valleys with excellent drainage. Locations for natural water storage reservoirs are plentiful, and in the vicinity of St. Johns are a number of private irrigation projects which are well under way, and there are many fine farms in the county. It is especially adapted to the production of hay, forage and grains, and the acreage producing all of these has greatly increased in the past decade. According to the U. S. Census of 1910, nearly half the quantity of oats reported grown in Arizona was raised in Apache County. This report also showed a vast increase in the number of farms in Apache. This county is also among the large producers of sheep and cattle. The forests are covered with a heavy growth of tall pine, and in timber alone the county is worth millions of dollars. Very little of this timber has been cut, and this industry is yet awaiting the advent of capital and the transportation facilities necessary to its development. The White Mountains furnish the best fishing and hunting to be found in the Southwest, and annually a large number of people visit Apache County for the purpose of enjoying these pastimes. The people of the county are interested in the subject of better highways, good roads are being built, bridges constructed, and within the past year an excellent automobile service has been established from Holbrook to St. Johns and Springerville, thus insuring a trip that is a pleasure, rather than a hardship, as was the case under old conditions. The county seat and largest town in the county is St. Johns, situated in the center of a rich stock raising section, which has two churches, an academy, and two weekly newspapers, the Herald and Apache News. Towns next in importance and size are Concho, Eagar and Springerville. The public schools of Apache County have flourished, and nearly every settlement boasts its school. Mercantile houses also exist in the above towns, the most important of which is the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Association.

Scattered over the greater portion of Apache County are numerous ruins of prehistoric people. In the immediate vicinity of St. Johns are ruins of two large towns which contained probably 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants each. Near Springerville are others showing the same characteristics as the former, and all of them display the exercise of considerable engineering skill.



Old Indian Village



Indians Loitering in Doorway



## Mohave County

By Kean St. Charles

MOHAVE COUNTY lies in the northwestern corner of the state and is one of the four original political divisions into which Arizona was divided. The Colorado River forms a portion of its western boundary. It contains many mountain ranges and broad valleys. Until the advent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad its only method of communication with the outer world was by means of the Colorado River, hence its progress was slow. The county is now crossed by the A. T. & S. F. Ry., and the county seat, Kingman, is 380 miles east of Los Angeles. Since its organization, in 1864, Mohave County has been the scene of active mining operations, and mining is still its principal industry, almost every known metal being found in the mountains, and even turquoise and other stones are mined. Within Mohave are located two of the largest and richest gold mines of the world, the Tom Reed and Gold Road. Lands along the Colorado River, in the Mohave Valley, grow every semi-tropical fruit. Strawberries can be raised every month in the year, while watermelons have been kept as late as Christmas. The lands in the Wallapia Valley will raise crops of small grain without irrigation, and if irrigated, will produce any crop known to this latitude. Figs here produce phenomenal crops. The climate of Mohave is, indeed, delightful. In the mountains it is cool and delightful during the summer months, while the valleys are not oppressively hot. The town of Kingman was founded in 1883. It lies between the Wallapai and Cerbat Mountains, 3,400 feet above sea level. It has an abundance of good water, excellent drainage, and the best climate to be found in the state. It has two churches, Catholic and Methodist, and two banks. It also has a large power plant. Two weekly newspapers, *The Miner* and *Our Mineral Wealth*, are published here. Chloride is the next town in size, and Oatman and Gold Road are prosperous camps, populated by men of ability and perseverance. There is much undeveloped wealth in Mohave's valleys, rich in nature's fertile soil only awaiting moisture to make them yield a golden harvest, and thousands of acres of land that can be readily reclaimed. Through an immense gorge in the northern part of the county flows the mighty Colorado from which could be obtained enough water to irrigate all the arid land of the state, and there are yet but few irrigation canals in the county. Thousands of mines are open to location in the mountains, and the valleys are rich and unsettled, but with proper advertising and energy Mohave would soon rank with the best of counties in population and wealth. The county contains excellent banking facilities, and stores in each of the larger towns, and public schools that will compare favorably with any in the state.



Off to the Mines



Horseless Carriage of the Desert

## Pinal County

By Thos. F. Weedon, Editor Blade-Tribune, Florence, Arizona.

PINAL COUNTY, although one of the smallest divisions of Arizona, is looked upon as one of the coming counties, as nature was here particularly lavish of her favors. Pinal has a wondrous landscape of mountain and mesa, valley and canyon, with exquisite coloring. On the higher mountains are forests of pine, oak, ash and walnut. Through the county run the Gila, the San Pedro, and the Aravaipa, while on both sides of these streams are level stretches of land of wonderful productive capability and endurance. Then, too, large areas within the county are impregnated with all the precious metals and minerals of commercial value. Last, but not least, Pinal is possessed of a climate semi-tropical in mildness, and unsurpassed in its health-giving properties, with an atmosphere dry and pure in the extreme. The total area of Pinal County is about 5,300 square miles and its population over 10,000.

The mineral district of this county covers at least two-thirds of its surface area, the greater portion of which has not yet been touched by the prospector's pick. Yet, the mines of the county have yielded in gold, silver, lead and copper, a total of \$60,000,000. The metals and minerals exist here in both veins and deposits, and where explored have proven of great magnitude and value. As the unexplored surface exhibits the same physical condition and the same evidences of mineralization, as do those which have been explored, it is rational to assume that they, too, will prove both extensive and valuable.

Next in importance to the fact that our veins and deposits are exceptional in magnitude and productive capabilities, is the character of the ore they contain. In this feature they are also exceptional. The major portion of them contain what is commonly called "combination ores," that is, ores carrying from two to four metals of commercial value, each in paying percentage. The usual metallic constituent ores in Pinal are gold, silver, copper and lead—certainly an ideal combination to insure profits. Furthermore, most of these ores carry a sufficient percentage of iron and lime to make them self-fluxing in the smelting furnace, therefore they can be treated by the fire concentration process at the minimum cost of smelting.

But the mineral wealth of Pinal County is not limited to the above-named four metals. Prospecting and mining have been chiefly confined to these metals simply because few prospectors are sufficiently familiar with the ores of the rarer metals to recognize them in the field, referring in this connection, to platinum, uranium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, tungsten, vanadium, molybdenum, etc., all of which exist here, but as yet in undetermined quantities. We also have bituminous coal measures, in an undeveloped state, in the Deer Creek

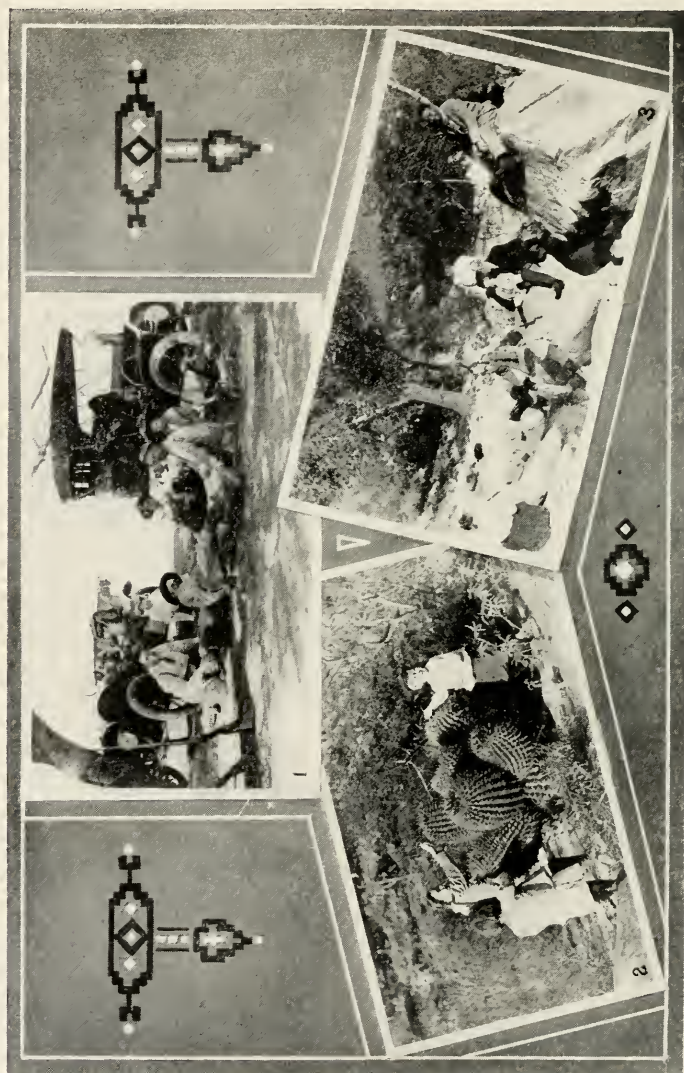


Outdoor Scenes



district, but sufficiently prospected to demonstrate that they can be made profitably productive. The two great mining properties of the county are the Magma copper-gold-silver property, at Superior, and the Ray Consolidated copper mines, at Ray.

In the center of Pinal's mineral area, beginning seven miles east of Florence, extending thence south to and beyond Casa Grande, west to and beyond Maricopa Junction, north to the base of the Superstition Mountain range, and thence west to the Pinal and Maricopa county line, is a solid body of surpassingly fertile agricultural land, needing only water to make it as fruitful as is the delta of the Nile. At some time in the unwritten past, and long before the present type of civilized man was privileged to look upon this land of promise, a very numerous people thrived and prospered here, as is attested by the yet distinctly visible remnants of their very elaborate canal systems and auxiliary storage reservoirs. Through the center of this great stretch of fertile land trails the Gila River, with its 17,000 square miles of watershed and phosphated water, entirely devoid of deleterious substances and enriching the soil at each irrigation by the deposit of silt rich in phosphates, while through its southern portion runs the Santa Cruz River. The underground waters of the Santa Cruz are sufficiently near the surface, west of the McLellan wash and in the vicinity of Casa Grande and Maricopa stations, to make irrigation by means of pumping plants feasible and profitable. Probably 50,000 acres could be reclaimed in this manner, through the organization of pumping plant districts, under a district irrigation law, or through the installation of individual plants. A number of individual pumping plants are now in course of installation, and some in operation, in this locality. Several are also in successful operation near Florence. The normal flow of the Gila River, at the point where it enters this valley, twelve miles above Florence, is sufficient to irrigate permanently about 25,000 acres of land, according to reports submitted by James D. Schuyler and John H. Quinton after they had carefully studied and analyzed the stream flow tables compiled by the Geological Survey from data obtained by daily measurements made during years of minimum flow. All this water has been appropriated by small private ditches, the O. T. canal, recently completed, and the Pinal Mutual Irrigation Company's canal, now in course of construction. The latter canal will have a diversion dam of the Indian weir type, planned by James D. Schuyler, who is consulting engineer for the builders. This canal system will be built, owned and operated by the land owners whose land it will irrigate. The O. T. canal is also a mutual system, operated on the co-operative plan, and serves about 2,500 acres of land. In planning the diversion dam and head-works for the Pinal Mutual Irrigation company's system, Engineer Schuyler took into consideration the probable early construction of the San Carlos dam, and designed said works upon a scale that will fully meet the requirements of the larger project. Recent contour surveys of the



In the Catalina Mountains

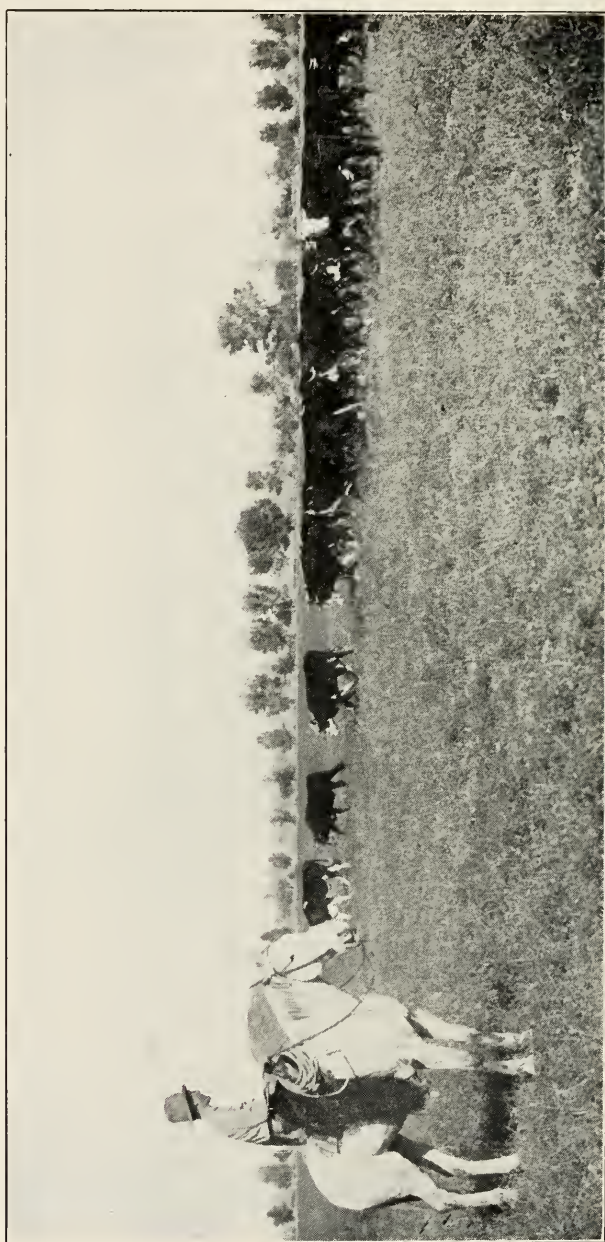
Picacho reservoir, now the property of the Pinal Mutual Irrigation Company, demonstrate that it can be enlarged to a storage capacity of about 65,000 acre-feet of water. It can be safely estimated that the enlarged Picacho reservoir will irrigate about 15,000 acres of land. There is no doubt that the San Carlos dam will be constructed in the near future, as the government has become greatly interested in the project on behalf of its Pima wards.

The Casa Grande Valley Water Users' Association has also projected and are surveying a flood water canal, from a point about twelve miles east of Florence to Casa Grande station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It will be seen, by all the foregoing data, that by means of canal, storage and pumping systems, fully 200,000 acres of fertile land can be reclaimed in this valley, if we fully utilize the various sources of water supply.

In the San Pedro Valley is a large acreage of exceedingly fertile land that can be reclaimed by river and artesian water, extending from Dudleyville to the east line of the county. A well at a depth of 800 feet, near Mammoth, struck a strong "gusher" that is furnishing sufficient water to irrigate several hundred acres, thus proving the valley to be in the artesian belt. The Aravaipa Valley, which comes into the San Pedro Valley about twelve miles above Winkelman, has an abundant water supply in the Aravaipa Creek, which flows through the center of it, and all the lands of this picturesque little valley are planted to fruit, including navel oranges, lemons, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries. Its fruits are unsurpassed in size and flavor.

Owing to a rare combination of climatic and soil conditions, the lands surrounding Florence, and extending to and surrounding Casa Grande, will produce to perfection oranges, lemons, grape fruit, olives, figs, nectarines, peaches, apricots, plums, pears, pomegranates, grapes and all kinds of berries.





Thoroughbred Herefords on the Range



## Greenlee County

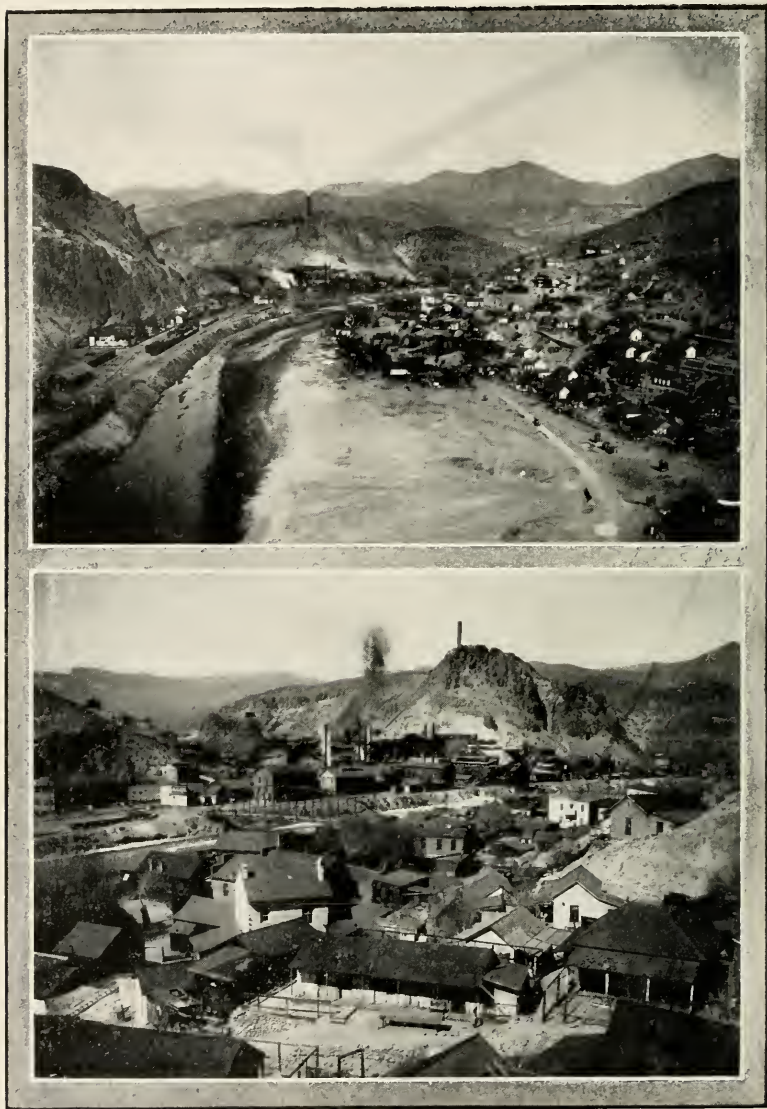
GREENLEE COUNTY, the fourteenth and youngest county in Arizona, was organized from the eastern part of Graham County, the organization having become effective January 1, 1911. Greenlee is one of the richest and most populous counties of the State. Its last

assessment showed a valuation of upwards of \$12,000,000, with vast improvements and developments under way, especially by the mining companies operating there. Three of the greatest mining companies of the State, The Arizona Copper Company, The Detroit Copper Mining Company, and The Shannon Copper Company, have their holdings in Greenlee County. Although primarily a mining county, a large number of cattle are raised in Greenlee County, and this industry is being gradually developed. There is also a large amount of land under cultivation, and in the southern part are many fine ranches, on which alfalfa, hay, grain, fruit and vegetables are raised, and for the latter the towns of Clifton and Morenci furnish an ex-



cellent market. The Arizona Copper Company has stores in both these places, and The Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company has a store at Morenci that will compare favorably with those found in large cities. Other good stores are to be found throughout the county, and the banking facilities are splendid. There are also two live newspapers, The Copper Era and The Duncan Arizonan.

For the transportation of ore from mines to smelter the Shannon Copper Company has built, at a greater cost per mile than any other road in the State, a railroad 13 miles long, and the Coronado Railroad, owned by The Arizona Copper Company, connects the towns of Metcalf and Clifton. The Arizona & New Mexico Railway also passes through the county and connects with the Southern Pacific main line.



Birdseye View of Clifton

Clifton, the county seat, has a population of more than 5,000, and is situated on the line of the Coronado and Arizona & New Mexico Rys. Morenci, the next town of importance in the county, has also a population of more than 5,000. Both these towns are dependent upon the mining and smelting of copper, and both have excellent lighting, water and telephone systems, all modern conveniences, and splendidly equipped high schools, with superior opportunities for education. Each one also supports a Catholic and a Presbyterian church, two banks, two good hotels, and two hospitals, the latter maintained by the mining companies whose headquarters are in the county. These towns are seven miles apart, and arrangements have been made by the corporation which recently received the franchise for an electric road between Globe and Miami, to build an electric road connecting them within the next year.

Metcalf, another thriving town of more than 2,000 inhabitants, is situated six miles from Clifton on the Coronado Railway, in the heart of the mining district, and upon this industry its inhabitants are largely dependent. Duncan is the largest town in the farming district and the shipping point for the farmers and cattlemen of a large area. It has a thoroughly good school system, hotel, bank, several stores and weekly paper. Plans are now under way for a highway from Duncan, on the A. & N. M., to Solomonsville on the A. E. Ry.

Greenlee County needs better transportation facilities, and her people are working earnestly for better highways. The affairs of the county are handled by capable officials, its outlook is bright, and the desirability of Greenlee as a place of residence is constantly being recognized by persons in search of a permanent home.



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## The Grand Canyon

THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO lies mostly in Arizona, though it touches also Utah, Nevada, and California. With its various windings and side canyons it is nearly seven hundred miles long, and in many places over one and one-quarter miles deep, while its width at the top is from eight to twenty miles. Its walls, composed principally of sandstone, though in places of marble, or limestone, or volcanic rock, have the appearance, when viewed from the front, of being perpendicular while they are not. They are generally terraced in a manner peculiar to the Southwest, and cleft into innumerable buttes which seem towers and castles, and when the sunshine of that arid, but enchanted, land falls upon their wondrous domes and battlements, the sight is a revelation that causes strong men to sit down and weep in speechless awe.

There is no such thing as describing the Grand Canyon, but Charles Dudley Warner has, in the following, come nearer giving a hint in words of what one may expect there, than has any one else who has ever undertaken the task of description :

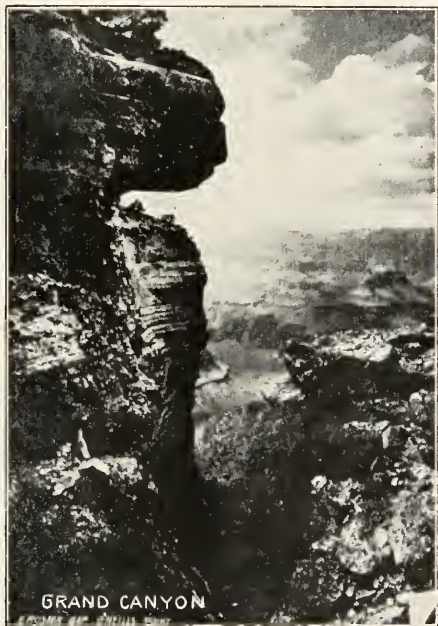
"In attempting to convey an idea of the Grand Canyon, the writer can be assisted by no comparison.. The Vermilion Cliffs, the Pink Cliffs, the White Cliffs surpass in fantastic form and brilliant color anything that the imagination conceives possible in nature; and there are dreamy landscapes quite beyond the most exquisite fancies of Claude and Turner. The region is full of wonders, of beauties, and sublimities that Shelly's imaginings do not match in the 'Prometheus Unbound'. Human experience has no prototype of this region, and the imagination has never conceived of its forms and colors. . . . The whole magnificence broke upon us. No one could be prepared for it. The scene is one to strike dumb with awe, or to unstring the nerves. It was a shock so novel that the mind, dazed, quite failed to comprehend it. All that we could comprehend was a vast confusion of amphitheaters and strange architectural forms resplendent with color. . . . We had come into a new world. This great space is filled with gigantic architectural constructions, with amphitheaters, gorges, precipices, walls of masonry, fortresses, temples mountain size, all brilliant with horizontal lines of color—streaks of solid hues a thousand feet in width—yellows, mingled white and gray, orange, dull red, brown, blue, carmine, green, all blending in the sunlight into one transcendent effusion of splendor. . . . Some one said that all that was needed to perfect this scene was a Niagara Falls. I thought what a figure a fall 150 feet high and 3,000 feet long would make in this arena. It would need a spy-glass to discover it. An adequate Niagara here should be at least three miles in breadth and fall 2,000 feet over one of these walls. And the Yosemite—ah the

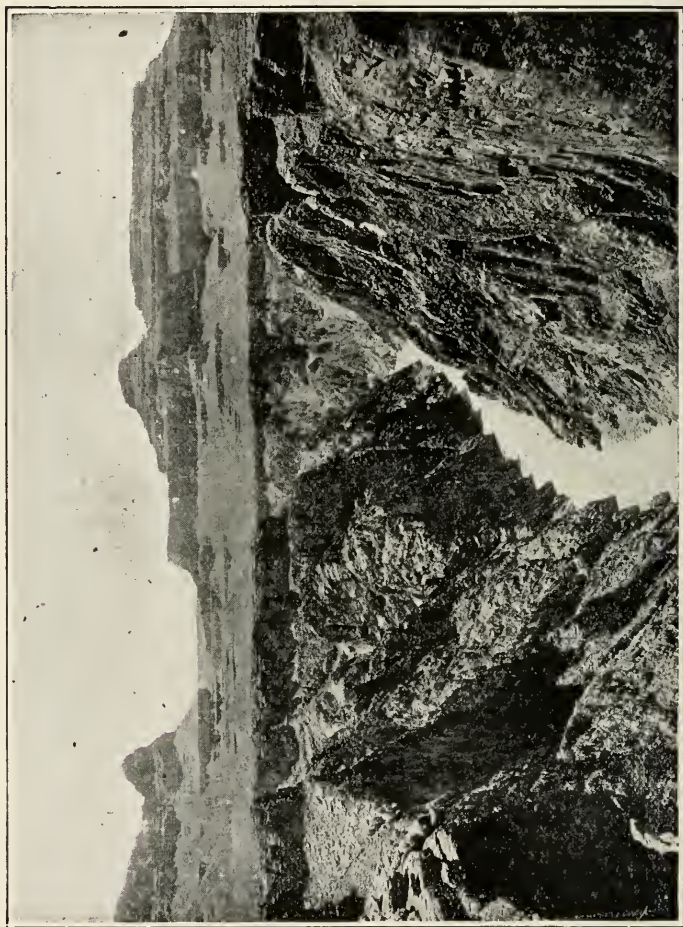


lovely Yosemite. Dumped down into this wilderness of gorges and mountains, it would take a guide who knew of its existence a long time to find it. Those who have long and carefully studied the Grand Canyon of the Colorado do not hesitate for a moment to pronounce it by far the most sublime of all earthly spectacles."

One can explore the canyon for miles around the rim, finding new wonders at every step; and even though seated in one spot a new canyon appears every hour, as the scene is ever changing. It is possible to stay a month, travel every hour of daylight, and not thoroughly realize the canyon. It is, in fact, a canyon in which all the world's famous gorges could be lost forever.

However, difficulty of access can no longer be advanced as a reason for Americans not seeing the Grand Canyon, as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System has made it possible to reach the Canyon by rail, the round trip fare from Williams being \$7.50, and baggage may be checked at Williams. The California Limited, a main-line train, carries a through sleeper to the Canyon, but stop overs are allowed on all tickets going east or west, and the trip is feasible any day in the year. Having reached the Canyon, one finds hotel accommodations that can not be excelled in large eastern cities, the El Tovar and Bright Angel, and for those who care to remain longer, facilities for camping trips completely equipped and in charge of experienced guides. There are also conveyances for making any of the numerous trips about the Canyon, all of which are to be had at a reasonable rate. It is also possible to reach the Canyon by private conveyance from Flagstaff, but this route is not available in winter, and the great bulk of the travel is by Santa Fe Railway from Williams.





View in Grand Canyon

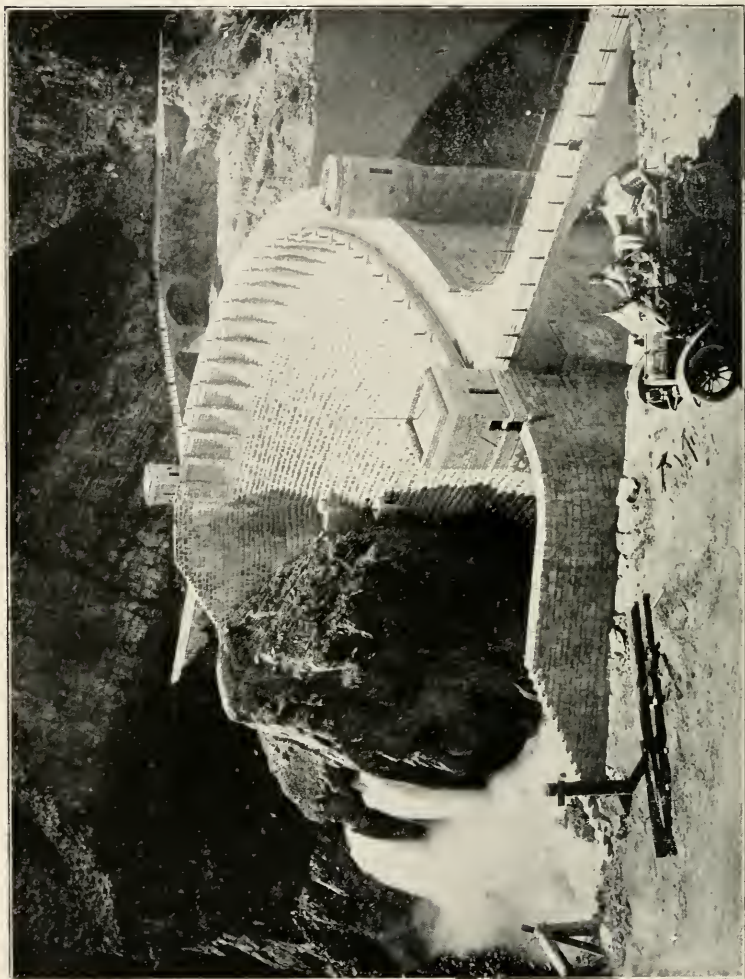
## The Roosevelt Dam

ROOSEVELT DAM, a dam of the arch gravity type, is constructed of masonry rubble and built into the bed rock of the river, extending to a height of two hundred and eighty-seven feet. The masonry is fitted into the canyon sides for a distance of thirty feet or more, and at the base is one hundred and eighty-five feet thick, narrowing toward the top until at the crest it is but twenty feet, and the whole being surmounted by a roadway sixteen feet wide in the clear with a stone parapet four feet wide on each side. The roadway, connected with the sides of the canyon by concrete and steel bridges which span the spillways, is lighted by electricity. The length of this roadway over the spillways and across the top of the dam is nearly a quarter of a mile, its one side dropping to the water at its various levels and the other dropping to the river bed two hundred and twenty-five feet below.

In the construction of this dam it was necessary to exercise the most extreme care. Every stone, some of which weigh thirty tons, was washed under hydraulic pressure before being put into position. The stone used is hard, of close texture and gray color. The cement, over 350,000 barrels of which was used in construction, was made on the ground. Close by the damsite were found deposits of shale and rock, which it was found could be compounded into a first-class cement, after proper treatment, so a cement mill was erected on the ground, and manufacturing begun. This resulted in a saving of approximately \$600,000, largely because the cost of hauling so great a quantity of cement from the railroad sixty miles away would have been enormous.

To build this great wall, to put a thirty-ton rock in its proper place with that nicety which goes with good engineering, required considerable power. So the first work, after the preliminary surveys were made, was to plan and build a power canal to generate electricity which could be utilized to lift rocks, run drills, grind cement, manipulate derricks and cable-ways, and do all other odd work.

The engineers went up the Salt River, nineteen miles above the point where the big dam was to be built, and there built a small diversion weir across the stream. This water was turned into a power canal, which ended at a point right above the site of the big Roosevelt Dam. The water was then turned through an inclined penstock tunnel, lined with concrete and steel. This tunnel was cut through the solid rock walls of the canyon. In passing through this tunnel, which has a fall of two hundred and twenty-six feet, the water operates three vertical turbines making five hundred revolutions per minute. Here is generated the power that built the dam, and that is now lighting the City of Phoenix, seventy-five miles away, also the power used for street railways and commercial purposes at Phoenix, Mesa, Tempe and other Salt River Valley towns.



The Roosevelt Dam



The journey of the water from the Roosevelt Dam to its final distribution on the land is a story of utility. The stream passes from one power canal to another. Some of these power canals and tunnels are yet to be developed, but all are included in the project, which is now fast receiving the finishing touches. Seven miles from Roosevelt Dam the water will save 7,000 feet of travel, and at the same time develop 3,500 horse power. It returns to the old river bed, and is uninterrupted for about twenty miles, when it is directed through another tunnel 3,500 feet long, where it develops 2,500 horse power before re-entering the river below. Almost at once it is again taken up and carried along the rock hill edges for several miles and then dropped a sheer 100 feet through another set of wheels, which will develop 5,000 horse power, and then follows the river bed until it reaches Granite Reef Dam, where it is diverted by a great weir, 1,100 feet long and 38 feet high, to the main irrigating canals on the north and south banks of the river.

In the main canals more power will be developed. On the south side of the river, two miles from the head of the canal, one-half of the water is turned into the Consolidated canal, with a drop of thirty feet, developing about 2,000 horse power in the fall. On the north side of the main canal, the Arizona, flows without interruption fifteen to twenty miles, to a point at which about one-half the supply will be diverted through a new cross-cut canal. The canal carries the water about four miles along the base of the rocky points to a place where there will be a drop of 126 feet, the water in the fall developing 3,000 to 5,000 horse power, according to the season. The other half of the water of the Arizona canal, when it reaches the Arizona falls, a mile or two away from the diverting point, will develop about 700 horse power. On the south side of the river there is a possibility of developing another 700 horse power. The power generated will be sold at reasonable rates to the ranchers in the valley.

It will be readily seen that with the great power possibilities of the project, there is in store for the farmer under this system of reclamation a large revenue, which will surely in time not only cover all charges for maintenance of the system, but in addition will pay him a handsome return each year for the money he has invested in his land. The entire scheme is inseparably associated with the ownership of the lands, and all the 240,000 acres of land included in the Salt River Project have a share in the concern, each acre a share and each share an acre. The government has expended about \$9,000,000 on the project to date, and of this amount about \$3,500,000 has been expended on the building of the Roosevelt Dam.

Nature has been very kind in planning a field for this project. The land to be watered is almost perfectly level, making irrigation easy. The course of the water from the storage dam to the level land is through canyons and rocky gorges, allowing no waste. The great

basin that is created by the dam is in among rounded, gently sloping hills, and is of immense area.

The interior of Arizona is covered with high mountain ranges. These mountains are mostly covered with timber. The snow that falls in the winter months in these high places is a source of a great water supply that feeds the two streams held in check by the Roosevelt Dam. These two streams, the Tonto Creek and the Salt River, flowing the year round, are the mother streams of all the water carriers in this great drainage basin. In this basin are giant trees and many wonderful nature works, natural bridges and beautiful cliffs and mountain peaks. The altitude varies from 1,950 feet to 11,500 feet above sea level.

The reservoir lies like a great bird with outstretched wings, covering the splendid basin created by nature, the wing to the north extending over the spreading waters of the Tonto Creek, the one to the south covering the stored waters of the Salt River, while the head of the bird is pointed to the wall which forms the reservoir, and is built in the neck of the narrow canyon to the west.

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## THE PETRIFIED FORESTS OF ARIZONA.

(By W. H. Clark, Commissioner of Immigration, Navajo County.)

THE PETRIFIED FORESTS OF ARIZONA, sometimes called Fossil Forests, are located in Apache and Navajo Counties, in the north-eastern part of the State.

For nearly twenty years continual efforts were made to have the Petrified Forests National Park created, and on one or two occasions the Territorial Legislature sent memorials to Congress, the only result of which was an order withdrawing the lands from entry. Later several special agents were sent out to examine the deposits and report, but nothing resulted from these investigations. Finally Mr. S. J. Holsinger was sent out by the Department, and in company with the writer, spent several days in the forests, during which the different deposits or forests were named in order to distinguish them for literary and other purposes, the first being given the name of Eagle Rock, the second Crystal Forest, the third Jim Camp Forest, and the last Rainbow Forest. Although these agents reported favorably concerning the Park, and the bill to create it passed the house on two occasions, it could never be got out of the Senate Committee on Public Lands. The writer communicated with Senator Hansborough, then Chairman of the Committee, and was notified that the Committee would meet on certain dates, but not seeing the way clear to meet the expenses incident to a trip to Washington, he realized

that his efforts in this regard would be unavailing. Later on, taking the matter up with Congressman Lacey of Iowa and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, he learned that the bill was being held up in the Committee by an attorney named Parker and a Senator named Berry, from Arkansas. After some serious thinking on the subject, he resumed his efforts, when it transpired that the word "forest" appearing in the bill, certain interests were determined to obtain timber lands for those they were to relinquish to the government within the limits selected for the Park. This meant about 30,000 acres of timber land for the Company, owning, as it did, each alternate section within the prescribed area.

It was not long after this, some time in June, 1906, that an innocent looking bill was passed by both Senate and House for the Preservation of American Antiquities, and on December 8, 1906, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation creating the Petrified Forest National Monument, under the above act, about 60,000 acres in area. On July 31, 1911, President Taft issued a second proclamation reducing the size of the Monument to about forty square miles, in which, however, he made the same error that had been made by President Roosevelt, both having used the following wording: "—do hereby set aside and reserve as the Petrified Forest National Monument, subject to any valid existing rights, the deposits of mineralized forest remains, together with enough lands to insure the protection thereof, situated in Gila and Apache Counties, Arizona." The lands are then described by section, township and range. The error lies in the fact that none of the land is located in Gila County, and the proclamations should read Apache and Navajo Counties. The government has made no provision for guarding or protecting the forest and there are no roads except those made by the general public.

Holbrook and Adamana are the only two stations on the Santa Fe from which tourists can make the trip to the Forests. The latter is advertised extensively by the Santa Fe Railroad and recommended as the point from which to visit the Forest on account of the distance, as it is within six or eight miles of Eagle Rock, and if there remain three hours of daylight when trains reach Adamana, visitors may be shown Eagle Rock Forest and the Natural Bridge, which, together with the scattered sections of trees in the vicinity, afford some idea of what the forest is like, but really only a hint of what may be seen by visiting the Jim Camp and Rainbow Forests, the largest and most interesting of all, in which the deposits and freak interests are wonderful and almost beyond description. The Sphinx Head, Balance Log and Broken Bow must really be seen to be appreciated. These two Forests will soon be on the Transcontinental Highway, which will cross from Flagstaff, through Canyon Diablo, via the Painted Desert to Winslow, Clear Creek, Chevelon, Aztec Valley,

Holbrook, through Mirage Valley and the Petrified Forest to Apache County. The highways through Navajo and Apache Counties are fast being put in shape for transcontinental traffic, and a more scenic route will never be found.

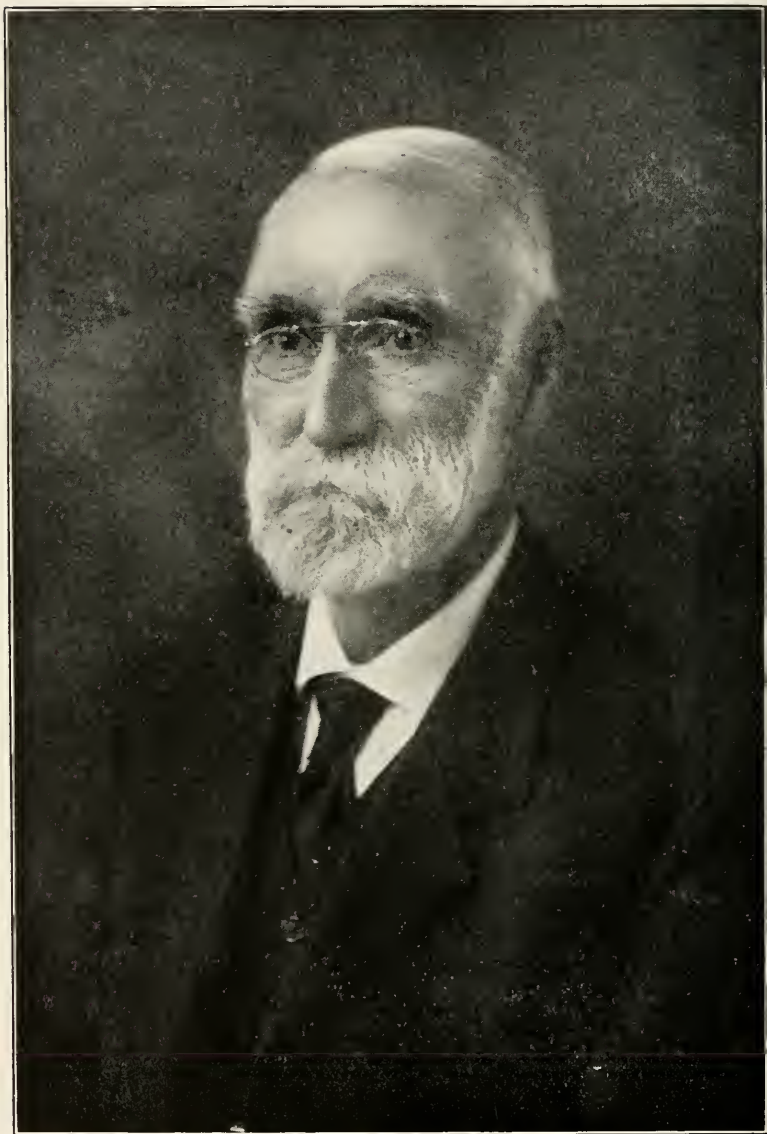
One point of considerable interest is the abundance of petrified coniferous trees, which lie scattered about like a vast body of drift-wood along the banks of rivers after flood time. It is claimed by some that the trees grew in the locality where now found, and by others that they were floated in in early days during volcanic and flood periods, and that the various colors were caused by heat, water, the minerals of the soil and the different classes and kinds of wood, the softer woods being more thoroughly penetrated by the minerals and water deeper than the hard. Professor Ward, of the Geological Survey, states that there is no other petrified forest in which the wood assumes such varied and interesting forms and colors, and it is these that present the chief attraction to the general public. The state of mineralization in which most of this wood exists almost places it among the gems and precious stones. Not only are the chalcedony, opals, and agates found among them, but many approach the condition of jasper and onyx. The degree of hardness attained by them is such that one may take a piece of the wood and readily cut his name in glass.

There are also a number of ancient Aztec Ruins within the National Monument and in some instances, according to Dr. Walter Hough, of Smithsonian Institute, the material used by the ancients in those buildings was petrified wood. The villages were small, consisting sometimes of but a few houses, but a peculiar interest attaches to them from the fact that they were built of logs of beautiful wood. The prehistoric dwellers of the land selected pieces of uniform size, which was seemingly determined by the carrying strength of the man, and it is probable that builders never chose more beautiful material for the construction of their habitations.

In a recent publication Dr. Merrill says: "The chemistry of the process of petrification or silification is not quite clear. Silica is ordinarily looked upon as one of the most insoluble of substances. It is nevertheless readily soluble in alkaline solutions—i. e.: solutions containing soda or potash. It is probable that the solutions permeating these buried logs were thus alkaline, and as the logs gradually decayed their organic matter was replaced, molecule by molecule, by silica. The wood has, therefore, not "turned to stone," but has simply been replaced by mineral matter, mainly silica. The brilliant red and other colors are due to the small amount of iron and manganese deposited together with the silica, and superoxidized as the trunks are exposed to the air. The most brilliant colors are, therefore, found on the surface, and the smaller fragments are more likely to be colored throughout than the larger.



## Mining Department



Dr. James Douglas

## Arizona's Greatest Industry

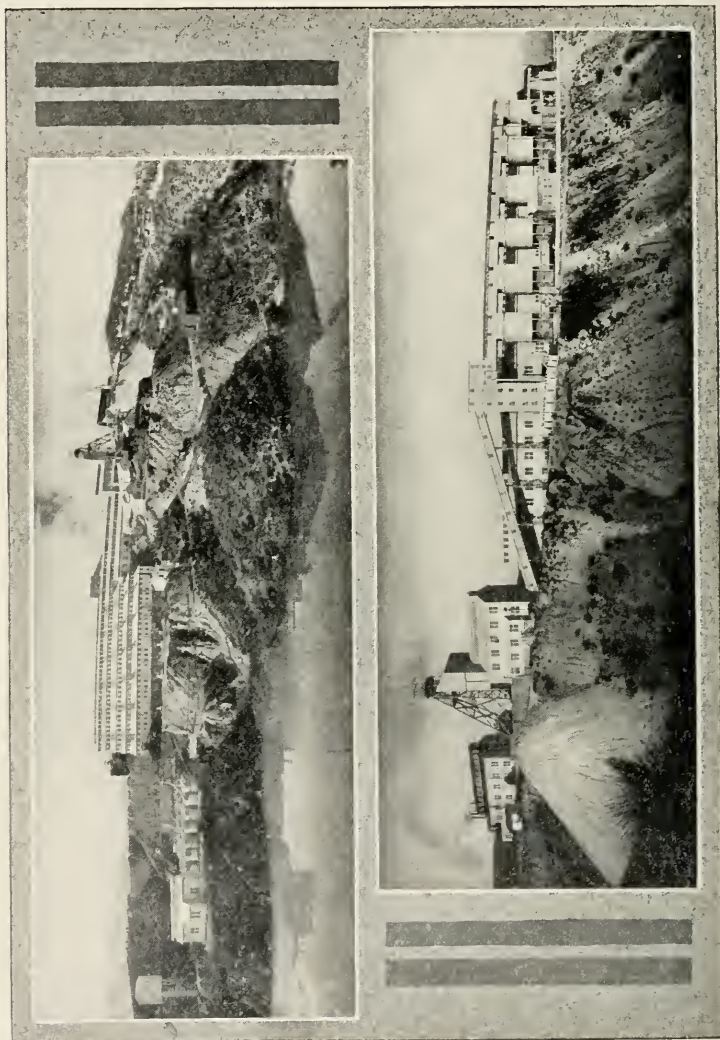
THE following extract from an editorial in "The Bisbee Daily Review," issue of March 30th, by George H. Kelly, editor, is a concise summing up of the condition of the mining industry of Arizona, and since prosperity depends, in a great degree, on this industry, this is an indication of general conditions throughout the state.

"In the mining industry of Arizona we find the greatest recent expansion and prosperity and this satisfactory condition is confined to no one district or section of the state, but is in evidence all the way from Jerome to Bisbee, and from Kingman to Clifton. The good price maintained for copper during the past year has caused unusual activity by those engaged in the production of the red metal and all the producers have been engaged in providing new plants and adding to old ones, thus indicating a purpose of increasing their output and reducing the cost of production. A few years ago the average cost of copper production in Arizona was about 12 cents per pound; this average has now been lowered to less than nine cents with the minimum maintained by several of the largest producers at about seven cents, so even the low price of copper eighteen months ago was not alarming and the present price of 15 cents is highly gratifying.

"The copper mining companies in Arizona now have in course of construction work which, when completed, will cost fifteen million dollars and provide not only largely increased facilities but greater economy in the operation of mines and reduction plants. At Jerome the United Verde is building an entirely new smelting plant at a cost of \$3,500,000; in the Globe district the Inspiration Consolidated Company is building a mammoth concentrator which with the money expended in installation of mining facilities, development of water, etc., will cost \$7,000,000; at Clifton the Arizona Copper Company is spending \$2,500,000 for a new smelting plant which is due for completion during the coming summer. At Douglas the new two million dollar smelter being constructed by the Calumet & Arizona is nearing completion, while the Copper Queen last year completed a reverberatory furnace and McDougal roasting plant at an approximate cost of \$750,000 and this year has started another unit of this plant.

"The mining industry is today, as it has ever been since it was inaugurated, the bone, sinew and marrow of the industrial prosperity of Arizona. It is in the hands of competent men who are a guarantee of its continued growth and prosperity.

"Arizona is in the heyday of its prosperity, and its people have every reason to be happy and contented."



The Miami Concentrator

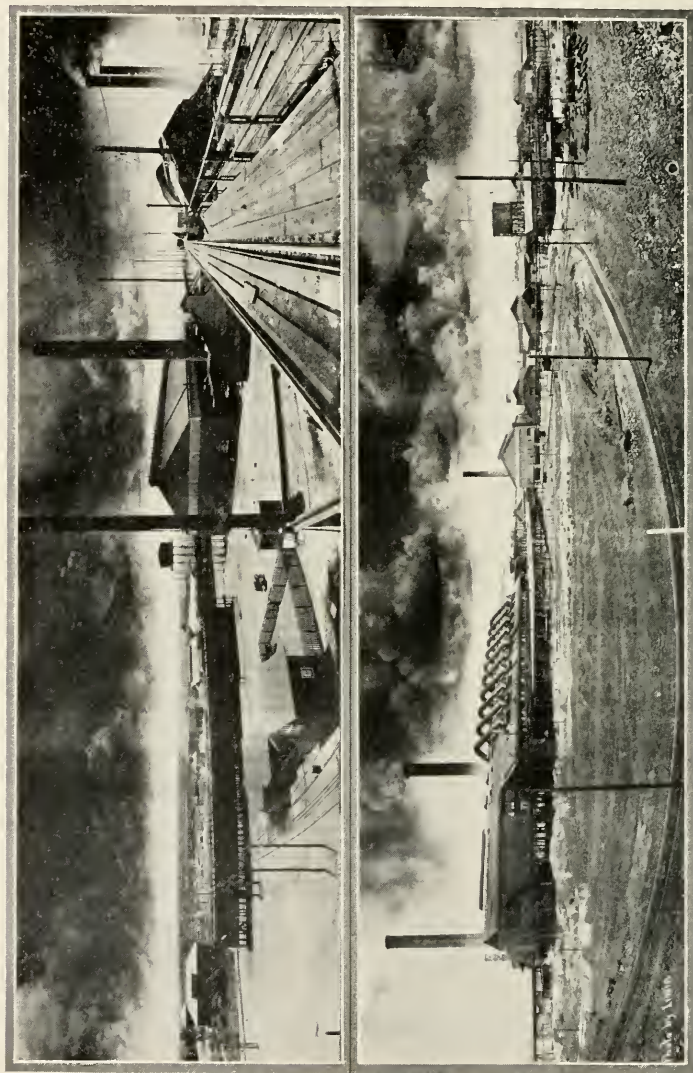


## The Copper Queen

THE COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S mines, situated at Bisbee in The Warren District, are among the greatest copper mines of the world, and the largest producer of the four great mines controlled and operated by Phelps, Dodge & Co. Their other holdings are: The Detroit Copper Mining Company of Arizona, at Morenci; The Old Dominion Copper Mining Company, at Globe, and The Moctezuma Copper Company, at Nacozari, Mexico. The Copper Queen has been producing for thirty years, during twenty of which it was the only producer in the Warren Mining District. This District is named after George Warren, who discovered and disclosed the fact that great bodies of ore existed in the Mule Mountains. The original workers of the property upon which the Warren District is founded were named Martin, Ballard and Riley, who built a small smelter where the old depot stood, and this, from the day it was blown in, showed the rich deposits that were to be found in those hills.

Dr. James Douglas, now President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., had purchased a few mining claims on the mountain side above this point, and there sunk a shaft. At a depth of a few hundred feet ore was discovered, and having compromised a suit with the old Copper Queen Company, the companies were reorganized and consolidated, and the foundation laid for the greatest mining district in the southwest. Like many other rich and successful mines, the Copper Queen has known periods of depression, and it is stated upon authority that at one time the present owners, having spent \$80,000 without permanent results, were deeply discouraged and in much doubt as to the advisability of proceeding with the development. Luckily, however, for Bisbee and the whole district, another \$15,000 was appropriated, which, invested in a sort of forlorn hope, enabled the faithful band of workers to discover the real copper deposits. These mines are now the main source of wealth of the entire county, and upon them all the other industries depend, either directly or indirectly.

The Copper Queen now has over 100 miles of underground workings in its extensive property. The deepest shaft in its mines is only about 1,800 feet, and no development work has been done below 1,600 feet. The bottom of the limestone foundation, in which the ores occur, has never been found in Copper Queen ground, and there is no reason to feel that the ores grow leaner with depth. At one point very rich oxides and carbonates are being mined at a depth of 1,600 feet, the deepest workings, while at another heavy iron sulphides are found within four or five hundred feet of the surface.



Views of Copper Queen Smelter at Douglas

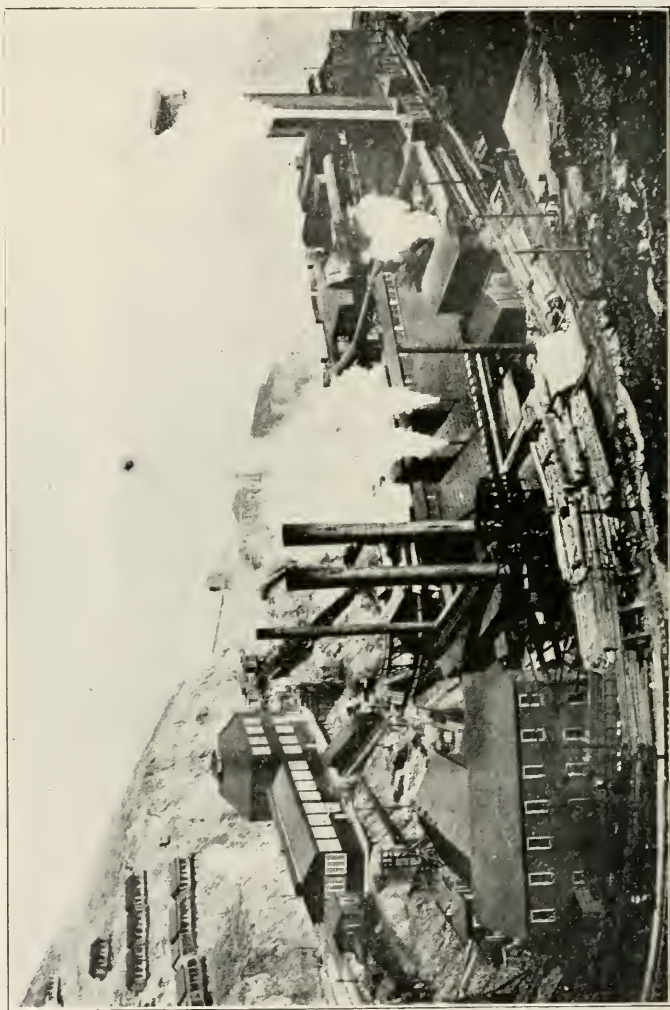
The Copper Queen mine was opened in 1880 on a solid outcrop of oxidized copper, iron and manganese, opposite the Copper Queen hotel in Bisbee. The original ore body, since removed, leaving a large artificial cave, gave an average return of 23 per cent copper, but was exhausted in three or four years, and the mine experienced many vicissitudes until additional and far larger ore bodies were developed. Extensive bodies of high grade ore have been found within the last ten years, and development proves them to be of great depth. In fact, new bodies are being developed yearly, and the ultimate lateral limits of payable ore are unknown.

The mines show numerous beautiful caves lined with calcite crystals and stalactites, some of which are of considerable size and found in close association with good ore bodies. Rich oxidized ores are found on the lowest level, and masses of native metal ranging up to several tons in weight have been found at considerable depth.

The mine is opened ahead for several years, but not so extensively as formerly, the ore bodies being so soft that it is difficult to secure the openings and it is frequently necessary to bulkhead the same in order to keep them intact. Many of the stopes are bulkheaded throughout, and the mine is timbered with square sets of 8x8 timber, an average of twenty feet of timber, board measure, being required for each ton of ore taken out. The ore is hand sorted under ground after breaking, and culls are used for filling in worked out stopes, this material standing remarkably well. Notwithstanding the numerous disadvantages originally encountered, the Copper Queen is one of the safest of mines for underground workmen, because of experienced, capable and careful management. Although as a whole the mine is not especially wet, the district being drained largely by the Superior and Pittsburgh, yet it is supplied with electric pumps.

In 1908 the entire system of operation was radically changed. Formerly each of the principal shafts was operated as a separate mine, but the five old shafts are now used for men, waste, timber and supplies, all ore extraction being done through the Sacramento shaft. The underground haulage plant installed in that year consists of 17 miles of track on every second level, from the fourth to the sixteenth, inclusive, ore from the intermediate levels being dropped through chutes and all of it hauled to the Sacramento shaft for hoisting. In order to complete this traction system it was necessary to open many new drifts and crosscuts, which are located in solid ground, wherever possible, as these electric tram lines are the arteries of the mine. The hauling system includes electric locomotives and side dumping ore cars. This innovation has resulted in marked economy in operating expenses.

The ore mined at Bisbee is shipped to Douglas, 28 miles distant, for treatment. There is located the Copper Queen Smelter, the most modern in the world, which is a central smelter for the mines of



United Verde Smelter at Jerome



Phelps, Dodge & Co. in Arizona and Mexico. These properties produce a great variety of copper ores, including practically every grade found in the American southwest and northern Mexico, and it is possible by means of this central reduction plant to take advantage of the varied nature of the ores in mixing furnace charges. The plant does also considerable custom smelting of gold, silver and copper ores. The buildings consist of smelter building, power house, boiler house, machine shops and foundry. The works occupy a site of about three hundred acres, and are served by a complete Y-track railroad system of standard gauge, consisting of 15 miles of track and reaching to every building and department of the plant. Construction of this was begun in 1901 and the first stack was blown in in March, 1904, since which time there has been almost constant enlargement, and the works are second in size in the country, having a daily capacity of about 4,000 tons. The Company has also a large precipitation plant and is recovering considerable copper from its mine water.

Water is secured from artesian wells about 400 feet deep, in which the water rises nearly to the surface. A large reservoir and cooling tower have been built in connection with the water supply.

The power house, built of steel and brick, provides power for all departments and transmits electric energy 72 miles to the El Tigre mine in northern Mexico. The power plant has about twenty units of various sizes and types, aggregating more than 6,000 horse power. Buildings at the Douglas works include an office and warehouse and a number of dwellings for employees.

The relations between the Copper Queen Company and its employees have been exceedingly cordial for years. Efforts have been made at different times to unionize the Bisbee miners, but in a referendum vote taken in 1906, in which the polling was conducted on the Australian system, and no bosses or other salaried men allowed to vote, the result was five to one against forming a union.

The management of the Company is superior throughout, and keeps thoroughly abreast of the times, and it is a fact universally known that this Company enjoys the distinction of being a corporation with a full and whole soul for those in its employ. In every possible way is this evidenced in the cities of Bisbee and Douglas.

With the liberality for which the Copper Queen Company has been noted, they have erected buildings and established free libraries at both Bisbee and Douglas. The Bisbee library is one of the best and most complete in the country, and occupies two floors, one of which is a free reading room, where may be found all works of reference and the latest magazines and newspapers. The other contains the library proper, consisting of 10,000 volumes on every known subject, ranging from science to the latest fiction. The service of the library is absolutely free and the librarians in charge most courteous and helpful.

The Douglas Library is conducted on practically the same principles, having also a reading room and library proper, but is not quite so extensive as that of Bisbee. Here, too, the public is accorded the utmost courtesy.

An Employees' Benefit Association is another one of the excellent features instituted by this Company. In this Association membership is entirely voluntary and open to any employe, regardless of occupation. The finances are administered by a joint board composed of officers and employes, the Company subscribing \$15,000 annually if half the employes join, and \$25,000 if three-fourths join, while employes contribute 2 per cent of their monthly wages in return for industrial and life insurance. Beneficiaries receive half wages if sick or injured, and one year's wages is received by heirs in case of death from sickness, and two years' wages in case of death through accident.

The Medical Department has an able staff of physicians and surgeons at both Bisbee and Douglas, which is maintained partially through monthly contributions from employes, the balance being contributed by the Company. There is also a large hospital, provided with all the modern conveniences known to medical science, and of which Dr. F. E. Shine is the chief surgeon.

The Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company was organized in 1885 under the laws of the State of New York, with a capitalization of \$2,000,000, shares par value \$10.00. It is controlled through practically the entire stock ownership by Phelps, Dodge & Co., is really a close corporation, and has only about fifteen shareholders.

The office of the company is at No. 99 John street, New York; the mine office at Bisbee, Arizona, and the general and works office at Douglas, Arizona. The officers are as follows: Dr. James Douglas, President; Arthur Curtiss James, Vice President; George Notman, Secretary and Treasurer; Stuart W. French, General Manager; Grant H. Dowell, Assistant General Manager; Gerald Sherman, General Mine Superintendent; Joseph Park Hodgson, Superintendent; Forest Rutherford, Superintendent of Reduction Works; Ellinwood & Ross, Attorneys; Dr. F. E. Shine, Medical Superintendent.

The force employed by the Company consists of more than 4,000 men, of whom approximately 2,500 are at the mines, and the remainder at the smelters. In addition to its numerous claims in the Warren District, it owns various properties in other sections.

One of the points early recognized by this Company was that in order to achieve the best results it would be necessary to have the man best suited to the requirements in every capacity, and they have, therefore, gathered together in their employ the brightest and brainiest men obtainable in their several lines, each and every one of whom is working heart and soul for the best interests of the Copper Queen Company.

## Detroit Copper Company

THE DETROIT COPPER MINING COMPANY OF ARIZONA is controlled through ownership of entire issue of stock by Phelps, Dodge & Co., Inc. The mine is at Morenci, Graham County, where is also the mine and works office, while the company's office is at No. 99 John Street, New York. The mine, opened about 1880, was first worked opencast, but is now developed by tunnels and shafts. The caving system, giving about 40% reduction in mining costs, was adopted in 1909, where feasible, and the square-set slicing system is used in other portions. Gas power is employed for practically all machinery except hoists and locomotives. There is a complete electric lighting plant. A pumping station six miles distant raises water from wells on the San Francisco River to a height of 600 feet, whence it is fed by gravity to the mill. A 36" gauge railway connects the mines and smelters with the Arizona & New Mexico railroad at Guthrie, and a tunnel through Longfellow Hill, completed 1909, gives direct rail connection with the mill. The smelter has one 42x264" and four 54x144" blast furnaces, and a converter department. Flue dust is briquetted for resmelting. The smelter has 2,000-ton ore bins, surmounted by a steel railroad trestle. The property of this company is managed with great skill in all departments, and is an exceptionally fine example of a successful low-grade mine. They employ about 1,000 men. The officers are: President, Dr. James Douglas; Vice President, Cleveland H. Dodge; Secretary and Treasurer, George H. Notman; General Superintendent, Alexander T. Thompson; Mine Superintendent, M. H. McLean; Mill Superintendent, G. E. Hunt. The company conducts a large department store and an excellent hotel, and maintains a library, gymnasium and clubroom for employees.



Miners and Smelters at O. D. Mine, Globe, in the Early '80's



## The Globe-Miami District

THE GLOBE-MIAMI DISTRICT, Gila County, is now producing annually about 60,000,000 pounds of copper, most of which is obtained from two mines, the Old Dominion at Globe and the Miami near the town of Miami, and when the improvements now in progress at these mines shall be completed and the Inspiration Consolidated placed on a full producing basis, it is anticipated that one-tenth of the copper supply of the United States will be produced in this district. For more than twenty years the Old Dominion mine was the most important deposit of copper ore known in the district, but in 1907 the Miami ore body was discovered in a belt of mineralized schist, five miles west of Globe, and the next five years was a period of wonderful development for this section; a new mining district was created, and on the site of the town of Miami with a population of 2,000 and rapidly growing, there were less than a dozen houses three years ago. The population of the Miami district is close to five thousand; and that of Globe, according to the census of 1910, about 7,000, while in 1902 it was but 1,500. Here has been discovered a single ore deposit over two miles long and having a maximum width of 1,500 feet, which contains also several breaks and barren patches, and on this have been developed four mines. The Globe District, though pre-eminently a copper producer, furnishes a small amount of gold and silver, most of which is in connection with the copper ores of the Old Dominion Mine. Both this and the Miami mine are large producers and paying dividends and it is expected that the Inspiration Consolidated, formed by a merger of the Inspiration and Live Oak Companies, will be producing at its full capacity within a couple of years.

## Old Dominion Company

THE OLD DOMINION COMPANY, whose office is at No. 99 John Street, New York, while the mine office is at Globe, Arizona, was organized in January, 1904, under the laws of Maine, with a capitalization of \$8,750,000, par value of shares \$25.00. This is a securities holding company organized to promote the operation of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co. and United Globe Mines under joint management, though the companies are operated as entities. The Old Dominion Mine dates from the year 1874, when a band of prospectors, braving the hostile Apaches, crossed the Pinal Mountains and located the claim that was afterward known as The Old Dominion Mine, which for some years produced a high grade of silver. When in the early eighties silver mining began to decline, attention was turned to copper, of which there were numerous surface indications, and in 1881 the Old Dominion Company was operating a

small furnace about one mile west of the present town of Miami on copper silicate ore from a small schist nearby. This proved unprofitable, however, and the Globe mine was purchased, the smelter moved to Globe, and in 1884 two 30-ton furnaces were in operation. Since that time the mine has passed through several periods of idleness and re-organization, having changed hands several times, but it has been a steady producer since the advent of the railroad in 1898 and a dividend payer since 1907. The Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company, its present owner, was organized in 1895 under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, par value of shares \$25.00. This company had a large debt which was cared for and the last of which was paid in October, 1908, by the holding company. An excess of water in this mine, formerly a sore grievance, has been converted into a source of revenue almost sufficient to pay for the cost of handling, the water being sold to both Globe and Miami for various purposes. The mine is equipped with pumps of about 10,000,000 gallons daily, and with electric haulage, tramcars having about 22' cubic capacity, and hoisting is in three-deck cages. The mine, mill and smelter are connected by a private railway equipped with a Porter locomotive and 50-ton ore cars. This mine was handicapped in the past by lack of sulphide ores and the company was previously an extensive purchaser of these ores needed for fluxing the oxidized ores of both it and the United Globe Mines, which are treated at the smelter, but both mines have since developed considerable sulphide in their lower workings and the amount of custom ore handled has been greatly reduced. The smelter has a capacity of 2,400 tons daily. Both mine and smelter are in better shape than ever before, for which much credit is due the management.

THE UNITED GLOBE MINES, which is also under control of the Old Dominion Company, was organized with a capitalization of \$2,300,000, par value of shares \$100.00. This adjoins the Old Dominion mine and its output is treated at the Old Dominion smelter. Improvements of plants and mining equipment are continually being made and \$500,000 has recently been appropriated to be expended on constructive work. One of the most notable improvements is the lining of the two-compartment Kingdon shaft with concrete. A separate flue and dust chamber has been built at the converter plant and a new converter stand will replace the three now in use. This mine is said to have more ore in sight now than at any other time in its history, and it is believed that it will be a producer for many years to come. It is essentially a vein mine, but owing to the large amount of water encountered and the heavy nature of the ground, it is impossible to block out ore very far in advance of mining. The office of the company is at 99 John Street, New York, and the mine office at Globe. The officials are as follows: President, James Douglas; Secretary and Treasurer, George Notman; Superintendent, George Kingdon.



View of Old Dominion Smelter at Globe

## The Miami Mine

THE MIAMI MINE was actually started December 8, 1906, when J. Parke Channing secured from Fred Alsdorf, a mining engineer, and F. J. Elliott, a lawyer, an option on the claims that have developed into the Miami. Mr. Channing was in Globe negotiating for the Inspiration claims, but considered the price asked excessive, and later meeting Mr. Alsdorf, he listened to his proposition, examined the ground and decided to secure an option for the General Development Company, a Lewishon corporation. Mr. Alsdorf was placed in charge of the work, and for several months results were discouraging. No. 2 shaft was about 200 feet deep with no sign of ore, and No. 1 had disclosed only 70 feet of two per cent ore, so it was decided to cut a 20-foot sump and then cross-cut into the hill. At the bottom of the sump the indications were more encouraging and about ten feet lower the shaft went into chalcocite ore assaying four per cent copper. The shaft was continued to the 720-foot level and extended through an unbroken depth of 485 feet of ore. In November the Miami Copper Company was organized and development proceeded rapidly. By the end of 1910 there had been developed 18,000,000 tons of ore averaging 2.58 per cent copper and a 3,000 ton concentrator, power plant and pumping station had been completed. In March, 1911, the first unit of the concentrator was started, and within a year all six units were in operation. The Miami Company was organized under the laws of Delaware in November, 1907, with a capital of \$3,000,000, par value of shares \$5.00. The capital has since been increased to \$4,000,000, 60,000 shares of the latest increase having been offered to stockholders at \$18.00 each.

There being practically no waste in this mine within the limits of the ore zone, some problems have been presented, the most serious being to devise a method by which the greatest amount of ore can be extracted with the least waste. The system devised for mining is known as the auxiliary raise and sub-level stoping method, by which 60% of the ore will be mined in rooms and the remainder extracted by top-slicing and sub-level caving methods. The mill structure, built under the direction of Mr. H. Kenyon Burch, is of steel with no woodwork, except in the launders, and is on a foundation of about 15,000 cubic yards of concrete. The water supply for the mill includes a water-right on Pinal Creek and one at the lower end of the Miami wash, where there are three wells, each producing 500,000 gallons daily. Water is taken from Pinal Creek by a 25,000' pipe-line of 14" diameter. In addition, the company buys from the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company 1,000,000 gallons of water daily. The pumping station, about two miles from the concentrator, has electric pumps. The mine is served by the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway with standard gauge, having an excellent





Miami Copper Company's Camp and Power House

average grade and light curves, so that favorable freight rates are given the mine and mill. No essential feature of well planned and thoroughly symmetrical development has been slighted and, therefore, the cost of putting the Miami mine on a productive basis has been much greater than was anticipated, a matter in which the management deserves credit rather than censure, as every dollar above the original estimate that has been put into the property has given at least \$5.00 of developed values. They have a substantial office building erected at a cost of \$15,000, and the company has built a recreation hall provided with reading matter, pool tables and games. The lands of the company aggregate 1,122 acres, partly patented and the balance in process, of which 222 acres are mineral ground. The Miami is a very large and very fine mine and is in worthy and able hands. The offices are at No. 42 Broadway, New York, and Miami, Arizona. The officers are as follows: President, Adolph Lewisohn; Vice President, J. Parke Channing; Treasurer, Sam A. Lewishon; Secretary, Herman Cooke; General Manager, B. Britton Gottsberger; Mine Supt., N. O. Lawton; Mill Supt., F. W. Solomon.

## The Inspiration Consolidated

THE INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY was formed early in the year 1912 by the merging of the Inspiration Mining Company and the Live Oak Development Company, both of which had been in course of development for several years. The former had been organized under the laws of Maine in 1909 with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, issuing 1,000,000 shares of stock at a par value of \$10.00 a share; and the latter was organized under the laws of Arizona with a capitalization of \$500,000, issuing 50,000 shares of stock at a par value of \$10.00 a share. Both mines are situated in the Globe-Miami District.

At the time of the organization of The Inspiration Copper Company the property consisted of twenty-five claims. The Taylor group of seven claims was acquired about a month later, and the Black Copper group of eight claims, formerly owned by the Arizona Banner Copper Company, about six months later after having been held under bond by The Inspiration Copper Mining Company for a number of months. The total area of mineral lands then aggregated about 500 acres. On these various groups of claims considerable development work had been done before they became part of The Inspiration property. Part of this development was done by underground shaft, part by churn drilling, and by the end of the year 1911 there had been developed in them a total of 45,000,000 tons of ore averaging about two per cent copper.

A period of vast development and construction work, which will involve the expenditure of about \$7,000,000, in about two years, was begun soon after the merger of the two companies was completed.

This includes three development and two main working shafts and the opening of the first haulage level. Many miles of drifts and levels will also be necessary to bring the mine to the point of production. Plans were also drawn for a 7,500-ton concentrator, power plant, railroads, shops, etc., on all of which construction will proceed as rapidly as possible.

The Company has valuable water rights covering the junctions of Pinal and Miami Creeks; a water supply dam is completed across Pinal Creek, and a pumping plant is being erected.

The Live Oak property was first located by a man named Marshall in 1890. It was later acquired by Forrest Kaldenberg, who assigned it to the Live Oak Copper Mining & Smelting Company and operated by the latter until 1908, when it was taken over by the Hovland & Smith interests and The Live Oak Development Company. While it



Inspiration Camp near Miami, Arizona

was in control of The Live Oak Copper Mining & Smelting Company, over \$600,000 worth of ore was produced, the greater part of which was shipped to the Old Dominion Smelter at Globe.

During this same period of development a tunnel 500 feet long, now known as the Sulphite Tunnel, was driven from the south end of the Copper Springs claim in the direction of the vertical shaft, the original purpose of which was to cut several veins of high grade sulphide ore which outcrops on the surface, and from its portal to its face, this tunnel was driven through altered schist sprinkled throughout with chalcocite ore similar to the ores of the Miami, Inspiration and Keystone mines. After The Live Oak Development Company took over the property the vertical shaft was continued to a depth of 281 feet, and at the 200 foot level sulphides were encountered.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, capitalized at \$30,000,000, is at present employing about 700 men, with the number steadily increasing, and it is estimated that the mine, when in full operation, will be able to produce about 7,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

Mr. William B. Thompson, of the Gunn-Thompson Company, is president; Mr. Charles E. Mills, for some years in a similar position with the Detroit Copper Mining Company of Arizona, at Morenci, is general manager; Dr. L. D. Ricketts is consulting engineer, and Mr. T. R. Drummond is superintendent.

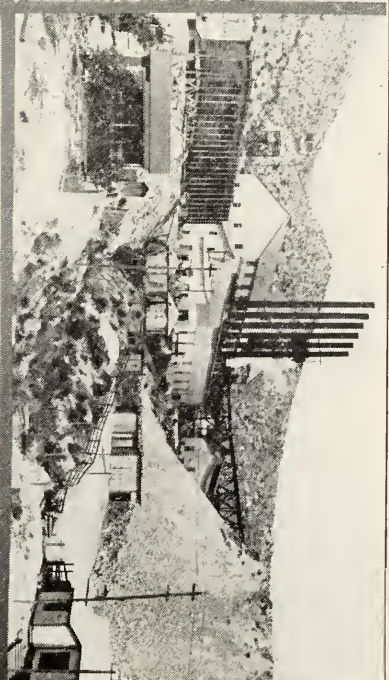
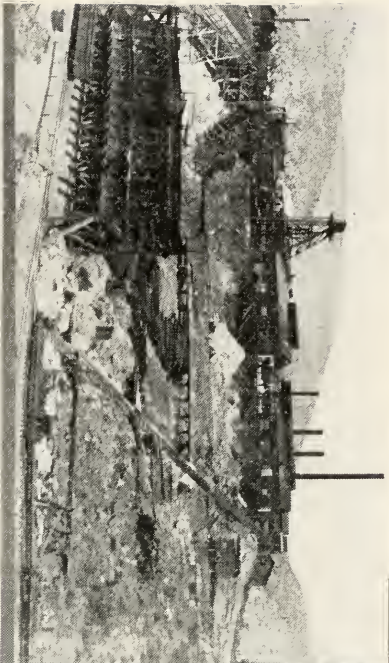
By means of the untiring efforts of its capable officials, it is no exaggeration to say The Inspiration Consolidated Mining Company will eventually be one of the largest and best paying mining projects in Arizona.

## The Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co.

THE SHATTUCK-ARIZONA COPPER CO. mine lies in the northeastern portion of the Bisbee camp, and consists of eight claims patented, with an area of about 120 acres. Development was begun here in August, 1904, and shipment of ore in September, 1906. In November, 1907, however, work was stopped for a time owing to the panic, but was resumed in 1908 and production has since been continuous. Owing to the rugged topography of the lands tunneling is impracticable, neighboring properties holding all tunnel sites, hence development is by shaft. Ores are mainly oxidized, with some sulphides at depth. The property is equipped to produce about 1,000 tons daily. The Shattuck-Arizona has been the highest grade producer of any large copper mine of the world, and possibly also the lowest cost producer. For a time the Company pursued the policy of extracting only the highest grade ores, which in 1910 gave the phenomenal average return of about 17% copper, leaving an immensely greater tonnage of ore of much lower average grade unstopped in the mine. Ores are shipped from this mine to smelters at Douglas. The buildings of the Company include a carpenter shop, smithy, boiler house, engine house, warehouse, saw-mill, and changing house with accommodation for 200 men.

The Shattuck-Arizona Company was organized March 22, 1904, under the laws of Arizona, with a capitalization of \$3,500,000, shares \$10.00 par, non-assessable and fully issued. This company is closely connected in ownership and management with the Denn-Arizona Mining Co. The main office of the Company is at Duluth, Minnesota, and the mine office at Bisbee, Arizona. The officers are Thomas Bardon, president; A. Guthrie, vice president; Archibald M. Chisholm, secretary and treasurer; Lemuel G. Shattuck, managing director; Norman E. La Mond, assistant secretary; A. B. W. Hodges, consulting engineer; and John Olson, superintendent. The stock of the Company is listed on the Boston Stock Exchange.





Top—Irish Mag and Oliver Shafts, C. & A. Mining Co.; Bottom—Tenn-Arizona Copper Co. Shaft; C. & A. Hospital, Lowell, Arizona

## The United Verde Mine

THE UNITED VERDE MINE is situated on the north slope of one of the principal mountains of the Black Hills Range, about five miles from the Verde River. The United Verde Copper Company was organized under the laws of New York, and re-organized in 1889 under the laws of West Virginia with a capitalization of \$3,000,000. It is practically a close corporation and controlled through stock ownership by Senator William A. Clark. Many of the stories written of this property, which have aided in making it world famous, have been but a perversion of facts caused by a desire to create the impression that Senator Clark was receiving the greatest income of any man in the world through its output; and while the property merits all of the renown which it has attained, the history of the United Verde has not been an example of blind luck, but a gradual development by means of a liberal expenditure of money and a liberal application of brains and judgment. The credit for its success is, therefore, due to Senator Clark, and not to the Goddess of Chance.

The first location made in the district was the Verde Mine, which is now the property of the Verde Queen Copper Company. This was located by the famous scout, Al Seiber, in the early eighties, was held by him several years and then became the property of Dan Mar, a farmer, who later disposed of the same to the present company. In 1883 the original United Verde Company was organized and began active operations at once, installing a thirty-ton copper furnace. In spite of the fact that coal and coke for the furnace had to be hauled from Ash Fork, a distance of 75 miles, two dividends of \$37,500 and \$25,000 respectively, were declared. The next year the majority of the stock was placed in escrow by the company under lease and bond to Senator Clark, and before the expiration of the option the bond was satisfied by Senator Clark, who, recognizing its value, began to acquire the outstanding stock as rapidly as possible. Senator Clark gained control of the property in 1888, since when its development has steadily increased, and the plant has grown from the thirty-ton smelter to the ponderous furnaces of today.

A large portion of the power used in operating the United Verde Mine is purchased from the Arizona Power Company and transmitted a distance of 38 miles, under pressure of 40,000 volts, 3-phase, 60-cycle, stepped down and converted in the Power Company's sub-station, and delivered on the Copper Company's switchboard at 2,300 volts AC, and 250 volts DC. The switchboard is built in two sections, and has 19 panels equipped with the necessary apparatus to control, not only the power and lights used in the plant, but also the power and lights used in the city of Jerome.

Modern shops, equipped with necessary tools for doing all repair work for the mine, smelter and railroad are conveniently located.

The smelter building is 80'x400', and contains one blast furnace

56'x180' with 14' settler, and three blast furnaces 48'x240' with 16' settlers, all fitted with hot blast pipes. In the converter line there are four stands 93'x138', barrel type shells, electrically operated. There is also one Knudsen furnace.

In this building there are also two 40-ton and two 50-ton electric traveling cranes that traverse the full length of the building, and are used for handling the converter, matte, and slag ladles. All the furnaces are connected to the main dust flue, which runs the full length of the smelter building. Near the center of this flue is located the main down-take leading to a large brick dust chamber, where the dust settles from the escaping gases. From the dust chamber the gases are carried to the main stack, which is built of steel, is 20 feet in diameter and 165 feet high. The smelter building is also fitted with the necessary blast pipes for the furnaces and converters, also water pipes and pipes for compressed air.

The ore for the smelter upon arriving at the surface at the shaft is dumped directly into the main storage bins, from which it is loaded into the furnace feed cars and taken by electric locomotives to the feed floors, and dumped into the furnaces by means of air lifts.

The water supply is piped from various springs south of Jerome, the farthest being 16 miles. It flows by gravity and is distributed along the various tanks about the plant aggregating a storage capacity of 435,000 gallons. The works are secured from fire by a first class system of water mains. Numerous hose houses are located about the plant, sufficiently equipped for all purposes.

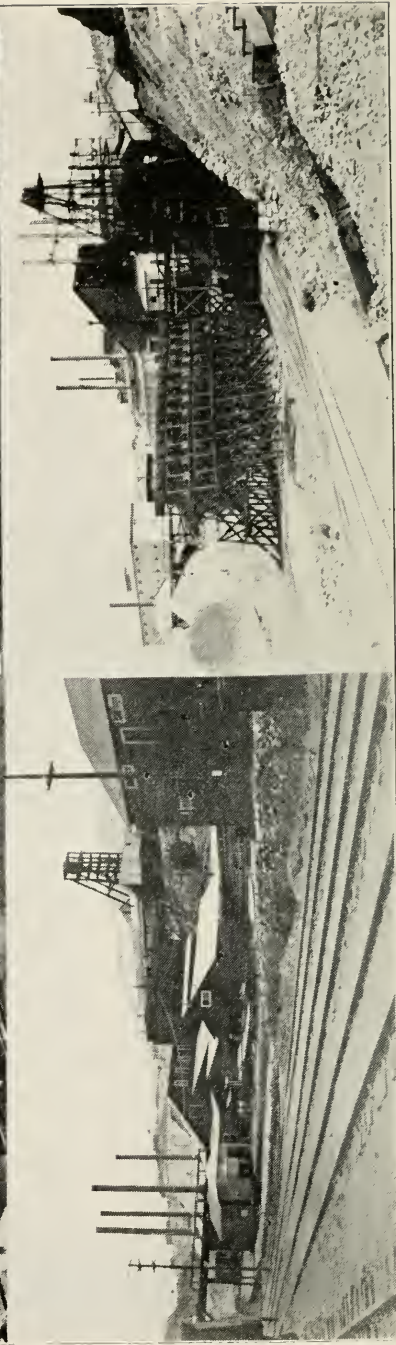
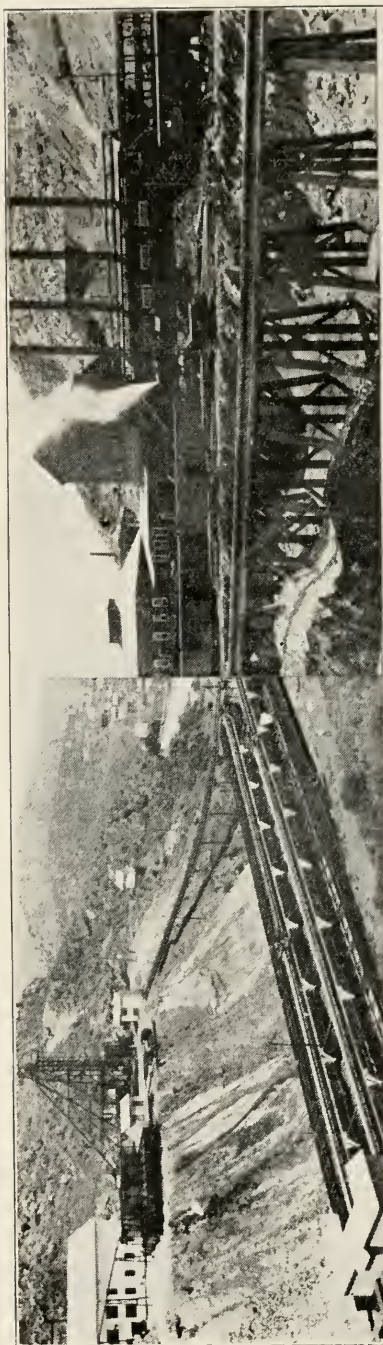
The mines, smelter and city of Jerome are connected with the main line of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad at Jerome Junction by the United Verde & Pacific Railroad, which consists of 26 miles of narrow gauge line traversing a very difficult country, and the scenic effects which greet the eye of the visitor as the train winds round the sharp curves approaching Jerome are decidedly spectacular. The rolling equipment of this road consists of eight mogul type, narrow gauge locomotives equipped for burning fuel oil; five passenger cars and 144 freight cars of various kinds, including box, flat, oil, coal, coke, and rock cars.

The United Verde mine is worked from vertical shafts, of which there are four, ranging in depth from 300 to 1,500 feet. Where the ore comes to the surface it is worked from open cuts. There are also adits which connect the main workings on the 300, 500 and 1,000 foot levels. There are copper precipitating flumes outside on these levels.

The 1,000 tunnel, which is 6,593 feet long, seven and one-half feet high and eight feet wide, is now used for drainage and ventilation. It was driven for this purpose as well as for a main haulage way for the ores for the new smelter.

A large area of the old workings is in the fire district, and except where work is being carried on in this district it is bulkheaded from the remainder of the mine. A portion of it is being worked from the





Top—Sacramento, Czar; Bottom—Hollbrook, Spray Shafts of Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona



300 and 400 levels. The ground in and about these places is badly broken up, and fans are used to force back the gas and sufficiently cool the place so that good results can be obtained. There are about 15 miles of workings open at the present time. There are about 550 men employed, and the tonnage is about 1,000 tons a day.

**New Smelter:** In the Verde Valley, at Clarkdale, approximately six miles from the present smelter site, and connected with the mine at the 1000-foot level by the Verde Tunnel and Smelter Railroad, a new smelter of approximately 3,000 tons daily capacity is in course of erection. It is the intention to make the new smelter thoroughly modern in every detail. In general, the equipment at the new smelter will consist of: Four 48x26 ft. blast furnaces; three 19x100 ft. reverberatory furnaces; five 12 ft. converters; large receiving and storage bins for ore and coke; sampling mill, thoroughly equipped with the latest machinery for this class of work; dust chambers, stacks and ore handling system, etc., designed according to the latest engineering practice.

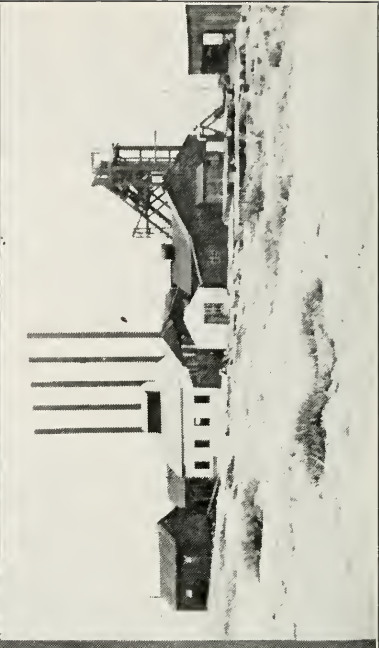
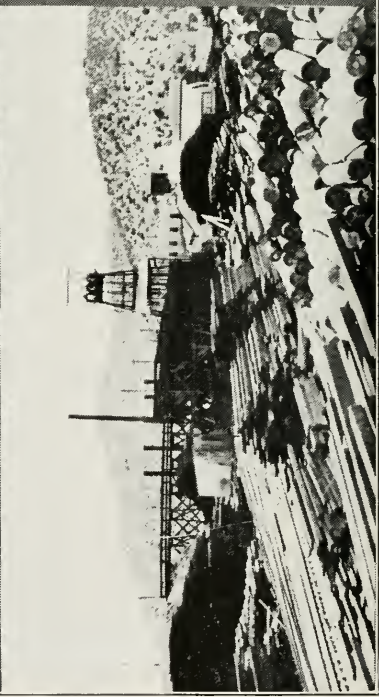
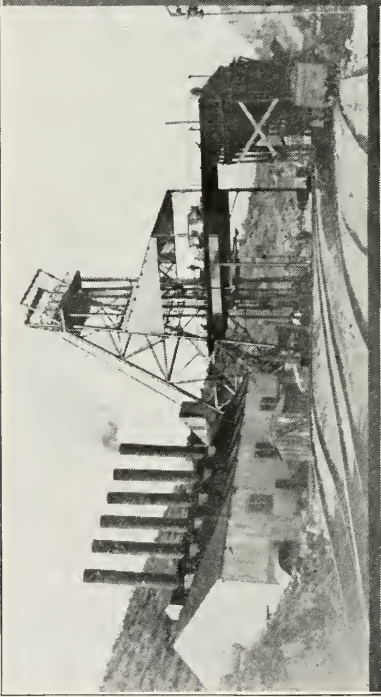
The shops will be equipped with modern machinery. The warehouse and main buildings will be steel structures, designed with a liberal allowance of operating space. Approximately 10,000,000 brick and 8,000 tons of steel will be used in the construction of this plant. A modern brick plant to make the brick is in the course of construction. The material will be handled in and around the plant by a modern industrial system, including the latest design of electric locomotives, conveyors, trams, etc.

The townsite of Clarkdale will be controlled by the Copper Company. It has been laid out on strictly modern, and sanitary lines. The buildings have been carefully designed with due regard to climatic conditions, etc. The fire and water supply system has received careful attention. A 40,000 volt transmission line, connected with the Arizona Power Company's mains supplies the necessary power for construction requirements.

The bulk of the power for operating the smelter will be supplied from waste heat boilers, connected to the reverberatory furnaces.

The new smelter and townsite are connected with standard gauge Verde Valley Railroad, running up the Verde Valley, a distance of 40 miles, and connecting with the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad at Cedar Glade. This gives the new townsite and smelter a decided advantage in transportation facilities over the old smelter and Jerome narrow gauge connection.

The business office of the United Verde Company is at No. 20 Exchange Place, New York City, and the mines and works offices at Jerome, Arizona. The officers are: Honorable W. A. Clark, President; James A. McDonald, Vice President; J. H. Anderson, Secretary; H. H. St. Clair, Treasurer; Will L. Clark, Manager for Arizona.



Calumet & Arizona Mining Property—Hoatsin and Junction Shafts above—Cole and Briggs Shafts below.

## The Ray Consolidated

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, situated at Ray, Pinal County, is one of the greatest mines in the entire country in point of production. It employs between 1,600 and 1,700 men, and has an average monthly payroll of \$135,000. The total area of mining lands owned by the Company approximates 2,000 acres at Ray, almost all of which is patented, and in addition to this they control under long lease certain surface areas adjacent to the settlement of Mexican employes known as Sonoratown. At Hayden, where the mill and smelter is located, they own about 4,000 acres situated in Gila and Pinal Counties, and additional holdings which include the townsite of Kelvin, eighteen patented millsites, in area about 87 acres, and twenty-one unpatented millsites, in area about 105 acres.

The Ray Consolidated Copper Mining Company was organized in May, 1907, under the laws of Maine, with a capitalization of \$6,000,000, which has been increased several times and now amounts to \$12,000,000. The par value of shares is \$10.00. A \$3,000,000 issue of 6 per cent convertible bonds was authorized July 1, 1907, but has been recalled by conversion into stock. They later absorbed the Gila Copper Company, through exchange of stock, giving one share for three, and through the purchase in 1911 of the real assets of the Gila Copper Company in process of liquidation. During the past year they have secured an important acquisition in the property of the Ray Central Mining Company, which lies in the same district. This group also was absorbed by means of a stock transaction, and is estimated to contain 600,000 tons of copper ore averaging 5 per cent. The Ray & Gila Valley Railroad, which is owned by this Company, connects the town of Ray with Kelvin and Ray Junction, and joins the Arizona Eastern at the latter point. During the past year the line has been extended to No. 2 shaft, and a permanent station established near that point for the convenience of the town of Ray. Another branch extends from a point on the Arizona Eastern to the mill at Hayden, a distance of about three miles. The total trackage, including sidings, is about sixteen miles, the main line to the two branches being about ten miles. The present equipment of the line consists of three locomotives, one hundred twenty 60-ton steel ore cars, and the small amount of equipment necessary for passengers and commercial freight business. The road and its equipment is in excellent physical condition, and its operation is resulting in substantial profits. The distance between Ray and Hayden via the Ray & Gila Valley and Arizona Eastern is about twenty miles. The Ray mine has been developed by underground workings and extensive churn drill borings, and the Gila property has been proven by drills mainly, holes having been bored, checker-board fashion, in 200-foot squares. The mine is opened by two shafts about 4,000 feet apart,





Ray Consolidated Mining Company



and in addition to the two main operating shafts, there are six other shafts extending to the main levels for ventilation and other purposes. It was formerly planned to operate the property through one shaft, but it was felt that a single shaft would be inadequate for such a mammoth property. The shafts are connected by a drift on the second level, and by the side of each an incline shaft to be used for the handling of men and material, the comparatively shallow depth of the mine permitting this lavish use of extra shafts. In addition to these, since the acquisition of the Ray Central properties, a new shaft, known as No. 3, is being sunk to tap the ore in this group. Ore is hauled underground in trains of 5-ton cars drawn by 10-ton electric locomotives. There is a crushing plant at the mines, reducing the ore to about one-inch size before shipment to the mill. The mill, of 8,000 tons normal daily capacity, has eight 1,000-ton sections and is so designed that it can be enlarged on the unit plan. The first section was completed in March, 1911, but did not operate continuously until after April 1, and subsequently additional sections were completed until by the end of present year seven sections had been finished. The power plant is complete and the transmission line from this plant to Ray is in continuous and satisfactory commission, furnishing all the power used at the mines. The pumping station for main water supply, machine shops, warehouse and all accessories are completed and in full operation. The miscellaneous buildings are all of steel frame on concrete foundation. Office buildings and quarters for offices and employes have also been provided. The power plant at the millsite is 10,000 horse-power and supplies electric current for the operation of the entire property, except locomotives. The plant has water tube boilers with four 2,500 horse-power Allis-Chalmers triple expansion engines, direct connected to four 1,750 kilowatt electric generators. The smelter, which adjoins the mill, has a capacity of 1,600 tons and a converter department. The company has erected family houses of the highest type. Each family has a comfortable cottage of three rooms, this style having been chosen by the company instead of the usual community quarters, so that each family has its own home. Shower baths, electric lights and modern plumbing throughout are features of these cottages, which are far superior to those usually found in isolated mining camps. Single men are quartered two in a cottage, and these cottages, like the other buildings of the company, are modern in every respect and have all conveniences. This, however is not the most agreeable part. The price has been reduced to cost and the rooming accommodations, which furnish all the comforts of a home, cost the men less than ten cents a day. The company has built a well appointed club house, where the men have a number of forms of amusement, a shower bath, plunge and other accessories of a place of this kind. There is also a new hospital, with accommodations for twenty beds, well built and well

furnished throughout, not only with all modern surgical instruments, including an X-Ray apparatus, but one of the finest operating rooms outside a large city.

It has been said that the Ray Consolidated management treats its men as though they were a part of the family, and after a visit to the camp one can not but think that this family and all the members thereof are most fortunate.

The office of the Company is No. 111 Broadway, New York; mine office at Ray, and mill office at Hayden, Arizona. The officers are Sherwood Aldrich, President; Colonel D. C. Jackling, Vice President and General Manager; Eugene P. Shove, Secretary and Treasurer; Louis S. Cates, Manager; W. S. Boyd, Superintendent of Mines; J. Q. MacDonald, Superintendent of Mills; A. J. Maclean, Cashier; Joe H. Browne, Supply Agent. The management, practically the same as that of the Utah Copper Company, is thoroughly experienced, strong and capable.

## Arizona Copper Company

ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, LTD., whose lands consist of about 4,000 acres containing eight producing mines in Greenlee County, was organized in August, 1884, under the laws of Great Britain, with a capitalization of £755,000. About 20 per cent of this stock is issued in the United States. The mines, except the Coronado, are developed to a depth of 500 feet only, being opened mainly by tunnels, thereby affording cheap extraction. Notwithstanding the comparatively shallow zone of development, a tremendous amount of ore is in sight. Considerable diamond drilling has been done. The Humboldt mine, which is the principal producer, shows a large body of low grade disseminated chalcocite. Extraction from this property is partly opencast, but mainly through tunnels equipped with electric lights and electric traction. The haulage system uses the overhead trolley. Electric locomotives of 12 horse-power haul 80-ton loads, the line having a single track running 8,600 feet directly through the mountain, with a loop reaching all workings of the Humboldt mine, the tunnel running through International Hill direct to the new concentrator. The Longfellow mine, belonging to this Company, is the oldest important copper mine in Arizona, dating from about 1877. A 1300-foot tunnel driven from Chase Creek connects with a 600-foot blind shaft, obviating about three miles of railroad haulage over bad grades. The Longfellow Extension mine has developed into a good property.

The Coronado Group, about nine miles from Clifton, has three shafts, the deepest of which is 1,100 feet, and shows considerable high grade ore. Ore is taken from the different mines by six gravity tramlines to storage bins on the Coronado railroad, from which it is



Smelter at Humboldt, Yavapai County

hauled to the reduction plant at Clifton. This railroad is of 36-inch gauge from Clifton to Metcalf, a distance of seven miles, and has 30-ton ore cars.

The mines and works use about 3,000 horse-power, supplied in about equal portions from steam, gas and distillate engines. The gas-engine plant is exceptionally complete. It has been planned to develop hydro-electric power and transmit same from a dam about 50 miles distant. The somewhat scattered works at Clifton, Morenci, Longfellow and Metcalf were remodeled and enlarged several times, and the reduction plants now include six concentrators, a smelter, lixiviation plant and acid plant.

No. 6 Concentrator has a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, and has two 600-ton crushers and a 250 horse-power Nordberg engine, direct connected to a 125 horse-power dynamo, steam being furnished by three 400 horse-power Stirling water-tube boilers. No. 6 Mill has a large settling basin. The Company has had trouble over tailings and has found it necessary to use its best endeavors to keep its tailings from entering the river. There is a tank about a mile above the town, with an 18-inch wooden pipe line to supply clear water at flood times, and in dry seasons, the tank being fed by seepage and spring water.

The smelter is of steel frame with slate roof and floor of iron plates laid in cement. There are six 300-ton water-jacket blast furnaces, each 39x240 feet at the tuyeres, with blast supplied by Nos. 7, 9 and 10 Connersville blowers, operated by a 275 horse-power engine. Gases from the blast furnaces pass through a 480-foot tunnel and 300-foot stack. Matte of 50 to 55 per cent copper tenor is charged into the converters by a 10-ton ladle handled by a 30-ton electric crane. The converter plant has three stands and six 7-ton shells, with a daily capacity of 50 tons of 99.5% blister copper. Disintegration of slag by running water was tried, but has been discontinued, and molten slag is again handled by a steam locomotive. A complete new smelter is now under construction.

The 25-ton briquetting plant uses coal-breeze as a binder, under a pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch. The plant is entirely automatic, fines going in at one end and briquettes being loaded on cars at the other.

The acid plant makes about 3,000 tons of sulphuric acid yearly from the fumes of the roasters, the entire product being used in the leaching plant, which treats an average of 250 tons of low grade oxidized ore daily. This is perhaps the most successful leaching plant in the United States.

Miscellaneous enterprises include a well-equipped foundry, machine shop, saw mill, planing mill, and 20-ton ice plant, all built of brick. The Company also has excellent general merchandise stores at Clifton, Longfellow and Metcalf, while a splendid library is maintained for employes. The number of employes at the present time is over 2,700.



The office of the Company is at 29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, and the mine and works office at Clifton, Arizona. The officers are as follows: John Wilson, Chairman; P. Dickson, J. P. G. Readman, J. Wilson, Y. J. Pentland, Alex McNab, J. P., and Lord Salveson, Directors; Norman Carmichael, General Manager; William Exley Miller, Secretary; George Fraser, Smelter Superintendent; Archibald Morrison, Mill Superintendent at Clifton; J. G. Cooper, Purchasing Agent. The Company is entitled to much credit for its conservatism and the thoroughly successful working of its plant.

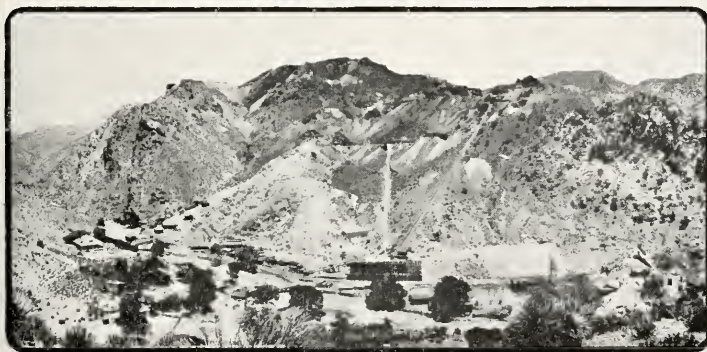
## The Shannon Copper Co.

THE SHANNON COPPER COMPANY was organized November 13, 1899, under the laws of Delaware, for the purpose of purchasing the Hughes and Shannon mine, which had been for years considered the equal of any copper mine in Arizona. It had been owned for twenty years by Charles M. Shannon, the well known pioneer of the district, who had been unable to interest capital to develop the property so as to bring it to a producing stage, until he attracted the attention of Mr. W. B. Thompson, of Boston. Mr. Thompson, however, would not undertake to handle the property unless it was sold outright, which Mr. Shannon agreed to do with the understanding that he be allowed to retain an interest in the company as stockholder. The company was capitalized at \$3,000,000, par value of shares \$10; and in July, 1909, this amount was increased to \$3,300,000, of which \$300,000 was held in the treasury for conversion of an issue of \$600,000 6% bonds which had been authorized in May, 1909, by the Shannon-Arizona Railway Company, and were convertible into Shannon stock at \$20.00. The company also had a direct issue of 7% bonds originally \$600,000 with a \$60,000 annual sinking fund for redemption, by means of which the bond issue was reduced. The new company immediately began the systematic development of the property, and shortly afterward purchased some adjoining claims from the Arizona Copper Company, the pioneer mining company of the district. This gave them not only very valuable mines, but also control of ground which was necessary in the extensive work which had been mapped out. Their lands now consist of about 50 claims, in area about 400 acres, at Metcalf, in the Greenlee district, with a millsite of about 100 acres area, and some limestone claims on the Frisco River. The mine is developed by shafts, tunnels and open pits, underground workings reaching a depth of about 1,300 feet below the crest of the mountain. The mine is timbered with 12x12" square sets. Extraction is by two double track tunnels, one of which is 7x8' in size and connects with a 1,400' double-track incline tram leading to the Coronado Railway, with six ore-bins at either end, the tramway, inclined at 36 deg., having 10-ton cars operating in counter-

balance with a retarding engine at the upper end, the steel cable passing around a 13' double drum, which runs a small air-compressor that generates power while serving as an auxiliary brake. The Shannon Company controls the Coronado Mining Co., through ownership of 51% of the stock issue, and operates under lease, the property of the Leonard Copper Company, owning the Copper Belle mine at Gleeson. They also own and operate the Shannon-Arizona Railway, which is capitalized at \$600,000. This standard-gauge line of about ten miles length, was built and equipped at a cost of about \$600,000, the territory traversed being very rugged and a 900-foot tunnel having been necessary. It was completed in 1910, and has not only proven a saving to the company of considerable money on ore haulage, but gives immunity from the serious interferences formerly caused by annual floods.

The 1,000-ton smelter at Clifton, seven miles from the mines, had two 350-ton water-jacket blast-furnaces, which were thrown into one large furnace by a new section between, built on the plan first used at the Washoe works, making a single blast-furnace of 1,000 tons daily capacity. The briquetting plant for flue dust and fines has a daily capacity of 60 tons, and there is a small sampling mill in connection. The 500-ton concentrator, on the San Francisco River, eight miles from the mine, has ore bins 100' long, in two sections, for first and second grade ores, and treats daily about 400 tons of ore.. Tailings have carried as high as 1.2% copper, due to the highly oxidized condition of ores, but have been stored and may be leached later. Formerly there was much trouble from acid waters eating the iron screens, while brass or copper screens in the jigs were worn out too rapidly by abrasion. This trouble was overcome by a simple but ingenious application of the principle of electrolysis, a low-voltage electric current being applied to the jigs, by which the screen became a cathode in the circuit, this attracting hydrogen from the water, which in turn, attracts the metallic salts, and the copper freed is deposited on that portion of the screens formerly eaten away. Water is pumped from wells near the San Francisco River by an electric triplex pump. The amount of ore smelted has shown an unbroken annual increase since the fiscal year 1904, while costs have also shown improvement.

The office of the company is at No. 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., the mine office at Metcalf, Arizona, and the works office at Clifton, Arizona. The officers are: Nathan L. Amster, president; Alexander B. Clough, vice president; David A. Ellis, secretary; R. Townsend McKeever, treasurer; Charles R. Jeffers, assistant secretary and treasurer; John W. Bennie, general manager; H. H. Dyer, general superintendent; H. A. Collin, mine superintendent; William H. Bond, mill superintendent. The stock of the company is listed on the Boston Stock Exchange, the property is considered very valuable, and the management excellent.



Shannon Copper Company's Mines and Smelter

## Calumet and Arizona

THE CALUMET & ARIZONA MINING COMPANY was organized in March, 1901, under the laws of Arizona with a capitalization of \$2,500,000, shares \$10.00 par, and the capitalization increased February, 1911, to \$6,500,000. The Company has paid in dividends to date \$16,456,812, and has at present a cash surplus of \$4,000,000.

The Company's holdings consist of the original Calumet & Arizona holdings plus the large holdings of the Superior & Pittsburg Copper Company, the merger having been effected in 1911 by exchanging one share of Calumet & Arizona stock for three and a half shares of Superior & Pittsburg stock.

It is now building at Douglas a smelter of 2,600 tons capacity, consisting of two 48x40-foot blast furnaces and five 19x100-foot reverberatory furnaces. The Cananea bedding system is one of the features, and also the most modern sampling and crushing plant for custom work in the southwest. The roasting plant consists of twelve 21-foot Hereshoff roasters.

The production of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company for 1911 was 49,945,905 pounds of refined copper.

The labor at the Calumet & Arizona mines is not organized, the Company paying better than union wages. A referendum vote on the Australian plan was held in 1907 and it was decided by a majority of four to one to continue the Bisbee district on the open shop plan. The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company was the first mining company in the state to discontinue Sunday work. This decision became effective in August, 1910, and is now extending over the state.

The mines in Bisbee employ about 1,400 men. At the smelter at Douglas about 350 men are employed operating, and at the present time an additional 250 men are employed on the construction of the new smelter.

The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company has the reputation of being a fair mining company, and it is the only large mining company in the state that does not own railroads and operate a company store. The management is considered excellent in every respect. A hospital with an efficient staff is maintained by the company for its employes.

The main office of the Company is at Warren, Arizona. The eastern office is at Calumet, Michigan. The officers of the Company are as follows: Charles Briggs, President; James Hoatson, Vice President; Thomas Hoatson, Second Vice President; Gordon R. Campbell, Secretary; Peter Ruppe, Treasurer; John C. Greenway,





The Calumet and Arizona Mining Company's Smelter at Douglas Now Being Reconstructed

General Manager; W. B. Gohring, Superintendent of Mines; James Wood, Superintendent of the Smelter; J. E. Curry, Chief Clerk; Walter B. Congdon, Purchasing Agent.

The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, in addition to its mines at Bisbee, is operating a producing mine at Courtland, Arizona, employing about 75 men, and is also conducting extensive exploratory work at Superior, in Pinal County, Arizona, and at Ajo Camp, in Pima County.

## The Patagonia District

THE PATAGONIA DISTRICT, in Santa Cruz County, is rapidly acquiring an important place in mining records, as phenomenal developments have been carried on during the past year, and great attention has been attracted to this district. A number of the heaviest mining operators and corporations have bought properties and undertaken further developments and large amounts of ore are now being shipped to reduction works, while the erection of plants for the reduction of ores too low in grade to stand the cost of shipment is being contemplated, and will doubtless be effected in the near future. The Chief group of mines in this district has been taken over by the same people who developed the El Tigre mine, in Mexico, and they are developing on an extensive scale, opening large and rich bodies of ore. The Phelps-Dodge Company have recently taken over The World's Fair group and are extending development. W. A. Clark, of the United Verde, has bought the Trench mine, which is also being extensively developed. The great development made to date in the R. R. R. group has been done by N. L. Amster of Boston, president of the Shannon Copper Company, by whom it has recently been purchased. Mining operations have been conducted in this vicinity for many years, but generally in a superficial way, not having been carried to any great depth, which has led to a rather common belief that the conditions did not warrant deeper development. Mining experts, however, and geologists have declared that indications point to profitable deep mining, and recent results have borne out their assertions and the advent into this field of operators of most thorough experience and capable judgment says volumes for the latent mineral resources of the Patagonia District. Here has been presented an array of eminently practical and successful mining operators who have been attracted to the region. They have taken hold of promising properties in good faith and are projecting operations on large scales. The first mining done in this region was by the Franciscan friars, early in the 17th century, about the time their missions were established. When the missions were abandoned at the time of the termination of Spanish rule in Mexico, early in the 19th century, the mines were concealed and abandoned and the records removed to Spain. About this time an uprising of the Apaches caused the entire region to become desolate, by driving away the

miners. The operation of mining was resumed after the war with Mexico and has since been carried on intermittently, but no great development has resulted.



## Mohave County Mining

By Anson D. Smith

MINING, the principal industry, in Mohave County dates back to the discovery of the Moss mine in the early 60's before the Territory of Arizona was created and while that region was still within the confines of Donna Ana County, New Mexico. The Moss vein and mine is located four miles northeasterly from the Gold Road mine and the report of the discovery soon attracted hundreds of prospectors and miners from the gold districts of California and Nevada. Some of the surface ores of the Moss and neighboring properties in the Black or River Range, then known as the Blue Range, were extremely rich, yielding handsome profits after the payment of shipping expenses by pack train to the Colorado river, by river steamer to Port Isabel, down the Gulf of California to Point Arena, up the coast to San Francisco, thence to Swansea, Wales, for treatment. Owing to the hostility of the Piute and Hualapai Indians, explorations were confined to a very limited district until 1865, when a daring party of miners ventured into the Cerbat range, only to be massacred, with the exception of one, on Silver Hill, where the town of Chloride was later established and is now flourishing.

When the Territory of Arizona was created in 1864, Mohave County became one of its four great political subdivisions. On the admission of Nevada to statehood in 1865 that part of Mohave west of the Colorado River was annexed to the Sagebrush State, and the county seat was removed to Hardyville, ten miles northeasterly from the Moss mine. With the discovery of rich veins in the Cerbat range the county seat was moved to Cerbat, and later to Mineral Park, where it remained until 1887, when it was removed to Kingman.

Mining in the Black and Cerbat ranges continued under very adverse conditions until the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, when practically the first development below water level was begun. Prosperity followed until the depreciation in the price of silver, when attention was again turned to the gold deposits of the Black or River range, resulting in the discovery of the Gold Road and Tom Reed mines, to which, with the Golconda, the largest zinc producer in the State, the present prosperity of Mohave County is due. Besides these, many other properties of merit are in various stages of development, adding much to the annual output of gold, silver and zinc which is now attracting the attention of mining investors of this and other countries.



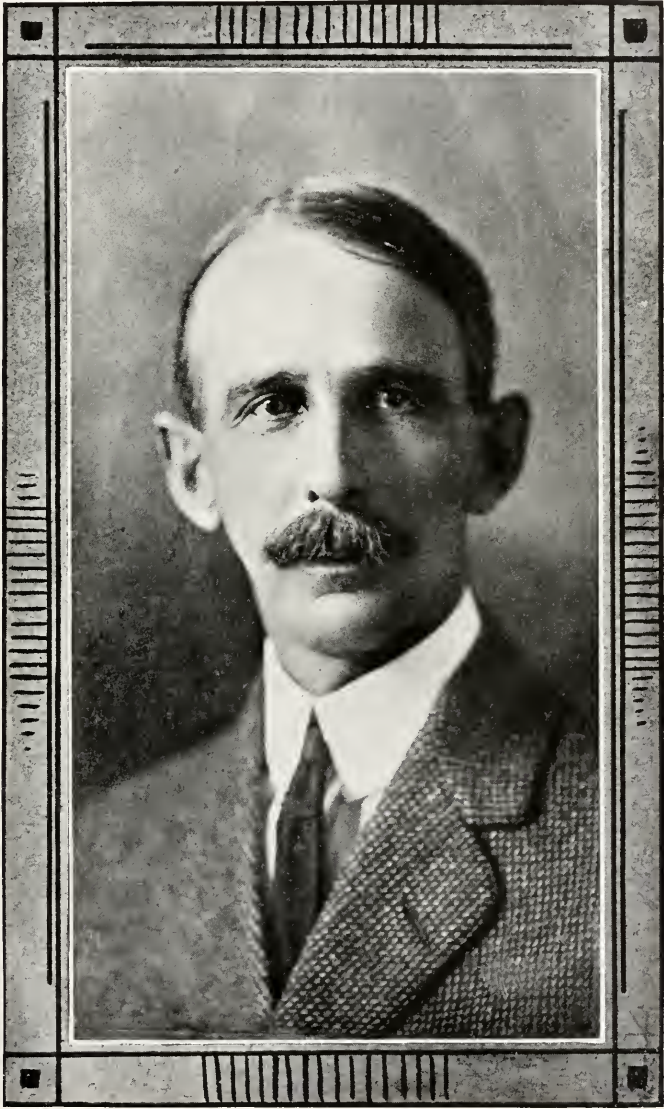


Everett E. Ellinwood

EVERETT E. ELLINWOOD, senior member of the law firm of Ellinwood & Ross, and general counsel for Phelps, Dodge & Co. interests in Arizona, was born in Rock Creek, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, July 22, 1862. He is the son of John P. and Cornelia Sperry Ellinwood. Having completed the common school course, he attended Knox College for three years, after which he took the law course at the University of Michigan. Among his classmates there were numbered several men prominent in national affairs. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1889. The following year he came to Arizona, where he has since been prominently identified with his profession and is generally recognized as one of the legal authorities of the State. He was U. S. District Attorney from 1893 to 1898; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and aided in drafting a large portion of that document, but refused to sign it owing to the provision relating to the recall of the judiciary. He is a Democrat of the conservative type, was a delegate to the National Convention in 1892, and Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee for two terms. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of which he was Vice President for several years. He was also delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers which met in St. Louis in 1904. Mr. Ellinwood has been General Attorney for the El Paso & Southwestern System and Phelps, Dodge & Co. interests in Arizona since 1906. From 1897 to 1911 he was Commissioner for Promotion of Uniform Laws in the United States. He was married November 17, 1886, to Miss Minnie L. Walkley and to the union have been born two children—Cornelia, a student at Smith College, and Ralph E., who is taking a preparatory course in an Eastern school.

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JOHN MASON ROSS, junior member of the firm of Ellinwood & Ross, and son of Edwin and Mary McCoy Ross, was born in Davis County, Indiana, in 1874. His father, whose regular occupation was farming, served throughout the Civil War as private in an Ohio Regiment, and was wounded several times. Mr. Ross received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, and later attended Stanford University, California, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree LL. B. Having been admitted to practice in California, he entered the office of A. C. Freeman, San Francisco, a well known attorney and law writer, with whom he was associated about three years. On coming to Arizona, he located in Prescott, where for several years he was associated with John J. Hawkins, one of the State's best known attorneys, after which he became a member of the firm of Norris, Ross & Smith. Not only in Yavapai, where they handled a large portion of the litigation involving grave complications, but throughout the State, this firm attained prominence, and their practice called them to the courts of the various counties. The firm of Ellinwood & Ross, which, personally and professionally, stands second



John Mason Ross

to none, are general attorneys for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company and for the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company in Arizona, whose interests for some years were looked after by the now senior member of the firm, Mr. E. E. Ellinwood. When the duties of his position as general attorney necessitated his securing a partner, Mr. Ellinwood's choice in the matter was Mr. Ross, with whom he had formerly been associated, and who has been a member of the present firm about three years. Mr. Ross has served as President of the Arizona Bar Association, was at one time President of the Yavapai Club, of Prescott, and is now President of the Warren District Country Club, at Warren. He was married in 1903 to Miss Mabel Edwards Landers, of San Francisco, a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and a woman of much culture. They have three children, Hugh Landers, aged six; Lydia Goodwin, aged four, and Everett Mason, aged one month. They make their home at Warren.

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FRANK H. HEREFORD was born at Sacramento, California, on November 21, 1861. His parents a few years later, moved to Virginia City, Nevada, and his home during the earlier period of his life was in Nevada. His mother, Mary Jewel Hereford, dying when he was six years old, most of his time was thereafter spent in California with relatives and at school, until his 16th year, when his father moved to Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Hereford's home has ever since that time been in Arizona. He attended McClure's Academy at Oakland, Santa Clara College at Santa Clara and the University of the Pacific at San Jose, all of the State of California. He studied law in his father's office at Tucson, Arizona, and was admitted to practice in the year 1885, and ever since that date has been practicing, maintaining an office in the city of Tucson. He has made a specialty of mining and corporation law, and is the regular attorney and chief counsel for a number of the larger mining companies of Southern Arizona. He is interested in a large number of business enterprises in the State, principal amongst which are the Consolidated National Bank of Tucson, of which he is a director, and the La Osa Cattle Company, of which he is a director and secretary. He was private secretary for two years to F. A. Tritle, Governor of Arizona; a member of the Constitutional Convention of Arizona, which convened in the year 1891, and was District Attorney of Pima County for two successive terms. His father, Benjamin H. Hereford, was a lawyer of prominence in Arizona; was a member of the Territorial Legislature in the year 1879, and for several terms served as District Attorney of Pima County. Mr. Hereford was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Rockwell, of Milwaukee, Wis., July 30, 1901. They have three sons, Francis Rockwell, aged 11; Jack, aged 6, and Edgar Tenney, aged 3.





Frank H. Hereford

JOSEPH H. KIBBEY, who has held the highest positions of trust and honor in the state, all of which he filled not only creditably but with distinction, has been a resident of Arizona for many years. He was born in Centerville, Indiana, March 4, 1853; he is the son of John F. and Caroline E. Kibbey, and was reared and educated in his native state. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and continued the practice of his profession there until 1888, when he came to Arizona and located in Florence. Finely educated, possessing power of deep concentration and the will to do, and coming of a line of men noted in law, Judge Kibbey has come to have an immense law practice and a name and reputation which reach far beyond the borders of the state. In his native state his paternal grandfather was a judge for many years, and his father was also a judge for twenty-five years. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and while on the bench handed down what has become known as the "Kibbey Decision," which refers to the use of water in ditches and laterals, and was regarded so highly that it has been copied in all the standard law books bearing on the subject. It has been said that while on the bench, he had fewer reversals than any other Arizona Judge. In 1893 Judge Kibbey moved to Phoenix, where he has since resided. In 1902 he was elected by a good majority to the Council of the 22nd Legislature, and though he was but leader of the minority, he succeeded in doing much towards shaping the legislation. He has also served twice as Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee. In 1904 he was appointed Attorney General of Arizona, and held this position until 1905, when he was appointed Governor of the Territory. Judge Kibbey is a man who has merited the commendation of the people in every phase of his career, but in no way has he won more thorough or deserved appreciation than through his service in behalf of the people of the Salt River Valley in aiding them to secure the Tonto Reservoir and drafting the Article of Incorporation of the Water Users' Association, which brought such good results that it did more than all his other work to bring him to popular favor. He was married January 10, 1877, to Miss Nora Burbank. Mrs. Kibbey is known socially as a woman of talent and a charming entertainer.

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SAMUEL L. KINGAN, attorney-at-law, Tucson, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1867. He passed his early life in that city and was educated in its public schools. Mr. Kingan took his law course in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated, and he was admitted to practice in 1889. Two years later he came to Arizona, and he has since been the senior member of the firms of Kingan & Dick and Kingan & Wright. During the years of his residence here Mr. Kingan has built up an excellent practice and has become prominent in legal circles, having been successful in the



Joseph H. Kibbey

conduct of some highly important cases, in both the local and United States Court. Mr. Kingan is a Republican, and while he has never held a political office, he has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was one of the Pima County delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and served on the Judiciary, Schedule, Mode of Amending and Miscellaneous Committees. He is a member of the Masonic Order and belongs to the local lodge. He married Miss Mary Tucker, of Illinois, in 1889, and to the union was born one daughter, Mary.

JOHN FRANKLIN HECHTMAN, senator from Gila County in the First Arizona State Legislature, has had a varied career, having had experience in law, government service, newspaper work, and mining, the latter being now his chief occupation. Mr. Hechtman was born in Erie County, Pa., in August, 1854, but in 1857 his parents removed to St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., and in 1862 to Washington, D. C., where his father, Captain of Co. "K", 83rd Penn. Vol., was in the hospital suffering from wounds received in battle. Here Mr. Hechtman served as messenger in the Treasury Department for more than a year, as page in the House and Senate for five years, and afterward was employed in the Coast Survey. He also attended public and private schools and studied law in Washington. In May, 1875, he returned to Minnesota, and remained there until the following March and then proceeded to the Black Hills of South Dakota, but in June of the same year located in Parrott City, Colorado, and engaged in mining and prospecting. He spent the years 1878 and 1879 prospecting in Arizona, but returned to Colorado. He had previously been admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of that State, and in November, 1880, while performing the duties of five county offices was elected judge of his county. Senator Hechtman located permanently in Arizona in December, 1899, when he settled in Globe. Shortly afterward he was admitted to practice in the state, but he has never been actively engaged in legal work, his attention having been devoted in the main to mining, though for a time he was editor of the "Silver Belt". While he has been active in the interests of the Democratic party during his years of residence here, he has steadfastly declined to become a candidate for office until the fall of 1911 when he was nominated for senator, and elected by a sweeping majority. During the first session of the legislature the senator was one of the notably quiet but thorough and successful workers of the senate, and in his "Personnel of the Senate", his colleague, Senator C. B. Wood, has said of Senator Hechtman's personality and work: "He was one of the best liked men in the senate—always pleasant, accommodating, always pouring oil on the troubled waters, and always for peace and good fellowship. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Counties and County Affairs, and as a member of five other important committees, he did much splendid





John F. Hechtman

work." Senator Hechtman is, in fact, a man whose courtesy, consideration and refinement of manner are inherent qualities, and immediately recognized as such, while his ability, practical knowledge, and thoroughness have made him one of the most valuable members of the legislature. In the special session he has served as Chairman of the Joint Code Revision Committee of the two houses and was an untiring worker in this momentous cause. He was also a member of five other committees, among which are the Judiciary and Style, Revision and Compilation.

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ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON, attorney-at-law, and one of Arizona's most noted citizens, has been recipient of more honors at the hands of the Federal Government than any other man in the State. In 1887 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, which was the first diplomatic appointment in over sixty years to a person living in a Territory. For ten years Mr. Sampson acted in this capacity, and in 1907 resumed his residence in Arizona. Mr. Sampson was born near Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1839. He was graduated B. S. from Mt. Union College, Ohio, in 1861, and A. M. in 1865, and in 1890 received the degree LL. B. from the same college. He took a course at the Cleveland Law College, from which he received the degree LL. B. in 1866. Having been admitted to the bar in 1865, he practiced at Sedalia, Mo., until 1873, then he removed to Colorado and practiced in Canon City and Denver for the succeeding sixteen years, when he was appointed Consul at El Paso del Norte, Mexico, and served from 1889 to 1893. He then came to Arizona and located at Phoenix. Here he soon took the place as a citizen, an attorney and a statesman, to which his natural endowments entitled him and no man in Arizona today stands higher in the esteem of his fellowmen. In 1873 Mr. Sampson was nominated for the post of U. S. Consul at Palestine, but declined the honor, and in 1876 he was elected Attorney General of Colorado. He has always been an ardent Republican and a strong factor in the party in general as well as in local matters. He served in the Civil War as private in the Union Army, from which he was advanced to the rank of Captain. He is now a member of the G. A. R. and Past Deputy Commander of the same. He is also a 32nd degree Mason and Knight Templar. Mrs. Sampson was formerly Miss Frances S. Wood, of Joliet, Ill., and since her residence in Phoenix has become socially one of the city's most prominent women.

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LEROY ANDERSON, one of the most prominent attorneys in Arizona, has been a resident of this state since 1893, when he came here from his native state, Illinois. Mr. Anderson is especially well known as a corporation attorney, being counsel for the United Verde Copper Company, Senator Clark's big mine, for the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company at Humboldt, and for the United Verde



Leroy Anderson

& Pacific Railroad, and the Prescott Gas & Electric Company. He is at present a director of the Prescott Chamber of Commerce and was formerly vice president of this organization. He is also a director in what promises to be the largest privately owned irrigation project in the Southwest. He is a prominent member of the Arizona Bar Association, in which body he has served as president, and of the Prescott Auto Club. Mr. Anderson is a Republican, and a leader in his party in Yavapai county. He is especially well known for the work done by him as president of the Anti Joint Statehood Commission in 1906, when he so successfully conducted the fight against joint statehood. During the Spanish-American War, he was a member of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. Mr. Anderson is married and makes his home in Prescott.

LOREN FELIX VAUGHN, attorney at law, a member of the firm of Clark & Vaughn, of Phoenix, was born in Illinois, September 17, 1874. His early life was spent on a farm, attending only the common schools until he was eighteen years old, when he procured a teacher's certificate, which he still deems the most highly prized document he has ever received. After remaining two years longer assisting his father in the handling of the farm, he began teaching school in an adjoining district; with the money earned in this way he entered the famous Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained one term then resumed teaching, this time in the neighboring State of Missouri. He later attended the Chillicothe Normal College of Missouri, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His teaching experience covers a period of ninety-eight months, all the way from the "cross-roads" school to High School Principalship, and holds life certificates in Missouri and Arizona. While teaching he began the study of law, then took one year's work in the Missouri College of Law at St. Louis, after which he entered the office of Col. H. M. Phillips, of Poplar Bluff, one of the most able attorneys of the state; passing the Missouri State examination, he was admitted to the bar and practiced there for three years, then entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he has the degree, LL. B. Mr. Vaughn came to Arizona in 1905, taught school in Duncan, and his wife, who was also a teacher, taught at Franklin, a nearby district. He subsequently started the Duncan Arizonian, which became one of the strongest weeklies in the State, always active in the interest of purity in State, County and National politics. In 1909 he was made Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in Graham County. In 1910 he was one of the organizers of the Duncan Telephone Company, of which he has since been secretary. In April, 1912, Gov. Hunt appointed him with John J. Hawkins, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, and Hon. John T. Dunlap, as commissioners to select a site for the Industrial School. They chose for the site the abandoned Federal Military Fort with buildings worth

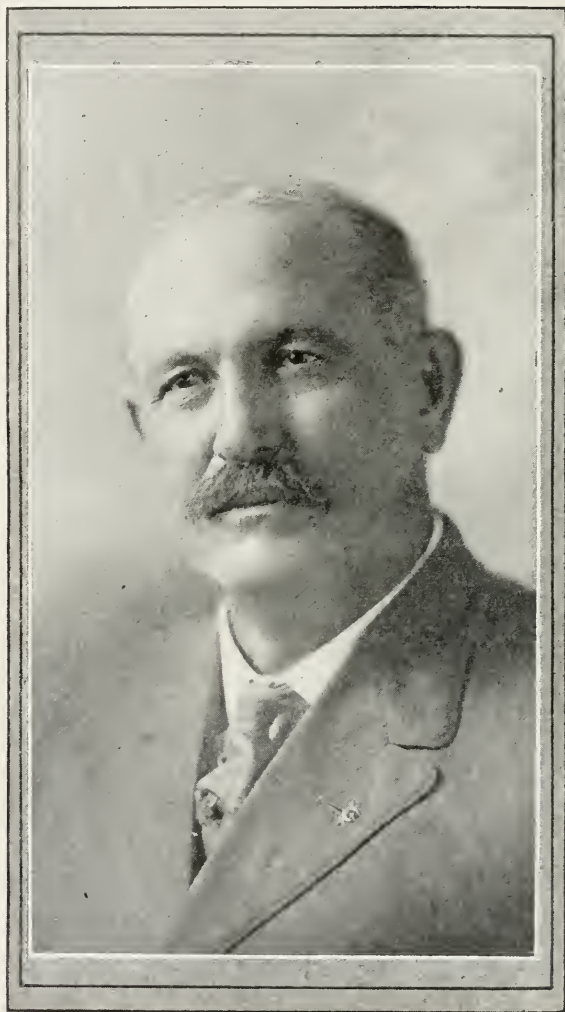




Loren Felix Vaughn

\$241,000.00 and two thousand acres of fine land in Graham County. During the campaign for delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1912, Mr. Vaughn was entrusted with the management of Gov. Folk's interest in Arizona, being a personal friend of the famous governor. He is a State Committeeman, and has the happy fortune of having been in the Wilson procession working for Gov. Wilson's nomination before the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Vaughn is the son of Spencer Edwards and Sarah Jane Lamar Vaughn, and was married in 1904 to Miss Lena King, a native of Hardin, Mo.; they have two children, Jane and Loren Felix, Jr.

GEORGE U. YOUNG was born at Hamburg, Indiana, February 10, 1867, where his parents, John Alexander and Mary Wilson Young resided for many years. When he was thirteen years of age the family removed to Kansas. Mr. Young has been practically self-educated, and at the age of fifteen began teaching school at his home in Kansas. Here, too, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He came to Arizona shortly after and for three years was engaged in railroad construction, afterwards working as both fireman



George U. Young

and engineer on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. He was later elected principal of the schools of Williams, in which position he served four years and acquired the ownership of the "Williams News." He was also associated with Captain William O'Neill in the promotion of the Grand Canyon Railroad. O'Neill's death in Cuba left the entire responsibility of the western interests in the proposition upon Mr. Young, and it was through his efforts and sacrifices that the road was built. In 1903 he became actively interested in mining and has since done much towards the development of this one of Arizona's resources, and is at present President and General Manager of the Young Mines Company, Ltd., and the Madizelle Mining Company. For several years he was Territorial Secretary of Arizona. Mr. Young is prominently known throughout the entire State. In politics he is a Republican and takes an active part in the campaigns of his party. He has for some time been generally spoken of as the Progressive candidate for Governor at the coming election. From a legal, business and political standpoint, Mr. Young stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and stands for pure religion without regard to sect or church. Mr. Young was married September 26, 1900, to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Williams, Arizona. They make their home in Phoenix.

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A. Y. WRIGHT, attorney and capitalist of Douglas, is a native of Iowa, the son of Lyman and Sarah Hagerman Wright, who were pioneers of that state. Mr. Wright was educated in the Epworth Seminary, at Epworth, Ia., and afterwards attended the Northwestern University at Mt. Vernon. Having been admitted to the bar in 1876, he practiced first in Nebraska, where he served a term as prosecuting attorney, and in 1890 went to California where again he served as prosecuting attorney, having been appointed for one year. He remained in California until 1904, when he came to Arizona and settled in Douglas. During the short time that Judge Wright has been here he has built up an excellent practice, and has become one of the well known attorneys of the state. Besides being local representative of R. G. Dun & Company, the financial authorities, in which capacity he has served for twenty-five years in various places, he is attorney for the Pawney Mining Company, secretary of the Arizona & Mexico Railroad Company and secretary of the Arizona Realty Corporation. He also holds a commission as notary public. He is a well known figure in fraternal life, being a Mason of high standing, a member of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Knights Templar. He is Drill Master for the Knights Templar, having qualified for the latter position during the Civil War; he has also been Patron of the Eastern Star. Judge Wright was married in 1884 to Miss Sarah Reynolds, and to the union have been born two children, L. C. and Olive.

JOHN J. HAWKINS, who is one of the best known, and considered one of the best informed and ablest attorneys in the state, came to Arizona in 1883. He is recognized as an authority on mining law, but his practice is general, and is the largest in Northern Arizona. He



was born in Saline County, Mo., January 4, 1855, and is the son of George Scott and Frances Gauld in Hawkins. He was educated at William Jewell College and the University of Missouri, studied law with Honorable Thomas Shackelford, Glasgow, Mo., was admitted to the bar of that state in 1878, and there until 1883 he continued the practice of his profession. In the latter year he came to Arizona to make his home, and in the almost thirty years that Judge Hawkins has been a resident of the state he has made and maintained a record that is unexcelled.

He was soon selected Judge of the Probate Court of Yavapai County, and has held numerous positions in the Territory, among them Territorial Auditor, member of Council in the Legislative Assembly, and Justice of the Supreme Court. He has also been President of the Arizona Bar Association and Northern Arizona Bar Association; member of the General Council of the American Bar Association, and is now Vice President of the American Bar Association for Arizona, and was delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, at St. Louis, in 1904. Judge Hawkins is a member of the P. E. Church and an earnest worker in its behalf, being Chancellor of the Missionary District of Arizona, and on two occasions has been Lay Delegate to the General Convention. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the Chamber of Commerce at Prescott; is a prominent Mason, belonging to both the Mystic Shrine and Knights Templar, as well as to the Yavapai Club and the California Club. He was married May 5, 1885, to Miss Olive Birch, of Glasgow, Mo.



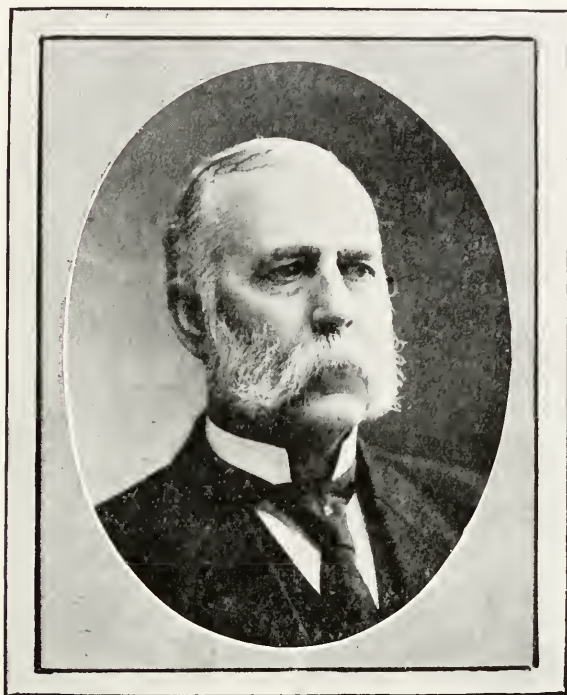


Edward M. Doe

EDWARD M. DOE was born at Cabot, Vermont, January 20, 1850, and is the son of Doctor John and Lemira Damon Doe. He was graduated from the University of Iowa with a B. S. Degree in 1870, and with an LL. D. Degree in 1871. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar in the State of Iowa, and practiced in Iowa City for a number of years. Since 1887 he has been a resident of Flagstaff. In 1891 Governor Irwin appointed him first District Attorney of Coconino County, and from 1902 to 1908 he filled the same office by election. He was associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory from May, 1909, to January, 1912, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, but refused to sign the Constitution because of some of its provisions which he considered radical. Learned, courteous, a true gentleman of the Old School, Judge Doe is reputed to have the finest legal mind in the State of Arizona. Mrs. Doe is a woman of charming personality and brilliant mind, well read and thoroughly conversant with the leading questions of the day. Judge Doe is a member of the Yavapai Club of Prescott, and an honorary member of the Anglers Club, of Boston, Mass.

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JOHN HENRY CAMPBELL, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona from March 17, 1905, until the beginning of statehood, was born in the State of Illinois in September, 1868, and is the son of William J. and Milla Smith Campbell. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Illinois, and he afterwards attended Columbian University, receiving therefrom in 1891 the degree of LL. B. and in 1892 that of LL. M. During the time he was working for these degrees he was employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, where he remained for six years. In 1894, however, having been admitted to the practice of law, he was appointed to a position in the Department of Justice, being made attorney in charge of pardons. This position he held until 1901, when he removed to Arizona, which he has made his permanent home. From 1902 to 1905 he served as Assistant United States Attorney for Arizona, which position he held until he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Campbell was married in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1890, to Miss Estella Freet, of that city. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the foremost men of the state in a professional and political sense, as well as a man whose judgment in all matters pertaining to the general or civic welfare is greatly relied upon, and whose opinion and advice on questions of the day are much sought after. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and is a Past Grand Chancellor of the domain of Arizona.



Fletcher Morris Doan

FLETCHER MORRIS DOAN, lawyer and jurist, was born at Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 21, 1846, and is the son of John and Maria Doan. He received his early education in the public schools of Circleville and afterward entered Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degree A. B. in 1867 and A. M. in 1872. He was also graduated from the Albany School at Albany, N. Y., with the degree LL. B. He was admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1869 and was a member of the Pike County Bar. He came to Arizona in 1888 and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and served as District Attorney for Pinal County from 1894 to 1897, in which latter year he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the Second Judicial District of Arizona, retaining this position until Arizona became a State on February 14th, 1912, when he resumed the practice of law in Tombstone, the county seat of Cochise County, and the home of Judge Doan. During his early years in Arizona his friends and him-

self spent a large sum of money and much of their time and energy in an effort to make a success of the South Gila Canal, which was intended to irrigate 150,000 acres of valley and mesa land in Yuma County; and while the attempt failed at the time, through the continued efforts of some of his friends and Captain Woodworth, the original promoter has enlisted a vast amount of French capital and hopes the system will yet become a complete success. Judge Doan is a Republican in his political views, and a Methodist in his religious affiliations. In 1873 he married Miss Anna Murray, daughter of Honorable Samuel F. and Frances Murray, at Bowling Green, Mo. He was Grand Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars in 1898, and Grand Master of the Masonic Order from November, 1908, to February, 1910, and Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1910. In addition to the duties of his profession, Judge Doan has always been associated with business interests in Arizona, and he is at present president of the Arizona Bank & Trust Company of Douglas.

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ERNEST WILLIAM LEWIS is a native of the Keystone State, having been born in Indiana, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1875, and is the son of George R. and Nancy MacLane Lewis. He was educated primarily in the public schools and was afterwards graduated from the University of Minnesota. Having completed his course in law, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Arizona in 1900, and engaged in practice in Phoenix, which he continued until 1909. From 1903 until 1909 he also acted as Reporter of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and in the latter year was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, his term in this capacity having expired with the admission of Arizona to statehood. Judge Lewis has resumed private practice in Globe and is rated one of the most able attorneys in the state. Judge Lewis is a Republican in politics, a consistent member of the Episcopalian Church, and a member of the Masons, Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine. He was married February 19, 1902, to Miss Ethel May Orme, of Phoenix.

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JUDGE ALBERT C. BAKER was born at Girard, Russell County, Alabama, February 15, 1845, and is a graduate of the East Alabama Male College. He served two and one-half years in the Confederate Army as color bearer for Waddell's Battalion of Artillery. When yet a young man he moved to Missouri, thence to California, and subsequently located in Phoenix, Arizona, in the early part of 1879 and opened a law office. His skill and tact as a lawyer soon became common knowledge in Arizona and today he is practically without a rival in the State in the conduct of a case before a jury. The published law reports and the dockets of the courts bear abundant evidence of his activities. Scarcely a case of great importance has been tried in the





Albert C. Baker



Alexander B. Baker

State for a decade in which he has not appeared as counsel for one side or the other. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Maricopa County and in that body was of great service to the State. He espoused the cause of many of the new features in the Constitution without becoming hysterical or dangerously radical. Judge Baker was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona by President Cleveland and filled that high office for one term with great credit to himself and great satisfaction to the people. His written opinions are unaffected, short, simple, direct and blaze the way so clearly that there is no room to doubt what is precisely decided. As a judge he was upright, honest and fearless. Judge Baker is blessed with the happy faculty of dressing up a thought in a way that appeals with great force to the emotions. At a banquet before the City Club of Phoenix he once paid a tribute that is worthy of preservation to the pioneers of Arizona. He said: "The soldier leads an assault in the blare of trumpets and the roll of drums. It lasts but a minute. He knows that whether he lives or dies immortal fame is his reward. It is not so with the pioneer. When this soldier of peace assaults the wilderness no bugle sounds the charge. The forest, the desert, the savage beast and savage man lurk to ambush him; he blazes the trails, fells the trees, turns the streams and plants his rude stakes; his self-possessed soul keeps its fingers on his lips and no lamentations are heard. When civilization joyously comes with unsoiled sandals over the trails he has blazed, and homes and temples spring up on the soil he has broken, his youth is gone, hope is chastened into silence and he sinks into a dreamless bivouac under the stars. The world merely sponges his name from the slate and self satisfied civilization accepts his toil without compensation and frowns with horror at his rough and rugged ways. But he is content. The shadows of the wilderness have been chased away, the savage beast and savage man have fled, the fields ripen to yellow grain and seats of learning and temples of worship dot the plains; the perfume of flowers and songs of children gladden all the land and he smiles upon the younger generation and is content."—By J. W. Spear.

ALEXANDER B. BAKER, attorney-at-law, junior member of the firm of Baker & Baker, of Phoenix, was born in that city May 23, 1889, and is the son of Albert Cornelius and Mary J. Alexander Baker. Mr. Baker was educated in the public schools of Phoenix, and after being graduated from the high school, began the study of law in the office of his father, with whom he is now associated. Shortly afterward he took up the study of law in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1910, immediately thereafter was admitted to practice in Arizona and entered his father's office as partner. Mr. Baker is very well known among the younger attorneys and coming of a line of able attorneys who reached the pinnacle of honor in their profession, he seems destined to follow in their footsteps and

to become one of Arizona's foremost attorneys. His father, Honorable A. C. Baker, was at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Mr. Baker is a member of the Knights of Columbus, among whom he is very active, and prominent as a lecturer.



David Richardson

Frank M. Doan

RICHARDSON & DOAN, attorneys-at-law, have been associated in business in Douglas since 1907, when they established their partnership, and during that time they have handled many cases, their practice before the Supreme Court being unusually large. David Richardson is a native of Texas, having been born in Crockett, September 21, 1865. His parents, J. D. and Cora Hazlett Richardson, were among the early pioneers of that vicinity. Frank Doan, the other member of the firm, is a native of Missouri, having been born in Bowling Green, on February 28, 1877. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher M. Doan, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Richardson was educated and studied law in Texas, and was admitted to practice in Galveston twenty-three years ago. In 1897 his health broke down and he removed to El Paso, Texas, and continued the practice of his profession there until 1900, when he first came to Arizona. He located in Nogales, where he remained until 1903, then moved to Douglas, which has since been his home. A few years ago he was married to Miss Angela Lisbony, who since their residence in Douglas has taken a prominent part in the social life of the city. Mr. Richardson

is known throughout the State as an able attorney, a genial, sociable man, and his friends are legion. Frank M. Doan came to Arizona in 1888, his destination having been the hottest place in the State, where his father was interested in an irrigation project. He attended the common schools and afterward went to Leland Stanford University, where he was graduated with the degree LL. B. in 1901 and admitted to practice in the State of California. In 1903 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Arizona and became associated with Messrs. Hereford & Hazzard, of Tucson, where he remained until he came to Douglas, in March, 1907. Mr. Doan is a member of the Elks and Masons, and while in college was a member of the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. He was recently married to Miss Florence H. House, who has been identified with the social life of Douglas for several years. The firm of Richardson & Doan has been eminently successful and the relationship of the partners most pleasant, but at the beginning of 1913 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Doan entered into partnership with his father, Fletcher M. Doan, of Tombstone, while Mr. Richardson has continued his general practice in Douglas.

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SELIM M. FRANKLIN was born in San Bernardino, California, October 19th, 1859. He is a son of Maurice A. Franklin, one of the pioneer merchants of California, who came there in 1849 from Liverpool, England. His mother was Miss Victoria Jacobs. Mr. Franklin was educated in California and was graduated from the State University in 1882, then entered the law department of the same institution, from which he was graduated in 1883 and was admitted to the Bar of California the same year. He then came to Tucson and commenced the practice of law. He was elected to the Thirteenth Territorial Legislature, and during the session he was active in behalf of the Bill creating the University of Arizona, was instrumental in having the same passed, and served as a member of the Board of Regents for a number of years. In 1886 Mr. Franklin was City Attorney of Tucson and was Assistant United States Attorney for a time. He was also a member of the Capitol Site Commission who selected the site for the present Capitol in Phoenix. Mr. Franklin is the only surviving member of the Pima County representation to the Territorial Convention which nominated Mark Smith for his first term in Congress. He is now practicing law and has been in Tucson since 1883. He is a member of the Masons and Elks, also of the Old Pueblo Club of Tucson. His wife was Miss Henrietta Herring, daughter of the late Colonel William Herring of Tucson, one of the ablest attorneys of Arizona. They have four children, Marjorie, Gladys, Mary Inslee and Selim Herring.





Selim M. Franklin

JAMES R. DUNSEATH, attorney at law and U. S. Commissioner, was born in Belfast, Ireland, December 20, 1873, but at the age of fourteen removed to Toronto, Canada, with his parents. He was educated in the Ontario Model School of Toronto, and the Collegiate



Institute in connection with the University of Toronto. Mr. Dunseath then removed with his parents to Michigan, where he took up newspaper work and finished his trade as a practical printer. In 1898 he was graduated from the Detroit College of Law with the degree of LL. B. He was immediately admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Michigan, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Detroit. Later he took the examination and was admitted to practice in Ohio, and forming a partnership with another attorney, made Toledo his headquarters. Business in connection with some mining properties in which he was interested necessitated his making a trip to Morenci in 1902, and seeing the wonderful opportunities afforded in this state for a young man of energy and experience, he decided to make Arizona his future field of effort. He located in Morenci and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Arizona. For about

three years he was in charge of the Morenci Leader, which became a power in Graham County politics. After recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, his health requiring a lower altitude, he removed to Tucson, where he was appointed to fill a vacancy as Deputy Clerk of the District Court. This position he held for six months, and resigned to take up the practice of law in the office of Mr. Frank Hereford, with whom he was associated for several years. Mr. Dunseath makes a specialty of land and mining law, and in this, as in corporation and probate work, he is becoming recognized as one of the leading young lawyers of the Southwest. In 1910 he again became Deputy Clerk of the District Court, which office he resigned February 1, 1912. He

was Supreme Court Reporter from 1908-1912, which position he also resigned upon the admission of Arizona to statehood, when he was appointed U. S. Commissioner at Tucson. Mr. Dunseath is a member of the K. of P. and Moose and an official in each, and a member of the local Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. In politics he is a Republican, and has done excellent work for his party in both Graham and Pima Counties. He married Miss Irene P. Hanavan, and they have one son, James Elliott Dunseath.

DAVID BENSHIMOL, attorney at law, as a result of the activity shown by him in behalf of the Progressive Party, has become one of the best known men in the state, and to him is due in large part the excellent showing made in the state, in Cochise County especially, by

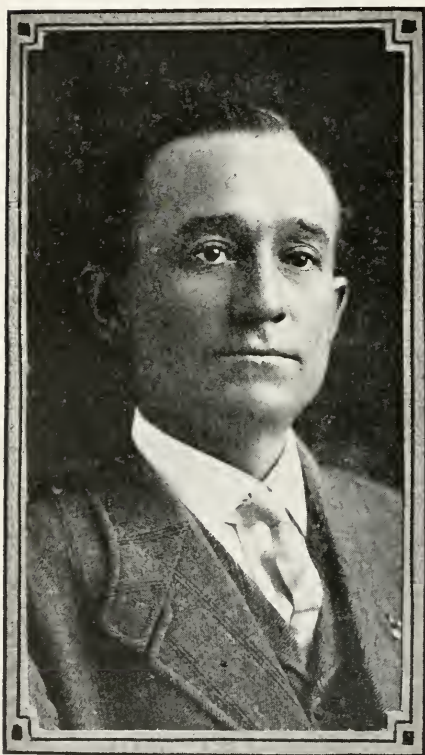


his party. Versatile, well read, possessing a pleasing personality and the ability to express himself clearly and forcibly, he conducted a great campaign in his vicinity for the party with which he affiliated himself after the Chicago convention; and despite the few years that he has been in Arizona, his influence was a decided factor in the showing made by the Bull Moose party. Mr. Benshimol was born in Boston in 1866. He is the son of Joshua and Caroline Nettlinger Benshimol, the former having been a merchant in his early days and later a banker. He was educated in Boston, was

graduated from the University of Boston, and an honor man in his class. With his family he came to Douglas in 1908, and has since made it his home. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in November of that year and has since built up a lucrative practice, his mastery of the Spanish language making him especially well fitted for practice in Southern Arizona, while his twelve years practice in the Boston courts and his training, particularly as a corporation law-

yer, have stood him in good stead. Mr. Benshimol is fast making his way to the front ranks of Arizona attorneys. He has long been a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and has become well known in the local lodges. In 1891 Mr. Benshimol was married to Miss Edith E. Tanner, of Minneapolis, Minn.

SYLVESTER W. PURCELL, one of the prominent attorneys of Tucson and Probate Court Judge of Pima County for two terms, was born at Baxter Springs, Kansas, May 3, 1870. The Purcells came to America in 1664, and located in Virginia. Their descendants are numerous in



the Southern States, especially Virginia and Kentucky, of which last named state Judge Purcell's father and grandfather were natives. His brother, Dr. W. B. Purcell, practiced for many years in Tucson. His mother, Mary Walden Purcell, was a native of Virginia, and his grandmother, Eliza Clay Walden, was a first cousin of Henry Clay. In 1880 the family removed to Denver, Colo., where Judge Purcell attended the public schools, and also took up the study of law. With a few other law students he organized a class of which he was president, and the school was conducted in the Maish building of the University of Denver. In 1894 Dr. Purcell and family moved to Texas, where Judge Purcell continued his studies, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the state in 1895. The following year he came to Tucson, where he has

since been engaged in practice. He was elected Probate Judge in the year 1897, assuming office January 1st, 1898. At the expiration of his first term he was nominated by acclamation and re-elected. Judge Purcell is attorney, counselor and financial agent for several large corporations doing business in Arizona and Western States, and is



personally interested in important mining properties in the southern part of the state.

As an attorney he is considered among the foremost of Arizona. He is a good judge of law as well as of men, and conducts all business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics. As a Democrat he takes a prominent and influential part in political affairs and is active in public life, and above all a booster for his home city, Tucson, and for Arizona.



Thorwald Larson

THORWALD LARSON, attorney at law, was born in Levon, Utah, January 6, 1871. He is the son of George and Hannah Thompson Larson. Mr. Larson was educated at Salt Lake Seminary and the University of Utah, and was a resident of that state until 1902, when he came to Arizona. When he was only 18 years of age he took his first position, as railroad clerk, which he held for three years, and at the age of 21 years he entered the office of Lessenger & Loaroff, at Ogden, to take up the study of law, and practiced successfully in the inferior courts of Weber County, Utah, during his student days. A year after coming to this state he made Holbrook his home, and he has practiced in Navajo County since that time. His reputation meantime has gradually become known far beyond the limits of his resident county, and his ability in his profession recognized. In the fall of 1911 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior

Court of Navajo. Mr. Larson has served for some years as Quartermaster Agent of the U. S. Army at Holbrook, but recently resigned that position to devote his entire time to the practice of his profession. He married Miss Mary H. Evarts.

PETER C. LITTLE, well known attorney of Globe, and member of the firm of Rawlins & Little, was born on a farm in Catawba County,



Peter C. Little

N. C., September 5, 1861. He is the son of Peter Little and Eleonora Henkel. His father, who died during the Civil War, was a descendant of one of the colonists who came from England with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania in 1682, and his great-great-grandfather, Peter Little, served in the Revolutionary War. His mother,

who is still living, is a descendant of Justus Henkel, son of Reverend Gerhard Henkel, who was preacher to a German Count, came to America in 1718, and settled at Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Little's great-grandfather, Reverend Paul Henkel, served as chaplain under Gen. Muhlenberg during the Revolution. Peter C. Little received his primary education in private schools in North Carolina, and when 18 years of age went to Fredericktown, Mo. There he taught in the district schools, in the meantime attending college and being graduated from Concordia College, Mo., with the degree of Ph. B., in 1886. He then took up the study of law, and in June, 1888, was admitted to practice before all Courts of Record, including the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. November 25, 1888, he was married to Miss Julia P. Dalton, of Greenville, Mo. To this union an only son, Kirby D. Little, now a student in the University of Southern California, was born. Owing to the ill health of his wife he was compelled to give up his practice in Missouri and remove to Southern California, and having been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State, followed his profession in Riverside and Orange counties. Here his wife died, and early in 1901 he removed to the Clifton-Metcalf district of Arizona, and has been a resident of this state since, in Graham and Gila counties. In 1903 he was married to the present Mrs. Little, who was Miss Emma C. Whitener, daughter of Miles W. and Catherine Whitener, of Castor, Mo. Always a staunch Democrat, though not much of a politician, Mr. Little has held official positions in each of the states in which he has lived since maturity, having been Commissioner of Public Schools of Wayne County, Mo.; Attorney of Orange County, Cal., and in 1903 was elected by an overwhelming majority Judge of the Probate Court of Graham County, and in 1905 re-elected without an opponent. In January, 1907, he located at Globe, where he entered into the present partnership with Charles L. Rawlins, former District Attorney of Graham County. The firm from the beginning has been successful, and has a large and lucrative practice in corporation, civil and probate cases, and its members are recognized among the leading attorneys of Gila County. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912.

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WILLIAM S. FURMAN, attorney at law, Phoenix, though but a recent arrival in this state, has already gained recognition as an able lawyer and a man of affairs. He was born at Lockington, Ohio, September 8, 1874. His mother was Fannie Gaskil, and his father George H. Furman. Mr. Furman is another example of the type of man who will always make an enviable record wherever they may reside. After completing his school course in 1893, he taught school

in Ohio until 1898, and then became editor of the *Ottawa Gazette*, in Ohio. During this time he took an active interest in athletics and one time broke the world's record for bicycle riding a distance of fifteen miles. Having studied law and been admitted to practice in his native state, he gradually turned his attention to politics, was elected City Solicitor and Prosecuting Attorney at Sidney, in which capacity he served from 1905 to 1909. When elected to the former position he had the largest majority ever recorded for any official candidate in that city. He was elected on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 436, while at the same election the Mayor elected was a Republican and received a majority of 408. In the campaign of 1908



William S. Furman

Mr. Furman wielded much influence in the Democratic party, and was organizer and president of the Shelby County Bryan Club, which had over a thousand members, and during that campaign he made a great many speeches throughout the state. Later he became assistant general counsel for the Western Ohio Electric Company. He came to Arizona April 1, 1911, and has since organized the Salt River Valley Electric Company, of which he was general counsel for five months. He then resigned in order to devote his entire attention to his increasing private practice. Mr. Furman married Miss Mary Emma Enyart, and they have two sons, Otto Wendel and Bryan Enyart Furman.





Dr. Ira Erven Huffman

IRA ERVEN HUFFMAN, Mayor of Tucson, Member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and one of the ablest physicians in Arizona, is the son of John W. Huffman, First Lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War. Dr. Huffman was born near Versailles, Indiana, on the 13th day of March, 1870. Later in the year the family moved to Iowa, where Dr. Huffman was educated in the public schools, afterward being graduated from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. His first position was that of teacher in the schools of Iowa. Later he entered the Medical Department of Drake, from which he was graduated and then took up the practice of his profession in Utah. He came to Arizona several years ago and has been eminently successful in the new state. At the annual convention of the State Medical Association held at Globe, May 21, 1913, Dr. Huffman was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. He is also captain of the Medical Corps of the Arizona National Guards. In addition to these offices Dr. Huffman has been City Councilman, and is at present serving his second term as Mayor, having been re-nominated without opposition. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knight of Pythias and Fraternal Brotherhood; he is now Past Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows and Past Deputy Grand Master of the Beaver District of Utah. Mrs. Huffman, who was formerly Miss Edith Gillmore, is also a daughter of an officer in the U. S. Army during the Civil War, her father being Isaac Gillmore, First Lieutenant of the 2nd Iowa Cavalry.

FRANCIS EPPES SHINE, Surgeon, head of the Copper Queen medical Corps and Chief Surgeon of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad System, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., in January, 1871. He is the son of William Francis and Maria Jefferson Eppes Shine, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Dr. Shine was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1895, and from the New York Hospital in 1899. He was Instructor and Chief of Clinic of the Medical Department of Cornell University, New York, 1901 to 1903. Under his jurisdiction the Copper Queen Hospital, at Bisbee, has become one of the finest in the state. Dr. Shine is recognized not only for his professional ability, which is unexcelled, but also for the political influence which he wields. He has been an important factor in the progressive Democracy of the state for some time, and during the past summer his strength in this line was shown by his election as delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore. Dr. Shine is a member of the Arizona Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the present Board of State Medical Examiners, to which he was appointed by Governor Hunt. He was married in August, 1904, to Miss Anne Barker, and they make their home at Warren. They have an interesting family consisting of Francis Eppes, Jr., Randolph Eppes and Elizabeth Eppes.



Dr. Hiram W. Fenner

HIRAM W. FENNER, M. D., is a resident of Tucson, but widely known beyond the confines of his city and county.. Dr. Fenner is the son of Hiram and Elizabeth Myers Fenner, both natives of Pennsylvania, who later lived in Bucyrus, Ohio. In the latter town Dr. Fenner was born in 1859. His ancestry on both sides is German, but his father's family were early settlers of Pennsylvania. Dr. Fenner was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus and was graduated from the high school in 1876. The same year he began the study of medicine in Terra Haute, and subsequently entered the Medical College of Ohio—now the University of Cincinnati—from which he was graduated in 1881. He then came to Arizona and was appointed physician for the Copper Queen Mining Company at Bisbee, where he remained until 1883. In the latter year he located in Tucson, engaged in private practice, and during the years that have intervened, his skill, his strict adherence to professional ethics, and his genial, tactful manner have won for him a warm place in the hearts of the many who are known as his friends and patrons. Besides attending to his general practice Dr. Fenner has for many years been division surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has also been regent of the University of Arizona and member of the Board of Library Commissioners which superintended the erection of the Carnegie Library. In politics he is a Republican. He has been associated for years with the Arizona Medical Society. Dr. Fenner was married near San Francisco to Miss Ida Hemme, a native of California.

G. F. MANNING, M. D., of Flagstaff, Arizona, is the pioneer medical man of the state, while his son, Thomas Peyton Manning, County Health Officer of Coconino County, is one of the youngest practicing physicians in Arizona. Dr. G. F. Manning was born in Huntsville, Alabama, October 27, 1837, his father, P. F. Manning, being a well known Southern planter, while another of his ancestors, A. R. Manning, was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama for a number of years. Dr. Manning's first venture was as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Third Alabama Infantry. He joined as private and was retired with the commission of First Lieutenant, and was Inspector of Artillery in Lee's Corps. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Alabama, having received his diploma in 1869. He practiced for a time in Texas and served as member of the Board of Medical Examiners. He came to Arizona shortly afterwards and has since taken an active part in political and social life of the state. He makes a specialty of gynecology and treatment of children's diseases, in which he has been exceptionally successful. He has taken a prominent part in different medical associations and has held prominent and official positions in both state and county organizations, and served on the last Territorial Board of Medical Examiners of Arizona.





Dr. George Felix Manning



Dr. G. F. Manning

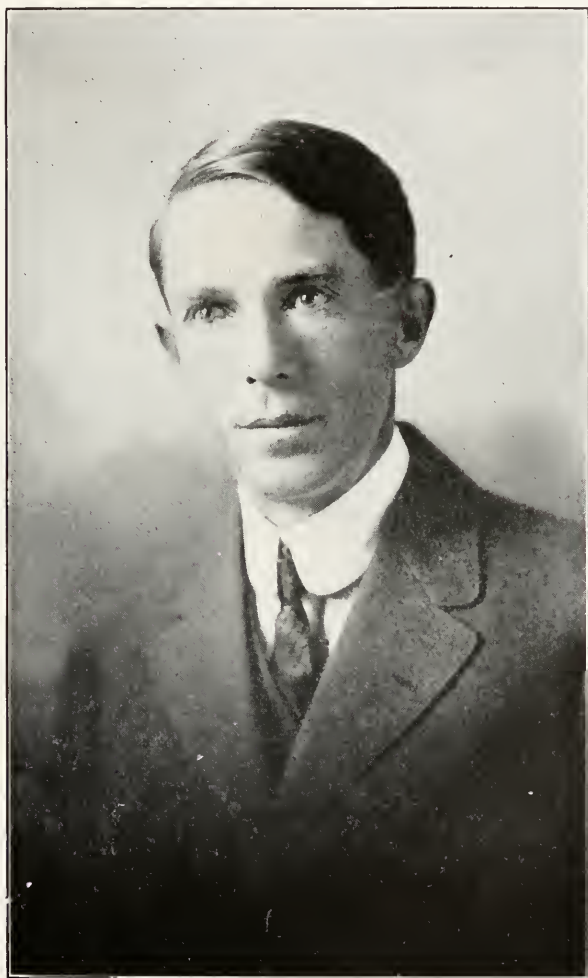


Dr. Thomas Peyton Manning

DR. THOMAS PEYTON MANNING, County Health Officer, comes from a line of physicians, and numbers among his ancestors some of the most prominent medical men of the Old Dominion State in the pioneer days. His father, G. F. Manning, is the pioneer medical man of Arizona, and during the time he has been practicing in Arizona, more than twenty-five years, has always been noted for his ability, ethical deportment and strict integrity. Dr. G. F. Manning has been on the State Health Examining Board for fourteen years, has held important positions in the Medical Association of Northern Arizona, and is a member of the National Organization. Like his father, Thomas Peyton Manning received his degree from the Medical Department of the University of Alabama, and to him belongs the distinction of having been the youngest practicing physician in the state, having taken the examination for license to practice at the age of twenty-two, and he is by far the youngest to hold this important position. He married Miss Frances Josephine Henry, the daughter of a prominent insurance man of Oklahoma, and to the union has been born one son, Frank Henry. Dr. Manning is a member of the Elks and Masons, and is examining physician for several fraternal orders, including the Modern Woodmen and Moose, and of several important life insurance companies. Like his father, he is a hard worker, a close student, and is recognized as one of the ablest young physicians in the state.

DR. GEORGE FELIX MANNING, JR., was born in El Paso, Texas, but has spent most of his life in Arizona. He is in charge of the County Poor Farm and Hospital of Coconino County, which position he has held for some time. He practices with his father and brother, and is known as one of the able surgeons of the northern part of the state. He is a member of the County, State and International Medical Associations; also belongs to the Northern Arizona Medical Society.

ALFRED G. KINGSLEY, M. D., superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was born at Ripley, N. Y., September 16, 1876, and is the son of Emmett T. and Harriett Cosgrove Kingsley. Dr. Kingsley spent his early life in New York State, where he was educated in the public schools, and Westfield Academy, later attending the University of Michigan. He took up the study of medicine in the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated in 1901, and at once began the practice of his profession in his native town, remaining there until 1905. In the latter year he removed to Arizona, located in Nogales, where he again took up the practice of medicine and remained until appointed to his present position. During that time he built up an excellent practice and became one of the most eminent and popular physicians of the county. He also served as City Health Officer of Nogales, and Superintendent of Public Health for Santa Cruz County. In April, 1912, Dr. Kingsley assumed the position of superintendent of the insane asylum, and during his first year in this position,



Dr. Alfred G. Kingsley

demonstrated his fitness for the same and the wisdom of the choice in making him superintendent, his ability and thoroughness in the management of the institution having been quite notable. An active member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, he is well known fraternally. On December 19, 1901, Dr. Kingsley was married in New York to Miss Martha Hitchcock, a cultivated and charming woman. They have one daughter, Marjorie.



Dr. Van Archibald Smelker

DR. VAN ARCHIBALD SMELKER was born at Dodgeville, Wis., on September 11, 1882. He is the son of Jesse Patterson and Mary Elizabeth (Green) Smelker. He married Marie Wrotnowski of Nogales, whose father was a colonel in the American Civil War. Dr. Smelker is a graduate of the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, and had two years experience in Wessley Hospital, in the same city, as an interne. He served as an assistant in the Southern Pacific hospitals in Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, being for one year under the famous surgeon, Dr. George Goodfellow. He is classed as a very successful surgeon, and is local surgeon for the S. P. of Mexico and for St. Joseph's Hospital.



FRANCIS H. REDEWILL, Physician and Surgeon, is an excellent example of the advantages gained by thorough preparation in one's profession or life work. He was born in Virginia City, Nevada, in 1879, but as the family removed to California a few years later, it was in that State he received his fundamental education. He attended the common schools and was graduated from the Vallejo High school in the class of 1898; four years later, having completed the course in the College of Chemistry, he received a B. S. degree from the University of California. He matriculated at Johns Hopkins Medical College in the fall of 1902, and in 1906 received his diploma there, standing third in a class of more than one hundred. As a further preparation for his work he then acted as interne in the Roosevelt and Methodist Hospitals, New York, after which he took a special course of study in Europe. Returning to America, he went to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where he did research work in tuberculosis at the Government Hospital and later took a special summer course at the Manhattan Hospital, New York. In all of his work he has made a particular study of diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. After a year's work in the office of Dr. Wylie, of Phoenix, he opened his own office at No. 118 North First Avenue, that city, where he has since practiced. In April, 1911, Dr. Redewill married Miss Helen Beatrice Munn in Paris. The Redewill family have taken a prominent part in the social, civic and professional life of Phoenix, all being well known musicians and members of the Redewill Music Company. Dr. Redewill during one summer vacation while a medical student played a clarinet in the Marine Band of Washington, doing solo work. One brother is a violinist of note and composer, and his sister is taking an advanced course in music abroad. Of the remaining two brothers, one is a graduate of the University of California in Electrical Engineering, a cornet soloist, and President of Redewill Music Company, while the youngest is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and expert tuner of pianos and pipe organs. His parents are also well known in musical circles. His maternal grandfather, Anson Clark, was a California "Forty-niner." His paternal grandmother was one of the pioneer educators of Boston. His grandfather, a marine merchant, having lost his life on one of his own ships sailing between South America and France, his grandmother brought their son, Augustus Redewill, to America, where he was given an excellent education. He became one of the pioneer business men of Phoenix, having founded the Redewill Music Company more than thirty years ago. The paternal grandfather of Augustus Redewill knew Napoleon intimately and was a captain in his army. During his school and college career Dr. Redewill held several track records and was with the U. of C. team that in 1902 won in the North and East from Princeton and Yale. He is a member of the National Medical Association, National Society for the



Dr. Francis H. Redewill

Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Geographic Society, National Municipal League, Young Men's Phoenix Club, and Elks; alumnus of Johns Hopkins and U. of C. His preparation for his work has been most thorough, his office one of the most finely equipped in the Southwest, is especially fitted for the treatment of the ear, nose and throat as well as for general medical and surgical work.



Dr. C. W. Sult

DR. C. W. SULT, Flagstaff, Arizona, is a native of Virginia, and was born at Wytheville, July 26, 1879. His maternal ancestors were German, and his paternal French, the latter having taken up their residence in the southwestern section of Virginia soon after the War of 1812, and have since been closely associated with the interests of the State. Dr. Sult was educated in Virginia for the most part, but in 1906, was graduated from the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. He first practiced his profession in the latter city, and then came to Arizona as physician to the Navajo Indians, having come here from Washington on account of his wife's health. In July, 1910, he removed to Flagstaff, where he has built up a splendid private practice, and is recognized in that vicinity as one of the able physicians of Arizona. Mrs. Sult was formerly Miss Nellie McGrath, of Washington, D. C. They have three very attractive children, Alice, Francis Preston and Charles William, Jr.



Dr. Alexander M. Tuthill

ALEXANDER M. TUTHILL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon for the Arizona Copper Company, was born at South Lebanon, N. Y., September 22, 1871, but as the family removed to California when he was but six years old, he was reared and educated in that State. He is the son of W. H. and Christina Mackenzie Tuthill, the latter a native of Scotland. Having been graduated from the high school, Dr. Tuthill determined to devote his life to medicine, and entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, from which he was graduated in 1895, and for the following three years engaged in the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, where he met with encouraging success. He was then offered the position of physician for the Detroit Copper Mining Company of Arizona, at Morenci, which he accepted, and Morenci has since been his home. In January, 1901, he became Chief Surgeon for the Arizona Copper Company at Morenci, and also had charge of the Longfellow Hospital at that place. Dr. Tuthill is Commanding Colonel in the First In-



fantry, N. G. A. In politics he is a Democrat, and interested in the party workings, but not with a view to holding office. He is a member of the Arizona Medical Association and of the Masonic Order. He is also interested in mining, having claims in the Copper Mountain District, and in New Mexico. Dr. Tuthill was married in 1896 in California to Miss May E. Heinman, daughter of Richard Heinman of Los Angeles.



Dr. Lewis A. Burtch

LEWIS A. BURTCH, M. D., of Clifton, was born in Morrison, Illinois, June 16, 1875, his parents, J. M. and Phoebe Wood Burtch, having settled there many years ago. Dr. Burtch was educated in the public schools and after his graduation from high school, took a business course. Subsequently he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1897, then devoting considerable time to dispensary and clinic work, he secured a most thorough and practical experience in dealing with the variety of work afforded in the hospital of a large city. In October, 1897, he came to Clifton, opened an office, and in his practice has been successful from the beginning, and has built up an extensive practice. Politically, Dr. Burtch is a Democrat. He is a member of the Blue Lodge Masons, Knights of Pythias, Spanish-American Alliance, A. O. U. W., and B. P. O. E., of which he is Past Exalted Ruler. Dr. Burtch married Miss Margaret E. Stark, of Benton Harbor, Michigan.



Dr. John Rowland Whiteside

JOHN ROWLAND WHITESIDE, Physician and Surgeon, Kingman, Arizona, was born at Troy, Illinois, November 19, 1851. His parents were Abigail Hall and James Whiteside. He was educated in Chicago University, and studied medicine at St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated. Dr. Whiteside is eminent in his profession in Arizona, is local surgeon for the Santa Fe R. R. Co., the Goldroads Mining Company, and the Needles Mining and Smelting Company.



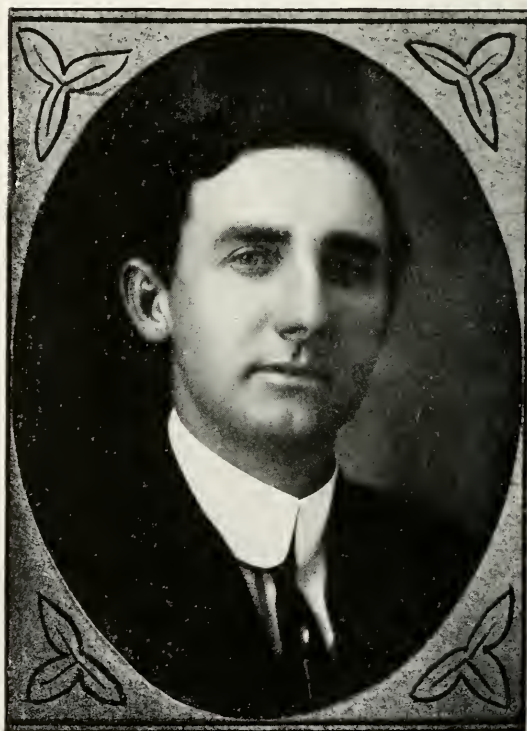
Dr. W. F. Chenowith

Dr. Harry W. Purdy

DR. HARRY W. PURDY, practicing physician in Nogales for almost thirty years, and one of the leading men in the profession in Southern Arizona, is a native of Florida. He was born in Quincy, February 9, 1860, and is the son of Elijah and Elizabeth Johnson Purdy. Dr. Purdy was graduated in 1882 from what was then known as the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and after graduation served one year as interne in that famous hospital and the experiences of that year have been of great value in his life work. He then came to Arizona as chief surgeon for the Silver King mine in Pinal County, and after about six months was persuaded to remove to Nogales as surgeon for the Santa Fe, now the S. P. of Sonora. This was in 1884. He is now consulting physician and surgeon for all railroads in Mexico south of Nogales. For almost twenty years he has been a partner of Dr. Chenowith's, and is also associated with Dr. Gustetter in the Mira Monte Sanitarium. Dr. Purdy married Miss Josefa Vasquez, a Mexican woman of distinguished lineage.

DR. W. F. CHENOWITH, one of the pioneer physicians of Nogales, is a native of Rose County, Ohio, where he was born in 1865. He was educated in his native state and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Chenowith has been a resident of Nogales for twenty-three years, during which he has acquired an excellent practice and been eminently successful in his work. Dr. Chenowith is also County Superintendent of Health and surgeon for the Southern Pacific Company north of the international line. He is a member of the American Medical Association. He is married and has three children.

LAWSON WELCH DOWNS, DD. S., Douglas, was born in Bloomington, Illinois. Having received the advantages of modern high school training and two years work in De Pauw University, in 1902, he began the study of dentistry at the Indiana Dental College, of Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1905. He at once came to Arizona to practice his profession and established an office in Douglas, where he has since practiced. Dr. Downs has built up a reputation in excellent work and thereby a large patronage, which is constantly increasing. He is a charter member, and at present Vice President of the Arizona State Dental Society. Fraternally he is very well known, being Past Master of the Mount Moriah Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., a member of the Bisbee Commandery of Knights Templar and of El Zaribah Temple Mystic Shrine of Phoenix. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. of Douglas.

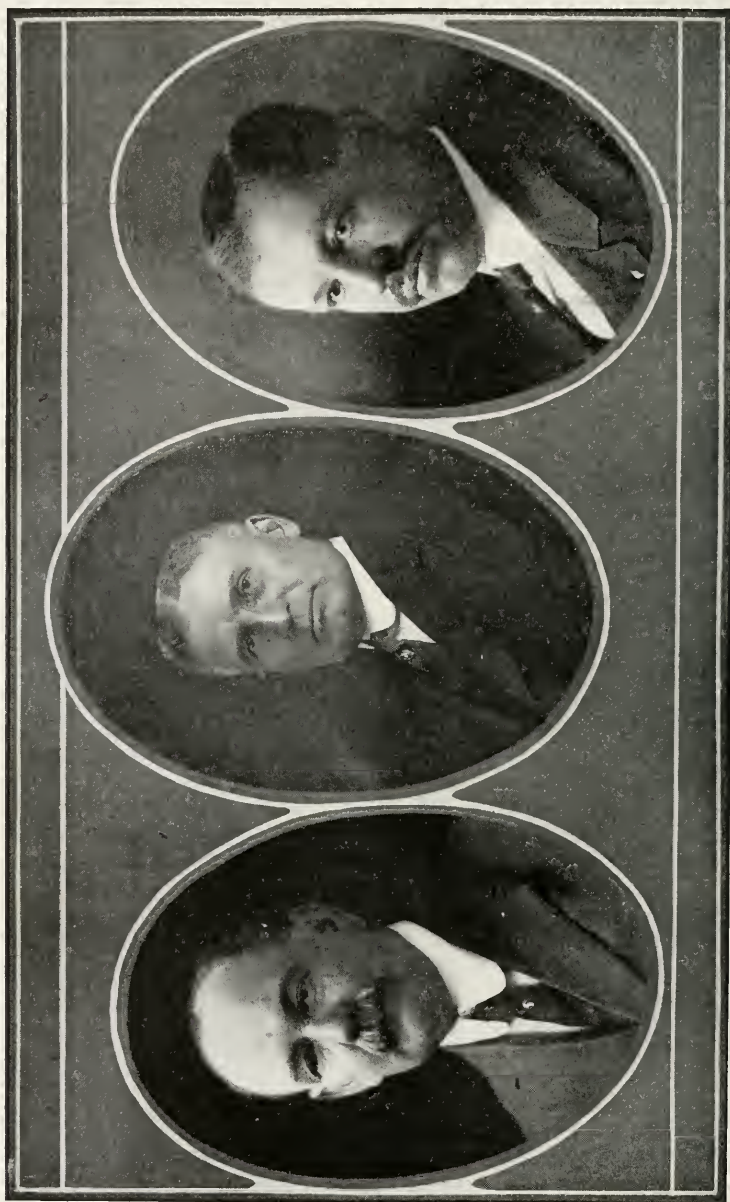




## The Valley Bank

THE VALLEY BANK was organized in 1883 with a capital of \$50,000, and Colonel William Christy as cashier. In four years, however, the capital was increased to \$100,000, and in 1890 Colonel Christy was chosen its president, which position he held until the time of his death. At that time included in its directorate were E. J. Bennett, now president, and Lloyd B. Christy, now cashier. This bank occupies the only exclusive banking building in the city, which is of colonial architecture and strictly modern in all its appointments. It is constructed of reinforced concrete. During the life of The Valley Bank it has been the constant aim of its management to aid in the up-building of the state and city, and there one is accorded the utmost courtesy in every department. In the five years elapsing from 1907 to 1912, the deposits of The Valley Bank increased from less than \$600,000 to more than two and one-half millions, and having a capital and surplus of \$250,000, The Valley Bank is unquestionably the largest bank in the state. This was the first bank in Phoenix to open a savings department, and for the five years in which this department has been in operation over seven hundred thousand dollars have been deposited in it, and the depositors number over thirty-five hundred, which is due evidence of public confidence and appreciation. Its officers at present are: E. J. Bennett, president; John R. Hampton and John Ormsby, vice presidents; Lloyd B. Christy, cashier, and S. H. Stewart and Lebbeus Chapman, assistant cashiers. These officers, with a strong board of directors, and the confidence which the bank now enjoys insures for it many years of continued prosperity.

COLONEL WILLIAM CHRISTY was a man of the noblest and strongest character, and no man among Arizona's makers had a wider vision of her possibilities or a stronger faith in her future. For this reason, there were in those days, none who needed to be sustained in their hope of ultimate reward, aided through financial straits, or encouraged in any way in their work in early time Arizona, who did not receive help, if fortune brought them in contact with Colonel William Christy. His beautiful country home, one and one-half miles out of Phoenix, was ever conducted on a most generous plan, and here the old-fashioned traditional hospitality was dispensed. Around his board one met the man of affairs who needed counsel, the stranger who needed to be made welcome, and the young person who needed the protection of home affiliations in the new country—not occasionally—but in the regular course of living, as the habit of the home was to entertain in this whole-souled, cordial manner. Colonel Christy planned and worked with dauntless courage and purpose, along every line



John M. Ormsby

E. J. Bennett

Lloyd B. Christy

of development of the commonwealth, and he was the maker of the Valley Bank, the greatest financial institution in the state, of which his son, Lloyd Bennett Christy is at present cashier.

Colonel Christy was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 14, 1841, and was thirteen years of age when the family settled on a farm near Osceola, Iowa. There he finished his education and began to teach school at the age of seventeen. At the age of twenty he was a member of a regiment organized to protect the border in the Civil War. During the war he was injured a number of times and spent three months in a hospital at Newman, Ga., and for more than three years after his return home he was obliged to carry his left arm in a sling. Colonel Christy obtained his first banking experience in H. C. Sigler's Bank in Osceola, where he remained five years, and of which he became cashier. He then served a term as Treasurer of the State of Iowa, at the close of which he became cashier and a director of the Capital City Bank of Des Moines, and while in this position assisted in organizing the Merchants National Bank of that city. Owing to poor health, about that time Colonel Christy found it desirable to seek a more genial climate, and in 1882 he came to Arizona. He purchased a ranch near Prescott, where he lived eighteen months, during which he regained his health. He then purchased a farm west of Phoenix, consisting of 440 acres, and on this he made his home until the time of his death. He was actively interested in farming and stock raising, and realizing the need of irrigation, he was director in three canal companies and vice president of the Arizona Canal Company. In the matter of fruit raising Colonel Christy was a pioneer and demonstrated that a fine grade of oranges and peaches could be grown in the Salt River Valley, and was thus instrumental in developing an industry that has grown with each passing year. He was, in fact, a potent factor in the advancement of Arizona, the industries as well as the financial interests having been benefitted by his sound judgment and wise foresight. Religious, philanthropic and educational movements, too, have been the beneficiaries of his constant regard and their welfare been promoted by his watchful oversight. In politics Colonel Christy was a steadfast Republican, and he served as Territorial Treasurer under Governor Irwin, and twice he was chosen Chairman of the Territorial Republican Committee. In the years to come when Arizona shall have forged ahead to a position of eminence and have attained to a higher rank among the states of the union, the name of Colonel William Christy will be given a high place in the archives of its history and his influence upon the material and moral interests of the country will be thoroughly recognized by an appreciative posterity. On August 22, 1866, Colonel Christy married Miss Carrie E. Bennett, a native of Illinois, and to the couple were born five children, of whom Lloyd B. is the oldest. The other members of the family are George, Shirley, Carroll and Carrie.

E. J. BENNITT, the president, has been connected with the bank since its organization, being called to the presidency in 1907. His able and conservative management has been materially felt in the growth of the bank. He was born in New York State in 1853, and completed his college education at Union College, Schnectady, N. Y. At his graduation as a civil engineer he came to Arizona by ox teams across the plains in 1875. From that time until 1883 he engaged in various occupations, principally mining, farming and merchandizing, when he came to Phoenix with Colonel Christy and joined him in organizing the Valley Bank. Mr. Bennitt was also one of the organizers of The Phoenix National Bank. Mr. Bennitt has always taken an active interest in the development of the section and is the head of a large realty company.

LLOYD B. CHRISTY, cashier of the Valley Bank and Mayor of Phoenix, is one of the best known bankers in the state, and has had numerous honorary positions in the different bankers' associations of which he is a member. At present he is the treasurer of the State Bankers' Association. Mayor Christy is the oldest son of Col. William Christy, head of the Christy family in Arizona, and like his distinguished father, is a man of high ideals and great force of character, and has the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact in business, official or social life. He is practically in charge of the Valley Bank, the greatest financial institution in Arizona, and it is due to the Christy family's influence that the institution has reached its present exalted position.

Lloyd Bennett Christy was born in Osceola, Iowa, and received his early education in the schools of that state, having been graduated from the Des Moines High School. The excellent training of the Iowa schools was supplemented by a course in the University of California, from which institution he was graduated, being among those receiving high honors. Mr. Christy is one of the leaders in the civic life of Phoenix. As Mayor he has made an excellent record, introduced a number of reforms, established a system of economies, and judiciously directed expenditures. As a result Phoenix is one of the best governed, and in many ways one of the most attractive, cities in the country today. Gambling and vice have been practically stamped out, and civic reform has reached a high stage owing to Mayor Christy's strict enforcement of the laws. As a scion of this most noted pioneer family he is a prominent factor in the social life of Arizona, and his beautiful home on Center street is presided over by one of Phoenix's most popular and estimable matrons, Mrs. Mary E. Culver Christy, a descendant of another prominent family of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Christy were united in marriage December 25, 1898, and to the union have been born four attractive daughters, Mary, Doris, Margaret and Katherine.



JOHN M. ORMSBY, vice president of the Valley Bank, has been connected with western commercial enterprises since his early boyhood. He started in as letter boy for the Wells Fargo Express Company at Sacramento, spending some years with the company and being promoted several times until he attained the position of express messenger. He then took up railroading as assistant paymaster of the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco, continued with this corporation for a number of years until he accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Co., and came to Arizona in 1887 to become manager of their office at Tucson. For twenty years he remained with this corporation. He resigned his position with the Western Union to become cashier of the Arizona National Bank, of Tucson, and for sixteen years was a prominent figure in the commercial and financial life of the Old Pueblo. For a number of years he had been a heavy stockholder in the Valley Bank, and a member of its board of directors, but did not take an active part in its management until early in 1913, when he was elected vice president, removed his family to Phoenix, and has since been assisting in the active management of the largest bank in the state. During his long residence in Arizona, Mr. Ormsby has been a leader in all affairs pertaining to the educational development of the state and served as a member of the Board of Regents under four different governors. He was the second secretary appointed to the University of Arizona, and his work has been instrumental in the upbuilding of this institution. Despite his activity as an educator, banker and businessman, Mr. Ormsby is best known for the part he has taken in the fraternal life of Arizona, having been Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Arizona, and six times he has been Master of Tucson Lodge 4, F. & A. M. Mr. Ormsby is a native of the Keystone State, having been born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1851. His parents were John S. and Jane Hindman Ormsby. He was united in marriage to Miss Ella Gorham, member of a prominent old New England family, and to Mrs. Ormsby's influence and assistance is largely due the success attained by Mr. Ormsby.

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JOHN R. HAMPTON, attorney, banker and cattleman, chosen as one of the electors to cast the first ballot for the State of Arizona for president, has been prominent in the affairs of this state since he came here twelve years ago. He was born in Pantatoc, Mississippi, in 1865, his parents, John W. and Louise Hudson Hampton, being descendants of well known Southern families. After having received the benefit of the public schools he was graduated from the University of Mississippi, afterwards attending Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with an LL. B. degrees in 1890. He spent several years in Washington, D. C., where he held different positions, and came to Clifton in 1901. Here he engaged in the real estate business, as well

Clifton, although he owns considerable farming land in the Yuma Valley. He served the Territory as a member of the lower house, and two years later was elected to the Council, where he took a prominent part in the deliberations of his party. He was chosen out of a large as the practice of his profession. His realty holdings are chiefly about



John R. Hampton

field as a candidate for presidential elector and was elected by a large majority. Mr. Hampton is vice president and a director of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, and also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Clifton. He is a member of the Masons and Elks.

SIDNEY H. STEWART, assistant cashier of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, Arizona, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1885. It was in that city he received a public school education and later on received his commercial training in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School. He came west in 1902, secured a position as collector in The Valley Bank, of Phoenix, and the fact that he is still connected with this institution, and has continued to advance, grade by grade to the responsible post of assistant cashier, demonstrates clearly that he has been very successful in his chosen profession. He was appointed to his present position in 1908. Mr. Stewart is Assistant City Treasurer in Phoenix and a director of the Phoenix Board of Trade. He is a Mason and took a prominent part in the affairs of the order and held several offices until the responsibilities of his position as assistant cashier required so much of his time that it was necessary for him to



Lebbeus Chapman

Sidney H. Stewart

discontinue his activities in the lodge. He organized Company A of the National Guard of Arizona, of which he was elected First Lieutenant, and showed such marked military ability, that he was promoted to the position of Adjutant of the Third Battalion, which he held for some time. He was later placed on the retired list, after having served seven years in the National Guard of Arizona, and during this period his work was such as to win the commendation of his superior officers. He was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Batten in January, 1912, and they have one son, Sidney H. Stewart, Jr. Mrs. Stewart was formerly a teacher in the Phoenix Union High School and takes a prominent part in the social affairs of the city.

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LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Assistant Cashier of the Valley Bank, the largest bank in Arizona, acquired his fundamental knowledge of banking in the very best school the country affords, one of the large national banks of New York City, The American Exchange National Bank, where he accepted a minor position when but 16 years of age. Here he remained to advance step by step until he became Assistant Credit man, a position which in New York City requires not alone a thorough knowledge of the banking business, but a complete knowledge of conditions in general and the ability to understand mankind. Mr. Chapman was born in Englewood, N. J., October 6, 1877, and

received his education in the public schools of that town and Rutherford, N. J., where his family removed when he was ten years old. He is the son of Nathan Allen Chapman, a direct descendant of Lieut. Lebbeus Chapman of the Revolutionary Army. Mr. Chapman served as Corporal of the 2nd Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers during the war with Spain, is a member of the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of the American Revolution, and retired as Veteran of the 71st Regiment of the National Guard of New York with the rank of Sergeant. After his return from the Spanish American War he made New York City his home until 1909, when he removed to Colorado, and in 1910 he removed from there to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in both of which cities he held responsible positions in large national banks. His best judgment, however, was gradually gaining the ascendancy, and in March, 1911, he came to Arizona and settled in Phoenix. Here his eminent business qualifications soon won for him the high esteem of all those with whom he has come in contact and his wisdom is apparent from the fact that he has chosen a practically new field in which to give ample scope to his ability and wide experience in banking work. Mr. Chapman was married September 17, 1902, to Miss Lillian Louise Bebus, and they have one daughter Lillian Louise Chapman.

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LEMUEL C. SHATTUCK, General Manager of the Shattuck Mine and President of the Miners and Merchants Bank, is a native of Erie, Pa., where he was born January 5, 1866. Mr. Shattuck was reared and educated in the vicinity of his birth and lived there until he was about seventeen years old. His ancestors came to America and were among the very old settlers of the New England colonies, and from there his paternal great-great-grandfather removed to Pennsylvania. It has ever been characteristic of those who bore the name that they succeed in the lines to which they devoted their special energies and they have invariably been noted for enterprise and progress. Mr. Shattuck's maternal ancestors were among the early Holland settlers in Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen, when Mr. Shattuck started out to make an independent livelihood, he landed in a short time in what is now Cochise County, and for several years lived on the plains and in the mountains, handling cattle and dealing in water rights and ranches. He also devoted some of his time to prospecting. He reached Bisbee in 1888, worked in the Copper Queen mine where he remained until 1890, when he engaged in lumbering. In the same year he was married to Miss Isabella Grenfell, and they have since made their home in Bisbee. Their family consists of four sons and two daughters. In addition to the business associations above mentioned and his interests in Sonora, Mexico, Mr. Shattuck is President of the Cochise Development Company, Director in the Bisbee Improvement Company and the Bisbee-Naco Water Com-





Lemuel G. Shattuck

pany, and Treasurer and Director of the Denn Arizona Company. He also served as member of the first City Council of Bisbee, and of the Board of Supervisors of Cochise County. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is an active member of the B. P. O. E. Thirty years a resident of Arizona, the greater part of which has been spent in his present surroundings, and having seen the County of Cochise formed and develop into what it is today, Mr. Shattuck is rightfully reckoned one of the best informed men on all matters of importance of which Cochise can boast.

## The Bank of Bisbee

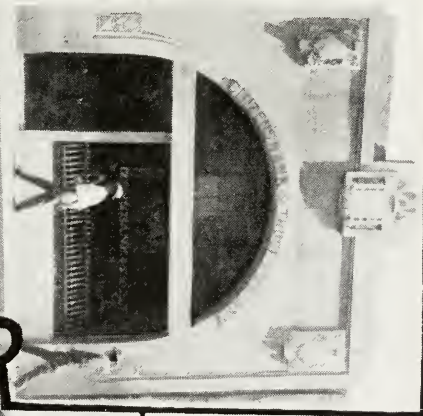
THE BANK OF BISBEE, one of the largest banks in the state, and the first one established in Cochise County, was organized in January, 1900, and authorized under the Territorial Bank Act to commence business. For some years prior to its organization the Copper Queen Store acted as depository, as a matter of accommodation, and in various capacities assumed responsibilities ordinarily assumed by banking houses only, until this became too heavy a tax upon their time and force. Then, recognizing the necessity of a safe depository for funds of corporations and individuals, the following gentlemen organized The Bank of Bisbee, which commenced business on February 19, 1900: W. H. Brophy, J. S. Douglas, Ben Williams, J. B. Angius, and M. J. Cunningham. The capital stock of \$50,000 was all paid in before the bank was opened for business. Its success was immediate, as each member of the board of directors was well known in the community, and the confidence then displayed in their integrity and executive ability has been more forcibly shown with each succeeding year. The Bank of Bisbee is safe, conservatively managed, meets the wants of its patrons as liberally as good banking customs will permit, and stands for all that is reliable and trustworthy. It has its own building designed expressly for banking purposes, in which are incorporated safety deposit vaults, and which is amply protected by all the safeguards necessary in banking houses. The officials and directors stand foremost among the eminent and substantial men of Cochise County. Mr. Cunningham, who has been cashier since the opening of the bank, is one of the ablest men in banking circles in Arizona, and a man whose executive ability has manifested itself in many ways in his present position. Mr. W. H. Brophy is president and also general manager of the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company. Mr. J. S. Douglas is vice president, and a son of Doctor James Douglas, president of Phelps Dodge & Co., and one of the big mining men of the state. The directors are: Ben Williams, J. S. Douglas, L. D. Ricketts, W. H. Brophy and M. J. Cunningham.



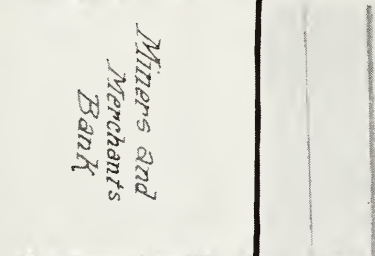
*Bank of Bisbee*



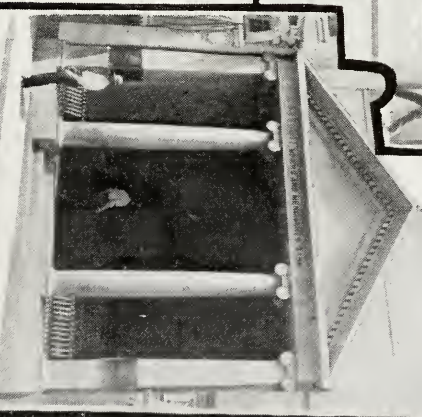
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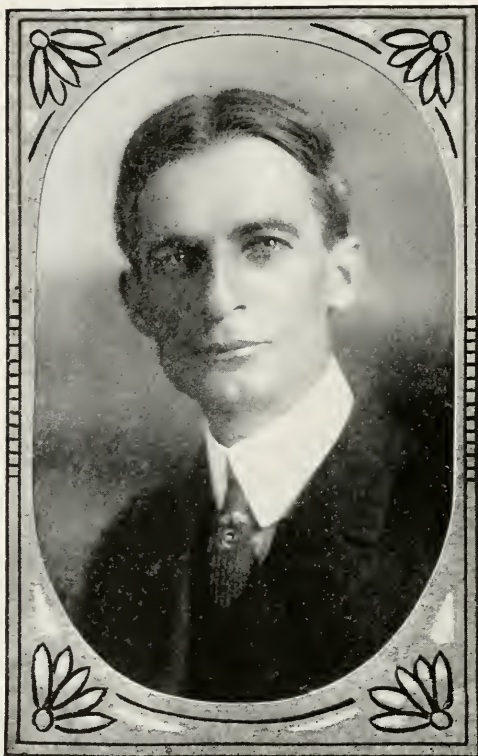
*Citizens Bank  
and Trust  
Company*



*Miners and  
Merchants  
Bank*



M. J. CUNNINGHAM, cashier of The Bank of Bisbee, was born in San Francisco, August 9, 1873, but has been a resident of Arizona since 1881, when his parents, Thomas J. and Frances Cashman Cunningham, removed to the Territory and located at Tombstone. Mr.



Cunningham was educated in the public schools of California and Arizona, at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, and St. Michael's College, Santa Fe, New Mexico, from which he was graduated. After leaving college he held various clerical positions until 1900. He then became interested in the organization of The Bank of Bisbee, was elected one of its board of directors, and chosen cashier of this bank, which position he has since filled most ably. In banking circles, Mr. Cunningham is now counted among the ablest men in the state, and he has served as president of the Arizona Bankers' Association. He was also one of the original locators of the city of

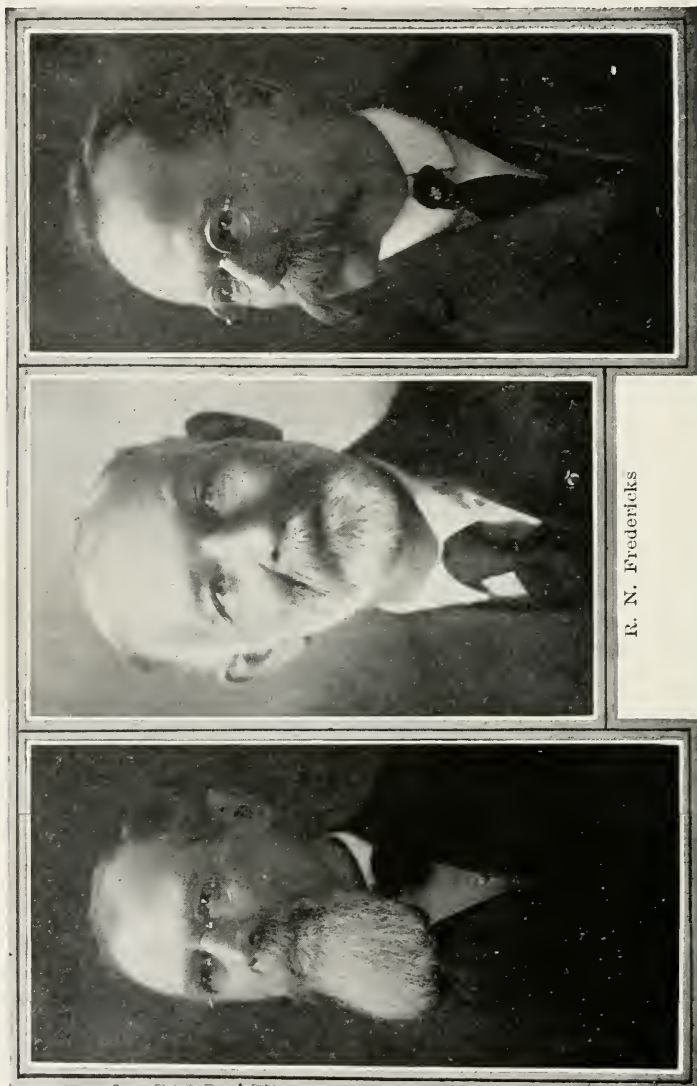
Douglas; is secretary and director of the Bisbee-Naco Water Company; director of The Bank of Bisbee, The Bank of Douglas and The Douglas Investment Company. In politics, a Democrat, he has served as both chairman and secretary of the Cochise County Central Committee, and although actively interested in his party's workings, has never held an official position. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Bisbee Council, and of Bisbee Lodge 671 B. P. O. E., of which he has been exalted ruler, and also District Deputy G. E. R. of Arizona. Mrs. Cunningham, formerly Miss Mary I. Goodbody, sister of Mrs. W. H. Brophy, of Bisbee, died on December 24, 1912. Their family consists of three daughters and three sons: Ellen, Mary Isadore, Florence, M. J., Jr., Francis and William.



C. O. ELLIS, Cashier of the Bank of Douglas, the leading bank of the Smelter City, has been a potent influence in this bank's advancement to its present high standard. On coming to Arizona in 1895 Mr. Ellis located in Prescott, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in the Prescott National Bank, with whom he was employed seven years, and was gradually advanced to the position of Assistant Cashier, so that his knowledge of the banking business in general was both thorough and practical, and the ability he displayed was such as to win for him a reputation that spread far beyond the confines of Yavapai. In 1902, when The Bank of Douglas was planned, Mr. Ellis was selected by the organizers to attend to the details of the organization of this institution and has since been Cashier of The Bank of Douglas, which was the first bank opened for business in the city.

This bank was incorporated under the laws of the Territory with an authorized capital of \$50,000, of which sum \$25,000 was paid in before the opening of business, July 19, 1902, and shortly increased to \$35,000. The management of The Bank of Douglas is much the same as that of The Bank of Bisbee, and is as follows: James S. Douglas, president, and William H. Brophy, vice president. Its immediate success was so striking as to set at rest all doubts regarding the stability of the town and gave to Douglas a financial standing equal to that of many older cities with much greater population. Its success has also been continuous and the business of the bank has increased year by year. In its directorate are some of the most prominent business men and capitalists of the county, whose policy has been to furnish good service, among them being the above named officials, and M. J. Cunningham, cashier of The Bank of Bisbee, S. F. Meguire, E. R. Pirtle, and F. T. Wright. The assistant cashiers are Frank H. Fisher and Eustice C. Piper. Its popularity has also been greatly enhanced by the courtesy, liberality and public spirit displayed by all of the officials. They transact a general banking business and have special facilities for financial operations in Mexico, and Northern Sonora in particular, and offer their services to the public with all the liberality consistent with the exercise of sound judgment.

Mr. Ellis is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Marinette in 1873, where he was educated in the public and high schools. His father, C. J. Ellis, was a native of Maine, who had removed to Wisconsin to engage in the lumber business, and before coming to Arizona, Mr. Ellis had been employed in a clerical position with a large lumber firm at his home. He is a member of the Douglas Water Commission, President of the Country Club, and has been President of the Arizona Bankers' Association. Mr. Ellis was married in 1897 to Miss Charlotte Wheeler, of Prescott. They have one daughter, Margaret.



R. N. Fredericks

F. G. Brecht

Morris Goldwater

## The Prescott National Bank

THE PRESCOTT NATIONAL BANK was organized and obtained its charter from the national government on January 25th, 1893, having a paid in capital of \$100,000.00. F. M. Murphy was elected president, Morris Goldwater, vice president, and R. C. Woodruff, cashier.

On January 25th, 1913, an extension of its charter for another period of twenty years was granted by the Comptroller of the Currency. The present board of directors is composed of F. M. Murphy, M. Goldwater, F. G. Brecht, James A. Home, H. A. Cheverton and R. N. Fredericks. The officers of the bank are composed of the following: R. N. Fredericks, president; M. Goldwater, first vice president; F. G. Brecht, second vice president; H. A. Cheverton, cashier; L. C. Derrick and P. H. Deming, assistant cashiers. Of the original organizers and members of the first board of directors, three gentlemen are now on the present board, namely, F. M. Murphy, Morris Goldwater and R. N. Fredericks.

The Prescott National Bank, by its progressive, yet prudent and conservative methods, has been a large factor in the upbuilding of Prescott and surrounding country. The individual members of the board of directors are men known for their activity in the development of the resources of this section, particularly in railroading, mining and commercial pursuits, and it is due to their efforts that the Prescott National Bank is now one of the strongest national banks in this state.

To the original capital of \$100,000.00 it has added a surplus fund of \$100,000.00 and undivided profits of \$110,000.00, which assures its directors that all funds entrusted to its care are in absolutely safe and reliable hands and has won for the bank the confidence of its customers.

The Prescott National Bank owns its solid and substantial banking house, one of the finest in Arizona, which is thoroughly equipped with fire and burglar proof vaults, safe deposit department and all modern conveniences, so necessary to the careful handling of its large and constantly growing business.

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R. N. FREDERICKS, president of The Prescott National Bank, president of the Bank of Jerome, and vice president of the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, was born on the Island of Heligoland (Great Britain) on March 13th, 1855. He came to Prescott from San Francisco in April, 1878, since which time the City a Mile High has been his home. While not active in politics, he served four years as the Democratic member of the Territorial Board of Equalization under the administration of Gov. N. O. Murphy. In Masonic circles Mr. Fredericks has been very active, having for a number of years belonged to the so-called "Old Guard". He was Grand Master of

Masons during 1895, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons during 1897, and Grand Commander Knights Templar during 1898, at present holding the office of Grand Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge. Mr. Fredericks is also quite prominent in the affairs of the Arizona Bankers' Association, being elected its first president in 1903.

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MORRIS GOLDWATER, vice president of Prescott National Bank and Mayor of Prescott, is also a member of the firm of M. Goldwater & Bros., leading merchants of the Southwest, with stores at Prescott and Phoenix. He is also one of Arizona's best known citizens, staunchest Democrats, and ablest business men. He was born in London, Eng., in 1852, but in 1854 his parents arrived in California, where they remained until 1861, when they came to Arizona and settled at La Paz. There his father engaged in business, and in 1871 they opened a store in Phoenix. Mr. Goldwater has always taken an active part in banking interests and is now secretary of the State Bankers' Association. He has also served for many years as treasurer of this association. In 1873 he was nominated for the legislature by the Democrats of Maricopa County, but the election proved a tie. During his residence in Phoenix, Mr. Goldwater was instrumental in having the military telegraph line built into the city, furnished room and instruments and was the first operator. In 1876 he located in Prescott, his present home. He is now serving his third term as Mayor, and has been a member of the City Council during several terms. He has also been a member of the Board of Supervisors and Board of School Examiners of Yavapai County, and of the Territorial Board of Equalization. He was member of the Council in the Twelfth Legislature, Chief Clerk of the House in the Thirteenth, and President of the Council in the Twentieth. Mr. Goldwater was a member of the First Democratic Convention held in Arizona, and in the Legislature was an indefatigable worker for his county and constituents. It has ever been noted that Mr. Goldwater's relations with those among whom he worked, whether politically or otherwise, have been exceedingly harmonious, while his sense of justice and of what is due the other side have been the occasion of many a flattering, but deserved comment. He is an active and learned Mason of the thirty-second degree, member of the Mystic Shrine, and Past Grand Master of the order in Arizona. He is also a member of the Elks and State Treasurer of the association.

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H. A. CHEVERTON, cashier of the Prescott National Bank, son of Edwin George and Emily Granger Cheverton, of Illinois, was born in Monmouth, Illinois, February 7, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and has been employed in various capacities in banks since completing his education. For some years he was employed with the First National Bank, Chicago, and later, came west, located in Los Angeles, and was employed by the First National Bank

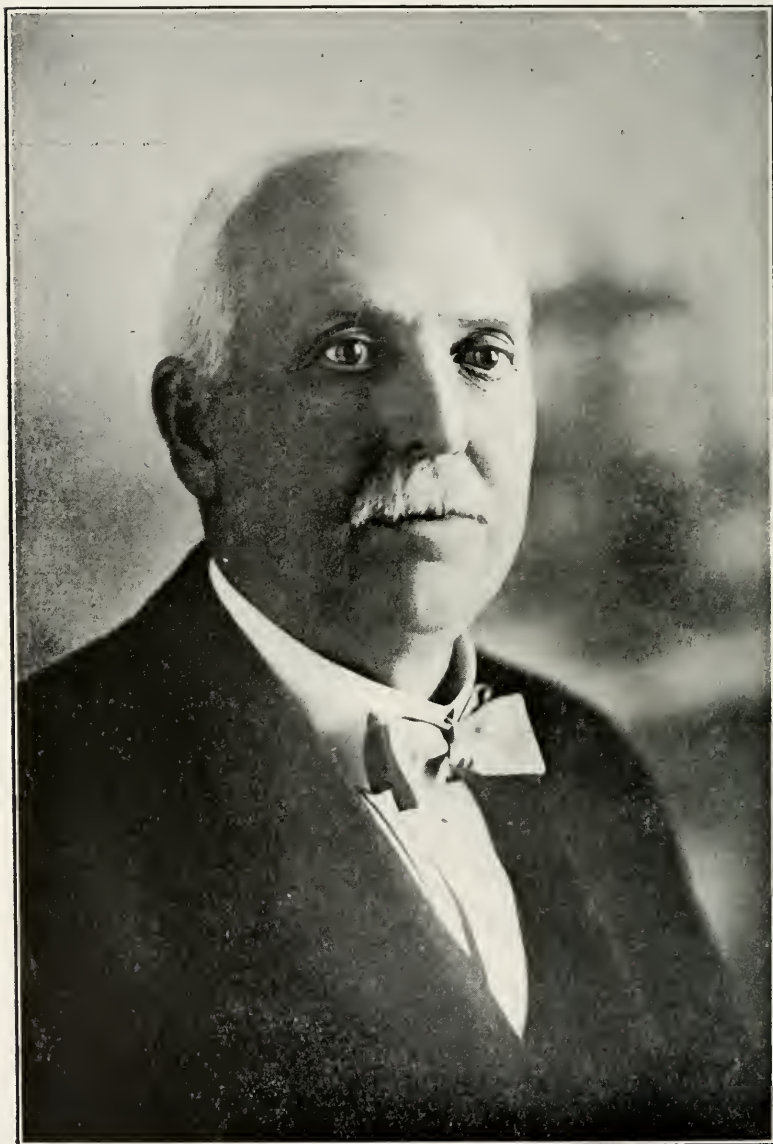


of that city. As cashier of the Prescott National Bank, one of the most important and soundest institutions in the state, Mr. Cheverton maintains a leading place among bankers in Arizona. He is an active member of the Masonic order, and belongs to Azatlan Lodge, F. & A. M., Prescott Chapter No. 2 Royal Arch Masons and Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, Prescott. In politics he is a consistent Democrat, but by no means a politician. He is married and makes his home in Prescott.

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F. M. MURPHY, President of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, was born in Maine, but reared and educated in Wisconsin, and has been identified with important interests in Arizona since 1877. Mr. Murphy inherited the solid and substantial traits characteristic of the New Englander and has developed in life the energy and enterprise peculiar to the Westerner. Though he has wielded a strong influence in the development of many of Arizona's important resources and his interests have been varied, he is best known through his association with the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix R. R., the success of which is due, in a large measure, to his wise judgment and boundless energy. He has been connected with this road from its very beginning. The success attained by the Congress gold mine, of which he was first superintendent, can also be attributed, in a great degree to his foresight; as he placed the affairs of the company on a profitable basis, and under his management \$8,000,000 worth of gold was taken out of it. He, together with his particular friend, Mr. R. N. Fredericks, and others, founded the Prescott National Bank. Mr. Murphy was president of the bank from its organization in 1893, until 1910, when he was succeeded by Mr. R. N. Fredericks. Mr. Murphy is still a director in the bank. Since coming to Arizona Mr. Murphy has made Prescott his home, and has done much for the immediate good of the town. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce; was the builder of the Yavapai Club, and one of its first presidents. Here, too, he has a splendid home and is owner of several fine buildings. He is reputed to have brought more money into Arizona for investment than any other one man in the State. The ability he displayed in the successful management of his road during the panic of 1893 attracted widespread attention and gave him a position among the recognized financial giants of the country.

As president of the Development Company of America, a holding company with many large undeveloped interests, a position he was prevailed upon to take in addition to his many other duties, he fell heir to a lot of trouble, as the company, due to a combination of unavoidable circumstances, failed, forcing upon him the presidency and management of many subsidiary companies whose properties were in process of development and most of which were financially embar-



Frank M. Murphy

passed. He never shirked the new responsibilities and if spared his health will yet prove to the satisfaction of all concerned that the subsidiary companies should not, and would not have failed, had they received the little additional support that they had to have.

Mr. Murphy's interests in Arizona are varied and much good will accrue to the State when the different enterprises with which he is connected are again in active and successful operation.

Mr. Murphy expects, with the help of his associates, as soon as the Mexican revolution is over, to build what is known as the Arizona, Mexico & Gulf of California Railroad, which, with the Panama Canal completed, will prove to be one of the most, if not the most important influence contributing to the up-building of Arizona.

Mr. Murphy is for Arizona first, last and all the time.

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L. C. DERRICK, assistant cashier of the Prescott National Bank, was born in Camden, N. J., September 29, 1879. His parents, William Franklin and Anna Matilda Derrick, subsequently removed to Moorestown, N. J., and there Mr. Derrick was graduated from both grammar and high schools. He then attended Swarthmore College, adjacent to Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. His first position was with the Girard National Bank, one of the largest and oldest banks in the city of Philadelphia, and there he served in various capacities, meantime securing his fundamental knowledge of banking and advancing from one position to another. Mr. Derrick came to Arizona the beginning of April, 1905, and has since been a resident of Prescott, and was there married to Miss Helen Morey. Mr. Derrick is a member of Azatlan Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., Prescott.

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PAUL H. DEMING, assistant cashier of the Prescott National Bank, was born in Colon, Panama, December 25, 1880, of American parents, Sylvester and Sara E. Deming. Mr. Deming was educated in the public schools of New York City and graduated from the high school, after which he took a college preparatory course. His first position was in the New York office of the Panama R. R. Co., which was followed by a position with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., and he was later employed for several years as assistant national bank examiner in New York City. Mr. Deming has been in Arizona since July, 1907, his first occupation here having been at Jerome as clerk with the United Verde Copper Company. From Jerome he went to Prescott to accept a clerical position with the Prescott National Bank, and has recently been promoted to the position of assistant cashier. Mr. Deming married Miss Winifred Fredericks, of Prescott.

## The Consolidated National Bank

THE CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL BANK, Tucson, is the oldest and largest bank in the city, and in its history is interwoven a portion of the history of many of the ablest financiers in the Southwest. The first bank in Tucson was The Pima County Bank, organized in the early seventies, which subsequently became known as The First National Bank of Tucson. The Bank of D. Henderson was later organized, and in 1887, The First National Bank of Tucson, having surrendered its charter some years previous and become The Bank of Tucson, was merged with the bank of D. Henderson, and thus was formed the Consolidated Bank of Tucson. M. P. Freeman, who had been cashier of The Bank of D. Henderson, was instrumental in this consolidation and became cashier of the newly formed bank, while Mr. B. M. Jacobs, organizer of The Pima County Bank, and until recently president of The Arizona National Bank, was the first president, and Mr. D. Henderson, first vice president. Shortly afterwards a national charter was obtained and the name changed to The Consolidated National Bank, by which it is now known. In 1898, owing to ill health, Mr. Freeman retired from The Consolidated National Bank, and the following year, having fully recuperated, was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Santa Cruz Valley Bank. In 1895 he again became associated with The Consolidated National Bank as its vice president. At that time H. E. Lacy was president, and H. B. Tenney, cashier. On Mr. Lacy's retirement from the presidency, Mr. Freeman was elected to this position, which he continued until late in the year 1910. During the latter year, Mr. Charles E. Walker, now cashier, was first employed with this institution as assistant to President Freeman, and at the close of the year on the latter's retirement, a reorganization of the officials followed, when Albert Steinfeld became president, Epes Randolph vice president, and Charles E. Walker, cashier. During Mr. Freeman's later association with The Consolidated National Bank his influence on its development was material both in a personal way and as regards the benefits derived from his superior knowledge of financial affairs, sound judgment, and general executive ability. The Board of Directors of this institution includes the above named officials, Mr. Freeman, F. H. Hereford, Charles H. Bayless and Leo Goldschmidt.

The Consolidated National Bank is a U. S. Depository and continues to grow with most gratifying results. Its last statement, dated Feb. 4, 1913, shows total resources amounting to considerably more than two millions, and deposits of almost one and three-fourths millions. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000, with a surplus of the same amount and undivided profits of \$50,000.



While sound banking principles and reliability are the keynote of the success attained by The Consolidated National Bank, its continuous policy of employing thoroughly capable assistants in each department, and of according to the public the utmost courtesy, has been a valuable aid toward this end.

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MERRILL P. FREEMAN, LL. D., pioneer, financier, and retired business man of Tucson, has been a resident of that city during the past thirty-two years, and during this time has attained to a prominence in the financial, educational, political and fraternal life of the state that is rarely equalled in the span of one man's life. Dr. Freeman was born in Ohio, in February, 1844, but was removed to Iowa with the family when but three years of age, and crossed the plains to California by ox team when he was but eight years old. The latter trip, now to be made by rail in three days, then required five months, during which he rode horseback, driving loose cattle until his pony was stolen by the Indians. His playmates for the first few years of residence in California were only little Indian boys. In 1857 Dr. Freeman went by steamer from San Francisco via the Isthmus to the east, where he took a four years' academic course, and returned to California, as before, by ox team, this trip requiring the same length of time as the previous one, and although but seventeen years old, he did regular guard duty against the Indians. In 1862 he removed to Nevada, where, during the larger part of a residence of eighteen years, he was engaged in mining and banking. He also served as agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company at a number of points, and had charge of the western end of their overland stage line at the time of the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, in 1869. At various times during his residence in Nevada he held offices of political trust and honor, among which were Regent of the University, Receiver of the U. S. Land office, Postmaster, county treasurer and chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In the winter of 1880-1881 he came to Arizona on mining business, and located at Tucson. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster of that city, but resigned this position in 1887 to accept the position of cashier of the Bank of D. Henderson. As cashier of the Bank of D. Henderson, he began what has proven to be one of the most notable and influential financial records in Arizona's history. This bank was afterwards consolidated with the Bank of Tucson and subsequently became the Consolidated National Bank, and during most of the intervening years it has had the benefit of Dr. Freeman's wisdom and foresight and has been guided to its eminent success largely because of adherence to his sound banking policy. In 1888 he severed his connection with The Consolidated National Bank, retiring for a time from active financial duties, and later established the Santa Cruz Valley Bank, now the Arizona



Merrill P. Freeman

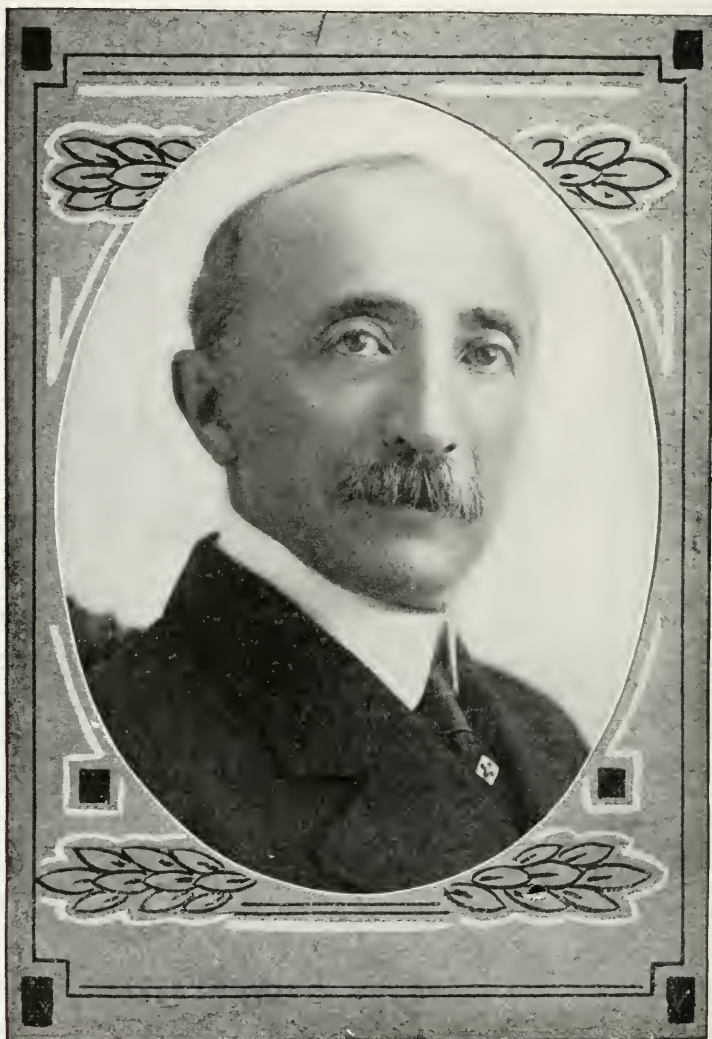
National Bank, another of the state's soundest institutions. In 1895 he returned to his former field of effort, The Consolidated National Bank, as its president, and until compelled by a nervous breakdown in 1911 to retire, continued in the president's chair. Many years of close application to business in various lines had so impaired the health of Dr. Freeman that it seemed the part of wisdom to dispense with some of his arduous duties, and since then, although generally recognized as "retired," he is a keenly alive man of affairs, whose influence is still felt and whose advice is still sought on matters of importance. During the fifteen years Dr. Freeman was president of the Consolidated National Bank the deposits increased from something more than \$100,000 to one and one-half millions, which, in addition to being an important factor in the history of the bank, is a high tribute to its management.

In 1889 Dr. Freeman became closely associated with the University of Arizona as a member of the Board of Regents, which position he has since filled at intervals for a total of sixteen years, ten of which he served as chancellor. At one period, at the earnest solicitation of the governor, resigning as chancellor of the University to fill a term on the Territorial Board of Equalization, he was subsequently returned to his old position as chancellor. In 1911, on nomination by the governor of the state, he was invested with the degree of LL. D., "for constant and conspicuous service to the state and university, for devotion to every detail of his high office as regent and chancellor."

In 1870 Dr. Freeman was made a Mason, and has since received every degree in Masonry to and including the thirty-third. He has been Grand Master of two separate jurisdictions, Nevada and Arizona, an unusual distinction, and President of the Association of Past Grand Masters of Arizona.

During his years of residence in Arizona, Dr. Freeman has taken an especial interest in its very early history—dating back to Coronado's expedition of 1540—a fondness for which has developed into what may well be termed a hobby, and has acquired an extensive and valuable library on this subject, consisting of more than 400 volumes, some of which are very rare and from one to two hundred years old, many of them out of print and very difficult to get. What disposition will ultimately be made of this valuable collection, Dr. Freeman has not definitely decided, other than that it will never be permitted to leave Pima County. In knowledge of early events in the history of the southwest, he probably has no superior in the state, his store of information along these lines keeping pace with his accumulation of material bearing on the subject.

Having lost his wife, father and mother many years ago, Dr. Freeman makes his bachelor home in Tucson at the Old Pueblo Club, which he was largely instrumental in establishing.



Albert Steinfeld



ALBERT STEINFELD, president of the Consolidated National Bank of Tucson, has been connected with banking and financial institutions for a number of years, but it is only during the past three years that he has become actively identified with actual banking business. Having had many years of experience in the mercantile business as the president and general manager of the large concern which bears his name, he is in a position to know the financial wants and needs of the public. Mr. Steinfeld has been a stockholder in banking institutions in Los Angeles, San Francisco, El Paso and other cities of the Southwest. He has also been a member of the board of directors of these institutions and was influential in their affairs. Three years ago he was elected president of the Consolidated National Bank, the oldest and largest bank in Tucson, and has since given his entire attention to the bank, his son and brother-in-law, H. J. Donau, having assumed charge of the mercantile house of Albert Steinfeld & Co.

Albert Steinfeld is a native of Germany, having been born in Hanover, December 23, 1854. His training and education have been obtained mainly in this country, however, as the family removed to New York City when Albert was but eight years of age, and he received a liberal education in the public schools. In 1869 he obtained a position in a large dry goods house, retained the same about two years and then came west. He located first at Denver, where he was employed by his uncle in the same line, but in January of 1871, he proceeded to Tucson, which has since been his home. Here he at once became connected with the house of L. Zeckendorf & Co., controlled by his uncles, Messrs. A. and L. Zeckendorf, and after several years of faithful service, was admitted to the firm and for years was resident partner and manager.

Mr. Steinfeld, being an alert and courteous business man, soon became immensely popular in commercial circles in and about Tucson, was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce and later vice president of the Board of Trade when it supplanted the Chamber of Commerce, and has long been recognized as the head of mercantile interests in the vicinity.

Mr. Steinfeld has long been identified with the various large industries in Southern Arizona, and no man has been in closer touch than he with the development of its resources, not only of enterprises with which he is directly or indirectly connected, but by sound advice and assistance afforded in numerous ways to others. The present firm of Albert Steinfeld & Co. is one of the greatest in the state, in general merchandise, and their stock is complete and of excellent quality. The relations existing between the firm and their employes are most admirable. Mr. Steinfeld is prominent in Masonic affairs, with which he has been connected for many years. He was married February 15, 1883, in Denver, Colo., to Miss Bettina V. Donau, daughter of Simon Donau, of San Francisco, formerly a manufacturer of San Francisco, who died in Los Angeles several years ago.

CHARLES E. WALKER, cashier of the Consolidated National Bank, was born in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1880. He is the son of John W. Walker, a contractor of that place, and Sarah Elizabeth Voss Walker. His father was a captain in the Civil War. Mr. Walker was educated in the public schools, and for some years was engaged in railroad work. For five years he was treasurer of the Southern Pacific de Mexico Railroad, and was also general purchasing agent for the same company. He has been



Consolidated National Bank of Tucson

connected with the Consolidated National Bank since March, 1910, when he accepted a position as assistant to President Freeman, but in December of the same year he was appointed to his present position, cashier. He is also a director of this bank and a director of the Arizona Eastern Railroad. He is a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has received the 32nd degree, of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Elks. Mr. Walker was married in 1903 to Miss Alice Seward, also a native of Indiana, and a member of the Seward family of national reputation. Mrs. Walker is a descendant of the Irvin family, which figured prominently in the revolutionary war, and her great-great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have three bright interesting children, Frank S., Elizabeth V., and Charles E., Jr.



Charles E. Walker



Tenney Williams

TENNEY D. WILLIAMS, assistant cashier of the Consolidated National Bank, was born in 1884 at San Jose, California, and was educated in the public schools of that city and Stanford University. At the University he took a special course in English and finance. His father is publisher of "The Evening News," San Jose, and Mr. Williams' first position was in the newspaper field. He continued in this work until 1909, when he came to Arizona, where he took up banking as a regular occupation. His first position was as collector for the Consolidated National Bank, then bookkeeper, until by successive steps he reached his present position, to which he was appointed January 1, 1913. His grandfather, W. C. Davis, and his uncle, Herbert B. Tenney, were both organizers of the Consolidated National Bank, and early pioneers of Arizona. The former came to Tucson before the building of the railroads through this section, having come across the Santa Fe trail with a team of mules. Mr. Williams is a Mason and member of No. 4 F. & A. M., and in politics a Republican.



JOHN C. ETHELLETS, assistant cashier of the Consolidated National Bank, Tucson, is a native of this city, having been born here October

20, 1873. He is the son of early pioneers of Tucson. Mr. Etchells first attended the public schools and later took a business course and attended Orchard Lake Military Academy. He has been in the employ of the Consolidated National Bank during the past sixteen years, and in point of service is one of the oldest attaches of the bank at this time. His first position with this institution was that of collector, and he has advanced, step by step, to that of assistant cashier. In politics Mr. Etchells is a Progressive, and in the campaign of 1912 he was a candidate on the citizens ticket for the office of City Treasurer. He is a well



known member of the B. P. O. E., with which he has been actively associated for some years.

CHARLES H. BAYLESS, treasurer and general manager of Bayless & Berkalew Co., one of the oldest live stock firms in Arizona, was born at Highland, Kas., November 23, 1863. He is the eldest son of William H. and Margaret Patterson Bayless. His father, now in his eighty-fifth year, but still well and active, together with a younger brother, John Stuart Bayless, are the other members of B. & B. Co. Mr. Bayless was graduated from Highland College in the class of 1884, was valedictorian, and has received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. On leaving college he came to Arizona, where he assisted his father in organizing the live stock business, of which he is now head. In 1885 he returned to his home and became assistant cashier in the banking house of J. P. Johnson, one of the very few millionaires in Kansas at that time. Later he accepted a call to the chair of mathematics in his Alma Mater. Upon the sudden death of the president of the institution Mr. Bayless was made acting president and for two years had full charge of all college work. He then resigned in order

to take post graduate work at The Johns Hopkins University. Before completing his course there he was called to Arizona by the illness of his father and in 1892 he decided to give up his college career and devote his time to business. Always interested in educational matters, Mr. Bayless has served the University of Arizona as member and treasurer of its Board of Regents under Governors Brodie, Kibbey and Sloan. His earliest business experience was banking and for several years he has been a director and member of the loan committee of the Consolidated National Bank of Tucson. Mr. Bayless is a Republican, has ever been a worker in his party, and has held several positions of honor and trust. He was once appointed County Supervisor and later elected to the same office, when he served as Chairman of the Board with credit to his constituents and himself. Mr. Bayless is a charter member of the Tucson Lodge of Elks and The Old Pueblo Club, and affiliated with the Presbyterian church. A firm believer in Tucson and its future, he has served as President of its Chamber of Commerce and is actively interested in the development of the country's resources. Some of the choicest irrigated lands in Pima County belong to Bayless, Berkalew & Co., and its high bred cattle have long commanded the fanciest prices. Mr. Bayless is unmarried and makes his home with his brother at his elegant residence on University Avenue.

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LEO GOLDSCHMIDT, president of the Eagle Milling Company, Tucson, and director of the Consolidated National Bank, was born in Hamburg, Germany, September 16, 1852. He was educated there in the public schools and came to the United States when seventeen years of age, went immediately to New Mexico and for a number of years lived in Santa Fe. He came to Arizona in 1877 and has since been a resident of Tucson. There he was first in the employ of L. Zeckendorf & Co., then became established in the furniture business, in which he continued for several years, and in 1887 he sold out and purchased an interest in the flour mill in Tucson then owned by E. N. Fish. One year later he bought out the entire interest of Mr. Fish and the business was incorporated under the present firm name, The Eagle Milling Company, which, from a very small beginning has developed into the largest mill of its kind in Arizona. The mill imports grain from both east and west, but uses as much of the Arizona product as is obtainable. Not only does the mill manufacture flour, but it does also a large business in feed and grain. The management is noted for the fairness and liberality with which it treats its employees, and the payroll is large, adding considerably to the prosperity of Tucson. Alfred J. Goldschmidt is associated with his brother in the business and is vice president of the corporation, of which they own most of the stock. Monte M. Mansfeld is secretary. Leo Goldschmidt is active in civic, political, social and fraternal circles. He is a member of the Masons and B. P. O. E.

## The Phoenix National Bank

THE PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK, one of the safest and most intelligently conducted in the State of Arizona, was organized in 1892. Its capital stock paid in is \$150,000, and its surplus and undivided profits amount to close to \$200,000, while its total resources aggregate almost two and three-quarters millions. The list of assets of this bank contains a notable item in the total of its loans and discounts, amounting to about half of its funds, which indicates how well the institution serves the commercial and agricultural interests of the community. For years this bank has had a leading place on the roll of honor among National Banks in the United States.

Physically the bank is equipped in a manner both modern and convenient in offices in the center of the business district of Phoenix, and is easy of access to tourists and residents alike. The Phoenix National Bank is one of the specially designated depositories for funds of the United States Government, has the patronage of many leading business and professional men, firms and corporations, and by means of its system of direct communication maintains close relations with Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent districts in Old Mexico. Its facilities for making collections are especially good and the prompt attention rendered affairs of its correspondents causes its services to be exceptionally satisfactory. In 1905 this bank was designated a depository for funds of the United States Government and its disbursing officers.

The stockholders of The Phoenix National Bank are owners of The Phoenix Savings Bank and Trust Company, which commenced business in 1911.

The Phoenix Savings Bank and Trust Company, whose capital and surplus amount to \$150,000, has practically the same stockholders and is under the same management as The Phoenix National Bank. It is, however, an entirely separate organization from The Phoenix National Bank, and occupies entirely different offices. This institution receives savings accounts upon which 4% interest is paid, acts as trustee and is empowered to perform all the duties of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, committees and the like. It also acts as escrow agent, registrar, fiscal agent and trustee for corporations and their bondholders. The officers of the savings bank are: H. J. McClung, president; T. E. Pollock and M. C. McDougall, vice presidents; and W. C. Foster, secretary and treasurer.

The officers of The Phoenix National Bank are: H. J. McClung, president; T. E. Pollock and M. C. McDougall, vice presidents; H. D. Marshall, Jr., cashier; H. M. Galliver, G. G. Fuller, asst. cashiers. The directors are E. B. Gage, H. J. McClung, T. E. Pollock, M. C. McDougall, H. D. Marshall, L. H. Chalmers, J. S. Douglas, W. A. Drake and W. F. Staunton. In this list are included some of the most important financial, commercial and professional interests of the



H. J. McClung



state. Mr. Pollock is president of the Arizona Central Bank of Flagstaff, and Mr. Douglas president of The Bank of Douglas, while Mr. Chalmers is one of the state's most prominent attorneys, and Mr. Marshall, cashier, is a former national bank examiner.

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H. J. McCLUNG, of Phoenix, Arizona, president of the Phoenix National Bank, and president of the Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Company, is one of the best known bankers in Arizona. He was born in Hennepin, Illinois, August 24, 1869. His parents were James S. and Lois Clark McClung. After having finished the public school course in Pueblo, Colorado, he started his career as a banker, taking a position as collector in the First National Bank of Pueblo. He worked through the different departments to the position of assistant cashier, which he resigned in March, 1902, and came to Arizona to take a position as cashier of the Phoenix National Bank. He was made vice-president in 1904, succeeding Thomas W. Pemberton. After having held this position for eight years, he was elected president, April 12, 1912, succeeding E. B. Gage. Under his management, the Phoenix National Bank has become one of the strongest financial institutions in the Southwest.

Mr. McClung has taken an active part in the civic life of Phoenix and has also been prominent in state affairs. He was a member of the board of directors organized to promote the Arizona State Fair and the success of this venture was largely due to the efforts of himself and his colleagues in its behalf. He was on the first paving committee appointed in Phoenix, and has taken much interest in the promotion of this and other improvements in his home city.

He was united in marriage with Miss Mattie M. Drake and to the union have been born two children, Nellie and Billy.

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M. C. McDougall, vice president and director of the Phoenix National Bank and vice-president and director of the Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Company, was born in Ontario, Canada, October 31, 1858, and spent his boyhood there. After having completed the common school course of the County of Bruce, he was graduated from the high school and later spent three years in Saint Catherine's Collegiate Institute near Niagara Falls, Ontario. He came to the United States in January, 1883, and started in the general merchandise business in Heppner, Oregon. Six years later, he moved to Puget Sound and for another span of six years was engaged in the mercantile business in that section. The following two years he spent in travel. He came to Arizona in 1897 and since that time has been actively identified with the business, social, fraternal and civic life of Phoenix. He established the McDougal & Cassou Co., clothiers, furnishers and men's outfitters, which for sixteen years has ranked as one of the best

of its line in the Southwest. During a large part of the time he has spent in Phoenix, he has been identified with the banking business. He was one of the organizers of the Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust



M. C. McDougall

Company, which is affiliated with the Phoenix National Bank. At the annual meeting held in January, 1911, he was made vice-president of both banks, and since that time has devoted most of his time to these institutions. Through his long association with the leading professional and business men of Arizona, he has become thoroughly familiar with the financial situation and his appointment to this position has proven most beneficial to the bank. Mr. McDougall is of Scotch descent, his parents, Coll and Ann Clark McDougall, having been among the pioneer Scotch settlers of Ontario.

HUGH D. MARSHALL, JR., cashier of the Phoenix National Bank and director of the Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Company, was born in Unionville, Missouri, in 1882. Many of his ancestors were bankers and it was in The Marshall National Bank of Unionville, that he obtained his first practical knowledge of banking, after he had graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1905. Of this bank his grandfather, H. D. Marshall, was president; his uncle, N.



Hugh D. Marshall, Jr.

H. M. Galliver

G. G. Fuller

B. Marshall, cashier, and another uncle, C. S. Marshall, director. His father, F. E. Marshall, was formerly president of the Phenix National Bank, New York City. Hugh Marshall started work as assistant cashier of this institution, and after having worked several years, took a position with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis. While with this institution, he demonstrated such financial acumen that he was enrolled in the government service as bank examiner. He came to Arizona in 1907 as receiver of the Globe National Bank, which had been closed during the panic. After having successfully reorganized the affairs of this institution, he was appointed national bank examiner for Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and served three years. He became cashier of the Phoenix National Bank, January 18, 1912. Mr. Marshall ranks high as a financier and has managed the affairs of the bank in a manner which has been most satisfactory to the officials and stockholders. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and takes an active interest in the affairs of the order. He is also an energetic worker in the Phoenix Commercial Club and has taken a special interest in those affairs dealing with finances.

H. M. GALLIVER, assistant cashier of the Phoenix National Bank, was born in Flint, Michigan, January 9, 1876. Having finished the public schools of that city, he entered the manufacturing field by becoming associated with the Durant-Dort Carriage Company of his home city. After spending several years in this position, he came to Arizona fourteen years ago, and his first position was collector at the Phoenix National Bank. He has since been promoted several times, until he now holds the position of senior assistant cashier of this important institution. Mr. Galliver is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the F. & A. M. No. 23 of Flint, Michigan. He married Miss Ella Hauxhurst. They have two sons, James and Mason.

G. G. FULLER, assistant cashier of the Phoenix National Bank, is a native of Minnesota, having been born at Chatfield, March 18, 1862. His parents, George W. and Sophronia S. Garfield Fuller, were among the pioneer settlers of that state. He completed a high school course and was then engaged in various occupations for a number of years in Minneapolis. He entered the financial field as auditor of the Union Investment Company, owners of a number of banks in Minnesota and Dakota. He received his training as secretary of the Interstate Grain Company of Minneapolis, and credit manager of the Northwestern Knitting Company of the same city. While agent of the Union Investment Company, he decided to make banking his profession and, looking about for a promising location, he decided upon Arizona and immediately came to Phoenix. For the past few years he has been connected with the Phoenix National Bank, and was made assistant cashier in the fall of 1912. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Goodsill, and they have one daughter, Ruth.



## The National Bank of Arizona

THE NATIONAL BANK OF ARIZONA, the oldest bank in Phoenix, was established in 1878, and in 1887 was chartered as a national bank under the name of the National Bank of Arizona, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The capital stock has been increased, however, until it now amounts to \$200,000. The history of this bank has been one of steady progress, because of the ability and wisdom of its management which have won the entire confidence of the public, individual, firm and corporation.

The National Bank of Arizona conducts its business on the ground floor of their own building, which is built of brick and concrete, four stories high, and situated on the corner of Central Avenue and Washington Street. Their counting rooms have been especially designed that the business may be carried on with the greatest degree of ease and safety to customers and the bank itself. Every precaution known in banking circles has been taken, and their massive steel vaults are time locked, fire and burglar proof. In addition to that essential in banking, The National Bank of Arizona has the advantage of a large capital, sufficient to meet all requirements, and an able and efficient management under honest and conservative officials.

The active officers of this bank are all substantial men and well known in Phoenix and vicinity, men of the highest standing as regards integrity and real worth. Emil Ganz, president, has been a resident of the Valley for more than thirty years, and at the head of the bank's affairs for about seventeen years. S. Oberfelder, cashier, came to Phoenix from Omaha sixteen years ago to accept a position as assistant cashier, and in 1897 he was elected to his present position. His conduct of affairs during these years is, of itself, sufficient evidence of his knowledge of banking and general ability. These men, together with Charles Goldman, vice president; W. H. Kay, Ed Eisele, J. Thalmeimer and Jacob Miller, form the board of directors. These are all among the representative business men of the vicinity whose sterling worth adds a note of assurance to the bank's reliability.

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EMIL GANZ, president of the National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, was born in Germany, August 18, 1838, and in 1858 came to America. In his native country he was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a tailor, and having become a journeyman tailor, he worked at his trade in the vicinity of his home for several years. On coming to this country he worked for several years at his trade in New York City and Philadelphia, and later moving to Cedartown, Ga., conducted a business of his own. While residing in the latter place, he attained to prominence in the community, and was appointed postmaster for a term. During the Civil War Mr.



J. J. Sweeney



Emil Ganz



Simon Oberfelder

Ganz served for more than three years in the Confederate Army, and was engaged in some of the most important battles, and at the defense of Richmond, and for seven months was a Federal prisoner. When peace was declared, Mr. Ganz located for a short time in Quincy, Ill., and removed to Kansas City, where he was engaged in tailoring and gents' furnishing business for several years. From 1872 to 1874 he was similarly engaged in Las Animas, Colorado, and since the latter year has uninterruptedly been a resident of Arizona. Locating first in Prescott, he successfully managed the Capitol Hotel until 1887, when he came to Phoenix and became proprietor of the well known hotel Bank Exchange, which was destroyed by fire in 1885. In 1895 he became interested in the National Bank of Arizona, and was elected its president, which position he has since held. The National Bank of Arizona is now one of the largest and most prosperous banks in the state, and its president one of the best known and highly esteemed bankers of the Southwest, and to his judgment and ability is due much of the success which this institution has met with. Mr. Ganz has also been interested in insurance work, and has represented several of the largest fire insurance companies. A staunch Democrat, he has enjoyed the highest regard of the best political element of the locality, of which he has received evidence by having been three times elected to the office of Mayor of Phoenix and as member of the city council. In his administration of municipal affairs Mr. Ganz displayed a broad knowledge of the requirements of the office, and by means of his tact and ability as a leader, won the confidence and admiration of his townsmen. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. Mrs. Ganz was formerly Miss Bertha Angelman, of New York City.

SIMON OBERFELDER, cashier of The National Bank of Arizona, has been identified with the financial life of Arizona during the past seventeen years, and during this time has aided in bringing this bank to its present state of efficiency. Mr. Oberfelder came to Arizona to take the position of assistant cashier of The National Bank of Arizona, and the next year, having shown such marked ability, was promoted to the position of cashier, which carries with it practically the management of the institution. Mr. Oberfelder is a native of Germany and was born in 1857. His parents were Meyer and Babetta Hellman Oberfelder. Mr. Oberfelder was given the benefit of the excellent school system of Germany. He also had a college course. He spent several years in different eastern states and came to Arizona from Omaha, where he had been connected with one of the strong firms of that city. He has been a leader in the civic and financial life of Arizona and ranks as one of her most able financiers. He was married to Miss Fannie M. Rau, the daughter of a well known Federal officer of a Kentucky regiment in the Civil War. Mr. Oberfelder is a member of the Masons.

JOHN J. SWEENEY, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Arizona, was born in Australia in 1859, but he came to America before he was one year old, and so may be considered practically an American. His parents, John and Catherine Arno Sweeney, came to San Francisco in 1860, and he had the benefit of the common schools of California, as well as three years in Saint Mary's College in San Francisco. Shortly after this, he came to Arizona and has taken a leading role in the commercial, financial and civic life since that time, but he is best known as a banker. He started in as bookkeeper at the National Bank of Arizona and was promoted from time to time until he reached his present position, that of senior assistant cashier, in 1898. He is the general agent of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, and is also connected with a number of the prominent commercial enterprises of this city. For a number of years he was proprietor of several meat markets with headquarters in Phoenix, and this venture, like the others with which he has been affiliated, was entirely successful. He is one of the best known fraternal men in the Southwest, and is Past Grand Master of the F. & A. M. of Arizona; Past Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of Arizona; Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Arizona; Past Potentate of the Shrine of Arizona, and Past Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Sweeney has always taken much interest in the betterment of school affairs and for a number of years served as school trustee. He was united in marriage to Miss H. Lillian Kelly, December 21, 1887, and they are the parents of two children, Mrs. J. B. Rice and Paul Sweeney.

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LESLIE H. RHUART, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Arizona, is well known for his connection with different enterprises in Phoenix, having been successfully engaged in insurance, real estate and banking, and he is also a member of the legal profession, having been admitted to practice in Arizona. He completed a high school course in Los Angeles and then studied law in Phoenix. He was appointed general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company for Arizona and Sonora, but resigned to devote his time to real estate. He took a clerical position in the National Bank of Arizona and in January, 1912, was appointed assistant cashier. Mr. Rhuart was born in Mason City, Iowa, in 1874. His parents are John Holmes and Eunice L. Bowley Rhuart. He was married to Miss Emma C. Hoelscher in May, 1912. Mr. Rhuart has two children, John Holmes and Nancy Drake Rhuart. Mr. Rhuart is at the present time interested in real estate and owns a fine orange grove. He is secretary and a member of the board of directors of the Arizona Orange Growers' Association. He is also a member of the Elks.





Charles Goldman

CHARLES GOLDMAN, vice president of the National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, has been a resident of Arizona for forty-two years, and of the city of Phoenix all but five years of that time. At the time of his arrival in Phoenix not a frame or brick store had been erected and but few in that day, and those of exceptional foresight, would hazard a prediction that it would develop into the prosperous city it is today. In the city's growth and development in every way Mr. Goldman has been a strong influence. Born in Bavaria, Germany, October 17, 1845, he received a practical industrial education in the schools of his native country. In the spring of 1866 he came to this country, and the first year was employed in Philadelphia. He then went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and remained there until 1871, when he came to Arizona. He first located in Prescott, and then was engaged in general merchandise in the Williamson Valley. This business was disposed of to purchase the business of his brother in Phoenix, and another brother joining him in this enterprise, the firm of Goldman Brothers was formed. He also became interested in ranches and cattle and gradually increased his holdings in these industries, which proved to him a marked success financially. He helped organize The National Bank of Arizona, and for many years was one of its Board of Directors. He has also been an active member of the

Phoenix Board of Trade. In politics, a Democrat, but not an office seeker, his entire time has been devoted to his personal business and the healthy interests of his home town. Mr. Goldman was married in 1881 to Miss Sarah Fleishman, whose father, Benjamin Fleishman, was one of the pioneers of California. Their family consists of Rose Bell, Sidney and Eugene Goldman.

## First National Bank of Nogales

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NOGALES, one of the most reliable financial institutions in Arizona, was organized about ten years ago and numbers among its directors and shareholders some of the most enterprising men of the town. Its cash capital is \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits \$65,000, and deposits but little less than \$500,000. While its business is conducted along safe and conservative lines, its policy has always been broad and liberal. The First National Bank is depository for public funds of Nogales, the County of Santa Cruz and for the United States. The funds of the Post-office, the Immigration Office, and the Custom House are also deposited with this institution. The record made by this bank is one of which the directors and officers may well be proud, and during the panic of 1907 it was one of the few banks in the state which met all of its obligations without hesitation or reservation.

The reputation of The First National Bank of Nogales for permanence and stability is thoroughly well known over all Arizona, and no one circumstance has ever done more to establish a high standard for any financial institution than the able manner in which this bank coped with the wants of its customers during the trying period referred to by its announcement that it knew no limit short of the total amount of a customer's deposit. Checks were readily taken everywhere, and when presented at the bank itself, were cashed with alacrity. Its record in this particular has given it a place among the sound and solid financial institutions of the country and in the estimation of the entire business and commercial world that is treasured among its most valuable assets.

The First National Bank conducts the usual Exchange and Collection business in addition to the regular banking lines, and in every way is especially accommodating to customers. It also conducts a safety box department for deposit of valuable documents, bonds, money, jewels, etc., and a Mexican department for the buying and selling of Mexican money. This bank has a large and extensive business down the West Coast of Mexico. The Directors are Theo. Gebler, E. Titcomb, Phil Herold, Bracey Curtis, L. Lindsey and H. M. Clagett. Bracey Curtis is president; Phil Herold, vice president; Otto H. Herold, cashier. Beside a strong and liberal policy in the conduct of the business of the sterling banking institution confided to their care, the officials of the First National Bank give attention to the



Bracey Curtis



Otto Herold

best interests of the town of Nogales. Mr. Curtis, the president, and Mr. Otto H. Herold, the cashier, have served as members of the Nogales Council, and Mr. Grover Marsteller, one of the clerks, is Town Clerk. Mr. Curtis is also chairman of the Fire and Water Committee, and has been for years Chief of the Fire Department.

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BRACEY CURTIS, president of the First National Bank of Nogales, was born in Massachusetts in 1870, and is a descendant of a family of old New England stock which was prominently identified with the great manufacturing interests of the East. Mr. Curtis has been a resident of Arizona about 13 years, which he has lived in Nogales. He was first associated with the First National Bank of Nogales as cashier, and his judicious administration in this capacity was an invaluable aid to the bank in its early days. This bank has established a reputation for solidity and ability to meet emergencies that can not be excelled by the oldest banks in the country, regardless of size or location. Mr. Curtis was the delegate from Santa Cruz County to the Constitutional Convention, elected on the Republican ticket, and served on the Legislative, Private Corporations and Banks Committees. He is a public spirited man and has given much of his time and effort to the building up of the community in which he resides, especially in the capacity of President of the Nogales Board of Trade. He has also been Chief of the Fire Department, consisting of volunteers, which has by means of his training developed into a splendid organization. He was a member of the committee appointed to select sites for the Territorial Prison and Reform Schools.

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OTTO H. HEROLD, Cashier of The First National Bank of Nogales, one of the strongest and best managed of Arizona's financial institutions, is a native of Kansas, and has been a resident of Arizona for the past ten years. He was educated in the parochial schools of his home and St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, from which he was graduated. His first position was as bookkeeper in Kansas City, and his next at St. Joseph, Missouri, and the latter one he resigned to come to Arizona, where his brother, Phil Herold, now Recorder of Santa Cruz County, had been located for a number of years, and was then serving as Deputy Recorder of Santa Cruz. Otto Herold's first position in this state was on the Yaqui River, but after a short period he secured a place as bookkeeper in The First National Bank of Nogales, with which he has since been associated. He was later advanced to the post of Assistant Cashier, and four years ago to his present position, in which he has earned the reputation of being one of the best informed and most capable banking men in the state. Mr. Herold married Miss Carmelita Marsteller, a native of Nogales. He has served two terms as member of Nogales Council, and was Chairman of the Financial Committee.



## Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co.

THE NAVAJO-APACHE BANK & TRUST CO., whose head office is at Winslow, and branches at Holbrook and St. John, is the outgrowth of a small bank which was organized in 1900 by W. H. Burbage and Fred Nelson. This was known as the Navajo County Bank, and was established at Winslow with a capital of but \$10,000. Mr. Burbage was president, and Mr. Nelson, vice president. In 1905 these same gentlemen organized the Apache County Bank & Trust Co., at St. Johns, of which Mr. Nelson was vice president and cashier. Four years later the two were consolidated under the name "The Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co.," which began business with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. This is the largest bank in the northern part of the state, and from its beginning has met with general favor because of its sound and liberal policy.

WILLIAM H. BURBAGE was born in New York City in 1854, but having lost both parents when but seven years of age, the greater part of his education was acquired in a Catholic institution in Ohio, where he grew to manhood and laid the foundation for a successful business career. In 1878 he started West, spent some time prospecting in Kansas and other sections, and in 1878 located in Trinidad, Colorado, where he took a position in the store of the Colorado Trading Company. In 1882 he moved on to New Mexico and was employed by a mercantile house having branches in Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Two years later he went to Holbrook and forming a partnership with J. Q. Adamson and Milton Chenoweth, they opened a general mercantile store under the name of Adamson and Burbage, and for five years did a large and profitable business. Then they sold out and proceeded to Los Angeles, where they embarked in the wholesale meat business. Before leaving Ohio Mr. Burbage had devoted two years to the study of law in Hiram College, but until he reached Los Angeles had very little opportunity to proceed further with his work in that direction. While in the meat business there, however, he spent his leisure hours in study, and in April, 1893, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California. The same year he returned to Arizona, and opened an office in Winslow. The following year he was elected District Attorney of Apache County and re-elected in 1898 and 1900. He was also appointed local attorney for the Santa Fe R. R. at Winslow. In 1895 he had formed a partnership with Mr. F. W. Nelson, and in 1900, with Mr. Nelson, organized the Navajo County Bank, of which he was chosen president, and has since continued at the head of that institution. In 1905 Mr. Burbage and Mr. F. W. Nelson organized the Apache County Bank, of St. Johns, Arizona, and became president and vice president and cashier, respectively. In the fall of 1909 the Navajo County Bank of Winslow, and

the Apache County Bank of St. Johns, merged under the present name of the Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co., with \$100,000 paid in capital, of which institution, with bank at Winslow and branches at St. Johns and Holbrook, Mr. Burbage became and is president. Mr. Burbage is the owner of a large amount of real estate in that vicinity, and a man whose ventures in various fields of activity have been attended by success. In 1896 he was delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and from 1896 to 1900 represented Arizona on the National Democratic Committee. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is also a member of the Elks, of which he has been Exalted Ruler in the local lodge.

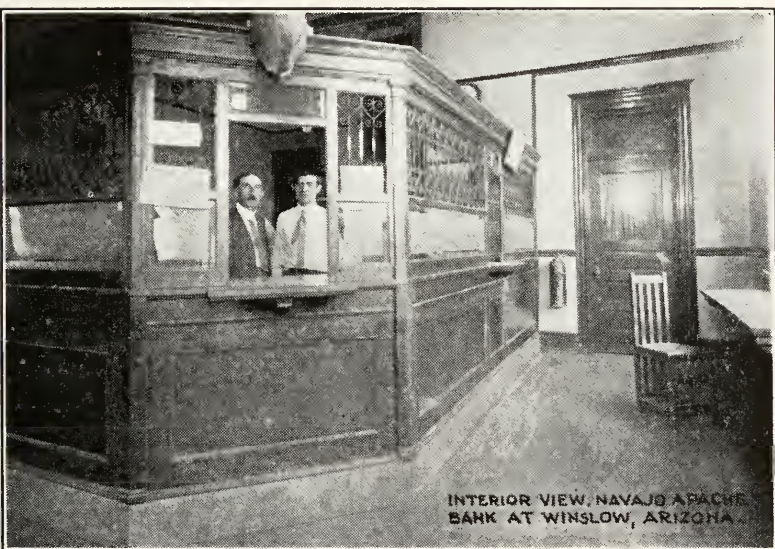
FRED W. NELSON, County Attorney of Apache County and Vice President of the Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co., in charge of the St. Johns Branch, was born in Manchester, N. H., winter of 1857, but reared and educated in New York and Chicago, to which latter



place he removed in 1870, and resided until 1883, when he came to New Mexico. In the early part of 1884 he came to Arizona and took up his residence near Springerville. In 1891, having been appointed under sheriff of Apache County, he made his home in St. Johns, the county seat. In 1892 he was elected County Recorder and creditably discharged the duties of that office as well as being in charge of the sheriff's office. In 1895, when his term of office had expired, he moved to Winslow, and took an active interest in the creating of Navajo County. His influence aided in securing the

passage of the bill dividing Apache County and making Navajo, and his efforts in this respect were rewarded by appointment as first County Recorder and Clerk of Board of Supervisors of the new county, which positions he filled during 1895 and 1896. In the meantime he had been devoting much time to the study of law and in 1895

was admitted to practice in the District Court at Holbrook. The same year he entered into partnership with W. H. Burbage. In 1900 Mr. Nelson and Mr. Burbage organized The Navajo County Bank at Winslow, with a capital of \$10,000, and Mr. Nelson became vice president. In addition to having built up a profitable practice, Mr. Nelson took active part in incorporating the town of Winslow and served as town attorney from 1900 to 1905, when he removed to St. Johns, to take charge of The Apache County Bank & Trust Co., which he and Mr. Burbage organized in the fall of 1905, and became vice president and cashier of the new bank. In 1908 he was elected district attorney of Apache County and re-elected as the



Interior View Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co., at Winslow

first attorney of that county. In 1909 Mr. Nelson and Mr. Burbage consolidated the Navajo County Bank of Winslow and The Apache County Bank & Trust Co., of St. Johns, under the name of Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co., with paid-up capital of \$100,000, with head bank at Winslow and branches at St. Johns and Holbrook, and he became vice president of the institution in charge at St. Johns. He is one of the reliable and substantial business men of the section and has accumulated property in Navajo and Apache counties. He organized the Elks lodge at Winslow in 1900, and was its secretary the first four years, afterward being elected Exalted Ruler. His interest in good roads has made him one of the leaders in this work, and it was due partly to his efforts that plans have been made to bond

Apache county for road building. Fred Nelson is known as a prime mover in the interest of improved conditions in the town, city or county, and an earnest worker for all development plans.

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R. C. KAUFMAN, cashier of the Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Company, was born in Leroy, Illinois, in 1880. He was graduated from the high school of Leroy, and then took the general course in the University of Illinois. He was first employed at telegraphy and railroad work, and has been associated with the Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Company since 1907. His first position was as bookkeeper, from which he was promoted to that of assistant cashier. Upon the reorganization of the bank in 1909 Mr. Kaufman was chosen its secretary, and one year later was made cashier, a position requiring a thorough knowledge of financial matters and banking regulations, as the Navajo-Apache Bank is one of the largest in the state and the largest in Northern Arizona. Mr. Kaufman married Miss Mary Lynn Duggar. They have one little daughter, Jacqueline, and make their home in Winslow.

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LLOYD C. HENNING, manager of the Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Company's branch at Holbrook, has been in Arizona more than a quarter of a century, his parents, who are now residents of Pinto, having been among the pioneers of that section. Mr. Henning became first prominently known in Arizona for the part he took in building up a number of the strong weekly papers in Navajo and Apache Counties and in his present position has hosts of friends throughout the northern part of the state. He is an energetic and tireless booster, takes great pride in the growth of Holbrook, and during his term as Secretary-Treasurer of the Holbrook Commercial Club, the growth of the town received considerable impetus. A little more than a year ago he was married in Ohio to Miss Esther Hess, a native of that state, and in Holbrook, where they have since made their home, they are very well known socially. Fraternally also Mr. Henning is prominent in Northern Arizona, being an active member of the Masons and Elks.

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J. E. Cox, cashier of the Merchants and Stock Growers Bank of Holbrook, has a reputation for banking which preceded him to Arizona, and was, in fact, the incentive which caused the directors of the above bank to offer him the position of cashier. The record made by Mr. Cox while associated with the First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. M., was known outside that state, and when the prominent business men of Holbrook planned the forming of a company to start a bank there, the only man considered for cashier, when it should be completed, was J. E. Cox. The record which the Merchants and Stock Growers Bank has made under Mr. Cox's direction has fully equalled the expectations of those concerned and proven that the con-





J. E. Cox

fidence they displayed in his ability was well deserved. Mr. Cox is a man interested in matters of public importance, in politics a Republican of some influence, but not an office seeker. He is a prominent member of the Elks and Masons. He was born in Kellogg, Iowa, educated there and at Moline, Illinois, and received his first knowledge of banking in The Moline National Bank, at Moline, Ill. He is the son of C. C. and Margaret A. Cox, and in 1905 was married to Miss Minnie Peterson. They have three children, Margaret, Louise and Anne. Mrs. Cox is intimately associated with church and charitable work in and about Holbrook.

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THE SOUTHERN ARIZONA BANK & TRUST COMPANY, one of Tucson's solid financial institutions doing business according to the most modern methods, has a paid in capital of \$75,000 and resources amounting to more than one million dollars, while its aggregate deposits are close to the million mark. This company was organized in May, 1903, and its original capitalization was but \$50,000. Its surplus and undivided profits now amount to more than \$50,000. This institution is one of the largest in this section of the country from the point of view of deposits and resources, and its policy of carrying 50% of deposits in quick cash assets and cash reserves makes it second to none in the state in the matter of strength, and causes the institu-

tion to stand exceedingly high in the confidence of the public. A general banking business is conducted, both check and savings accounts being received and on the latter four per cent interest per annum is allowed. They also issue letters of credit and travelers' checks, payable practically everywhere in the world.

The trust department of the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company is one of the most complete known in Arizona, and they are competent to act as trustee or administrator, and to take charge of estates. They also conduct a real estate and insurance department under thoroughly qualified men, and they loan money on city property. This bank also extends accommodations to its clients in Tucson and vicinity whenever consistent with sound banking principles, as the entire business of the institution is conducted along the lines of wise and conservative, though liberal, methods.

The officers of the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company are as follows: N. E. Plumer, president; Fred J. Steward, vice president; G. H. Sawyer, secretary. These three officers together with J. Ivanovich and R. Power, compose the board of directors.

N. E. PLUMER, president of the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company, is the son of Nathaniel B. and Martha Sanborn Plumer, and was born in Detroit, Mich., February 28, 1866. Mr. Plumer's parents were both natives of New England, and when he was a small child, they returned to their Boston home, and there he was reared and educated in the public schools, and there he made his home until he engaged in business for himself. Mr. Plumer's first employment was with the George H. Hammond Packing Co., whose representative he was for several years, when he engaged in the packing business on his own account. He was subsequently Eastern representative of the Cudahy Packing Company, and as such he practically built up their eastern business, established branch houses, and bought or built the company's real estate throughout the east. Coming to Arizona sixteen years ago, Mr. Plumer first engaged in real estate and insurance business for three years, as member of the firm of Plumer & Steward, of Tucson. He then organized The Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company, was elected president of the corporation, and has since held this position. During the comparatively short time this bank has been in existence it has advanced from the smallest bank in the city to second place, and now ranks among the strongest in the state, which is to be attributed mainly to Mr. Plumer's guidance of its affairs. Mr. Plumer is a descendant of early time New England families, and a distant relative of Daniel Webster. Mrs. Plumer, also a native of New England, was formerly Miss Mabel Roberts. Though so prominently known in the business world, Mr. Plumer has never had any inclination for political or fraternal associations. He is a member of The Old Pueblo Club. Both Mrs. Plumer and he are members of the Congregationalist Church. They have one daughter, five years old.



N. E. Plumer

JAMES J. GILLEN, of the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company, was born in St. Catherine's, Ontario, July 8, 1886, and is the



son of Matthew and Margaret S. Delaney Gillen. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and the University of Illinois. Mr. Gillen has had considerable experience in banking, having been employed for ten years with the Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago, in various capacities, and when he resigned from their employ was holding the position of credit man. He came to

Arizona in 1912, located in Tucson and has since been employed by the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Gillen is a well known member of the Knights of Columbus, the Old Pueblo Club, Tucson, and the Mohawk Club, Chicago.

GORDON HAYWARD SAWYER, secretary of the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company, has been permanently associated with this institution since September, 1910, when he became assistant secretary. Mr. Sawyer had previously spent seven months in Tucson, during part of which he was temporarily employed by the above bank. He was born in Chicago November 2, 1871, but was reared and educated in Joliet. Having graduated from the high school, he was employed as collector for the First National Bank of that city, remained with them six years, meantime advancing to the position of teller. He then accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Joliet National Bank, with which he remained until his removal to Tucson. Since Mr. Sawyer's connection with the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Company, its resources have increased to more than \$1,000,000, and its deposits have more than doubled, and the bank stands among the foremost of the state. Mr. Sawyer was made a Master Mason, March, 1901, a Royal Arch Mason, May, 1901, a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, October, 1901, and a member of Medinah Temple, November of the same year. He was elected treasurer of Joliet Commandery





Gordon H. Sawyer

No. 4 in June, 1902; Senior Warden the following year, and advanced yearly to the station of Eminent Commander, which he filled from June, 1906, to June, 1907. He was also Treasurer of Matteson Lodge No. 175, A. F. & A. M., for several years. Since residing in Arizona he has demitted from all eastern Masonic bodies and been elected to membership in Arizona Commandery No. 1, with full rank as Past Commander of same, in order that he may enjoy the same rank as he held in Joliet Commandery No. 4. He has also added the Scottish Rite degrees. In politics he is Republican, but not active and has never held a political position. Mr. Sawyer was married in 1895 to Miss Sara Fleming, of McGregor, Iowa, now deceased. He has three children, Gordon H., Jr., Isabel and Kent.

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## The First National Bank of Clifton

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLIFTON was organized in 1901. Its capital is \$30,000, which is fully paid, and while this bank does not rank among the large institutions of Arizona, it does rank foremost among the soundest. Its management is able and experienced, and its directorate and stockholders are found among some of the leading business and professional men of that section. E. M. Williams, president, is also one of the founders and a charter director. As general manager of the Arizona Copper Company store, he is known throughout the state as a responsible business man. Henry Hill, vice president, is a well known business man of Clifton. W. J. Riley, cashier, is also director of the State Bank of Morenci and the Bank of Duncan, and since he has grown to manhood, has been almost continuously employed in banking, while J. J. Kelly, assistant cashier, is a native of the state, and has grown up in the banking business, and although a young man has attained to prominence in banking circles.

The board of directors consists of the foregoing officials, together with John R. Hampton, vice president of the Valley Bank, Phoenix, George Frazer, John Webster, J. I. McClay, C. O. Billingsley, and Sam Abraham, proprietor of the Clifton Hotel.

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E. MILTON WILLIAMS, president of the First National Bank of Clifton, and general manager of the Arizona Copper Company store, is well known in commercial and financial matters generally. He was one of the founders and a charter director of the bank, which opened for business May 14, 1901. Mr. Williams was born October 26, 1862, in Rockford, Ala., and reared in that state. Having graduated from high school, he took a course in the Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Auburn, was graduated in 1883, and for ten years was employed in commercial life in the vicinity of his home. He then decided to try his fortunes further west and has spent some time in Chicago, Denver, and the State of Washington. In 1893 he came to



E. Milton Williams

Arizona to accept a position as salesman in the dry goods department of the Arizona Copper Company store at Clifton, and in 1897 he was made manager of the Morenci branch of this store, and later general manager of the department stores of the company, in charge of all three of their houses. In each capacity in which he has served affairs under his jurisdiction have shown the results of ability and thoroughness. Mr. Williams is a stockholder in the Arizona Copper Company and one of the most substantial and well known men of affairs in that section of Arizona. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons and Elks, and politically is a Democrat, but with no aspirations to office, although at the instance of his friends, he served one term in the Territorial Legislature. Mr. Williams was married November 14, 1900, to Miss Margaret Lee Harris, daughter of Judge George Harris, of San Saba, Texas.

WILLIAM J. RILEY, cashier of The First National Bank of Clifton, is well known throughout Arizona financial circles, as he is also a director of the State Bank of Morenci and of the Bank of Duncan. He is the son of Francis S. and Frances Webb Riley, of San Diego, and in



the latter city he was born and educated. Having completed a commercial course, his first position was as bookkeeper in a bank in San Diego. On coming to Arizona, Mr. Riley located in Yuma, where he was employed in a bank, and soon became as well known in the political as in the business life. During his residence there he served a term as Deputy County Recorder of the County. In 1904 he went to Clifton to accept a position with The First National Bank, was promoted to the place of assistant cashier, and after three years service to his present position. In addition to his banking associations, Mr. Riley is interested in various enterprises of a different nature, and is secretary and treasurer of Clifton Lumber and Im-

provement Company. He has also served a term as city treasurer. He is a member of the Masons, and Master of Clifton Lodge, and is treasurer of Clifton Lodge No. 1174 B. P. O. E. Mr. Riley married Miss Jessie C. Cummins, and they have one child, Frances E.



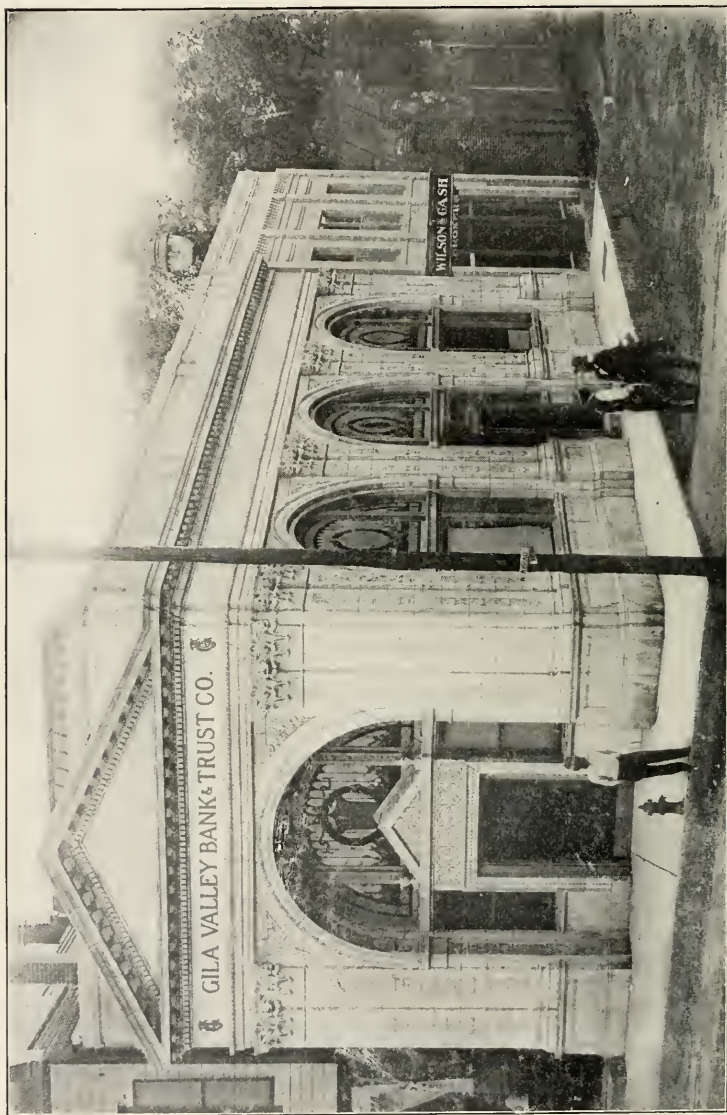
J. J. KELLY, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Clifton, although one of the youngest, is one of the best known bankers in the state, and no doubt enjoys as wide an acquaintance among the financiers of the Southwest as any banker in Arizona. He began his business life in a bank and has gradually advanced from minor positions to the one he now holds.



His training has, therefore, been thorough, and he has mastered all the details of the business. Mr. Kelly is the son of pioneer Arizonans, Michael and Julia Sullivan Kelly, and was born in the historic town of Tombstone on January 26, 1887, when this was the metropolis of the Territory, and his father was one of the important figures of that day. Mr. Kelly is one of the best known politicians of Greenlee, and has served a term as United States Commissioner. He was recently appointed receiver of a large establishment in Clifton, and the manner in which he disposed of the property and the amount made available to the creditors, as a result, elicited much commendation. Mr. Kelly is also well

known in the social and fraternal life of the state and is one of the youngest men who ever held the position of Exalted Ruler of the Elks. His administration in that capacity was, like his other undertakings, a complete success. During that time the order was placed on a sound financial basis, and the membership increased in a most gratifying degree. Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Grace Grey, also a native of Arizona, who is a favorite in the community. They have a bright and interesting little son, who has been named for his father.





Gila Valley Bank and Trust Co.

## The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company

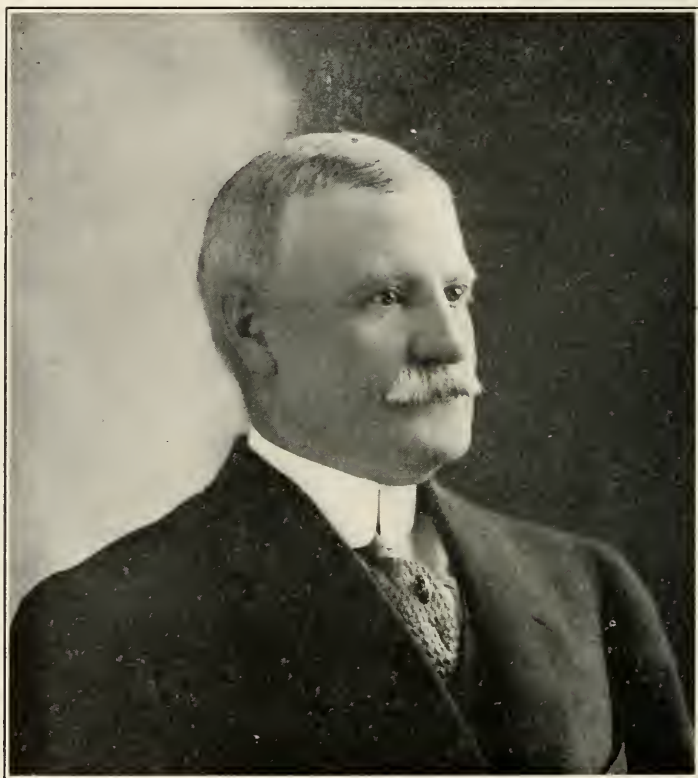
THE GILA VALLEY BANK & TRUST COMPANY, which, in addition to its principal house at Globe, has branches at Ray, Winkleman, Morenci, Clifton, Hayden, Safford and Miami, has proven a most important factor in the business growth of that section of Arizona, and done much in aiding to success hundreds of people engaged in mining, agriculture, and cattle raising in the vicinity of its houses. The advantages possible in this particular have been considerably increased by the fact that eight banks in different towns, but all under one strong and capable management cover a greater area with much more expedience than would be possible by the same number of individual banking companies, even though the aggregate of their resources were greater than those of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company. Under this arrangement the people of the smallest of these towns have the benefit of dealing with a large institution, in reality, for they appreciate the fact that each branch is as strong and as high in its financial responsibility as the entire system behind it. They realize also that should any of the ordinary financial difficulties be met with in their immediate locality, the local bank need not necessarily be put to any exceptional test as would otherwise doubtless be the case, to meet the demands of depositors needlessly alarmed, but having the strength of the entire Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company to rely upon, the situation would never assume serious proportions.

The Gila Bank & Trust Company was organized in 1900 with a capitalization of \$100,000, all of which is paid in. They have a surplus of \$60,000, and deposits amounting to almost \$2,000,000. In all their branches they transact a general banking business, loan money, buy and sell exchange, make collections and receive deposits, both for commercial and savings accounts, and utilize every modern system which in any way tends to benefit financial transactions.

The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company has in its employ in each of its houses men who are well trained in banking, and familiar with every detail of the requirements of their position. This is notably true of the managers, many of whom have received their bank training in the very best possible way, in large eastern houses, either national banks or private banking firms, where emergencies must be met and questions coped with that broaden a man's horizon in this calling and develop in him the power to quickly respond to the unusual demands of the day and to rise to the occasion and satisfactorily dispose of matters of a special nature requiring his attention.

The officers of the company are as follows: President C. E. Mills; Vice Presidents, L. D. Ricketts and T. A. Pascoe; Cashier, Harry S. Van Gorder; General Manager, R. E. Moore, all of whom are prominently known in the business enterprises of the state.

HARRY S. VAN GORDER, cashier of the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company and general manager of the department store of the Detroit Copper Mining Company of Arizona, at Morenci, was born in Philadelphia in 1858, but at an early age removed to Warren, O., where his boyhood was spent. He was educated at the Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and the Pennsylvania Military College,



Harry S. Van Gorder

Chester, Penn., and graduated from the latter in 1879. Having held several positions about his early home, he went to Golden, Colo., in 1886, and there engaged in business about three years. He next opened a store in Orient, Colo., where he remained until 1891, when he came to Arizona to accept his present position. The present home of the store was built since Mr. Van Gorder's coming, and every detail of the same was planned by him, and it was he who directed the work of the architect and builder, and the result is a store that has



few equals in the West. Mr. Van Gorder has not only done much in the interests of the business of which he is general Manager, but has aided materially in the progress of the town, and is regarded by all who know him as a man of sound judgment and commercial integrity.



R. E. Moore

R. E. MOORE, general manager of the entire system of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, is a banker trained in the school whose graduates become a success. He was born on a farm in Kansas in 1872, and was educated in the common schools of the country where Eureka, Kansas, now stands. At an early age he showed the indispensable characteristic of the successful beginner, frugality, and with the assistance of his parents was able to take a course in the Southern Kansas Academy at Eureka, where he spent three years. He then went to Kansas City, where he was graduated from a business college with such a record that he was immediately given a position with a prominent financial institution as private secretary to the president, and utilizing his spare time at bookkeeping, got an insight into the

general workings of a large firm. Later he went to El Paso, where he accepted a position with the First National Bank, and acquired valuable experience as well as a knowledge of Arizona. He soon realized the possibilities in this great territory, but feeling that he required a little more experience, accepted a position as chief clerk with the American Smelting & Refining Company at Monterey, Mexico. Here he spent three years, and established a record for a knowledge of banking, mining, and other industries, a reputation which traveled to Morenci, where men of his calibre were constantly being sought. He was taken there, assayed highly, and when a responsible position was available in Globe, was placed in it. He was manager of the Globe Bank of this company for several years and has recently been made general manager. Mr. Moore is not only a leader in banking affairs, but has a good knowledge of all phases of mining and is of great assistance in the different transactions to which his clients are a party. His duties require his making regular trips to all the branches of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, keeping in close touch with the condition of all of them, and giving the men in charge the benefit of his knowledge and experience. He was married in 1904 to Miss Louise Wilcox, daughter of Judge Wilcox, prominently known in El Paso and vicinity. Two boys have been born to them, Eastmer and Albert. Mrs. Moore is well known in social life and one of Globe's most charming women.

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JOHN D. WICK, JR., manager of The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, at Globe, Arizona, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, September 13, 1876, and has been a resident of Arizona for more than seven years. Before coming to this state he was employed in the treasurer's office of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, as chief clerk, for four years. This is a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation, with headquarters in New York City, where Mr. Wick was in their employ. His first position in Arizona was with The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company in a minor capacity, from which he has been advanced to that of manager of the Globe Branch. Being thoroughly experienced in banking and financial matters in general, Mr. Wick has done much to increase the number of the bank's friends in his locality. He is an active member of the Masonic order.

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W. P. LATHROP, manager of the Safford Branch of The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Co., is a descendant of the Lathrop family, which emigrated from England to Massachusetts at an early date in the history of this country. His father was Dr. William Perry Lathrop, who was born in Greensburg, Ind., and died at Glenwood, Iowa, in 1875. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Iowa, afterward receiving a thorough business course. He has had a splendid business experience, and for the past eight years has been



W. P. Lathrop



John D. Wick, Jr.

in the banking business almost continuously. For four years he was with the International Banking Corporation, 60 Wall St., New York, the greater part of the time as manager of one of its foreign branches. Mr. Lathrop never has aspired to nor occupied any public office, but is treasurer of the Graham County Chamber of Commerce, and a hard worker in any plan to promote the welfare of the community. In politics he has been a Republican, but affiliated with the Progressive Party in the campaign of 1912, and as State Committeeman was prominently identified with that party in Southeast Arizona.

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ED. M. BLAKE, manager of the branch banks of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company at Hayden, Ray and Winkelman, came to Arizona in 1876. As he was wearing kilts at that time, he is practically a native Arizonan. He is the son of Francis W. Blake, one of the pioneer bankers of Arizona, nephew of Thomas J. Butler, Territorial Treasurer for several terms during the late eighties and early nineties, and of J. Frank Meador, Territorial Auditor under Governor Zulick. Mr. Blake has been in the banking business most of the time since he finished school in Ohio. He was manager of The Bank of Bisbee's branch at Naco for eight years, and was later elected



Harry Stanton Bailey

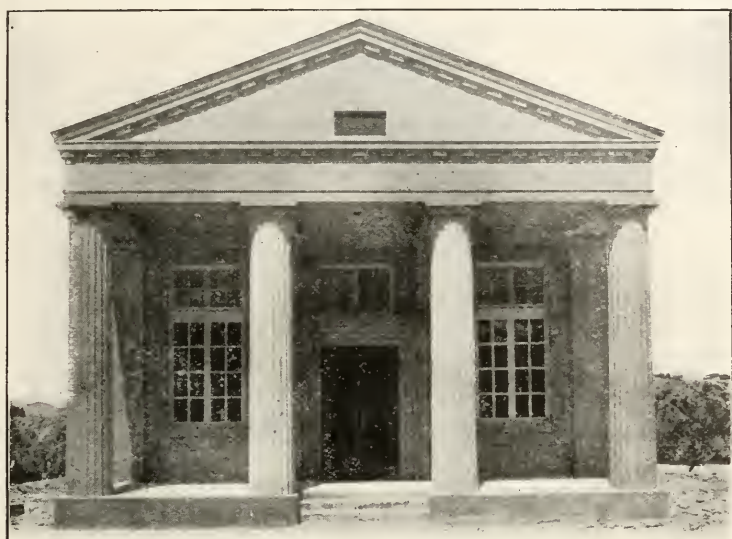
Ed. M. Blake

Myron Porges

cashier of The Bank of Lowell, which position he resigned to accept one as assistant cashier of a National Bank in Santa Ana, California. He remained in the latter state two years, but the attractions of Arizona with its statehood have brought him back. In 1894 Mr. Blake married Miss Mary Otis, daughter of T. W. Otis, a pioneer merchant of Prescott, and their two boys, Francis and Edward, and their three girls, Margaret, Mary and Caroline, will in due time assume their duties and responsibilities as Arizonans.

HARRY STANTON BAILEY, manager of The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company at Winkelman, was born at Morgantown, Kentucky, April 4, 1887. He is the son of James A. and Frances C. Bailey, both natives of Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools of Morgantown, where he was graduated from the High School, and took a business course at Bowling Green. His first position was in a bank at Morgantown as messenger and check filer. He was later head bookkeeper with the John M. Carson Banking Company, Morgantown, which position he resigned to come to Arizona and accept another with The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company at Globe. With this company he first served as individual bookkeeper, then exchange teller, receiving teller, and in May, 1912, was promoted to his present





Gila Valley Bank and Trust Co., at Hayden

position at the Winkelman Branch. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Improved Order of Redmen. He was married on Christmas, 1911, to Miss Eulalia Morehead.

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MYRON PORGES, manager of The Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company at Ray, was born at Dillon, Summit County, Colorado, January 5, 1888, was educated in the public schools of Colorado, and graduated from the High School of Cripple Creek. His first position was a minor one with the Bimetallic Bank at Cripple Creek, from which he went to the First National Bank in the same town. He then spent two years in Goldfield, Nevada, and returned to Colorado to accept a position as assistant cashier of the City Bank. His next move was to Los Angeles, where he secured a position with the Central National Bank, but before long he removed to Arizona to enter the employ of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company at Winkelman. The excellent training and varied experience which Mr. Porges had had in banking work enabled him to most satisfactorily and ably meet the requirements of his position with the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, and before long he was promoted to manager of the Ray Branch. Mr. Porges is an active member of the B. P. O. E. He married Miss Fannie Gottberg. They have two little daughters, Evelyn, aged four, and Emily, aged two.



H. O. Fitzsimmons  
Manager Gila Valley Bank and Trust Co. at Miami

J. R. TODD, manager of the Clifton branch of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1879. He was reared and educated in his native country, and there received his training in the banking business, having been employed in the National Bank of Scotland in several of their offices. This bank has about one hundred and fifty branches, and is doing business in all the cities and principal towns of the British Isles. His knowledge of the business is, therefore, most thorough and accurate. On coming to Arizona Mr. Todd was first employed by the Arizona Copper Company and the Arizona & New Mexico Railway Company for five years, and when he left the employ of the latter company was holding the position of chief bookkeeper and paymaster. He then took a position as assistant cashier of the Globe National Bank, Globe, which he retained for one year, and then accepted one as traveling auditor for

the Phelps Dodge Company, Inc. This he successfully filled for a period of three years, and resigned when offered his present position in charge of the Clifton branch of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company. In this capacity, Mr. Todd has used to the best advantage and to the best interests of all concerned, his comprehensive knowledge of banking, and the results have been exceedingly satisfactory. He is an active member of the Masonic order, but takes no active part in political matters. He is married, makes his home in Clifton, and has one son.

J. C. EFROMSON, manager of the Morenci branch of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, to which position he was appointed to



J. C. Efromson

succeed Mr. Moore, now general manager of the entire string of banks, is a native of Indiana. Mr. Efromson was born in 1880 in Indianapolis, spent his early life there, and upon leaving school took up railroad work. He was employed by the New York Central Lines, and when he left their employ, had worked up to the position of chief accountant in Indianapolis. In 1902 he entered the employ of the

Columbia National Bank of that city, with whom he continued for five years, during which he held all subordinate positions, and had been promoted to the position of auditor. In 1907 he came west, spent one year in Riverside with friends, and about seven months with the First National Bank of Los Angeles, and in 1909, having accepted a position in the Globe branch of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, removed to Arizona. After some time in Globe he was promoted to the position of manager of the Miami branch, which was shortly followed by a promotion to his present position. In politics Mr. Efromson is a Democrat, but has never held a political office. He is a member of the Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Masons and of El Zaribah Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Phoenix. Mr. Efromson was married in 1910 to Miss Marjorie Ray, of Perrysburg, Ohio, who is a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone. One son has been born to their union.

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## First National Bank of Douglas

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DOUGLAS is incorporated under the laws of Arizona and is a United States depository. It was organized with a capitalization of \$100,000, and its management comprises some of the most reliable and prominent citizens of the state. Honorable B. A. Packard, a pioneer Arizona business man whose reputation throughout the state for business ability, integrity and efficiency is absolutely unexcelled, is the president. Being a man whose personality has attracted to him positions of honor and trust, both appointive and elective, Mr. Packard's name in the list of organizers and at the head of this institution has been one of its valuable assets from the beginning. E. W. Graves, cashier, is a thoroughly trained and competent bank official. He has been known in the financial life of Arizona for many years and spent almost two decades in the employ of the Consolidated National Bank of Tucson, and to his business capacity and uniform courtesy much of the bank's continuous growth may be attributed. Its deposits now amount to more than \$850,000, and its total resources are more than a million. Its affairs are judiciously managed on a broad, but conservative, basis, and its facilities, both financial and physical, for accommodating the public wants are ample. The First National Bank is located on the most prominent corner in Douglas, Tenth and "G" Avenues, in a modern, complete three story building which is an addition to the business section of the city. The equipment is modern and includes a large safety deposit vault. The Board of Directors includes the officials previously named and T. E. Pollock, president of the Arizona Central Bank of Flagstaff; L. W. Powell, well known mining man of Cochise County; James Wood, George Dawe and A. B. Packard, all of Douglas.





Burdett Aden Packard

BURDETT ADEN PACKARD, miner and cattleman, is one of the most prominent and interesting men of Arizona, with whose history he has been actively associated since 1880. Mr. Packard was born in Portville, New York, November 1, 1847, and was educated principally under private tutors, but later attended Alfred Academy, New York. His parents, Ashley G. and Virtue V. Crandall Packard, were of English descent. Mr. Packard's business life began at the age of sixteen, when he went into the lumber business with his father; at eighteen he became associated with the mercantile business, and after six years of service in this capacity, located in Bradford, Penn., where he operated in oil. His next move was to Arizona, where he took up mining and cattle business, and located at Tombstone, and during his residence there owned, developed and sold several large mines at remunerative figures. Since 1884 his interests have been largely in the cattle business, and he was formerly associated with William C. Greene in the ownership of the Turkey Track Cattle Company, operating in Sonora, Mexico, and Arizona, whose holdings comprise about 700,000 acres of land and 40,000 head of cattle. Politically, Mr. Packard has been actively interested in the affairs of the Democratic party, but the demands of business have prevented his devoting but little time to official life. He has, however, represented the County of Cochise in the Council during the 18th and 19th sessions of the Legislature. In the former he gained much distinction as author of the re-districting bills and other measures that have proven of great benefit to the state. In the latter he was member of the Committees on Mines and Mining; Ways and Means; Enrolled and Engrossed Bills; Claims, and Territorial Affairs, and was a strong influence in the Council. He is president of the First National Bank of Douglas, to which position he was chosen in 1907. He is a prominently known Mason of the 32nd degree and member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Packard has been twice married. His first wife, formerly Miss Ella Lewis, of New York, to whom he was married in 1879, died in 1891, leaving three children. In May, 1903, Mr. Packard was again married to Mrs. Carlota W. Holbrook, of Tucson.

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E. W. GRAVES, Cashier of the First National Bank of Douglas, has had many years' experience in banking, most of which has been with banks in Southern Arizona. Mr. Graves was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1869, and gained his first experience in the financial world with the First National Bank, Colorado Springs. When quite a young man he came to Arizona, and for twenty years was employed in the Consolidated National Bank, Tucson, where he served successively as messenger, general clerk and assistant cashier, and removed to Douglas to become cashier of the First National Bank, and much of the success of this bank may be attributed to his indefatigable zeal, careful business methods, and uniform courtesy to its patrons. He is

also a member of its Board of Directors. In 1902 Mr. Graves was married in El Paso to Miss Sadie Etchells, of Tucson. He has one child, Petra. Mr. Graves is a well known member of the Douglas Lodge of Elks.



E. W. Graves

## Citizens Bank & Trust Co.

THE CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Bisbee, was organized June 30, 1906, by more than fifty of the substantial business men of Bisbee with an authorized capitalization of \$100,000. This bank opened for business October 8, 1906, having a paid in capital of \$50,000, since that time its business has grown with the Warren District, and it now enjoys the confidence of its fifteen hundred patrons. The home of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company, situated on Main Street, is constructed throughout of reinforced concrete, and is the only really fireproof building in Bisbee. It is elegantly fitted out with up to date furniture and fixtures, has two reinforced burglar



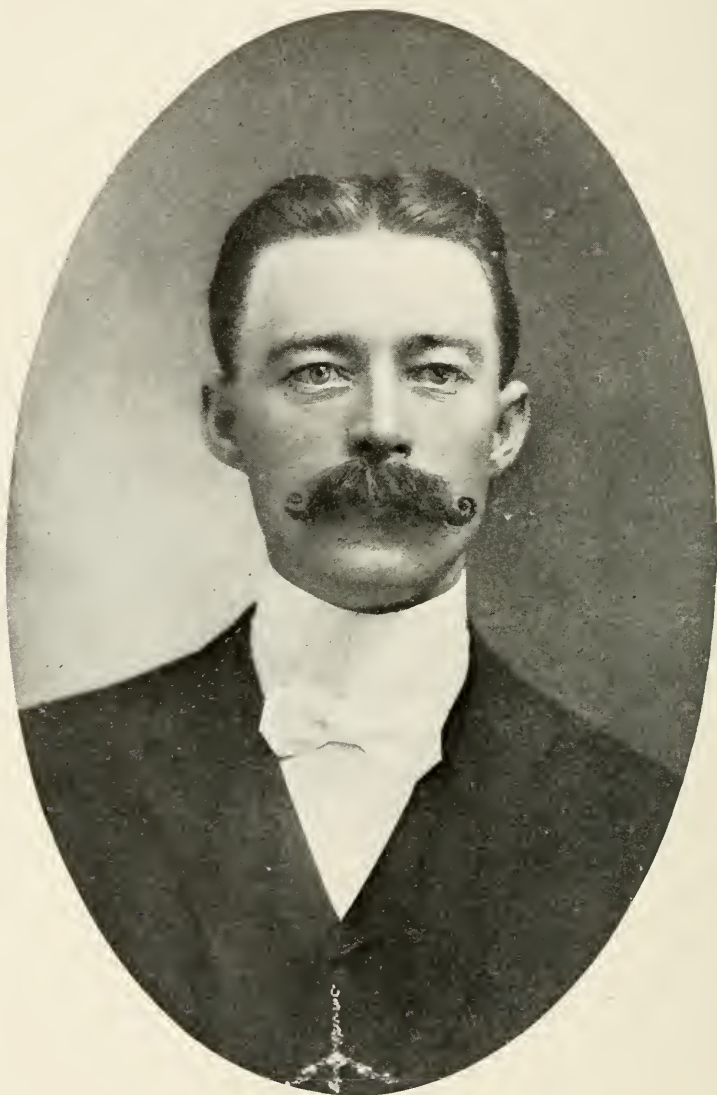
Will E. McKee



and fireproof vaults and is equipped with time lock safes and safety deposit boxes of the most modern design. The Citizens Bank & Trust Company handles every branch of the banking business and was the pioneer in Bisbee in the establishment of a Savings Department paying interest at the rate of four per cent per annum upon savings accounts. Since the exceptional success of this department became recognized the other banks in Bisbee have installed Savings Departments along the same lines, and now the combined savings accounts in the district aggregate more than three-quarters of a million dollars. The officers of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company are Will E. McKee, president; B. A. Taylor, first vice president; F. A. Watkins, second vice president; C. A. McDonald, cashier, and O. W. Wolf, assistant cashier.

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WILL E. MCKEE, President of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Bisbee, and Superintendent of Machinery for the C. & A. Mining Company, is a mechanical engineer of many years' experience, having followed this line of work since 1890. Mr. McKee was born in Indiana in 1866, and educated in the public schools of Illinois and the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated as mechanical engineer in 1890. His first position was with the Link-Belt Machinery Co., Chicago, as draughtsman, and the following year he went to Springfield and entered the employ of A. L. Ide & Sons, remained there fifteen months and became associated with consulting engineers in Chicago. His next position was that of Chief Engineer for a heat and lighting company, Milwaukee, and then for one year he was obliged to recuperate in Dallas, Texas. He was later employed by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., of Ishpeming, Mich., as Master Mechanic from 1898 to 1905, and since the latter year has been a resident of the Warren District, in his present position. Mr. McKee is a Republican, and a member of both County and State Central Committees. While at all times actively interested in politics, he has never held or sought an office. He is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, York Rite. He has also taken the 32nd degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the B. P. O. E., in the latter having held all subordinate offices, including Exalted Ruler in Ishpeming Lodge No. 447. He is a member of the Warren District Country Club. October 18, 1892, he was married to Miss Isa D. Fisher, in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. McKee is a prominent member of the Woman's Club of Bisbee and the Warren District Country Club. They have one daughter, Lottie, a finished musician and singer, well known throughout the Warren District.



C. A. McDonald

CHARLES A. McDONALD, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, Bisbee, was born in California in 1876, and spent his early life on a farm. He was educated in the public schools, and, having been graduated from High School, obtained employment in the mines. He came to Arizona in 1898, and for four years was employed in the mines about Bisbee, after which he was elected Justice and for four years was thus employed. He has also served five years as Recorder of Cochise County, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. McDonald was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, and has been one of its directors since its organization in 1906, but has been Cashier only since December, 1911, and has proven a highly capable official. He has various other interests in the vicinity, and is secretary and director of the Cadena de Cobre Mining Company, and of the Los Chinos Development Company. He is also a member of the Board of School Trustees and of the Board of Education of Bisbee. He is exceedingly popular fraternally also, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Masons, and a member of El Zaribah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Phoenix. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Bisbee Lodge of Elks. Mr. McDonald married Miss Helen Josephine Nemeck, and to them have been born two daughters, Helen Bernice and Emily Artice.

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## Arizona National Bank

THE ARIZONA NATIONAL BANK, which was originally known as the Santa Cruz Valley Bank, has from the beginning of its career, several decades ago, enjoyed the confidence of the people of Tucson and vicinity. The story of this bank is well known in the community, and its constant and rapid growth, and the steady increase in its patronage and the volume of its business are indisputable tokens of its safety and prosperity. Its officers are, above all, conservative, and its patrons receive at their hands the most courteous treatment, while accommodations consistent with good business are accorded all clients. The Arizona National Bank is eminently noted for its solidity and conservatism and is known as the Arizona "Bank of England". It was founded in 1889 by L. M. and B. M. Jacobs and M. P. Freeman, and then known as The Santa Cruz Valley Bank. After some years it was reorganized, became a national bank, and assumed its present name. None of the organizers of The Santa Cruz Valley Bank are now connected with the management, as Mr. Freeman withdrew many years ago and the Messrs. Jacobs recently disposed of their control to the present management. At a meeting held in January, 1913, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the bank to \$100,000. Its last statement shows the resources to be nearly \$700,000,



Charles F. Solomon



and its aggregate deposits \$500,000. The gain in the volume of business since its reorganization in January last has amounted to more than fifty per cent. The Arizona National Bank conducts a general banking business in all its branches, and none in this section is better prepared for making collections, issuing exchange, or expediting any of the details of actual banking, but being a national bank, it does not deal in real estate or accept real estate as collateral. At the last annual meeting Charles F. Solomon, well known in the banking and commercial life of Graham County, and one of the most conservative business men in Arizona, was elected President, and Ph. Freudenthal of Solomonville, Arizona, banker, and Mose Drachman, one of Tucson's leading real estate dealers, Vice Presidents. The other officials are F. H. Thorpe, cashier; J. H. McClear and Anthony Coenen, assistant cashiers. The new directorate, besides including the president, vice presidents and cashier, represents many of the large and important interests in this and other states, the remaining members of the board being: D. W. Wickersham, president of the Bank of Safford and of several other corporations; I. E. Solomon, a pioneer resident of Arizona, president of the Solomon Commercial Company and vice president of The Bank of Safford; E. W. Clayton, cashier of the latter bank; Dr. H. W. Fenner, a prominent physician and surgeon and well known financier; Geo. Pusch, pioneer and large cattleman; Fred Fleishman, pioneer and druggist; Fred Ronstadt, manufacturer and merchant; Judge J. H. Campbell, ex-Supreme Justice of Arizona; B. M. Jacobs, pioneer and banker. These are all men familiar with the requirements of a strong, healthy bank, and thoroughly cognizant of the value of a constant sane and liberal policy, and a continuation of the careful and efficient management heretofore accorded its patrons is assured them.

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CHARLES F. SOLOMON. President of the Arizona National Bank, one of the oldest and most reliable banks within the State, is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Solomon Commercial Company, Solomonville, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Solomon-Wickersham Co., Safford. Mr. Solomon was born in Towanda, Pa., March 7, 1873, but has been practically reared in Arizona, the family having removed here when he was a small boy. His father, Isidor Elkan Solomon, was one of the pioneer merchants in the early days of Solomonville, before the advent of the railroad in that section, is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and aided materially in the upbuilding of that portion of the State. Charles F. Solomon has been prominent in the commercial and banking life of the State for many years, and was one of the organizers of the Solomon Commercial Company, and the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Co. His entire time was devoted to his banking and commercial interests in Graham County until January, 1913, when he was elected President

of the Arizona National Bank, and he has since been actively interested in this institution, and has removed his home from Solomonville to Tucson. In every phase of his career Mr. Solomon has been regarded as a man of the most substantial characteristics and the highest integrity, and the notable increase in the volume of the bank's business since its reorganization may be attributed largely to his personality and influence. In the fraternal life of the State he is well known, being a Mason of the 32nd degree, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the B. P. O. E. He was married in 1895 to Miss Hattie Ferrin, of Tucson, Arizona, and is the father of three sons, Elkan, Adolph and Ferrin Louis.



F. H. Thorpe

F. H. THORPE, Cashier of The Arizona National Bank, is the son of George Sylvester and Jane Hubbell Thorpe, and was born in Hamden, Conn., January 26, 1872. Mr. Thorpe has been connected with the financial interests of Tucson for many years, and is one of

the best known and capable banking men in Arizona. For fifteen years he was associated with the Consolidated National Bank, and had been promoted to the position of Assistant Cashier, which he resigned six months ago to accept his present position. Mr. Thorpe is a member of the Old Pueblo Club and the B. P. O. E., and while a member of the Democratic party, has never been actively interested in politics. In 1907 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Robinson Norton, of Louisville, Ky. They have two daughters, Helen Mary and Jane Norton.



J. M. McClear

J. M. McCLEAR, Assistant Cashier of The Arizona National Bank, was born August 26, 1882, in Tolland, Mass. He was educated in the public schools, and when quite young began to acquire his knowledge of banking. Before coming to Arizona he was employed with the State Bank of Commerce, Wallace, Idaho, and at the time of his resignation was Assistant Cashier. For the past seven years he has been connected with the Arizona National Bank of Tucson, and has been in his present position since 1906. Politically Mr. McClear has always been a progressive, is now associated with the Progressive party, and though actively interested in politics, has never been in any political position. He is a well known member of the Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Lodge of Elks, No. 109.

ANTHONY COENEN, assistant cashier of The Arizona National Bank, Tucson, was born in Belgium in 1847, and is the son of Hortense Jainin and Adolphus Coenen. Mr. Coenen was educated in the public schools and the Jesuit College at Brussels. In 1866 Mr. Coenen went to Rome to join the Papal Zouaves, of which he was a member until the fall of Rome in 1870, and for the two succeeding years he was a member of the French Zouaves, organized under the Republic of France. The family removed to this country in 1872, and located in Kentucky, where he made his home for five years. In 1877 he came to Tucson. He has held a number of positions, having been Deputy Recorder from 1881 to 1888, City Assessor 1890-1891. Assistant Postmaster 1894-1895, while Charles DeGroff was in charge of the office. Since 1895 he has been in the employ of The Arizona National Bank. He was married in 1883 to Miss Bridget Castro, and they have eleven children, all of whom are living: Eugene, Clara, Joseph, Anthony, Jr., Louis, Helen, Imelda, Henry, Mary, Bridget and Melania.

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## Willcox Bank and Trust Co.

THE WILLCOX BANK & TRUST COMPANY has for several years filled the long felt need of a chartered bank for the vicinity of Willcox, and was organized by men well known and highly esteemed as financiers in that section. It opened its doors for business January 18, 1909, and having men of high standing and breadth of business experience at its head, is well organized for the work entrusted to it, and it is a matter of pride and satisfaction to the community to have so able a financial institution in its midst. The building itself makes a most pleasing impression, being up to date in appointment. Its construction was a matter of careful consideration, the space being utilized in the most artistic manner consistent with convenience and safety. The vault is an ingenious piece of workmanship. The cement, while soft, had imbedded in it scrap iron and steel bars, which produced a burglar proof wall twenty inches thick, the only opening in which is protected by massive double steel doors manufactured by a well known safe company of Ohio. The vault contains a 3200 pound safe closed by a time lock, which it is impossible to open until the time for which it has been set has expired. In fact, every device known has been used to safeguard the interests of the patrons, and ample insurance is carried against burglary and daylight robbery. The capital of the Willcox Bank & Trust Company is \$25,000, fully paid up, with a surplus of half that sum, and its success has been continuous, its deposits and resources showing a constant increase. It is conducted by experienced men in bank work, the cashier, Horace E. Dunlap, having had years of experience in the banks of the state. H. A. Morgan, president, is a man who has sustained a reputation



for business integrity during a residence of almost thirty years in the section. He is also president and general manager of the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, one of the most prosperous establishments in the state. Thos. Allaire, vice president, came here from New York almost thirty years ago, and has since been associated with the best interests of the community in many lines. The board of directors is composed of the above named officials and C. M. Roberts, Senator from Cochise County and well known mining and business man; William M. Riggs, member of the Cochise County Board of Supervisors, and A. Y. Smith, mining man, who formerly owned the controlling interest in the Commonwealth Mine at Pearce.

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HENRY A. MORGAN, President of the Willcox Bank & Trust Company, and President and General Manager of the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, has spent the greater part of his life in the far West. In fact, he is a typical Southwesterner, was born in Columbia, Tuolumne County, California, in 1861. His parents, George and Margaret Morgan, were natives respectively of England and Ireland, and were among the very early settlers and appreciators of California. Their son received all the advantages within their power to confer in Columbia, and at eighteen years of age was sent to a business college in San Francisco. His first practical business experience was gained in 1880, when he secured a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Norton & Stewart, at Fort Grant, Arizona, and in this capacity he served until 1890. Shortly before that time the retirement of Mr. Stewart disclosed an opportunity for Mr. Morgan to secure an advanced position, and he was made General Manager of all the stores of the company. For some time previously he had resided at Willcox, and continued to do so under the weight of the added responsibility. During the years intervening since 1890, there have been stores started in the vicinity. Among these are stores at Cochise, Bonita and Klondyke, Arizona. In 1903 the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company took over the business of John H. Norton & Co., and from that time it has covered a broader field and increased the scope of the undertaking in every way. This firm has now established a name for itself and is counted among the leading mercantile houses of Southern Arizona. Mr. Morgan was the leading spirit in the organization of the Willcox Bank & Trust Company, and like all other enterprises in which he is a factor it has met with exceptional success in its short career. The bank opened in 1909 with H. A. Morgan as President. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Willcox School Board for twelve years, and served as Clerk of the Board which erected the Grammar and the High Schools, at a cost of about \$10,000 cash, complete, including furniture. He is a staunch member of the Republican party, and in 1881 attended the first Republican convention held in Graham County. He is a prominent member of



Henry A. Morgan

the Masonic Order, and was Grand Master of the Masons in Arizona in 1911. He also served as Grand Patron of the Eastern Star in 1908, and is now an officer of El Zaribah Temple, Mystic Shrine. In addition to his extensive mercantile and mining activities, he has large interests in real estate in Willcox as well as Tucson and Los Angeles. Mr. Morgan was a promoter and first President of the Southern Arizona Agricultural Fair Association, in which he has taken a very active part. He is also a member and leading spirit in the Willcox Board of Trade, and a member of the Executive Committee from Arizona of the International Dry Farm Congress, whose next session will be held at Tulsa, Okla., next fall. In 1886 Mr. Morgan married Miss Anna Belle Dixon, daughter of J. E. Dixon, of Tucson, Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have four children, viz.: George P., Ethel R., Florence and Helen.

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HORACE E. DUNLAP, cashier of the Willcox Bank & Trust Company, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1855. He was educated for a college professor, being graduated from Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., in 1877. He served as Latin tutor two years in the same institution, taking at the same time special studies preparatory to a post graduate course in an eastern university, but a general breakdown in health sent him to Arizona in 1882 to recuperate. Seven years of easy "Roughing It" on the cattle ranch of his brother, Burt Dunlap, in Graham County, restored his health in a measure, and, anticipating the coming business opportunities to be found in Arizona, he returned east and served an apprenticeship in Wick Bros. & Company's bank, in Youngstown, Ohio. The lure of the Arizona climate drew him back to a period in cattle ranching. From 1892 to 1900 he resided in Willcox, serving four years as accountant in the large stores, which did as much banking as the average country bank, and an equal period as publisher of the "Arizona Range News," a local livestock paper. From 1900 to 1903 he was in the employ of The Bank of Safford, going thence to Yuma to become cashier of the bank of J. W. Thornton & Son, which, during his incumbency in that office, was nationalized, becoming the First National Bank of Yuma. In 1905 he returned to Graham County to become cashier of the Bank of Safford, with which institution he remained three years, when the organizers of the new bank in Willcox, the Willcox Bank & Trust Company, sought and secured him for the position of cashier. Having previously held a responsible position with the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company of Willcox and, during his former residence there, gained a wide acquaintance with the stockmen and mining men of the entire district, he was, with his long experience in bank work, the logical man for the place, and the rapid growth of the institution under his management has amply justified

the choice. Mr. Dunlap, in addition to being a stockholder and director of the bank, is interested in various enterprises throughout the state and owner of real estate in California and in the Salt River Valley. In 1893, during his previous residence in Willcox, he married Mrs. May A. Smith, who, like himself, has been active in



Horace E. Dunlap

church work and in the various lines of endeavor for the uplift of society. Gladys, their only daughter, has just been graduated from the Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, and they have one son, Howard, aged 11. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Willcox lodge of Masons, and was a Republican all his life until the last campaign, when he affiliated with the Progressives. He has never sought political office.



C. M. ROBERTS, Senator from Cochise County, and one of Cochise's representatives in the Constitutional Convention, is a progressive Democrat who received his education largely in the school of experience. His first political fight was at the primary election for the Constitutional Convention, and although it was known that he had been a considerable power in the State, there was some doubt in the minds of the unknowing regarding the result of the election, but when a count was made it was found that more votes had been cast for Mr. Roberts than for his opponents combined, and his friends understood. Being a former miner as well as ranch and cattle man, he had scores of friends who worked for him quietly at all times, and a remarkable fact was that every man in his employ, or who had ever been in his employ, was looking after his interests, and the result of their combined efforts showed the esteem in which he is held. Mr. Roberts was born in Erath County, Texas, and is the son of a farmer. He drifted to the frontier and was engaged in different pursuits through the West, mainly mining and cattle raising, before locating in Arizona. He located the Cleopatra mine in Colorado, and sold it at a great profit, bought and sold other valuable mines, and has known what it is to be broke, since he made his first stake. After varied success in other States he came here and bought what is now the property of the Mascot Mining Company, which he sold, and then drifted into the cattle, mining and banking business. At present he and several other ranchmen own the Willcox Bank, in which are employed only the most capable, and this bank has been a success since its organization, as well as a benefit to the town of Willcox. In his various enterprises Mr. Roberts has employed a great number of men, and there is no man ever worked for him but will say a kindly word of the Senator from Cochise. Mr. Roberts is a fighter, it necessary for the sake of principle, as his colleagues in the Senate realize. Physically and mentally he is a man of the style best typified by Abraham Lincoln, being, like him, tall and rather spare, deliberate in the extreme, yet having a keenly penetrating mind that grasps the salient points in an argument and immediately analyzes them most minutely—a mind that is, in fact, a camera of the snapshot order, in which impressions are so vividly portrayed as to enable him to make the best of any possible situation and elicit from an adversary in debate the telling points of the subject under discussion, but with nothing whatever of craft in his methods, for Senator Roberts is above all straightforward and direct. His ranch home at Dos Cabezas, near Willcox, is one of the finest in the State, and he is very proud of the woman who reigns there. Mrs. Roberts was Miss Madge Whitaker, and they were married in 1897. His only daughter, Helen, is a student at the University of Arizona, Tucson, and is a girl of exceptional ability. Though in her early teens she has written poems that show unmistakable evidence of gift in this direction. He also has one son, less than two years old. Senator Roberts is Chairman of the



C. M. Roberts

Committee on Appropriations, and a member of the Mines and Mining, Public Lands, Counties and County Affairs and Constitutional Amendments and Referendum Committees.



William Riggs

W. M. RIGGS, Supervisor of Cochise County, and director of the Willcox Bank & Trust Company, is one of Arizona's many large cattle men, being president and also a heavy stockholders of the Riggs Cattle Company, one of the largest outfits in the state. Mr. Riggs was born in Milam County, Texas. Having had but limited opportunity in early life to acquire an education, after the age of thirty, he took a three years' course in the Valparaiso, Indiana, Normal School, covering the expenses of his course by money earned mostly as a cowboy. His father, Bronneck Riggs, was a native of Alabama, his mother, Mary Burleson Riggs, a native of Tennessee. His father and four of his brothers were Confederate veterans. In addition to his other business, Mr. Riggs also represents various railroad companies in the matter of land scrip, and probably has handled

scrip representing more acres than any other man in Arizona. He came to Tombstone, driving five teams of oxen, in 1879. Cochise County has been his place of residence since, excepting during the time spent at college. Mr. Riggs soon became interested in affairs, political and general, and has been a Democratic worker for many years. He is now serving his second term as Supervisor, having been a member of the Board, 1903-1907. Other than this, he has held no political office. He is now trustee of El Dorado School District.

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LEWIS W. COGGINS was born in Lamoine, Maine, January 15, 1869, but received his education in the public schools of Greeley, Colo. In January, 1892, he came to Phoenix and engaged in the abstract business with Z. O. Brown under the firm name of Coggins & Brown. The Phoenix Title & Trust Company, with a capitalization of \$100,000, is really an evolution of this firm, which did an abstract of title business until 1897. Then they consolidated with others, and were known as the Phoenix Title Guaranty & Abstract Company, of which Mr. Coggins acted as vice president until 1908, when he became sole owner. On February 1, 1910, the present company was formed, Mr. Coggins retaining an interest and accepting the dual position of secretary and manager. It is the largest and best equipped title company in the state and a fitting monument to Mr. Coggins' untiring zeal and business ability. During the years that this institution was being evolved from the original firm of Coggins and Brown, Mr. Coggins was doing equally great things in an entirely different line, thereby giving a patriotic sheen to the lustre which his local record had attained. As a military man he has a record which is hard to equal. He enlisted in Company B, First Infantry, N. G. A., on May 19, 1893, and in November of the same year became sergeant; in October, 1894, he was commissioned first lieutenant; in April, 1896, captain, and in April of the succeeding year retired. In 1898 he was commissioned major and inspector of rifle practice; in 1903, captain and adjutant First Infantry; in 1905, major and inspector of rifle practice; in 1908 and 1909, adjutant general with rank of colonel, and again on February 16, 1912, he was commissioned by Governor Hunt adjutant general with rank of colonel. He is also a member and one of the four organizers of the Arizona Society Sons of the American Revolution. His right to membership in this organization comes from his great-great-grandfather, Sergeant Asa Lawrence, who was an officer in General Cady's Company, 11th Conn. Regiment, and took part in the relief of Boston and Lexington. While the cares of business and affairs of the nation were thus making demands upon the time and energy of Mr. Coggins, he was also engaged in political affairs, and held both county and municipal office. He was elected assessor of Maricopa county, November, 1898, and at the expiration of the term declined a re-nomination. In 1906



he was elected Mayor of Phoenix on the Republican ticket, and during his term gambling, which had run on unchecked from the city's inception, was entirely abolished. He was re-elected in 1907 and during this term many reforms were enacted. The city acquired the present municipal water system, which had been in litigation for several years; the cement sidewalk boom received its start, and many miles of walk were built; the floating indebtedness of the city was provided for, and for the first time in years the business affairs of the city were



Lewis W. Coggins

put on a cash basis and conducted so that expenditures were proportionate to revenues. If the successful management of three such diverse and exacting occupations as noted above do not indicate exceptional ability and effort on the part of Mr. Coggins, it is safe to assert that the City of Phoenix can not boast of one able and energetic worker for its good. In January, 1896, Mr. Coggins married Miss Sarah E. Mason, and with their five children, Ruth M., May A., Ralph L., Milton D., and Alice, they form an interesting type of an Arizona family.

## The First National Bank of Globe

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GLOBE was incorporated as a national bank in 1901, and has since enjoyed unusual prosperity. This bank has always been carefully managed and the aim of the management has been to handle the various lines of banking in the best possible manner. They transact a general banking business, discount commercial paper, loan money on approved collateral, issue letters of credit and exchange on all foreign countries, and are prepared to handle either large or small accounts in a manner satisfactory to the depositor. Four per cent interest is paid on time deposits. They also make a specialty of financing the staple industries of that section, cattle and mining. The men in charge have all been identified with financial institutions in different parts of the State. The officers of the company are P. P. Greer, President; W. D. Fisk, Vice President; J. N. Robinson, Cashier; J. T. Brown and G. C. Simmons, Assistant Cashiers. The Directors are W. D. Fisk, J. D. Coplen, P. P. Greer, J. N. Robinson, L. E. Wightman, Harry Sultan and A. W. Crawford. Its capital stock is \$100,000, surplus and undivided profits about \$55,000, and deposits about \$800,000. The Bank of Miami, another of the thriving banks of that section, is largely owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Globe.

P. P. GREER, President of the First National Bank of Globe and Vice President of the Bank of Miami, was born in Bosque County, Texas, January 13th, 1872. His parents, Matthew S. and Sophia E. Lane Greer, were pioneers of that State. His father was a merchant, and Mr. Greer worked in his store for several years, then branched out for himself and engaged in mercantile business at Meridian, Texas. He came to Arizona to take a position at Fort Thomas as forwarding agent and bookkeeper for J. N. Porter, and in that position showed such aptitude for financial affairs that Mr. Porter sent him to Hillsboro to get an insight into banking and to develop this faculty, in order that he might become Cashier of the Bank of Safford, which position he held for three years on his return to Arizona. He then went to Clifton and served as Cashier of the First National Bank for five years. He was next chosen Vice President of The First National Bank of Globe, of which Mr. Porter was President, resigned his position in Clifton to devote his attention to the Globe institution, and on Mr. Porter's resignation he was elected to succeed him. Mr. Greer is a member of the State and National Bankers' Associations, in which he has held numerous offices; is a Democrat, but takes no active part in politics. He is a member of the Elks' Lodge, and has held the office of Treasurer and Trustee for several terms. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the chairs in this lodge. He was married in Texas, in 1906, to Miss Sue Maxey, a native of the "Lone Star" State.



P. P. Greer

JAMES NEWTON ROBINSON, Cashier and Director of the First National Bank of Globe, and Director of the Bank of Miami, was born at Kimball, Texas, February 2, 1882. His father, J. C. Robinson, is a merchant and cattleman at present making his home in Globe. His mother was Miss Louise Porter, sister of J. N. Porter, a financier and cattleman well known throughout the Southwest. Mr. Robinson came to Arizona at the age of eleven, completed the common school course, spent four years in the University of Arizona, and was graduated from a business college in Los Angeles in 1901. His first position was with the First National Bank of Clifton, where he was soon made Assistant Cashier, and remained three years. He was then elected Vice President of the Bank of Safford. In 1907 he went to Globe to become Cashier of the First National Bank, which position he has since held.



James N. Robinson

He is associated with J. W. Young in a large cattle range at the foot of the Pinal Mountains. Mr. Robinson has always taken an active part in the meetings of the Arizona Bankers' Associations, and in 1903, at the time he held the position of Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Clifton, was one of the youngest bank officials in the United States. Even at this age he showed much ability as a banker, and it was largely due to the work of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Greer, now President of the First National Bank of Globe, that the First National Bank of Clifton developed into one of the strongest financial institutions of the State. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the B. P. O. Elks, and while not an officer at the time the Elks' home was built in Globe, he was one of the most active members, and served on a number of committees. Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Mollie Andrus, a native of Colorado, whose father is a well known mining engineer in Globe. They have one son, Robert A., and make their home in Globe, where Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are socially well known and popular.



## Merchants Bank & Trust Co.

THE MERCHANTS BANK & TRUST COMPANY, of Tucson, stands prominent in commercial progressiveness, is both conservative and stable, and commands the highest respect not only of its patrons and the local public, but of the banking world in general. The Merchants Bank & Trust Company was organized in 1907 and has a paid in capital of \$50,000.00. The bank transacts a general banking business, giving most careful attention to accounts of individuals or corporations, and has both a commercial and savings department. W. J. Corbett is president; John Mets, vice president, and Byrd Brooks, secretary; William M. Pryce, assistant secretary; and the directors are Fred Fleishman, Alexander Rossi, John B. Ryland, W. J. Corbett, John I. Reilly, John Heidel and J. Knox Corbett.

W. J. CORBETT, president of the Merchants' Bank & Trust Company, has been connected with the financial and commercial life of the city for upwards of thirty years. Mr. Corbett is of Scotch-French extraction, though the family for several generations have been residents of Sumter, S. C., where W. J. Corbett was born. Mr. Corbett served as assistant postmaster during the term of Dr. Lord in the capacity of postmaster, and for several years was in the government service as paymaster under Major Comegys. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Corbett married Miss Creary, also a native of South Carolina, and in the social life of Tucson she is well known and a woman of very pleasing personality. They have two sons, Franklin and James, both associated with their father in business.

JOHN METS, vice president of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company was born in Morgan City, Utah, but came to Arizona while young. He is secretary of the Arizona Building & Loan Association. He is an Elk and served one term as Exalted Ruler. He has also been secretary to the Pima County Supervisors. Mrs. Mets is a native of Tucson, and daughter of Colonel Robert E. Woods. She was educated in the east and graduated from a school of dramatic art in St. Louis. She is an associate member of the Saturday Morning Musical Club and one of the leaders of society in the Old Pueblo. They have three children, John, Philip and Virginia.

BYRD BROOKS, secretary of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, has been with this institution since it was founded. Before he assumed his present position he was for ten years connected with The Consolidated National Bank of Tucson, and gained a thorough knowledge of the financial needs and requirements of the Tucson public. Previous to coming to Arizona Mr. Brooks had experience in the banking business in Hillsboro, Texas, his native state.



W. J. Corbett



John Mets



Byrd Brooks



May Day, Phoenix Kindergarten

## THE PHOENIX KINDERGARTEN

By Lucy Terrill Ellis

In the city of Phoenix is a small corner of the earth where Arizonans of the Lilliput type are preparing for school days. It has no first person singular for we are the youngest and sweetest order of the true brotherhood and a prophecy of the beauty of community life. Should you take measurements you would jot down 150 ft. front by 125 ft. deep, but kinders do not work with figures or finance. Should you ask us who we are we would answer with Peter Pan, "We are Joy! Joy!! Joy!!!" As young apostles of Civics, we have made an ugly, unkempt corner lot a delight to our neighbors, a pleasure to tourists, and a paradise for the babies of Phoenix. The garden is the gateway to the farm, so we delight in calling ourselves Kindercrofters. We entered not only the Educational Department of the Arizona Fair, but with the fearlessness of natural children, dared knock at the door of Agriculture. "Come in," said the big farmer to the little farmer, "and feast with us." That sounded like old time hospitality, when there was room for the children. Generosity is native to the rural life. Our place cards were prizes for our lettuce and radishes, and we were as happy as Froebel when some dream child whispered to him, "Call your new system of education Kindergarten." Our thrill of delight came through the knowledge that we were a part of the progressive growth of the valley. We were to take the initiative step in the world's right way to fight the great enemy, tuberculosis, by putting the young child in God's great out of doors, covering him with Arizona sunshine, filling him with Arizona ozone. For several



Children at Play, Phoenix Kindergarten

years we were homeless, depending on the churches for our workshop, then we awoke one morning to find that we had been Madonna kissed, that in our valley was a Garden Mother. She led us into a garden, in which there was a home, and it was ours. The house is a portable, for our city is growing, and the Kindergarten, to be properly placed, must be in a garden away from the busy mart. We can lift the sides of our house and let the out of doors come in, or open them and go out to it. God Almighty first planted a garden. It was the anticipated home of his highest creation, man. The daily intercourse of the child with nature, the out of door life, the filling of the lungs with pure air, little feet touching Mother Earth, little hands digging, planting, watering, pulling and watching the unfolding of plant life, is true education. Aristotle, Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel had caught the great thought of God, but to Froebel falls the honor of applying it to education. "The education of man is the evolution of the child," said he. Pestalozzi had said, "Education is a development, not an acquirement. Educate through the child's natural activities, work from within out." Watching the child before he was six, Froebel said, "I will prepare him for school life by developing his three-fold nature through his activities. I will put him in a Kindergarten." And for more than a century and a half that beautiful German word. "Kindergarten" has been sweet to the child's world. Arizona has one wonderful and most valuable asset—her children, the cause of great pride, and deserving of their right inheritance, health, opportunity and good moral environment, which, if given them will aid in their development into splendid men and women.





Scenes on the Campus

## The University of Arizona

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA is an integral part of the system of public education established by and for the Territory, and aims as the head of such system, to fill the same position as that occupied by the state universities in such states as California and Wisconsin. Its general organization is in accordance with the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, known as the Morrill Act, creating the "Land Grant Colleges". The details of its organization and government are regulated by the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, passed in 1885, and embodied with amendments, in the Revised Statutes of Arizona Territory, 1901, which vests the government of the institution in a corporation styled the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona, consisting of the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio, and four other members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

The University is situated about a mile from the business center of Tucson, a city which lies in a broad, flat valley, at an elevation of 2,400 feet above sea level, and is surrounded by mountains. The dry, mild and equable climate of Tucson has made it a famous health resort unsurpassed in winter. The campus, consisting of 60 acres, is carefully laid out in drives, lawns and gardens, and with its large number of trees of various kinds, has the appearance of a well kept park.

The University offers standard courses in agriculture, including horticulture and animal husbandry, astronomy, biology, chemistry, history, economics, English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek, philosophy and education, physics, mechanic arts, mechanical and electrical engineering, civil engineering, geology, mining engineering and metallurgy.

The University in all departments is open to properly qualified persons of both sexes. It is maintained by funds appropriated by the United States and the State of Arizona, and is thus enabled to offer its privileges to residents and non-residents at a very moderate charge. The United States appropriates \$50,000 a year to the institution. Fifty-seven sections of valuable timber land in Coconino county have been set apart by the federal government for the maintenance of the University, and recent provisions of the enabling act increase its endowment to over \$4,000,000. The University also receives special appropriations for the science departments, and has a series of endowments provided by Professor James Douglas and others for the department of mineralogy and other departments. The amount received annually from miscellaneous sources such as matriculation, and tuition fees, rent of cottages, damage to property, etc., is about \$1,500, while receipts for board, light, etc., amount to about \$18,000 annually.

The courses offered in the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts provide both a liberal training along literary and scientific lines,



South Hall



Metallurgical Laboratory

and technical training along engineering, mechanical and agricultural lines. Great latitude of election is given in the literary and scientific courses, but the courses in engineering are more rigid in their requirements. The aim is to combine practical with theoretical instruction. The needs of a young and growing commonwealth are kept in mind and a steady attempt made to develop the adaptability and resourcefulness so necessary to meet changing conditions.

The School of Mines is designed for the education and training of young men in the arts and sciences directly involved in the industries of mining and metallurgy. Especial attention is given to mathematics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and their application. The Bureau of Mines and Assaying, while not directly connected with the work of instruction, affords, with its laboratory and the influx of new material, a valuable object lesson to the advanced students.

During the year 1913 the University offered for the first time a short course in agriculture, occupying two weeks in February. The attendance was most encouraging and warrants the continuance of the course from year to year. A home economics course is projected for the coming year, also a short course for miners and prospectors.

Students coming from other institutions of recognized standing may be admitted to classes above Freshman upon presentation of properly authenticated certificates of work done and credited upon the records with so much of such work done as corresponds approximately with the courses required for the desired degree here. Graduates from courses in Arizona Normals are given a total credit of 32 units which shall include the cancelling of the requirements in Philosophy, but not in English 1, 2, nor any entrance requirements, the equivalent of which shall not have been fulfilled. Since the statutes of Arizona provide the course of study in the high schools of the state "shall be such as, when completed, shall prepare its students for admission into the University", the University admits without examination, save in English composition, graduates of approved high schools of Arizona.

Persons of mature age and with sufficient preparation, who are not candidates for degrees, may be admitted to regular classes as special students, provided they show to the satisfaction of the instructors that they can take the course with profit to themselves and without detriment to the regular classes.

Advanced degrees will be given only for work done in residence, to candidates who have received the Bachelor's degree from this institution or one of similar standing. The courses in each case will be laid out by those in charge of the departments in which work for the degree is to be taken, and must be approved by a committee composed of all the heads of departments.

The Agricultural Experiment Station deserves special mention. A staff of scientists, experts in plant life, the chemistry of soils, etc.,





New Science Building



Scene on Campus

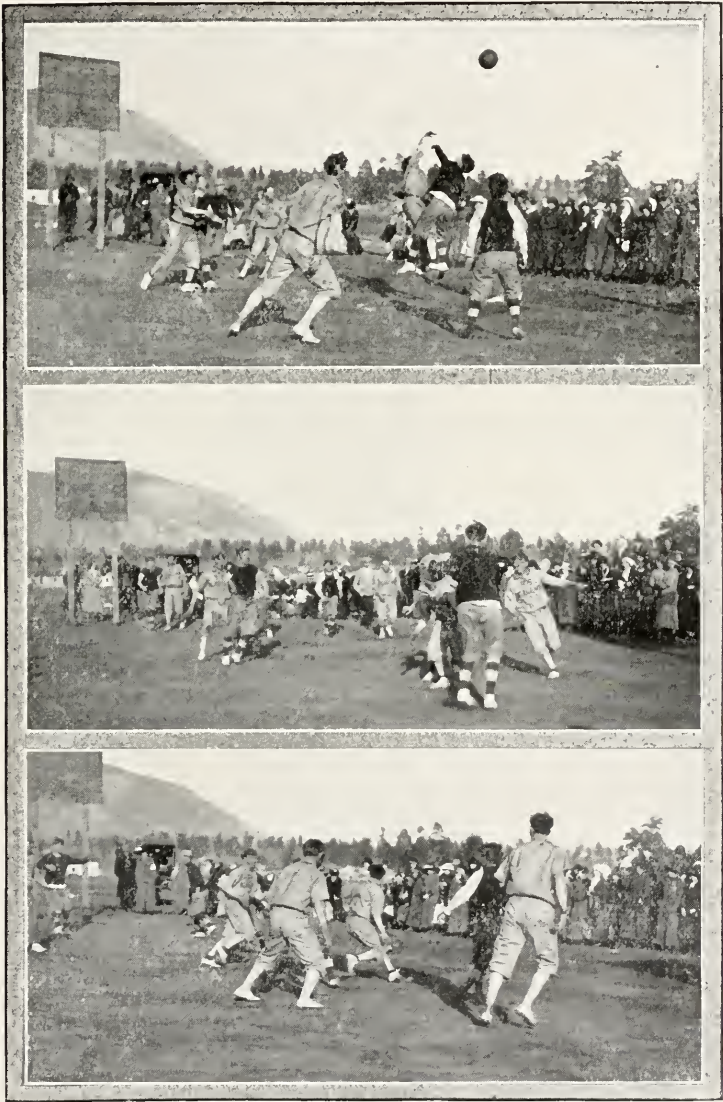
carry on constant investigations and experiments in their lines, trying out their hypotheses by actual demonstrations first on small parcels of ground on the University campus and then on the University's farm lands. Allied with this work, but on a somewhat different basis is the department of agriculture, which is maintained not for research purposes, but for those of instruction. Owing to the wide variation of agricultural conditions in Arizona, it has been found of advantage to distribute the work so that each department is located, so far as possible, in the region most favorable to the accomplishment of its own special results, and there are branch stations at Tempe, Ariz., where the date farm is located; between Phoenix and Buckeye; at Yuma; a dry farm at Prescott, and another dry farm at Snowflake, Apache County. In addition, tests of dry farming and of underground water flows are being made by University authorities in the Sulphur Springs Valley of Cochise County.

Provision is made so far as possible for furnishing board and rooms to students of both sexes at the University, the young women under the direction of a capable and experienced preceptress. The dining hall, under the management of a paid steward, can accommodate 100, and while the charge of \$18.00 per month for board is very low, it is the aim of the management to serve substantial and appetizing meals. All students having rooms in the dormitories are required to take their meals in the dining hall, while with others it is optional.

The attendance at the University for the regular terms, vibrating for a number of years about the two hundred mark, has now risen to above three hundred and twenty-five, if we include those enrolled for the short course in agriculture—77 in all. The preparatory classes are gradually being dropped and their place taken by new and more college students. The spirit of the campus is changing to one that is more distinctively collegiate.

The peculiar strength of the University has been in its faculty, brought together from the great universities of the country. They would be a university in themselves. With such a faculty the future of the University would be secure; but with the addition of proper equipment, as needed, the institution will expand rapidly in its service to the state.

Particular attention is given to athletics at the University and the baseball, football, basketball and other teams have made an excellent record during the past few years. During the past year an athletic tournament was held at the University in which teams from all parts of the state were present, and those attending had a splendid opportunity to investigate the University course and the advantages offered in athletics. Owing to the excellent climate, it is possible for athletes to train in the open during the entire year, which has proven a source of decided benefit as a diversion from the confinement of the study hall and preparation for the real conflict.



Recreation at Northern Arizona Normal

## The Northern Arizona Normal School

THE NORTHERN ARIZONA NORMAL SCHOOL is located at Flagstaff, on the main line of the Santa Fe, in the center of the great timber belt of northern Arizona. The scenery in this section is unsurpassed. The San Francisco Peaks, in full view from the normal school, in summer time wear a hood of mist during the rainy season and in winter time a crown of snow. They are always beautiful and inspiring.

The Sunset Mountain and the Cliff Dwellings are reached by team or auto in a few hours. The Sunset Mountain is a perfect crater, the rim of which is from two to three miles in circumference. It has received its name from the fact that the cinders give it the appearance of a sunset. The Cliff Dwellings are among the most extensive and the grandest in the southwest. The Petrified Forests can be seen in a trip requiring from one to two days, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is now reached from Flagstaff by auto at a moderate expense. These are natural wonders that people cross the continent to see—that they come from all the world to see.

The climatic conditions are those of the temperate zone rather than the tropics, as in the southern part of the state. Although there is moisture enough to grow trees over one hundred twenty-five feet high, there is the dryness of the Rocky Mountain atmosphere, and the heat in the summer is never oppressive.

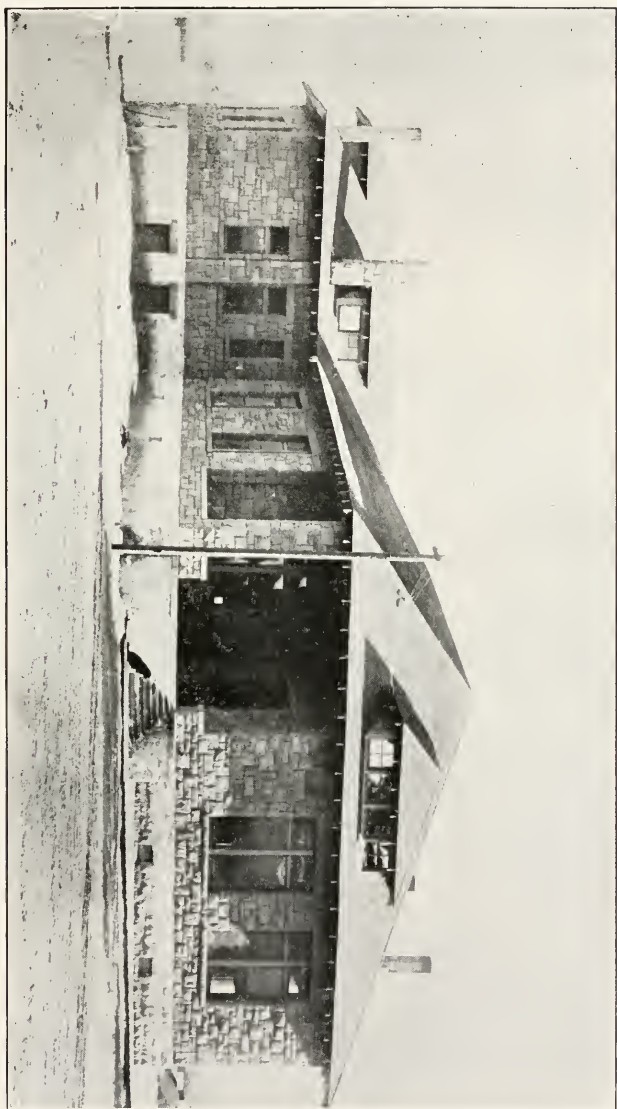
The flora of northern Arizona is abundant and varied. Many of the flowers, like the primrose, that bloom on the banks of Salt River in March bloom at Flagstaff in August. The beautiful lupine grows everywhere. The flowers are so abundant that probably there is no place where the humming birds are so numerous as at Flagstaff in August.

Flagstaff is a thriving little city of over two thousand inhabitants. It is supplied with an abundance of pure mountain water, the intake of which is more than half way up the Peaks. Having also a proper sewer system, the sanitary conditions are all that can be desired.

The Northern Arizona Normal School has more than a statewide reputation. Of the accredited schools in California it leads the list, and Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah also recognize its diplomas.

The faculty of this School consists of fourteen members, all of whom have been selected with regard to the peculiar fitness for the positions they hold. The schools represented are: Arizona School of Music; Tempe Normal School; Eastern Illinois State Normal School; Oshkosh Normal School; Ypsilanti Normal School; Illinois State Normal University; University of Wisconsin; Washington





New Dining Hall, Northern Arizona Normal

University; Industrial Art School, Weimar, Germany; Teachers' College, Columbia University; University of Jena, Jena, Germany.

Three courses of study are maintained. A course of five years is offered to those who enter after completing the eighth grade, and a course of two years is offered to those who have completed a high school course of four years. Those who do not wish to prepare to teach may take a course of four years and receive a diploma after completing sixteen units of work, half of which is elective. The student is advised to make such selections as will fit him best for the work he expects to do after completing his course. It is planned to permit as much freedom of choice as is consistent with efficiency.

A well organized and well equipped training school is conducted in connection with the normal school. All the eight grades are represented. The teaching force consists of a principal and three assistant critic teachers. All have had the advantages of a normal school training and a large experience in teaching. Besides this, two have completed a course in Teachers' College, Columbia University. This training school offers better opportunities to student teachers than any school in the state. Prospective teachers do not realize how much of their success depends upon this feature of their training. The valuable training received at Flagstaff is being generally recognized by superintendents and school officers, and without further experience than that received in their practice teaching members of the class of '12 were located in Bisbee, Tucson, Tombstone, Benson, Williams, Flagstaff, Holbrook, Snowflake, Springerville and Eagar.

The summer school conducted by the Northern Arizona Normal School is one of its distinguishing features. The sessions begin each year between the 15th and the 20th of June. The attendance has greatly increased the last two years. During the summer of 1912 there were enrolled between ninety and one hundred students. Two purposes are kept in mind in planning the work for the summer. One is to help those who wish to prepare to take the examination and the other to offer an opportunity to do work that may be claimed for graduation. All work done in the summer school may be claimed for graduation. But the purposes of the students differ. One has the examination in mind, while another is anxious to finish the course as soon as may be to get a diploma, and the school tries to accommodate both.

Many high school students take advantage of the summer session. One who finishes the high school course in May or June may enter at the opening of the summer school and complete the prescribed course by Christmas of the following year; two summer terms counting the same as a half year. This arrangement has made it convenient to graduate two classes a year, one at the close of school in the spring and one the week before Christmas. The class at Christmas

is known as the Midwinter Class. Regular graduating exercises are conducted at both seasons. A large percentage of the midwinter class finds work by the first of January. High school students should note this. All lines of athletics flourish at the Northern Arizona Normal and the teams from this school have won many notable victories during the past few years in baseball, basketball and on the gridiron.

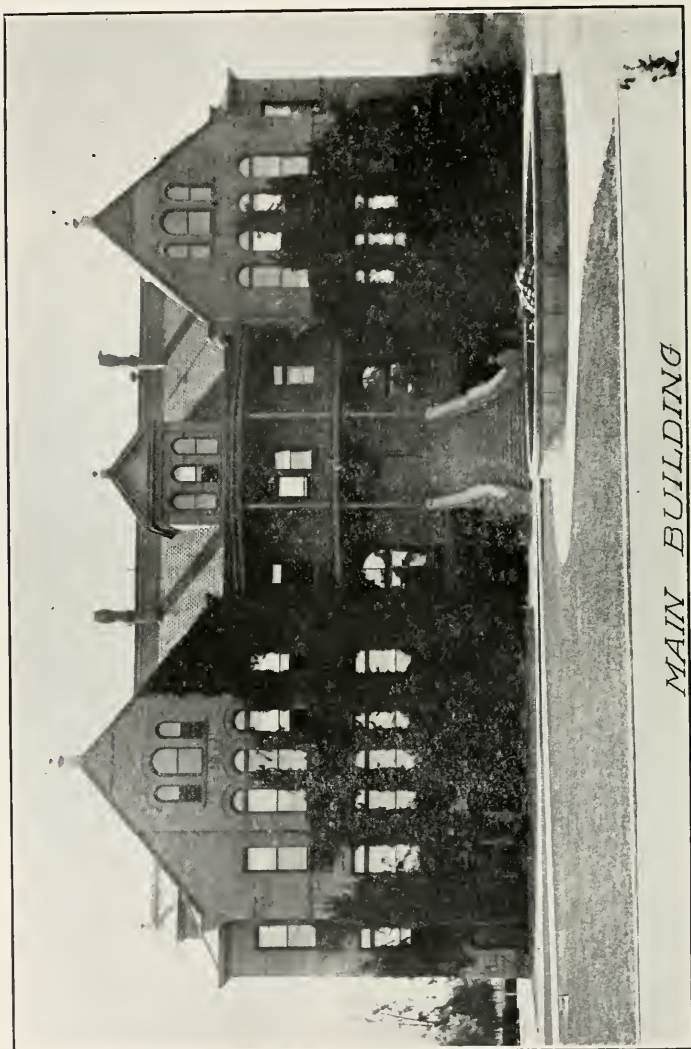
Within the last three years over thirty thousand dollars have been spent in improvements. Besides completing the unfinished space in the main building, a dining hall has been built at a cost of over twelve thousand dollars. It may be doubted whether there is a better dining hall anywhere. It is the desire of the management to have



Northern Arizona Normal Athletes

the dining hall as homelike as it can be. For this reason it is provided with small tables, seating six each. This adds to the sociability at meal time. The preceptress of the girls' hall and Dr. Blome and his family always eat with the students. Dr. Blome and his family, by the way, live in the boys' hall. In this way things are always under the principal's direct supervision.

Any inquiry about the Northern Arizona Normal School sent to Dr. R. H. H. Blome, Flagstaff, Arizona, will receive prompt attention.



MAIN BUILDING



## The Tempe Normal School

THE TEMPE NORMAL SCHOOL OF ARIZONA was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, approved March 10, 1885. It is pleasantly located at Tempe, a town of 1600 inhabitants, distant but nine miles from Phoenix, the capital of Arizona. The situation is an ideal one from every point of view. Lying at or near the center of population of the state, Tempe is easily reached by rail over the Arizona Eastern, which gives direct connection with the main lines of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems. The fertile fields of the Salt River Valley surround the town, delighting the eye with their perpetual verdure and insuring an unfailing supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, and the best of dairy products. The climate during the entire school year is not only delightful, but wholesome and conducive to study.

The moral and social atmosphere is all that could be desired. The residents of the community are thrifty and industrious Americans, most of whom have come hither from the middle and eastern states. These people are actively interested in the welfare of the Normal School and pride themselves upon surrounding the students with wholesome influences.

As the sale of liquor is prohibited in Tempe and the surrounding districts the undesirable influence of the saloon is not to be met here, and the absence of the distractions of a large city is a distinct advantage to the student who wishes to make the most of his time and opportunities.

On arriving at the Normal, one finds the group of buildings well distributed over a beautiful campus of twenty acres, within convenient walking distance of the main business portion of the town. The grounds are laid out with well kept lawns, gravelled drives, and an abundance of shade trees, shrubs and flowering plants in great variety. Abundance of water and the care of a skillful gardener make the campus highly attractive throughout the year. Within the limits of the grounds the student finds abundant provision for recreation in the excellent tennis courts, basketball cages, and the ample athletic field with its baseball diamond and running tracks.

In addition to the main campus an additional ten acres, adjoining the former, was recently acquired for an experimental farm.

The faculty consists of more than twenty teachers, each a specialist in his line. The graduates now number close to five hundred, most of whom are engaged in teaching in this state. The enrollment for the present year is three hundred and fifty students, representing almost every county and section of Arizona. In addition there are registered close to one hundred and seventy-five boys and girls in the eight grades of the training department.

The buildings are nine in number as follows: The Main Building, Science Building, Auditorium and Gymnasium, Training School,



*GIRLS DORMITORY*



*SCIENCE HALL & OFFICE BUILDING*

Principal's Residence, Heating Plant, Dining Hall, Ladies' Dormitory, accommodating one hundred and twenty-five students, and Men's Dormitory with rooms for thirty.

It is anticipated that the present session of the Legislature will provide for the construction of further dormitory accommodations for young lady students and that two new dormitories on the cottage-unit plan at a cost of \$18,000 each will relieve the congested conditions that now exists at the main dormitory.

It is fully expected, too, that the Legislature will appropriate at least \$90,000 to build and equip an Industrial Arts Building to house the departments of Manual Training, Domestic Science, and Art, all of which are at present poorly quartered, to the impairment of the work and the utter disparagement of expansion. It is to this school that the state must eventually look for the training of specialists as teachers in Household Arts and Economy including sewing, cooking, etc., and also in woodwork, shop work, forge work, metal work, and clay modelling. And to this end the erection of the Industrial Arts Building will largely contribute.

There are two regular courses of study leading to graduation for the purpose of securing a diploma to teach in the schools of this state.

(a) A minimum course of five years for graduates from the eighth grade of the public schools.

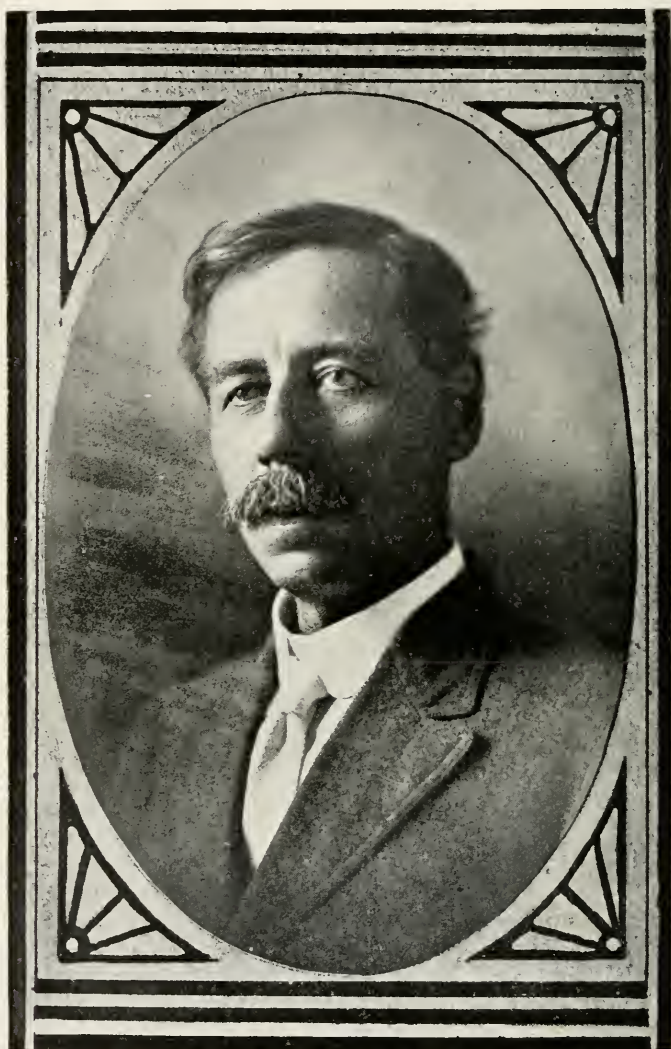
(b) A minimum course of two years for graduates from a four years' high school course.

Students who do not desire to become teachers may pursue the regular five year course, omitting all the professional work and specializing in Latin and Spanish, English, science or mathematics. Such a course will require four years' work. Students completing such four year course will be granted a certificate which can be used as a credential to admit them to a college or university, but they will not receive a diploma entitling them to teach in the public schools. Students pursuing such regular courses will be exempt from payment of tuition.

Owing to the central location of Tempe, students at the Normal are given the benefit of athletic contests with teams from Mesa, Phoenix and Tempe High schools, the Indian school and other teams from Phoenix and vicinity. The baseball teams and football squads from the Normal have more than held their own with the teams with which they have clashed, and their records are most gratifying to the student body and the alumni. The students have an excellent athletic field, and their gymnasium is all that could be desired.

Room and board in the dormitories is secured for \$16.50 per month of four weeks, which includes board, room, furniture, bedding, laundry, baths, electric light, steam heat, running water, use of pianos, etc.

Further information desired may be had by addressing Prof. A. J. Matthews, President, Tempe, Arizona.



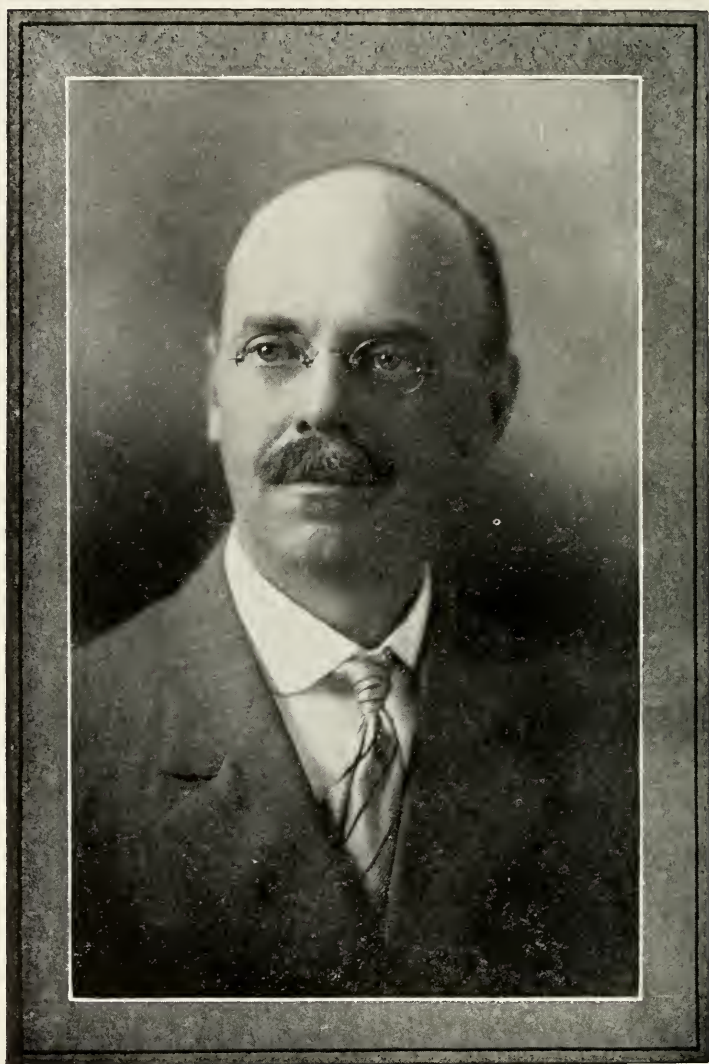
O. C. Case, State Superintendent of Schools



C. O. CASE, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Rock Island County, Illinois. His father, Harrison Case, was a Baptist minister, and had not accumulated any more of this world's goods than is ordinarily the lot of men of this calling who preach from conviction. As both his parents had died by the time he was eight years old, Mr. Case has found life an uphill journey in reality, but has valiantly surmounted each obstacle met with until he accomplished what was his main object in early life, a thorough education. When fitted for the work, he began teaching at an early age in order to secure funds to further his object, and while thus engaged continued his studies to aid him in advanced work. He is, therefore, well equipped for his position, since his experience has been in all the phases of school work, as grade and high school teacher, principal and superintendent. He is well known throughout the state and has held various positions of importance in educational work here, among which is on the faculty of the Phoenix High School. He has also been a member of the State Teachers' Association for years, and in this has held all the offices and has been a leader in matters of real educational worth. Mr. Case has done much to improve the course of study in the state and by dint of his personal experiences in the work of teaching has been able to render valuable aid to many in their chosen work. Mr. Case is a progressive Democrat and has been a faithful party worker so far as his educational duties would permit. He has also been for some years a contributor to important magazines printed in the West, among them "Sunset," "West Coast" and "Pacific Monthly."

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ARTHUR HERBERT WILDE, President of the University of Arizona, was born at Framingham, Mass., April 29, 1865, and is the son of Joseph and Susan French Wilde. His education was received in his native State. He was graduated from Boston University with the class of '87, then taught for two years, when he returned for advanced work, and later entered Harvard University, receiving there the degree A. M., 1899, and Ph. D., 1901. From 1894 he was a member of the College Faculty at Northwestern University as instructor, assistant professor, and professor, his special field of instruction having been history. Dr. Wilde's experience in the East, both as instructor and in administrative capacities, enabled him to bring to the University of Arizona a valuable fund of knowledge and an executive ability that has meant much for the advancement of the University. As Registrar of the College at Northwestern, a University that has an enrollment of about 4,500 students; principal of Evanston Academy, a preparatory school having about 500 students; then Secretary of the University and administrative assistant to the President, he has met and coped with questions which have ably fitted him



Dr. A. H. Wilde

for his present position, a fact which he has demonstrated during his brief administration. Dr. Wilde received his early education in the public schools of Massachusetts, which rank eminently high in the nation, and is deeply interested in the development of State Universities as the culmination of the public school system. He is an active member of the American Historical Association, and was elected honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa Society. Dr. Wilde is a contributor to periodicals on culture of early middle ages and general educational matters. He is a member of the Congregationalist Church, and in politics an Independent Republican. He was married September 6, 1892, to Miss Sarah Frances Fellows, of Center Sandwich, N. H.

ARTHUR JOHN MATTHEWS, president of Tempe Normal School, has been engaged in educational work for more than thirty years, as teacher, principal and superintendent of public schools and as head of the Tempe Normal. Mr. Matthews was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., September 3, 1860, and is the son of Patrick Henry and Anne King Matthews, both of Irish descent. His childhood and youth were spent on a farm and his early education received in township schools. He then attended Cazenovia Seminary, a Methodist institution, as preparation for Syracuse University, which he attended two years, and then supplemented the whole by a course at Poughkeepsie Business College. He began teaching at the age of nineteen, while a student in the Seminary and the University, and for several terms was thus employed during the winter months. After leaving the University he was principal of the schools of West Eaton, N. Y., and later superintendent at Adams, N. Y. In 1887 he went to Wyoming and for ten years was superintendent of schools in Rock Springs and Rawlins. The family then removed to Arizona because of his daughter's health, and for three years he was superintendent of Prescott schools, after which he was elected to his present position. Having devoted practically his entire life to school work, and advanced from the village school, as teacher, through the various grades of educational work, Professor Matthews has acquired a thorough knowledge of teaching and is well equipped not only to meet all phases of responsibility incident to his present position, but to enable those to whom he is the leading spirit, both teacher and pupil, to make the most of every opportunity afforded them in their work. His enthusiasm for his profession is not confined to his actual labors, but in a general way he has been active, and in both Wyoming and Arizona has been president of the State Teachers' Association and member of the Board of Education, having held the latter position in this state for the past twelve years. He is now senior member of the Board. He has also been an active member of the National Educational Association for the last twelve years, during which he has been director for Arizona, and has served as vice president of the Association and vice president of the Normal Department.



Prof. A. J. Matthews





Dr. R. H. H. Blome

For four years he has been a member of the State School Law Committee. Professor Matthews is a Democrat, but never an active worker in the political field. In 1896 he was candidate for the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wyoming, but was defeated by Estelle Reece, the Republican candidate, who was the first woman elected to a state office in the United States. For many years Professor Matthews has been a member of the K. P. Lodge, of which he is Past Chancellor, and for the past five years has been a Trustee of the Grand Lodge of the State of Arizona, and with two other Trustees has special care of the Pythian Home Funds. He has also been an active Mason for the past five years, and has been Master of Tempe Lodge. He is a member of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Arizona and has been Grand Orator. January 1, 1887, he married Miss Carrie Louise Walden, to whom have been born two children, Arthur, deceased, and Anna, wife of E. L. Hendrix, Roundup, Mont. The family are members of the Episcopalian church.

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DR. RULOPH H. H. BLOME, President of the Northern Arizona State Normal School, is the son of Frederick and Margaret Hanfeld Blome, and was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, in 1854. His maternal grandfather was at the Battle of Waterloo. Doctor Blome came to America at the age of fifteen. He took a course at the Illinois State Normal School, and later attended the University of Jena, Germany, from which he received the degree Doctor of Philosophy. He came to Arizona in 1900, and immediately associated himself with the Tempe Normal, where he remained nine years. During that time he was teacher of Psychology and Pedagogy, and later Director of the Training School. Dr. Blome is a thorough scholar, a student always, and an educator in the truest sense of the word. He wins the confidence and co-operation of his teachers and students, and has the faculty of obtaining the best possible results from both. During the years he was at Tempe his success was marked, and during the three years he has been connected with the Flagstaff Normal the attendance has more than doubled and the work accomplished in the various departments has shown a corresponding improvement. Dr. Blome is also well known as an institute instructor, his work in this respect being highly practical and of a sort that is of actual aid to the teacher in the life of the schoolroom. Having a complete mastery of the profession of teaching, in both grade and advanced work, his interest and intense enthusiasm are contagious, and his efforts, whether as head of the Normal or on the platform, are productive of the very best results. One of his most prominent characteristics is the absolute thoroughness invariably inherent in the German scholar. Dr. Blome was married November 30, 1882, to Miss Pierce. They have four children—Nora Elizabeth, Helen Margaret, Maurice Hanfeld and Harold.



Dr. Andrew Ellicott Douglass

ANDREW ELLICOTT DOUGLASS, Astronomer, who ranks high in his profession, is the son of Reverend Malcolm and Sarah E. Hale Douglass, and was born in Windsor, Vermont, July 5, 1867. He was educated in his native State and at Trinity College, Connecticut, from which he received the degree A. B. in 1889, and Sc. D. in 1908. Dr. Douglass is well known throughout Arizona as astronomer and instructor, has been acting President of the University and is now Professor of Physics and Astronomy at the same institution. During the years 1889 to 1894 he was in the Observatory connected with Harvard College. In the latter year he resigned his position there to come to Arizona, where he became First Assistant Astronomer at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, this State, a position which he held until 1901. He then became Probate Judge of Coconino County, and served for four years in that capacity, coming to the University of Arizona in 1906. He was married August 3, 1905, to Miss Ida E. Whittington of Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Douglass is a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, England, and of the A. A. A. S., member of the American Astronomical and Astrophysical Society, and honorary member of the Southern California Academy of Sciences.

PROFESSOR E. C. BUNCH, recently appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Arizona Schools, has been interested in school work all his life, and is, therefore, eminently qualified to fill the position to which he has been chosen. He is the son of Bradley and Jane



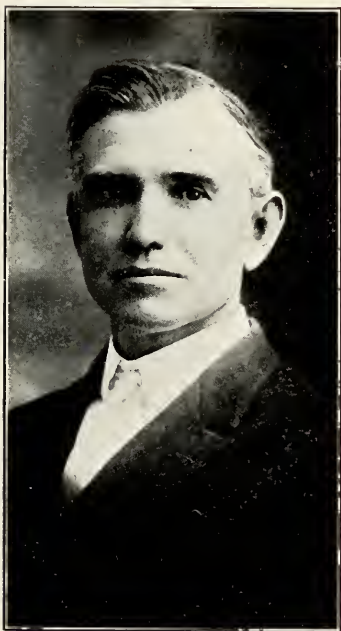
Boswell Bunch, and was born in Berryville, Ark., in 1856. His grandfather, Nathaniel Bunch, Captain of Tennessee Militia, fought under Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, and the powder flask carried by him during this battle is still in existence and much treasured for its historical value by its possessor, Hugh Bunch, of Bowie, Arizona, a nephew of Professor Bunch. In 1876 Professor Bunch first came to Arizona, and after a time left here for Oregon, but he freely confesses he was glad to return and that he did so with a determination to make

Arizona his permanent home. Apart from his work as an educator, the first important enterprise in which he was engaged was the construction of a large ditch and reservoir, now known as the Bunch reservoir, which was the first large reservoir in Arizona. Although the main work of his life has always been educational, he has during the greater part of the time been devoting much time and energy to development projects, irrigation mostly, and he completed the Owyhee Canal in Oregon, which supplies water for more than 40,000 acres of land. In addition to his school and development work he has found time at various intervals to act as Justice of the Peace, Probate Judge and Undersheriff of Apache County, and he remembers when it was customary to adjourn court with a six-shooter. He was also a member of the Twenty-fourth Legislature from Maricopa County, and served as chairman of the special committee that had charge of all gambling legislation during



that session. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows, and both Mrs. Bunch and he are prominent members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Bunch, before her marriage in September, 1885, was Miss Ellen Weatherford, of Richfield, Mo. Professor Bunch has one daughter, Edith, and five sons, Carl, Conway, Harry, Alvin and LeRoy.

HENRY QUINTUS ROBERTSON, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Mesa, and one of the best known educators of the State,



is also a member of the State Examining Board, to which he was appointed by Governor Hunt in recognition of his excellent work as an educator in the State of Arizona. Mr. Robertson, the son of P. C. and Elizabeth Tebbs Robertson, was born in Yolo County, California, and passed his early life on a farm three miles from Woodland. His father was the first assessor of Yolo County and joint assemblyman from Modoc and Siskiyou Counties. He is a lineal descendant of General James Robertson, and a cousin of Colonel Frank Robertson of General Price's army. Mr. Robertson was educated in the public and Normal schools of Tempe. Having been graduated from the latter, he at once took up the profession of teaching, his first work having been at Tempe in 1888. Since that time he has been employed in this capacity in various

sections of the State, during the past four years in his present position at Mesa, to which he has been re-elected. He has been a resident of Arizona since 1881, when he located in Globe. Mr. Robertson was married in May, 1889, to Miss Katie Brown, whose father, Henry Brown, was a captain in the Confederate Army under General Lee, and her paternal grandfather owned the house that was purchased for Jefferson Davis's home after the war. Mr. Robertson's family consists of Mrs. W. R. Hughes, Miss Dorris, also a teacher in the schools of Mesa; Orrick, Alleen, Henry and Howard Q.



Clay F. Leonard

Dr. Benjamin B. Moeur

CLAY FINSON LEONARD, member of the Board of Education of the Tempe Normal School, was born in Waubeek, Iowa, August 17, 1862. He is the son of Morgan Leonard and Mary L. Finson, both descendants of early pioneer families of Iowa. His maternal ancestors, however, were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and some of their names are prominently shown on the Massachusetts State Records of the Revolution. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Finson, of Cape Ann, Mass., was corporal in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, having enlisted May 29, 1775; and his father, Thomas Finson, seaman, is on the list of American prisoners brought to Marblehead in the cartel, "Pacific," to be exchanged for British prisoners. In Mr. Leonard's personality are to be noted many of the strong characteristics of this pioneer ancestry. Mr. Leonard received his early education in the common schools of Missouri, and finished at the State Normal School of Kirksville, from which he was graduated. He has been a resident of Arizona since 1888, and is very well known in the State, especially in and about Maricopa County, where he has held various offices. For seven years he held the position of County Recorder, and made an excellent record for the able manner in which he managed the affairs of the office. He is at present Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court of Mari-

copa County, a position in which his marked attributes of courtesy, promptness and absolute attention to detail are a valuable asset. Mr. Leonard is Secretary of the Arizona Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and has reached the highest degree in the Masonic order. He was married in 1893 to Miss Serena Goodrich Leonard, and they have since made their home in Phoenix.

DR. BENJAMIN BAKER MOEUR, member of the Educational Board of the Tempe Normal School, is known in the State not only as a physician and surgeon, but also for the deep interest he has taken in educational work and his important part in the political life of Arizona during the past 16 years. Dr. Moeur has always been active in the educational development of the State, but, being a resident of Tempe, has displayed particular activity in behalf of the Normal School there. Dr. Moeur and Mr. Clay F. Leonard form the Educational Board of the institution, Superintendent O. P. Case being an ex-officio member. Dr. Moeur also served as member of the School Board for eight consecutive years. He was born in Decherd, Tenn., December 22, 1869, and coming of a family of professional men, he is but following the bent of his inherited tendencies in his professional and educational labors. His father, Dr. J. B. Moeur, was a leading physician of Tennessee, and his mother, who was Miss Esther K. Knight, was a member of the well-known Knight family of the South. In his profession Dr. Moeur is a leader, and ever evinces a deep interest in the betterment of conditions that in any way pertain to medical or surgical work. He is a member of the American and the Arizona Medical Associations, the Maricopa Medical Society and the Southside Medical Association, being Chairman of the latter.

Dr. Moeur was a member of the constitutional convention, took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body, and was considered one of the ablest men in that assembly of the notably able men of the State. He is active in political movements, and a member of the state, county and precinct Democratic Clubs. In addition to the above, he has also important business interests, being president of two of the largest corporations of the state, The Southside Electric Light & Gas Company and The Moeur-Pafford Company, a ranching and cattle raising corporation.

If the happiest man is he "Who can carry the golden thread of boyish enjoyment farthest through the web of life," Dr. Moeur may then be classed among the happiest by reason of his genial personality. He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, but withal a home man. He was married in 1896 to Miss Honor G. Anderson, and they have four children, John K., Vyvyan Bernice, Jessie Belle and Ben. B., Jr.



Henry C. White

Miss Harriet T. White

HENRY C. WHITE, principal of the School for Deaf Mutes in connection with the State University, at Tucson, is a native of Boston, and lost his hearing as a result of typhus fever when four years of age. He was educated at the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, the Horace Mann School for the Deaf in Boston, and at Gallaudet College for the Deaf in Washington, D. C., having been graduated from the latter in 1880 with a B. A. degree, which was awarded under the seal and authority of Congress by President Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-officio patron of the college. Mr. White early took to reading and covered a wide field of fiction, poetry and history, and though unable to sense the sound of rhyme, has a keen appreciation of the beauty of language and the sentiment of poetry. By means of his habit of reading only the best, Mr. White has acquired a thorough mastery of English, an unusual accomplishment for the deaf. After his graduation he taught in a school for the deaf at Beverly, Mass., where he remained until called upon to organize a similar school at Salt Lake City, which he built from the ground up, and which today ranks as one of the best in the west. After eight years he returned to Boston to settle his father's estate, and there engaged in various pursuits, among them that of editor. He was frequently consulted by the deaf of New England on matters of law, was induced to take up the study of law, and after three years work compiled and published "Law Points for Everybody," which had a phenomenal sale in New England and New York. He frequently acted as court interpreter for mutes and has assisted in this way some of the most noted attorneys of the country.



He was also instrumental in establishing the New England Home for Deaf Mutes, Aged, Infirm or Blind, of which his wife was first matron. Mr. White has been twice elected secretary of the National Association of Deaf, consisting of eighty thousand throughout the United States, and declined a third term in this capacity. He has done newspaper work on papers devoted to the interests of the deaf, and written articles upon educational matters which have won for him a national reputation as one of the best teachers of English in the profession. Mr. White married Miss Mollie E. Mann, who was deaf, but not dumb, and they have three children, two girls and one boy, all normal in speech and hearing. One daughter is married to a young lawyer in New York, while the other one, Miss Harriet White, early engaged in the profession of teaching, and is at present employed with her father in the school at Tucson as matron and teacher of lip reading. This school is entirely the result of Mr. White's personal efforts extending over a period of two years. When he decided to come to the far west to establish another school for the deaf where it seemed most urgently needed, he chose Arizona as his field of endeavor, and brought with him a letter from Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston to Mayor Christy of Phoenix, and others from a member of the legislature, the Boston School Committee, and Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. After Governor Hunt was elected he received a personal letter from Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, commending Mr. White to his good offices. When his unremitting efforts in behalf of those afflicted like himself were crowned with success and a state school for the deaf in Arizona became a reality, Mr. White was chosen its principal. This school is situated just north of the University campus and has seventeen pupils ranging from 6 to 21 years of age, and applications for admission are being constantly received. The building, formerly a private residence, will soon be unable to accommodate the number of pupils and new quarters will, therefore, be required. Thus far, the work has been extremely successful, the pupils being deeply interested in the work, pleased with their home, and all like Tucson and its climate. In this latest act in a life devoted almost entirely to the uplifting of those of his own particular class, Mr. White has undoubtedly accomplished the organization of a school that will prove a boon to the many thus afflicted in Arizona, which as it increases in proportions and usefulness will surely stand a monument to his ability, persistence and great-heartedness.

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MISS HARRIET T. WHITE, matron and teacher of the Arizona State School for the Deaf, is the daughter of Henry Cheney White, the principal. Miss White was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, of parents who, though deaf, were highly educated. Her mother, Mary Elizabeth Mann White, was a native of Cincinnati, where the family were neighbors and friends of the Taft and Longworth families. Though

born in Utah, Miss White has spent almost her entire life in Boston, where she was educated in the best schools, and was graduated from both High and Normal Schools. At an early age she entered the profession of teaching, in which she proved an adept, though one of the youngest in the profession. As an oral teacher in the Arizona institution she taught several pupils speech and lip reading in and outside of the school room with remarkable success, having developed the dormant power of speech in one girl and one boy each possessing good hearing, but incapable of instruction in the public schools. Miss White served three years as teacher and assistant principal in the School for the Deaf at St. John, N. B., where she demonstrated such proficiency in the results obtained that she was offered a similar position in the Central New York Institute for the Deaf, but declined it to come west to assist her father in the organization of Arizona's new School for the Deaf, where she has served in the double capacity of matron and teacher with exceptional ability. As matron, she has inaugurated a system which will doubtless continue permanently in the institution, and her excellent management and wise economy have attracted the attention and approval of Dr. Wilde, President of the University, with which the School for the Deaf is connected. This talent of efficiency, especially in management, comes naturally to Miss White, for her mother was the first matron of the Utah School for the Deaf, and a notable housekeeper and manager in domestic affairs, as well as a woman of liberal education.

ELGAR A. BROWN, secretary of the Board of Education of the Northern Arizona Normal School, was born in Covington, Kentucky, August 31, 1873. His father, W. W. Brown, was for years Vice President of the First National Bank of Cincinnati. His mother, Margaret Cambron Brown, is a direct descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Mr. Brown received his early education in his home schools and later attended St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, from which he took an A. B. degree in 1893. For the next six years he was connected with the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads at Louisville and Cincinnati as General Cashier, Chief Rate Clerk and Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent. He came west in 1899, located in Flagstaff and has since been a resident of Coconino County. His first business association in Arizona was with Babbitt Brothers and for several years he was located at Tuba and Willow Springs in charge of their trading business on the Hopi and Navajo reservations. He then served several years as private secretary to David Babbitt. In 1909-1910 he managed the Commercial and Weatherford hotels at Flagstaff, and later assumed charge of the Bright Angel Hotel at the Grand Canyon, prior to the erection of the El Tovar. Here he remained until 1911, when he became owner of the Flagstaff Steam Laundry, which he has since conducted. Mr. Brown served in the Kentucky State Militia in every capacity from private to captain, and



George Babbitt



Edgar A. Brown

was mustered out with his company in 1895. He has also served three years in the National Guard of Arizona as 1st Sergeant of Co. I of Flagstaff. During the past eight years he has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Coconino County, and either Chairman or Secretary. He is a member of the Elks and Knights of Columbus, and during the past year has been Grand Knight of De Silva Council. Mr. Brown was married October 28, 1904, to Miss Alice Kumsden, at the Grand Canyon.

GEORGE BABBITT, member of the Board of Education of the Northern Arizona Normal School, is a member of the firm of Babbitt Brothers, Flagstaff. Mr. Babbitt has for years been an enthusiastic worker in the general cause of education in the state and his efforts in behalf of the advancement of the Normal School have been productive of excellent results.

MRS. EVA MARIA MARSHALL, the present postmistress of Flagstaff, which position she has held for three consecutive terms, is the



widow of James Marshall, one of the best known and popular men of the State. Mrs. Marshall is a native of Madison County, N. Y., a daughter of Jacob and Adelia Fairbairne Schuyler, and a direct descendant of General Schuyler. Her education was received at the Yates Polytechnic School and Cortland Academy, both in her native State. She has been a resident of Arizona since December, 1882, and was the first teacher in the northern part of the State, having taught near where the Normal now stands in a little log school house. She has also been for years an active member of the W. C. T. U., and especially interested in the betterment of civic conditions. She is generally recognized as one of the most public spirited women in the State, and it was she who held the first temperance meeting in the northern part of the State,

managed the first Fourth of July celebration in that section, and assisted in organizing the first Literary Society.



O. N. CRESWELL, State Inspector of Weights and Measures, and the first incumbent in this office, that has been created since the coming of Statehood, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., on November 29th, 1852. His father William A. Creswell, and his mother, who was



formerly Miss Phoebe A. Bicknell, were both natives of Tennessee. The family moved to Texas in 1859, and it was there that Mr. Creswell was reared and received his education. His early life was spent on a farm which he left at his majority to take up other pursuits, his first venture being a political position in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff in Belton, Texas, which position he held for five years. He then removed to Albany, Texas, and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there until April, 1885. At that time he disposed of his business and removed to Arizona, arriving at Payson, Arizona, about June, 1885, where he again engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Creswell sold his business at

Payson, and in December, 1890, moved to Globe to accept the position of Under Sheriff of Gila County, which position he held for six years, and afterwards for two years he served as Clerk of the District Court of Gila County. Both of these positions he filled in a very creditable manner, receiving many commendations for the way he conducted both of these offices. In 1900 he again turned his attention to the mercantile business, and for ten years following was manager of Alexander Bros'. store at Ft. Thomas, and later manager of Morris Simon's store at Bowie, until his appointment on June 3, 1912, by Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt to his present position. Mr. Creswell has always been a true Democrat, and also an active party worker, being particularly prominent in the political affairs of Gila County for a number of years. For eighteen years or more he has been a close personal and business friend of Governor Hunt. The record Mr. Creswell made for law enforcement in his positions in the Sheriff's office and the success he has made as a practical business man assures great success in the administration of the new department of Weights and Measures. Mrs. Creswell was formerly Miss Catharine J. Blair, a native of Iowa.

W. H. PLUNKETT, State Examiner, has resided in Arizona for the past three years. He is a native of Missouri, and was educated at Westminster College in that State. Having taken up accounting as a profession, Mr. Plunkett has followed this line of work for fifteen



years, and from hard study, close application, and vast experience in all the various classes of industrial, corporate and municipal enterprises and public utilities has become very proficient. Since coming to Phoenix Mr. Plunkett formed a partnership with C. P. Lee in the practice of public accounting, and the firm operates under the name of Lee & Plunkett. By rendering good and efficient service to their clients these gentlemen have acquired a large practice and their offices are perhaps the best equipped in the west for handling accounting, auditing, office organization and systematizing and installing accounting systems. Upon the convening of the first State Legislature, Governor

Hunt appointed Mr. Plunkett a member of the Board of Special Examiners, whose duty it was to examine and report to him the general condition of the various institutions, offices and commissions of the State. By joint resolution of the Legislature, Mr. Plunkett was employed to install an accounting system in each of the State institutions. Upon the creation of the office of State Examiner, Governor Hunt appointed him to the position, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. This act became effective September 20th, and provides for an uniform system of accounting in all county offices, and judging from Mr. Plunkett's experience in governmental and municipal affairs, it seems safe to predict that he will install a system which will prove efficient, eliminating the unnecessary duplication of work and making the necessary work simple in operation.

## The Arizona Tax Commission

THE TAX COMMISSION, is to the raising of revenue what the Corporation Commission is to the matter of regulating corporations, and the creation of this Commission places Arizona greatly in advance of many of the older and more completely organized States. Here there will be throughout the State a practically uniform system of levying and collecting taxes systematized and placed upon a business-like foundation. So powerful is this body that it can subpoena witnesses and punish for failure to answer the process; it can hail county assessors before it and punish them for any infraction of the orders of the Commission; it can put aside the rulings of the County Boards of Equalization and substitute others in their places; and it can direct the Attorney General or County Attorneys to institute suit for the collection of back taxes or unpaid penalties. All the forms and blanks used by the individual assessors and collectors are prescribed by the Tax Commission. Great as are the powers accorded this body, the work laid out for it will equal, if not exceed, the metes of its powers, as every incorporated town and city in the State must be visited by the members of the Commission, in order that a comprehensive knowledge of tax values throughout the State may be acquired. In addition to which, the Commission is charged to investigate all complaints of unjust taxation and to determine to what extent the complaint is founded on fact. The law provides that all assessors shall furnish annually to the Commission the tax rolls of their respective counties, as a basis for their work. Before the filing of their preliminary report, the compiling of which will be a monumental task, two years are allowed to elapse, and a biennial report will be required thereafter with recommendations of changes which seem necessary to the best interests of the State. The task of naming the men who would compose the Commission was Governor Hunt's, and since it necessitated the selection of three men exceptionally well informed on the subject of taxation and state affairs in general, it proved no easy one to him, but his selection has met with general approval. A little information of general interest regarding each of the Commissioners follows:

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C. M. ZANDER was chairman of the Tax Commission in May, 1912, and is chairman for the years 1913 and 1914. He is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Milwaukee in 1875. His grammar school education was obtained in Minneapolis, Cairo and Bay City, Michigan, and in Eastman, Wisconsin. He finished his schooling at the Omaha High School, where he maintained himself by owning and carrying circulation routes on the Omaha World Herald at the time W. J. Bryan was editorial writer for it. He cast his first vote for

Bryan in 1896 before coming to Arizona, and firmly believes he will yet cast another and winning vote for his first choice. In December, 1896, Mr. Zander came to Phoenix. Almost upon his arrival he formed a lasting friendship with the present Governor, Geo. W. P. Hunt, then member of the Territorial Legislature, from Gila County. For four years he had control of the circulation of the Arizona Republican. In 1901 he became the first probate clerk of Maricopa County, and upon the expiration of his term in that office he removed to Buckeye, where he took an active part in the development of that section. For four years, as secretary-treasurer and general manager of the White Tank Canal Company, he was forced to bear the brunt of one of the bitterest water wars ever waged in Arizona. The successful outcome of that issue has brought Mr. Zander much deserved commendation from the farmers of that section and the business men of Phoenix. For several years he was deputy assessor of Maricopa County, in which capacity he made the best possible use of the opportunities afforded him to study land values and methods of taxation. He met with much opposition in his fight for fairness in taxation and that experience will prove a valuable aid in making decisions as member of the Tax Commission. Mr. Zander has for some time been associated with the Valley Realty and Trust Company, which connection he severed to become Tax Commissioner. In 1901 he was married to Miss Clara Miller, daughter of the late Winchester Miller, one of the noted pioneers of Tempe. After a happy married life of six years, Mrs. Zander died suddenly, leaving her husband and two small children to mourn her loss. Mr. Zander is of German extraction, but like all typical Americans, the blood of many nationalities runs through his veins—Dutch, German, French, English, Irish and Scotch. He believes in standard breds rather than thorough breds. He comes from fighting stock too, his family has been fully represented in every war of the Republic since its foundation and in the French and Indian wars of the Colonies. Likewise, his is a race of insurgents, as his people engaged in conflict against the English in 1776 and the South in 1861. In 1896 he thought it time for the North to get a licking so he became a radical Democrat, thereby perpetuating the traditions of his race. Ever since, he has been a strenuous advocate of the rule of the people. In religion, Mr. Zander has very strong convictions, yet he holds to breadth and tolerance, and is more interested in the principles that underlie the different sects of the Christian faith than in the minor differences that separate them. He is a member of the Grand Lodge Order Knights of Pythias. Commissioner Zander is well esteemed for his sterling worth and his many friends prophesy a period of great usefulness as a member of this powerful body.

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CHARLES R. HOWE, member of the Tax Commission from Co-chise County, is one of the practical assessors of the State. He is also





Howe



Miller



Zander

a native of Wisconsin, and was born at Darlington, May 8, 1871. At the age of twelve he moved with his parents to South Dakota, where they encountered many of the hardships incidental to life in a new country. Here they remained eight years, when they moved to Southern California. In Los Angeles Mr. Howe attended the Los Angeles Business College, and was graduated from three departments with honor, being the only one out of a class of 200 who received diplomas from two departments in the same year. Here also he met Miss Maude L. Henderson, now Mrs. Howe, who was a classmate of his. For four years Mr. Howe held position as Assistant Secretary of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, which he resigned in 1901 to come to Arizona. He settled in Cochise County, which is still his home, and took a position with one of the large mining companies. He soon became interested in politics and in 1905 was made Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Cochise. Two years later, when made assessor, he found the county with an assessed valuation of less than \$10,000,000, and an abnormally high rate of taxation, and during the first year of his administration the assessed valuation was more than doubled, the rate lowered, and the income increased. It was about that time that Mr. Howe began making a profound study of the tax matter and acquired knowledge that proved very valuable and was largely used in the drafting of the bill creating the Tax Commission, and which will undoubtedly be of inestimable worth in determining matters that come before the Commission. Mr. Howe has also served as Secretary pro tem. of the Fair Commission and later of the Cattle Sanitary Board, which he resigned to devote his entire attention to his duties as Tax Commissioner. He is well known and exceedingly popular, and belongs to the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Fraternal Brotherhood.

P. J. MILLER, member Tax Commission—During the hardships through which the country went during the great civil war, to be correct, on June 24, 1863, P. J. Miller, the third member of the Arizona State Tax Commission, was born on his father's farm near the little town of Durhamville, in Oneida County, in the Empire State of New York. Two years after his birth the father died, the farm was sold and the family moved to Buffalo, where he attended the grammar and high schools and laid the foundation for the vast amount of practicable information he now has at his command. Mr. Miller went to Chicago at the age of 17, but in less than two years thereafter, the call of the West being strong within him, he started for Prescott, Arizona, where he arrived in the fall of 1883. He has been a resident of Arizona practically ever since. His first employment was secured with Superintendent Craig of the Dorsis silver mine and his job was ore sorting. When the mine shut down the young man took a job as storekeeper at Fort Whipple,

using there to good advantage his knowledge of the general merchandise business gained in Buffalo and Chicago after leaving school. In those stirring days at Fort Whipple promotion came to him early and he was successively forage master, corral master and finally acting superintendent of the depot, with thousands of dollars worth of stores in his charge. This was during the Crook and Miles campaigns against Chief Geronimo and his Apaches. After leaving the service of the quartermaster's department of the army he went to New York and was employed as a salesman for a short time. In 1896 he was happily married to Miss Alice M. Waldby, of Little Falls, N. Y., but the lure of the West was again upon him and in the fall of 1900 he settled on a homestead near the town of Yuma, in the fertile Yuma valley. In his agricultural activities he soon became a leading member of his community and assisted in building the farmers' canals in that valley and ran the first water there for the farmers. Shortly after this he assisted in the organization of the Yuma County Water Users' Association and became its secretary, and as such was an important factor in bringing the reclamation service to a thorough knowledge of the needs and great possibilities of the valley so that a government project was instituted there. He remained secretary of the Water Users' Association until 1909, but in the meantime he became interested in politics and was elected councilman of the town of Yuma in 1906, and helped pass the first ordinance compelling the laying of cement sidewalks, street improvements and sewers in the thriving southern city. Soon after this he was appointed clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Yuma County, in recognition of his services to the Democratic party in the election of 1908 and held that position until his appointment to the Tax Commission by Governor Hunt. All his life Mr. Miller has been consistently a progressive man, affiliating with the Democratic party. He is a strong supporter of Governor Hunt's policy of running the business affairs of the State in a businesslike way. A man of varied experience and broad knowledge, with an acquaintance of land values in Arizona probably not equaled by any member of the commission of which he is a part, Mr. Miller is a material addition to the strong personnel of the Commission.

W. T. WEBB, one of the first Presidential Electors from Arizona, is the son of Gilbert and Almira Taft Webb, of Salt Lake City, where he was born in 1865, and educated in the public schools and University. He first came to Arizona in January, 1881, and located at Tombstone, where he remained about one year, and moving from there to Graham County, became associated with his father in business. In 1887 this business was disposed of and he turned his attention to stock business, in which he was engaged for four years, when he returned to commercial life, this time as an independent venture and on a small scale, but from the first his methods were such as to commend him to



W. T. Webb

the public, and his business has gradually increased until he is now considered one of the leading business men of the state. He is president of the Webb-Merrill Commercial Company of Pima, director of the Bank of Safford, owner of the Seventy-Six cattle ranch in the Graham Mountains, and interested in various other enterprises in that section. Mr. Webb has long taken a prominent part in the political life of Arizona, is one of the local leaders of the Democratic party, and it is fitting that he should have had the honor of casting for the people of the state one of their first votes for President of the United States. He was a member of the Twenty-Second Legislature, receiving all the votes but two in the Pima precinct; was re-elected to the Twenty-Third Legislature, and was the only man in that body who was elected to succeed himself. In all he has represented Graham County three times in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the House in the Twenty-Third Legislature. He has also served two terms as Mayor of Pima with excellent results to the city. As a member of the Constitutional Convention he was known as a progressive, when in connection with the ablest men of that assembly, he took a leading part in the compila-



tion of the Constitution. During the state campaign he was identified with the progressive Democracy. Mr. Webb was married in 1887 to Miss Sarah Burns, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth Burns, of Pima.

WILEY E. JONES, attorney at law, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, has been a resident of Arizona for twenty years, and is one of the most widely known men in the entire state. He is the son of Joshua W. and Polly A. Wills Jones, both of whom are natives of



Kentucky and were born in the same county as Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Jones received his education in Illinois and studied law for four years with General John M. Palmer. He was admitted to practice with high honors by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, where he followed his profession for some years. For two terms he represented his native county in the Legislature, and in 1889 was the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the House. During the same session he made the speech placing in nomination General Palmer for U. S. Senator. For ten years Mr. Jones was District Attorney of Graham County. In 1898 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant

in Company A, of the Rough Riders, but his duties as District Attorney compelled him to temporarily decline the appointment. Shortly after, however, upon the adjournment of the Graham County Court, he enlisted as 1st Lieutenant of the 1st Territorial Volunteer Infantry, served for seven and one-half months, and was mustered out at Albany, Ga. Although Mr. Jones has had no collegiate education, and beyond a brief term in the high school at Springfield, Ill., his knowledge has come from his own struggle on the Illinois farm and the district school, he is widely known in this state as one of the leading campaigners on the stump. He is a Past Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men of Arizona jurisdiction and for four years served as Great Representative to the Great Council of the United States. He has long been a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. At the recent election he was elected by a large majority, one of Arizona's three Presidential Electors on the Democratic ticket.

## The Arizona Land Commission

(By Mulford Winsor, Chairman Land Commission)

By the terms of the Enabling Act, under which Arizona was admitted to the Union, the new state has the right to select from the unappropriated, non-mineral public lands, for the benefit of her various institutions, two million three hundred and fifty thousand acres, in addition to which four sections in each township—2, 16, 32 and 36—are set aside for the benefit of the public schools. Since the area of the state is 113,000 square miles, it may be seen that the public schools of Arizona will receive the benefit of about eight million acres of land, while the total acreage of state lands for all purposes is brought to nearly ten and a half millions. Is it strange that the state should look well to the conservation of this princely inheritance?

These lands are valuable for many purposes—timber, grazing, agriculture, etc.—but chief among them is agriculture. Immense as is Arizona's mineral wealth, and much greater as it will grow, it is destined that the state's fame, in years to come, will be based upon its extensive and varied agriculture. The valleys and mesas of this great inland empire, marked by every degree of climate from temperate to tropical, are rich beyond compare, lacking only water to make them add to the world's production of food stuffs. And there are many ways of developing water—by means of storage reservoirs, for the impounding of the floods which annually wash the mountain sides and fill the intervening canyons; by means of dams to divert the streams of the valleys from their channels; by means of artesian wells, and in other ways. Only a few of the opportunities afforded by nature for the watering of Arizona's hitherto waste places have as yet been taken advantage of, therefore a very small percentage of the land has been cultivated.

It is now the state's business, having accepted these millions of acres, to select them. Then it is the state's business to so administer this great wealth as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is in this spirit that the new state has approached the subject. In the absence of definite information as to the lands to be selected, or of the uses to which they and the school sections may be put, the first state legislature deemed it wise to postpone the establishment of a definite and permanent plan for their handling, control and disposition, and to appoint a State Land Commission, of three members, whose duty it is to make personal examination of the public lands of the state, select the most valuable in satisfaction of the grants for institutions, investigate the school sections, and secure all information concerning their desirability and adaptability, and to make report to

Moody



Winsor



Byrne



the governor and legislature, setting forth a complete and detailed plan of handling all of these lands. The commission consists of Mulford Winsor of Yuma, chairman; Cy Byrne of Pinedale, a practical forester, and William A. Moody of Thatcher, a man of wide experience in land matters. The chief clerk of the board is E. J. Trippel, who was for a number of years registrar of the United States Land Office for Arizona. The commission has a full realization of its great responsibility, and hopes to discharge it in creditable manner.

The Arizona Land Commission is not only gathering, for the benefit of the legislature, every sort of information that can be of any value—and there is a world of it—but is building the foundation of what it is thought will be the greatest, most comprehensive and most perfectly systematized State Land Office in the Union. When the examination now being made of school lands is complete, and the institutional grant lands shall have been selected, the land office records will show, in the most intelligible and comprehensive form, all that anyone could possibly wish to know about any sub-division thereof. Whether the lands are to be sold or leased, or both, there need be no guesswork. What each tract is good for, what it contains and what it is worth, can be told, and reliably, at a glance. Nor is this all. The Land Commission considers state-building to be its chief duty, and is therefore gathering information which will enable it to make accurate and intelligent reply to the thousands of queries that will doubtless come to it from all quarters, whether such inquiries relate to state lands, government lands, or lands in private ownership, or to general or local conditions. There will be accurate data regarding irrigation enterprises—completed, undertaken or projected—and irrigation possibilities; regarding the industries in which Arizona is concerned, and the adaptability of the different sections to their development; regarding everything of value to the prospective homeseeker, investor or business man. In short, the Land Commission proposes to know all there is to know about Arizona, to record the facts in get-atable form, and to use them to the state's best advantage. It is a great and inspiring work, which has been entered upon with enthusiasm, and is being carried forward vigorously and optimistically.

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MULFORD WINSOR, chairman of the State Land Commission, was born in Jewell City, Kansas, May 31, 1874. His father was editor of the Jewell City Republican, and when but seven years old, he began to get an insight into the work of a newspaper office, and much of his education was obtained in this way. In 1885 the family moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he worked at the printing trade and attended high school while serving as journeyman printer. With politics as with newspaper work, he early acquired a thorough knowledge of the subject, and since his coming to Arizona he has been a remarkable influence in the Democratic party, an in-



fluence distinguished by his consistent advocacy of progressive principles. He came to Prescott in 1892, where he remained two years, and then removed to Yuma. In journalism he is a leader in the state, and a writer of exceptional ability, being both fluent and accurate. Mr. Winsor was the first historian of Arizona, and his work in this particular is widely known. In 1896 he established *The Yuma Sun*, and he has also owned and edited *The Tucson Citizen*, *Phoenix Enterprise*, and *Daily Globe*, of *Globe*. As editor of the latter paper he wrote the first editorials appearing in the state advocating the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and calling upon the Democratic party to champion the cause of popular government in connection with the work of framing Arizona's constitution. He was selected in Yuma county as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and was Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Departments, which had charge of the Initiative and Referendum Article of the Constitution. Mr. Winsor was secretary to Governor Hunt until his appointment as member of the Land Commission. He is a member of the Yuma Lodge of Elks, and has served as District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler, the highest honor to be conferred by this order in the state.

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WILLIAM A. MOODY, member of the State Land Commission, is a native of Nevada, and son of William C. and Cynthia Damron Moody, pioneers of that State. He was born June 28, 1870. In 1886 he came to Arizona, and for one year studied in the Latter Day Saints' Academy at Thatcher. He was married June 4, 1894, to Ella Adelia Williams at Thatcher. Shortly afterward they went to the South Sea Islands and he spent almost four years there as missionary in Samoa without mercenary compensation, during which time he learned to read and write the language of the natives, and for two years at his own expense taught a free school. Here Mrs. Moody died in 1895, leaving one daughter, Hazel, who was born in Samoa, May 3, 1895. Before she was a year old, Mr. Moody sent her in care of returning missionaries to Arizona, a distance of about seven thousand miles. On May 17, 1899, he was again united in marriage, to Sarah E. Blake, and of this union there are six children, viz: Ruth, Adelia, Flora, Mabel, Rupert and Alton. Mr. Moody says he wills that human beings shall be, and that they shall be happy. In 1898 he was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Damron in the office of Probate Judge and ex-Officio County School Superintendent, and was twice elected to succeed himself. At the end of the year 1902 these offices were separated, and Mr. Moody was twice elected to the office of County Superintendent. In August, 1900, he conducted the first summer school held for teachers in Graham County, and possibly in the Territory. Aside from his political activities he is prominently identified with the commercial life of the

state. He was one of the organizers, and is now general manager of the Mt. Graham Lumber Company, which built the first and only lumber flume in the state. It is seven miles long and conveys the lumber from the top to the base of Mt. Graham, and is one of the most important industries of the Gila Valley. He is also President of the Thatcher Implement and Mercantile Company, a stockholder in the Bank of Safford, and owns a farm of 280 acres, as well as other valuable property in the state. Mr. Moody has been for the most part educated by self effort, and for years has followed a regularly defined course of study. Active in church affairs all his life, he has been steadily promoted from minor positions in the Church to that of Stake Superintendent of The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Thatcher Ward, and under his leadership, the people of Thatcher have built, by popular subscription, one of the most magnificent churches in the state. Responding to a call from the First Presidency of the Church, again Mr. Moody took his departure for the South Sea Islands, this time to preside over the Samoan Mission, including the Friendly Islands, where his duties necessitated a great deal of traveling, the two missions aggregating over forty thousand miles, the expenses of this traveling being chiefly met by himself. Here he not only had charge of the spiritual activities of the mission, but also the general management of two large cocoanut plantations covering about 1,215 acres, from which he cleared a dense growth of tropical timber in order to plant the land to cocoanuts, with the idea of making the mission self-sustaining. During this stay of two years and nine months, in addition to the above, he established thirteen new branches of the church and in each of them a free public school, erected several commodious school and mission buildings, and did a great many other things of minor importance. Through these varied experiences and responsibilities Mr. Moody has acquired an unusual breadth of thought and stability of character, which are of immense value in his official capacity.

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CY BYRNE, a member of the State Land Commission, is especially well qualified for the duties of the office, since he was connected with the Forestry Service for a number of years, and also traversed many miles through Arizona while a member of the Territorial Rangers, having served two years in that capacity before he became affiliated with the National Forest work. Mr. Byrne is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Sandusky in 1871. He has been identified with many enterprises since coming to Arizona and has an excellent idea of the values of land throughout the State. He came to Arizona in 1894, worked in the Black Warrior and the Old Dominion Mines for some time, after which he entered the employ of the Old Dominion Commercial Company. He has had practical experience as a miner, having prospected for several years, and is still interested in a

number of valuable claims in the Superior District. As Land Commissioner he brings to the office a fund of experience gained in the various enterprises where first hand knowledge of the worth of the land can best be obtained; and to this may be added his experience in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, where he was engaged in the cattle business for some time. As Deputy Sheriff of Gila County he was known as an energetic and fearless officer. He is closely identified with the fraternal life of the State, being a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the B. P. O. E. As a Democrat of the progressive type he took an active part in the Statehood campaign, and later in the choosing of the officials to govern the new State, and he ranks as one of the leaders of the progressive democracy of Arizona.

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LEROY AUSTIN LADD, secretary to Governor Hunt, is another example of the young man who survives hard knocks by regarding them as simply part of the game of getting ahead. His chief inheritances were a mind of his own and good health to back it up in emergencies, two important adjuncts to success which he still retains. The hard knocks were an education in themselves, for to the young man properly constituted mentally they reveal the common experience of millions, and start deep thought in regard to national and state problems bearing upon adequate reward for honest work, and the square deal—in short, the great problem of humanity as it should be presented and solved in a country like ours. Leroy Ladd was born in Duanesburgh, New York, October 25, 1884, on the family homestead, which was part of a large land grant ceded to one of his ancestors, as reward for services performed during the French and Indian War. His father was a stockman, making a specialty of thoroughbred horses, a number of which made enviable track records. But the subject of this sketch had a more strenuous experience in store than is usually afforded by a comfortable homestead, and at the age of six was introduced to the outside world, when his father left New York and went to Connecticut, Oklahoma and Nebraska, pursuing his accustomed business. His father was also active in political life, served three successive terms as Mayor of Bloomfield, Connecticut, and in Oklahoma took an active part in public affairs. Leroy Ladd was educated in the schools of New York and Connecticut, was graduated from the public high school at Hartford, and then spent one year at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Following this a year was spent ranching in Oklahoma and the Indian Nations, but the desire for more education being strong, he left the ranch to enter Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he remained three years and was graduated with honors in psychology and philosophy. Newspaper work then attracted him and he became associated with the staff of the Hartford Daily Courant. Commencing as general reporter, he later did special writing, and was soon holding

the positions of staff correspondent and automobile editor. Subsequently for about a year, he was on the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle. On locating in Globe, Arizona, he served in turn as editor and editorial writer of the Silver Belt. Later he organized the Globe Bureau of Mines, a syndicate which supplied accurate news and special



articles on Arizona mines for mining and financial journals, the influence of which was apparent in discouraging wildcat schemes. Mr. Ladd served as president and manager of the enterprise, and many articles were published over his name by leading financial papers. In connection with this he established the Mining News Letter, which attained a circulation of 5,600 weekly within four months, and the publicity this afforded was of untold benefit to the Globe-Miami district. Mr. Ladd's advent into the political life of Arizona occurred soon after his arrival in Globe, where he organized and was president of the "Young Turks," an organization enlisted to fight for clean politics and progressive principles. It was the first political organization in Arizona to declare for the initiative, referendum

and recall. Its members took an active part in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention from Gila County, and every candidate they supported after the primaries was elected. Meanwhile, other counties in Arizona had organized along similar lines, and the movement had widespread influence in behalf of the progressive cause. During the campaign of the first general election of state officers, Mr. Ladd was publisher and editor of the Daily Globe, which most effectively aided the cause of the progressive Democrats, every one of whose candidates was elected in Gila County. When the first State Legislature convened in March, 1912, Mr. Ladd covered the proceedings for the Associated Press, and before its adjournment in June, 1912, he was appointed to his present position, Secretary to Governor Hunt. In performing the various duties of this position, which has been filled to the entire satisfaction of those concerned, he has displayed not only marked ability but the utmost tact and courtesy.



JESSE LAWRENCE BOYCE, Secretary of the State Tax Commission and Board of Equalization, was born at Las Vegas, N. M., October 20, 1881, but the next year the family removed to Arizona, which has since been their home. His parents are Cormick E. and Martha Murray Boyce. They settled in Williams, where his father became one of the prominent merchants and took an active part in politics. Here Jesse Boyce was educated, and he numbers among his early teachers the Honorable Henry D. Ross, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Honorable George U. Young, formerly Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, under whom he was graduated at the age of twelve years. He also had one year at St. Michael's College, Santa Fe, N. M.; then worked in sawmills for a while, and at the age of fifteen was punching cows. He later attended St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, from which he was graduated in the Commercial Class in June, 1900; again entered the same College, and was



graduated in 1903 with the degree Bachelor of Science, and received the medal awarded for the highest average in the class, and was second in standing in composition and elocution. During his term at college he took a leading part in all the dramatic performances, frequently playing leading parts, and was tackle on the football team for three seasons. After leaving college he took an active part in the stock business and was engaged in riding ranges for a year. His next move was to the logging camps of Northern Arizona, where he spent two years. In 1906 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Recorder of Coconino County against a Republican, who had held the office for six years, and Mr. Boyce was elected by 150 majority; he was re-elected for the succeeding term by 350 majority, and held the office until Arizona became a State. At the beginning of 1907 he

moved to Flagstaff, which has since been his home. In June of the same year he was married to Miss Mavie Patterson. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Da Silva Council 1229, Flagstaff, and of the B. P. O. E., No. 499, Flagstaff. He was appointed to his present position May 18, 1912, upon recommendation of Governor Hunt.



Frank S. Ingalls

FRANK S. INGALLS, Surveyor General, was born in Maine in 1851. His father, B. F. Ingalls, was a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, who landed in Massachusetts in 1629 a member of Captain Endicott's Company, and who was during the severe Puritanic reign fined two shillings for carrying an armload of wood on Sunday. Captain Ingalls' mother, formerly Miss Sophronia Thomas, was also a descendant of Puritan stock. Captain Ingalls received the benefit of the common schools, after which he entered the University of California. He was a classmate of John Hays Hammond, James Budd (afterward Governor of California) and other equally prominent men. He married before completing his course at the University. His wife was Madora Spaulding, daughter of N. W.

Spaulding, a prominent Californian. Her father was several times Mayor of Oakland, Cal.; was U. S. Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, and one of the best known men in California. He was a 33d degree Mason and prominent in other organizations. Captain Ingalls is serving his third term as Surveyor General, which will expire in 1916. He has held practically all the political offices in the County of Yuma, as well as being Mayor of the city of that name, and served as a member of the Territorial Legislature. He came to Arizona as a young man, in 1882, and has been actively identified with the advancement and upbuilding of the Territory since that time. He served as Assistant Secretary of the Territory when he first came to Arizona, and has since been connected with its official life. There have been born to Captain and Mrs. Ingalls six children, three of whom are living: Walter, draughtsman in the Surveyor General's office; Charles, an invalid; and Addie, Librarian Carnegie Public Library of Phoenix.

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CHARLES P. MULLEN, President of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, and General Manager and Treasurer of the Arizona Cattle Company, is a resident of Tempe. Mr. Mullen was born in Butte County, California, September 8, 1873, and is the son of Joseph B. and Mamie E. Mullen. He was graduated with the class of 1895 from the Tempe Normal School, and for the succeeding three years was employed by Thomas Hagan as Superintendent, having charge of the buying and selling of cattle. When Mr. Hagan retired from business, he secured a similar position with the Turkey Track Cattle Company at their ranches in Tempe, to which cattle from their Mexican ranches were shipped to be fattened and sold. After four years he engaged in business on his own account, farming and fattening cattle, in which he continued until 1907, when he organized the Arizona Cattle Company. Of this company he was elected general manager and treasurer, W. J. Kingsbury president and Mrs. V. C. Kingsbury secretary. The business of the company is raising cattle on their ranges on the Santa Fe west of Prescott and fattening them for the Los Angeles market on their own lands in the Salt River Valley. The company has been successful from the beginning, and their business, which is constantly increasing, is developing into one of the foremost in the State. Mr. Mullen is a recognized authority on the subject of cattle raising and has been one of the leading members of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association for some years. In 1911 he was elected Vice President of the Association, and at the annual meeting in 1912 was elected its President. In addition to the cattle business his interests are varied. He is one of the directors of the Union Bank & Trust Company, Phoenix. In politics, until the past year, when he joined the Progressives, Mr. Mullen was a Republican, but never an office-holder. He is a member of the Odd



Charles P. Mullen

Fellows, of which he is a Past Grand; of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor Commander, and of the B. P. O. E. Mr. Mullen was married in 1896 to Miss Flora Hanna, of Texas. They have three sons, Thaddeus, Kenneth and Teddie, and three daughters, Josephine, Frances and Una Belle.

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WILLIAM M. COSTLEY, President of the firm of William M. Costley & Co., real estate dealers, Phoenix, and member of Board of Curators, State Library, is one of the best known real estate men in Arizona. Mr. Costley was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, February 11, 1864. His father, who was a pioneer of that State, settled there in 1830 and engaged in farming. William Costley, having lived on a farm until twenty years of age, had rather limited facilities for acquiring an education to that time, when he entered Pierce City Baptist College, completed the course and engaged in



teaching. After two years at this occupation he became interested in mercantile work, at which he spent fifteen years. He then spent several years as traveling salesman, and lived in Missouri, Idaho, Kansas and Illinois, and in February, 1906, came to Arizona. He at once became interested in real estate, soon saw the possibilities in this line, and shortly established the firm of which he is now president. His success from the beginning has been continuous, and the



William M. Costley

scope of his activities constantly broadening. Mr. Costley is a staunch Democrat, always active in assisting others to attain their ambitions in political matters, but has devoted his efforts on his own behalf to his business interests. He has never been a candidate for political position and has held none prior to his appointment by Governor Hunt as member of the Board of Curators. April 17, 1892, he married Miss Effie M. Scott, of Aurora, Missouri.

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HARRY B. CALISHER, of Douglas, Arizona, is one of the pioneer business men of the Baby State of the Union. He is a Californian by birth, but being endowed with what some people call foresight, came to Arizona in her Territorial days. He is one of the pioneers of the Queen City of the Plains, Douglas, and no man in that live burg of ten thousand inhabitants has more real friends than he. He



Harry B. Calisher

is in the clothing business, and more of the well dressed men in Douglas buy their clothes from him than anywhere else. In politics he has always been found working for his friends, and the Democratic party of his County, familiarly known as "Dear Old Cochise," has no more efficient worker for good government than he. He has never been a candidate for office, but when the Governor asked his County to name a man for the position of Commissioner for the California-Panama Exposition at San Diego, he was unanimously recommended and received the appointment. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and Mines of his home city, a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and one of the most enthusiastic Elks in the country. He is always ready to respond to the call of the needy, his list of benefactions being known only to himself, as he verily observes the scriptural injunction: "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth." While strictly attentive to business, Mr. Calisher's highest ambition is to enjoy the pleasures of his ideally happy home, where in the companionship of his most estimable wife and two lovely children, he takes the greatest pleasure in entertaining his less fortunate bachelor friends.



Frank P. Trott

FRANK P. TROTT, Civil Engineer and pioneer of Phoenix, was born in McMinnville, Tenn., July 2, 1853. His parents, Henry and Hannah A. Shaw Trott, were members of old-time pioneer families of that State who figured conspicuously in its history in early days. Mr. Trott was reared and educated in his native State, studied civil engineering, but for thirty years has been closely associated with the interests of Arizona, especially with the development of Phoenix and Maricopa County. Here he has followed his chosen work in both private and official capacities with abundant success. For six years he was surveyor of Maricopa County. He also served as Marshal of Phoenix in 1886 and 1887, and as Water Commissioner of the Salt River Valley sixteen years. All his life he has been a Democrat, devoted to the best interests of the party, and during Territorial days served as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. He is a member of years standing in the I. O. O. F., of which order he is Past Grand Master, Past Grand Patriarch and Past Grand Representative. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Trott has been for many years prominently associated with every public movement in and about Phoenix, and is one of the representative men of that section. Mrs. Trott, formerly Miss Annie McMurty, is also well known in Phoenix. They have one daughter, Miss Nellie S. Trott.

EUGENE SLIKER, son of a pioneer family in Cincinnati, Ohio, has resided in Flagstaff since 1890. During this time he has been asso-



ciated with the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company, the oldest manufacturing concern in the state. At the present time he is the cashier and one of the directors of that company. He has been appointed to various positions of trust by the Republican party. As Secretary of the Board of Education of the Northern Normal School at Flagstaff, he has done all in his power to assist in placing it on its present firm basis. Mr. Sliker was married in 1906 to Miss Frances Bury, daughter of Mrs. Helen Bury, who has been prominent in Phoenix affairs for

thirty years, and was a pioneer teacher of that city. Mrs. Sliker, then Miss Bury, was associated with the first president of the Northern Arizona Normal School in the organization of that institution in 1899.

Z. C. PRENA, mayor of Safford, is one of the pioneers of Arizona, having come here in 1884. He first lived in Cochise County four years, and then removed to the Gila Valley, where he ranks as one of the great cattlemen of the state. He was first interested in cattle and ranching, then engaged in an independent business venture, and later became associated with George A. Olney in establishing the Safford Ice and Creamery Company, which manufactures ice for the entire Gila Valley. Mr. Prena was born in Italy in 1862, and came to America with his father in 1870, landing in New Orleans. Having lived there for a short time, he proceeded to Texas, where he remained until he decided to make Arizona his home. On November 16, 1897, Mr. Prena married Miss Martha Wanslee, daughter of Nathan and Ruth Wanslee, of Safford, and since his marriage has acquired much of his education, having applied himself diligently to rudimentary



branches until proficient to take up a business course, which he completed with much credit. Mr. Prena is now especially interested in educational matters, and is one of those who opposed consolidation of the two districts except for high school purposes. When it was proposed to establish another room in the schools by private subscription, Mayor Prena headed the list of contributors. He is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been a promoter of some of the town's most worthy enterprises. He is a member of the Blue Lodge Masons and Knights of Pythias. Politically he has always been associated with the Democratic party, and while an important factor in its councils in the county, has never held an office previously except that of supervisor for one term. Locally he has been elected to the council, and is now serving his second term as mayor. The Prena family consists of Eva, Ruth, Zeff, Jr., Eunice and Grant.

JESSE GREGG, rancher, wool grower and cattleman, is one of Arizona's pioneers who has accomplished much for the good of the state, and of Flagstaff and vicinity in particular. Mr. Gregg was born in Illinois in 1861 of Scotch parentage. His father, James Gregg, died at the siege of Vicksburg, but his mother is still living. Jesse Gregg has been for the most part educated by reading and experience, but the courage of his convictions and tenacity of purpose which have been part of his Scotch heritage have enabled him to overcome obstacles, and thereby accomplish much under conditions that would have daunted many another. Starting with little of this world's goods, he has, by his perseverance, application to duty and good judgment, risen, until he stands today pre-eminent among Arizona's noteworthy citizens. His home near Flagstaff is a model ranch. The location is ideal, the soil fertile, and the remarkable crops which it produces are due, in large part, to the manner in which it is handled. Known all over Arizona as an able business man, Mr. Gregg was elected to the office of supervisor by the largest vote ever received by a candidate for this office, and by the board was chosen chairman. During his term of office he was recognized as one who fought for his convictions, regardless of conditions. Public improvements, clean cut economy, and methods such as would be used by a business man in his own affairs were the watchword of the administration, and the people were justly grateful. Mr. Gregg is a broadminded man, who has long been a power in the councils of his party, this able administration has made him stronger, and he would poll many votes outside his party should he seek any county office. One of the things accomplished by him is the saving of the Bright Angel Trail for Coconino County, to which it now belongs, to which end he cast aside politics and other considerations in his efforts to succeed in his purpose. Mr. Gregg is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows. He married Miss Matilda M. Huffman, and their family consists of Esther, Jim, Nellie and Jesse, Jr.

It is not known whether or not there is any working of fate in the fact that the youngest State of the Union has the youngest Secretary of State, but it is true nevertheless. In addition to having the youngest official holding a similar position of trust and confidence in all the vast American population of 100,000,000, Arizona has, in Sidney P. Osborn, its only native office-holder in the official family under the big dome at the State House. In this good year 1913, Mr. Osborn is just verging on the twenty-ninth winter of his life.

The chief pride of Arizonans in the Secretary of State does not, however, lie in his youth, but in his efficiency in office, and as a politician without a peer among the members of his party. He has an old head on young shoulders.

But to return to the cold, hard facts of biography. Sidney P. Osborn was born in a little, straggling village on the banks of the Salt River no longer ago than May 17th, 1884. The straggling village of his birth has thrown off the swaddling clothes of provincialism and is fast growing into a metropolitan city, the finest in the Southwest, the capital and chief city of this great State. Secretary Osborn's parents were in every sense pioneers, as were their parents before them. They arrived in Prescott in 1864, in days when travel was slow over the plains. The prairie schooner made sure progress, however, for all its lack of celerity, and in the course of the passage of the years the Osborn family arrived near where Phoenix now is, the Secretary's grandfather settling in what is now the Osborn district of Phoenix. The name of the district comes from the fact that the large Osborn family lived there for many years.

Sidney Osborn took advantage of the school facilities of Phoenix and was graduated from the High School in 1903, but in the meantime he had been given a taste of official life in the capacity of page in the Territorial Legislative Assembly of Arizona of 1899. During the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 he was Private Secretary to Honorable J. F. Wilson, Delegate in Congress from Arizona.

When Congress passed the Enabling Act and the struggle for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Arizona opened, young Osborn entered the field as a candidate of the Progressive Democracy. At that time he was connected with one of the local newspapers, in one of the tripartite capacities in which young men of ability are often employed upon small newspapers. He was at once circulation manager, advertising solicitor and collector, as well as a part time reporter. However, this training gave him further insight. It gave him an ability to met his fellow men on an equal plane, so that when he ran for the Constitutional Convention, in addition to his being a native son, born in Phoenix, and one of the Osborn family, he stood upon his general information of men and affairs as viewed through the eyes of a life-long and progressive Democrat, and he was, therefore, elected to the Convention, its youngest member.



Sidney P. Osborn

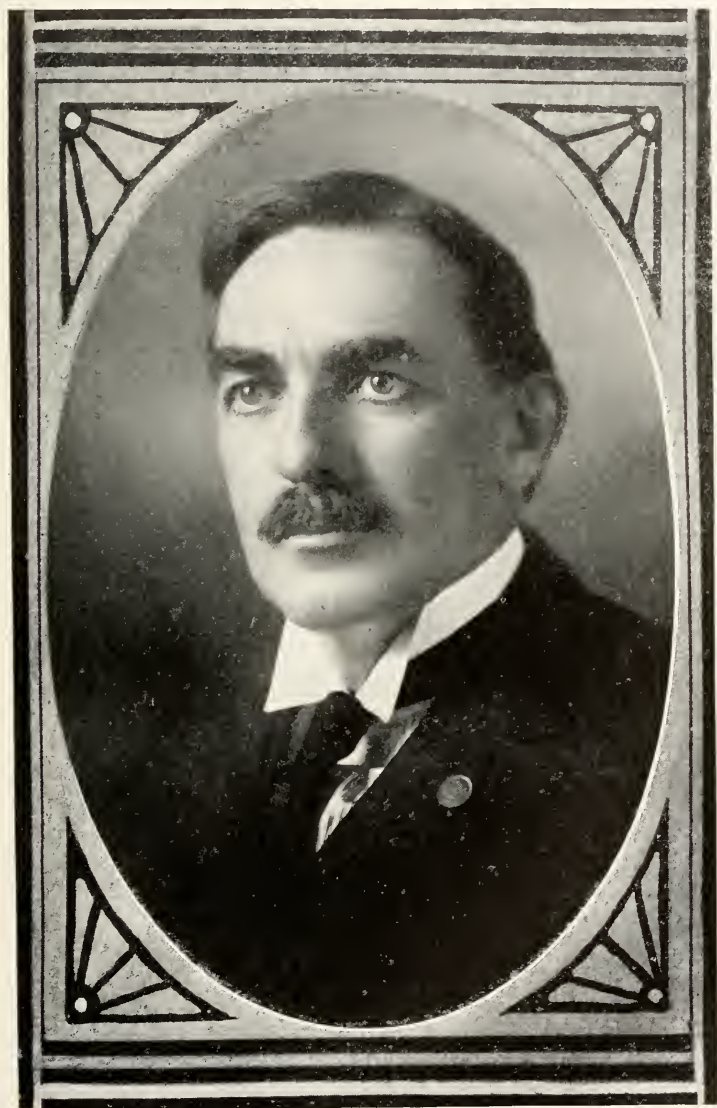
When the first State election came on, Osborn stood out in the primary and general election as the successful candidate for the office of Secretary of State, his record in the Constitutional Convention having much to do with this. However, it is quite likely that the resentment of his many friends to the slurs of youth fired at him by the opposition had much to do with his excellent majority. Since assuming office he has conducted the business in a most successful manner, and established a record that future secretaries will find hard to beat.

In 1912 Secretary Osborn found the ideal of his dreams in a handsome young Australian woman, Miss Marjorie Grant, and in September of that year the Secretary quietly journeyed to Los Angeles, where the young lady lived, and there they were quietly married. Returning to Phoenix, they set up housekeeping. Both the Secretary and his charming wife are popular members of society in the Capital City. Both number their friends by their acquaintances, and both can look forward to long and useful careers in the political and social circles of the great State of Arizona.

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JOHN C. CALLAGHAN, first state auditor of Arizona, was born at Gallitzin, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1869. He is the son of James and Mary Sloan Callaghan. His father is now superintendent of the South Fork Coal Mining Company of South Fork, Pa. Mr. Callaghan began work in the coal mines at the age of eleven years, meanwhile attending night school. He returned to school after a few years, and later entered the employ of the Webster Coal & Coke Company, at Ehrenfeld, Pa., as bookkeeper in the general store of that company, later becoming assistant manager. In August, 1897, he resigned, going to Denver, Colorado, and in December, 1898, came to Clifton, Arizona, where he took a position in the store office of the Arizona Copper Company. Resigning this position in July, 1899, he removed to Bisbee, took charge of the credit department of the Copper Queen store, which position he resigned January 1, 1902, to engage in a business partnership. During the administration of Sheriff A. V. Lewis at Tombstone in 1903 and 1904 he was under sheriff, and in 1905 returned to Bisbee to engage in business, of which he disposed in June, 1908, and was that year the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer, but, with other Democrats, met defeat. He was nominated State Auditor in the primary campaign of 1911, carrying every county except one, and was elected to that office December 12th of that year. He is ex-Officio State Bank Comptroller, President of the State Board of Equalization, and a member of each, the State Board of Control, State Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners, State Loan Commission, and the Land Board of Arizona, the performance of the duties of which various positions, added to his duties as State Auditor,





John C. Callaghan

constitute him a very busy official. During Mr. Callaghan's service with the large mining companies of the Southwest he has made a reputation not only for efficiency, but for executive ability. His influence was one of the factors in bringing Cochise safely into the Democratic column and making it the banner county in the election of 1912. From boyhood he has been a close and persistent student of political economy, is one of the best informed men in the state on the complex question of taxation, and is today considered one of the most able members of Arizona's progressive Democracy. He was a pioneer advocate in Arizona of the Initiative and the Referendum, as early as 1905 declaring for these in the press, together with other proposed reforms, many of which were later incorporated in the Constitution of Arizona, and in this connection it may be said that on subjects in which he takes a special interest, he wields a facile pen. He is possessed of foresight of excellent clarity, and is ever in the forefront in the advocacy of progressive ideas, taking care, however, to espouse only those economic ideas which are of a substantial and enduring character, and is not handicapped by the possession of idiosyncrasies. Of a quiet, retiring disposition, his official acts are not planned or timed to produce self-advertisement, nor are they intended to be spectacular in effect; neither are they tempered with political expediency. He brings to his office that measure of balance, poise and dignity which commands respect, and which a constituency is pleased to observe in a state official. Mr. Callaghan is an Elk, and a Past Exalted Ruler of Bisbee Lodge No. 671.

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GEORGE PURDY BULLARD, first State Attorney General of Arizona, and one of the ablest attorneys of the State, is also one of the most energetic, and has, since assuming the duties of the Attorney General's office, accomplished much in the way of generally beneficial legislation, as his conscientious efforts have resulted in the drafting of many statutes and the correction of many others. Those who watched his work as District Attorney of Maricopa County expected much of the State's first Attorney General, and they have not been disappointed, as the statutes which he has drafted are sane, fair, and so drawn as to stand the most rigid tests. Mr. Bullard is a close associate of Mr. Cuniff, President of the Senate, and, like him, seems to thrive on hard work. Arizona can claim in her legal profession many bright minds and earnest workers, but none who exceed in ability or earnestness the present Attorney General. In knowledge and experience, too, he is exceptional, all of which will be more thoroughly demonstrated as time goes on and the State of Arizona reaps the benefits of his zeal. Mr. Bullard is also an ardent autoist, President of the State Automobile Association, and one of the most enthusiastic good roads boosters in the State. He believes that there



George Purdy Bullard

is more money in tourists than in alfalfa, and that a highway system traversing the State should be built as an attraction to tourists. Mr. Bullard organized the Maricopa County Automobile Club about five years ago, and it was he who conceived the idea of an annual race from Los Angeles to Phoenix, induced the "Republican" to offer a cup as a trophy, and has so successfully promoted the event for several years. He is widely known as "The Father of the Phoenix Race." Mr. Bullard was born in Portland, Oregon, April 14, 1869, and is the son of L. J. and Minnie Purdy Bullard. When quite young he went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and when twenty-one was admitted to the bar in California, and has since been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession. From 1894 to 1899 he practiced in San Francisco, and since the latter year in Phoenix, and for five years was District Attorney of Maricopa County. He is a member of the Board of Trade, for three years was director of the Country Club, is Vice President of the State Good Roads Association and honorary member of the Lincoln Memorial Association. Mr. Bullard was married in 1901 to Miss Kate C. Brockway and their residence at 1131 North Central Avenue is one of the finest in Phoenix.

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RICHARD E. SLOAN was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 22, 1857. He is the son of Dr. Richard and Mary Caldwell Sloan. Having completed his preliminary education, he entered Monmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1877 with an A. B. degree, and two years later with an A. M. degree. He then taught school for one year and took up the study of law with Mr. James, an attorney of Hamilton, Ohio, later attending the Cincinnati Law School, from which he took the degree LL. B. in 1884. In the meantime, however, he had gone to Colorado where he was employed in various capacities until 1882. Returning to the West after his graduation from Law School, he located in Phoenix and engaged in practice for about two years, when he removed to Florence, and in the autumn of 1886 was elected District Attorney of Pinal County. In the autumn of 1888 he was honored by being chosen to the Council of the Fifteenth General Assembly and during his term served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and member of several others. Judge Sloan was also a member of the Code Commission in 1901. The next year President Harrison appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and in this capacity Judge Sloan made an excellent record, but with change of administration he resumed his private practice, choosing Prescott as his field, and there his practice constantly increased in importance. In July, 1897, however, he was again appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and served until 1909, when he was appointed Territorial Governor, in which office he continued until the admission of the state. Appointed United States





Richard E. Sloan

District Judge for Arizona in 1912, he held the office by recess commission from August, 1912, to March 4th, 1913. He is now a member of the firm of Sloan, Seabury & Westervelt. In November, 1887, he married Miss Mary Brown, of Hamilton, Ohio. Mrs. Sloan is a woman of charming personality and possesses qualities which make her socially an addition to the best circles. Judge Sloan has two children, Miss Eleanor B., a graduate of Vassar College, and Mary Caldwell, aged twelve.

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L. C. HUGHES, ex-Governor of Arizona, was born May 15, 1842, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a few months thereafter his parents removed to Pittsburgh. At two years of age he was left an orphan, and was placed in a Presbyterian orphanage, when he remained until ten years of age, and was then indentured with a Calvinistic farmer family, where he was trained to hard work—the three months yearly district school laying a foundation upon which to build for future achievements. At the opening of the Civil War he was working his way through an academy in a country village. This was when slavery agitation was at white heat. The orphan boy had read Uncle Tom's Cabin, and taking part in the school debates, was ardent for the freedom of black boys and girls. The call to arms to save the Union found him recruiting a company from among the country boys, and after he had been twice refused enlistment on account of size, finally succeeded in being accepted in Company A, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, served two years in camp, field and hospitals, and was discharged on account of general disability. A year thereafter he re-enlisted and was Sergeant for a one hundred days' campaign in Knapp's Pittsburg battery, to aid in protecting Washington City. During his army service the camp was his school and he utilized his spare hours in study. When first discharged he entered a government machine shop and rapidly acquired the trade, the shop men all helping the "little boy in blue," as he was called. When he had worked but two years he was accepted as a journeyman, joined Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union No. 2 of Pittsburgh, and there is where he began to develop his altruistic spirit. The cause of freedom for the black man and the Union of States settled, the cause of labor was rising above the horizon. Returning soldiers filled the shops and all other avenues of employment, and labor saving machinery had made great strides during the war; an estrangement between capital and labor was a new issue, and rumblings of discontent were heard among the laboring masses everywhere. Many remedies were suggested, co-operative societies, building and loan associations, reduction of the hours of labor, with the hope of reducing the supply and increasing the demand for labor. In this new field young Hughes was a willing, active and aggressive spirit. Pittsburgh, a center of iron and glass manufacturing, was ripe for agitation, organization and labor reform at the close of the war. Here



L. C. Hughes

was a new field, calling for self-sacrificing workers, which found in him aggressive enthusiasm. The eight hour movement was crystallized into practical form in 1866, and, joining with the leaders, W. O'Neil of Boston and Jonathan Fincher of Philadelphia, he secured a petition of several thousand working men of Pittsburgh, addressed to Congress, for a law fixing eight hours for all government work. This was sent to Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, who fathered and passed the bill, the first eight hour law in the United States. During the same year he agitated and aided in organizing in South Pittsburgh, the first co-operative store on the Rochdale plan west of the Allegheny mountains. While taking a course in Meadville Theological School, he counseled Father Upchurch in organizing the A. O. of U. W., and became a member of Jefferson Lodge No. 1, the first in the United States. The order had as one of its purposes the federation of all trades and labor unions, but it soon drifted into a fraternal insurance organization. In 1868 he delivered an address on "Trades Unions, Their Cause, Influence and Present Necessity," before the International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union of America and Great Britain, at Cleveland, Ohio, predicting a destructive conflict between the Pennsylvania Railroad and labor. That conflict climaxed, inside of five years, in the destruction of millions of property in Pittsburgh and other points on its railroad system. Mr. Hughes studied law in Meadville, overtasked himself in his studies and reform activity, and wrecked his health, which resulted in his seeking rest and absence from the fretting and agitating multitude, and 1871 found him in Tucson, Arizona, the land of the fierce Apaches, desert and sunshine, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. Soon after he was appointed Probate Judge and ex-Officio County Superintendent of Schools; was District Attorney two terms; was Attorney General; United States Court Commissioner; Member of Board of World's Fair Commission at Chicago for Arizona, and delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1884 and 1892. In 1878 he established the Arizona Star, the first daily paper in Arizona, of which he was editor and publisher for thirty years. When the Arizona Press Association was organized in 1892 Mr. Hughes was elected its first President. The birth of the Star was the date of the State building era of Arizona, and to this end the Star declared the settlement of the Apache problem was the first consideration. The government had adopted the Indian reservation policy, herding and feeding and protecting thousands of Apache murderers, who sallied forth from their cities of refuge to commit depredations on the white settlers, then returned with the plunder and scalps of their victims as trophies of these raids. The Star initiated and declared for the policy of removal of the criminal element of the Apaches to Florida, land of swamps, lakes, forests, rain and storms—new to the merciless savage—where the physical conditions were in striking contrast to the desert's treeless, mountain-



ous and arid region, and for years the Star stood alone in its advocacy of this policy. Mr. Hughes secured the agency of the Associated Press, and with every fresh Apache outbreak the news was flashed to the press, with public resolutions demanding their removal, thus securing comment of the press and creating wide-spread public opinion of the entire country. At the Democratic National Convention of 1884, he secured the adoption of a plank pledging the party to the removal policy. Cleveland was elected and Mr. Hughes, with petitions from all Arizona settlements, visited him and secured his pledge for the removal policy. The President then commissioned General Miles to make good his promise, and in less than six months after his arrival in Arizona General Miles had all the criminal Apaches captured and removed to Florida. This was the first important step for Arizona State builders. On the first anniversary of the removal of the Apache, the citizens of Arizona celebrated the event at Tucson by presenting a sword to General Miles, and in recognition of their public service, the Society of Arizona Pioneers elected him and L. C. Hughes honorary life members of the society. This anniversary, while it memorialized the end of Indian war, was the date of a still more important event, for it was here and then that General Miles made an address before the Arizona Pioneer Society declaring it was the duty of the Federal Government to reclaim its arid region to agriculture. This was the first public utterance on this question, and with the permission of the General, Mr. Hughes called the attention of the editor of the North American Review to the address, asked to have it published, and it appeared in the issue of March, 1890, under the title, "Our Unwatered Empire." This was the first publication on the subject of government reclamation in the United States, so declared by Senator Newlands in Congress twelve years thereafter, upon the eve of the passage of National Irrigation Law. This was the second important step achieved by Arizona State builders. After the removal of the Apaches, the titles to vast areas of land in Arizona, claimed under Spanish and Mexican land grants, was a menace to the settlement of the Territory. Mr. Hughes had already secured the introduction of a bill in Congress, creating a Federal land court, its purpose being the determining of these titles. Single handed for several years he made the issue for the creation of this court, while the entire legal fraternity, the press (excepting the Star), together with the Arizona delegate in Congress, opposed the measure; but the court was created, organized and in less than ten years returned to the government over 12,000,000 acres in Arizona alone, claimed under Spanish and Mexican titles. This land embraces the finest agricultural districts of every valley of Southern Arizona. This was the third most important step of the State builders. The building of homes, promoting permanent settlement throughout Arizona, found practical and successful encouragement in the Star advocacy of establishing Building and Loan Associations, the

first of which was organized in Tucson in 1887. Mr. Hughes made a successful ten years' contest against public gambling, and had a bill for its suppression passed through the lower house of Congress. Its enactment was urged by President Roosevelt and recommended for passage by the Senate Committee on Territories. But he had action suspended on the bill for sixty days to give the Legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico an opportunity to enact a Territorial law, which they did, thus banishing public gambling from those Territories. This was the fourth conquest for the State builders. The Star waged war against the saloon traffic and advocated woman suffrage for thirty years as an aid in this and kindred reforms in building the State. It was on the firing line of many political reforms, including the initiative, referendum and recall, primary elections, etc., and always against capital punishment. It urged with vigor the establishment of schools, churches, fraternal societies, providing firm foundation for community life, and was emphatic for the reading of the Bible in the public schools and other public educational institutions, as well as the enactment of laws requiring the teaching of the Spanish language in the public schools as an important link of union with the Spanish-American Republics and opening a wide field of professional and commercial business for Spanish-speaking Americans. Mr. Hughes was governor of the Territory from April 1st, 1893, to April 1st, 1896. His administration was signalized by economy and retrenchment in the public service, by eliminating all unnecessary employes. When he came into office the Territorial treasury was facing a deficit of more than \$50,000. In 1893 the deficit was reduced to less than \$3,300; in 1894 there was nearly \$6,000 in the treasury, and at the close of 1895 the Territorial indebtedness had been reduced \$50,485.76—the first decrease in the indebtedness for fifteen years. And this result with no increase of taxation. Upon his recommendation a non-partisan Board of Control was created, composed of the Governor, the Auditor and a citizen member of the opposite political party, none but the citizen member receiving compensation for services. This law abolished the Boards of Commissioners of Prison, Insane Asylum, Reform School and Railroad—making a saving of more than \$25,000 in salaries and mileage, as the records show. The cost per capita for administering the Territorial Prison and Insane Asylum was reduced 23 per cent, and reduction in maintenance was noticeable in all institutions. The annual cost of maintaining the Territorial administration under Governor Hughes was less than \$200,000, and for the three years it did not reach a total of \$600,000, notwithstanding that, during those three years, there were erected the Normal School buildings at Flagstaff and Tempe, University dormitory at Tucson, and over \$30,000 expended in improvements on the Insane Asylum and Prison buildings—more public buildings erected than under any previous administration. The parole law was enacted and put into successful operation by him; and of the many pris-

oners who enjoyed its benefits, but one violated his parole. Convicts whenever paroled were required to work. Governor Hughes' maxim was that savages could not be civilized, nor criminals reformed, without labor. His prison policy aided much in the large reduction referred to in prison maintenance. The Governor's three annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior and Congress proved of great public value, as they contained much data on climate and wealth resources of the Territory, the Indians and their needs, and moral and progressive character and interests of its diversified population. The information furnished therein was the subject of much favorable comment in the press of the country. There were 5,000 copies of the 1893 and 1894 reports published, and so great was the demand for these that of the report of 1895, containing 119 pages, 17,500 copies were issued by the government and distributed. It scarcely need be added that these proved a valuable advertising medium for the Territory. The Federal law calling for these reports requires the Governor to give the general conditions and make recommendations as to Congressional legislation for the Territory, which opened a wide field that was taken advantage of by the Governor, the press comment being that more information had been published in these reports, and recommendations which were crystalized into law, than by all the governors who had preceded him. Recommendations were made for appropriation for irrigation of lands of the Indian reservations; setting apart for allotment lands for Indians wishing to take them in severalty, especially the Papago, Maricopa, Pima and the Yuma tribes; increasing Indian industrial schools, educating and training Arizona Indian children in the Territory, for the conservation of their health and to enable them to learn local industrial pursuits; transferring trial of Indians from Territorial to United States courts, and securing appropriations to meet the expenses of such trials had, and jail and penitentiary costs of Indian convicts; for creating forest reservations at headwaters of Arizona streams and water supply; and for setting apart the "Petrified Forest" as a national park. The Governor also urged and finally secured the passage of a Congressional act authorizing the Territory to lease school lands, and placing the proceeds thereof in the public school funds. This law has been and is a source of large and increasing revenue to the schools of the State. He also encouraged the location of a National School of Science near the Grand Canyon, that cluster of natural phenomena. He urged many needed reforms, especially the suppression of the liquor traffic, which was shown to be the greatest bane to the Indians—the initial cause of our Apache wars, the cause of over 65 per cent of Territorial taxation, as well as the many other accompanying evils. He urged upon Congress its duty to Arizona to suppress this traffic. All of these recommendations went before the country, commended or condemned by the press, thus creating public opinion, mostly favoring these appeals. During his term as Chancellor of the University that

institution rapidly increased its number of students, especially from residents throughout the Territory. An important factor in that growth was the aiding of those lacking the financial resources for securing the benefits of the University, by employing them in various departments as assistants, and allowing compensation for their services. The average number of these assistants is twenty-five, most of whom rank well as students and graduates. This is but one of the various improved conditions inaugurated during this period. In 1868 Mr. Hughes married Josephine Brawley, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, daughter of John R. Brawley, a western Pennsylvania farmer of large political connections and influence. In all of his labors, struggles and achievements, Mrs. Hughes entered into the fullest partnership, and proved equal to every emergency—developing the characteristics and qualities of a noble heroine. They have two living children—a daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Woodward, and State Senator John T. Hughes, who reflect honor upon their parents. It is but just that Governor Hughes and family are titled “Arizona’s State Builders,” to which they have given more than forty years of service, facing through it all the most strenuous opposition of evil forces, which they met with that fearlessness born of the secret powers within. Now, at the sunset of life, they realize that their faithful service has already borne much fruit, which will yield a thousand-fold to the citizenship yet unborn of the (to be) great, the good, the grand Commonwealth of Arizona, out of which will issue not only millions of material wealth, but a people whose characters will be lustrous as statesmen, poets, philosophers, prophets and altruists in the broadest sense of the terms.

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LEWIS T. CARPENTER, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Arizona, is a native of Tennessee, although he was raised in the great State of Texas, and is, in fact, a Texan. He received his academic education at Trinity University and studied law in the University of Texas; was admitted to the bar at Corsicana, Texas, at the age of twenty-two and was, during the same year, elected to the office of County Attorney of that county. At the close of his term of office he removed to Dallas, Texas, and engaged in the practice of law there until the time of his removal to Arizona. Mr. Carpenter’s arrival in Arizona and his entrance into Arizona politics were identical as at the time he arrived in the city of Phoenix with his family from Texas, the campaign for statehood was on and within two or three days after the date of his arrival he was on the stump for the Democratic ticket and continued to work faithfully until the close of the campaign; the Democrats carried the state and Mr. Carpenter was accredited as one of those who had been of great assistance in bringing about this result. He was soon afterwards appointed Assistant Attorney General, which position he has





Lewis T. Carpenter

held since the entrance of Arizona as a state. He is a member of the firm of Bullard & Carpenter, one of the leading firms of the state. Mr. Carpenter's family consists of his wife and three children. He is connected with some of the prominent financial institutions of the state and believes in boosting Arizona at all times and has great faith in its future from a political and material standpoint. He has, in the office of the Attorney General, achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer and is one of the most popular members of the Arizona bar.

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JOHN T. HUGHES, Senator from Pima County, was born in Tucson in 1874, and is the son of L. C. and Josephine B. Hughes, two pioneer State builders. At the age of six, with his sister Gertrude, he was sent to Snell's School, Oakland, California, and two years afterward was entered in Beck's Family School for Boys, a Moravian institution, Lititz, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. He next attended Freehold Academy in New Jersey, from which he was graduated, and then took up the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. After admission to practice he went to Chicago and engaged in his profession for two years, then was urged to come to Tucson and take a course in newspaper and journalistic experience, which he did with the "Star," in which he was financially interested. His first taste of political life was as Page of the First Constitutional Convention in 1891. He was then private secretary to his father, during part of his administration as Territorial Governor, and later Superintendent of Schools for Pima County. In 1894, with his mother, Territorial President of the Suffrage forces in Arizona, and a warm personal friend of Aunt Susan B. Anthony, he attended the National Suffrage Convention at Washington, D. C. Miss Anthony, observing John enter the hall with his mother, captured and took him to the platform and introduced him to the vast audience as the son of Governor and Mrs. L. C. Hughes, life champions of Equal Rights, and John a native son of Arizona, whom she then dedicated the "Suffrage Knight of Arizona," predicting his sterling loyalty to the faith of father and mother. Senator Hughes has well fulfilled this prediction in his advocacy on the platform, in the press and all public places. He introduced the resolution in the First State Senate proposing a constitutional amendment enfranchising Arizona's womanhood. The issue then came before the people through the initiative, which resulted in the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by a large majority, his home county, the storm center of the fight, having voted two to one for the amendment. Politically Mr. Hughes is a Democrat and entered political life in western Pennsylvania in Bryan's first campaign, during which he organized Democratic clubs and made over one hundred speeches. He is a member of the Pima County Central Committee, and of the State



John T. Hughes

Central and Executive Committees. At the first State election he was elected Senator from Pima County, in which capacity he wielded a marked influence. He has given much study to governmental affairs, and is well acquainted with public men and measures. Senator Hughes has served as Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and Elections, and Printing and Clerks; and as member of the Judiciary, Appropriations, Constitutional Amendments and Municipal Corporations committees. During the first and second sessions he introduced and put through many bills, all of which are conceded to be of advantage to the State, one of which is the State Weights and Measures ordinance, which he urged as a just and equitable measure, to prevent the short weighing of goods and merchandise. Among others of importance was a resolution ratifying the income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and Arizona was the twenty-ninth State to ratify the amendment. Also the following Acts: Providing for the taxation of gifts, legacies and inheritances; an obligatory indeterminate sentence law, with parole principle; providing for the publicity of campaign expenses before and after the primary and election; providing for an endowment of three hundred thousand acres of land for the College of Agriculture and the School of Mines for the University of Arizona; a comprehensive primary election law; providing severe penalties for tampering with switch lights on railroads. This much, and more, stands to his credit for the first session. During the next session he introduced and had passed, among other important laws: An act providing for the construction and maintenance of municipal slaughter houses in cities of three thousand or more population, where all animals are to be inspected before killing, and slaughter houses to be maintained under sanitary conditions; an act permitting the sale of lands to the Carnegie Desert Laboratory; an act authorizing the removal of the State Industrial School from Benson to the Fort Grant Military Reservation; an act authorizing incorporated cities to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing sanitary sewers; an act to provide punishment for contempt of court; an act relating to the reorganization of the Arizona Pioneers' Home; an appropriation for the benefit of the Arizona Historical Society; a bill providing for an appropriation of \$150,000 for an agricultural building for the University of Arizona, and appropriations for agricultural education and experimental work. These items were placed in the general appropriation bill and passed. Acts authorizing the working of convicts on public roads, highways and bridges, and a bill authorizing the purchase of a prison farm. He also introduced the following bills, which were passed by the Senate, but defeated in the House: Providing that all State, County and City printing should be done within the State; providing for the working eight hours a day for the prisoners in County and City jails on the roads, streets and parks; making it a felony to practice third degree on persons charged with crime; permitting the probating of wills dur-



ing the lifetime of the testator; submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the present miners' lien law; prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco to minors under eighteen years of age; creating the office of Public Defender in the various counties of the State; creating Bureau of Legislative Research. He also introduced a joint memorial to Congress urging the granting of independence to the Philippines, and a resolution for a constitutional amendment abolishing capital punishment. It will be observed from the character of the foregoing bills, that Senator Hughes works entirely on constructive and reformatory lines. He is a citizen of much civic pride; has taken an active interest in the educational, moral and material welfare for many years of the Territory of Arizona, and now of the Commonwealth. His pride as a native son of Arizona excites his highest ambition for the present and future of his State. He believes that its future bids fair to outstrip all the States of the Union, in material prosperity and in the high and progressive character of its citizenship. As a mark of appreciation of his public service, he was unanimously elected honorary member of the Society of Arizona Pioneers, being the first native-born citizen thus honored.

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ALBINUS A. WORSLEY, Senator from Pima County, and attorney-at-law, is known as the "Champion of Labor and Labor Legislation," by the workingmen of Arizona, of whom he has always been a friend. When one of the unions anywhere in the State becomes involved in a law suit, Colonel Worsley is almost invariably called into consultation. He has been uniformly successful in the practice of his profession, and especially in cases where he represented labor, his policy being never to take a case into court if the grounds do not justify such action. There is not a man in the State who has more friends than Senator Worsley among the men forming the industrial army, whose esteem he has completely won. Senator Worsley was born in Racine County, Wisconsin, June 24, 1869. He is the son of Thomas G. Worsley, a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, who came from Lancashire, England, at the age of sixteen, and became a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin. Maria Shields, his mother, came from Queens County, Ireland, at the age of seven years. Senator Worsley was graduated from the Northern Indiana Law School in 1900, and was admitted to the bar of that State the same year. The next year he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago College of Law, was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and the following year went to Nebraska, was admitted to practice and followed his profession there until his coming to Arizona in 1904. He located in Tucson, which has since been his home. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Worsley was candidate on the Labor and Populist ticket for Governor of Wisconsin, while at the early age of nineteen he made a tour through the eastern States for the Chicago Single Tax Club, and even at that time

was widely known as an orator. He helped organize the first Direct Legislation League in the United States, in St. Louis, in 1892, and has ever since been one of its national organizers. At various times he has campaigned the States of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Nebraska, for such men as "Golden Rule" Jones, Pettigrew and Governor Altgeld, when the latter made his successful run for that office in Illinois. Mr. Worsley is author of "Corporation Rates in the National Corn Crib," which was published in 1896, and "The First Step in the National Progress, or Direct Legislation," which was published in 1899. Since boyhood Senator Worsley has been an



Albinus A. Worsley

advocate of the cause of labor, and to it he devotes particular effort in the Senate. He is Chairman of the Labor Committee, and member of the Code, Finance, Judiciary, Public Lands, Rules and Style, Revision and Compilation Committees. In 1904 he was married to Miss Alice J. Major, also a native of Wisconsin. They have three children, Henry George Worsley, Paul Robert and Dorcas Maria. Mrs. Worsley comes from a family of scholars and educators. For several years prior to her marriage she was one of the principal teachers of the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, the largest school of its kind in the United States.



Harry Johnson

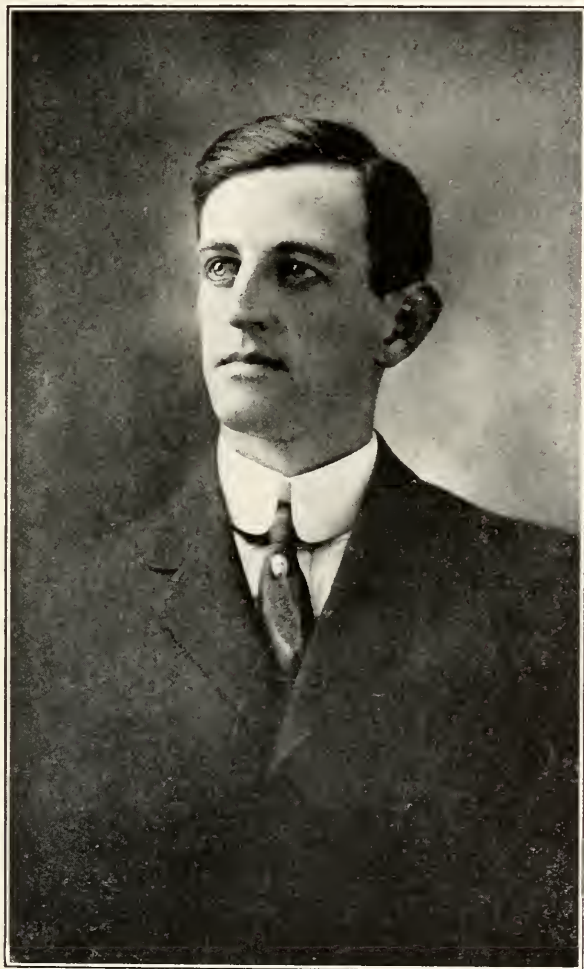
HARRY JOHNSON, Representative from Maricopa County, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, October 3, 1882, and spent most of his boyhood days on a plantation in North Georgia. He was partially educated in Tennessee, and taught school for one year in Alabama. He then entered Cumberland University, and while a student there took an active part in athletics and was member of both the football and baseball teams. He was also President of the Law Society, as high an honor as a student can attain to in the Law School, and member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. Having been graduated from the University he took the examination and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He then established a practice in Chattanooga, where he remained until his coming to

Arizona, six years ago. Since his arrival in this State, in addition to the practice of his profession, he has been actively interested in politics and has made many friends, as shown by the returns when he was a candidate for the Legislature. At the primary his name was last in alphabetical order in a list of nine, and he advanced from ninth to second place. Mr. Johnson has the distinction of having made the first speech on the floor of the House in the First State Legislature, when, at the fall of the gavel, he secured the floor and placed in nomination for temporary speaker Andrew R. Lynch of Graham County. In the first session of the Legislature Mr. Johnson introduced a bill that exempts the producer of anything in Arizona from paying a license for the sale thereof in the State, which is now a law. In the special session Mr. Johnson served as Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Referendum, and as member of the following committees: Judiciary, Corporation, Militia and Public Defense, and Code Revision.

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HARTWELL HENDERSON LINNEY, Speaker of the House in the Special Session of the First State Legislature, is a native of Danville, Ky. He was graduated in 1902 from Centre College, Danville, and later from the Law Department of the Central University of Kentucky, was admitted to the bar in that state and has also been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Arizona. Mr. Linney is one of the ablest of the younger lawyers of the state and is engaged in general practice at Prescott. His acquaintance and practice throughout the state are both extensive, he has a strong, attractive personality and keen legal ability, and has established a splendid reputation for uprightness and integrity. He is vice president of the Northern Arizona Bar Association, is a progressive Democrat, believing in good laws and good government, and in purity of politics. He is a strong advocate of the Good Roads Movement and a willing aid to all deserving plans for the upbuilding of the state or the advertising of its resources and climatic conditions among the residents of other states. He has, in fact, thoroughly identified himself with the people of Arizona, particularly with those of his own county, and the people of Yavapai showed their confidence in him and their high regard for him by their vote when he was candidate for representative to the First State Legislature. Mr. Linney is an enthusiastic worker in the Prescott Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Yavapai Club and of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He brought to the legislature a valuable experience, excellent education and exceptional energy, and in the first session served on some of the most important committees, while as Speaker he has amply proven his merit. Mr. Linney was married in August, 1911, to Miss Ethel Wood, of Greenville, Ill., a graduate of the University of Illinois and a charming young woman who has become socially popular in Prescott and vicinity.





Hartwell Henderson Linney

LOUIS H. CHALMERS, senior member of the firm of Chalmers & Kent, one of the strongest in the foremost ranks of the legal profession in Arizona, is a descendant of a family of Scotch origin, who were among the early settlers of Virginia and South Carolina, three generations preceeding Mr. Chalmers having been born in South Carolina. His grandfather early removed to Ohio, and was one of the pioneer merchants of Xenia until the Civil War, when he enlisted as Lieutenant of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died in Camp Chase in 1861. In the same year Louis H. Chalmers was born, in Jamestown, Ohio, of which town his mother was also a native. When Louis was but four years old his mother removed to Iowa, and he was educated in the public schools of that State, with the exception of the High School course, which he took in Jamestown, Ohio. For several years he was editor of a paper in Ohio, during which time he took up the study of law. In the fall of 1883 he entered the Cincinnati Law School as a senior, and was graduated LL. B. the next year. He immediately came west to practice his profession, and located in Phoenix, where he has since been successfully engaged, and in addition to his private practice he has served as attorney for many of the important concerns of that section. He has also served as City Attorney several terms, and was one of Maricopa County's representatives in the 16th Legislature. During this session he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and member of other important ones. Mr. Chalmers is a Democrat, an interested worker for his party, and has been Secretary of the County Central Committee. Socially, as professionally, he has many friends. The establishment of the firm of Chalmers & Kent has meant the association of two of the State's keenest attorneys, both of whom have attained distinction at the bar and in official life, men of special aptitude for their chosen profession. Mr. Chalmers was married in Phoenix to Miss Laura E. Coates, a native of Iowa, and graduate of a Los Angeles Academy.

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EDWARD KENT, Chief Justice of the last Territorial Supreme Court, was born in Lynn, Mass., August 8, 1862. His father, Edward Kent, who was elected Governor of Maine in 1868, was mentioned in the famous political song written about that time, "Have You Heard the News from Maine?" His mother was formerly Miss Abby Rockwood. Judge Kent was a student at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1883 with an A. B. degree, and studied law at Columbia University, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1887. In the latter year he was admitted to the Bar in the State of New York, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City. In 1893 he became a member of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of New York City, with whom he was associated until 1896. In 1897 he removed to Denver, where he lived for five



LAST TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

Left to right: Ernest W. Lewis, Fletcher M. Doan, Edward Kent, John H. Campbell,  
Edward M. Doe; Fred Trille, Clerk.

years. In 1900 he was candidate on the Republican ticket for member of the House of Representatives of Colorado, and served as Assistant U. S. District Attorney of Colorado during 1901 and 1902. Judge Kent came to Arizona in 1902, the same year was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and served until Arizona became a State. He is now a member of the firm of Kent & Chalmers, of Phoenix, well known attorneys. On September 14, 1893, Judge Kent was married to Miss Edith Chadwick, of Baltimore, Maryland.

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GEORGE J. STONEMAN, of the firm of Stoneman & Ling, of Phoenix, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, May 4, 1868. His early life, however, was spent in California, where the family had removed, and there he attended the public schools. He then attended the University of Michigan and was graduated from the Law Department in 1889. His first practice was conducted in Seattle, Washington, where he remained several years, during two of which he served as City Clerk. In 1894 he went to Honolulu, practiced a year there, and returning to the United States, came to Arizona, located in Globe and at once became closely identified with the interests of this section. His practice from the beginning was successful, he soon became legal representative of two of the large mining companies of that district, interested in mining on his own account and prominent in political affairs. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term as District Attorney, and was elected to the same office at the election in November, 1900, on the Democratic ticket. While acting in this capacity he demonstrated his ability in a legal way and his aptitude for the administration of public affairs. He also served as Territorial Railway Commissioner and member of the Board of Law Examiners. Mr. Stoneman is the son of General George Stoneman, a man of exceptional attainments, undisputed honor and of high standing in the army. He received his military education at West Point and attained the rank of General during the Civil War, in which he fought in the cause of the Union. He was later in life placed on the retired list. In politics General Stoneman was equally distinguished, having been elected Governor of California in 1883, and his administration was a substantial evidence of his superior and well-directed judgment. He died in New York in 1894, having lived there several years previously. George J. Stoneman removed from Globe to Phoenix in 1911 and established the present partnership with Mr. Ling, and the firm of Stoneman & Ling is one of the leading ones in the profession in Maricopa County. Mr. Stoneman is actively connected with the Masons and Elks, and is a member of the Society of Cincinnati of Maryland. He is also a member of the Arizona Bar Association, of which he has served as President. He married Miss Julia S. Hamm.





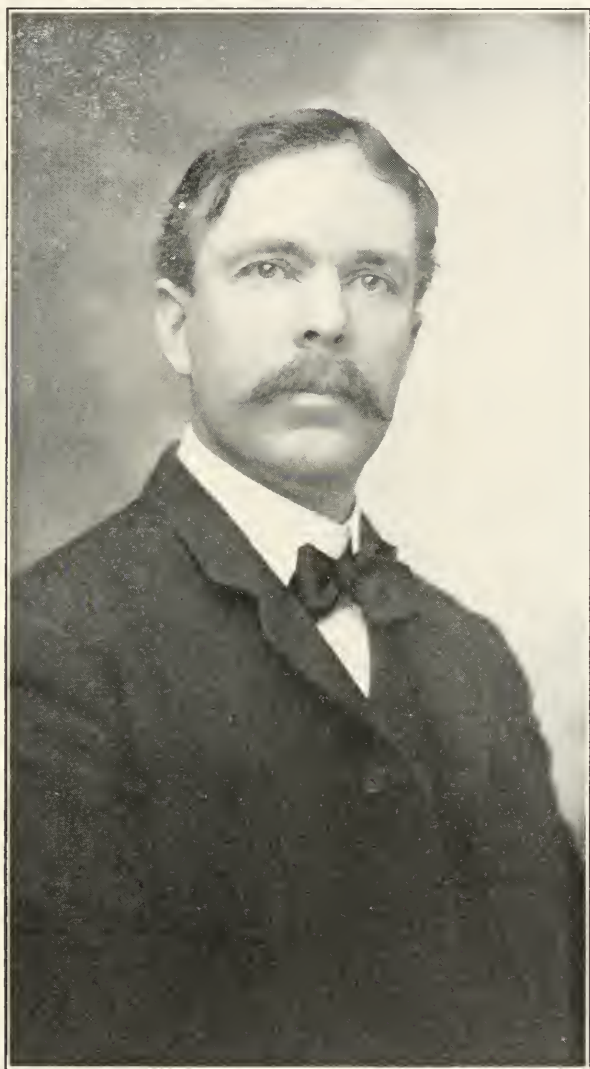
George J. Stoneman



Reese M. Ling

REESE M. LING, Attorney-at-Law, Phoenix, member of the firm of Stoneman & Ling, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 16, 1868. He is the only child of Martin and Mary Reese Ling, both natives of Ohio. His father was engaged in farming, and was one of the first to respond to Lincoln's call for volunteers, having served until Lee's surrender. He was wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff, later captured and confined in Libby Prison eighteen months, where he contracted an illness that eventually resulted in his death at his Ohio home. Reese Ling attended the public schools, and at the early age of fourteen entered the State University at Columbus, which he attended for three years. In 1885 he came to Arizona, entered the Tempe Normal School, and was graduated in twenty-two weeks and qualified to teach in the public schools of the Territory. During his course of study at the Normal, however, he had been instructor in mathematics and Latin, and after his graduation began teaching at Prescott, was thus employed for two years, and in the meantime had taken up the study of law. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1890, valedictorian of a class numbering 280. He was admitted to practice in Michigan, but shortly afterward returned to Prescott, and until recently, when he removed to Phoenix to enter into his present partnership, was known as one of the successful attorneys of that city, his practice extending over the entire northern part of Arizona. Mr. Ling soon became actively interested in politics, for years has been a recognized force in the Democratic party, and an able party leader. He was twice elected District Attorney of Yavapai County, and served many years as City Attorney of Prescott. At the first State election he was candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated at the primaries. He is a member of the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Ling has also been largely interested in mining. He was a member of the Railroad Commission for three years, and fraternally is connected with the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., Elks and Knights of Pythias. He is married, his family consisting of a wife and three sons, one of whom is a practicing attorney at Clifton, Arizona, and another a law student at the University of Southern California.

ELIAS S. CLARK, attorney-at-law, is one of the most prominently known attorneys in the state. He was born June 17, 1862, in Knox County, Maine, and there was educated in the public schools. When quite young he came to Arizona, and studied law at Flagstaff, with Edward M. Doe as his preceptor, was admitted to practice and opened an office there. In 1897 he was elected District Attorney of Coconino County and served one term. Later he removed his office to Prescott and in 1903 he was elected District Attorney of Yavapai County, filled this position until 1905, and then was appointed Attorney General of the Territory, and in this capacity served throughout Governor Kibbey's administration. In 1909, at the expiration of his term as



Elias S. Clark

Attorney General, Mr. Clark resumed his private practice in Prescott, where he is now located. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masons and Elks. He was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, June 9, 1886, to Miss Ida Coffin. They have three sons, Neil C., Gordon and Homer.

O. T. RICHEY, Assistant United States Attorney for Arizona, has proven by his continued success and gradual advancement in life that rich relatives and influential friends are by no means essentials to success, if one has ambition and is willing to do his part. Beginning as a "kid" to do odd jobs, such as selling papers, blacking shoes and running errands, in Leadville, Colorado, when that town was in its palmy days, in the early eighties, he has always been on the outlook for opportunities. He ran away from home at the age of 15, going from Southeastern Kansas to Chicago, and began work on a delivery wagon. He was soon promoted to the position of clerk, and then to bookkeeper and accountant. He followed the mercantile business and expert accounting for several years, when he landed in the Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburg, Kansas, as teller. Real estate, loans, insurance and other allied interests received his attention for a time, after which he became affiliated with the Swift Packing Company as manager of some of their eastern branches, and remained with them for several years. In 1898 he came to Arizona and engaged in the ice business at Tucson, also taking a fling at the cattle and general commission and brokerage business throughout the southern part of the state. Here for the first time he mixed in politics, and during the past fifteen years has held many political and other positions of trust. Here also he took up the study of law, was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts, and in the practice of his chosen profession his wide and comprehensive experience in almost every important line of business has afforded him a training which enables him to ably cope with the intricate problems constantly met by an attorney. This training and his strong characteristics have on many occasions been a powerful aid in the duties devolving upon him in the responsible positions with which he has been honored. His untiring energy and unswerving honesty of purpose have earned for him a reputation which resulted in his selection by Honorable George W. Wickersham, to his present position, Assistant United States Attorney for the state. He is a Progressive Taft Republican in politics. He is a 32nd Degree Mason, and has held high offices in Masonry, as well as in the Elks, I. O. O. F., K. of P., and A. O. U. W. organizations, and is also a former member of the National Guard. Mr. Richey married Miss Bertha Marsh Judd, of Quebec, Canada, and to the union two children, Alice H. and George J., have been born. From bootblack to the important position of Assistant United States Attorney is a long jump, but the many friends of O. T. Richey think he is still on the "spring board" of his career.





O. D. RICHEY      JACK FOREST  
 ASSISTANT U. S. DISTRICT  
 ATTORNEYS      ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

JOHN C. FOREST, Assistant United States District Attorney for Arizona, was born on a farm near Wausau, Wisconsin. His father, Peter N. Forest, was a sawmill man who cleared his land after the timber had been removed and established a farm in the midst of the wilderness. Mr. Forest was educated in the public schools of Wausau, and shortly after having been graduated from the high school, came to Arizona. He reached here in 1889, and engaged in teaching for some years in Yuma and Yavapai Counties, meanwhile devoting his leisure time to the study of law. He completed the course in the office of the Honorable Henry D. Ross, member of the first Supreme Court of Arizona, was admitted to practice, and for the first year thereafter was associated with Judge Ross. Mr. Forest gradually

built up a nice practice, and won recognition in the profession in the State. He served one term as Assistant District Attorney of Yavapai under Robert E. Morrison, and in February, 1910, Attorney General Wickersham appointed him Assistant to United States District Attorney Joseph E. Morrison. His associations in these positions have been of distinct political value in a professional way, and Mr. Forest has made the most of the opportunities presented. Mr. Forest is a Republican and a member of the B. P. O. E. He is Past Exalted Ruler of Lodge No. 330, at Prescott. Mr. Forest is married and has one son, John, Jr. At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Forest expects to take up private practice of his profession in Phoenix.

JOHN W. TOMPSON, Attorney at Law, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, January 21, 1861. He was educated in the public schools in his home county and at Georgetown College, studied law in the office of Judge Lafayette Dawson, of Maryville, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in Atchinson County in October, 1885. Since then he has continuously been in the practice of his profession, until very recently in Missouri, as he located in Phoenix, Arizona, in the early fall of 1912. During his residence in Missouri Mr. Tompson attained much prominence in his profession, ranking among the able attorneys of the State and being well known in the various legal associations. His record in Arizona in a professional way is necessarily rather limited, but as a booster of the State, and of Phoenix especially, he has already established a reputation founded on fact. Having come here on a business trip a short time ago, Mr. Tompson was so strongly impressed in favor of Phoenix, its climate and general outlook, that he decided to make it his permanent residence, and, with Mrs. Tompson returned in a short time for this purpose. They have made their home at 1608 W. Monroe Street. Mr. Tompson has opened an office and during his short stay has been unusually successful in becoming acquainted in the business world and establishing a practice. He is a Democrat and has held various positions of honor at his former home, having been Chairman of the County Central Committee, member of the State Committee, alternate delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, and delegate to the State Convention for many years. He has also served as Probate Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, and served as Special Judge of Circuit Court on a number of occasions. In 1901 he was Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Convention at St. Joseph, Missouri, and lacked but one vote of securing the nomination for Congress at that Convention. Fraternally he is also well connected, being a member of the Masons, Elks, and Venerable Consul of the M. W. A. Mr. Tompson has two sons, Warren V. and George H. Tompson. His younger son, George H., is married and now a resident of Phoenix, where he is employed by The Phoenix Hardware Supply Company.

NORMAN J. JOHNSON, County Attorney of Gila County, Arizona, is a Westerner by birth, having been born about eight miles from Idaho Springs, Colorado, in 1884, and has spent his entire life in the West. He was educated in the common schools of Colorado, was graduated from the Victor High School in 1903, and from the Uni-



Norman J. Johnson

versity of Missouri in 1907, at which time he came to Globe and was employed at the Miami mine as engineer until he had funds sufficient to start in the practice of law. He located in Globe on July 25, 1908, and since that time has been in the practice of law in that city. He was elected County Attorney of Gila County on December 12, 1911, the only Republican elected in his county.

PATRICK W. O'SULLIVAN, Attorney of Yavapai County, was until the advent of Statehood, junior partner in the firm of Ross & O'Sullivan, the senior member having been Honorable Henry D. Ross, now Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Mr. O'Sullivan was born in De Pere, Wisconsin, May 23, 1867, and is the son of Michael and Ann Connolly O'Sullivan. He was educated in the public schools, Green Bay Business College, and the

Chicago Athenaeum. He was engaged in school work for six years, four of which he served as principal of the Greenleaf public schools and the remaining two as principal of Wrightstown schools. His parents were early pioneers of southern Brown County, where they settled on a farm in 1866. Mr. O'Sullivan removed his family to Prescott in 1894, and the same year was appointed Clerk in the United States land office, Prescott, for a term of two years; then Register of the same office two years; was Assistant District Attorney of Yavapai County for the succeeding two years; City Attorney for the next two years, and in 1899 was again appointed Assistant Dis-



Patrick W. O'Sullivan

trict Attorney of Yavapai. In the fall of 1911 he was elected on the Democratic ticket County Attorney of Yavapai, the first to serve under the new State, at the same time that his partner, Judge Ross, was elected to the Supreme Court bench, and Mr. O'Sullivan has since continued practicing in his own name. Among the attorneys of the State he holds a foremost position for ability and thoroughness, and as County Attorney his conduct of the office has elicited only commendation from all concerned. Mr. O'Sullivan was married on November 27, 1889, in Brown County, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary A.



Clark, also a native of that county. They have four daughters, Mrs. Andrew J. McKay, Margaret I., Ellen F. and Hazel O'Sullivan, and one son, John Clark O'Sullivan.



Albert M. Sames



George W. Cass

GEORGE W. CASS, attorney-at-law, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1852. His father, Abner L. Cass, was a physician, and his mother was a descendant of Dr. Joseph Kerr, one of the noted pioneer ministers of the Presbyterian faith in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa. The history of the Cass family in this country dates back to colonial times and Jonathan Cass, great grandfather of George W. Cass, was Major in a New Hampshire regiment during the Revolution. Lewis Cass, Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States, who was defeated through Van Buren's treachery, was his uncle. Another uncle, George W. Cass, was a prominent railroad man and president of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad before it was leased by the Pennsylvania, and was also first president of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Cass's father was State Senator in Ohio for many terms. Mr. Cass was graduated from Kenyon College and received the degree of A. B. and afterwards received the degree of A. M., and was later graduated from the Law Department of the Uni-

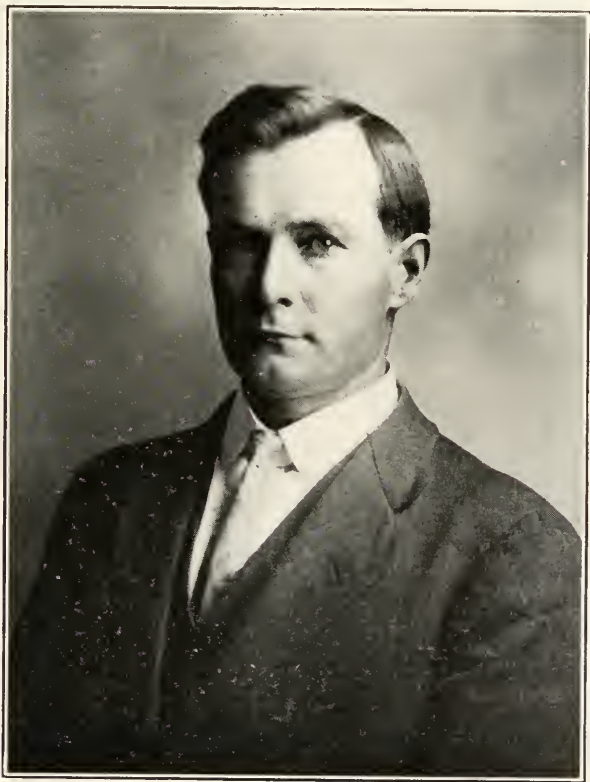
versity of Michigan. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the last named being composed entirely of honor men. Mr. Cass was admitted to the bar in Illinois and practiced his profession principally in corporation and real estate law, in Chicago from 1874 to 1902, when he disposed of his practice there to come to Arizona. He reached this state in 1903, and for some years devoted his attention exclusively to mining interests, when he entered the legal field and he has now an excellent practice along the same lines as practiced in Chicago, with mining law in addition. Mr. Cass is not actively interested in politics and refused to allow his name to be entered at the primary election as candidate for Superior Judge of Cochise County. Mr. Cass is a Presbyterian and was Trustee of the second oldest Presbyterian Church in Chicago, which is now the strongest one of that faith in the city. He was also a member of the Iroquois, University, Calumet, Chicago Literary, and the 20th Century Club, the latter a club formed with a view to having lectures by the most prominent literary men of the day. Mrs. Cass was Miss Rebecca J. Osborne, whose parents are both natives of England. In Douglas, their home city, she is well known and popular in social and club circles, and is a woman of charming personality. They have two daughters, Mrs. Walter H. Petersen, wife of an attorney of Davenport, Iowa; and Mrs. Albert J. Hopkins, Jr., Chicago, whose husband is son of U. S. Senator Hopkins.

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ALBERT MORRIS SAMES was born at Rockford, Illinois, in 1873, and is the son of Peter Sames, then a prominent manufacturer of that city. He was educated in the public schools of Rockford, and is a graduate of the Law Schools of the University of Wisconsin and Columbian University, now George Washington University. At the latter university he received a post graduate degree. At college Mr. Sames was a member of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. In 1899 he came to Arizona from California, and for three years was connected with the firm of Edwards & McFarland, attorneys for the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway company. In 1902 he came to Douglas to assume an important position with the Townsite Company, two years later became prominent in city, county and state politics, and has since served efficiently in the office of City Clerk and Treasurer, as member of the Charter Board of Freeholders of Douglas, Assistant District Attorney of Cochise County, and Chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee. In 1906 he was appointed United States Commissioner at Douglas, and has continued in this office up to the present time. Seven years ago Mr. Sames and Mr. George W. Cass associated themselves together in the practice of law at Douglas, where they have since maintained offices centrally located and have an extensive and successful general practice. Mr. Sames is known

is an excellent public speaker and is thoroughly conversant with public land law. He is actively interested in the institutions of his section, and is a member of the several Masonic orders, the Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A., Country Club and B. P. O. E., in the latter being Past Exalted Ruler of Douglas Lodge. Mr. Sames resides with his mother, a lady of decided literary tastes, in their Douglas home, built by him in the earlier years of the city. He is identified with every movement for the advancement of the welfare of his adopted city, county and State, and his loyalty as an Arizonan is unexcelled.

ANDREW RICHMOND LYNCH, one of Graham County's representatives in the First State Legislature, was born in Kentucky in 1870,



Andrew Richmond Lynch

but has been brought up and educated in the West, as the family moved to Kansas when Mr. Lynch was but three years old. In 1907 and 1908 he was County Superintendent of Schools, and in 1910 was elected to the Constitutional Convention. The next

year he was elected to his present office, and at the first session of the Legislature was an opponent of Mr. Bradner for the position of Speaker. During that session he served on some of the most important committees, and he is now serving on the Judiciary, Corporations, Style, Revision and Compilation, and Code Committees. Mr. Lynch was married in 1899 to Miss Jennie Youngclaus, and with their family, Clarence, Alma, Emma and Ruth, they make their home in Safford.

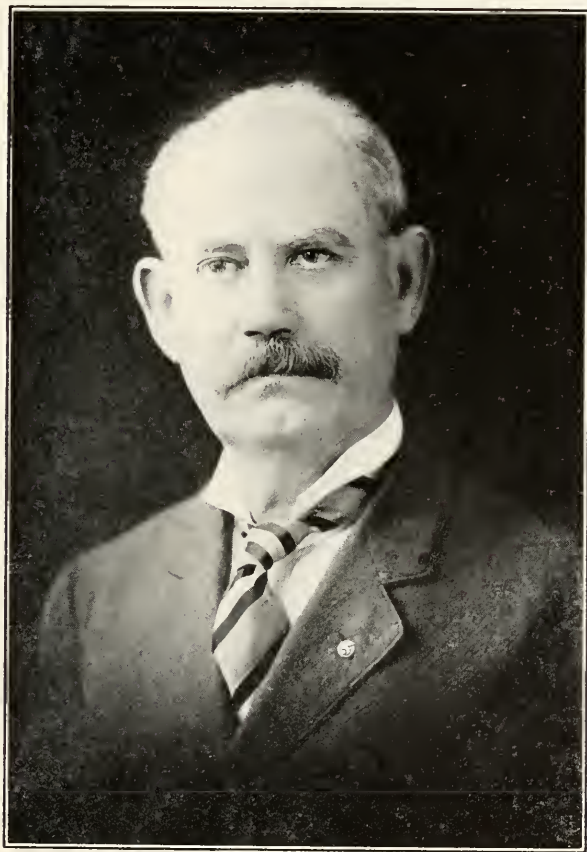
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JOHN W. MURPHY, member of the House of Representatives from Gila County, and attorney at law, is a comparatively recent arrival in Arizona, having come from the East but a few years ago to practice his profession in Globe. He soon succeeded in building up a practice and becoming well known in Gila County, and for a time was Assistant District Attorney. Prior to his election to the First State Legislature he has not been a candidate for political position in the State. In the regular session he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and at the special session was again appointed to this position, as well as member of the Code Revision and Counties and County Affairs Committees.

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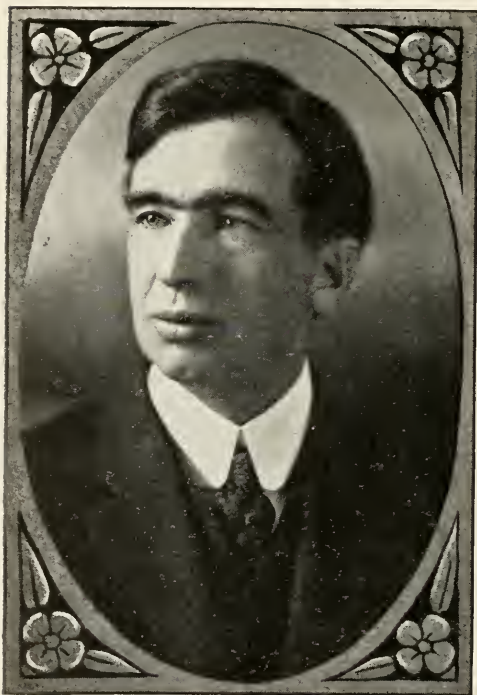
FRANKLIN IVY COX, attorney at law, was born at Belmont, Texas, December 5, 1856. His father, Ivy H. Cox, was a native of Virginia, and a minister of the M. E. Church. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Cook, was a native of Alabama. In 1868 the family moved to California and settled in San Diego, where his education was received mainly. Mr. Cox tells that his first business venture was in raising bees there, in association with J. S. Harbison, and looks back on the experience with considerable satisfaction. After studying law with Chase & Leach in San Diego, he came to Phoenix in 1879, where, two years later, he was admitted to the bar. In 1883 he married Mrs. Annie Boyd, and they still make their home in Phoenix. Always a consistent Democrat, Mr. Cox served four consecutive terms as District Attorney of Maricopa County, being first elected in 1884. He was also Judge Advocate General of Arizona during the administration of Governor B. J. Franklin. While Arizona was a territory he was often urged to run for Congress, and upon her admission as a state, he was requested to become a candidate for United States Senator. He has declined all political honors for many years, however, and now devotes his entire time to the practice of his profession and to the raising of cattle, in which he is interested. Mr. Cox is a Knight Templar and Shriner, being Past Potentate of El Zaribah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of many social clubs, among them the Arizona, the California and the Jonathan Clubs, the latter two of Los Angeles.





Franklin Ivy Cox

PAUL CHANEY THORNE, one of Arizona's able attorneys, and official reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, although a descendant of a distinguished Southern family, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Appleton, in November, 1874. His mother,



Elizabeth Clark, was a member of the well-known Maryland family in Prince George County, of that name, whose history is associated with the history of the State. Mr. Thorne's father, Col. Gerrit T. Thorne, was a noted attorney in Wisconsin, and his uncle, Harlow S. Orton, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Mr. Thorne received his early education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Illinois. From 1896 to 1899 he was private secretary to Chief Justice Cassody, of Wisconsin, during which time he undertook and completed the law course at the University of Wisconsin. In July of the latter year he removed

to Salt Lake City, was admitted to practice in Utah, and followed his profession there for about two years. He then went to California, and for about one year practiced in Los Angeles, where he was married in 1902 to Miss Julia M. Quayle, of Stockton, California. They located in Tucson, but after a stay of several years returned to California. There he became Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1906, and made a notable record during the Bell campaign. In 1908, returning to Arizona, he located in Globe, and later in Phoenix, his present home. He has occupied his present position since Statehood. Mr. Thorne is a member of Globe Lodge No. 389, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, and Beta Gamma Chapter of Delta Tau Delta fraternity of the University of Wisconsin. He is also custodian of the State Law Library.

WILLIAM M. PRYCE, superintendent of the Public Schools of Pima County, and assistant secretary of the Merchants Bank & Trust Co., has been a resident of Tucson since 1901. He is the son of William D. Pryce and Eleanor Jones Pryce, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, but shortly moved westward and were numbered among the pioneers of the State of Iowa. The subject of our sketch was born in Red Oak, Iowa, July 20, 1875, and in that



William M. Pryce

state he received his education and spent the early years of his life. On coming to Tucson he accepted a position with the Arizona Bank & Trust Company, which he retained until 1905, when he became a member of the firm of Lee, Drachman & Pryce, real estate dealers, and in 1908 he was elected superintendent of the schools of the county. Since April, 1911, he has been assistant secretary of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Pryce is a Republican in politics and a member of the Central Committee of that party. On

April 18, 1906, he was married to Miss Bernice Cheyney, a native of Arizona, whose parents were residents of Tombstone in its early days. Mr. and Mrs. Pryce have three children, William M., Jr., aged five, Frances Eleanor, aged three, and Edith Ann.

T. P. HOWARD, Superintendent of Schools of Gila County, was born in Carthage, Mo., December 31, 1869. After finishing the public school course at his home he attended the Collegiate Institute at Marionville, Mo., where he remained two years, and entered the Pre-

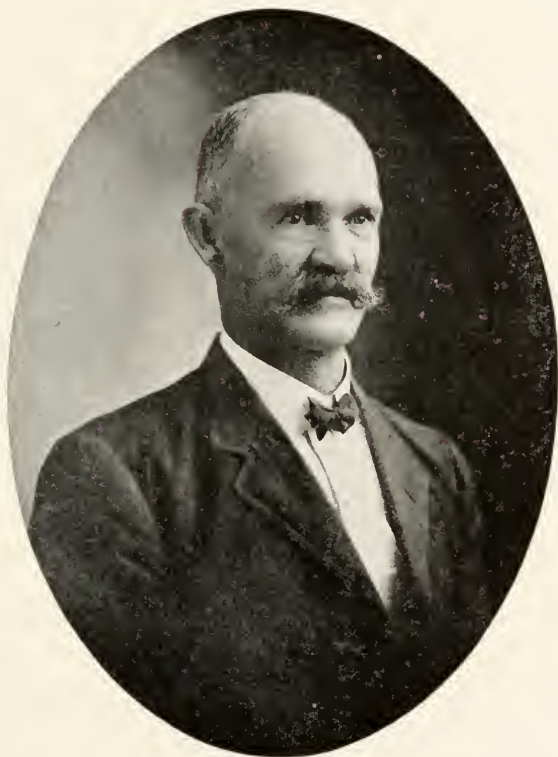


paratory Department of Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1893. In April of that year he left school for a time with several hundred other students, and acted as Columbian Guard at the World's Fair in Chicago, but in September re-entered the University and finished the freshman work. The following summer he was offered a position in the Grammar Schools of his home town, which he accepted. He taught but one year, however, and in the fall of 1895 entered the University of Missouri, where he

completed the courses in Pedagogy and Military Science and Tactics, and was graduated with the degree of B. A. During his course at the University of Missouri he was among its most capable athletes and was captain of the football team. He was also member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He has been in Arizona since 1904, and during his first five years here held a position in the offices of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company. He was elected to his present position in 1911, and under his supervision the schools of Gila County are gradually attaining the high standard of public schools in the much older communities of the East. Mr. Howard is a progressive man in school work, and one of the best qualified superintendents in the State.



JAMES ANDREW WOODS, Superintendent of Schools of Graham County, is one of the pioneer educators of Arizona. He was born in Iron County, Utah, in 1859, where his parents, James Tickner and Annie Chandler Woods, made their home for many years. His father was a baker and confectioner by trade, but adapted himself to conditions on the frontier and worked as farmer, miner and stock raiser. Mr. Woods came to Arizona in 1876, at the age of 17, having finished



James Andrew Woods

the high school course in Utah. He spent a short time in the northern part of the state, then went to Prescott and passed a teachers' examination. After this he had a school district laid out, secured an appropriation, and taught one of the first country schools in that district, which is now Winslow. He continued as teacher for eighteen years, and during his vacations was engaged in farming, stock raising and lumbering, making the best of existing conditions. He was elected County Superintendent in the general election of 1908, but on the formation of Greenlee County from a portion of Graham County,

under Territorial Law, owing to the classification of the County, the Probate Judge acted as Ex-Officio Superintendent of County Schools. At the death of Judge Thomas S. Bunch, however, in May, 1911, Mr. Woods was appointed to fill both these positions, which he did with credit until February 14, 1912, when the state officials were sworn in. He has been greatly interested in the development of education within the state, and is now serving his third term as Superintendent of Graham County Schools. He was recently offered a position with a salary nearly twice as great as that which he receives at present, but he refused to accept it until he shall have fulfilled the contract which he made with the voters of Graham County when they elected him Superintendent of their schools. Mr. Woods has also served as School Trustee, Mayor, and Justice of the Peace at Thatcher, his home town. During his nine years as Justice but one case was appealed from his court, and in that his decision was confirmed by the District Court. Mr. Woods was united in marriage with Miss Lovina Brimhall, daughter of a well known farmer of Tempe, and to the marriage have been born twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, eleven of whom are living. He has also six grandsons and two granddaughters. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and is a High Priest in the Church. He was called on a mission to Mexico, but owing to the uprising there, did not fill it. Like many other old timers, Mr. Woods has seen service on Indian trails for the recovery of stolen animals and carrying messages, and has many times narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Apaches during their raids, especially that of Geronimo.

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N. C. LAYTON, Superintendent of Public Schools of Coconino County, is one of the most capable and well known educators of the State, and has been engaged in school work since 1895. He served one term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in territorial days was County Superintendent for eight years. A pioneer in school work here, he has done much for the advancement of the public schools, has always been actively interested in educational meetings, a close student of methods, and his work has constantly shown the results of his progressive tendencies. Mr. Layton was born at Lafayette, Ind., where he was also reared. He was educated at public and private schools, but his education has been greatly amplified by years of reading and study. A man of pleasing personality and widely known, he is popular throughout the State, and is a strong factor in the Republican party, of which he is a staunch supporter. He came to Arizona in 1883 and before getting into school work was employed as shipping clerk by some of the large lumber companies.



H. H. Donkersley

H. H. DONKERSLEY, Major Second Battalion, N. G. A., was born February 15, 1864, in Marquette, Michigan, where his father, Cornelius Donkersley, was Superintendent of the M. H. & O. Railroad. The family later removed to Appleton, Wisconsin, and after completing the public school course, Major Donkersley attended and was graduated from Lawrence University. He first came to Arizona in 1880, and with the exception of three of the intervening years, spent in Colorado, has since been a resident of this State, most of the time in Yuma County. Having served in the National Guard in Wisconsin, Major Donkersley naturally drifted into the service in Arizona, and in 1901 enlisted in Company "H" as private, and has gradually advanced in the service until he attained to his present position of Major and member of the General Staff. Prior to 1900 he followed freighting, trucking and teaming as a regular occupation, and during that year formed a partnership, of which he is still a member, to cover livery, rock crushers and allied interests. During his residence here Major Donkersley has been active in political affairs, and has served

as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Yuma County and three terms as member of Yuma Council. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Alianza Hispano-Americana; with the Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Grand, and the Eagles, of which he is Past Worthy President. Major Donkersley was married in 1902, in Maricopa County, to Miss Ida M. Crane. They have three sons, Raymond B., Harry H. and Lee C.



Phil C. Brannen

PHIL C. BRANNEN, Tucson's leading dealer in men's clothing and furnishings, is one of the most prominent and popular men in the State, having been associated with the business interests of a number of the largest towns. Mr. Brannen was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1864, but as the family removed to Champaign, Illinois, when he was but seven years old, he has been brought up and educated in the United States. He attended the public schools and took a complete business course at Quincy, Illinois, came west at the age of twenty-two, and was first employed in a clerical position. After a time he proceeded to Phoenix, where he was similarly em-



ployed for five years, and then came to Tucson to take a position with its leading merchants, L. Zeckendorf & Co. After having been in charge of their clothing department for four years, he engaged in partnership with Vic Hanny, under the firm name of Brannen & Hanny, which was the beginning of the present substantial and successful business now conducted solely by Mr. Brannen, as he bought out Mr. Hanny's interests in the firm two years ago, since when the latter has devoted his attention to his similar business in Phoenix. In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Brannen is actively interested in various enterprises in cattle, mining and banking. He is a director in the Gila Land & Cattle Company, which has large holdings in the State; and in the corporation which has developed the Twin Buttes Mine. He is also a stockholder in the Consolidated National Bank, and in the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, of Tucson. Politically Mr. Brannen is a Democrat, but not actively interested in party affairs, and has never held an official position at their hands, although he has on several occasions been urged to allow his name to be used as a candidate. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, A. O. U. W. and Moose, and in the latter order one of the Board of Trustees, and has been an officer in the Knights of Columbus. On January 6, 1897, Mr. Brannen was married to Miss Elizabeth Barry, at Chicago, Illinois, and to them have been born three children, Dorothy, Phillis and Barry.

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ARTHUR GIBBONS HULETT, Secretary of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy, is by means of his thoroughly grounded knowledge of pharmacy and chemistry, eminently qualified to pass upon the eligibility of applicants before the Board. Mr. Hulett was educated in the public schools of his native town, Bloomfield, Iowa, where he was graduated from the High School. In 1885 he entered the employ of Mitchell Brothers, leading pharmacists of Bloomfield, as an apprentice, and served two years in that capacity. During this time he received no salary, but he did receive an invaluable knowledge of, and insight into, practical pharmaceutical work, which formed the foundation for his later success. This was supplemented by a private course in chemistry under Professor John Grinslead. Having been registered as a pharmacist in Iowa, Mr. Hulett went into business for himself in 1895 at Red Oak, where he remained until January 1, 1900, then came to Arizona. He located in Phoenix and became junior member of the firm of Elvey & Hulett, of which he is also manager. Mr. Hulett has been a member of the Board of Pharmacy since its organization in 1903, having been appointed a member of the Territorial Board by Governor Brodie, and at the first meeting of the newly appointed Board was elected Secretary, which position he has since held. Mr. Hulett is a descendant of Thomas Barber, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn., who was



Arthur Gibbons Hulett

born in England in 1614. He is Eminent Commander of Phoenix Commandery No. 3, and has the distinction of having knighted the first Knight Templar, C. S. Gilbert, in the new State of Arizona, on February 19, 1912. He is also a member of the Grand Commandery of Arizona, and prominently connected with the City Club of Phoenix. On December 25, 1897, Mr. Hulett was married to Miss Martha Cook, who is recognized as a musician of ability in Phoenix, and is Chairman of the Music Department of the Woman's Club. Their family consists of two daughters, Eleanor F. and Mary J., and one son, Arthur G., Jr.

EUGENE GRIMES, better known as Jack Tyler, owing to the fact that he was reared by his grandparents whose name was Tyler, is president of the Tyler Sheep Company, being associated with George Babbitt and Leo Verkamp, each holding an equal share. Mr. Grimes has charge of the flocks and is considered one of the authorities of the state in the question of sheep and their value. Born in Kankakee, Ill., in 1871, he spent his early childhood in that state with his grandparents, when he came west, coming to Arizona in 1905, by way of California, where he worked as steam engineer. After working two years for John Hennessy, now a member of the Sheep Sani-

tary Board, Mr. Grimes became associated with the Babbitt Brothers and Leo Verkamp in the Tyler Sheep Company, which owns several of the finest flocks in the state, and some of the best animals. This company is noted throughout the west as a firm which imports only the best animals obtainable and the products of their flocks are found throughout the state, and in this manner the general grade of the sheep of the state is being improved.

Mr. Grimes married Miss Emma Ray of Colorado in 1904, and to the union have been born three children, Lloyd Eugene, Gordon and Cecil.

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AUSTIN WINFIELD MORRILL, Entomologist and Author, Territorial and State Entomologist since 1909, is a native of Massachusetts and was born in Tewksbury, September 11, 1880. He is the son of James and Elvira Webster Morrill. His early training was in the public schools of his native town and in 1896 he entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College. In 1900 he received the degree of B. S. from this institution, also from Boston University. For further preparation in his chosen profession Mr. Morrill devoted the next three years to study and research in entomology, zoology and botany, completing his thesis and receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in June, 1903, from the graduate department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He was immediately appointed a field agent of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and continued in the government service for a little over six years. For three years he was stationed in Texas and traveled extensively through Mexico and the southern states in connection with investigations of the Mexican cotton boll weevil and other cotton pests. In July, 1906, he was placed in charge of citrus white fly investigations and established the government laboratory at Orlando, Florida. He resigned from the government service in August, 1909, to accept the position of Entomologist of the Arizona Horticultural Commission and Entomologist of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station. He is the originator and holder of letters patent ("Dedicated to the public," no rights reserved), on a simplified system of fumigating citrus trees. This system, known as the "Graduated tent system," was first employed in Florida and is now generally used in California for the control of citrus pests. Mr. Morrill is the author of numerous government and state bulletins and reports and articles in scientific journals upon original investigations in entomological subjects. He has also contributed extensively to agricultural and horticultural papers, being associate editor of the Southwestern Stockman (Phoenix) and of the Progressive Farmer and Home Builder (Phoenix). He is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, active member of the Association of Economic Entomologists, Entomological



Austin Winfield Morrill

Society of America and Association of Horticultural Inspectors. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. Mr. Morrill was married April 29, 1908, to Florence McCormick of Dallas, Texas, a daughter of Judge A. P. McCormick of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

JOSEPH B. PATTERSON, wool grower, merchant and capitalist, is one of the pioneer merchants of Northern Arizona, having opened a store in St. Johns, Apache County, more than thirty years ago. After having been in business but a short time his store was destroyed by fire and he was a heavy loser, but was not dismayed, and his career was by no means checked by the accident. Mr. Patterson was born in England in 1853, and came with his parents to America in the early sixties, and located in Mercer County, Pa. Here he received a public school education, and afterwards went west and in Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Montana he followed the life of miner and prospector. Later he was for some time interested in the lumber business in the western part of New Mexico. On coming to Arizona in 1880 he decided to locate permanently here, and has always taken a prominent part in civic, political and social affairs in his vicinity, while in the business world he is considered one of the most stable and prosperous



in the state. He is one of the large stockholders of the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution, whose capitalization was recently increased after a long term of years of success and which is now one of the strongest and most prosperous corporations in the state. Mr. Patterson is also a large stockholder in the St. Johns Drug Company. In 1893 he returned to his birthplace and spent almost two years in Great Britain and France, and shortly after his return was elected to the Assembly of the 19th Legislature, in which his record was that of a conservative, careful man, especially attentive in matters involving added expense to the community. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and in hearty sympathy with all movements of general interest. He was married at St. Johns in 1881, to Miss Emma Richey, and they have seven children.



John William Arnold

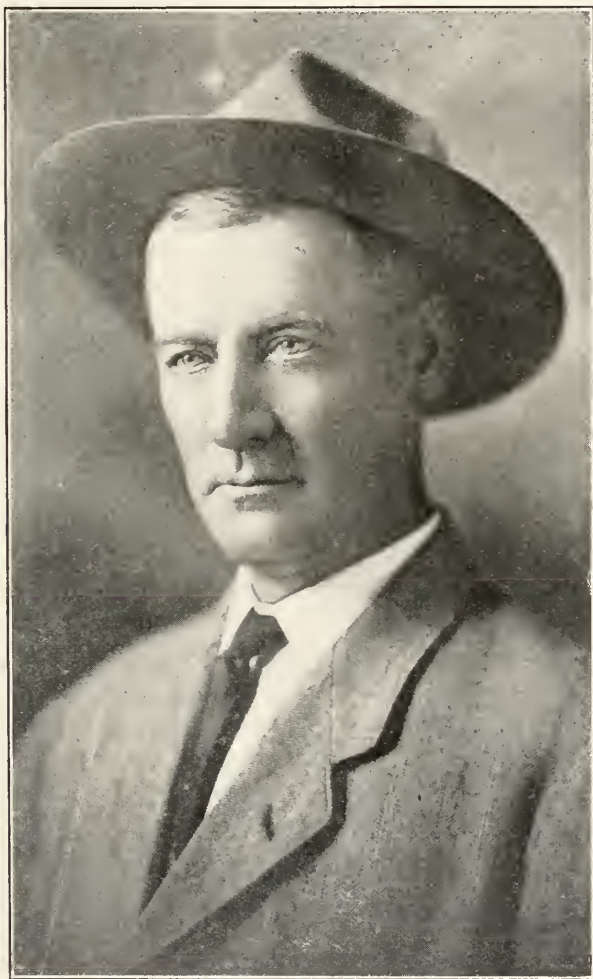
JOHN WILLIAM ARNOLD was born February 26, 1875, at Burlingame, Kansas, spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of the vicinity. He then attended and was graduated from the High School of Burlingame, and in

1894 began a business course at Sedalia, Mo. In 1896, having completed the course, he was graduated with the second highest average in a large class. In August of the same year he accepted a position at Mineola, Kan., with the C. R. I. & P. Railway as station helper, which was his first railroad experience. He afterward worked for the same Company in various capacities and at different stations in Oklahoma and Kansas. In 1904 he first came to Arizona. Here his first position was as camp foreman with railroad contractors, and in June of the next year he entered the employ of what is now the Globe division of the Arizona Eastern Railroad Company as Agent at Solomonville, where he remained until 1909. His next position was as Agent at Tempe, and in January, 1911, he was transferred to the position of Freight Agent at Phoenix. Mr. Arnold was married on Christmas, 1896. Mrs. Arnold was born near London, England, where her family were interested in coal mining for many years. Immediately upon becoming located in Phoenix they purchased their present home, deciding to make that city their permanent residence. They have two children, Harriet Leone and Sarah Jewel. Mr. Arnold is a member of the K. of P. and Woodmen of America, in the latter being Consul of Phoenix Camp, and was delegate to the National Convention held in Buffalo in June, 1911, and to the special session held in Chicago, January, 1912.



ROY & TITCOMB (INC.)

Exporters and Jobbers of Machinery, Heavy Hardware and Lumber,  
Nogales, Arizona

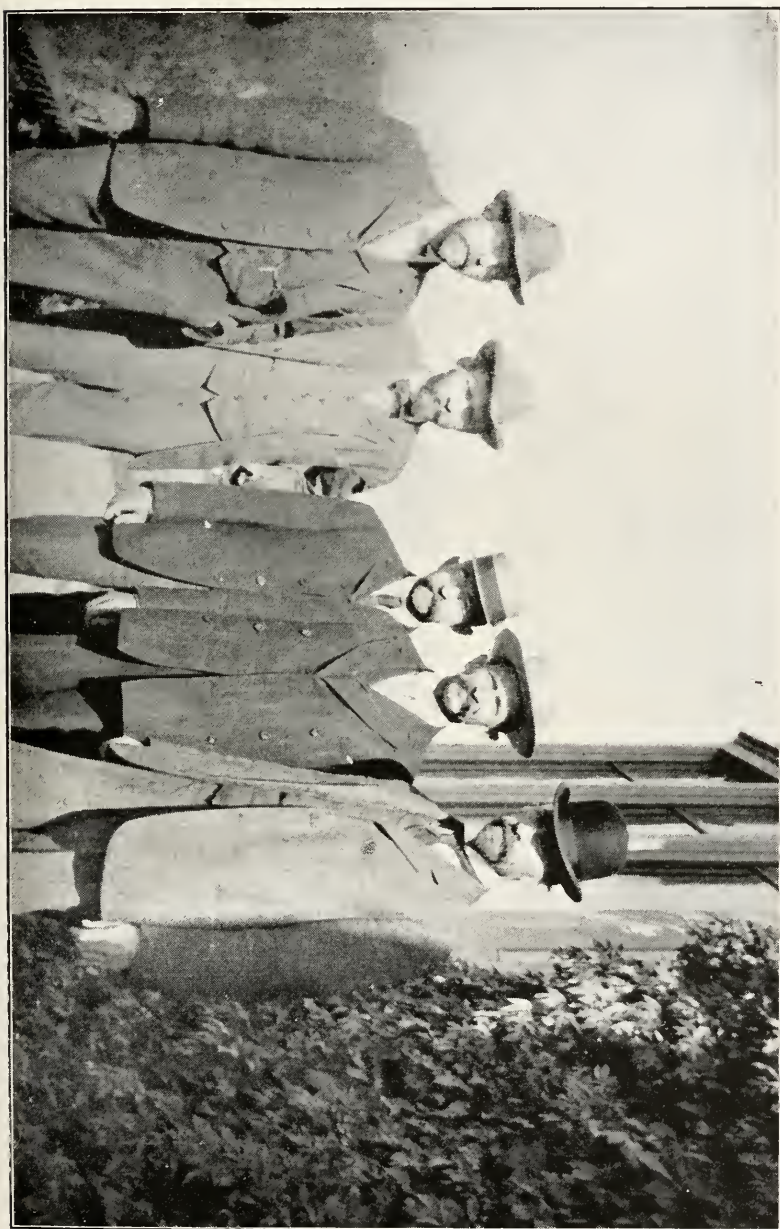


Colonel Fred H. Bowler

By Robert Berg.

COLONEL FRED H. BOWLER is one of the historic Western men whose varied career goes to make up the romance of the winning of the West. Always playing a prominent part in mining and in public life he has won and lost several fortunes, but through it all has retained that optimism that is characteristic of the sturdy pioneers that have reclaimed and built the western empire. Col. Bowler was born in Collinsville, Illinois, April 18, 1859. His father was John Westley Bowler, who came to Arizona when the Colonel was only one year old. His mother was Edith Elmira Stanton, the niece of Edwin S. Stanton, Secretary of War during Lincoln's administration. In 1873 Colonel Bowler's father moved to California, where he engaged in the stock business and at one time was a partner of J. B. Haggin. His son was educated in the schools of California. Young Fred learned the trade of machinist but soon the fascination of mining ensnared him and in 1885 he began his career as a miner with the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company in Arizona. From this point he went to Shasta County, California, where he made a fortune in mining but lost it in the panic of 1893. Undaunted by this reversal of fortune he again engaged in mining but more as a scholar, traveling on the European continent, in Washington, British Columbia, Mexico, South America, South Africa and Siberia. In every one of these places he studied mining conditions and methods and upon his return to his native country he studied chemistry, surveying and metallurgy, thus gaining a complete and practical knowledge of mining. In 1905 he went to Nevada and engaged in mining and engineering projects, among other things building the water works system in Tonopah and Bullfrog. He subsequently went to Searchlight and made another fortune which was swept away in the panic of 1907. From there he went to Nevada again and was placed in charge of the Tonopah Liberty and later assumed charge of some mining property in Shasta County, California, as Deputy United States Marshal. He came to Arizona in 1912, where he assumed charge of the Calzona Mines. For some years he was in charge of the Batopilas Mines in Mexico, one of the gigantic projects of that country. Col. Bowler has also played a prominent part in Western public life, particularly along the frontier where men of judgment and courage were needed. In many of the communities where he resided he was held in such high esteem by his fellowmen that he was repeatedly made the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Marshal. He served two terms in the California Legislature and was tendered the nomination for member of the assembly in this State, but was compelled to decline on account of business and personal matters. Colonel Bowler gained his military title at the battle of San Juan Hill when he served in the volunteer army.





Babbitt Brothers, Flagstaff

BABBITT BROTHERS, General Merchants—Thirty years ago, before the old Atlantic & Pacific Railway joined by its rails of steel, the elite East with the then frontier West, David and William Babbitt, with true pioneer spirit, braved the hardships of the almost unknown Arizona and settling in view of the grand old San Francisco Peaks, at the point now known as Flagstaff, they purchased a small bunch of cattle and later established a small merchandise business, which has since grown to the proportions of the largest department store in Northern Arizona. By fair dealing they quickly won the confidence of the early settlers, and this reputation firmly established, has been the basis of their continued success. From a frontier trading post has grown the present modern department store, which keeping pace with the trend of modern merchandising, now occupies the space of a city block, and is equipped with a complete cold storage and electric lighting plant, an ice making plant, and several fireproof warehouses. Recent additions to this business consist of a thoroughly modern packing plant and fireproof abattoir, all equipped with the latest improved machinery. Those by-products which in the early days of range slaughtering were considered mere waste, are now being manufactured into fertilizers and other profitable products. A recent departure has been the construction of a modern, well equipped garage, where high grade motor cars are on sale. Babbitt Brothers now purchase from the markets of the East and West all staple goods in carload lots. From this small beginning has developed a chain of stores, commissaries and Indian trading posts, eight in all, doing business all through northern Arizona, and their influence is to be noted in almost every town along the Santa Fe. Visitors are invariably surprised at the choice and varied stock on display in this modern store, where there may constantly be found on hand the largest assortment of genuine Navajo blankets and silverwork in the southwest. With three trading posts in the Indian country, and through direct trading with the Indians, this concern is able to supply the trade in any quantity, with genuine Indian wares of all kinds. One of the largest exhibits of ancient pottery, war hammers, and relics of the ancient tribes is on display and is always an attraction to visitors. Four of the Babbitt Brothers, David, Charles, George and William, are now included in this co-partnership. They also own great stretches of range country and are heavily interested in cattle, horses and sheep. They all occupy prominent parts in the civic, political and social life of Arizona, and are particularly interested in the advancement of the education of the youth of Arizona. Always alive to opportunities, quick to decide, with keen foresight into the future, their success has been attained through many trials and severe tests. The name of Babbitt has long been a factor in the development of Arizona, and these men have always been foremost in aiding any project that promised an opportunity for the good of their locality.



Residence of George Rabbitt, Flagstaff

FRED TUTTLE COLTER, widely known and generally recognized as one of Arizona's most enterprising and public spirited men, is the son of James H. G. and Rosa Rudd Colter, and a native of this State, having been born at Neutrioso, February 2, 1879. Living on one of the finest and most thoroughly equipped ranches in Arizona, he is known throughout the State as a stock raiser, and considered an authority on matters pertaining to this business, a reputation which is truly merited, for Mr. Colter's knowledge of the subject has been a part of his lifelong education. His father was extensively interested in cattle raising, and in 1880 moved to Alma, New Mexico, where he had a large range. This was, however, situated on an Indian trail leading from the Apache Reservation to Mexico, and the Indians killed most of the stock and many of the settlers. In 1883, after a three days fight in which 27 white men were combatting 300 Indians led by Geronimo, his father sold out and moved to Newton, Kansas, where he again engaged in live stock and farming. In 1888 he returned to Arizona, and located at Springerville, which then became the permanent home of the family. Mr. Colter's tendency toward independence and unusual energy which have been among his most marked characteristics in later life asserted themselves when he was quite a small boy, as at the age of twelve years he started out to work for himself before and after school hours and during vacation periods to pay his way through school, and his surplus earnings, even at that time, were invested in cattle. His public school course having been completed, in 1899-1900 he took a business course in Pueblo, Colorado, and this is the only actual lapse in his career as stockman from early boyhood. Returning to Arizona in 1900, he engaged in the stock business in a larger way, and has since continued to add to his stock of cattle, horses and sheep, until his business may now be ranked among the leading ones of Arizona. While gradually increasing the range of his personal business, at this time he accepted a position as manager for a cattle outfit owned by Mr. W. H. Phelps, who had the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity, as he had previously been employed by Mr. Phelps in a different capacity, and to him Mr. Colter feels that he is indebted in many ways. In addition to the live stock business, Mr. Colter is a large dealer in land and a well known developer of the same. In 1905 he made some investments in land and commenced reclaiming other land by taking out ditches and building reservoirs, of which he has built six. He is now prominently identified with various construction and reservoir companies throughout the State, being President of the Colter Construction Company and of the American Valley Reservoir Company, and Director of the Lyman Reservoir Company. He is also President of the Colter-Tyler Livestock Company. Besides the demands made on his time and energy by his business affiliations, Mr. Colter has served in various political capacities. In 1904 he was Democratic nominee





Fred Tuttle Colter

for Supervisor in Apache, a strongly Republican county, and was defeated by but 15 votes; while in 1906 he was elected for the long term, and served as Supervisor until February 14, 1912, when Arizona became a State. He was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention and was made Chairman of the Committee on Mode of Amending Schedule and Miscellaneous. In March, 1912, Governor Hunt appointed Mr. Colter a member of the State Sanitary Sheep Commission. He is also a member of the Executive Committee from Apache County of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is now serving his second term as Vice President of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association. He is also one of the Committee on Forest Reserves and Public Grazing of the American National Live Stock Association, and a long time member of the Elks Lodge, he is at present one of the Executive Committee of the same. Mr. Colter was married November 11, 1904, to Miss Duge Phelps, who is well known and popular in the social life of both Arizona and California.

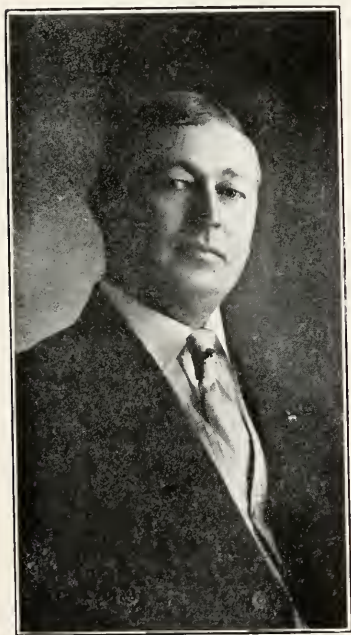


Benjamin B. Crosby

BENJAMIN B. CROSBY, General Grading Contractor, Cattleman and Wool Grower, is known throughout the State as a man who has handled all kinds of contracts during the past twelve years and has done much work for the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Crosby was educated mainly in the school of experience, and he has taken a post graduate course. He has one of the finest ranches in the State at

Eagar, where his family make their home. He with A. H. Pratt has some of the finest cattle in Arizona, having shipped in a carload of the best Durhams obtainable two years ago, which formed the nucleus of one of the finest herds in the northern part of the state. Mr. Crosby's two brothers, Jesse C. and George H., Jr., are both attorneys of large counties, and he declares they attend to the political end of the business, and despite the urging of his friends has refused political office at all times, preferring to give his attention to his many interests.

**C. A. CLARK & Co.**—One of the largest and best known mercantile establishments in Arizona is that of C. A. Clark & Co., General Outfitters to Men, of Flagstaff. From a small beginning and modest capital the company has by fair dealing and honest values built up a trade which compares well with that of the largest in the state. Both of the members of the firm, C. A. and John M. Clark, have had a wide variety of experience in all lines, and both have large acquaintance among the men prominent in the affairs of Arizona. The firm not only carries a complete line, but it is selected with an idea of pleasing all classes of trade, and at reasonable prices.



**JOHN MILTON CLARK** is best known for the part he took in quelling two outbreaks at the Yuma penitentiary while he was an official of that institution. He served under five governors and five superintendents. Mr. Clark's reputation was such that United States Marshal Daniels, after his appointment, selected him as an office deputy. He has served his apprenticeship in the saddle as cow puncher and sheepman, and has

been interested in all other kinds of work. As manager of C. A. Clark & Co. he has shown his ability as a merchant. While without political aspirations, he has been prominent in the affairs of the Republican party, wields a large influence, and although refusing office, has been chairman of the county central committee of the G. O. P. J. M. Clark married Miss Agnes Martin, daughter of George Martin, of Tucson, who played a prominent part in the creating of the state out of the prairie

wilderness. Mr. Martin was one of the earliest pioneers and was active in the earliest struggles of the settlers about Yuma, Tucson, Prescott and other pioneer towns of the state. George Martin helped to welcome the first governor to Arizona. Mrs. Clark's grandfather, Stephen Rodondo, was a member of the first territorial legislature of Arizona.

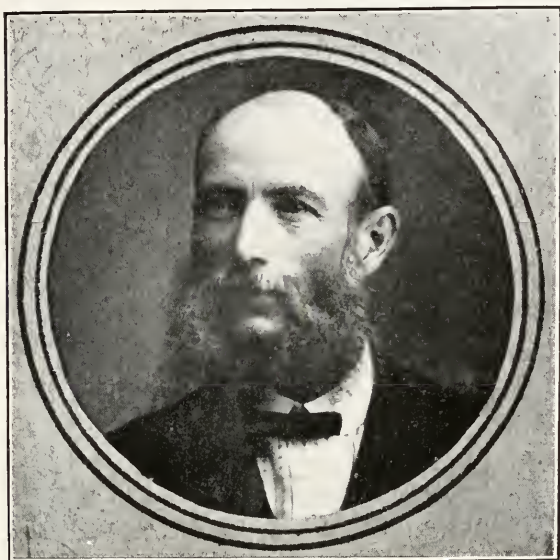
C. A. CLARK, senior member of the firm, is well known as a sheepman, and has recently turned the mercantile business over to his brother while he devotes his time to his flocks. He, like his brother, is a self-made man, and has had a variety of experience. He started business as delivery boy and clerk in the employ of Babbitt Bros. Another family resemblance is his lack of political aspirations, but he has through civic pride served a term as member of the city council of Flagstaff.

That "blood will tell" is proven in the case of the members of this firm. Their mother, Rosaline, is today one of the best known fraternal leaders in the state, and has held the highest office in the Eastern Star lodge of Arizona, and is also prominent as a Rebekah having been a delegate to the state conventions in both orders. She is a direct descendant of a well known pioneer family of Maine and among her direct relatives have been prominent attorneys, jurists and public men, including Bartlett Tripp, a minister to Europe, who was appointed by President Cleveland.

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OLIVER E. COMSTOCK, Justice of the Peace in Tucson, now serving his second term in that office, and minister and missionary in the Baptist Church, has had a varied and interesting career, having lived in several states and followed various occupations. His family have been in America two hundred years, and his ancestors were prominent in both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, his great-grand-uncle General Comstock, having served in the Revolutionary War. He is the son of Oliver L. Comstock, a manufacturer of New Albany, Indiana, and was born in that city December 28, 1854. He first attended the public schools and then the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, where he became a regularly ordained minister, and he was pastor of Furnace Hill Baptist Church at Sheffield for twenty years. He also learned printing, engaged in the trade for several years in Kentucky and Alabama, and for a number of years was publisher of the "Sheffield Reaper," but he sold out his interest in this business to act as City Clerk, which position he held about two years prior to his coming to Tucson. In Arizona he was employed as printer for some time, until he became a member of the Smith-Comstock Printing Company, a well known firm in the southern part of the state, of which he was one of the organizers. He has been a member of the Typographical Union for more than twenty years, and always active in any movement that will tend towards its benefit. He

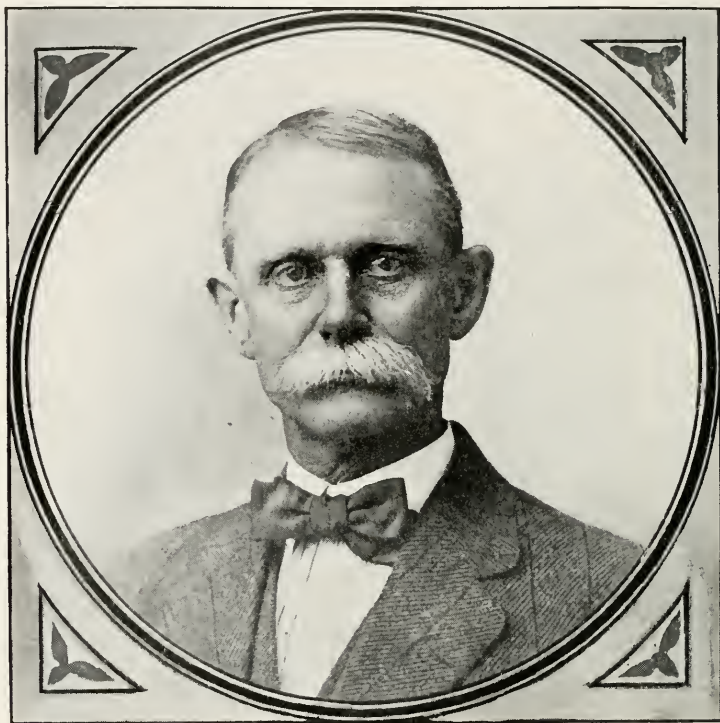




Oliver E. Comstock

is a member of a number of societies, among them being the Masons in which he has attained the highest degree, also the Odd Fellows, Sovereign Camp of Woodmen of the World, Redmen and Knights of Honor, and was one of the original members of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, only five of whom are living. He has held positions of the highest honor in all of these societies. Mr. Comstock was married in Louisville, Ky., his wife having been Miss Jennie F. McClelland of that state, and with their family of nine children they have made their permanent home in Tucson.

THE DOUBLE CIRCLE CATTLE COMPANY, Clifton, of which A. Drumm is president, E. W. Houx, vice president, and M. L. McClure, secretary and treasurer, are the occupants of a ranch which was located more than thirty years ago when the Indians were very troublesome. The first owner of the double circle brand was Joe Hampton, and later his brother, John Hampton, became a partner in the business and continued to handle the double circle cattle until four years ago, when the Hamptons sold a half interest in the brand to Mr. Drumm, of Kansas City, Mo., and A. T. Wilson, of Clifton, and the Double Circle Cattle Company was organized. The Hamptons have since sold their entire remaining interest to Mr. Drumm. This ranch has always been noted for the excellent breed of its animals and has always bought the best white face and Durham bulls. At the present time the Company has on the ranch about 15,000 head of cattle, and are now branding about 4,500 calves.



William W. Brookner

WILLIAM W. BROOKNER, of the firm of W. W. Brookner & Co., of Globe, was born in Dixon, Illinois, in 1860, where he was educated in the public schools, received a thoroughly good commercial education, and lived until his twentieth year. He received an excellent home training, early displayed habits of thrift and industry, and his discerning mind saw in the far west opportunities which did not exist in Illinois. Rumors which emanated from the silver district of Globe reached him and in 1881 he came to Arizona, located in Globe and worked at whatever happened in his way. His chief stock in trade was a firm determination to succeed, and realizing that this, together with the substantial characteristics of thrift and industry, formed the sole basis of his fight for success, one is willing to concede that Mr. Brookner is, indeed, entitled to all the credit which his fellowmen readily accord him. The well conducted mercantile establishment over which Mr. Brookner presides, and which under his capable supervision has developed into one of the best of its kind, was organized in 1899, since when it has experienced a continually increasing prosper-

ity. Their stock is well chosen and complete and at all times meets the varied demands made upon it by the people of that vicinity. Mr. Brookner is also a member of the firm of Brookner & Neff, San Carlos. Prior to the incorporation of the Globe store he participated in the organization of the Old Dominion Commercial Company, and acted as manager of the same. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and served two terms as Treasurer of Gila County. He has long been a member of the B. P. O. E. Mr. Brookner was married in Globe in 1884 to Miss Sarah Glenn, a native of Canada.

WM. L. BURT, though one of the comparatively recent arrivals in Arizona, has already been recognized as one of the leaders in insurance and financial circles of this state. He was born in Owensby, Ky., thirty years ago. His father is Col. D. H. Burt, one of the noted



veterans of the Civil War. His mother was Miss S. J. Mason. He married Miss Elsie Miller, one of the descendants of the Millers of Arkansas, one of the oldest and best known families of the south. Mr. Burt is a law graduate from the University of Arkansas and from Harvard University. After his graduation he practiced law in Arkansas and was the law partner of U. S. Bratton, one of the leading men of his state who is now the postmaster in Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Burt came west four years ago and entered the banking business in Los Angeles, organizing the Oil and Metals Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, during the oil excitement. This institution has become one of the important financial organizations of California. He

has since then become more or less identified with the insurance business and came to Phoenix, where he organized The Arizona and New Mexico Underwriters Company, which now represents the leading insurance companies of the United States. He is now the Vice President and General Manager of this organization. Mr. Burt

has been influential in having many thousands of dollars come to this state for development, and all his projects have become recognized as organizations that have done everything to safeguard the investors' interests.

WILLIAM HEAVER WORTHINGTON was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878. He is the son of Henry H. and Catherine Heaver Worthington. He received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, after which he took a course at Leland Stanford University,



taking his diploma there as mining engineer and metallurgist in 1898. Mr. Worthington is well known in the southwest, especially in Southern Arizona and Sonora, Mexico. His first business associations were in California and Mexico, and having established a reputation there, he was offered a position with the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company in 1903, which he accepted and retained for seven years. Two years ago, however, he opened an engineering and assaying laboratory in the Paul Building, Douglas, his present location.

During this time Mr. Worthington has earned a name for integrity and ability in his line, is considered an authority on copper deposits, and conducted the examination of a number of valuable properties in this section. At present he is in charge of the development of several mines in the Patagonia District for the A. L. Harroun Syndicate, of Kansas City, the company which developed the El Tigre Mines in Sonora. Mr. Worthington is a member of the B. P. O. E., and is always interested in matters of civic importance. He was married in 1905 to Miss Edith Hess, and to the union have been born two children, Elizabeth and William.





Lawrence Oscar Cowan

LAWRENCE OSCAR COWAN, who, as Recorder of the City of Tucson, has won many friends by his courtesy and efficient conduct of the office, is a native of South Carolina; he was born in Due West, in 1858. His father, Captain John Cowan, was a planter and merchant, and his grandfather was one of the early settlers of the State. Judge Cowan was graduated from Erskine College of South Carolina, after which he studied law in Georgia and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that State in 1882. The same year he came to Arizona, settling in Kingman, where he practiced law, owned a cattle ranch and was interested in mines. In 1887, having been greatly attracted by the boom in that vicinity he proceeded to San Diego, but soon returned to Kingman. He was shortly afterwards elected Probate Judge, which position he held for four years. He has also served as Clerk of the District Court of Mohave County and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. In 1895 he was elected to the office of County Recorder, and in 1897 was chosen by a handsome majority as member of the Assembly to represent Mohave County in the 19th Legislature. He was also elected to the Legislature from Pima

County, and during his term introduced and was successful in having passed the well known Cowan Bill, by means of which fees amounting to many thousands of dollars have been added to the treasury of Arizona. In addition to his legal and official duties Judge Cowan has continued to be largely interested in mining properties, and at the present time has an interest in mines in Mexico and is joint owner with Senator Mark Smith of the Congress Mine. Judge Cowan is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Mystic Circle. He was married in 1883 to Rosalie Rice Ogden. They have two daughters, Mrs. H. A. Drachman and Mrs. Edith C. Tompkins.

JOHN IGO, City Marshal and Tax Collector of the City of Douglas, is one of the best known citizens of Cochise County, and has twice made a remarkable showing in the race for the position he now holds. His record as Court Interpreter and Clerk of the Police and

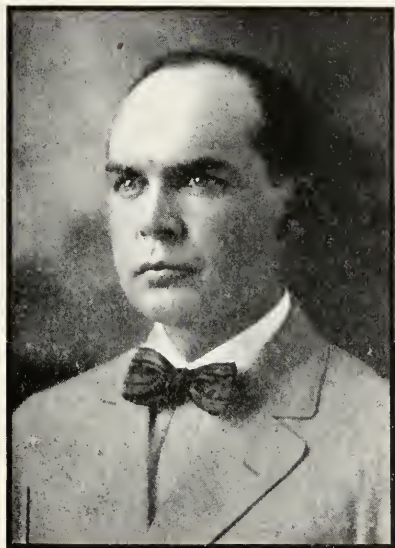


Justice Court was responsible for his election to this office the first time by a large majority, but at the expiration of his term he was re-elected by the largest vote ever given any candidate for office in Douglas. John Igo is the son of Victor and Agnes McCarty Igo, and was born in Emporia, Kansas, but has been a resident of Arizona since he was two years of age. He was brought up on a ranch and along the big railroad lines, and until he branched out for himself he worked with his father, who was a railroad contractor. Apart from this his first position was assistant postmaster at Huachuca, and his next was in the Copper Queen store, where he has been employed in various capacities. He has also been in charge of a portion of the El

Paso and Southwestern right of way, and in all these positions has given entire satisfaction. He was elected City Marshal after four years service as Clerk and Interpreter, and his administration has pleased every one except the criminal element. Mr. Igo is as well known in fraternal and social affairs as in civic, is prominent in the Fraternal Brotherhood and B. P. O. E., and his friends are urging him to make a race for a county position, feeling that his splendid

showing in city elections would make him a strong candidate for a more prominent office. Mr. Igo married Miss Flora J. Morrill, and to the union have been born three children, Clara, Norvin and Louis.

HUGH THORNTON CUTHBERT, Certified Public Accountant, though a native of Scotland and a resident of this country only since December, 1904, has been a citizen of the United States since December, 1910. Mr. Cuthbert was born October 25, 1878, and is the



son of Hugh Cuthbert, Esq., and Anne Wilkinson, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Sir Thomas Wilkinson, K. C. S. I. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, and served five years apprenticeship with Carter, Greig & Co., Chartered Accountants of Edinburgh, qualified by examinations, and was admitted to membership in the Society of Chartered Accountants in 1904. Toward the end of that year he came to the United States, and was employed for two years at his profession in Chicago. He then came to Arizona and started in business for himself under the firm name of H. T. Cuthbert & Co., Accountants and Auditors, at Douglas, where he has

since remained. H. T. Cuthbert & Co. are really the pioneer certified public accountants of Arizona. His ability in his special line of business has been readily recognized in this vicinity, and he has done work throughout the state, and in other states, for municipalities, counties, mining corporations and public utility companies in organizing and systematizing as well as in accounting and auditing. Mr. Cuthbert spent fifteen months in the Imperial Yeomanry while serving in the Boer War, and especially treasures a medal and three clasps given him by King Edward VII for his services. Socially as well as in a business way Mr. Cuthbert is prominent in the life of Douglas. He was one of the promoters of the Douglas Country Club and served as its Secretary and Treasurer during the first four years of its existence. On September 15, 1910, Mr. Cuthbert was married to Miss Lucy Bishop Smith, of New London, Conn. They have one little daughter, Anne Holt Cuthbert.



Bishop Atwood



JULIUS WALTER ATWOOD, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arizona, was born in Salisbury, Vermont, June 27, 1857, and is the son of Frank Carley and Sarah Thomas Atwood. He first attended the public schools and then Middlebury College, from which he received an A. B. degree in 1878, and for the next two years was student at the General Theological Seminary, New York, following which he was graduated from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., receiving the degree of B. D., and the same year, 1882, he received the A. M. degree from Middlebury College, and was ordained deacon. In 1883 he was ordained Priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He began his ministry as Rector of the Church of the Ascension at Ipswich, Mass. Later he became the Rector of St. James Church, Providence, R. I., and Trinity Church, of Columbus, Ohio. In 1906 he came to Arizona as Rector of Trinity Church, Phoenix. In 1907 he was made Archdeacon of Arizona, in 1910 was Deputy to the General Convention, and on January 18, 1911, was consecrated Bishop of Arizona. Always an ardent worker, Bishop Atwood has seen his zealous efforts in the district of Arizona so fruitfully rewarded as to be most gratifying to all concerned in his work. He is the founder and President of St. Luke's Home, Phoenix. Bishop Atwood has also been special lecturer on church history in several colleges, and is the author of "The Spiritual Influence of John Greenleaf Whittier." He was married in 1895 to Miss Anna Richmond, of Providence, R. I., who died in 1907.

NEILL EDWARDS BAILEY, General Superintendent of the United Verde & Pacific Railway, and best known throughout the State as the Father of the Direct Primary Law of Arizona, though a native of California, where he was born December 20, 1874, is really of Southern lineage and is the son of George H. and Sophia Amsler Bailey, both members of well known Southern families. His father was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army. Mr. Bailey received his education in California, but has been a resident of Arizona since 1892. His first position was that of telegrapher, from which he has risen by dint of exceptional ability and close attention to detail, to that of General Superintendent. He is a Director in the Arizona Life Insurance Company and associated with many other business enterprises throughout the State, is well known and popular politically, a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine; and in a social way, both himself and Mrs. Bailey, who was bred in the City of Savannah, are recognized dispensers of true Southern hospitality. In 1898 Mr. Bailey raised a company of infantry, received the commission of Second Lieutenant and served in the First Territorial Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, under Colonel Myron H. McCord, a former Governor of Arizona. In 1905 he was elected to the Legislature



Neill Edwards Bailey

from Cochise County; in 1907 was re-elected and made Speaker of the House; in 1909 was again re-elected, became Speaker protem., floor leader and chairman of caucus. He has always been active in party work, serving on both County and State Committees, and at present is an executive member of each. Mr. Bailey was married in Savannah, Ga., in 1903, to Miss Gertrude von Gundell, and they have one daughter, Dorothy May.

GEORGE A. FLEMING, City Clerk and Treasurer of Flagstaff, is one of the well known politicians of Arizona, and during his term of office has shown marked ability as a public officer.



Coming from Charleston, S. C., to make his home in Arizona, he was early honored by the people of Coconino County, with the Democratic nomination for Clerk of the Superior Court. In the municipal election at Flagstaff, he was chosen from a number of strong candidates, for the office of City Clerk and Treasurer, and is filling that office to the satisfaction of his constituency, and with honor to himself.

He is a descendant of a well known Southern family, his mother, Mrs. James F. McCarroll, of Hammond, Louisiana, being a composer whose darky melodies and short stories are popular throughout Dixie. Mr. Fleming was born

in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1885, attended the parochial schools of South Carolina, and was graduated from St. Mary's College, North Carolina. After the death of Mr. Fleming's father, his mother married James F. McCarroll, one of the largest lumbermen of Louisiana and Mississippi, and a man of great business ability.

Mr. Fleming is active and energetic in all public movements for the welfare and advancement of Arizona, and takes prominent part in the social and fraternal life of the new State. He is a leader in the Knights of Columbus, and has held high office in other fraternal societies. Genial, popular and active, those who have watched his career in Arizona expect him to attain to political prominence.

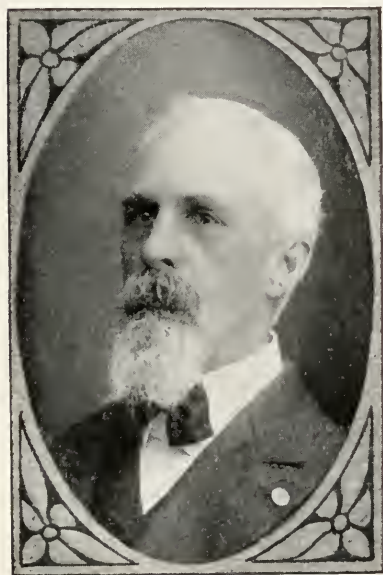


ALBERT CLINTON DEWITT was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1870. He is the son of Owen Clinton Dewitt of Buffalo, former District Attorney of Erie County, N. Y., and a direct descendant of Cornelius Dewitt, one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam, and also of General Warren, of Revolutionary fame, his paternal grandmother having been Miss Harriet Warren. His father was Captain of the 121st U. S. Volunteer New York Infantry during the Civil War, and eight of his uncles also served in this war. He, therefore, comes of a family of prominent fighters, and his career in Arizona has demonstrated that he inherited some of the spirit of his forefathers, which has aided him in accomplishing much because of his determination to overcome obstacles, and he has attained a position in the community commensurate with his public spiritedness and particular attainments, though he landed in Arizona with practically nothing. He is now owner of one of the State's finest ranches, situated in the Buckeye Valley, and while devoting his time in the main to the occupation of farming and stock raising, he has large interests in many business enterprises and has been conspicuously identified with various undertakings which have developed in the wake of an ever growing state. During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Dewitt was one of the first men to land in Manila, but was discharged honorably because of serious throat trouble. Considered an important factor in politics and gratefully recognized for the part he has played in public affairs, Mr. Dewitt has been mentioned for several political positions, but, as yet, has not seen his way clear to enter the political arena.



JUDGE P. P. PARKER, though a descendant of good old Yankee stock, was born at Barnston, Quebec, December 26, 1835. Here he spent his early youth and was educated in the public schools and Barnston Academy. His father, Alpheus Parker, was a farmer and

one of the pioneers of that section. His mother was a native of Vermont. Judge Parker came West in 1858 and taught in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri. In the summer of 1859 he started across the plains for Pikes Peak with an ox team and landed at the present site of the City of Denver. Here he spent the summer in prospecting and mining, and returned in the fall to his school work in Missouri. In the Civil War Judge Parker had a record of which any man might be proud, and though he participated in some of the most important battles, among them Chattanooga, Look Out Mountain and the siege of Vicksburg, was never wounded. In 1861 he joined the Missouri Home



Guards, became First Lieutenant in Company C of the 6th Missouri Militia, in the fall of the same year was mustered out and entered the United States Volunteer service as First Lieutenant, and his regiment was assigned to General Sherman's command. In July, 1864, he was made Captain of his company and was honorably discharged late in the fall of the same year. Having returned to his home he was married in January, 1865, to Miss Susan F. Hendricks, a native of Missouri. He made his home in Missouri until 1884, when he removed to North Dakota, where he was appointed by the Governor one of the Commissioners to organize Towner County. He afterwards engaged in farming and stock raising, and served as Clerk of the District Court until he came to Arizona in 1888, as contractor on the South Gila Canal in Yuma County. In 1889 he located in Phoenix, which has since been his home. Judge Parker stands high as a civil and mining engineer, is well posted in irrigation engineering, and has been engaged in this state in enterprises of great magnitude. He was one of the promoters of the Rio Verde canal. He has also been deeply interested in mining projects in the New River District. In politics he is a Democrat, and has filled many posts of honor in

the state. He served three terms in the Territorial Legislature. In the 21st Legislature, the first one to occupy the new capitol building, he was chosen Speaker of the House, a peculiarly appropriate distinction, since he it was who fought through the 19th Legislature the bill for the bonding of the territory for the construction of the capitol. He has also served on the staffs of Governor Franklin and Governor McCord, and as a member of the Territorial Central Committee. Judge Parker is a member of the Arizona Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and an honored member of the G. A. R. He is a 32nd degree Mason, one of the most prominent in the state, and a member of the Mystic Shrine and Knights Templar; also of the Arizona Society of Civil Engineers. His family consists of three sons and one daughter, Miss Angie B. Parker, who is Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court. He is a gentleman of high social qualities and has an extensive circle of friends who esteem him for his genuine worth.

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W. J. MULVENON, a native of Massachusetts, where he was born October 25, 1853, has nevertheless, spent his entire life in the west, as the family removed to Kansas when he was three years of age, and in that then frontier state he received his earliest impressions of life and his early education. He left home when but fifteen and went to Colorado, where he worked at mining, later moved on to New Mexico, and in 1875 came to Arizona, where again he devoted his attention to mining for about six years, in the Peck District. While in New Mexico he served for three years as Deputy Sheriff at Silver City, and in 1881 he was appointed deputy to Sheriff Walker of Yavapai, and at the expiration of that term he was appointed by the succeeding sheriff, Henkle, and served another two years. At that time the county comprised the territory now composing Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo and Apache. Mr. Mulvenon was elected on the Democratic ticket to succeed Sheriff Henkle, and served as sheriff of the county the two terms following, from 1885 to 1889. During that time his ability was often severely taxed, especially when trouble arose in the Tonto Basin between sheep and cattle raisers, and it was one time necessary for him to organize a force of forty of the best and bravest men to assist him in quelling the warfare. During his term of service he made some famous captures and did much that made him noted and aided in placing the frontier territory of Arizona on a safe and sound basis. He has the reputation of having been one of the most efficient sheriffs the territory has ever known. In politics Mr. Mulvenon has ever been a Democrat whose judgment in party councils was highly regarded, and has served on both county and territorial committees. He was elected to the Assembly of the 19th Legislature, in which he served with great credit, and was a member of the following committees: Ways and Means; Appropriations; Printing and Rental of School Lands. In 1894 he organized the Crystal Ice Company in

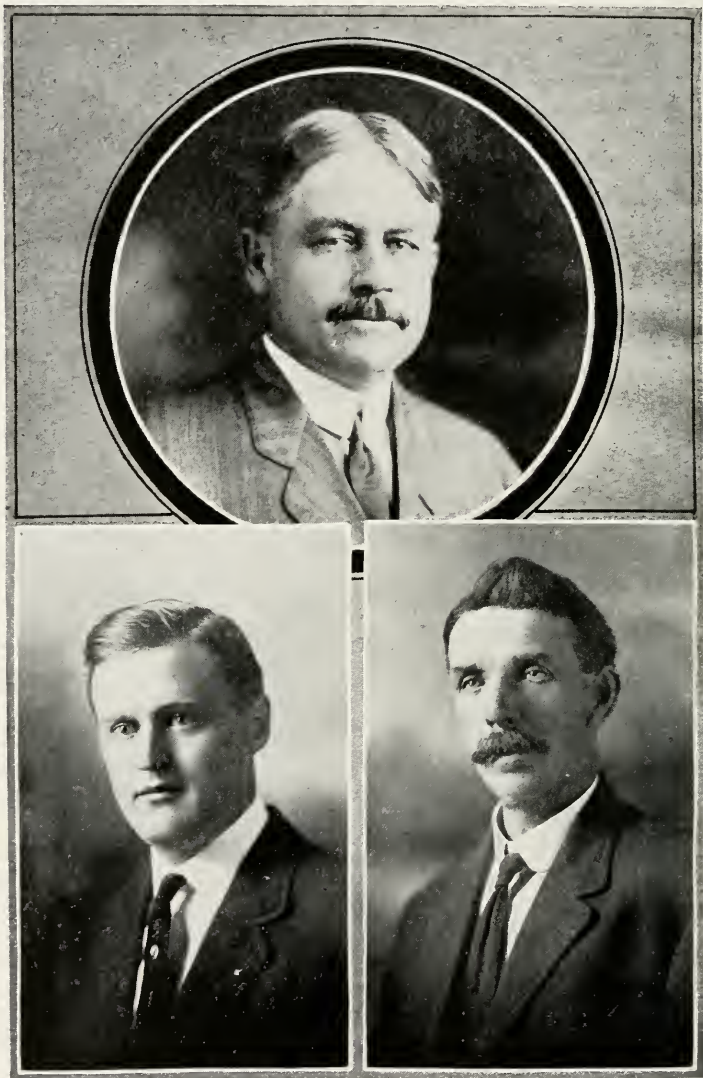
Prescott, became its manager, and soon built up a large wholesale and retail trade. He was married in Prescott to Miss Ella Johnson, a native of Oregon, whose parents were among the early settlers of the Pacific Coast.

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JAMES H. McCLINTOCK, Postmaster of Phoenix, familiarly known as "Colonel Jim" by his many friends, was born in San Francisco on February 23, 1864. He received his early education in the public schools of that city, and after coming to Arizona enrolled as a student in Tempe Normal, was a member of the first class which graduated from that school, and taught in the public schools of the Territory for a time. He then took up newspaper work, joining his brother in the publication of the Phoenix Herald, which has since been absorbed by the Republican. Mr. McClintock is a practical printer, reporter and editor, and has worked on various papers within the State, among which are the Gazette and the Republican in Phoenix. For some years he has been a contributor to various magazines, which he continues to do in connection with his other duties, as his services are in constant demand by the largest newspapers and magazines of the United States. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he enlisted in Roosevelt's Rough Rider Regiment and was made Captain of Troop A, and while the war lasted, served with distinction. At its close he again engaged in newspaper work until April, 1902, when he was appointed postmaster. To this office he has been twice reappointed. Since he assumed charge of the office the force has been increased from 12 to 40, and its annual income from \$27,000 to \$90,000. Colonel McClintock has been a faithful member of the Board of Trade for many years, and has served both as its President and as Chairman of the Advertising Committee. After the Spanish War he was commissioned Colonel of the First Arizona Infantry, or National Guard of Arizona, which position he resigned in 1910. He is now Historian, and has been President, of the Rough Riders' Association. Archaeology and education have always especially interested him, and he is probably as well posted as any man not a scientist on the prehistoric and present Indian tribes of Arizona. He has served as President of the Arizona Folk Lore Society, and several terms as member of Educational Boards.

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ERNEST E. ANDERSON, assistant postmaster, Phoenix, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in Dover, October 31, 1887. He was educated in his native state and served an apprenticeship as machinist. He first came to Arizona eight years ago and secured employment at his trade with the Santa Fe at Winslow. After six months, however, he proceeded to California, where he spent two years, and during this time passed the necessary examination and obtained an appointment as railway mail clerk. He then returned to Arizona, located in Phoe-



James H. McClintock  
Ernest E. Anderson      H. W. Lathlean



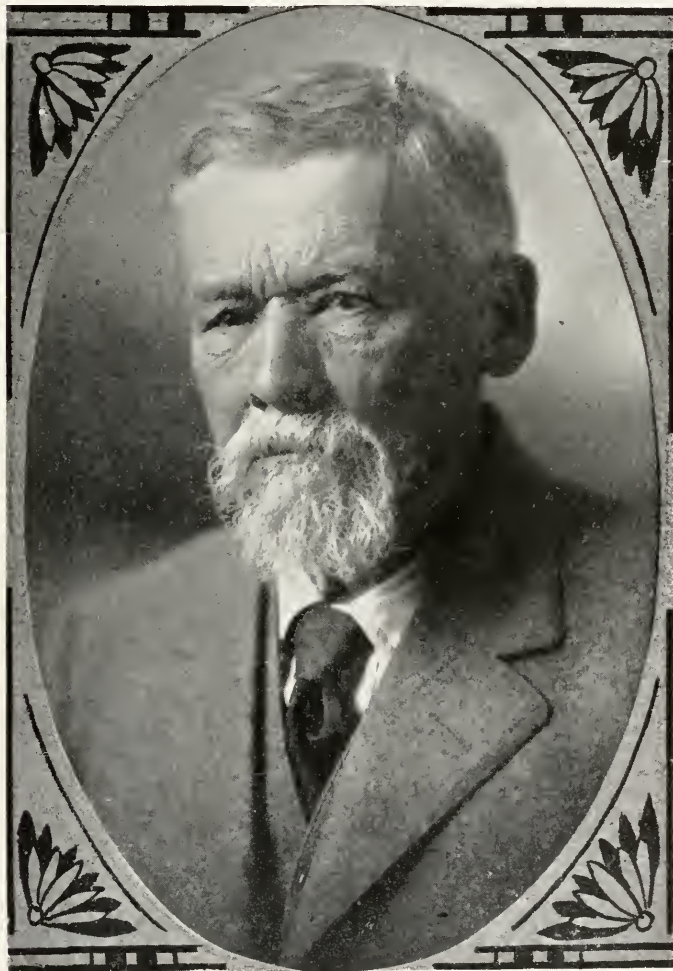
nix, and was appointed to a clerkship in the postoffice under the Civil Service rules, being later promoted to his present position. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 2 of Phoenix.

H. W. LATHLEAN, superintendent of mails, Phoenix postoffice, was born in London, England, in 1863. He was educated in his native city, and made his home there until 1887, when he came to this country and settled in Louisville, Ky. For twelve years he was employed in the postoffice of Louisville, and is, therefore, thoroughly experienced in this work. He came to Arizona in 1910, since when Phoenix has been his home, and during this time he has been employed solely in postal work. In 1895 he returned to London and was married to Miss Jane Ellen Todd, and to this union have been born five children, Eleanor, Sidney, Stephen, John and Ruth.

B. & B. does not stand for Biggest and Best, but gazing from the Plaza across at the store of the Bashford-Burmister Company, and judging from its size, one might be led to believe that such was the case. This great department store is not only among the best and largest in the state, but is also a pioneer institution. When Prescott was but a trading center for the U. S. troops, in the early 60's, a small post was established by the Bashford-Burmister Company, and since then its growth has been continuous. The volume of business done in this store, with its more than fifty thousand square feet of floor space, is not exceeded by any concern in Arizona, and the remarkable growth of the store has been due largely to the manner in which the business has always been conducted. In the dry goods department excellency reigns supreme, and the immense stock of dry goods, silks, laces, men's furnishings, ladies' ready to wear clothing, shoes and millinery is so arranged as to show to the best advantage, so it is the mecca of artistic shoppers at all seasons of the year. The grocery and supply department is always stocked with a complete line of the staples, as well as the delicacies of the season, especial care being given to the products of this state, fruits and vegetables of the rich soil of Arizona being always found in abundance in the spacious store rooms. Warehouses to the extent of half a dozen afford splendid facilities for storing merchandise, and the familiar phrase, "We are just out now," is seldom heard in this establishment. Men who are experts in their lines have charge of every department, and are always ready and willing to give prospective purchasers the benefit of their experience. The department which attracts probably the greatest attention, owing to the fact that mining is the greatest of the industries in Yavapai, is the mine supply department, and the ease with which supplies of all kinds may be obtained at the B. & B. has been a decided advantage to the miners of this section. The store is under the direct management of James A. Hope, president, and H. D. Aiken, treasurer and first vice president,

both of whom are familiar with the business from the ground up. Other prominent citizens interested in the company are F. M. Murphy, R. N. Fredericks, C. A. Bray, and M. C. Hope. Progressive, modern business methods have always marked the conduct of the affairs of this company, and at no time in its career have more able men been at the helm than at the present, and the future success of the Bashford-Burmister Company seems assured.

JOHN H. SLAUGHTER, pioneer cattle and ranch man, is one of the state's most interesting and picturesque characters, whose success in various undertakings has been a matter of common pride. He was born on a plantation in Louisiana in the forties, and was reared among the surroundings of a southern home, which he left at an early age to seek fortune and adventure in the West. He first landed in Texas, where he saw an opportunity offered for stock raising. Here he set about getting a start in the cattle business and at the age of sixteen possessed a considerable herd. While yet a young man the Civil War broke out, and he was one of the first to enlist in the Confederate Army. His career as a soldier was cut short by an unlimited furlough owing to serious illness, but immediately upon his recovery he enlisted with the Texas Rangers and was made a Lieutenant. With this remarkable company he was active during much of the service which made it justly celebrated, and many of the members who served with Lieutenant Slaughter relate his stirring experiences and daring deeds. During his career in Texas he battled with uncertainties, twice amassing a fortune and twice losing all. The effect of this adversity was but to bring out the grit and determination well known in the Slaughter blood, without which the name would not have figured so prominently in the development of the Southwest. In 1877 when gold was discovered in Arizona and the name of Tombstone was everywhere spoken, Mr. Slaughter was attracted by the new country, and believing that greater opportunities existed here for wealth, drove his cattle overland to the San Pedro Valley, which was his first permanent camping ground in Arizona. After inspecting the country for a suitable range he purchased land in the Southeast corner of the Territory, where he established the San Bernardino Ranch. For 15 years following the surrounding country and even portions of the ranch were never free from bands of hostile Indians, and the utmost vigilance was necessary to prevent their uprising. Mr. Slaughter struggled through this period with a firm and fearless determination to hold the ground, and that he has succeeded is shown by the passing of the redmen and the building up of one of the prettiest spots in the great Southwest. In the year 1886 Mr. Slaughter was escort to the late General Lawton, then Captain in the United States Army, in the capture of the famous Apache chief, Geronimo, who later surrendered on the San Bernardino Ranch. On many occasions later



John H. Slaughter

Mr. Slaughter directed expeditions of the United States troops through southern Arizona and northern Mexico, as no man better knew the lurking places of the Indians, or better understood their cunning, habits, and modes of warfare. He was also well known to the Indians, and it was old Geronimo himself who said no life should ever be taken on the San Bernardino Ranch. In 1887 Mr. Slaughter was elected Sheriff of Cochise County on the Democratic ticket, and in this capacity served two terms which have gone down in the history of Arizona as remarkable for the good accomplished. During his ten years of office he brought to justice many desperadoes who had been operating through the county, and many attempts were made to entrap him and take his life, but in every case he outgeneraled his foes. Mr. Slaughter has always been solicitous for the welfare of Cochise County, ever ready to assist those upon whom the hand of adversity has fallen, and foremost in ridding the country of outlaws and cattle thieves, thereby encouraging the stock raising business. Mr. Slaughter married Adeline Harris, daughter of Lesial Harris, of San Angelo, Texas, one of the prominent men of that State. Mrs. Slaughter died shortly after their removal to Arizona, leaving one son, William J., who was associated with his father in business until his death in 1911, and one daughter, Adeline, now the wife of Dr. William Arnold Greene of Douglas. Mr. Slaughter later married Miss Cora Viola Howell, a most lovable woman, who enjoys much popularity, and who is a woman of rare public spirit. Mrs. Slaughter has been a most cheerful helpmate, charming and devoted, and much of the extraordinary success which her husband has enjoyed may be attributed to her native ability.

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PRE-EMINENT in its line, housed in a magnificent stone building at Tenth & "G" Streets, there is not a more complete, up-to-date store in the state than that of The Douglas Drug Company. Its incorporators, Dr. E. J. Huxtable and O. O. Hammill, are not only citizens of high standing, but men who have received training which has thoroughly fitted them for the business. The company was incorporated in 1905, when they purchased the business of the Braum-Furgeson Company. They have since doubled the capacity and more than doubled the business of the firm. They carry a line of high grade drugs, to the selection and compounding of which most careful attention is given; a varied line of stationery and a line of confectionery of which purity is the keynote. And in the remarkable growth of their business, the un-failing courtesy with which patrons are treated has proven not the least important factor.

E. J. HUXTABLE, the President and General Manager of the Company, is a native of Canada, and son of James Huxtable, one of the pioneers of the district in which he resided. He was the owner of a large flour mill, and also held important official positions at various





E. J. Huxtable

O. O. Hammill

times, including that of reeve of the township, a position similar to that of mayor in our country, and warden of his county, Dufferin. Dr. Huxtable first attended the common schools and later Collingwood Collegiate Institute, where he prepared for the work of teaching, and this was his occupation for a time. He soon entered the College of Pharmacy at Toronto, where he completed the work and took a course at the University of Toronto, from which he was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Pharmacy, the equivalent of the U. S. degree Doctor of Pharmacy. He soon went to Los Angeles and for two years was head dispenser for one of the largest drug firms in the city; following this he was employed for three years in the drug store of the Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach. About that time, his health began to fail and he sought the drier climate of Naco, Arizona, and there became associated with the Braum-Ferguson Company, who placed him in charge of their store in El Paso, Texas. His next move was to Douglas in his present ca-

capacity. In addition to his wide business acquaintance, Dr. Huxtable is widely known in a fraternal way and is a member of the K. of P., Elks, Moose and Fraternal Brotherhood. Mrs. Huxtable, who was Miss Adaline White, of West Point, Miss., is a descendant of the Trotters and Whites, well known Southern families, both distinguished plantation owners and business people of that section, and was well known in society at her home. There is still pending a claim of her family against the government for 500 bales of cotton confiscated during the War.

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O. O. HAMMILL, Secretary and Treasurer of the Douglas Drug Co., is also a native of Canada, having been born in Ontario in 1870, and like his partner, was educated in the common schools, College of Pharmacy and University of Toronto. He then went to Illinois, became a registered druggist in the state, and secured a position as manager of a large drug store in Chicago. Here he remained for several years, and in 1901 came to Douglas, where he opened the store for the Braum-Ferguson Co., which he later, in connection with Dr. Huxtable, purchased. He is a member of the State Pharmacy Board. He was the pioneer Shriner of Douglas, and helped organize the first Blue Lodge Masons, of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the Elks, and is an active worker in each society. He has taken a prominent part in affairs of the city, and at present is Chairman of the Board of Education and member of the Board of Aldermen. He is especially interested in the future citizens of Arizona and is Master for the Boy Scouts in that section, his three years training in the British Volunteers having enabled him to fill this position with entire satisfaction. He married Miss Maude Pittiway, of Chicago. They have two children, Ogden and Marion.

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R. L. NEWMAN, proprietor of the Hotel Holbrook, is one of the pioneers of Arizona and for a number of years was engaged in the cattle business. During the past year he sold out and came to Holbrook, where he purchased the hotel. From the start he began improvements, and today the place is known over the southwest for the excellence of the entertainment afforded. It is noted as the headquarters for tourists, having a first class garage in connection, and the cleanliness and comfortable surroundings have made it a favorite stopping place for the traveling public. It is conducted on the European plan, and has all the comfort of a home. The large hotel lobby, filled with curios for which the country about Holbrook is noted, gives it added charm, and the grounds having undergone a thorough cleaning and renovating, are as pleasant as could be desired.

Mr. Newman is married and has one daughter, Jennie, and one son, Wesley.

ALFRED E. GILLARD, registered pharmacist and proprietor of the Winslow Drug Store and the Palace Drug Company, is one of the best known pharmacists and business men of the state. He has a license as registered pharmacist in the States of Washington, Oregon



and Wisconsin, in all of which he has been employed in this work. Mr. Gillard was born in 1876 at Cobourg, Ontario, and was educated in the common schools, the Collegiate Institute and Milwaukee Pharmacy College. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the early Indian wars. Mr. Gillard first went into the drug business at Superior, Wisconsin, about twelve years ago, and later came west, working for some time on the coast in the northwest, then came to Arizona in 1903, located at Prescott, where he was employed by Messrs. Brisley & Litt for about one year before becoming permanently located in Winslow. His two stores in this town are well conducted and have an ex-

cellent reputation for fair dealing and for the great care with which the prescription department is managed. Mr. Gillard gives his personal attention to the Winslow Drug Co. store, and the Palace is in charge of a capable pharmacist. Having two establishments, Mr. Gillard is enabled to buy to more advantage and oftener, which is a decided benefit to his patrons both in prices and in being able to obtain fresher goods. A first class confectionery department and soda water fountain are valuable additions to the Winslow store, and enjoy a large patronage. Mr. Gillard has also other important business interests in the state. He was married in 1905 to Miss Anna Killorin, a descendant of General Butler. They have one son, Frederick Butler Gillard.

RYAN & Co., Inc., of Globe, is a firm whose career is a credit to its management and to the city, and forms an interesting story of gradual growth in the business world. The beginning of this popular establishment was in August, 1904, when William Ryan, now president of the company, began business as a dealer in books, periodicals, stationery, etc., and from the beginning, by the application of good business policy, original ideas and the force of his personality, seemed destined

to make a success of his undertaking. The business has grown year by year until it ranks among the foremost in its vicinity. It acquired its present prestige by successive steps, each of which marked a new era, and its continued policy of square dealing and anticipating the wants of its patrons has insured the patronage of people who recognize commercial merit. In August, 1907, J. J. Moloney, now secretary-treasurer of the company, became associated with Mr. Ryan and a line of sporting goods, phonographs and records was added to the stock, which included a complete line of guns and ammunition, while a special feature was made of baseball supplies. This department marked the second step in the store's progress. The next year the company was incorporated and the drug and prescription department, under the care of a capable registered pharmacist, was added. This department is of a grade rather higher than is usually found in a city of less than fifty thousand, and one of the most trustworthy and thorough in the Southwest. Its continually increasing patronage and the fact that those who go to Ryan's once, go back again, is the best testimonial that the business can offer to the public, and is the natural reward gained by the carrying of a carefully selected stock and the courteous treatment accorded its customers. In its rapid rise to prominence much must be attributed to the financial integrity and genial spirit of the men who are working harmoniously together to make their business the leading one in the rapidly growing city of Globe.

WILLIAM RYAN, president of Ryan & Co., Inc., is really one of the pioneer residents of Globe. He has a host of friends in that section of the state, and to his wide acquaintance, pleasing personality and ability to make friends is due no small part of the success of the firm. He has always taken an active part in politics in Gila County, and is a factor in the Republican party workings. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and has held several offices in the order. He is also well known among the B. P. O. E., of which he is a member, as well as in civic and social affairs. Mr. Ryan was married in Globe in 1883, and is the father of four sons and two daughters, all of whom were born and reared there.

JOE B. RYAN, son of William Ryan, is vice president of the firm, one of its best working members, and highly esteemed in business and social circles. He is one of the younger men of the city, but has become one of its most substantial citizens. He was born in Globe and educated there in the public schools and at the Military School at Roswell, N. M. Like his father, he is a keen, progressive business man, and his courtesy and close attention to detail have done much for the development of the firm. He is also a member of the Elks and Knights of Columbus, and has been recently Deputy Grand Knight of the latter order, as his efforts in that position during the preceding year were of great benefit to the Council. Mr. Ryan is a prominent member of the younger social set, one of the most popular young men in the state, and bids fair to become one of Arizona's foremost citizens.





Joe B. Ryan

William Ryan

J. J. Moloney



Patt Sullivan  
Manager Silver Belt, Miami, Arizona

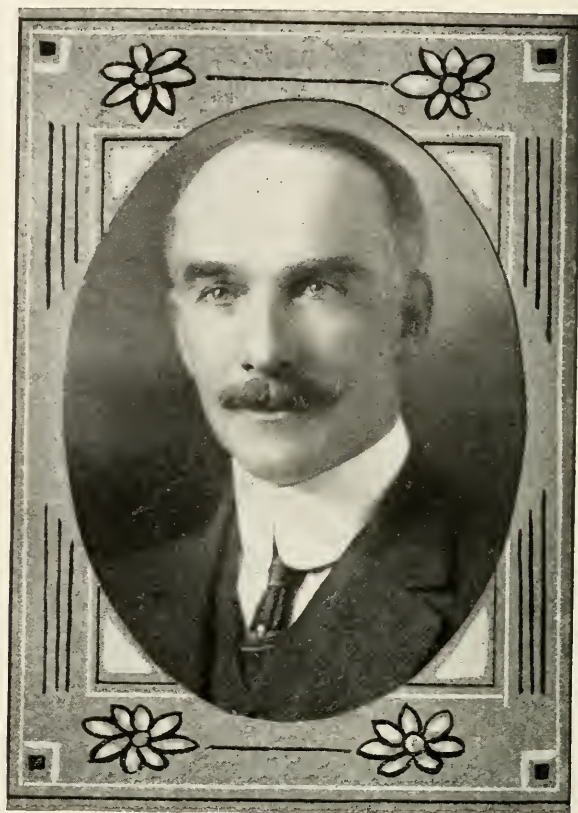
## Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company

THE PHELPS DODGE MERCANTILE COMPANY was organized for the purpose of taking over the mercantile interests of various mining companies in Arizona and New Mexico owned by Phelps, Dodge & Company. The transfer to the new corporation was effected January 1st, 1912, at which time there were acquired stores at Bisbee, Douglas, Morenci, Lowell, Naco and Warren, Arizona, and Dawson, New Mexico. So far as it concerned the general public, this change meant to them nothing more than that of the corporate title, as the business policy of the company remains undisturbed, being characterized by the same liberality and breadth of purpose as that on which the various mining companies' stores were originally founded.

The companies' stores came into existence simultaneously with the commencement of mining operations on a commercial basis at the different camps, their inception being prompted by the necessity for furnishing the employes of the mining companies and other residents of the various localities with desirable merchandise at reasonable prices. That their growth has kept pace with that of the communities in which the stores were established is attested by the constantly increasing patronage with which the company is favored, as well as by the class of buildings which it has found necessary to erect in order to house these veritable bee-hives of industry. Visitors, upon entering the several stores, particularly those known as main stores, at Bisbee, Douglas and Morenci, Arizona, and Dawson, New Mexico, are agreeably surprised at the convenient arrangements of departments, each with its tastefully displayed wares, representing, as they do, the careful and discriminating selections of buyers, each of whom is a trained specialist in his own line. The surprise soon develops into a feeling of complete satisfaction when one becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the conveniences and facilities extended to customers in order that their shopping may be made for them a source of pleasure rather than a task. In the departments catering especially to the requirements of ladies, well appointed rest rooms are provided, the furnishings being chosen with a view to inviting complete repose and relaxation, while writing desks, with all the necessary supplies in the way of stationery, etc., are provided by the company for the convenience of its patrons, without cost. Telephones are maintained and their use placed exclusively at the disposal of shoppers. Courtesy is the underlying principle upon which the company's dealings with its patrons are founded, and to this end the selling force is recruited from among that class whose chief qualification for the position is that they shall be competent to act in the capacity of assistant to the purchaser. The general offices of the company are at Bisbee, Arizona, and the New York office at 99 John street.



Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company's Stores at Morenci and Douglas.



W. H. Brophy

W. H. BROPHY, General Manager of the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company, with headquarters at Bisbee, is one of the best examples of the self-made business man in Arizona. Mr. Brophy was born in Ireland October 12, 1863, and in Ireland he received his education. His parents were Michael and Matilda Lawlor Brophy. At the age of 17 he went to California, where he remained two years, and came to Arizona in 1883. He first spent some time on his brother's ranch, and early in 1884 went to Bisbee, which has since been his home. His first position there was with the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company as clerk, in whose employ he has gradually advanced, as a reward of actual merit, until he reached his present position, the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company being but a change of name. In this capacity Mr. Brophy has under his jurisdiction the entire string of stores operated by the Mercantile Company, the



largest of which is at Bisbee, while others are at Lowell, Naco, Douglas, Clifton, Morenci, and Dawson, New Mexico. All of these stores are thoroughly up to date, well managed, with a large and well pleased patronage, and sources of revenue to the owners. Mr. Brophy's interests in other enterprises are such as carry with them a weight of responsibility, and necessitate the exercise of sound and superior judgment. He is President of The Bank of Bisbee, Vice President of The Bank of Douglas and of the Douglas Investment Company, Director of The Bank of Lowell, and holds an interest in the Bisbee Improvement Company. He is also interested in many of the large mining companies of Arizona and Mexico, and is a prominent figure throughout the Southwest. Mr. Brophy is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, and his generosity was an important factor in the erection of their building in Bisbee, which is a source of just pride to the Order. He is also a charter and life member of the Bisbee Lodge of Elks, and a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He was married in 1893 to Miss Ellen Amelia Goodbody, and they have two children, Francis Cullen Brophy, who is attending school in New Jersey, and Ellen Amelia.

JESSE H. BRYAN, manager of the hardware department of the Arizona Copper Company's store, is the son of William P. and

Nancy Davis Bryan, of Henrietta, Texas, and was born in that town September 1, 1879. He was educated in the public schools and a commercial college at Tyler, Texas, and his first position was a clerical one, after which he was a general salesman for nine years before coming to Arizona. In 1905 he came to Clifton as clerk for the Arizona Copper Company, was promoted to manager of their hardware department



ment in the Longfellow store at Morenci, and later to his present position in charge of the hardware store. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Masons, B. P. O. E. and Woodmen of the World. He was

married in 1904 to Miss Beaufort Wallace, of Graham, Texas. With their two children, Jesse and Bessie, they make their home in Clifton.



Minor O. Simms



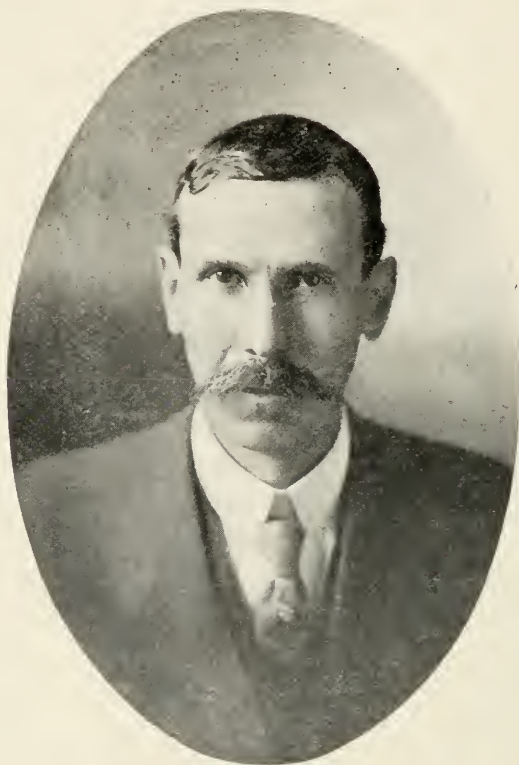
Arthur W. Miller

MINOR O. SIMMS, manager of the grocery department of the Arizona Copper Company store, Clifton, Arizona, is the son of Frank and Mary L. Speer Simms, of Alabama, and was born in that state November 10, 1877. He was educated in the public schools, but has continued to improve his advantages in this particular by self education. Mr. Simms has been in Arizona and in the employ of the Arizona Copper Company store since June 15, 1900, when he began as clerk, and has been promoted in turn to warehouse clerk, shipping clerk, and then to his present position, which he has held during the past six years. He was married on February 1st, 1905, at Goldthwaite, Texas, to Miss Myrtle Ashley, and their home is in Clifton. Mr. Simms is a well known member of the B. P. O. E.

ARTHUR W. MILLER, manager of the Arizona Copper Company's drug department, is a registered pharmacist, one of the most trustworthy in the business in Arizona, and a graduate of the Northwestern University, Chicago, where he took his course in pharmacy. He had previously been educated in the public schools of Champaign, Illinois. Mr. Miller was born in Champaign in 1877, and is the son of M. V. and Mary King Miller. He was employed as pharmacist in Champaign; Denver, Colorado, and Cananea, Mexico, prior to assuming charge of the Clifton store, with which he has been associated since 1912. Mr. Miller was married in Champaign, Illinois, on the 30th of August, 1899, to Miss Carrie Brooks. They have one son, Leo.



JOE V. PROCHASKA, Postmaster of Miami, Arizona, received his first commission as postmaster of the fourth class office from Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock, advancing to third class received commission under President Taft, and advanced to second class under President Wilson. He was born in Crete, Nebraska, was a close friend and neighbor of William J. Bryan, who was an honorary member and class orator of his graduating class in 1895. He taught school in Nebraska in 1896 and 1897. Mr. Prochaska is a natural born hustler and booster, and gained a wide reputation in southern Arizona by piloting the Lowell baseball team to success, and in the central and northern part by the able management of the Globe team. He is often spoken of as the Gila County Automobile and Good Roads enthusiast. He is a popular member of the Odd Fellows, Eagles and Moose, is Exalted Ruler of Globe Lodge No. 489, and President of the B. P. O. Elks' Reunion Association of Arizona. He is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Postmasters' Association of Arizona, and has lately been appointed State Fair Commissioner from Gila County by the Board of Supervisors. He is a firm believer in the Miami mining district, in Gila County, and all Arizona, first, last and always. He married Margaret Whitecotton, of San Antonio, Texas, at Tombstone, Arizona, and their son, 'Gene, aged 5, is known as the youngest Elk in Arizona.



Nasianceno Gonzales

NASIANCENO GONZALES, Representative from Apache County, is one of the members who may always be found on the firing line when matters of principle are involved, and his service in the First State Legislature has the added value of the experience acquired by him during two terms in the Territorial Assembly. Mr. Gonzales was born in the neighboring State of New Mexico in 1867. He is prominent in political circles, and wields a great influence in his section, especially among the Spanish-Americans. He has served his county as member of Board of Supervisors and Assistant Recorder, each for two years. He has always been a recognized leader, and has been interested in some of the greatest projects that have been developed in Arizona. He is at present Vice President of the Becker Mercantile Company, of Springerville, Arizona, and in addition to his mercantile interests he has been freighter, farmer and cattle man. In the Good Roads movement he is an enthusiast, and has taken particular interest in this phase of law-making. Mr. Gonzales received his education



in the public schools of the State, and although he lacked the advantages to be gained from a college course, he has been well equipped and able to grasp and develop to its utmost every opportunity afforded him. In the Legislature he has been deeply interested in the advancement of the public school system, and has introduced a bill providing for free text books. He has served on the Committee on Education, as well as on the Good Roads and Public Lands Committees, and has been an ardent worker in the interest of each. Mr. Gonzales married Miss Beatrice Peralta. They have one son, Nasianceno, Jr., and one daughter, Lubertita.

HARRY BRISLEY was born on January 10, 1862, near Canterbury, England. His father, Charles Brisley, was for forty consecutive years postmaster of the largest parish in the County of Kent, and, with his wife, Eliza, is still living and in good health at the age of

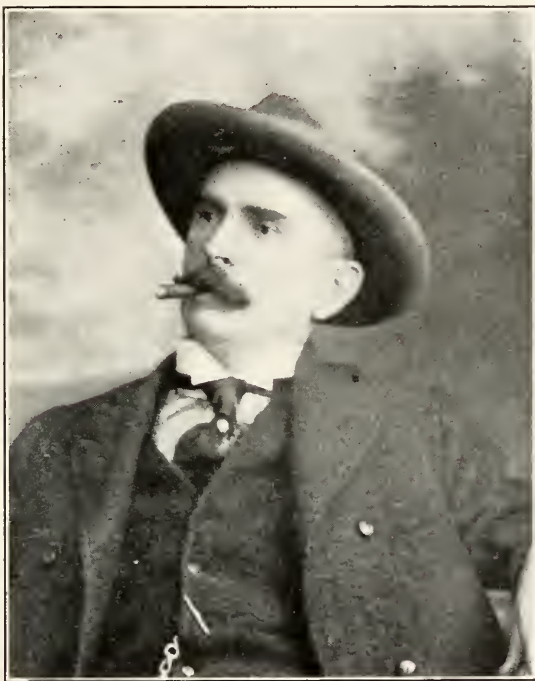


82 years. Two of his uncles served in the Union army, enlisting from Ohio, and one was killed in battle. Harry was one of a family of nine children; the younger six, seeing little opportunity ahead of them if they remained in the old home, came one after the other to the United States, only one of whom permanently returned, and the youngest of the family was laid to rest twenty-five years ago on the bluffs overlooking the St. Croix River, in Minnesota. Having had a commercial school education, Mr. Brisley was first em-

ployed at the age of 15 years as dispensary and surgery assistant to a Scotch surgeon, and later legally articulated by his father as apprentice to a chemist and druggist of London. At the expiration of this term, at the age of 20, he came first to Toronto, Canada, then joined an

older brother in Minnesota, and later went to Illinois, where he was graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy, now affiliated with the University of Illinois. Developing a weakness of the lungs and happening upon a pamphlet issued by the Immigration Commissioner of Arizona, he came directly to Phoenix in February, 1888, and under the influence of Arizona air and sunshine and out of door life he soon regained health and vigor. His first Arizona dollar was earned by irrigating a young forest of cottonwoods planted under desert land entry. This was very soon after supplemented by others received for a good crop of beans, sweet potatoes and tomatoes planted by his own hands. During this first year in the Salt River Valley he frequently packed his blankets from one job of work to another, sleeping, if night overtook him, under a tree by the canal side, or resting "never so sweetly" on the hay in a Phoenix corral. In an endeavor to remain out of the drug business he was successively cook to farm hands, tender of bees on a bee ranch, carpenter at \$2.50 per day, and adjuster of collars and neckties upon a pair of mules, and from the latter job he was "fired" for physical and mechanical disability. By this time, the September sun being too ardent for enjoyable exercise out of doors, he obtained steady employment with the late Don Charles T. Hayden, of Tempe, as clerk in general merchandise. In November of this first year in Arizona he was visited by the lady to whom he had become engaged before leaving England, and after a happy renewal of courtship days they were married at Phoenix on December 16th by Rev. Dr. Pearson, one of the first incumbents of the Episcopal Church at Phoenix. Mrs. Brisley is a lineal descendant of Sir Edward Pinchon, who, about 1575, was a prominent figure in her native county of Essex, and a monument in his honor is today a work of art adorning one of the old churches of the country side. One of his immediate descendants became one of the settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, and his name has been given to one of its streets and one of its banks. In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Brisley removed to Prescott, purchased an interest in a pharmacy, and have resided there since, excepting during two or three visits made to their home land. Two children have blessed their union—Mabel Evelyn, aged 20, and Harold Roy, aged 17. On locating at Prescott, one of Mr. Brisley's first acts was to take out full citizenship papers, and a number of years later, on the formation of a local militia company, believing it to be the duty and privilege of every able-bodied man to have military training for the organized support of his country, he joined as one of the rank and file, served a term of three years, gained the badge of a marksman, and enjoyed the experience of acting as a unit of a fighting machine, marching shoulder to shoulder with mighty good comrades. Being one of the earliest graduated and registered druggists in Arizona, he was for several years the sole representative here of the American Pharmacuetical Association. On the passage of the Pharmacy Act, he was appointed

a member of the first Board of Pharmacy by Governor Brodie, and acted as examiner in chemistry under three governors, until the present time. He is a registered pharmacist in Illinois, Minnesota and Arizona. Mr. Brisley is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Fraternal Brotherhood and Mystic Circle Lodges, while in the St. Luke's Church, Prescott, he has served for several years as Treasurer and Junior Warden.



William Morgan

WILLIAM MORGAN, member of the Sheep Sanitary Commission, is one of the most conspicuous examples of self-made man to be found in Arizona. He was born in Chicago August 11, 1857, and lived there until he was eighteen years old. Mr. Morgan's entire education was received in the public schools of that city, but having lost his father at an early age, he began earning his livelihood when quite a boy. His first position was as messenger boy, and later he was employed for several years in the stock yards about the city. When eighteen he went to Texas and for two years was employed herding sheep near San Antonio. In October, 1879, he came to Arizona and located at Show Low, then in Apache County, where he was again employed as sheep herder for several years, when he en-

gaged in the sheep business for himself, and with exceptional success. Since, he has devoted practically his entire life to this industry. Mr. Morgan is well qualified for a place on the Sheep Sanitary Commission, and his suprior judgment in matters brought before them should be an invaluable aid. Mr. Morgan has been a life-long Democrat, and has filled a number of important political positions locally, and in the County and State. He was first Justice of the Peace for four years, and has served as Supervisor of Navajo County seven and one-half years, having been first appointed to the office and subsequently elected to succeed himself. In the Territorial Legislature he served two terms in the Assembly and one term in the Council from Navajo, and in each session was a member of important committees and proved an effective worker. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention. Personally Mr. Morgan is generous and public spirited, a valued member of society, and has made hosts of friends throughout Arizona.



Charles B. Keppler

CHARLES B. KEPPLER, Chief Deputy to Sheriff John Patty of Greenlee County, was born in San Angelo, Texas, July 2, 1877. He was reared and educated in New Mexico, however, as the family removed there when Charles was but a small boy. His first occupation was mining and prospecting, which he followed in both New Mexico and Arizona, and in this State he has also been interested in



ranching. Mr. Keppler came to Arizona and located in what is now Greenlee County, in 1893. In 1902 Sheriff Parks appointed him one of his deputies, and until 1908 he was thus employed, having during this time made a record that can scarcely be excelled for ability, keenness and perseverance. During the term of Sheriff English, Mr. Keppler returned to ranching, but when John D. Patty was elected Sheriff of the County, he appointed Mr. Keppler his chief deputy, despite the fact that Sheriff Patty was elected on the Republican ticket, and Mr. Keppler is a consistent Democrat. The appointment was made February 15, Statehood Day. One of the feats which has been notable in Deputy Sheriff Keppler's career is the trailing of the men who killed two deputies, the chase having included a large part of New Mexico before he succeeded in capturing them. He has practically been in charge of the field work in the county during this administration. Mr. Keppler is a member of the Eagles and the W. O. W. He was married April 14, 1913, to Miss Dona C. George, of Carlsbad, New Mexico, and they make their home in Clifton.

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LEO FREDERICK VERKAMP, Secretary of the Hart Cattle Company and Tyler Sheep Company, is one of the most thorough cattle and sheep men in Arizona today. For several years he was with Babbitt Brothers, of Flagstaff, holding positions in various capacities, and is now one of the firm's financial advisers. Mr. Verkamp also has an interest in the Flagstaff Lumber Company. He was born in Cincinnati in 1879, where his father, Gerhard Verkamp, was one of that city's old-time merchants. Gerhard Verkamp came to this country without means when but a boy, and at the time of his death had reared a family of eleven children, and by dint of his own effort had become a thoroughly successful business man. His industry, ability and integrity have been passed on in a notable degree in the members of his family, especially in his sons, John and Leo. Leo Verkamp was educated in Cincinnati, and graduated from the St. Xavier's Jesuit College with a B. A. degree. When only twenty-five he was elected mayor of Flagstaff by a large majority, and administered the affairs of the city as he would those of an individual, giving a clean, economic administration, although the youngest mayor in the country. He is an active Republican, and deeply interested in the affairs of his party, and for two terms has been chairman of the Central Committee of Coconino County. He is also prominent in fraternal life, a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks and Eagles. He is an able after-dinner talker, and well known as one of the best toastmasters within the State. Genial of disposition, a good mixer and a man of much experience, Leo Verkamp is favorably known throughout the Southwest. His present home is in Flagstaff, where three of his sisters are the wives of three of the well known Babbitt family.

W. S. McKNIGHT, Sheriff of Santa Cruz County, is one of the best known peace officials in the state, even though he has been in office less than two years and is serving his first term. His work in the capture of the border sneak thieves and shop lifters at Nogales and

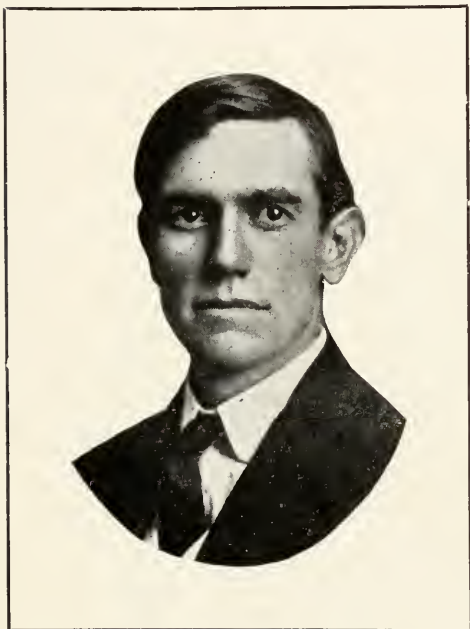


the capture of many hundreds of dollars worth of their plunder gave him prominence among the officials of the entire state. He was born on an Illinois farm and educated in the common schools of Illinois. In 1887 he came to Arizona and has been here ever since, having been a resident of Santa Cruz County when that county was cut off from Pima. He has had a variety of occupations, as cowboy, miner, rancher, and in fact in almost every line of business, and he brought to his present position a great fund of experience, as well

as wide knowledge of the County and State, which were of valuable aid in his official capacity. Sheriff McKnight is the son of William P. and Eva Buck McKnight, both of whom were born and raised in Illinois, his ancestors having been pioneers of the state. He married Geneva Villa, a member of one of the best known families of California. To the union have been born nine children, eight of whom are living, five sons and three daughters. During his twenty-five years' residence in Arizona Sheriff McKnight has made a large circle of friends, and demonstrated his immense popularity by polling the largest number of votes of any member of the official family in the county. He takes an active part in the social, fraternal and civic life of the community. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Odd Fellows. Importuned to seek the office by his friends, he accepted against his will, but once in the fight made a thorough campaign of the county, and since assuming the duties of the office has performed the work in a manner which has been most satisfactory to all except the law breakers of the county.

JOSEPH WILEY AKER, Superintendent of the Schools of Greenlee County, was born in Grant County, Va., July 7, 1881. His father, A. D. Aker, died the next year, leaving five children who were soon

forced to support and educate themselves with the aid of a devoted mother. Their efforts in this respect have been well rewarded, as two of his brothers are successful ministers and the remaining one a teacher. Their only sister died at an early age. When but 17 years old, Wiley Aker joined the 4th Tennessee Volunteers and spent four months in active service in Cuba. Having been mustered out he returned to his home, and proceeded to the coal fields of West Virginia, where he was employed until in 1901 in a wreck he lost his right hand and right foot. The following September he be-



gan attending school at Princeton, W. Va., continued studying and in 1906 was graduated with a B. S. degree from Emory & Henry College. He next went to Lordsburg, N. M., where he served three years as minister of the M. E. Church, and was married to Rae Miller, a music teacher of that town. In 1909 he took charge of the M. E. Church at Clifton, Arizona, and when Greenlee County was organized in 1910, he was elected to the position he now holds, when he resigned his work in the ministry. For the present term he was elected by a large majority. Mr. Aker helped make the first school law of the State, and at a meeting of school officials at Tucson in 1912 was made a member of the committee to get up a course in moral instruction for the pupils of the State. Mr. Aker is deeply interested in school work. He is also author of several short stories, and one book of fiction, which is now in course of publication in New York City. His family consists of three sons, Malcome M., Cecil E. and Greenlee M. Mr. and Mrs. Aker are interested workers in all church and educational affairs.

ALVAN W. HOWE, Deputy Sheriff of Cochise County, though not a native of Arizona, has been a resident of Dear Old Cochise since he was but eight years old, when the family removed to the Territory. While still a young man, he is one of the oldest peace officers in point of service in Arizona, and has taken more people to the penitentiary and to the insane asylum than any other officer in the State. Mr. Howe was born in Chicago November 25, 1873, and October 8, 1881, landed in Tombstone. His parents, Henry G. and Louise Willett



Allie Howe

Howe, were among the pioneers of Tombstone, and the former was for many years Surveyor of Cochise County. A mining and civil engineer by profession, he practiced in Arizona many years, and helped in the location of many of the greatest mines. The first daily paper started in Bisbee, The Daily Orb, was the property of Allie Howe, and later being consolidated with The Review, became one of the strongest papers in Arizona. After having completed the course in the public schools of Arizona, Allie went to Pomona College, where he spent three years taking a special course. He has held numerous positions in the court house, but is best known as a Deputy Sheriff, having held a commission under every Sheriff during the past seventeen years. Mr. Howe was married at Bisbee in July, 1902, to Miss Ella Sheppard, a native of San Francisco, whose parents had moved to that place. They make their home in Tombstone.



THOMAS M. WILLS, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Pinal County, is one of the pioneers whose energetic career has done so much to make Arizona one of the greatest states in the union. His father was Harrison Roland Wills and his mother Rachel Elizabeth Gann. Thomas Wills was born January 17, 1866, in Mariposa County, California, but when he was very young the family moved to Bakersfield, California, where his father engaged in the stock business and became prominent on account of his business qualifications and his strong per-



Thomas M. Wills

sonality. Thomas Wills was educated in California, and coming to Arizona July 5, 1883, he settled in Agua Caliente. He lived there about a year, then moved to San Pedro, where he has since lived, except for a short time in 1892 when he was with the Arizona Charley Wild West Show, which started for the World's Fair in Chicago and was a big advertisement for Arizona. Soon after coming to this state Wills became a stockman and rancher and has succeeded until today he is one of the big men in his line in the state. He was almost forced into public life and in 1900 was elected for a two years' term as supervisor. At the end of this term he was elected for a four year

term as sheriff. He was afterward elected twice for a four year term as supervisor and during two years of the first term was chairman of the board, which position he now fills. In 1910 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Wills is a member of Tucson Lodge No. 385 of the Elks, being one of the oldest members of this order in the state. He is also a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1895 Mr. Wills married Miss Elizabeth C. Chamberlain.

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A. J. HEAD, pioneer of Hassayampa, and president of Head Lumber Company, has cut more timber in Arizona than any other one man. He is not only a builder by profession but a constructor through force of habit. He was one of the first mill men in Arizona, having come here by stage in 1876. He comes of a line of machinists, brought to Arizona considerable experience as a mill man, and when the great mills were started at Hassayampa was foreman of the Clark and Adams mills for several years. He was born on an Alabama plantation in 1848, and having attended little country district schools, his educational advantages were very limited. His father died at Mobile in the Confederate Army in 1864. He continued to work on the cotton plantation until 1870, when he engaged in saw mill work with his uncle in the southern part of the state, and for six years continued to work in and about saw mills in Alabama and Florida. He left Florida in June, 1876, and arrived in Prescott, August 4th, where his first job was making hay with a hoe near Camp Verde for government post, after which he carried a hod for one week, and moulded brick for one month, when he secured work at his regular occupation, as head sawyer in a saw mill, and has been in that and lumber business since, except from 1886 to 1890, when he was postmaster of Prescott. During this time he bought a ranch, improved it, and sold it at a good profit. He built the Prescott postoffice building, as well as many other notable buildings in the city, and is owner of the Head Hotel, a theater and much other valuable property. The Head Hotel, Prescott, which is conducted mainly by Mrs. Head, is one of the most thoroughly comfortable in Arizona. The rooms are large, airy and well kept, and each one has running water both hot and cold. It is conveniently and pleasantly located, and is consequently one of the most popular hotels in the section for permanent or transient trade. Mrs. Head, who prior to her marriage in 1884, was Miss Susie Tigh, is a native of Wisconsin. She was well known as a pioneer of the territory and was known throughout Arizona as one of the first teachers at Ash Fork and one of the best educated women in the territory. She is a graduate of the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Viva, who has been graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and has been in Europe for the past two years studying grand opera.

ANDREW THOMPSON HAMMONS, cashier of the Old Dominion Commercial Company, of Globe, Arizona, was born in Angelina County, Texas, March 7, 1868. In 1877, his father, J. T. Hammons, an attorney of note, removed to Eastland County, Texas. Here he



was elected Judge of the County Court by popular vote, and served in this capacity for six years. Judge Hammons was an excellent pleader and public speaker, and was generally acknowledged the leading orator of Northwest Texas. Among his admirers he was mentioned for U. S. Senator. He is still living in Texas, but being advanced in age, has retired to private life. Andrew Thompson Hammons was elected Clerk of the District Court of his county at the age of 21 years, and held this office for three successive terms. He came to Globe, Arizona, in the spring of 1900 and immediately went to work in the Old Dominion Mines, where for two years he served in various capacities, from mucker to ore sorter, and when he left the mines he ranked as an expert on the ores of the district. In the fall of 1902 he was appointed cashier of The Old Dominion Commercial Company, one of the largest banking and commercial companies in Arizona, and has been in their employ continuously

from that time. In addition to attending to the duties of his position as cashier, he is at the present time acting as assistant to the general manager, Governor George W. P. Hunt, and during the absence of Governor Hunt made necessary by his duties at the capitol, Mr. Hammons has assumed entire charge of the affairs of the corporation. He is also a heavy stockholder in various mining enterprises, and president of the Manitou Hill Copper Company and the Five Points Copper Mining Company. As a business man Mr. Hammons has been a thorough success from every viewpoint and is held in highest esteem among the public with whom he has dealt for more than

twenty years, having by his integrity, veracity and firmness won their implicit confidence. He has ever chosen to retrace a false step rather than pursue a shadow, and this is probably the keynote of his success, material and otherwise, and has undoubtedly enabled him to get ahead. Socially Mr. Hammons stands in the front ranks. He has attained the highest degree in Freemasonry, is a member of the Odd Fellow, Knights of Pythias and Elks, in all of which he is prominently known. Politically he is a Progressive Democrat, a great admirer of Champ Clark and the principles which he advocates, and has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee for the past eight years, having served as chairman of that committee for two terms. Mrs. Hammons, who was Miss Harriet A. Baker, of Onarga, Ill., is also well and favorably known in Globe, where she takes a prominent part in church and social matters. She is the daughter of Colonel H. P. Baker, who went to Illinois from the East in the early "Go-West" days and became the owner of prairie land that is today worth many times its original cost, and has proven a very profitable investment for Colonel Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Hammons have two daughters, Edith and Dorothy. Miss Edith has been attending an eastern seminary from which she is about to graduate as valedictorian of her class; and Miss Dorothy is attending the high school of Globe, their home town, preparatory to taking an advanced course in the east.

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VIC E. HANNY, whose slogan, "*If you don't know Vic Hanny you ought to,*" has made the originator one of the best known figures in Arizona, and his unique methods of advertising, in which catchy slogans dealing with common sense and backed up by honest methods and fair values has made his store one of the best known and most popular men's clothing and furnishing stores in the state. Mr. Hanny arrived in Phoenix about a quarter of a century ago, but soon left for Tucson. He came to Arizona with plenty of confidence, a pleasing personality and a determination to make a success of the clothing business, and to this end worked in various capacities, including salesman, clerk and drummer, having covered Arizona on the road for several years, making acquaintances and a reputation as a booster. He was first associated in Tucson with Harry A. Drachman in the shoe business, and later in the firm of Brannen & Hanny. That his confidence in his ability to make good was well founded has been proven by the fact that he has now one of the finest stores of its kind in the Southwest, and a business that is growing. Vic Hanny received his education mainly by contact with the world and in the school of experience. Although he enjoys a large acquaintance and many friends in the many cities in which he has resided, he has never held any public office. As member of the Pima County Republican Central Committee, he took a prominent part in politics, but the urging of his friends and the importuning of the party leaders were futile in their efforts to have him



accept a nomination for office. "Vic" Hanny is a charter member of Phoenix Lodge 335, B. P. O. E., and the founder of Tucson Lodge 385, having been chosen as Exalted Ruler of that organization in 1903. He is a life member of the order. He is also a member of Arizona Consistory No. 1, Tucson, and El Zaribah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. He was born in Cairo, Ill., September 26, 1873, and mar-



Vic Hanny

ried in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Alice Hughes, daughter of John Hughes, one of the best known men of that city. He was one of President McKinley's party when the President was shot. Mr. Hanny's home is in Phoenix, where he takes a prominent part in the life of the city. They have three children, John Hughes, Florence Mary and Alice Gaither. A booster by nature, an Arizona booster from conviction, of genial disposition and enjoying a large circle of friends, this well known merchant is on the road to success, but all his prosperity he attributes to advertising, and not a week passes that he does not let the people hear something about *Vic Hanny, who sells furnishings and clothes for men.*

ROBERT L. PINYAN, chief of police of Globe, Arizona, and assessor and tax collector ex-officio, is a native of Arkansas, having been born at Pea Ridge, in 1869. He is the son of George W. and Nancy Dawson Pinyan. Mr. Pinyan was educated in the common schools of Ar-



kansas and Colorado. He came to Arizona in 1900, located at Globe and commenced work as a miner with the United Globe Mining Company. He showed such marked ability that he was promoted several times and held the position of foreman when he was appointed chief of police. After having served a short term by appointment he announced himself as a candidate in the primary election, and from a field of nine received a large majority, his work having been so satisfactory that the business and professional men of the town united and worked for his election. He is chairman of the board of school trustees, and will have charge of the erection of a high school within the next year. During his term of office the improvements in the Globe city schools have been marked and the system at the present time is considered one of the best in the state. Chief Pinyan is not only one

of the ablest officers in the state and leader in the civic life of Globe, but is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Elks and Mystic Circle. He was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Balmear, of Animas City, Colorado, and to the union have been born four bright and interesting children, two boys, Charles and Leslie, and two girls, Ruth and Sunshine.

TRAVELERS in Northern Arizona no longer dread the trip to St. Johns, as the Holbrook and Springerville Stage line, on which three Stanley Steamers are used, is now rated as one of the best in the Southwest, and the ride is considered a pleasure. The automobiles leave Holbrook daily, making the trip one way, each day, while an extra car is kept in reserve at all times. The route is through Woodruff, Hunt, Concho and St. Johns to Springerville. The machines are in the hands of competent drivers, who are also mechanics and the old fear of an accident loses its terror on the new line. Parks Brothers, who control the line, have spared no expense to make the

service first class and throughout the state the reputation they have established by the manner in which they conduct the line is enviable. The automobile leaves the Holbrook Hotel every day at 9:30 a. m. and arrives in Springerville before supper time. The roads have been put into good condition and the trip, often taken by tourists as a recreation, is becoming more popular with continued success. The low rate, \$13.00 for the round trip, makes the trip one of the cheapest of its kind in the state, and the lack of railroad connections to the county seat of Apache is but little missed at present.

BENJAMIN BROWN, live stock dealer and real estate man, has without doubt handled more cattle and sheep than any other man in Northern Arizona, during the 32 years he has been in the state, having come here in 1880. He not only handles many sheep and



cattle but has also been active in the handling of ranches and other real estate. Three brothers came to Holbrook, spent the winter along the Colorado and later moved south. Mr. Brown then went to Nutrioso in the spring of 1881, started in the cattle and lumber business and has been actively engaged in different pursuits since that time. He brought the first sawmill to the head of the Colorado River, hauling it in from Utah with teams. He manufactured lumber for a score of years and after he retired his descendants took up the business and are still engaged in the work. He is the father of nine children, eight girls and one son, eight of whom are living, and Mr. Brown is the grandfather of 35 grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren. Although nearly three score and ten Mr. Brown is hale and hearty and still as active as his grandchildren. His parents, Mr. and

Mrs. Lorenzo Brown, crossed the plains with the Mormon caravan in 1848, and after having played an active part in the development of the state of Utah, came to Arizona, where both died several years ago. They were both exiled with other members of their faith from Nauvoo, Ill., in the early forties, Mr. Brown being but a babe when

the colony was expelled. Although without political aspiration, he has often been urged to accept political offices, but preferred to attend to his home duties, and the different enterprises to which he gave attention, but he has been a power in the Democratic party.

M. C. HANKINS, mayor of the City of Douglas, was born in Caldwell County, Texas, August 5, 1877, and is the son of Lola G. and John M. Hankins. His parents having been in moderate circumstances, he received his education entirely in the public schools and at



the age of sixteen, was compelled to begin earning his own living. His first position was with a general mercantile establishment near his home, with whom he remained seven years. In December, 1900, he left for Arizona and landed in Bisbee. Having been unable to secure employment in his accustomed line, he took a position with the Copper Queen Company at the smelter, and has been in their employ almost continuously since that time. He now holds the position of assistant foreman of the reduction works at Douglas. Mr. Hankins has always been an interested worker in political matters for his party but has never held an elective position, having been ap-

pointed to his present position of mayor to fill the unexpired term of J. H. Baker, resigned. He is also County Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and these constitute the only political honors ever bestowed upon him. Mr. Hankins is also actively interested in fraternal affairs, is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World, and has held the position of Council Commander of the latter association. He is married and has one daughter, Lola Emma Hankins.

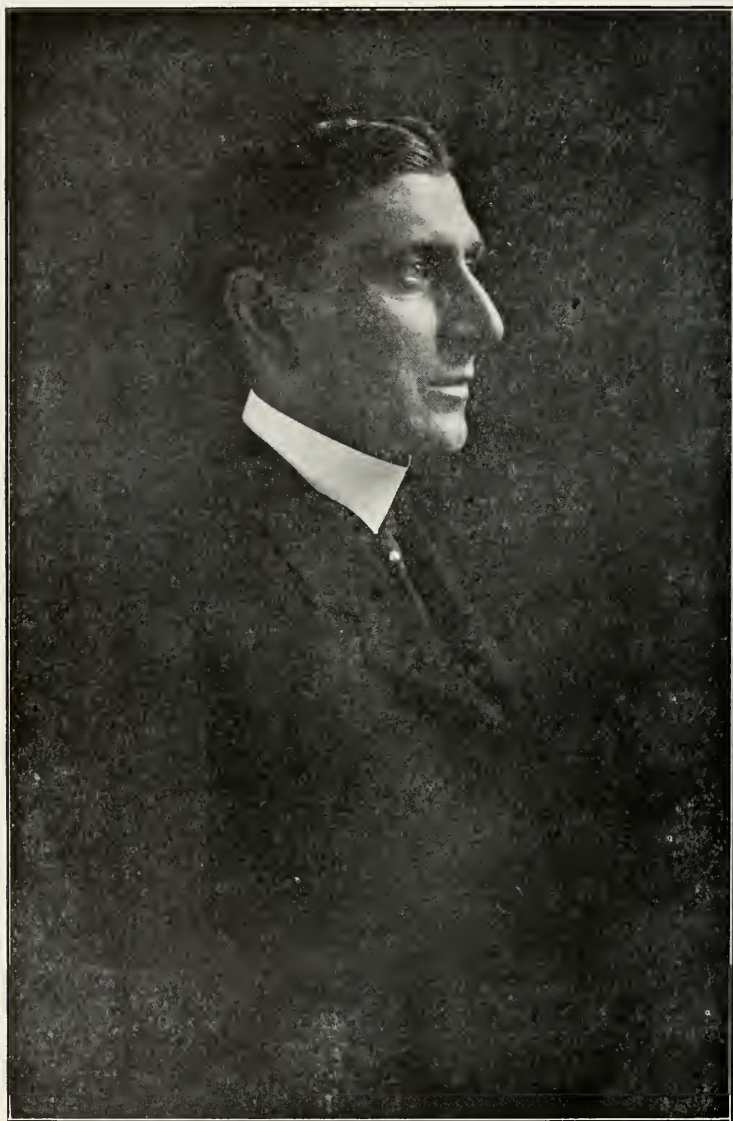
THE ARIZONA LUMBER & TIMBER COMPANY is one of Northern Arizona's largest and most notable industries which emerged from an enterprise whose history is the history of Flagstaff, and dates back to the year 1882. In that year Edward Ayer, of Chicago, began to build a mill there. The Ayer Lumber Company was soon formed, but was



later disposed of to D. M. Riordan, who carried on the business under the title of The Arizona Lumber Company. In July, 1887, this mill in the wilderness was destroyed by fire, but the capital and enterprise behind the new management were soon manifested, order was evolved out of chaos, and a new and improved mill erected on the old site. The title of the company was then changed to The Arizona Lumber & Timber Company. Under the new conditions a decided increase of business resulted and their success was continuous until 1898, when another fire occasioned extremely heavy losses during their busiest season. Once again, however, negotiations were entered into for the rebuilding of the plant, the plans for the new one aiming to make it the finest sawmill in the West and one of the most complete in the world, in the construction of which every known precaution against fire was taken. Since the completion of this modern plant, the business of the company has continued to increase and its trade now extends not only throughout Arizona but through the adjacent territory in the United States and Mexico. The Arizona Lumber & Timber Company also owns and controls the Central Arizona Railroad Company, through ownership of stock. In addition to the lumber business the members of the company are also interested in stock raising.

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CHARLES A. GREENLAW, manager of the Greenlaw Lumber Company, of Flagstaff, was born at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, in 1855, but was reared and educated in the State of Maine, where the family removed when he was very young. Brought up in the midst of a purely lumber country, he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and was thereby fitted in a practical way for his present position. Mr. Greenlaw went to Minneapolis in 1877, where he was engaged in lumber business for three years, when he moved further west and lumbered on the divide in Colorado. He came to Flagstaff in 1882, before the railroad was run through, and for several years was identified with the Ayer Lumber Company, but in 1886 he formed a partnership with his brother, E. F. Greenlaw, under the firm name of Greenlaw Brothers, who had a large mill and became contractors for the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company. From the firm of Greenlaw Brothers was finally evolved the present firm of Greenlaw Lumber Company, which is one of the most substantial and prosperous enterprises of its kind in the state. In politics he is Republican, and has served one term as member of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Greenlaw is prominently known in the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks. He was married in 1883 to Miss Eleanor Lamport, and they have one of the finest homes in Flagstaff. Their family consists of two sons and four daughters. The oldest son, Eben, is associated with the Greenlaw Lumber Company.



Walter Douglas

WALTER DOUGLAS, General Manager of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. mining interests, was born in Quebec, Canada, December 19, 1870, and is the son of James and Naomi Douglas. Mr. Douglas received his education at Upper Canada, Morrin, and the Royal Military Colleges, all of Canada, and took a post graduate course in the School of Mines of Columbia University, New York. He came to Arizona in 1890, when he became Engineer of the Commercial Mining Co. of Prescott; in 1892 he became associated with the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co. as metallurgist, but in 1894 returned to Arizona and has since been associated with the Phelps, Dodge & Co. interests, of which he was made General Manager in 1910. Being unable to secure proper concessions from the large railroads in the southwest, the interests which he represented, under his direction, built their own lines, the El Paso & Southwestern, the only road of its length that was built without a floating debt. Mr. Douglas is Vice President of this road; President of the El Paso & Southwestern R. R. of Texas, of the Mexico & Colorado R. R., Second Vice President of the El Paso & Northeastern, and is director in a number of enterprises in Arizona and New Mexico. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the National Geographical Society. He is also a member of the Engineers, Rocky Mountain, Columbia University, and Santa Barbara and Warren District Country Clubs. Mr. Douglas was married in September, 1902, to Miss Edith Bell, of Ottawa, Canada. Their present home is Warren, Arizona, and Santa Barbara, California.

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STUART W. FRENCH, General Manager of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, has been associated with the Company since 1899, when he came to Bisbee to accept a position as Assistant Superintendent. Mr. French was born in Dansville, N. Y., in 1867, and is the son of B. W. and Martha Brown French. Most of his early life was spent in Chicago, however, where his father was General Manager of one of the large Insurance Companies. In Chicago Mr. French attended the public schools, and prepared in the High School for admission to Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1889. He returned then to Chicago and took a position with the Home Fire Insurance Company. Later he established a local and general agency of his own, and in partnership with others was engaged in the insurance business until he came to Arizona. In 1904, when a change was instituted in the organization of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, Mr. French was made Assistant General Manager, and in 1910 was promoted to his present position. He is also an officer and director in the Improvement Companies of Bisbee and Douglas, and was one of the organizers and



Stuart W. French



first President of the Douglas Country Club. While the interests of the Copper Queen demand his attention at both Bisbee and Douglas, Mr. French makes his home at the latter city, where both he and Mrs. French, formerly Miss Helen Steverson, take an active part in the life of the community.

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JOHN CAMPBELL GREENWAY, general manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, Warren, Arizona, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, July 6, 1872, the son of Dr. Gilbert Christian Greenway and Alice (White) Greenway. He is descended of a notable line of Southerners, his father and grandfather having been soldiers under the Confederate flag. Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky, and Capt. John Campbell, of King's Mountain fame, are two members of the family whose names stand out conspicuously in the history of Colonial days.

Mr. Greenway, who ranks today with the world's greatest mine managers, had splendid educational advantages, but to this he added practical experience which has fitted him for his present place in the mining world. He was graduated from the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, then entered Andover Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He attended the University of Virginia and from there went to Yale University, where he received his technical training. He was a conspicuous figure in Yale from his freshman year, when he was chosen a member of the "University" football team. He was graduated with the degree of Ph. B.; was voted president of his class, also the most popular man. He played right end on the famous McCormick and Hinkey football elevens of 1892 and 1893 and was catcher for the famous "Dutch" Carter on the 'varsity baseball nines of those years, an athletic career which is part of the history of the university.

Upon leaving college, Mr. Greenway sought to learn the practical side of the steel business, beginning at the very bottom. His first employment was as helper in the Duquesne furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, where he worked for a dollar and thirty-two cents per day. In time he was advanced to the post of foreman of the mechanical department and was thus engaged when the Spanish-American war was declared in 1898.

Leaving his work, he hastened alone to San Antonio, Texas, and there enlisted as a private in the famous Rough Rider Regiment, of which Theodore Roosevelt was colonel. He served throughout the war with his regiment, and brief though those hostilities were, was twice promoted, on one occasion for "bravery and gallantry in action". He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and at the battle of San Juan Hill was advanced to First Lieutenant because of the extraordinary courage displayed by him in that historic engagement. He was also recommended to Congress by Colonel Roosevelt for the brevet of



Captain John C. Greenway

Captain. In his history of the "Rough Riders," Colonel Roosevelt paid a splendid tribute to Captain Greenway, referring to him as

"A strapping fellow, entirely fearless, modest and quiet, with the ability to take care of the men under him so as to bring them to the highest point of soldierly perfection, to be counted upon with absolute certainty in every emergency; not only doing his duty, but always on the watch to find some new duty which he could construe to be his, ready to respond with eagerness to the slightest suggestion of doing something, whether it was dangerous or merely difficult and laborious."

Returning from Cuba with a splendid war record, Greenway re-entered the steel business and after a year was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the United States Steel Corporation's mines at Ishpeming, Michigan. His work in this connection was of such high calibre, that when the Steel Corporation purchased of J. J. Hill the Great Northern Iron Ore lease on the Mesaba Range in Northern Minnesota, he was chosen for the post of General Superintendent of the undertaking. This, by the way, was one of the most extensive operations ever launched by the great corporation, and Mr. Greenway's conduct of it was a personal triumph almost as celebrated as the famous Hill ore lands themselves.

Going to the range in the late summer of 1906, Captain Greenway located the town of Coleraine on the shore of a picturesque lake and began the work immediately. His entire stay in that region was characterized by a perfection of organization in which regard for the hundreds of men who worked under him was mingled with a strict discipline which made the enterprise one of the great industrial successes of this generation. In addition to the actual work of superintending the operation of the plant, Captain Greenway also served as monitor of the town and its people. He encouraged home building, governed the place with an iron hand in the matter of gambling and other forms of dissipation and in addition, caused the installation of various utilities and numerous public conveniences. These latter included a library, a perfectly equipped hospital, a school building costing \$75,000, an athletic field and extensive parks. His other public services included his inducing the Steel Corporation to install the sewer, water and light systems of the town without expense to the employees.

A writer in "The World Today," referring to him and his work on the Mesaba Range, characterized him:

"A man of exemplary habits, who inhibits dissipation by example; a tireless worker, this man who does things is of that new type of Americans who can serve corporations and at the same time serve their day and generation."

Upon the completion of his work in the Mesaba region, Captain Greenway, 1910, accepted the appointment as General Manager of the mining operations of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company of Bisbee, Arizona. His offices are located at Warren, a suburb of Bis-



P. G. Beckett



bee, and in the handling of the affairs of the company he has displayed the same talent for effective organization and telling results that distinguished him in his previous work.

The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company is the lustiest young copper giant of Arizona, now ranking as the tenth largest copper producer in the world and just beginning to get into its stride. The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company is the only large copper company in Arizona not running its own stores and railroad, considering it both a fair and let-live policy to leave such side issues to others.

The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company is now building the most modern smelter in the world for its increasing tonnage of Bisbee ores, at Douglas, and under Mr. Greenway's aggressive management is acquiring additional properties of promise in many Arizona camps.

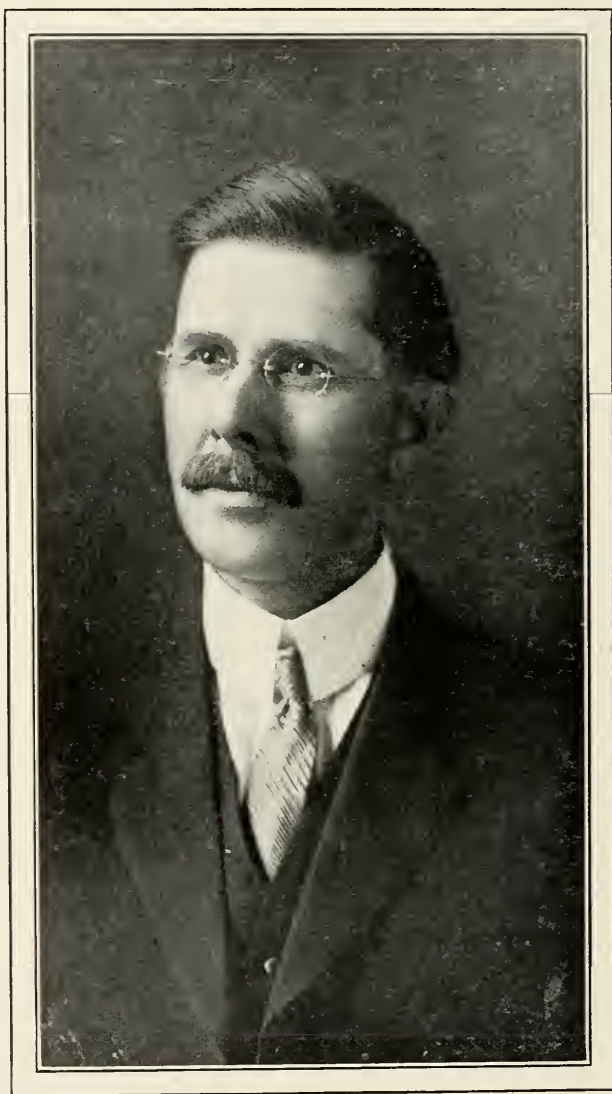
In addition to his professional work, Captain Greenway has taken an active personal interest in public affairs and while he has never been a seeker for public office, has been a steadfast supporter of Colonel Roosevelt in political matters. The two men became close personal friends during their army days and this has lasted, growing steadily stronger.

Mr. Greenway was one of the sponsors of the National Progressive Party and was one of the self-constituted committee which brought that party into being by inviting and personally escorting Colonel Roosevelt to the Progressive National Convention held in Orchestra Hall, in Chicago in June, 1912.

He was nominated by the Progressive Party as presidential elector of the State of Arizona, was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona, is President of the Yale Alumni Association of Arizona, President of the Warren District Country Club and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

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PERCY GORDON BECKETT, general manager of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co., Globe, Arizona, is a mining engineer of much ability and varied experience. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1882, and came to Arizona in 1904, and for two years was employed by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company in their engineering department at Bisbee. In 1906 he went to the Phelps Dodge Sierra de Cobre property at Cananea, Mexico, where he remained for one year, and then went to South America as mine superintendent of the Capillitas Copper Company of Argentine, spent one year in this position and returning to Bisbee, re-entered the employ of the Copper Queen. In 1909 and 1910 he was superintendent for the Phelps Dodge Company at Courtland, Arizona, of properties which that company held under option, and the following year again went to Bisbee to accept a position as assistant superintendent of the mine department at the Copper Queen mine. In August, 1912, Mr. Beckett was appointed to his present position, and has since made his headquarters at Globe.



Grant H. Dowell

GRANT H. DOWELL, Assistant General Manager of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, was born in Lexington, Ill., in 1866, and is the son of Manley and Julia Good Dowell. Mr. Dowell was educated in the public schools and prepared to teach, to which profession he devoted ten years, mostly in Kansas. He then took a position as private secretary to Mr. H. R. Simpson, General Manager of the El Paso Smelting Works. His next move was to Douglas, where he took a position with his present employers as metallurgical accountant and ore buyer, and from there he went to Globe to act as superintendent of the Old Dominion Copper Company. From the beginning Mr. Dowell's efforts in this particular line of work have been attended with success in such a degree as to receive the marked appreciation of his employers, as each move has been an advancement along the line, and his present position, Assistant General Manager, is one for which is selected only the man capable of showing results in the handling of the many intricate questions attendant upon the responsible position which he holds. Mr. Dowell is a Mason and a man of public spirit, interested in civic and political matters, but not aggressively so. He was married in 1898 to Miss Anna B. Davidson of Eureka, Kansas. They have one daughter, Isabel Ruth.

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GERALD FITZ GERALD SHERMAN, superintendent mine department, Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, was born at Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., November 9, 1871. His parents were John and Elizabeth Hallock Sherman. In 1883 Mr. Sherman's parents removed to Boise City, Idaho, where his father was engaged in irrigation work, and there he attended the public schools for several years. In 1887 he went to Butte, Montana, for a year as rodman of construction party of the Montana Union Railway engaged in building extensions and spurs to the various mines. For a year or two after that he was engaged at intervals as instrument man on various irrigation surveys, including six months as level man on the irrigation branch of the U. S. Geological Survey. From 1890 to 1894 he attended the School of Mines at Columbia University, and in the latter year was graduated as Civil Engineer. He then served one year as Assistant Engineer on the construction of the Owhyee Land & Irrigating Company's canal in Owyhee County, Idaho, and from that time until April, 1896, was engaged in private practice, which included the gauging of streams for the U. S. Geological Survey in Western Idaho and Eastern Oregon. In the latter year he went to Grass Valley, California, where, for three and one-half years he worked as clerk, assayer, mill superintendent, and assistant superintendent for the Original Empire Mill & Mining Company; and for the succeeding four and one-half years was employed by the North Star Mines Company of the same district, most of the time as assistant superintendent. In



Gerald F. Sherman

1904 he removed to Bisbee and entered the employ of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company in immediate charge of the mines, and has since been promoted to his present position, in charge of their mine department. Mr. Sherman married Miss Lucy Huntton.

ROBERT RAE, auditor for Phelps, Dodge & Co., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1871, and is the son of John Broadfoot and Margaret Tweed Rae. Mr. Rae was reared and educated in Scotland, having attended the public schools of Glasgow, and his first position was with a real estate firm in his native city. He came to America in 1891, located in New York City, and secured a position with the "New York Herald" as accountant in the business office. He later became associated with Messrs. Cuthbert, Menzies & Co., Certified Public Accountants of New York. His next position was with the Phelps-Dodge interests in New York City, and in 1900 he was sent to Morenci to enter the employ of the Detroit Copper Mining Company of Arizona, one of their many holdings in this state. There he re-





Robert Rae

mained for one and one-half years, when he was appointed traveling auditor for the Company, which position he held until six years ago, when he was promoted to the position he now holds and which he fills with eminent satisfaction. Mr. Rae is a specialist in his line of work, a man of sound principles, liberal minded, and held in very high regard by those with whom he associates in both business and social affairs. He was married November 4, 1903, to Miss Anna Tuthill. They have one little daughter, Margaret Tweed Rae, and make their home in Douglas. Mr. Rae is a member of the Masonic order and a director of the Country Club of Douglas.

FOREST RUTHERFORD, Superintendent of the Reduction Works of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, was born in Montreal, Canada, March 24, 1871. His parents are William and Elizabeth Jackson Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford was educated in the public schools and later graduated from McGill University, Montreal, as Mining Engineer, in 1896. For two years subsequent to this he was employed by the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Com-

pany, of Pueblo, Colorado, when he went to Monterey, Mexico, in the employ of the Guggenheim interests, where he remained but one year, having been appointed at that time Chief Chemist, and six months afterwards Assistant Superintendent of their plant at Aguas Calientes, Mexico. This position he retained until 1903, when he entered the employ of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Com-



Forest Rutherford

pany as Assistant Superintendent of Reduction Works. Here the valuable experience he had acquired in previous positions was used to so great an advantage and his unvarying application to the affairs of the Company gave him so complete a mastery of detail that his years of service as Assistant Superintendent met with the sincere approval of his employers. On July 1, 1912, he was promoted to the position of Superintendent, a most substantial testimonial of appreciation of his efforts. Mr. Rutherford is one of the best known citizens of Douglas, a man who is willing to perform his share in the affairs of his community, and a member of the Masonic order.



George Kingdon

GEORGE KINGDON, who has recently severed his connections in Globe to accept a position as general superintendent of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, at Cananea, Sonora, has been associated with mining development in Arizona for many years. From 1907 until his recent resignation he has been superintendent of the United Globe Mines, assistant superintendent of the Old Dominion Mining & Smelting Company, and superintendent of the Old Dominion Mine. He was born in Devonshire, England, in 1867, came to America with an older brother when but a boy, and for several years worked in various positions in the East. Mr. Kingdon, although not continuously a resident of Globe since he first came to Arizona in 1883, has been identified with mining operations in this district for twenty-five years, in the employ of the Old Dominion and United Globe Copper Companies. In 1883, when the importance of discovery of copper at Bisbee had become generally known Mr. Kingdon came to Arizona and for three years divided his time between Bisbee and Tombstone. He came to Globe in 1886 and was in the employ of

the Old Dominion and Phelps Dodge interests until 1898, when he went to Hanover, near Silver City, N. M., where the Phelps Dodge Company had undertaken the development of a copper property. He remained there until 1900 when he was transferred to Picacho, Sonora, to operate a gold mine owned by the same company, and from which he shipped eight cars of ore that netted the company \$135,000. In 1901 he went to Nacozari and took charge of the development of the Moctezuma mine, where he remained until called back to Globe to direct the mine work for the Old Dominion and United Globe Companies. He has been there ever since and has been eminently successful in the development of both properties. Mr. Kingdon was united in marriage with Miss Maude Kenyon, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the Southwest, her father, Charles Kenyon, being one of the best known figures of the pioneer days of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon have just returned from an extensive European trip. Both are well known in the social and fraternal life of the state. Mr. Kingdon is a Mason, while Mrs. Kingdon holds an important position in the Eastern Star. Throughout the Southwest, and especially in Northern Mexico, George Kingdon is known as a capable and successful mining man, and he carries with him in his new field of effort the best wishes of his many friends.

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JOSEPH PARK HODGSON, mine superintendent of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, has recently entered the employ of the Copper Queen Company, having come from Ishpeming, Mich., where he was employed about the iron and copper mines since 1899. During the five years immediately preceding his coming to Bisbee, Mr. Hodgson was associated with the Breitung interests, who prior to his connection with them, were owners of large landed tracts and abundant capital, but with rather unsatisfactory mining experience. There was a lack of equipment, ore had been badly graded and fallen into disrepute, and conditions generally were so unsettled as to require heroic treatment. This Captain Hodgson, as Assistant Superintendent, determined to administer, and that he carried out his determination is best proven by the fact that he soon rose from the position of Assistant Superintendent to that of Superintendent, and then General Superintendent of these large interests. What had seemed like a losing venture became a noted success. From one small property at the outset he developed five. He sunk shafts, found the ore, installed the proper machinery to get it to the surface, and developed a capacity for production on a scale so economical as to compare favorably with any. Captain Hodgson was born in Lancashire, England, August 19, 1869. He attended school until he passed the grades required by law, and at the age of twelve years took a position in a store, but after some time, having become dissatisfied with the small pay and long days of service, he decided to try





Joseph P. Hodgson

mining and secured work as "mucker." About this time his father died, and being the oldest of the family, additional responsibility devolved upon him, so he worked with the hope of securing a better position and wages. His skill and determination attracted considerable attention, and he was shortly given a place as miner. After four years as miner in the north of England he came to this country and located in Ishpeming. With the Lake Superior Company he first worked as miner, then did timbering and underground repair work, and was afterward captain of the Lake Superior Hematite mines, the youngest captain in that region. He quit the employ of the Lake Superior Company to enter that of the Breitung interests. The reasons for his rapid rise are to be found in the personality of the man himself, for from the very region in which he advanced from miner to General Superintendent, in charge of more than 1,400 men, comes the unqualified statement that "He has risen by virtue of his ability, his application, his loyalty and his wholesomeness. He has

been clean and honest, has rung right all his life, and has worked hard and straight on, ambitiously and successfully." It was while on a visit to friends in Bisbee that he was made the offer of his present position and accepted it. It is a position of much responsibility, but Captain Hodgson's training during the twenty-seven years that he has been working to it by successive stages, and the knowledge acquired thereby, will undoubtedly insure his continued success in this larger field. Mr. Hodgson was married in Ishpeming, Michigan, in 1890, to Miss Ellen Jewell, and with their family of five children are making their home in Bisbee. He is a member of the York Rite Council, the Scottish Rite Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Lake Superior Mining Institute, Society of American Engineers, and a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he is intensely interested. He is a Director of the Negaunee National Bank, at Negaunee, Michigan, being one of the organizers. Mrs. Hodgson and their two daughters are greatly interested in church work, and in the work of the Y. W. C. A.

ROGER T. PELTON, chief engineer of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1880. He is the son of John W. and Mary R. Pelton. Mr. Pelton was educated in his native state, was graduated from Columbia University as Mining Engineer, after which he took a post graduate course in the same school. He came to Arizona in 1904 as engineer for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company at Bisbee, where he displayed such ability in his work that he was made chief engineer in 1907, for this corporation which employs only the best. Mr. Pelton was married in 1907 to Miss Jennie Jewel Powell, daughter of Colonel L. W. Powell, prominently identified with different mining companies. They have one little daughter, Elizabeth.

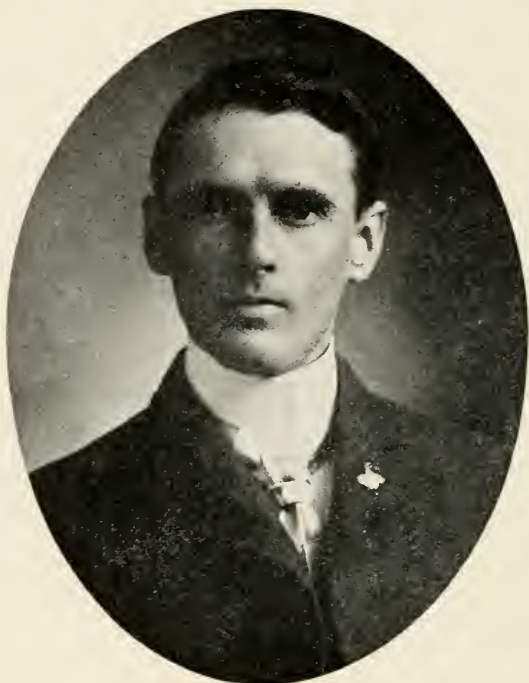
KENNETH KENNEDY, chief clerk of the Three R group of mines at Patagonia, is a native of Alabama, and was born in Blount County, February 4, 1878. His father, Matthew Gleason Kennedy, was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and his mother, Sarah Caroline Robinson Kennedy, was a native of Georgia. Mr. Kennedy attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school at his home, and later attended but did not complete the course of the University of Alabama. He then entered the newspaper field, his first work having been as reporter on several Alabama newspapers. However, he soon became engaged in railroad work in a clerical capacity from which he advanced to the position of private secretary to the general manager of the Rock Island R. R., with which company he remained for a period of four years. He subsequently devoted several years to construction work in Mexico and at various points in Central and South America. On his return to the United States he accepted a position as cashier for



Kenneth Kennedy

the Dayton Lumber Company, Dayton, Texas, and which he resigned after two years to accept a position with the Chino Copper Company, Hurley, N. M., having resigned the latter to open a brokerage office in El Paso. On coming to Arizona Mr. Kennedy located in Clifton, where he entered the service of the Arizona Copper Company, Ltd., but in June, 1912, he removed to Patagonia to accept his present position with the Three R Mines.

HYLTON H. COLLEY, Assistant Superintendent of the reduction works of the Copper Queen Company, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1874. His parents, Bernard T. and Ada Young Colley, removed to New Zealand when he was very young, and here Hylton Colley was reared and educated in the public schools. Having come to the United States to make his home, he took a course in the School of Mines at the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then accepted a position with the New Jersey Zinc Company at Iola, Kansas, where he remained three years, and later had a position in Chicago. He became associated with the Phelps Dodge interests in 1905, when he came to Douglas to take a position



Hylton H. Colley

in their employ there as chemist and assayer and having given his entire attention closely to business matters, soon acquired a thorough knowledge of affairs in detail which was readily recognized by those in authority in a substantial manner when he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Colley is a member of the Masons. He was married in June, 1908, to Miss Annie W. Belden, and they have since made their home in Douglas.

ARIZONA MINE SUPPLY COMPANY, of which Charles T. Joslin is president, was formed in 1905, and is the largest firm in this line in the state. This company aims to carry all machinery and supplies used in mining and milling gold, silver and copper. They own all the real estate and buildings which they occupy, and have large machine shops, tank factory and warehouses. They manufacture tanks, cars, buckets, skips and crushers, and install machinery for mills, hoisting, cyanide and pumping plants anywhere in the state. Mr. Joslin, who is one of Prescott's most prominent business men, was born in Michigan in 1863. He lived at Marquette, attended public and high school, and later Lake Forest University in Illinois. He worked in iron mines, at



railroad work, and in banks, and in 1890 went to Chicago, where he remained for thirteen years in various positions with banking houses. When he left there in July, 1903, to take up his residence in Arizona, he was cashier of the Chicago Trust Company. He came to Arizona to accept a position as manager of the McCabe mine, and when the smelter burned in 1905, he came to Prescott and organized the Arizona Mine Supply Company, and shortly after bought out the Brown Brothers machinery business which has been incorporated into that of the Mine Supply Company. Mr. Joslin is also interested in all matters of public importance, is a director in the Chamber of Commerce and Bouse-Swansea Ice Co., has mining interests in other sections of Arizona, and is interested in real estate in California with his father. He is a member of the Yavapai Club, the Prescott Auto Club and the Prescott Gun Club, in the latter is Secretary-Treasurer. He was married November 4, 1910, to Miss Ada Wescott.

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PHILIP L. MARSTON, Assistant Superintendent of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company's Reduction Works, was born at Marseilles, Illinois, in 1870. He is the son of C. W. and Josephine Scholl Marston, well known in that section of Illinois. Mr. Marston was educated in the public schools and later was a member of the class of 1901 of the School of Mines of the University of Missouri. After leaving school he went to Mexico as a chemist for the Ocotillar Mining & Smelting Company in the State of Jalisco, and also held the following positions prior to his connection with the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company: Assayer for the Revenue Tunnel Mines Company of Colorado; Assayer and Foreman of the La Sal Copper Mining Company of Colorado; Superintendent of Ouray Smelting Company, Ouray, Colorado; Superintendent of Mexican Smelting & Refining Company, Guerrero, Mexico; Public Assay Office, Tonopah, Nevada; and Superintendent of the Yaqui Smelting & Refining Company, of Toledo, Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Marston is a member of the Elks Lodge in Douglas and unmarried.

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PERCIVAL PAGE BUTLER, an assistant superintendent of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, is a native of Canada, having been born in Montreal, and is the son of Thomas Page and Mary Cooke Butler. He was educated in the public schools of Montreal and at McGill University; he also took a post graduate course in metallurgy. His first position was at Maurer, N. J., with the Guggenheim interests, from which he went to the Magnolia Metal Company, New York City. He has since been in the employ of the Copper Range Company at Houghton, Michigan, the Cananea Consolidated Company as their El Paso agent, and the Shannon Copper Company, before becoming associated with the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company. His first position with this company was as head chemist.



Percival P. Butler

but the knowledge acquired in previous positions had proven so valuable and enabled him to display such ability in a broader way that his ability was deemed worthy of a larger field of effort, and he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Butler is a young man, but has demonstrated that he is amply fitted to meet the requirements of his work, and the future would appear to have much in store for him. He is a member of the Blue Lodge Masons. Mrs. Butler, formerly Miss Mabel M. Beneke, is well known and popular in Douglas.

RICHARD WILLIS MAYNE, General Foreman of the Old Dominion Mining Company, was born at Lone Tree, Nebraska, February 18, 1869. His father, William Mayne, was born in Akron, Ohio, came to Nebraska when he was eighteen years old, and there followed the life of stage-driver and frontiersman, and was killed in 1876, while scouting for General Miles in the Sioux War. Richard's mother was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America when she was nine years old. She died in 1874. Richard Mayne started life on a ranch; he began working on the ranges in Nebraska when he was but fourteen years old. When he was eighteen he went to Wyoming, engaged in freighting, and the following year went to Colorado, where he was employed by a wholesale house and attended night school. He later act-

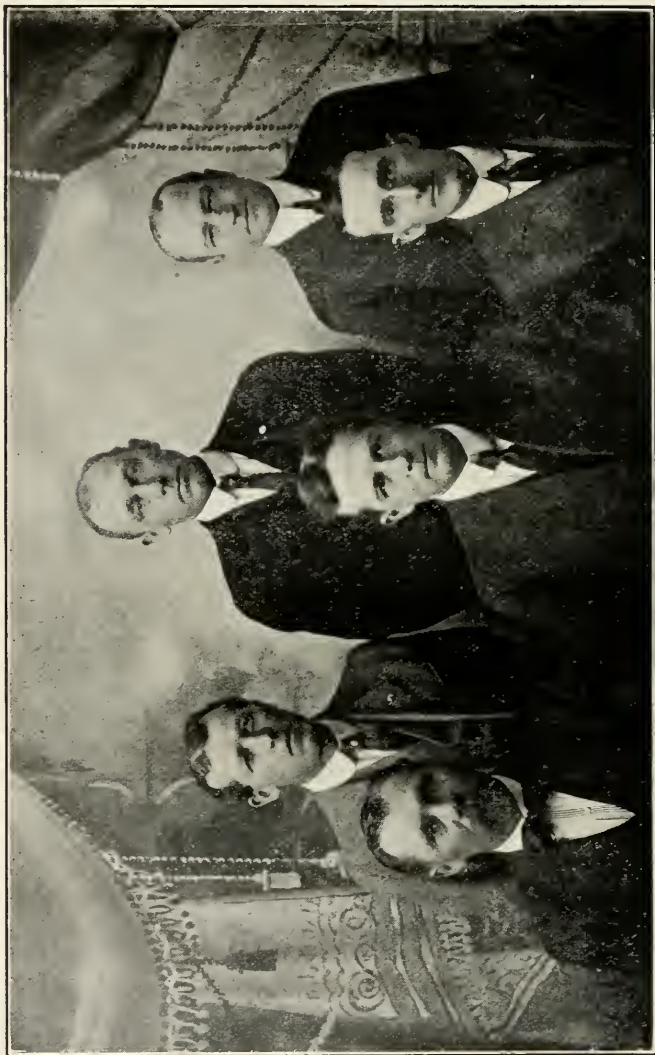
ed as city solicitor for the same company. In 1890 he went to Ontario, Cal., where he did his first work underground, which he has since followed. He was married in San Bernardino, Cal., June 12, 1896, to Mrs. Margaret Ellen Robb, daughter of William Potter, who crossed the plains from Ohio to California in 1851, and was well known among the California pioneers. They came to Arizona, and here he was employed in the La Fortuna mine as a miner, timberman, hoisting engineer and shift-boss. In 1899 he left his position on account of his wife's health, and located in Globe, where he was employed in the Old Dominion mine as miner, and later as timberman, head shaft-man and shift-boss. He was afterwards made successively night foreman, day foreman, and in 1909 general foreman, which position he now holds, and the duties of which include charge of the mine department consisting of surface work, four foremen underground, twenty-three shift-bosses and seven hundred men. Mrs. Mayne died June 10, 1911, leaving four boys, Arthur, Everett, Richard and Lester. Mr. Mayne is a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, Fraternal Brotherhood, Loyal Order of Moose, and I. O. O. F. He is a good horseman, mountaineer, and a fine rifle shot. He attributes the success he has achieved to perseverance, industry, willingness to adopt the ideas of others, if better than his own, attending strictly to business, and seeing that those under him do the same. He is one of the best known men in Globe and vicinity. He was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee; a warm personal friend of Gov. Hunt's, and always takes an active part in politics, but has never sought a public office.

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JOHN LANGDON, Master Mechanic of the Old Dominion Copper Company, was born at Hancock, Michigan, in July, 1867, and is the son of Leonard Langdon, one of that town's well known citizens. He was educated in the public schools, learned the trade of machinist, and worked for several large mining companies in Houghton County, Michigan. Mr. Langdon first came to Arizona in 1904, located in Bisbee, and operated a diamond drill for four months. He then removed to Globe, and entered the employ of the Old Dominion Copper Company as shop foreman, which position he held until April, 1906, when he was promoted to the position he now holds. Mr. Langdon is known as one of the prominent citizens of Globe, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention from Gila County. He was married at Dollar Bay, Mich., in 1893, to Miss Matilda Haun, daughter of Frank Haun. They have two daughters, Mary Dorothea and Josephine Weaver.

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ROGER WILLIAM SCOFIELD, Superintendent of the Concentrator of the Old Dominion Mining & Smelting Company, was born in Oswego, New York, in 1861. His father, Thomas Scofield, was well



McAlpine  
Cramer

Mayne  
Howard

Scofield  
Langdon



known in the civic life of Oswego, while his mother, Mary Bulger Scofield, was a descendant of one of the prominent families of the Empire State. Having completed the high school course, Mr. Scofield took a course in chemistry at the Oswego State Normal School and afterwards worked as assayer and chemist in a number of cities, but he considers the three years spent in Colorado in partnership with Frank Helleburg, of greatest value to him in his life work. Mr. Helleburg was a chemist and assayer of renown, and the firm spent much time in exploration of new metals, and Mr. Scofield was sent to all parts of the country to gather material for laboratory work. He was connected with different chlorination and cyanide mills in Colorado with concentrators in connection, before coming to Arizona. Another reduction plant, similar in size to the present one, is now in course of construction by the Old Dominion Company, and as soon as this is completed the old concentrator will be thoroughly remodeled. In politics Mr. Scofield is an independent, and believes in favoring individual worth rather than blindly following organization. Fraternally he is a 32nd degree Mason, having taken the full degrees in both Scottish and York Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Knights Templar. He was married in 1888 to Miss Fannie Goddard, of Fairfield, Iowa, and to their union one son, Ralph, has been born.

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L. OGILVIE HOWARD, Superintendent of Reduction of the Old Dominion Mining & Smelting Company, brought to his present position a wide experience. After having completed a course at McGill University, in Montreal, a school which has turned out scores of the ablest mining men in the country, Mr. Howard went to Mexico, where he took a position with the American Smelting & Refining Company as chemist. His work attracted attention and he was given a place on the faculty of his old school as demonstrator in chemistry and metallurgy. After having spent some time as instructor at McGill he returned to Mexico and again became affiliated with the American Smelting & Refining Company. He then went to the Anaconda Copper Company, of Anaconda, Montana; thence to Humbolt, Arizona, as chemist. He left this company to take a place with the Old Dominion as Chief Chemist, and in 1907 took charge of the reduction works. Under his supervision a large number of improvements have been made, the most notable being the increase in the capacity of the concentrator to more than twice its former capacity, which work is now being completed.

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ANGUS McALPINE, chief clerk of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company, was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1874. His parents, William K. and Sarah Perry McAlpine, were pioneers

of the Lone Star State. After having completed the public schools, Mr. McAlpine worked in an attorney's office for some time, gaining a knowledge which has been of great value to him in his life work. He then entered a bank and learned the business from the ground up, and continued in this line until he came to the Old Dominion in 1902. He was metallurgical bookkeeper for some time, afterwards general bookkeeper, and in 1906 he was promoted to his present position. He is well known in fraternal circles, being an Elk and a Mason, and has received both the York and the Scottish Rite degrees in the Masonic order. He is Past Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. Elks, and it was during his term of office that the Elks' building was completed and furnished. This building cost \$75,000, and is one of the finest in the state. Mr. McAlpine is a Democrat but has not taken an active part in political life.

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WILLIAM B. CRAMER, Chief Chemist Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company, is the son of Burnett A. and Harriett S. Cramer, of Ansonia, Connecticut, where he was born September 6, 1880. Mr. Cramer completed his education at Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1902, and was there appointed instructor in chemistry. He held this position during the succeeding three years, and in the fall of 1905 came to Arizona. His first position here was assistant chemist for the Copper Queen Company at Douglas, and this has been followed successively by his being appointed chemist for the Shannon Copper Company, Clifton; chemist for the Arizona Commercial Copper Company, Globe, and his present position as chief chemist for the Old Dominion Copper Company, Globe. Mr. Cramer is a member of the Masonic Order and of Globe Lodge, No. 489, B. P. O. E. Politically he was a Republican until the campaign of 1912, at which time he joined the "Progressives," but has no personal interest in political affairs.

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IVAN HARRY BARKDOLL, Superintendent of Mines of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company, and the United Globe mines of Globe, was born June 27th, 1876, at Gallatin, Daviess County, Missouri. He came to Arizona in 1891, and since that time has devoted his energies very nearly exclusively to the mining industry, and has met with an exceptional degree of success in this field, his services having been such as to merit advancement. After some time working in Jerome for the Clark interests, Mr. Barkdoll and his associates prospected and mined in Yavapai County until the spring of 1896. From there Mr. Barkdoll went to Bisbee, where he entered the employ of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company as a miner, continuing in that capacity until 1901. Several months of that year he was engaged in mining in Tuolumne County,

California. In 1902 he re-entered the employ of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company as a miner, continuing this work until he was promoted to the position of timberman. From this time his promotion was continuous, and he has successively been shift boss and foreman of several mines, and was then appointed assistant to the



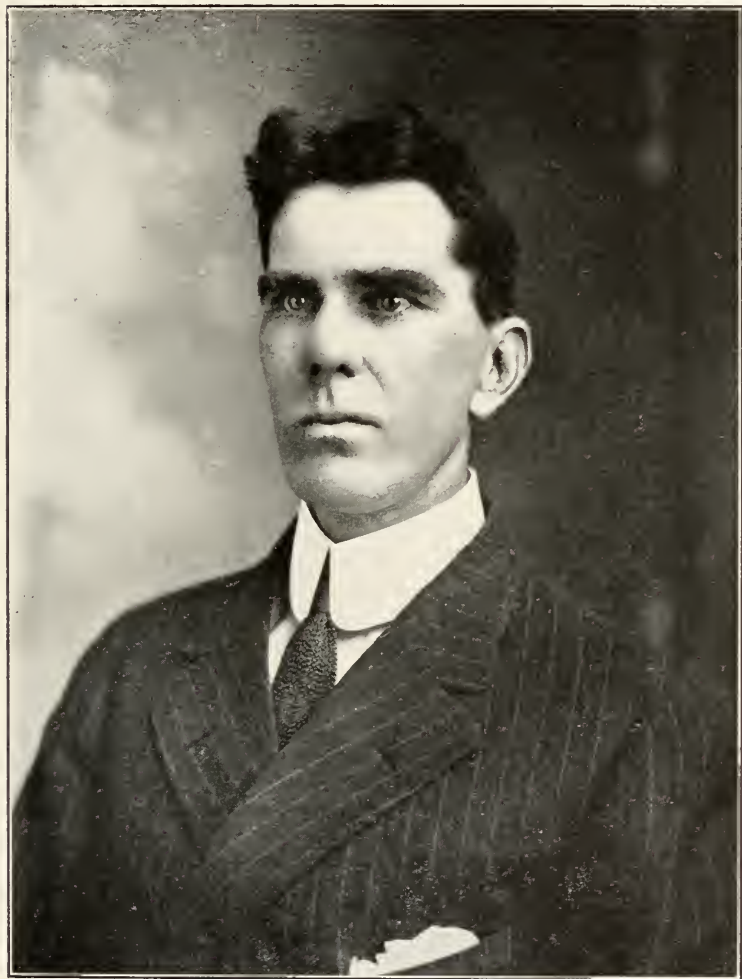
Ivan Harry Barkdoll

mine superintendent. During the past year, on the resignation of Mr. George Kingdon, Mr. Barkdoll was chosen his successor, and was transferred to Globe to take his present position. Mr. Barkdoll is a Democrat, and has taken considerable interest in the party. Mr. Barkdoll is a member of several different branches of the Masonic order. He was married to Miss Blanche Wright at Bisbee in March 1902, and they have one son, Ivan Harry, Jr. They now reside in Globe.



Norman Carmichael





Alexander T. Thomson

ALEXANDER T. THOMSON, General Manager of the Detroit Copper Mining Co. of Arizona, and Manager of the Morenci Southern Railway Company, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1875. His parents, Henry Torrence and Jessie Bryce Thomson, were prominent in the social life of Scotland's capital. Mr. Thomson was educated in Edinburgh Academy, after which he had four years experience in a chartered accountant's office in his native city. He came to Arizona in 1896, and started work as bookkeeper for the Arizona Copper Company. In 1900 he was appointed Cashier and Purchasing Agent for the Arizona Copper Company and Treasurer of the Arizona & New Mexico Railway Company, and in 1910 he was promoted to the position of General Superintendent and Traffic Manager of the latter company in addition to his other duties. Here his work was eminently satisfactory, and attracted the attention of the Phelps Dodge Company officials, who offered him his present position, the duties of which he assumed July 1, 1912. Mrs. Thomson was Miss May E. Harris, and they have one daughter, Ruth Torrence Thomson. They make their home at Morenci. Mr. Thomson is a member of the Blue Lodge Masons.

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NORMAN CARMICHAEL, General Manager of the Arizona Copper Company, Ltd., Clifton, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1869. He was educated in his native city and lived there until twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States and became engaged in engineering. In 1895 he adopted the profession of mining engineering, and for some years afterward was employed handling mining properties in British Columbia. In 1905 he entered the employ of the Arizona Copper Company as mine superintendent, after two years in this position was appointed to succeed Alexander Vietch as Assistant General Manager, and subsequently was promoted to his present position. As General Manager of the Arizona Copper Company, Mr. Carmichael holds an important place among mining men of Arizona, and throughout the State is well known in mining circles, especially in the Clifton-Morenci District, where he makes his home.

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CHARLES SUMNER SMITH, President of The Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company, is well known in the business circles of Boston, and is one of the most prominent men in mining circles in Arizona, and although he makes his headquarters in Boston, he makes frequent visits to Globe and keeps in close touch with all the activities at The Old Dominion mine and smelting plant. Mr. Smith has had many years of experience in copper mining, and is a man whose expressions of opinion on business conditions and possibilities, while highly optimistic, are yet conservative, and may be absolutely relied upon.



Charles Sumner Smith

FREDERICK WALPOLE HOAR, E. M., of Globe, Arizona, is one of the best known mining men in the Southwest, has been connected with numerous mining interests throughout the State, having held prominent positions throughout the Globe-Miami district, and has won distinction in his calling. He is the son of R. M. Hoar, a merchant of Houghton, Michigan, who died several years ago. His career has been most interesting, and shows what can be accomplished by perseverance. Upon graduating from the High School he entered the Michigan College of Mines, at Houghton. Having decided, at the end of the first year, to pay for his own education, he conceived the scheme of selling books, paper, instruments, etc., to the other students to accomplish this end. This was in 1893, and his plan has been followed continuously by other students. The business was launched with a bankroll of twenty-five dollars. The First National Bank, however, paid the first bills without charge, and in thirty days the business was self-sustaining and proved very profitable thereafter. In 1895 he was appointed assistant to the Professor of the Mining Engineering Department, and served in this capacity during 1896 and 1897, then resigned because of a desire to get into the field, and left for Globe, Arizona, to accept a position with the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company, as assistant mining engineer and chemist, at three dollars per day. Three months' work, however, brought an increase of salary to one hundred dollars per month, three more brought one hundred and fifty dollars per month and the position of chief mining engineer, with two assistants. Whenever a man was wanted, Mr. Hoar was called upon to take the place, and he therefore filled the position of chemist, mining engineer, metallurgist, smelter superintendent, master mechanic, foreman and acting manager, at various times. In July, 1901, he received the appointment of manager and agent of the entire company holdings, to succeed S. A. Parnall. The eastern management of the company changed hands in 1902, and the new management asked for recommendations as to the most advisable action to take regarding the property. Mr. Hoar advised the building of modern smelting and mining equipment, which the directors decided to install after due consideration and examination by other experts, and Mr. Hoar was instructed to design and install the plant he wanted. About two years were consumed in the building of this plant, which was almost completed when the Phelps Dodge Company became interested in the property and Dr. L. D. Ricketts was appointed manager. In about thirty days after Mr. Hoar left, in 1904, the plant was in operation. He next located in El Paso, where he opened an office as mining engineer and metallurgist. His business, being successful, has taken him into many parts of the Territory, and he moved his family to various towns, as business interests warranted. In July, 1909, he moved back to Globe, where he still resides, and is general manager of the Southwestern Miami Development Company, as well as associated in a professional

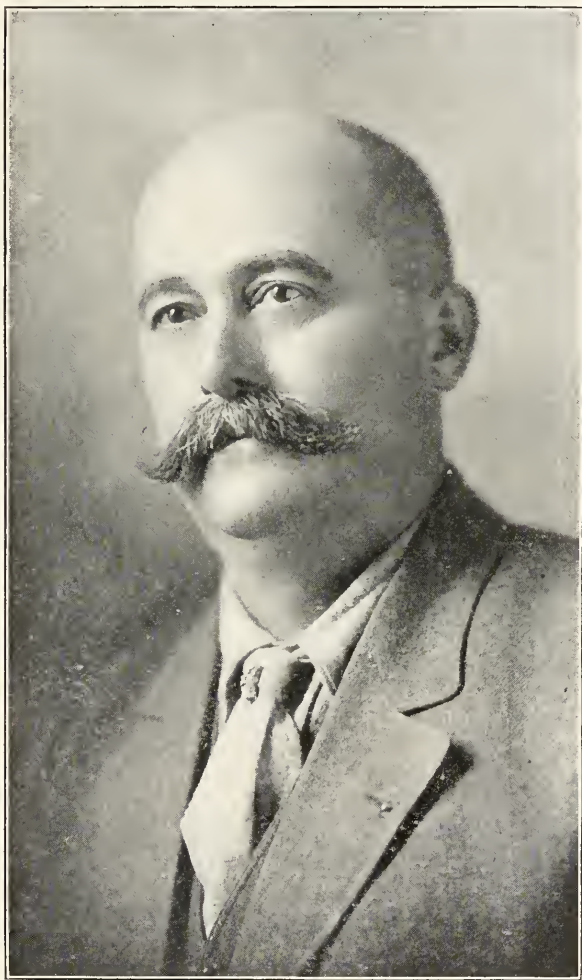




Frederick Walpole Hoar

way with other mining companies. Mr. Hoar is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is a 32nd degree Mason, an Elk, and has the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Engineer of Mines conferred upon him by the Michigan College of Mines. Mr. Hoar was married December 23, 1901, at Globe, to Miss Mildred Trevillian, a native of that town, and here two of their children, Gertrude Eileen and Frederick Walpole, were born, the remaining one of the family, Mildred Walpole, having been born at Tombstone.

HENRY LOVIN, Senator from Mohave County, is a Southerner by birth, having been born in North Carolina, but a through and through Arizonan, and one of the men who came West with meager assets and made good. Politically, as well as otherwise, he is today one of the State's most solid citizens. He has never been defeated at the polls, and in his various other undertakings he has met with like success. It was Mr. Lovin who grub-staked the man who discovered the Gold Roads mine, and if for no other reason than this, his name in Arizona's history would be made memorable, as the Gold Road has made a marvelous record as a producer of gold, and has done much toward giving Arizona a place in the records of gold-producing sections. Its output, already amounting to millions of dollars, has attracted attention from the entire world. Senator Lovin sold his interest to the present owners of the mine, who have extensively developed it, and have been the means of bringing many valuable citizens to that vicinity. Mr. Lovin has twice been elected Sheriff of Mohave, his majority at the second election having greatly exceeded that received at the first. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, and his popularity as Mohave's representative citizen could not be disputed after the handsome majority accorded him in his candidacy for member of the First State Senate, as he received twice as many votes as were polled for two opponents. Mr. Lovin knows the people he represents, and their needs, enjoys their confidence and esteem, and he is especially interested in the welfare of the working people, and familiarly known as "Friend of the Miner." He has, in fact, helped many a man at a critical point, and thus enabled him to attain success, has financed some of the greatest projects in the State, and by his aid has made it possible for some of the great mines of Mohave, the gold-producing county of the north, to be developed. Senator Lovin is head of a large mercantile establishment, and largely interested in a number of other enterprises, among them a freighting business by which he makes it possible for residents of the section to get their supplies and machinery moved at a reasonable figure. Like his colleague from Cochise, Senator C. M. Roberts, he is a large employer, and like him also, he owes his large majority to the work done in his behalf by former employes and people who have been otherwise associated with him in business. Chivalrous,



Henry Lovin

progressive, generous and enterprising Henry Lovin is today one of the foremost examples of the self-made Arizonan who has made Statehood possible. In the special session of the Legislature in 1913 Mr. Lovin was Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and member of the following Committees: Constitutional Amendments and Referendum, Corporations, Mines and Mining, Printing and Clerks, and Suffrage and Elections.



Thomas Davis

HON. THOMAS DAVIS, mining man and capitalist, was born in Gloucester, England, August 31, 1861. He has spent almost his entire lifetime in this country and was educated in San Francisco, California. Having completed his education he was engaged in mercantile business for a short while, but soon quit that to take up the study of law. Shortly afterwards he came to Arizona and located in Pinal County, where in company with Judge R. E. Sloan, he acquired ownership of Kenilworth Farm, the largest farm at that time under cultivation in Arizona. He was admitted to practice in this state, and was one of the four Republicans elected to the first Constitutional Convention in 1891, representing Pinal County; again in 1895 he represented Pinal County in the Council of the Eighteenth Legislature, after which he returned to the practice of law, his chosen profession, having offices in Florence and Tucson.

In 1900, having become interested in mining and acquired valuable properties, he gave up his legal work entirely to devote his time to that industry. While his holdings in Arizona are very valuable, they are not confined to this state, as he has also mining interests in Canada, Mexico, and in other parts of the Southwest.



In politics, Mr. Davis is a Republican, and for 30 years he has been a power in the party in Arizona. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order and of the Mystic Shrine, and is one of the representative men of the state. He was married September 1, 1891, at San Francisco, California, to Ellen Amanda MacLean, daughter of Captain Alexander MacLean, of Greenock, Scotland. His home is in Tucson.

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL, well known mining man of Yavapai County, who was elected Assessor of the County at the First State Election, having long been keenly interested in the subject of taxation, has displayed an exceptionally strong interest in the affairs of his office. Mr. Campbell was one of the prime movers in the formation of the State Assessors' Association, and because of his comprehensive knowledge and thorough understanding of the tax question, was chosen President of the Association at the last election. He was born in Prescott January 18, 1878, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, Daniel Campbell, located in Prescott in 1869. Thomas Campbell attended the public schools of his native town, was graduated from the High School there, and finished his education at St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal. During his college course he gave particular attention to the study of Science and Economics. Mr. Campbell has held a number of official positions, having first been Assistant Postmaster at Prescott, which he resigned in 1898 to accept that of Acting Postmaster at Jerome. He was later appointed Postmaster at Jerome, but resigned that office in order that he might devote his entire attention to his mining interests in the northern part of the State. In 1900, when but 22 years old, he was elected to represent Yavapai County in the Legislative Assembly, and had the distinction of being the first Native Son elected to such a position. In June of the same year he married Miss Eleanor Gayle Allen, daughter of H. J. Allen, of Jerome, and from this happy mating have issued two sons, Allen and Brodie, aged ten and eight years, respectively. In the fall of 1906, elected Chairman of the Yavapai County Central Committee, he waged a strong campaign, taking as an issue "Equal Taxation, Honesty and Ability in Public Office," the result of which was that the County obtained a Republican administration, the first in many years. In appreciation of his knowledge of taxation, his honesty and courage, he was appointed County Assessor for the term expiring 1910, re-appointed in 1911, and in December of the same year was elected by the largest vote received by any candidate in the county. As assessor he has ever been foremost in promulgating equitable and intelligent methods of assessing all classes of property with a view to equitably distributing the burdens of taxation. It was through his efforts that the Arizona Assessors' Association was created in 1911, when Mr.



Thomas E. Campbell

Campbell was unanimously elected its first President, and re-elected in 1912. During the session of the first State Legislature he succeeded in having introduced the Acts Creating a State Tax Commission, State Board of Equalization, and the Assessment of Public Service Corporations. Mr. Campbell is recognized as one of the tax experts of Arizona, and his address on "Centralized Administrative Authority on Taxation" shows his calibre. Mr. Campbell is deeply interested in stock raising and mining in Yavapai County, takes a keen interest in all public questions, is a Progressive Republican, and though still a young man, is a recognized leader of his party.

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JOHN D. WANVIG, JR., Superintendent of the Three R. mines, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1887, and educated in the public schools of that city. After graduation from the Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Michigan, he was employed as mining engineer for the Cole & McDonald Exploration Company, Virginia, Minnesota. He has been a resident of Arizona during the past five years, having been assistant engineer for the Miami Copper Company, chief engineer and later superintendent for the Superior & Boston Copper Company, and then mining engineer with Frank H. Probert of Los Angeles, making mine examinations in the Southwest and Mexico. The latter position he resigned to become superintendent of the Three R mines, near Patagonia, Arizona.

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RALPH HENRY CAMERON, *the man who secured Statehood for Arizona*, who was the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from Arizona, was born in Southport, Maine, October 21st, 1863. His education, received in the public and high schools, was greatly augmented by methodical home study and reading. He has been a resident of Arizona for the past thirty years, and is perhaps the best known man in the State. He is as well known to the miner as he is to the mine owner. To both he is plain *Ralph Cameron*. He counts his friends by the thousands, because he *never was known to go back on a friend*. Mr. Cameron has been variously interested in the development of the State's resources, especially mining. He has taken an active interest in politics, and has been the choice of his party for offices of trust and honor. In Coconino County he served several terms as sheriff, and one term as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He was a delegate to the 61st Congress for the term 1909-1911, and owing to the admission of Arizona to the Union, his term of office was extended until the President's proclamation, January, 1912. In 1911 he was the Republican candidate for United States Senator. In politics he is a life-long Republican. Mr. Cameron is the President of the Arizona Securities and Investment Company, of Phoenix, and is devoting his entire attention to that office.



Ralph Cameron



## Arizona Supreme Court

THE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA, consisting of Alfred Franklin, Chief Justice, and Henry D. Ross and Donnell L. Cunningham, Associates, is the first since the organization of Arizona to represent the choice of the people. And being the choice of the people, Arizona has the utmost confidence in the men selected for the conduct of this, the court of last resort in the State, who are answerable only to the people of the commonwealth. They are all men who have seen the Territory develop in wealth, importance and standing in the Union, and finally develop into the Forty-eighth State; men who have been for years intimately associated with its legal fraternity in both private practice and in County and Territorial offices. Chief Justice Franklin is the son of former Governor Franklin, whom he served as private secretary, and he was later Assistant U. S. Attorney for Arizona. Judge Ross and Judge Cunningham have both served as District Attorney. They are acquainted with conditions in, and are alive to the best interests of, Arizona, and no more able men ever graced a Supreme Bench.

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ALFRED FRANKLIN came to Arizona in 1893 and engaged in the general practice of law at Phoenix, where he has since continually resided. He was Assistant United States Attorney, member of the Constitutional Convention, and was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the first State election.

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HENRY D. ROSS, Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of Arizona, was born in Independence County, Arkansas, September 12, 1861. His early life was spent on a farm. He first attended the public schools, then Clark's Academy, at Berryville, Arkansas. He took his law course in the University of Iowa, from which he was graduated with a LL. B. degree in 1883. Judge Ross came to Arizona in 1885, and during the first two years of his residence here taught school, before devoting his time exclusively to the practice of his profession. In 1889 and 1890 he served as District Attorney of Yavapai County, and during the succeeding two years as District Attorney of Coconino County, while in 1893 and 1894 he represented the latter county in the Assembly. His next official position was Register of the Land Office in Prescott, which he resigned after three years to become District Attorney of Yavapai County, and the latter position he resigned in 1911, when elected member of the Supreme Court. Until his election to the Supreme bench, Judge Ross was in active practice, and from 1894 a member of the firm of Ross & O'Sullivan, of Prescott. During the years since he attained to prominence in his profession, he has been a substantial friend to the young lawyer, and some of Arizona's brightest attorneys today



Donnell L. Cunningham



Alfred Franklin

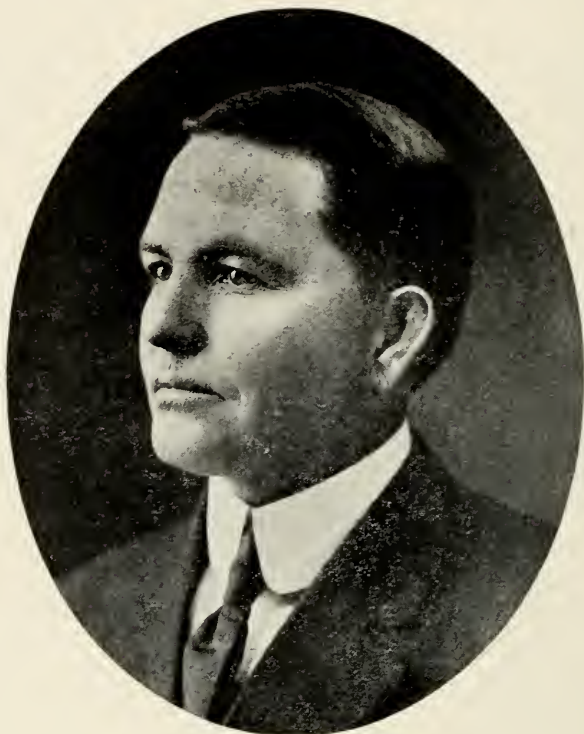


Henry D. Ross

attribute their success in part to his judicious instruction. Judge Ross was married April 24, 1890, to Miss Margaret Wheeler. Mrs. Ross is one of the most socially charming women of the Capital city, their present home, is educated in art and music, and a leading member of the Musicians' and Woman's Clubs of that city. They have two sons, Henry Davis, Jr., and John Wheeler Ross.

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DONNELL LAFAYETTE CUNNINGHAM, member of the Supreme Court of Arizona, was born in Gaylesville, Alabama, April 21, 1866. He was educated in that town and was graduated from the Gaylesville High School, an incorporated academy. Judge Cunningham received his instruction in law from John L. Burnett, one of the State's leading attorneys, and now a member of Congress from Alabama. In the meantime he had worked on a farm and taught school for a time in the vicinity of his home, and was admitted to practice in the circuit court at Center, Alabama, December 23, 1887. In January of the next year he began to practice at Ashville, and was also editor of the "St. Clair Advance," a weekly newspaper. In February, 1899, he removed to Fort Payne, practiced there for about four years, and in 1893 went to Colorado. He spent one year in Trinidad, then proceeded to Cripple Creek at the close of the "Bull Hill War." There he at first engaged in the practice of law, but after a few months took up mining and stock brokerage, and operated on the stock exchange until April, 1896, when the town was destroyed by fire. Practically everything in the town was destroyed, and Judge Cunningham's sole remaining assets being one office chair, he assisted in the work of constructing tents and shacks for shelter until business was again made possible, when he accepted a position as salesman in a grocery store. The next year he left with two friends to seek a new location, with no definite destination in mind, and arriving in the Blue Mountains of Utah, they flipped a coin to decide whether it should be Idaho or Arizona. The latter won and they proceeded thither, crossed the Navajo country and the Painted Desert from Bluff, Utah, and reached Flagstaff August 14, 1897. Here Judge Cunningham worked as a laborer for several months, then came to Phoenix with his friends, and they made their home under the cottonwood trees on South Second Avenue, about six blocks south of the Court House. In the spring he returned to Flagstaff, where he was employed for a time in the lumber mills and in the District Attorney's office. His next move was to Williams, where he opened an office and was elected first City Attorney, practiced there several years, and in 1904, while practicing in Tombstone, was married to Mrs. Louisa Leavenworth on March 10th. He served as District Attorney of Cochise County, and was one of the County's delegates to the Constitutional Convention, in which he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.



Frederick Arthur Sutter

FREDERICK ARTHUR SUTTER, Judge of the Superior Court of Cochise County, was born in Marshall, Michigan, March 10, 1874, but lived on a farm in Nebraska until he was twenty years of age, and received his early education in that State. At that time he came to Arizona, located in Bisbee, and went to work in the mines, which work he continued until he had sufficient funds to enable him to attend school and prepare for the study of law. He then attended Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, Minnesota, from which he was graduated, and at once returned to Nebraska, where he entered the Law School of the State University, completed the course, and was graduated in June, 1902. In January of the next year he returned to Bisbee and opened an office to engage in private practice, and until his election as Judge of the County, made Bisbee his home. During his residence there he served as City Attorney for five years and also as Deputy District Attorney of Cochise County for several terms. He was a member of the twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly, and during his term was the special champion of bills



favoring the taxpayer and the laboring man. At the time of his election Judge Sutter was a member of the firm of Neale & Sutter, who had attained much prominence in the profession.

He is a member of Bisbee Lodges of Moose and Elks.

A thorough student of law, able, conscientious, and possessing excellent judgment, Judge Sutter during his first year on the bench has merited and won the recognition which is his due, and quite befitting his position as Judge of the Superior Court of the first county in the State. Judge Sutter was married in June, 1912, to Miss Edna McGavock. Their present home is at Tombstone, the county seat.



Frank Bray Laine

FRANK BRAY LAINE, Judge of the Superior Court of Greenlee County, came of a line of distinguished jurists. His father, Thomas Henry Laine, was one of the ablest attorneys in California. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of California in 1879, and the Constitution of the State was drafted largely from one written by him and submitted to the Convention. He was also a

member of the State Senate in the 20th and 21st Legislatures and was active in behalf of progressive legislation. An orator of much ability, he was a potent factor in the Democratic party and an influence in the national politics of that day. He was also prominent in the Masonic order, and his son, Judge Laine, has kept the family name on the records of this order in a most commendable manner. The Laine family has long been connected with the development of the country, Judge Laine's grandfather having been a pioneer bear hunter of Missouri. Judge Laine is a native of California, having been born in San Jose in 1861. He was educated in the public schools of the State and at Franklin Academy, a private school named in his honor. He studied law in the office of his father, the first classical graduate in the State, who was graduated from the University of the Pacific in 1858. Judge Laine has attained high honors in Masonry in both the York and Scottish Rites, having taken the 32nd degree. He is also a member of the Knights Templar; is Past Master of the Coronado Lodge No. 8 of Clifton, and in 1910 was appointed Grand Orator for the State Lodge. He is also interested in other fraternal organizations and is Past Exalted Ruler of the Clifton Lodge of Elks No. 1174. In his manner of dispensing justice, which has been highly commended for fairness and depth of knowledge, Judge Laine has shown the benefits derived from his thorough training in law. His eldest son, Thomas Henry Laine, is now a student in the office of Charles S. Wheeler, one of San Francisco's well known attorneys, and his other son, Harry Nicholas Laine, is taking a special course at Stanford University.

WILLIAM FENIMORE COOPER, Judge of the Superior Court of Pima County, was born in Dublin, Indiana, August 6, 1858. His father, John Cooper, was one of the leading educators of that State and Superintendent of the Public Schools for more than half a century. Judge Cooper began his school career at the unusually early age of four years and attended public school constantly until he was graduated from the high school at the age of twelve years. He then attended Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, for one year, after which he completed the classical course and was graduated in 1887 from the Peekskill Military Academy, New York. When but eight years old he manifested an enthusiastic interest in printing and began working in a small office on Saturdays and summer vacation. He later learned the printing trade, and has been engaged in newspaper work, both as employe and owner, doing local and editorial work. He served one year with the "Tucson Citizen," doing editorial work, and was for a time proprietor and editor of the "Florence Tribune." During the time he was engaged in the latter capacity he renewed the study of law, which he had undertaken with Honorable William A. Peelle,

of Richmond, Indiana, as preceptor, after his graduation from Peekskill Academy. After one year and a half his system showed plainly the result of overwork during his last two years at school and at the study of law, and a physical breakdown was the result. This necessitated an entire change, and several years following spent in Colorado and on a California cow ranch completely restored his health, and twenty years ago found him in Arizona. During his



William Fenimore Cooper

first few years here he worked as miner, printer and cowboy, as well as editor, until 1894, when he passed a very creditable examination and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. A little later he was admitted to practice in California. In 1896 he took up his residence in Tucson. Here he gradually began building up a practice, and in 1898 was persuaded to accept the Republican nomination for District Attorney of Pima County, was elected, and at the close of his term re-elected. Having become a thoroughly pro-

ficient stenographer, he was appointed in 1904 to the position of Court Stenographer, which he held until 1908, when he was elected to the office of Probate Judge. In 1906 he was Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, and while defeated, he made a remarkable showing in his home county, having had a majority of 613 votes. Mr. Cooper has served the city of Tucson as councilman-at-large, and was one of the Republican minority in the late Constitutional Convention. He has always been a staunch Republican, and was elected Judge of Pima County on that ticket at the first state election held in Arizona. He was the first Judge of the Superior Court to qualify in the new state, taking the oath of office at 13 minutes after nine o'clock on the morning of February 14, 1912. In April, 1894, Judge Cooper was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Douglas, of Florence, a native daughter of Arizona. Their family now consists of six children—three boys and three girls.



Reamer Ling, Judge of Superior Court for Apache County





Frank J. Duffy

FRANK J. DUFFY, judge of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, was born in Waddington, New York, April 3, 1866. He first attended the public schools and afterwards St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the same year he came to Arizona and for five years was engaged in educational work in Phoenix and Globe. During this time, however, he had decided to make the law his life profession, and had devoted his leisure time to the mastery of the subject. Having removed to Nogales, he was elected justice of the peace in 1896 and re-elected two years later, which position he held at the time of the separation of Pima and Santa Cruz Counties, when he rendered conspicuous service as assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk and arranged the complicated matters for the bill. In 1899 he resigned the office of justice to accept that of assessor, and in the same year was admitted to practice in Santa Cruz County. In 1900 he was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket and his administration was an excellent one. He has long been regarded as one of the representative lawyers of Arizona, a close student and capable expon-

ent of the law. In 1909 he was elected to the 25th Territorial Legislature, and served as Chairman of the Judiciary and Printing Committee, and as member of other committees. In February, 1912, he assumed the duties of his present position. Judge Duffy is the son of Michael and Mary O'Brien Duffy, also natives of the county in which he was born. He was married January 18, 1905, to Miss Annie M. Parker. He has one son and one daughter, Francis R. and Mary L. Judge Duffy has always been identified with movements for the progress of his adopted town, which can boast of no more efficient worker in its behalf.

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CARL G. KROOK, Judge of the Superior Court of Mohave County, is an example of the self-made man, and has had an interesting career. Born in Minnesota, August 18, 1870, of Swedish parents, who were pioneers of that State, he was reared in a German community, learned the language thoroughly, and has found its use of great benefit in his work both as lawyer and Judge. His father, Carl W. A. Krook, was for some years a builder and contractor, and later a merchant in Minnesota, and his son had the benefit of experience in construction work, which stood him in good stead in helping to build up a new State. After having completed the public school course he matriculated in two colleges, one a German, and the other a Swedish institution, each of which he attended two years, after which, in 1892, he entered an attorney's office. There he spent three years perfecting himself in the rudiments of law from the standpoint of actual experience, then went to England, where he entered the Inns of Court Law School and took a one-year course in old English law. Returning to his home, he took the law course in the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1899 with an LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to practice, opened up a law office in Minneapolis immediately thereafter, and to more thoroughly prepare himself for his chosen work that year also found him taking a post graduate course, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of LL. M. After four years' practice in Minnesota he came to Arizona, where he soon became interested in mines. Seeing the great possibilities in mining law, he spent several years in prospecting and mining and with his brother purchased a mine in Mohave County, on which they spent a large sum trying to place it among the paying producers. While thus employed, the young attorney was nominated for the Legislature and elected to the 24th Session, in which he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was an active worker in behalf of reform measures and those laws which tend to the improvement of the social and industrial life of the State. He championed the bill to raise the standard of the legal profession by more exacting examinations for admission to prac-



Carl G. Krook

tice, and worked hard in the interest of the Act for Correction of General Practice. Judge Krook was a worker and not a talker, and his influence during this session accomplished much that was beneficial in legislation for his County, especially in behalf of the Good Roads Bill and the Bill segregating the office of Assessor from that of Sheriff in fourth and fifth class counties. At the conclusion of the session he again donned the miner's jumper, and for six months worked in the copper mines at Bisbee, thereby gaining a general knowledge of the works of large mines. On returning to general practice, he was a candidate for the nomination for County Attorney in Mohave, but was defeated. Two years later, however, he was nominated and elected to his present position, and the excellent training he has received has been an invaluable aid to him in this capacity. Judge Krook is a member of the Elks Lodge, and is actively interested in all movements tending toward improved conditions of town, county or state.

FRANK BAXTER, Superior Judge of Yuma County, even before coming to Yuma, was one of the best known and most popular attorneys in Arizona. Since his residence in Yuma county he has held nearly every position within the gift of the people of that county. He has been successively City Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, and at the last election was elected Superior Judge by one of the largest majorities ever given an elective officer in Yuma county.



Frank Baxter

Judge Baxter is a Virginian, having been born near Petersburg in 1853. His father was Thomas H. Baxter, who was in the United States customs service until the Civil War, holding an important position in Philadelphia. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Anna E. Van Horn, of the Van Horns of North Carolina. So it will be easily seen that Judge Baxter came to Arizona an ardent Democrat, eminently qualified to become a party leader, an honorable attorney and a judge of ability and integrity, to whom



the whole people could pin their faith as to his honesty, fairness, justice and ability; and such have the people of Yuma found him to be. As city recorder of Phoenix he made an excellent reputation and was elected to the position of probate judge, with the office of superintendent of schools ex-officio. His wide experience as a jurist and attorney made him the logical candidate for the speakership of the Seventeenth Territorial Assembly and he was elected practically without opposition. He later served as chief clerk of the Nineteenth legislative assembly. His record in official life was such that when he left Phoenix to go to Yuma, Frank Baxter left a large circle of friends behind.

He is a graduate of the Philadelphia public schools and later supplemented this with a course at the Chester Military Academy, Chester, Pa. He studied law in the offices of E. C. and V. S. Lovell of Elgin, Ill., the former a probate judge of that county.

As Superior Judge of Yuma county he has presided with dignity and fairness and no jurist in the state has a larger clientele of friends and admirers than he.

In 1914, no doubt, he will be re-elected by an even larger majority than that given him in 1911.

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FREDERICK WELLINGTON PERKINS, judge of the Superior Court of Coconino County, is the son of George H. and Harriet Wright Perkins, and was born at Milford, N. H., April 15, 1850. The family moved to Springfield, Mass., in 1853, and to Missouri in 1866. Judge Perkins was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, the University of Missouri, and the St. Louis Law School of Washington University. He first practiced law at Kansas City, and also served there as U. S. Commissioner and Clerk of the U. S. District Court. In 1903 he came to Arizona and first engaged in banking business with E. S. Gosney as the Gosney & Perkins Bank, and later engaged in the practice of law in Flagstaff, where he had located. He has served five years as trustee of the Flagstaff school district and three years as member of the Board of Education of the Northern Arizona Normal school, having been a member of the latter until elected Judge of the Superior Court of Coconino. For several years he was identified with the Arizona Wool Growers' Association, and served both as secretary and president. In early life he became a member of the Baptist Church, and he has been active in church and Sunday School work for many years. He is a member of the York and Scottish Rite Masons, an officer of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Arizona, and has been honored with the office of Worshipful Master and Exalted Ruler; is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and Elks, and a Son of the American Revolution by right of descent on both paternal and maternal sides. During the Civil War, Judge Perkins was too

young to enlist, but his father and only brother both fought on the side of the Union, the former until the close of the war, and the latter until he met his death in service. During part of the war, Judge Perkins was employed in the U. S. Armory at Springfield, the youngest person to hold a position at that place. In 1874 Judge Perkins married Miss Mary A. Thompson at Jefferson City, Mo., and six children, five of whom are living, have been born to them. Four of these are now living in Arizona, and one, Edwin T., superintendent of the



Frederick Wellington Perkins

Granby Mining & Smelting Company, lives with his wife and two sons at Granby, Mo. In Arizona are Fred H., who with his wife and five children are ranching in Salt River Valley; Warren O., engaged with his father in the wool growing business; May, wife of G. A. Pearson, in charge of experimental work for the Forest Service in Albuquerque District, and Jephena, a teacher.

SIDNEY SAPP, Judge of the Superior Court of Navajo County, came to Arizona from Oklahoma four years ago, and has since been prominently identified with the civic, social and political life of the State. He settled in Holbrook and having been admitted to prac-

tice in all the courts of the State, began the practice of his profession there. In addition, he started the Holbrook News, which has been a success from the beginning, and is now controlled by the News Publishing Company. Judge Sapp was born September 27, 1868, in Fayette County, Ill., and is the son of Joseph MacHenry and Kate Ryan Sapp. He was educated and studied law in Missouri, and began the practice of law in 1895, at Stockton, Missouri. He also practiced for a number of years in Oklahoma. He was married first in May, 1893,



Sidney Sapp

to Miss Mabel Ferris who died in 1908, and he was afterward married on June 15th, 1910, at Stillwater, Oklahoma, to Mrs. Alma Fortner Spiers, of that place. They have since made their home in Holbrook, and Mrs. Sapp has already become well known and popular in the affairs of that vicinity. In politics Judge Sapp is a Republican. He is a Mason, belonging to almost all of the bodies of that order, a member of the B. P. O. E., and takes an active part in the fraternal life of his community and state.



James E. O'Connor

JAMES E. O'CONNOR, Superior Judge for the County of Pinal, was born in Pescadero, San Mateo County, California, February 20, 1865. His parents, James and Ellen Heffron O'Connor, were pioneers of California, who reached that State in the early fifties. Judge O'Connor's early education was acquired by study while working as tanner and at the Oak Mound Academy of Napa, California. He taught in the public schools of Napa from 1889 to 1893, inclusive, studying law when he had time. The young teacher was taken into the law office of County Attorney William Gwynne and Honorable H. C. Gesford, now Superior Judge in California, and he was admitted to practice in the courts of California August 8, 1893. He practiced at Madera, Calif., for several years until he came to Arizona, and acted as deputy District Attorney during two years of that period. Mr. O'Connor at once took a prominent part in the legal and political life of the new State. In 1899 he was appointed District Attorney and was re-elected each term until Statehood was gained by Arizona, when he was elected



Superior Judge for the County of Pinal. Judge O'Connor is a director in the Company which owns the O. T. Canal Company ditch, and has a fine ranch under cultivation near Florence, where he makes his home. He is a member of the Arizona Bar Association. Judge O'Connor is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, Elks, and Woodmen of the World. On May 26, 1898, he married Miss Lillian Breyfogle of San Jose, California, and to the union have been born six children, four daughters and two sons. He and his family take a prominent part in the social life of their community.



Frank O. Smith

FRANK O. SMITH, judge of the Superior Court of Yavapai County, is a native of LaSalle County, Illinois. He is the son of William H. Smith and Maria B. Smith, and began life on a farm near Ransom, Illinois, January 17, 1878. His ancestry is Irish, Scotch, German and English. His early education was received in the country schools of Illinois. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Northwestern Normal School at Genesee, and later the Academy of Knox

College at Galesburg, Illinois, where he was the successful contestant in the annual oratorical contest. For several years he was a teacher in the public schools of his native county, and during vacation followed various lines of work as a farmer, blacksmith and painter. In 1902 he entered Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois. While in the University he became the publisher of the university newspaper, published three times a week, and founded and published *The Northwestern Magazine*, a monthly publication. In 1905 he was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts with the degree of B. S. After graduation he served the university two years as graduate manager of athletics. In 1907 he received the degree of M. A. from this University, and in the same year was graduated from the Law School of Northwestern University, with the degree LL. B. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Rho fraternity, whose membership is composed exclusively of those who have represented their universities in athletic and forensic contests. In 1903 he was a member of the Northwestern University debating team which won the championship in the Central Debating League, being victorious in contests with the Universities of Chicago, Minnesota and Michigan. He is also a member of the college fraternities, Delta Chi and Delta Tau Delta. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, American Bar Association, Arizona Bar Association and Northern Arizona Bar Association. June 19, 1907, Judge Smith married Miss Emma Olwin of Evanston, Illinois. The same year he came to Arizona, first locating in Tucson where he was a member of the faculty of the University of Arizona, as instructor in history and economics. He was later elected assistant professor in that department, but resigned this position to devote his time to the practice of the law. In his examination for admission to the bar of Arizona, his average was the highest ever received by any applicant in the state. Several years ago he removed from Tucson and located in Prescott, Arizona, where he acquired a large practice and gained a wide experience. On December 12, 1911, he was elected to his present office.

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ARCHIBALD GILBERT McALISTER, judge of the Superior Court of Graham County, was born in Tatum, S. C., September 23, 1873, his father, C. A. McAlister, and his mother, Emily Connor, both having been natives of that state. His father served three years in the Confederate Army. Judge McAlister attended public school and completed the high school course, after which he took a course in the University of Nashville, Tennessee, for which he had won a scholarship. He came to Arizona over fifteen years ago, and landed in Phoenix. His first occupation here was as teacher at Florence and Congress and later he was made principal. It was while thus engaged that he took up the study of law with Messrs. Herndon and Norris, at Prescott,

and was admitted to the bar in 1902. His first practice was at Solomonville, and during the past ten years his career has been an interesting one. He has been a deep student, a hard worker and the possessor of unusual ability, and has gradually been reaping the reward of his effort. He has been assistant district attorney two years, district attorney three years, had built up an excellent practice before the last election when he was chosen to represent the people of Graham County on the Bench. He has since been called to Phoenix to serve on the Supreme Court Bench several times when one of the Judges has been disqualified. He was married April 13, 1904, to Miss Alice Bishop. They have one son, Charles Bishop, and one daughter, Lillie.



John C. Phillips



Archibald Gilbert McAlister

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, Judge of the Superior Court of Maricopa County during the first term of statehood, also served as Judge of the last Territorial Probate Court in that county. Judge Phillips has established a reputation for fairness, and has always polled a large vote among the ranchers and cattlemen, having been familiar with all phases of business in the Salt River Valley. Under his jurisdiction many cases have been settled out of court as the result of the diplomacy and mediation of Judge Phillips, whose knowledge of human nature has proven of valuable assistance in the work of meting out justice. He is married and makes his home in Phoenix, where he is well known as a devoted church worker.



Alfred C. Lockwood

ALFRED C. LOCKWOOD, Judge of the Superior Court of Cochise County, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, July 20, 1875. His father, W. C. Lockwood, was a native of Ohio, but for many years practiced law in Illinois, and became one of the prominent attorneys of that state, and his mother, Elizabeth Peers Lockwood, was a native of Illinois, and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards and Cotton Mather. Judge Lockwood's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, having been in the country since 1640, and the last of his foreign ancestors having come here in the year 1730. They were chiefly professional and business men and farmers and were prominent in the early days of New England. Mr. Lockwood was educated in the public schools of California and Illinois, and graduated from the High School of Collinsville, Illinois, in 1891. He came to Arizona in



1893, located in Maricopa County, and for five years was employed as teacher in the public schools there. He then began the study of law, in 1902 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and for a short time practiced in Nogales. In the winter of the same year, however, he removed to Douglas, where he has established a fine practice and become very popular both professionally and politically, and was engaged in private practice until appointed Judge of Cochise County by Governor Hunt, in July, 1913, to succeed Honorable Fred Sutter, resigned. Judge Lockwood is one of the youngest Judges in Arizona, and in his present position has in Cochise County the largest amount of business on any calendar in the State. Judge Lockwood is a Progressive Democrat and was a close competitor of Judge Sutter's for the nomination for Judge at the first State election, but has previously held no official position except as City Attorney in Douglas, to which he has been elected three successive terms. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Past Master of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 19 F. & A. M., Douglas. On June 15, 1902, Judge Lockwood was married to Miss Daisy M. Lincoln in Douglas, to whom have been born the following children: Lorena Elizabeth, aged 10; Alfreda Charlotte, aged seven, and Chester Ralph, in his second year. They have recently removed their home to Tombstone.

GEORGE WALTER SCHUTE, Judge of the Superior Court of Gila County, was a practicing attorney for a number of years, and served as District Attorney before he was elected to his present position. Judge Schute was educated in the public schools of the State, and was graduated from the Tempe Normal, standing well in his class. After his admission to the bar, he was soon recognized as an able attorney, and established a reputation as a criminal lawyer, which made him a strong candidate for the position of District Attorney. He defeated one of the strongest attorneys in the county, and made such an excellent official, that he easily won in the primaries and the election. As a Judge he has been fair and impartial, and litigants and attorneys speak highly of the manner in which he has conducted his court.

GEORGE O. HILZINGER, Attorney of Pima County, was born January 4, '79, in San Francisco, and was educated in the public schools. He attended the University of Arizona, and completed the course in Mineralogy and Metallurgy, and was graduated in '97. Later he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1901. Mr. Hilzinger is a thorough Spanish scholar, and in 1898 was appointed Spanish interpreter in Pima County. In 1911 he was United States Commissioner, and at the first State election was chosen Attorney of Pima County. During the years he practiced his profession in Pima County, before election to his present position, Mr. Hilzinger had achieved success and earned a reputation for ability, unquestionable moral courage and the strictest integrity.

CHARLES METCALFE, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Mohave County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855. His father, Henry Metcalfe, served in the Mexican War, was afterward captain of a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and died in 1855.



His mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Purvis, of Scotch descent, is well and active, though seventy-five years of age. She makes her home in Ohio. When but a child Charles went to Missouri, where he saw many of the stirring events of the Civil War; at twenty-one he went to the lead mining regions of Southwest Missouri, was one of the first settlers of Webb City, and when it was incorporated was the first City Treasurer. Pushing further west, he went to Harper County, Kansas, and was publishing a newspaper at Anthony when the county was organized. In 1880 he followed the Santa Fe Railroad into New Mexico, where he remained for eleven years, engaged in mining and news-

paper work. He was married in Las Cruces in 1885, and has three children, two girls and a boy, now grown. His next move was to the Pacific coast, where he spent five years between Los Angeles and Puget Sound, but the magnet of the great Southwest brought him to Arizona seventeen years ago, and he located in Kingman, which has since been his home. He platted Metcalfe's Addition to the city, which is now a part of Kingman. Under Territorial government Mr. Metcalfe was elected and served as Probate Judge of Mohave County, and at the first State election was chosen to his present position. He is a member of the Masonic order, and Past Exalted Ruler of Kingman Lodge of Elks. He is the principal owner of the Great Eastern group of mines. While Mr. Metcalfe can hardly be reckoned among Arizona's pioneers, he is endowed with the true pioneer's instincts, broadened and developed in his various experiences in the several States of which he has been a pioneer, and with every faith in the future of the State which he has chosen for his permanent residence, has taken as a homestead a splendid tract of land in the beautiful Wallapai Valley, three miles from Kingman.



Thomas G. Norris

THOMAS G. NORRIS, Attorney-at-Law, Prescott, is a native of Carroll County, Arkansas, where he was born at the outbreak of the Civil War, and is the son of Jonathan and Jane Cannon Norris, who originally came from Tennessee. His father was a successful planter, but lost everything through the Civil War. Thomas Norris was the seventh son of a large family, received his early education in his native State, and owing to the dire results of the War, was obliged to rely upon his own resources at an early age. He determined, however, to acquire an education, and succeeded by means of his persistence. He

entered the University of Iowa, where he completed the course in law, and was graduated with the class of 1883. He began practicing his profession in Berryville, Arkansas, but remained there only six months, and then decided to come to Arizona. Six months were spent in St. Johns, and he then removed to Flagstaff and for a short time was in partnership with J. F. Wilson. That partnership being dissolved, he became a member of the firm of Norris & Ellinwood, which continued until 1893, when he removed to Prescott and became associated in practice with J. C. Herndon, constituting a firm of the ablest attorneys in the Territory. Mr. Norris is now engaged in practice with E. J. Mitchell, in the Prescott National Bank Building. As an attorney he holds rank among the ablest in the State, and while in general professional work he has earned a reputation that is not limited to Arizona, his greatest strength and most extensive practice are in corporation and mining law. Having surmounted many difficulties, he has the unbounded satisfaction of knowing that his success and the standing he has achieved in the legal fraternity of the State have been attained by hard work, his own determination and energy. In political affairs he has also been prominent. He was a member from Coconino County to the First Constitutional Convention, and the following year was elected Councilman at large for the Territory, and was President of the Council in 1893. He is a member of the Masons, Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, in each is one of the active workers. In 1883 he was married to Miss Nannie E. Scarborough, of Berryville, Arkansas, who died in 1894, leaving him a family of four children. In 1899 he was again married to Miss Laura W. Sharpe, of Toronto, Canada. Several years ago he became interested in the subject of general road improvement, and it was largely through his efforts that the State Road Association was organized, when he was elected its president, which office he still holds. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Highway Association. Mr. Norris thinks that one of the best investments for State or Nation is a system of permanent highways, and is a persistent and enthusiastic advocate of this cause, in which his interest and energy have proven a strong impetus for general improvement. Mr. Norris is never too busy to go to the remote corners of the State to attend meetings or conventions, in the interests of good roads, and was one of a party who made a trip over Arizona, visiting every county in the State to secure necessary information about automobile trips for the National Highway Association. In the realization of his ambitions, the one that has proven to him the most gratifying investment of his life has been the education of his children, his oldest daughter having been graduated from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, his second daughter from National Park Seminary, near Washington, D. C., and his two sons being now students at Yale.





Leon S. Jacobs

LEON S. JACOBS, Representative from Maricopa County to the First State Legislature, is a native of this State, having been born in Phoenix June 27, 1886. He is the youngest member of the Legislature. Mr. Jacobs was educated in the public schools of Phoenix, graduated from the High School, and afterward from Lamson Business College, after which he was for a time with the Stoddard Incorporating Company. He was Secretary to the Arizona Anti-Joint Statehood League, and was Assistant to the Secretary of the First Annual Arizona Territorial Fair. He has also served as Deputy County Treasurer and Tax Collector, and Assistant Clerk to the Board of Supervisors under three Boards. Mr. Jacobs is a practicing attorney in Phoenix, having been recently admitted to practice in the State and is at present associated professionally with Frank H. Lyman. Although but 25 years old when elected to the Legislature, Mr. Jacobs has proven himself one of the most intense and thorough workers in the House, and in the regular session was active on several of the important committees, in which his keen, analytical mind and comprehensive

grasp of things made him a valuable member. In the special session he was a member of the noted "Ax" committee, which thoroughly investigated the matter of public expenditures. He was also member of the following committees: Judiciary, Enrolling and Engrossing, and Code Revision, being Chairman of the latter. Mr. Jacobs is a 32nd degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, and both socially and politically is one of the best known young men, not only in his home city, but through much of the State.

BENTON DICK, Attorney-at-Law, Phoenix, while a comparative stranger in the legal circles of that city, is well known in other parts of the State, both in legal and general business circles. Previous to his removal to Phoenix he was District Attorney of Pima County



almost eight years, having served from 1905 until the coming of statehood, when he refused to again become candidate for the office, as he considered the advantages of a substantial practice in the Capital City decidedly more attractive. Mr. Dick was born in Brownville, New York, in 1873. His father, Henry Dick, was there a pioneer in railroad work, having spent many years as conductor on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and later on the New York Central railroad. Before coming to Arizona Benton Dick was employed by the latter road as train dispatcher, and frequently issued orders by which his father's train was conducted. Mr. Dick graduated from the High School, Camden,

New York, but by continued study and close application, the advantages of his school course have been greatly enhanced. After his graduation he was employed for a short time in a mercantile house, but preferring to engage in railroad work, he learned telegraphy, and when but eighteen years of age was appointed train dispatcher,

in which capacity he served eight years. In 1900 he came to Arizona; and was train dispatcher for the Southern Pacific at Tucson. He first secured a position as dispatcher for the Santa Fe, but having always been a strong union sympathizer, after ten days went out with the union when a strike was ordered. While in Tucson he resumed the study of law, which he had begun in the East, completed the course, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. Mr. Dick organized the first Order of Railroad Conductors on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, and was an active member during the telegraphers' strike in 1907, having made a number of addresses in behalf of the strikers. Mr. Dick regards as one of the memorable events in his career as a railroad man the fact that he issued orders for the special train which carried the late President McKinley, the friend of the railroad man, over his division during the President's last trip through Arizona, and he highly regards a copy of the schedule prepared for the train on which the martyred President rode on that journey. He has been particularly active in politics during his residence in Arizona, is a thorough Republican, and he it was who made the speech nominating Ralph Cameron in the last Territorial campaign, when he was elected Delegate to Congress. He also toured the State and made many addresses during that campaign. In 1893 Mr. Dick was married in Oswego, New York, and has four children, Ruth, Herbert, Russell and Virginia, the latter a thoroughbred Arizonan.

KIRK T. MOORE, Representative from Pima, and member of the law firm of Moore & Bernard, was elected in 1908 to represent his County in the House of the Twenty-fifth Territorial Assembly. His father, Milton R. Moore, was a member of the Eighteenth Assembly, and from 1898 to 1907 served as Registrar of the United States Land Office. Kirk T. Moore was born in Topeka, Kansas, October 4, 1882, but has lived also in Colorado, California and Arizona, in each of which States he received a portion of his education. The family removed to this State in 1893. He was a student at the University of Arizona from 1899 to 1904, and then attended Leland Stanford Junior University during the next three years, and was there graduated with the degree LL. B. in 1908. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in November of the same year, and immediately engaged in partnership with F. H. Bernard. In March, 1909, at the close of the Territorial Legislature, he was appointed Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, by Governor Joseph H. Kibbey, and served in this capacity until Arizona was admitted to the Union. During his term in the First State Legislature he was one of the most active members in behalf of educational matters. He is now a member of the Committees on Education, Code Revision, Judiciary, and Enrolling and Engrossing.



Tom K. Richey

TOM K. RICHEY, Attorney-at-Law and former City Attorney of Tucson, was born in Girard, Kansas, June 27, 1874. His parents, George H. and Fannie Gossin Richey, were natives of Ohio, whose ancestors were early settlers in that State and Pennsylvania. Mr. Richey was educated in the public schools of Kansas, and later attended St. John's Military Academy, Salina, Kansas. His first regular occupation was selling newspapers in Leadville, Colorado, and he has since been employed in various capacities in different States, having worked with city engineering force, in a coal mine, in a printing office, railway office in Pittsburg, Kansas, C. B. & Q. office, Chicago, and in a grocery store, Weir City, Kansas. From 1896 to 1898 he taught in the public schools of Arcadia, Kansas, and the following year was elected Superintendent of the Schools of Crawford County for a two years' term, his leisure time during all of his educational work being devoted to the study of law. In 1901 he served as Reading Clerk in the Kansas Legislature, and the same year was admitted to the practice of law in that State. He went to Law-



ton, Oklahoma, in the fall of 1901, at the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country, and was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma, and established a nice practice there, remaining until 1904, and came to Arizona in 1905, located in Tucson, where he immediately engaged in the practice of law, and has since been a resident of that city. In the new field Mr. Richey soon acquired a prominence in his profession and found his experiences in various phases of life a valuable aid in his work. In 1907 he was appointed City Attorney, and held the office until 1911. His thorough knowledge of the law and of existing conditions, and his genuine integrity, have caused him to be recognized as not only one of the leading, but one of the most reliable attorneys in Southern Arizona. Mr. Richey is a member of the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias. He was married July 19, 1911, to Miss Marie Grandpré. They have one son, Thomas Victor Richey.

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W. P. GILMORE. County Attorney of Cochise, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, October 13, 1866. His parents, A. G. and Emma Gilmore, were also natives of that State, and his ancestors have been in this country since 1689, when the first one located in Boston, having fought in the Pretender's Cause in England, and been obliged to flee from the country to save his life. He was from the English branch of the family and all of his direct descendants are Protestants. Among Cromwell's Army when they invaded Ireland there was another of his ancestors named Gilmore, who remained there and among whose descendants are Bishop Gilmore of the Catholic Church, Cleveland; Patrick S. Gilmore, the noted band leader, and General Gilmore, who planted the big gun known as the "Swamp Angel" near Charleston in the Civil War. His maternal ancestors were among the very early settlers of Maryland and Virginia, and his mother is a direct descendant of Bishop Latimer, who was burned at the stake in Queen Mary's time, along with Ridley. Mr. Gilmore attended the public schools, then Ohio Northern University, at Ada, from which he was graduated LL. B. and B. S. in 1893. During the early part of his college course he was appointed instructor in geometry, trigonometry and algebra, and later of Latin and Commercial Law. Immediately after his graduation he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and July of the same year he came to Arizona for his health. He afterwards located in California, was admitted to practice there, but ten years ago returned to Arizona, located in Tombstone, his present home, and was admitted to practice in this State. Mr. Gilmore came from the portion of Ohio where a Republican is a rarity. His native county enjoys the distinction of having had but two Republican office holders in forty-five years, and Jackson Township for nearly twenty years did not have a Republican vote. So, naturally he is a Democrat. He was elected to his present position in 1911 by a majority of 711, the second highest received in Cochise County, and has made an excellent



W. G. Gilmore

official. He had previously served as Attorney of Tombstone for two years. In November, 1911, he was elected Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the Domain of Arizona, and served 18 months. During 1912 the order made the greatest gain in the State that has been made in its history with the exception of the year 1902. He is also a prominent and active member of Bisbee Lodge No. 671 B. P. O. E. Mr. Gilmore was married in Los Angeles to Miss Minta Keach, a native of Texas. Two children, Muriel, aged seven, and Stuart, aged four, have been born to them.

FRED L. INGRAHAM, County Attorney of Yuma, has been identified with the political life of Arizona for a number of years, and is particularly well known for the part he took in the Constitutional Convention in 1910, having been a member of the committee which drafted the Corporation Commission provision, and also of the Style, Revision and Compilation Committee, and together with Mr. M. G. Cunniff, President of the First State Senate, and Lysander Cassidy, a well known citizen of Phoenix. Mr. Ingraham was born in 1868, in Ohio, where his father, Richard Ingraham, was a merchant



Fred L. Ingraham

and farmer. His mother, Lucy Lewis Ingraham, was a descendant of one of the well known pioneer families of that State. His forbears on both sides were among the pioneers of Ohio and Michigan. Mr. Ingraham attended public schools in Ohio and Michigan, and was afterwards graduated from the Law and Literary Departments of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. After completing his course he was for some time instructor in English at Ypsilanti Normal College, Michigan, where he established an excellent reputation as an exponent and teacher of pure English. In 1907 he was united in marriage with Miss Inez Jacobs, a daughter of one of the pioneer families of Arizona, her family having been among the early settlers of Yuma. To this union has been born one daughter, Alice. Mr. Ingraham not only takes a prominent part in the political life of the State, but is also a substantial business man, a stockholder and director of the Yuma National Bank, and a large landholder. During his term of office he has given general satisfaction as a prosecutor and has conducted the affairs of the office in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to the voters of the county.

FRANK L. CROFOOT, Representative from Pima County, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, May 3, 1882. He came to Arizona in 1906, and located in Tucson, his present home. Mr. Crofoot is a Republican, and almost at once began to take an active interest in the

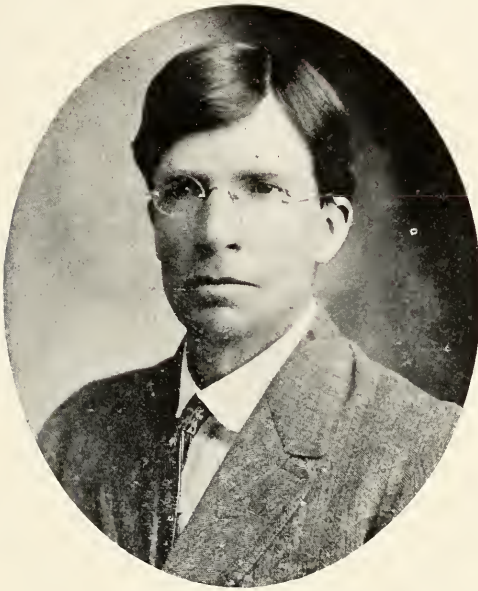


workings of his party in the State, and especially in Pima County. He was one of two Republicans elected to the First State Legislature out of Pima County's delegation of five, and, although one of the minority, he has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the House, his work in the committee room having been especially commended by his colleagues. Mr. Crofoot is Chairman of the Style, Revision and Compilation Committee, and member of the Appropriations, Enrolling and Engrossing and Judiciary Committees. Mr. Crofoot had the distinction of being the

only member of the minority in either house to have a chairmanship during the regular session, and the first special session. He was chairman of the Committee on Militia and Public Defense, and this committee had charge of the militia code in the lower house. Of this measure, passed during the regular session, General Evans, Chief of the Bureau of Militia of the United States Army, said: "This bill, if passed without amendment, will give Arizona the best militia code of any State in the Union." It was passed without amendment largely through the efforts of the Chairman of the House Committee. Mr. Crofoot has held important accounting positions since he came to Arizona in 1906. He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee for five years and has served as Secretary of the City Central Committee. Mr. Crofoot has always been a hard worker in the interests of his party, has a wide acquaintance not only in Pima County, but over the entire State, and his record in the Legislature is one of which he is justly proud.



GEORGE HENRY CROSBY, JR., County Attorney of Graham, was born in Hebron, Utah, February 29, 1872, and is the son of George H. and Sarah Brown Crosby. The family moved to Arizona in 1886, and until he was almost 19 years old George H. Crosby, Jr.,

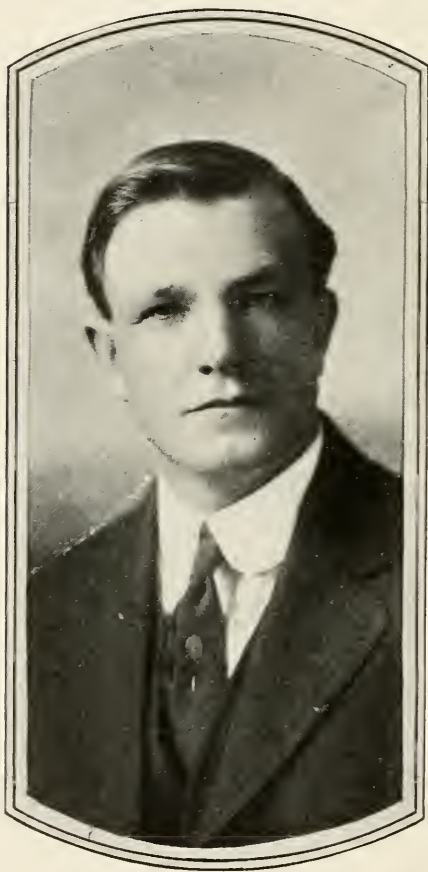


had few educational advantages. He then returned to Utah, attended and was graduated from the Normal course of the Latter-day Saints College in 1892, from the same course in the University of Utah in 1895, and from the Scientific course of the University in 1903, having in the meantime worked as teacher and editor of the "Southern Censor" in order to make it possible for him to continue his studies. He was the leader in founding and settling the town of Torrey, in Wayne County, Utah. He

has had a busy career and among his friends is noted for his capacity for hard work. He was a member of the Legislature of Utah in 1899 and 1903, and editor of the "Richfield Reaper" in 1901-1902. In connection with his other duties, he has been very active in the Mormon Church, and is well known as a lecturer, church and political speaker. He began the study of law in the office of an attorney, but completed it at the University of Michigan. He then returned to Arizona to practice, and for seven years was the only one of his faith practicing law in the Territory. In 1905-1906 he was District Attorney of Apache County, and in the latter year was a member of the Anti-Joint Statehood Commission, and succeeded in the face of great odds in carrying Apache County against joint statehood, having done much toward this end by a paper called "Plain Talk," which he published in behalf of the movement. In 1907 he moved to Safford, Graham County, where he soon built up an excellent practice. He has served as Justice of the Peace two terms, County Surveyor one term, and was elected to the office of County Attorney in 1911. His father was a member of the Eighteenth Terri-

torial Legislature, and was familiarly known as "The Gentleman from Apache." Mr. Crosby was married August 8, 1894, to Miss Martha Miller, and they have one boy and a pair of twin girls.

JESSE E. CROSBY, County Attorney of Navajo, comes from one of the pioneer families of the State, and inherits his ability and taste for official life from his father, G. H. Crosby, who, aside from taking an active part in the official life of Utah, made his mark as a public



official in Arizona. The family have lived here since 1885, when Jesse was but five years of age. As Sheriff of Washington County, Utah, the elder Crosby made a reputation which followed him to Arizona, and when he became a candidate for the Legislature his election followed as a matter of course. He was one of the active members of the law-making body in 1895 and 1896, the year Navajo County was formed. He was a staunch Republican, a man loved and respected by all who knew him, and his word was as good as his bond. His son Jesse has followed in his footsteps and his future is promising. Like his father he is a Republican, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. Jesse Crosby was raised on a ranch, received a common school education in Arizona, and afterward took a course in the Utah Agricultural College. He then went to Ann Arbor,

Michigan, where he com-

pleted the law course. He immediately came to Arizona, and, having been admitted to the bar, practiced for a short time, when he was elected to the office of County Attorney, which he now holds. Though quite a young man, Mr. Crosby was successful as a practicing attorney, and since assuming office has acquitted himself most creditably. He

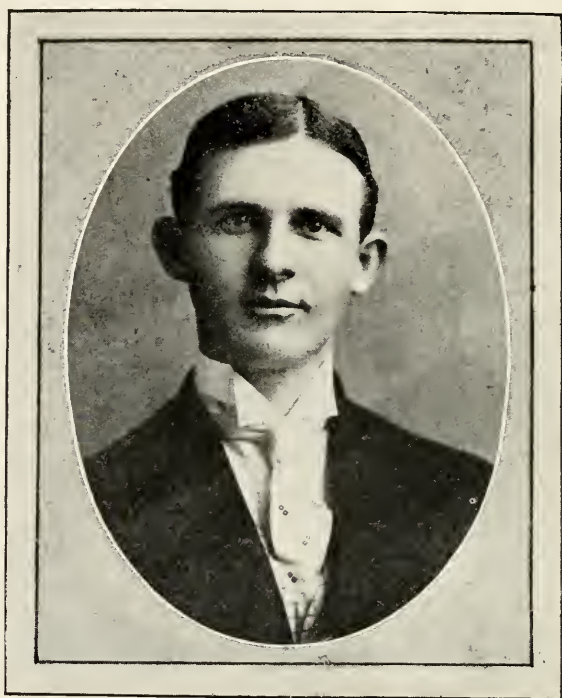
has been an efficient officer and his constituents are well pleased with work.

SAMUEL FREDERICK NOON, County Attorney of Santa Cruz, has been for a number of years connected with the official life of the State, having grown from childhood in what is now Santa Cruz County. He was born in California in 1877, but the family



removed to Arizona when he was but two years of age. Mr. Noon is the son of Dr. A. H. and Emma Slaughter Noon. He is practically self-educated and a close student, and is a shining example of what can be accomplished by energy and perseverance. He was the first Clerk of the District Court in and for the County of Santa Cruz under the Territorial organization, and held this position for six years. He has also served as Commissioner of the District Court of Santa Cruz, and Deputy United States Consul at Nogales, Sonora. During his leisure time in these positions he studied law

and was admitted to practice in 1904. In the fall of the same year, when elected District Attorney, he resigned the position of Clerk of the Court and devoted his time to the duties of the latter office and the building up of a practice, which has assumed gratifying proportions. Besides practice in the courts of Arizona, Mr. Noon conducts an extensive practice in the courts of Mexico, with the procedure of which he is thoroughly familiar, and before the United States Land Office. He is proficient in Spanish, and in the courts of either country is on familiar ground. He is a member of the Masons, Elks and Odd Fellows, and well known and popular fraternally and socially. In 1901 he was married to Miss Natalie F. Bonsall, of Bloomington, Indiana, and they are the proud parents of three children, Bonsall, Edith and Sarah.



Everett Victor Horton

EVERETT VICTOR HORTON, first County Attorney of Greenlee, has also the distinction of having been the first District Attorney of Greenlee County, upon its formation. He was elected to his present office by a large majority, principally because of the fine record he made while serving under the Territorial laws. He was born in Maxwell, Tennessee, in 1880, finished the common school course in that State, and then attended Burritt College, where he took the degree of B. S. He then taught school for several years, until he came to Arizona, in 1903. Here he was first connected with the Arizona Copper Company in a clerical position for three years, after which he returned to Tennessee and took a course in law in Vanderbilt University, Nashville. He received his diploma in 1907 and at once returned to Arizona, was admitted to practice, and, until he was elected one of the last officials of the Territory, was engaged in building up a substantial practice. Mr. Horton is a Democrat of the Progressive type, and has become well known over the State as an able attorney and a strong prosecutor. Among the notable cases he has handled are the famous cattle thieves' conviction, and the securing



of a life sentence for the murderer who recently killed two Deputy Sheriffs of the County. Mr. Horton married Miss Katherine Jean Anderson, a native of Waverly, Tennessee, and to the union has been born one son, Edward. Mrs. Horton is a descendant of one of the old southern families, and with her husband takes a prominent part in the social life of their home town. Mr. Horton is a member of the Odd Fellows and Moose lodges.

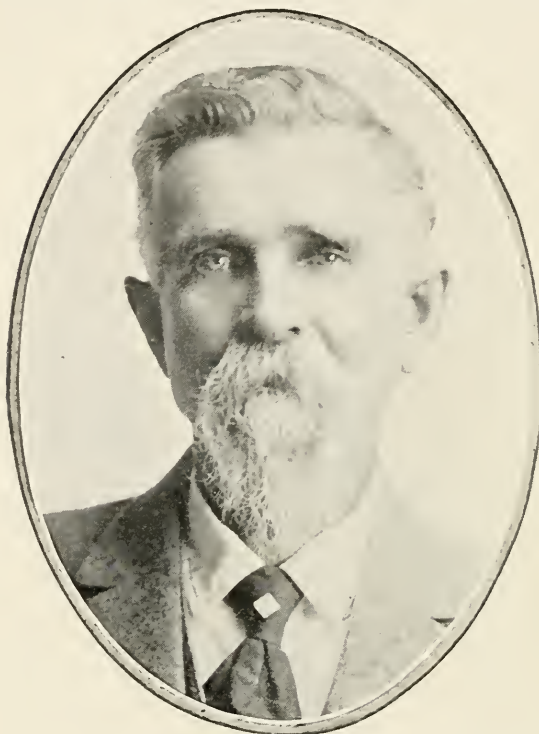
CHARLES BIRGE WILSON, County Attorney of Coconino, although a resident of the State but a couple of years, during which he has made his home at Flagstaff, has won an enviable reputation both in private practice and as County Attorney. Mr. Wilson was born at



Monmouth, Illinois, June 9, 1877, educated in the public schools and later graduated from Brown's Business College, Galesburg. He was then in the employ of Adams' Express Company for six years in the Superintendent's office, Secretary to the Mayor of Galesburg, Substitute Court Reporter, and Secretary to F. M. Trissal, a prominent railroad attorney. Having completed a course in law, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois in April, 1903, and for six years following conducted a general practice in Chicago. For one year he was associated with the legal department of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at Chicago. He came to Arizona October 1, 1909, locating at Glendale and after spending a winter there was so well pleased with the State that he decided to make it his future home. He chose Flagstaff as his most

promising field, and from the success he has already attained there it is evident his choice was a wise one. In April, 1910, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Arizona. Mr. Wilson is the son of James H. and Ellen Birge Wilson. He is practically a self-made man, has a high sense of moral duty and the courage of his convictions. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and M. W. of A. He was married November 29, 1904, to Miss Katharine Mars, of Galesburg, Illinois.

JAMES GILLIAM BOGARD, County Attorney of Pinal, was born in Tennessee, July 29, 1849. His parents, W. J. and Abigail Ezell Bogard, were prominent in the early development of the South. His father was a Captain in the Confederate army, and two of his mother's brothers were veterans of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Bogard was a member of the Home Guards of Tennessee during the Civil War, being too young at the time to join in the active campaign for the preservation of the South. He is a member of the Masonic order and takes an active interest in its affairs. Mr. Bogard is a typically self-made man, and self-educated, never having had more than one year in school. He taught school three years in Texas, and studied law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, in Texas, at Mangum, on ground which was later awarded to Oklahoma. After the Territory was taken over by the new State he was made a Probate Judge. He afterwards returned to Texas from Oklahoma, and there he was elected Attorney of Star County, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected by a large majority. He was forced to resign that position owing to his wife's health, which was the reason for their coming to Arizona. During his residence here Mr. Bogard has established a large practice, and since assuming his duties as County Attorney has shown such ability as a prosecutor that the voters of Pinal County are well satisfied with the results obtained. He was married October 2, 1873, to Miss Molly J. Winkler, who has since died. To the union were born two children, Clifton and Lora Inez, the latter having become Mrs. Williamson.



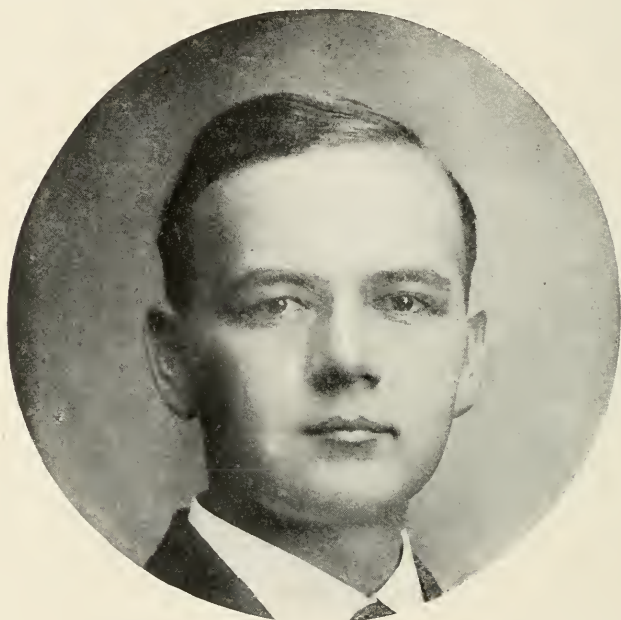
ALBERT S. HAWKINS, attorney at law, a member of the firm of Hawkins & Hawkins, of Phoenix, is best known locally through the excellent record as attorney, District Attorney, Member of the House and Senate, which preceded him from Texas, his former home. Mr.



Hawkins was born in Fannin County, that state, in 1868. He is the son of Reverend S. J. Hawkins, deceased, of North Texas, and Mrs. E. M. Hawkins, now of Dallas, Texas, and is a nephew of ex-Governor Alvin Hawkins, of Tennessee. His early education was received in the public schools, and he afterwards attended Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas. Having been admitted to the practice of law at Gatesville, he followed this profession for about 23 years at Midland and Abilene, and throughout West Texas is well known as an attorney. In 1893 Mr. Hawkins was elected to the House of Representatives to represent Midland and 29 other counties and during the term was author of the law creating

the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, which has been productive of very good results. He was later District Attorney of the 32nd Judicial District. In 1901 he was again elected member of the House of Representatives, and in the same year became known as the author of the School Land Law, which opened up the western part of the state to settlers, thereby furnishing homes to thousands of families and adding millions of dollars to the tax rolls of the state. Mr. Hawkins' political record is a most unique one in that he has never taken advantage of a political position to secure a further grip on public patronage and has always refused to allow his name to be used as candidate to succeed himself. In 1904 he was elected to the State Senate from the Abilene District, and was the author of the law providing for state and county depositories, which keeps the state funds in circulation and each year yields a revenue more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the Treasury Department. He was thereafter spoken of as The Financier of the Senate. Although Mr. Hawkins became an Arizonan just about a year ago, when he took up his residence in Phoenix, he has already become thoroughly imbued with the

spirit of the new state. A true Southern Democrat, his interests affiliated with that party here it would seem that his years of experience in legal and legislative work in the State of Texas would prove a boon to Arizona, for he has already, by means of valuable suggestions, been of material aid to her worthy legislators. In 1904, the year in which he was elected Senator, Mr. Hawkins was married to Miss Sallie W. Bell, of Marshall, Texas.



Lyndsay D. Hawkins

LYNSAY D. HAWKINS, Attorney-at-Law and junior member of the firm of Hawkins & Hawkins, Phoenix, is the son of Ella Dickason and William E. Hawkins, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. Mr. Hawkins was born in Dallas, Texas, October 24, 1887, attended the public schools and Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and in June, 1910, was graduated from the latter with the degree B. S. Having completed the law course, he was admitted to practice in Texas in 1911, practiced there but a short time, and came to Arizona in March, 1912. He located in Phoenix and became associated with his uncle, Albert S. Hawkins, one of the well known attorneys of that city. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Council of the Masonic Order, and President of the Woodrow Wilson Arizona College Men's League. He is also a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South.





John D. Paty

Harry C. Wheeler

HARRY C. WHEELER, Sheriff of Cochise County, is one of the most capable men who has ever filled the office of Sheriff in the State, and brought to the office a fund of most valuable experience in this line of work, which he acquired during his term of service with the Arizona Rangers. This, in addition to his complete knowledge of modern business methods which he has introduced into the management of the office, has made his official career, though short, a memorable one in Cochise County. By the introduction of an automobile the pursuit of prisoners in even the remote parts of the county has been facilitated, and the expense incident to the same greatly reduced, so that the great expanse of the county is covered with a degree of satisfaction never before experienced at the minimum of expense. Sheriff Wheeler was born in Florida in 1875. His father, Colonel William B. Wheeler, saw service in the Philippine Islands, having participated in a number of battles, prominent among which was the battle of Manila. His mother was Miss Cornwall, daughter of Judge Harry Cornwall of Virginia, law partner of Dan Voorhees, a firm which became famous in Illinois. Sheriff Wheeler, like his father, has a military record, having served in the Spanish War as a member of the 1st U. S. Regulars from Oklahoma. On coming to Arizona, in 1900, he located in Tombstone, in a short time became a member of the Rangers as a private and before the organization was disbanded had been promoted to the rank of Captain. Mr. Wheeler married Miss Olive Stafford, of California, and has one son, Allyn. They make their home in Tombstone.

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JOHN D. PATTY, Sheriff of Greenlee County, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1868. His parents were both natives of South Carolina, his father, Mark Patty, having been owner of a large flour mill for many years, and his mother was Hannah Cable Patty. Mr. Patty was educated in his native State and lived there until 1889, when he came to Arizona. Here he at once became associated with Wade Hampton in the cattle business and is still in partnership with him, being a member of the well-known Patty-Hampton Cattle Company. Before the organization of Greenlee County, while a resident of Graham County, Mr. Patty was appointed deputy to Sheriff Anderson, and was in charge of the eastern end of the county, and when division was made, he was elected Constable and made Deputy Sheriff, in which capacity he served in all five years. His record as peace officer was so high and his experience so broad that he had no difficulty whatever in securing the election to his present position, having been much in the lead of his ticket, and elected by a large majority over the incumbent at that time. Not only in a business and political way is Mr. Patty well known and popular, but in a fraternal way also, as

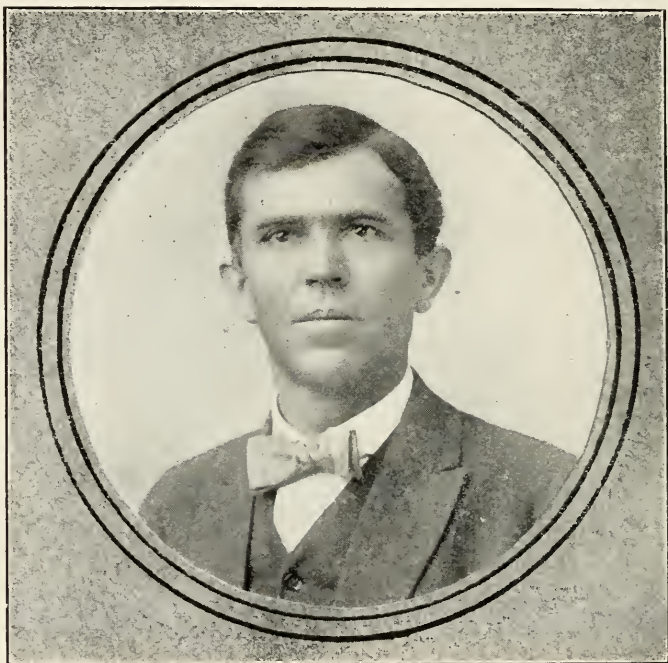
he is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, the Shrine, and the Elks. He was married December 22, 1912, to Mrs. Grace Kreuder, a native of Kansas.



Charles C. Keeler

CHARLES C. KEELER, Sheriff of Yavapai County, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, April 13, 1859. His father, Eli Keeler, was a Captain in the Union Army during the Civil War, having enlisted from Des Moines. Mr. Keeler has been in every state and territory west of the Mississippi River, as well as in Mexico, and first came to Arizona in 1888. He first lived in Phoenix, but removed to Prescott, where he has lived for the past twenty-three years. During most of this time he has been engaged in trading and mining, but has also been employed as a government packer. He served three years as Deputy under Sheriff James Smith of Yavapai, won many friends and much commendation while in this position, and it was largely on his record as Deputy Sheriff that he was elected to his present office in the fall of 1911.

W. F. HAYNES, Sheriff of Gila County, has the distinction of having been elected to office by the largest vote polled for any man in the County, which is due, no doubt, to the record he made as under sheriff, and while filling the unexpired term of his predecessor, J. H. Thompson, which was ample assurance to the people of Gila County that the duties of the office would be carefully and conscientiously performed. Frank Haynes is a typical southerner and was born in Sharon, Tennessee, September 7, 1874. He was reared on a farm



W. F. Haynes

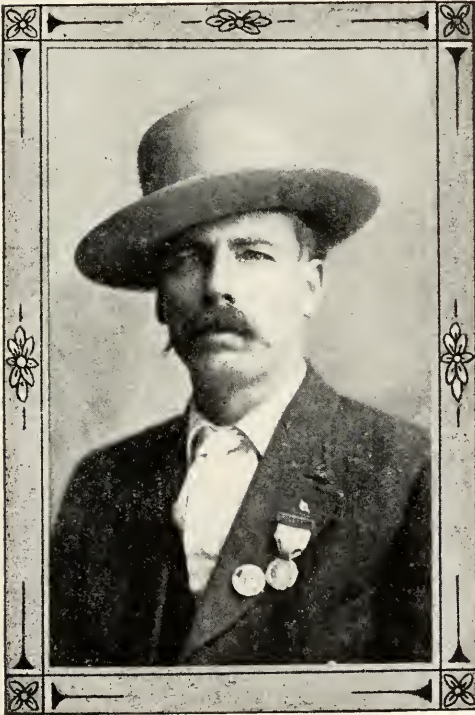
and educated in the public schools of Tennessee and of Texas, where he removed with his mother. Left an orphan at the age of two years by the death of his father, he early took upon himself responsibilities, and from the age of fourteen, when he moved to Texas, was variously employed as cowboy, rancher and in other capacities, until he reached his majority. At that time he began his career as a railroad man, which line he followed until the time he was appointed to the office of Deputy Sheriff in 1908. He was known throughout the Southwest as one of the most efficient and courteous conductors in the



service and it was partially due to his popularity as a railroad man that he received so large a majority at the primaries and the election. He still retains his membership in the Order of Railroad Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and a life member of the B. P. O. E. He is a descendant of a long line of southern Democrats, and is a staunch member of the party.

JAMES E. MCGEE, Sheriff of Pinal County, was born on the 2nd day of January, 1870, in Crawford County, Arkansas. When he was five years old his father, becoming interested in the gold movement in California, left Arkansas for California, crossing the plains and

desert in the proverbial "Prairie Schooner" propelled by a yoke of oxen. They were over a year making the trip to the Golden State, upon reaching which the father found much more gold by tilling the soil than by mining, and settled in Tulare County. Here is where Sheriff McGee received his education, as the children of the pioneers were educated; here is where he received his early training in trailing man and beast. Leaving California for Arizona, at the age of twenty-three, he had his first experience in the official business, catching a train hold-up man in Yuma County. Florence, Arizona, being the seat of the



United States Court, at that time, he brought his prisoner to Florence, Pinal County. Two weeks later he was offered the position of Deputy Sheriff of Pinal County, which position he accepted and filled until 1904, when he joined the Arizona Rangers, and was appointed sergeant under Captain Rynning. In 1906 he resigned his ranger

position and was elected Sheriff of Pinal County, which position he still holds. He is recognized as a courageous officer, a man of the West, one of the best shots in Arizona, a man who detests crime, and whom criminals fear, a man who has done his part to clear Southern Arizona of that element which dominated it for years. Sheriff McGee is the son of Benjamin F. and Margaret Button McGee, both of whom are well known residents of Florence. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Harris. They have two daughters, Mildred and Florence. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Elks and Moose, and a man of whom Pinal County may well be proud.

THOMAS E. PULLIAM, Sheriff of Coconino County, was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1861, where he received his early training, education and business experience. It was at an early age he departed from the home circle, and began the battle of life unaided. His gen-



ial good humor and ability to make the best of every situation in life has saved him the humility of defeat in many a hard fought battle. Mr. Pulliam came to Flagstaff from Los Angeles in the spring of 1889, and it was but a short time before he found himself surrounded by a host of newly made, but staunch friends, who have ever stood him in good stead politically, as well as socially. In 1896 he was elected by a large majority to the office of Recorder of the County, and by reason of good service, courteous treatment, and unfailing good nature to those with whom he came in contact, he was re-elected in 1898. At the close of his second term, as a further testimony of his worth and ability, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors

for Coconino County; and now, last but not least, comes his election to the important office of Sheriff. His fearless and conscientious disposition, together with his experience as Deputy Sheriff, are assurances that he will fill the office with credit, both to himself and the new State of Arizona. Mr. Pulliam is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 7, and Lodge No. 491, B. P. O. E. of Flagstaff.

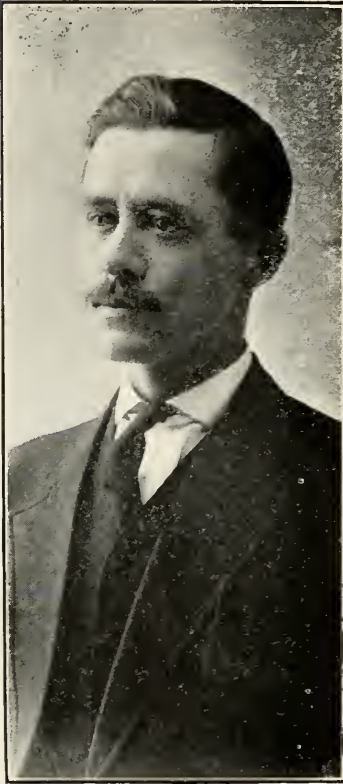
SYLVESTER PERALTA, Sheriff of Apache County is one of the best known peace officers in Arizona, and one of the oldest in the service. He is now serving his fourth term. He was first elected in 1902 by a large majority, conducted the office in a most creditable manner,

and at the end of the two years returned to private life. When two years had elapsed, he was urged to accept another term and after he had served his second term, was elected by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for the office. As a peace officer he is fair, but fearless, and has taken many a bad man since first elected. He uses care in the selection of his deputies and his under sheriff, and they, too, have made excellent records. He has, in fact, proven a very efficient officer in the capacity of sheriff and the people of Apache County have shown the most marked



appreciation of the exceptional service rendered the county by him. Sheriff Peralta was born in New Mexico and came to Arizona when but a child with his parents, Patricio and Juanita Candelaria Peralta. His father was a prominent cattleman in New Mexico, but shortly after removing to Arizona disposed of his cattle business and devoted his efforts to the rearing of sheep, and in this line Sheriff Peralta is now actively interested. Having practically grown up in the environment of the sheep industry, he is rightfully reckoned a well informed man on the subject, and having been a resident of the state since he was three years of age, he is truly a typical Arizonan. Not only in Apache County, but throughout the state, Sheriff Peralta is well known and well liked. He married Miss Clara Chaves, member of a well known and prominent Arizona family, and they have an interesting family composed of four children, Beatrice, Christina, Sophia and Adela.

FRANK JOSEPH TAYLOR, Deputy Sheriff of Santa Cruz County, has, during his short term of office, established a reputation through-



out the state for ability and efficiency. He has assisted Sheriff McKnight in the capture of the International Shoplifters, not only aiding in the securing of evidence, but also in the making of arrests and recovery of the property. He is the son of J. R. and Eliza M. Taylor, and was born in Los Angeles in 1885. His father was a well known mining man. Frank Taylor received his education in the public schools, which course was supplemented by a business college education, and for several years he was employed as stenographer and railroad clerk, during which time he acquired knowledge which has proven valuable to him since in public office. He obtained the nomination in Santa Cruz for County Recorder, and was defeated at the polls by but a few votes. After Sheriff McKnight assumed his office he appointed Mr. Taylor Deputy Sheriff, a selection which has proven most satisfactory to the voters of the County. Mr. Taylor was married December 26, 1912, to Miss Ethel Armitage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have estab-

Armitage, of Benson, Arizona. lished their home in Nogales.

FRANK P. FAIRCHILD, Deputy Sheriff under Thomas E. Pulliam, was born in El Paso, Texas, in 1884, and came to Coconino County at the age of two years. His father, Fletcher Fairchild, was Sheriff of Coconino, having been elected to the position because of the record he had made as Deputy. He was one of the best officers who ever filled the position, and captured a gang of rustlers single handed, and lead in the capture of several other gangs while in office. He made a record as an officer in Texas and New Mexico. Frank P. Fairchild was county Ranger for several years and as Deputy Sheriff has shown





Frank P. Fairchild

that "blood will tell." His future as an officer looks bright, and friends declare he will yet become as well known as his father. He was educated in the public schools of Arizona and afterwards attended the Normal. He served a term in the State Militia, receiving an honorable discharge. He is a member of the Elks, Eagles and Moose Lodges and takes a prominent part in the affairs of the different organizations. He is well known over the County, being among the most popular young men of Northern Arizona.

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SANTA CRUZ COUNTY was never more prosperous nor in better financial condition than at the present time, and to the capable administration of its present officials this is entirely due. To the Supervisors is especial credit due. Every member of the Board is a resident of many years' standing, and they represent years of experience in the different industries to which Santa Cruz owes her prosperity—ranching, mining and cattle raising. In Santa Cruz, as is the case almost all over Arizona, the need of good roads is thoroughly realized, and on this subject the supervisors are most enthusiastic. The Chairman, Alexander H. Henderson, at the recent convention of supervisors held at Phoenix, introduced a plan to issue \$5,000,000 worth of bonds for the building of better high-

ways, which plan was endorsed. While much has been done during their term of office, their expenditures have shown both wisdom and foresight, and the county money has been spent in a way that has shown, or will show, the most gratifying results. The members of the Board, of whom sketches follow, are all substantial men of affairs in Santa Cruz.

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ALEXANDER S. HENDERSON, Chairman, is one of the best known business men in the Patagonia region, having been interested for many years in mining, cattle growing and merchandise, and his general store is one of the principal places of business in Patagonia. In mining matters he is associated with Mr. John F. Campbell, their holdings comprising one large group in the vicinity of Duquesne, and another in the World's Fair region, in all of which they have recently interested investors in the east and have assurance that capital for the thorough development of these claims will be forthcoming. Mr. Henderson also has valuable claims in the Santa Rita mountains. Mr. Henderson is a native of Canada. He came to this country when quite a young man, and has made it his home ever since, and all his interests are in Santa Cruz County.

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WALTER C. FORTUNE, member of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, is a son of James and Elizabeth Brown Fortune, of Maryland, and was born in that State in 1874, and there educated in the public schools. He lost both parents, however, when he was very young, his mother's death having occurred the year succeeding that of his father. He came to Arizona about 1890 and started in freighting business, in which he continued about ten years. He then disposed of that business at a profit and engaged in the cattle business on an open range. This he has conducted with great success, and he is now one of the most prominent cattle men of his vicinity, his interests being about one mile from Patagonia. Mr. Fortune is also interested in valuable mining properties about Patagonia. He is a Southern Democrat, and at both the primaries and the general election led the ticket in Santa Cruz County, an evident appreciation of his worth and work, for, like the other members of the Board, Mr. Fortune is one of the solid citizens of Santa Cruz, and well versed in his knowledge of the county. He is an active member of the Moose Lodge. He was married in 1907 to Miss Anna Hellman, a native of Germany. They have two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

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ARTHUR LESLIE PECK, Supervisor, is one of the oldest residents of Santa Cruz County, and a native of Chatauqua County, New York. Mr. Peck left his home at the age of sixteen, spent some time in the

mining sections of Nevada and California, and landed in Arizona in 1880. He has endured many of the hardships and privations of the early pioneer life, and both his wife and child were killed by Indians in the early eighties, in the mountains about six miles from the present site of Nogales. Mr. Peck is a practical miner, and has been foreman in several of the large mines. He now has interests in several of the valuable properties in the Patagonia region, notably the Crescent Copper Company and the Tres de Mayo property. He lived in this district for years before Santa Cruz County was formed, and



Arthur Leslie Peck

Alexander S. Henderson

Walter C. Fortune

was appointed by Governor Murphy a member of the first Board of Supervisors when the county was organized from Pima. He has also served several terms on the Nogales Council. He is recognized as one of the Democratic stand-bys, and since the organization of Santa Cruz has been active in his efforts to further its advancement. In addition to his mining and political responsibilities, Mr. Peck is owner and proprietor of the City Stables, Nogales. He is a member of the Masonic Order; of the Knights of Pythias, of which he has served as prelate; and of the Odd Fellows, by whom he has twice been sent as delegate to the Grand Lodge. In 1885 he was again married to Miss Carmen Mountains and to their union have been born four children, A. L., Jr., May, Lola and Natalie.

## The State Fair Commission

THE STATE FAIR COMMISSION, composed of Hugh E. Campbell, J. R. Henderson and John J. Keegan, and the Secretary, C. B. Wood, State Senator from Maricopa County, gave to Arizona in its first State Fair, one which may be equalled, but will scarcely be surpassed, and which was a credit to themselves and to all who participated. Well versed in the industries and products of the State, and familiar with the opportunities offered, the Commissioners used to the best advantage their knowledge acquired in former experiences and arranged a program which attracted enormous crowds from four States and brought together residents of all other States then sojourning in Arizona. World's records were broken, and the automobile run across country was watched with intense interest throughout the entire newspaper world. In every department the displays were varied and excellent, but in none was a more remarkable showing made than in that devoted to agricultural products, where fruits of all kinds, most perfect in size, form and coloring elicited the most hearty enthusiasm and demonstrated the advantages of irrigated farming. Early in 1913 the Commissioners began extensive preparations for the Second Annual Arizona Fair and every possible effort is being put forth to make it a greater success than the preceding one.

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HUGH E. CAMPBELL, President of the State Fair Commission, is one of the best known men in Arizona, having been associated with the big interests of the State almost thirty years. Although his experience has been varied, he classes himself as a stockman, and hereabouts is considered an authority on live stock. He was born in Nova Scotia June 10, 1862, of Scotch parentage. He left his home when but a boy, and for several years followed lumbering in Wisconsin. At the age of twenty he came to Arizona, at once entered into the industrial and political life of the Territory, and soon became a factor worthy of consideration in both. In 1885 he went into the live stock business on his own account, and today is one of the largest sheep owners in the State. He attended strictly to business, and, aiming to make quality one of the telling features of his business, introduced thoroughbreds into his flocks, and now the Campbell animals have a country-wide reputation. His wide knowledge of the business made him a natural leader in the Wool Growers' Association, and in 1910 he was elected its President. After a most successful year he was again chosen to lead the organization, in July of 1911. His knowledge of Arizona, her products, resources and possibilities being recognized over the entire State, he was appointed a member of the Fair Commission, on which he has served four years, three of which he has been Chairman. Despite the fact that his





J.R. HENDERSON



HUGH E. CAMPBELL



JOHN J. KEEGAN

duties as Superintendent of the Mt. Hope Sheep Company, and active member of the firm of Campbell, Francis & Co., are more than ordinarily arduous, Mr. Campbell has proven himself one of the most enthusiastic workers ever named on the Fair Commission, and naturally takes great pride in the work accomplished in its development during the past few years. He is equally energetic in the interests of the Wool Growers' Association, and has left nothing undone to further its advancement. As a politician Mr. Campbell is known from one end of the State to the other, and as an appreciation of his work in this line he might have had practically anything he desired of his party, but it has been his pleasure heretofore to step back in order to further the interest of his friends. He has been actively interested in the political work of the State for years, and in 1896 was sent as delegate to the National Convention that nominated Bryan. Mr. Campbell is the oldest of six brothers, all of whom have made their homes in the United States, three in Washington State, and three in Arizona. One of these, C. L. Campbell, also a well known stockman of Arizona, was a member of the upper house in the last Territorial Legislature, elected in Navajo county. Whole-souled, genial and generous, Mr. Campbell is esteemed and respected throughout the State, but is seen to best advantage when dispensing hospitality at his beautiful winter home near Phoenix, where his friends—and they are many—are ever accorded a true welcome; while in the northern part of the State he is known afar, his residence at Flagstaff being as open as the hotels to the wayfarer. While Hugh Campbell is a genial host, his home has that added charm which is found only where a gracious, courteous, home-loving woman presides, and Mrs. Campbell is noted throughout the Southwest for her charm of manner and the grace with which she entertains those so fortunate as to be the guests of their home. Before her marriage to Mr. Campbell in November, 1893, she was Miss Madie Chrisman, one of the popular young ladies of her section. They have two children, Daniel, aged 18, a student at the Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.; and Luella, aged 10. Hugh Campbell is a success from every standpoint. He has made money, but what is better, he has made friends, and while he might lose the former, it is safe to assume that he will not the latter, for the life-long practice of his theory, "The way to gain a friend is to be a friend," together with his geniality and generosity, have won for him the kind of friends that last.

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J. R. HENDERSON, State Fair Commissioner, was born in 1872 in Kentucky, where his father, J. P. Henderson, was a Baptist minister and well known reformer. When Mr. Henderson was but six years old the family removed to Kansas, so he is practically a Westerner, having been brought up and educated in the West. As a

youth he went to Bisbee, where his first employment was in the mine, and he has since made his home there. When the municipal government was established there, Mr. Henderson was the first City Marshal elected. In this, his initial political office, he made a record which he has continued to maintain, and he has since held various offices. As member of the first State Fair Commission, Mr. Henderson has substantiated the claims made for him prior to his appointment, and, with his associates, succeeded in accomplishing almost unhopd for results at Phoenix in the autumn of 1912. Mr. Henderson's brothers are founders and principal owners of Henderson Motor Car Company, of Indianapolis, builders of the Henderson automobile. J. R. Henderson is principal owner and manager of the Henderson-Watkins Company, of Bisbee, and one of the well known business men of Cochise. During the campaign of 1911, as Chairman of the Central Committee of Cochise, he made a record for management and economy, having spent only \$1040. In 1903 Mr. Henderson married Miss Nellie Nichols, well known in Bisbee, and a member of one of the pioneer families of Arizona.

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JOHN J. KEEGAN, member of the First State Fair Commission, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, April 6, 1856. His early education was received in the public schools of Virginia, and he later took a course in Georgetown University, Georgetown, D. C. His course in the school of experience, acquired since he actually started out in life at the age of eighteen, has been most thorough. Having mastered telegraphy, he used that as his chief asset in making a tour of the country, which he began in the states further south than his home. In 1880 he started west, located in New Mexico, and for some years was identified with its early history. He later came to Arizona, decided to make it his permanent home, and gradually became closely connected with its important enterprises and its political interests. A lifetime Democrat, he is one of the ablest workers the party knows, and especially in his home county, Gila. When statehood was in sight and the county of Gila was considered doubtful, the one ray of hope seemed to be in Mr. Keegan's management of the campaign, and the confidence that his co-workers displayed in his ability to rally the forces of Gila to a Democratic victory was rewarded by the returns on election day which showed that but one Republican, the County Attorney, had been elected. Possessed of genial disposition, Mr. Keegan is known throughout the state, not only as a politician and a power in party caucus, but as a friend to the many and a man who enjoys the confidence of all. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served on some important committees. In 1884 he was married to Miss Jennie Boulton, formerly of Missouri. They have two sons, William and John, and a daughter, Hazel, all of whom make their home at the family residence in Globe.

MICHAEL LYONS, Treasurer of Gila County, was born in Hancock Michigan, in 1868, where his father, Michael Lyons, was a miner.



After having completed the course in the public schools of Michigan, Mr. Lyons started work as a hoisting engineer at Michigamme, and has since been connected with the mining industry. He came to Arizona in the early nineties, and until he was elected to the position of Treasurer was connected with the Old Dominion Mining Company, holding different positions, including that of foreman of the mechanical department of the smelter, and at the time of his election was chief pumping

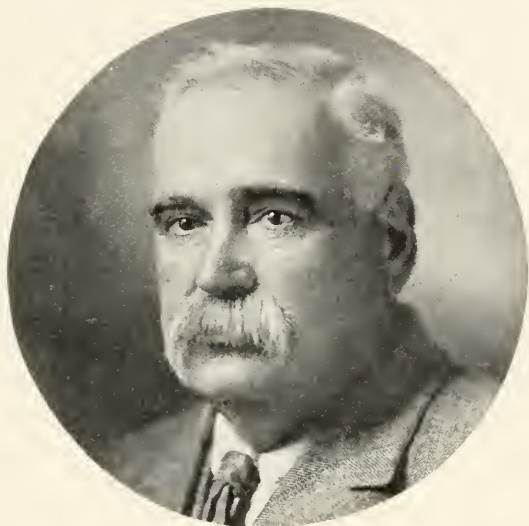
engineer at the mine. He made no canvass for the nomination, but after having been selected as his party's candidate made a strong fight in the campaign, feeling that this was his duty to the Democratic party, with which he has always been affiliated. This was his entrance into the political arena, but he made a popular candidate and received a handsome majority. During his term of office the financial condition of Gila is the best it has ever been, and the finances of the county have been handled in a maner which has been entirely satisfactory to the voters. Mr. Lyons is a member of the Elks, Eagles and Moose lodges, and fraternally, as well as politically, is very popular.

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JOHN ELLIS, Representative from Mohave County, has been a resident of that county for almost a quarter of a century, during which time he has been actively interested in mining, farming and cattle raising. Mr. Ellis is now one of the most prominent and enterprising business men of the county, as well as one of its pioneer residents who has been earnestly working for its development. He was born in Knox County, Missouri, October 4, 1849, where his



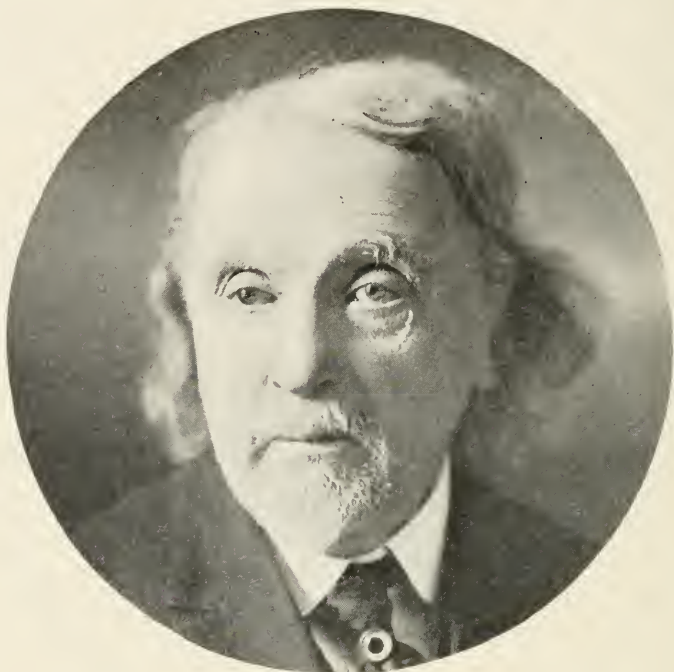
father, Peter Ellis, was one of the pioneer settlers. When but eighteen years of age he crossed the plains by wagon and located at Fort Churchill, Nevada, and for many years made his home in that new country. At Whitehill, Arizona, he served a four years' term



John Ellis

as Deputy Sheriff, and also a term of four years as Constable at the same place. As representative of a county of vast mining interests, and a man of broad experience in this industry, Mr. Ellis is now serving as Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. He is also member of the Suffrage and Elections, Militia and Public Defense, and Petitions and Memorials Committees.

POWHATAN S. WREN is a native of Virginia, and proud of that fact. He also possesses the traits that mark the true Southerner of the old school, and despite the fact that Mr. Wren denies the *old* school, the family record shows that he was born in Powhatan County, in July, 1842. Like the loyal Southern boys of that period, he shouldered his musket in 1861 and retained it until the close of the war. During these years he participated in many battles, bore the hardships of a losing cause with much fortitude, and, when the end came, returned to his old home in Richmond. There he found the mercantile business established by himself and his brother had been destroyed, and being without funds or credit he was unable to follow his inclination to re-establish this business, so he entered the employ of the Richmond



Powhatan S. Wren

& Danville Railroad Company. In the fall of 1866, however, he left that position and journeyed to Galveston, Texas, where he accepted another railroad position, which he retained until 1875. From that time he was variously engaged until April, 1877, when he was appointed clerk of the City of Galveston, served in this capacity until 1880, and was then elected Clerk of Galveston County for six years. During Cleveland's first administration he was appointed Chief Clerk and Deputy Collector of Customs at Galveston, and held the same position when Cleveland was re-elected, having meantime been engaged in the real estate and abstract business. Mr. Wren came to Arizona in 1900, at once engaged in mining and merchandising, his present occupation, and immediately began to take an active interest in Democratic politics, and was chosen one of Yavapai's representatives in the First State Legislature. His friends are legion, for he has retained to the fullest the buoyancy of youth, the keen sense of humor and ringing laugh that most frequently mark the man of early years. Mr. Wren is one of the capable committee workers, and is member of the followings committees: Appropriations, Good Roads, Counties and County Affairs and Suffrage and Elections.



Anthon E. Jacobson

ANTHON E. JACOBSON, Representative from Graham County, was born in Paris, Idaho, April 12, 1874. In the fall of 1883 he left for the South with his parents, and though only nine years of age, rode on horseback and helped drive a number of horses through Utah, Arizona and a portion of Colorado, and after a three months trip they landed in the Sierra Valley. There they suffered many of the hardships of pioneer life. In 1885 his mother died, and shortly afterward his father with his family of five boys and three girls left for Arizona. On coming to the Territory they located in Safford, which has since been their home. There for several years he attended the public schools, which were in session only about four months in the year, and during the terms of 1891 and 1892 he attended St. Joseph's Academy, 1893 and 1894 attended B. Y. U. of Provo, and in 1894, having completed his education, he returned home and actively engaged in business there until 1897, when he was sent as missionary for two years to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and through the State of Maryland, by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His missionary work having been completed, he returned to his home in the fall of 1909, took personal charge of his farms and has since been thus employed. Mr. Jacobson has always been a Democrat and worker for the party, but until the fall of 1911, when he was selected as one of the Graham County delegation in the First State Legisla-

ture, was never an office holder. He is member of the following committees: Ways and Means, Public Lands, Appropriations, Agriculture and Irrigation and Printing. On October 18, 1897, Mr. Jacobson was married to Miss Cora Owens. One son and one daughter compose their family.

CARLTON B. KELTON, of Cochise County, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 8, 1839. He received a public school education, and then was employed with his father, Frederick Pettit Kelton, a carpenter and builder, until the outbreak of the civil war, when he



enlisted as a volunteer in the First Maryland Infantry, joining General Johnson's army at Harper's Ferry May 22, 1861. At the second battle of Manassas he joined General Robert E. Lee, and served him personally. Later he became a member of Gilmore's battalion of cavalry. On the retreat from Gettysburg Captain Kelton was wounded at Hagerstown, Maryland. He was taken prisoner, was confined at Fort Delaware, and trans-

ferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, from which he escaped in 1864, and was organizing a company in southern Maryland at the time of Lee's surrender. On May 7, 1879, Captain Kelton left Washington, D. C., with a party of eleven men under Major Hall, for Arizona, and reached Tombstone in the latter part of June of the same year. Pima, Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties have since been his home, and during the intervening years he has filled many positions, appointive and elective. He has been sheriff of Cochise, Inspector of Customs and Deputy Collector of Customs. In 1885, when the Indians were on the war path, Captain Kelton was sent by the United States government to the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico, where he secured information that aided in the removal of the hostile Indians from Arizona. For some years he conducted a hotel at Tucson, but he is now making his home at Kelton, where he is experimenting in dry farming. As member of the Ways and Means, Banking and Insurance and State Accounting and Methods of Business Committees, Mr. Kelton has been one of the active members of the House of Representatives.





Perry Hall

PERRY HALL, Representative from Yavapai County, stands high among law-makers who are deeply interested in the labor question. A union engineer himself, he is ever on the lookout for any measure that might prove detrimental to the interests of the men who toil, and is equally watchful for those which may prove beneficial. Mr. Hall was born on a farm in Missouri in 1852, and having completed his education in the public schools of that vicinity, he worked on the farm with his father, John R. Hall, for several years, and in April, 1874, went to California. There he served his apprenticeship as engineer, which has since been his regular occupation, and he is now considered one of the best qualified men in the Southwest in his line. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1908, and during his term established a record for activity in behalf of labor. In the sessions of the First State Legislature Mr. Hall has been counted one of the strong men in the House. At the first session he introduced the bill drawn by the Mine Code Commission, which provided for a mine inspector and a complete revision of the laws governing mining. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and member of various others. In the special

session Mr. Hall was on the following committees: Mines and Mining, Labor, Constitutional Amendments and Referendum, and Ways and Means. Mr. Hall's daughter, Mrs. Mabel Conn, was appointed clerk in the last Territorial and First State Legislatures, and like her father, her record is one of efficiency. Mr. Hall is one of the representative men of his section, who, as union man and legislator, has established a reputation without blemish.

JOSEPH F. WOODS, Sheriff of Navajo County, is one of the best known and most trustworthy peace officers in Arizona. He is known throughout the Southwest, both in his official capacity and as a prominent man in the cattle business for a number of years before



he was elected to office. For years he was employed as foreman for different cattle outfits, handling some of the largest herds in the Southwest, and later was in business for himself. Mr. Woods is the son of John W. and Elizabeth Feeley Woods, who crossed the plains in a prairie schooner in the early days, and were numbered among the early pioneers of California, in which State Sheriff Woods was born. During the years following the rush of '49, John W. Woods was a well known figure in California. Joe Woods, as he is familiarly known, having been raised in the environment of the pioneer, is thoroughly familiar with conditions in a comparatively new country, able to cope with any emergency likely to be met in the discharge of his duties, and does not know the meaning of fear. Twice he was the choice of his party for the office of Sheriff,

but with the party met defeat, but having been elected, he made a record that was difficult to surpass, and he has been twice re-elected, and during his long term of service his work has been highly creditable to himself and most gratifying to his constituents. Mr. Woods was married in 1890 to Miss Rowena Harris, and they have two sons. The older, Chauncey Harris Woods, is a bright youth of nineteen, with excellent prospects for the future, while the younger, Joseph Huston Woods, is a lad of nine, possessing the characteristics of his father, and a probable future sheriff.



Alexander Barker

ALEXANDER BARKER, Representative from Pinal County to the First State Legislature, was also a member of the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Territorial Assemblies. He was born in Lockport, Louisiana, November 25, 1849, and is the son of B. F. and Louise Hobbs Barker. He attended school in Sandusky, Ohio, in his early teens, but left to join the United States Army. After serving three years in the army, he was discharged as Sergeant of Company G, Seventh United States Infantry. He returned to Louisiana, which he made his home until 1881, and in the latter year came to Arizona. During his residence in Louisiana he held positions of honor and trust under three governors, William P. Kellogg, Republican, and L. A. Wiltz and Francis Till Nichols, Democrats, and served thirteen years as postmaster in Lockport, his native town. His first residence in Arizona was at Florence, and for more than thirty years Mr. Barker has been one of Pinal County's recognized leading citizens, and one credited with having at heart the interests of his State and party. Mr. Barker's occupation has been mining and farming in Pinal County. There he reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living. One son, Captain Alexander Barker, is a member of the Louisiana Legislature. His brother, Honorable C. J. Barker,

was one of the eminent men of Louisiana, and another brother, Frank Barker, was President of the Senses Charity Hospital, the second best of its kind in the country. Always a public-spirited man, and having done much that redounded to his credit, and with a personality that has endeared him to many, in no way could he have more generally demonstrated the humane side of his character and his innate kindness and forethought than by his one act of introducing here from his old home state the beautiful umbrella tree. Mr. Barker saw years ago what an advantage this would prove in future years, and had his brother send him some of the seed, which was planted in Florence, and produced trees so attractive that the seed has been passed on until the trees are to be found today in every part of Arizona where it is possible for them to grow. They have so greatly enhanced the appearance of so many places, and have proven such a boon to the State, being among the most ornamental and best shade trees of the Southwest, that they are bound to prove an everlasting monument to Alexander Barker. In the special session Mr. Barker was chairman of the noted "Ax" Committee. He also served on the Committees on Labor, Live Stock, and Counties and County affairs.

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E. A. HUGHES, Assessor of Cochise County, has always taken a prominent part in the State Assessors' Association, and at the last election he was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. His parents were William and Ann Long Hughes, pioneers of California. Mr. Hughes was born in Contra Costa County, California, but his parents came to Arizona when he was but five years of age, and settled in Cochise County. Mr. Hughes attended the public schools and the University of Arizona, and the Shattuck Military Academy at Fari-bault, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then entered the University of Minnesota, but before he completed the course took a position with the Standard Oil Company, by whom he was employed two years. He then went to Mandan, North Dakota, to work in the First National Bank, and remained a little more than a year, when he returned to Arizona, was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and located in Tombstone. He next served as Chief Deputy to the County Recorder. In the fall of 1911 he was the Democratic party's nominee for the position of Assessor, and received large majorities both in the primaries and at the election. As Assessor his work has been most satisfactory, and the valuation of property in Cochise County has been raised from a little over nineteen millions in 1911 to nearly ninety millions. Mr. Hughes is a member of the York Rite Masons and is at present serving as Master of King Solomon Lodge No. 5. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. In 1906 Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Mabel Feldman, of Tucson, and to them have been born three children, Marjory, age five, and Marion, age three.





James H. Kerby



E. A. Hughes

JAMES H. KERBY, first Assessor of Greenlee County, was born in Huntsville, Mo., April 30, 1881. He is the youngest son of Cliff T. and Cassie Rutherford Kerby, whose parents were among the most prominent and influential residents of Missouri. His father died when James was but three years old, leaving a widow and five children, four boys and one girl. Mr. Kerby was reared upon a farm, and received only the advantage of a graded public school education. Not being satisfied with this, through his own efforts he completed a commercial course in one of the best schools of Quincy, Ill., after which he located in the City of St. Louis, where he was associated with William Seely, Circulation Manager of "The St. Louis Star," for about a year. Mr. Seely then left this position and became interested in the Seely-Van Dyke Drug Company, East Orange, N. J., took Mr. Kerby with him, and for more than a year he was in the employ of this company. Then, through correspondence with an old schoolmate who was located there, he came to Arizona and made his home in Clifton, arriving there in May, 1903. He first worked in the drug department of the A. C. Co., and then took a position as bookkeeper of the Cromb & Shannon meat market. In 1905 he returned to Missouri and was married to Miss Cora Gibson, daughter of George D. and Emilio Gibson, one of the prominent families of Howard County, of which her father served as Sheriff for twelve years. On his return, however, he became dissatisfied with working for a salary, and started for himself in the real estate business. He was deputy to Assessor John J. Birdno from 1907 to 1911 in Graham County, and because of his fair, impartial and fearless manner of assessing, and his knowledge of taxation, he earned the reputation of being one of the best officers who ever served the county in that capacity. In January, 1911, Greenlee County was organized from Graham, making necessary the appointment of an assessor for the new county. Certain interests fought the appointment of Mr. Kerby, but he secured the appointment. He started out with a valuation of \$5,762,447.66, and at the end of the first year, though having worked at a disadvantage on account of not having maps or plats, the result was remarkable, as after the equalization was made it was found that the county's taxable wealth showed an increase of \$1,409,421.92. In the fall of 1911, when county officers were elected, Mr. Kerby led his ticket in amount of votes received by any candidate having an opponent. His assessment for the year 1912 showed a more remarkable increase, for after the equalization was made it was found that the taxable wealth of the county amounted to more than \$12,726,000.00, an increase over that of 1911 of more than \$5,503,000.00, or a total increase of \$6,993,562.34 for two years. Mr. Kerby became a member of the Arizona County Assessors' Association in 1911, when it was organized, and has done some wonderful work in having this association recommend tax measures to the legislature, among which is the repeal of the bullion tax law. It was

his draft of the measure creating the Tax Commission that was adopted by the Attorney General, and at the time of the appointment of this commission Mr. Kerby was offered the position of Secretary, and after the resignation of one of the members was offered a place on the commission, which he refused because he was offered the short term instead of the one made vacant by the resignation. Mr. Kerby has the reputation of being one of the best informed men in the State on the subject of taxation, always interested in the equalization of assessments. He is a progressive Democrat, interested in working for the best interests of Democracy. He organized the first Democratic club in Greenlee County, and the fruits of its labors are to be noted at each election. Mr. Kerby is a member of Elks' Lodge No. 1174, and Coronado Masonic Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., both of Clifton.



Allan B. Ming

ALLAN B. MING, Assessor of Yuma County, having been identified with the upbuilding of the State since 1900, and having taken an active part in the development of the section in which he resides, is known as one of the most enthusiastic boosters for Arizona, especially for Yuma County, that is to be found in the Southwest. As Commissioner of Immigration he did much to make known to the outside world the advantages of Yuma County, and by means of his publicity campaign while in this position, and as President of the Chamber of

Commerce, the county received a strong impetus in its development and made rapid strides because of the class of settlers who were attracted to the vicinity. Mr. Ming is the son of Charles H. and Louise Swackhammer Ming. He was born in 1874, in New Jersey, where his father was engaged in the lumber business. His ancestors were among the early colonial settlers, and can be traced back to Revolutionary times. Mr. Ming has been active in the Good Roads campaign, and is one of the directors of the Yuma County Association; he is also a director in the Yuma Chamber of Commerce, one of the most wide awake organizations of the Southwest. He is interested in mining, irrigation and farming projects, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Thumb Butte Mining Company. In politics he is a progressive Democrat, and has held important positions in the party organization, both State and County, having been a member of the State Central Committee and County Chairman. He is a member of the Elks and Eagles, and of other fraternal organizations, is one of the best known and best liked men in his county, and his administration of affairs in the Assessor's office during the past year has met with the hearty approval of the people interested.

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WILLIAM EATON MARVIN, Deputy County Assessor of Yuma County, has been recently in charge of the State Highway construction between Ray and Globe, under the direction of the State Engineer's office. He was born May 11, 1868, in Mooreville, Michigan. He is the son of Milton E. Marvin and grandson of William E. Marvin, a well known financier who owned a large tract of land in Michigan, and was one of the earliest pioneers of that State. Milton E. Marvin managed his father's estate after his death until it was swept away in a panic. He died shortly after, leaving a family, of which William Eaton Marvin was the oldest, and it became his duty to support his mother and the other children. He left home at the age of fourteen, and his education was acquired at odd times. However, he succeeded in mastering surveying and engineering, and has been identified with some of the largest projects in the Southwest. He arrived in the Yuma Valley March 29, 1893, where he worked as engineer, and was a pioneer of that section. He also worked as a miner, prospector and at other work common to the frontier until 1898, when he went to Cuba with Roosevelt. He was elected County Recorder and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and was one of the few Rough Riders elected to office that year. In 1900 he was elected County Surveyor of Yuma; two years later was elected Supervisor by the largest vote ever cast in the county for that office, and won the four-year term. He was re-elected in 1908. At the expiration of two years he was again named for this office, and served as member of the Board until Arizona became a State. In order to



have the benefit of Mr. Marvin's wide experience and knowledge of values in the county, A. B. Ming appointed him Deputy County Assessor. In June, 1912, he was asked to take charge of the road building between Globe and Ray.



William Eaton Marvin

W. G. DUNCAN, Assessor of Gila County, was born in Burleson County, Texas, in 1859; he was left an orphan at an early age, and was the support of his widowed mother and his sisters. The Civil War having reduced the fortune of the family greatly, he secured a position as bookkeeper, and by his efficiency won the confidence and esteem of his employers, and became known as a sterling, competent and honest man. He was elected County Clerk and succeeded himself without opposition, because of his excellent record. Mr. Duncan moved to Arizona in 1896 with his family, composed of his wife, four boys and one girl. One of his sons is at present his chief deputy in the assessor's office. Soon after his arrival he became associated with J. N. Porter in the mercantile business at Fort Thomas. He moved to Globe in 1901, and was associated with different firms until 1903, when he went to San Carlos and engaged in the business of post trader. In 1907 he returned to Globe, served as Deputy Sheriff and Constable, and resigned the latter position to

enter the campaign for the office of Assessor, to which he was elected over one of the strongest Republicans in Gila County, Dan R. Williamson, the incumbent at that time. Mr. Duncan has a complete knowledge of values, knows conditions thoroughly, and his rugged honesty makes him an ideal man for Assessor of the rich and prosperous County of Gila. Jeff A. Duncan, Chief Deputy Assessor, like his father, is a Texas Democrat. He received an excellent edu-



W. G. Duncan

Jeff Duncan

cation in the common schools, and from an early age was employed in the butcher business in Globe, until appointed Deputy Assessor. Wallace A. Duncan, another son, received a good business training, and at present is Chief Clerk for the Hayden Mercantile Company, at Hayden, Arizona. John A. Duncan, the third son, is Agent of the Arizona Eastern Railroad Company at Fort Thomas. The youngest of the four boys is Clarence C. Duncan, a jeweler, who holds a good position in Phoenix. The Duncan family, who swell the Democratic majority by five votes each election, will always be found on the side of progress and modern methods.

R. W. SMITH, Clerk of the Superior Court of Graham County, was born in Washington, Utah, April 22, 1875. His father, John W. Smith, a native of Tennessee, was one of the early pioneers of the West, having settled in California in the early fifties. He is now living at Green River, Utah. His mother, Nancy Kilbreth Smith, died in the spring of 1912 at the age of 63. Mr. Smith had but little education, having been reared on the frontier, but, being studiously inclined, by steady application was able to prepare himself for teaching, and taught in the district schools of Graham County for nine



R. W. Smith

years. He then entered the Los Angeles Business College, from which he received a diploma in telegraphy, and entering the service of the railroad company at Safford, Arizona, he filled the position of operator and agent for a period of seven years at different stations along the line of the Arizona Eastern. Receiving an appointment as Clerk of the District Court under Judge E. W. Lewis, he resigned his position with the railroad company, and has since been Clerk of the Court. Mr. Smith is a Republican, but is one of the most popular men of Graham County, and at the election of 1911 overcame a normal Democratic majority of about six hundred. He was united in marriage with V. Louie Worsley in 1897, and to the union

have been born seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Mr. Smith, as is customary among the members of his faith, was called upon by the church authorities and in response thereto, proceeded south and spent two years as a missionary in the Southern States, largely in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and Mrs. Smith belong to the Pythian Sisters.

DANIEL JOSEPH CRONIN, Recorder of Coconino, has without doubt as wide an acquaintance in the county as any of the pioneers, although he has been a resident of the State but six years. Though a graduate of San Xavier College, Cincinnati, in the class of 1900,



he did not wait until he was offered a position suitable to the dignity of a college man, but immediately got busy at the first thing that presented itself, which happened to be in a lumber camp. He was a willing worker, his ability was recognized, and he soon had a better position. He next tried farming, then mining, and has been interested in every sort of work known to that section, with the exception of sheep herding and cow punching, but he declares he may take up this work at any time. He worked for some time as Clerk of the Commercial Hotel, thereby increasing his already large circle of acquaintances, and his next move was in the mercantile business, as bill clerk in the employ of C. A.

Black & Brother. He was known as a careful, able and energetic young man, was appointed Deputy Recorder under Jesse L. Boyce, and it was probably the record he made in that position which elected him to the one he now holds. Dan J. Cronin came from real old Irish stock, his parents, Dennis and Margaret Carroll Cronin, having both been born and educated in Ireland. They came to Cincinnati in the early days of Ohio, and there Dan was born in 1880. Mr. Cronin is a power in the Democratic party of the State, of which he is a staunch supporter. He is acquainted with the rank and file of the voters of his county, and having had experience in many lines, is versed in the needs and desires of the people, and it is safe to assert that there never has been a more prudent and careful administration in the Recorder's office than that furnished by the present incumbent.



P. J. FARLEY, Clerk of the Superior Court of Yavapai County, enjoys the confidence of a larger constituency than is the portion of most county officials, and his conduct in office indicates that no one more highly appreciates the honors conferred upon him, as every position of trust he has filled has been noted for prompt and high class service during his incumbency. In fact, it is said, during his entire career as a wage earner, he has never been discharged, invariably resigning to enter other fields with a view to bettering his condition. Mr. Farley was born in Meath County, Ireland, on March 17, 1865. After completing normal and civil service courses in his native land, he joined his father, an Irish exile, in Missouri, in 1883, engaging in the stock business. Later his ambition overrode his judgment, and,



separating himself from lowing herds and bleating flocks, he found employment in Kansas City, where, though under twenty-one years of age, he was General Foreman for Smith & Baer, one of the largest contracting firms of the place. After three years in this capacity, we find him in Arizona, engaged in mining. In the fall of 1900 he was elected Recorder of Yavapai County, and re-elected in 1902 by one of the largest majorities on the Democratic ticket. He served as Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Council of the Twenty-third Legislature, when Honorable George W. P. Hunt was president of that body. Demand for his public services did not end here, for, on reaching Prescott, his home, he was met at the depot by the County Assessor, who engaged him as his deputy. Before his term of service was ended he was discovered by J. W. Milnes, editor of the Journal-Miner, who offered him a position on his staff. This accepted, he entered upon the tempestuous sea of journalism, and for more than

seven years was successively city editor of the Journal-Miner, city editor of the Courier, and night editor of the Journal-Miner. As a mining writer he has a wide reputation for veracity, and during the last few years has furnished many eastern and coast newspapers with Arizona copy, resulting in flattering offers as special correspondent, which have been refused. Mrs. Farley was born in Dublin, Ireland. Her maiden name was Mollie B. Kirwan. She is the youngest of fourteen children, the daughter of a prominent lumber merchant of her native city. She was graduated with high honors from St. Michael's Convent of Mercy, Newtown Forbes, Longford County, Ireland, is accomplished and a talented pianist. Her friends are legion, and she is well known for quiet charitable work.

PETER E. HOWELL, Recorder of Pima County, has the distinction of being the first Recorder in the County under the new State. Mr. Howell was born in Oxford County, Ontario, in 1874, and moved to Michigan in 1883, where he finished his preliminary education in



the common schools, then took a complete course in the Poucher Business College, at Ionia, Mich. He has been a resident of Arizona for a number of years, and is very well known in the southern part of the State, especially in Tucson and vicinity, where he has ably met the requirements of his present position. Mr. Howell is a member of the Masons, Elks and Foresters of America. He was one time Venerable Master of Santa Rita Lodge of Perfection, a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, conferred by the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, Scottish Rite Masons, at Washington, D. C., Past Master of the Arizona Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, and Past Eminent Commander Knights Templar, Arizona Commandery No. 1, of Tucson. He has also been Chief Ranger of the

Foresters of America, and is at present Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

WILLIAM E. KELLY, Recorder of Greenlee County, is the youngest county officer in Arizona, and one of the youngest in the United States, having been but twenty-two years of age when he assumed the duties of his present position. He is a native of Arizona, having been born



in 1889 in Tombstone, where his parents, Michael and Julia Sullivan Kelly, were among the early settlers. He was educated in the public schools and at St. Michael's College, Santa Fe. Mr. Kelly has been thoroughly trained, and before election to his present position was chief book-keeper at the Shannon Copper Company's store, where he showed marked ability as an executive and accountant. His ability to capably fill the position of Recorder of Greenlee County was evidently recognized during the campaign, as he led the ticket and was elected by a very large majority. Mr. Kelly is a brother of J. J. Kelly, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Clifton, and, like him, is a strong member of the progressive Democratic party in the State. Genial, courteous and popular, the people who have dealings with

the Recorder's office speak in highest terms of the manner in which the records of the county are being kept, and of the treatment accorded them by the youngest county official in Arizona. Mr. Kelly is also well known in the social life of Greenlee County, and is popular in fraternal circles, being a member of the Knights of Columbus and Elks, and actively interested in the affairs of both orders.

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OWEN MURPHY, Recorder of Cochise County, was born in Putney, Vermont, in 1865, and there was educated in the common

and high schools. He has been a resident of Arizona for many years, and has long been acknowledged a factor in Cochise County politics.



Mr. Murphy has served the Democratic party in various official capacities during the past fifteen years, and it can be truly said that his political record is without blemish. He represented Cochise in the 24th Legislature, and during his term introduced much useful and important legislation, principal among which was the "Mine Signal Act," now a law upon the statute books. He also served as Justice of the Peace in two of the county's most important judicial districts, Bisbee and Lowell, for nearly ten years, and his record as such official shows that his administration was a most economical one, compared with those of his predecessors. At the first election for State and

County officers, in 1911, Mr. Murphy was elected to his present position, and led the county ticket, having received several hundred votes more than any other candidate on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Murphy served in the Spanish-American war as a member of the 34th Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, and for two years did service in the Philippines. He is a prominent member of the Elks, Redmen and Moose. He married Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, formerly of Bisbee, and they are at present making their home in Tombstone.

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E. T. STEWART, Recorder of Gila County, is now serving his third term in this office, having been first elected to the position in November, 1906, re-elected in November, 1908, and again in December, 1911. Mr. Stewart was born in Windsor, Missouri, November 9, 1878. His father, S. H. Stewart, was employed there as a carpenter, but removed with his family to Arizona in 1888, when E. T. Stewart was but ten years of age. Mr. Stewart's education was received mainly in the public schools of Arizona. Since attaining his majority he has been an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and is one of the most able and popular young men, politically and otherwise, in Gila County, where his official record has never been





E. T. Stewart

excelled. Mr. Stewart is prominent in Globe Lodge No. 489, B. P. O. E., of which he is Past Exalted Ruler. His home is in Globe, where Mrs. Stewart, formerly Miss Emma M. Scott, is also well known, and has a large circle of friends. They have one son, Harry Edwin, and one daughter, Catherine Virginia.

CHARLES H. SCHULZ, having come across the Santa Fe trail before the town of Flagstaff was laid out, is one of the pioneers of the state and the dean of early settlers in Northern Arizona. Pinning his faith to the territory, he fought the Indians and endured the hardships in the extreme eastern part of the state. Mr. Schulz was among the earliest ranchers in the territory and was successful in every respect in this work. Although now retired from active work, he still controls large wool growing and ranch interests, has a fine property on the mountain and another near Phoenix. He is a staunch Republican and has been very active in his party. He was among the first county treasurers, a member of the board of supervisors for several years, and has also served in other official positions, and always to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and with great credit to himself. As member of the city council two terms, he acted as Chairman of the Finance, Legal and Water Committees, chosen because of his execu-

tive ability and experience. In his many years residence in Arizona Mr. Shulz has made numerous friends, and today stands a fine example of the self-made man, who has always been public spirited, generous, and energetic in behalf of matters of importance to the state or community. His daughter, Miss Cecil, has recently finished her education at Marlborough Seminary, Los Angeles.

JAMES T. HODGES, Recorder of Yuma County, is one of the younger officials of the State, but no veteran has made a record more gratifying than his. He was born in this State in 1883, and is the son of Frank M. Hodges, one of the most prominent pioneer Sheriffs



who have held office in Arizona. His father also served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. James T. Hodges was the youngest of eleven children, of whom nine are living in Yuma, the other two having died within the past year. His father served as Sheriff of Pima County, and was also a member of the Legislature from that county in the early eighties. He was one of the first to enter the La Paz District, where he owned the mine that gave the section its name. It was there James T. Hodges was born. He was educated in the public schools of Yuma and

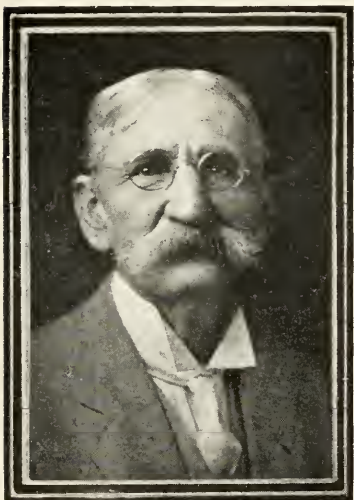
Los Angeles, was graduated from the Los Angeles High School, and this training was supplemented by a business course. On his return to Arizona, for several years he was bookkeeper for his brother at Hodges' Meat Market in Yuma. He also served as book-keeper while his brother held the office of Treasurer of Yuma County. Mr. Hodges has a fine farm in the Palo Verde valley, California, and is interested in other enterprises in the vicinity.

Capable, courteous and genial, he has made a most efficient Recorder, and the records of the county have been well and accurately kept during his term of office.

PERCY V. COLDWELL, Superintendent of the Arizona Pioneers' Home, was born May 12, 1849, at Mount Vernon, Arkansas. He was the eldest of eight children, and his parents were descendants of old Tennessee and Virginia families. His father took part in the

war for the independence of Texas, and was the youngest one at the battle of San Jacinto, having been at the time only 14 years of age. He was later an officer and interpreter in General Doniphan's regiment during the Mexican War, and was a member of General Kearney's staff. His father was also engaged in business in Mexico at the age of 23; he was a slaveholder, but adhered to the Union during the Civil War. Percy Coldwell received his early education at Plantersville, Texas, and was graduated from a commercial college in New Orleans. Coming of a family noted for its legal talent, he studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar at Anderson, Texas, where he prac-

ticed his profession for one year, but gave up his practice to come West in 1873. He first came to Tucson and engaged in mining and prospecting. He drank early of the Hassayampa, and continued to stay in Arizona. Being now in his fortieth year in Arizona, where his life has been mainly that of miner, prospector and rancher, Mr. Coldwell has lived the life of the true pioneer, much of it in camp, and thoroughly knows the West. He left Tucson as surveyor under T. F. White in 1876, surveyed most of the territory on the Gila River and in the San Rafael, Santa Cruz and Sonoita Valleys. He also lived twelve years in Bisbee. He was engaged in mining until appointed by Governor Hunt to succeed Colonel A. J. Doran as Superintendent of the Arizona Pioneers' Home. By birth and breeding Mr. Coldwell is a Southerner, and the instincts and courteous manners of the true Southerner have been a part of his inheritance. His brother, N. C. Coldwell, is a well known corporation attorney in San Francisco; another brother, Judge William M. Coldwell, was States Attorney at El Paso, Texas, and his father was at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas.





Raymond Rempel Earhart

RAYMOND REMPEL EARTHART, Treasurer of Santa Cruz County, has had a variety of experience, but railroading has always been his main occupation, and he is still a member in good standing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was born in Athens, Ohio, and received the benefits of the public schools of that State. After having served his time as fireman, he served six years as an engineer on the Hocking Valley. In 1906 he came to Arizona to take a position with the Mowery Mining Company, twenty-eight miles from Nogales, the pioneer mine of that section, and continued in their employ as engineer, guard, and finally as manager, until he was called to the County Treasurer's office. He is the son of George H. and Annie Love Earhart. His mother is still residing in Columbus, Ohio. "Ray," as he is known to his friends—and he has made many since he came to Arizona—is a progressive Democrat, and is one of the influential members of the party council, although having been in the State but a few years. He is a member of the Elks, and belongs to Tucson Lodge 385. He was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Florence Day, of Forest, Illinois, in 1902, and to the union has been born one son, Harry Day Earhart.



R. C. SMITH, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Navajo County, has been identified with the official life of that county for many years, having been Clerk of the Court, Probate Judge and Superintendent of Schools under Territorial rule, and was elected to



his present position by a large majority, on his record during a prior term in which the standards of education were much improved in Navajo. He is also U. S. Commissioner. He is a staunch Republican, has taken an active part in the councils of his party for a number of years, and is at present member of the State Central Committee and Secretary of the County Executive Committee. Mr. Smith was born in Utah, but came to Arizona in 1874 with his father, Jesse Smith, who was one of the State's pioneers, a member of the Territorial Legislature, and President of the Snowflake Stake

of the Mormon Church, and a man loved and esteemed throughout the State. R. C. Smith lived most of his early life on a farm, and was educated in the common schools in Utah, after which he took a business course in Salt Lake City. He married Miss Sarah Tenny, a native of Arizona, and in their home community they are leading figures in the social and civic life. They have five children.

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BEN M. CRAWFORD, Clerk of the Superior Court of Greenlee County, has been well and favorably known in the political affairs of the State (Territory) for almost thirty years. He was Sheriff of Graham County before the county which has recently honored him was divided from the original Graham County. He was first elected to that position in 1884, and his administration was so satisfactory that he was re-elected by a large majority, and much of the lawlessness that had prevailed there was stamped out. Mr. Craw-

ford has always been a consistent worker in behalf of Democratic principles, and during Cleveland's last administration was a member of the Democratic National Central Committee. He was also a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Arizona, in 1891. Mr. Crawford is a Southerner by birth and breeding, and was born in Maryland in 1847. There he lived his early life and was edu-



Ben M. Crawford

cated. Fraternally, as politically, Mr. Crawford is well and favorably known and popular, as he is a member of the Elks and Moose, and in every movement for general good will be found ready and willing to do not only his share, but anything that lies within his power to aid those who may be backing it. Ben Crawford came to Arizona in 1879, and engaged in prospecting and mining, and has been actively engaged in mining ever since.

J. G. KEATING, member of Board of Supervisors of Pinal County, was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, March 13, 1854, and was reared and educated in the Catholic schools of that place. He started life as a farmer boy, but came to Arizona over thirty years ago, so may



well be reckoned among the State's pioneers. In his early years here he drove stage, and is well and favorably known by the old-timers. The year before the Timber Culture Act was repealed he took up a claim of 160 acres and proved on same, and part of that property he still holds. He has been for years a well known business man of Florence, where he has taken an active part in the councils of the Democratic party. He has, in fact, been interested in politics since his first vote, and for a number of years was a member of the Democratic Central Committee. At present he is the Chairman of the County

Central Committee, and ex-officio member of the State Democratic Central Committee. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and by them chosen Chairman. When a vacancy occurred recently in the Board, he was chosen to fill out the unexpired term. He has been a member of the town council since the town of Florence was incorporated. He was elected to the 23rd Legislature, and ran ahead of his ticket, thereby giving evidence of the high esteem in which he is held in his county. During his term in the Legislature he succeeded in having passed an appropriation bill making it possible to erect the bridge at Florence, which has proven a vast benefit to the people of that section and aided greatly in its development, since it makes it possible to get across the river at all times. When Company E of the National Guards was organized in Florence, Mr. Keating enlisted and served about three and one-half years, having attained the rank of Captain before he resigned. Mr. Keating was married shortly after he came to Arizona, has made his home practically during the past thirty years in Florence, and throughout Pinal County is rated as one of the substantial citizens, wields a large influence in politics and takes an active part in all movements for betterment of conditions.

WINFEILD SCOTT NORVIEL, Official Reporter of the Superior Court of Maricopa County, was born in Logan County, Ohio, raised on a farm in that State, and received his early education in the public schools. He is the son of Henry S. and Anne Ballinger Norviel.



Having completed the public school course, Mr. Norviel attended the University at Valparaiso, Ind., from which he has received the degrees of B. S., B. A. and LL. B. He also completed the University courses in civil engineering and shorthand. He then taught two years in the public schools of Ohio, and one year each in Indiana, Illinois and Louisiana, and three years in the university from which he had been graduated. He later removed to California, and for three years taught in a business college in Los Angeles. In the latter State he was admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of the State, and began practice of

the profession in 1895. He was thus employed for three years, then removed to Prescott. In 1902 Judge Sloan appointed him Court Reporter of the Fourth Judicial District of Arizona, which position he filled until 1911, when he resigned to become Private Secretary to the Governor, and continued to serve in this capacity until the advent of Statehood. He was appointed to his present position February 15, 1912. Mr. Norviel has never taken any but a layman's part in politics, and has never held an elective office. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, Arizona No. 2, F. & A. M., Phoenix, and of the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through all chairs, and is a member of the Prescott Lodge. He was married in 1890 to Miss Mary Antrim, of Ohio. They have one son, Scott Lamar.



EUGENE J. TRIPPEL, chief clerk of the State Land Commission, has been a resident of Arizona since 1884, when he came to Globe and entered the employ of The Old Dominion Copper Company, and remained with the company until 1887. In the year 1886 he was elected to represent Gila County in the 14th Territorial Assembly. Shortly afterward he was appointed Deputy U. S. Collector at Yuma, and at the expiration of his term, founded and conducted the Yuma Times. Mr. Trippel had been well educated in various lines in the



Eugene J. Trippel

east, having attended first the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, then Nazareth Hall Military Academy in Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated, and subsequently the School of Mines, Columbia University. For four years prior to his coming to Arizona, Mr. Trippel was employed at assaying and mining in Nevada, and during this time he also engaged in journalism and took up the study of law. Mr. Trippel has had much experience in newspaper work, and while conducting the Yuma Times was special contributor to some of the leading magazines and newspapers, and in 1892 he re-

moved to San Francisco to take up journalism, and for some time was coast news editor of the Chronicle. He returned to Yuma on being appointed Secretary of the Territorial Prison and during Cleveland's administration served as Register of the Land Office at Tucson. In 1899 he was Secretary of the Council of the 20th Legislature. For nine years succeeding this he was Grand Recorder of the A. O. U. W. of Arizona, but resigned in 1909 to become Auditor of The Consolidated T. T. & E. Co., and later opened offices as private accountant, specializing in general accounting and auditing. He served as member of the Special Board of Examiners of State Institutions, being appointed by Governor G. W. P. Hunt during the spring of 1912. Mr. Trippel has been a lifelong Democrat, and was appointed to his present position shortly after the coming of statehood. His home is in Tucson, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Woodmen of the World, and Elks in that city. Throughout the state he is one of the best known and popular citizens.

D. M. CLARK, Superintendent of Roads of Yavapai County, was one of the originators of the "Good Roads" idea, and is generally



known as an enthusiast on the subject. Mr. Clark gave much attention to this subject before his election to the office of Superintendent of Roads for Yavapai, his enthusiasm causing him to be recognized as one of the best informed men in the State on the matter of roads, and to his exceptional qualifications for the position, his election to the office is undoubtedly to be attributed. Mr. Clark was born in San Bernardino, California, September 16, 1874, and is the son of Horace and Susan Clark, prominently known in that vicinity. He has been a resident of Arizona, however, for the past sixteen years, where his interests have been centered in mining and commercial

ventures, in both of which he has been eminently successful, and no man in his section of the State has a broader knowledge of the State or affairs in general than he.

MONICO GARCIA, Treasurer of Apache County, brought to the office a great fund of general knowledge of county affairs acquired during his terms of service of Recorder, Probate Judge and Superintendent of Public Schools, all of which offices he has filled with the



highest credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the people who elected him, and in his election to the important office of Treasurer the people of Apache are but testifying to their implicit confidence in Mr. Garcia's integrity and ability. He is the son of Gabriel and Beatris Garcia, and was born in San Marcial, New Mexico, March 15, 1876, but has never known any home other than Arizona, as the family removed here when he was a mere infant. He first attended school in the common schools of Apache County, and then took a course at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. While his interests have been varied, he has constantly for

some years been one of the State's leading sheep growers, deeply interested in improving his stock and in increasing the weight and wool-producing qualities of the animals. He is Secretary of the Colter Construction Company, is well known and highly regarded by a large circle of acquaintances. He was married July 7, 1902, to Miss Amelia Hunt. They have three children, Adela, Lupita and Jimmie.

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ANDREW JACKSON MOORE, the Chief of Police of the City of Phoenix, is one of those romantic figures that link the wild and woolly past with the staid and law-abiding present. Much of his life he has been connected with the department of justice in this State, and ever since the organization of the police department of Phoenix he has been a dominant factor in seeing that the laws were observed. A self-made man, he has steadily risen to his present high position entirely through his own efforts and abilities. Chief Moore was born in Prescott, Arizona, in 1875. His father was also named Andrew Jackson Moore. His parents died when he was very young, and he was thrown on his own resources. In 1897 he first became a peace officer under Sheriff Orme. From May, 1898, to August, 1898, he was

a packer in the service of the United States government, and was stationed at St. Louis. He then became sick, and rested until 1900, when he was appointed a prison guard at the Arizona penitentiary. In 1903 he first entered the police department under Chief McKinney. At that time the police department consisted only of Moore and his chief. The department began to grow, and when it was expanded in 1906 Moore was made chief. All through his official career Chief Moore has shown unusual detective ability, and has made a particular study of capturing felons. In this branch of the service he has been



A. J. Moore

unusually successful, and is credited with many important captures. He was the right hand man of Attorney General George Purdy Bullard, who was then the District Attorney. In 1905 Moore, through a brilliant piece of detective work, captured Florentine Sanchos, who had murdered a man for 50 cents and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. He also captured Hernandez and his pal who, in 1905, robbed the Hammond Place of \$700 worth of jewelry, which was found in a river bed, together with other loot. In



1897, after a running pistol fight, in which thirteen shots were fired at Moore, he captured a bad Mexican under the bed of his house. In 1899 Chief Moore was married to Miss Ida May McCullough, of Phoenix, and they make their home on Westmoreland Street. Mr. Moore is a highly respected member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias. On September 16, 1912, while Chief Moore and three of his assistants were engaged in quelling a disturbance which began in a saloon during a Mexican celebration, he was seriously injured by a Mexican who attacked him with a knife after six or seven of the offenders had been safely lodged in jail. The Chief was stabbed three times, his clothes cut in many places, and his condition was so critical that his life was despaired of for weeks. He has fully recovered, however, and is again at his post, standing higher than ever in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and with renewed energy looking after the interests of the city's peace and well-being.

JULIUS THEODORE FARQUHAR was born in Burnet County, Texas, May 10, 1872. He is the son of Ambrose Nelson and Callia Johnston Farquhar. Mr. Farquhar was educated in the public and high schools, and early learned photography in one of the best equipped



studios and with one of the best photographers in the State of Texas. At the age of 21 he had established his own studio, and has been in business for himself since then, with the exception of a few years when he was employed by the United States Geological Survey as photographer. He came to Douglas in March, 1902, and in 1908 removed to Globe, where he opened a studio at No. 162 West Bailey Street, which has since been his headquarters. Mr. Farquhar does a grade of work that is rarely excelled either in detail or quality of finish in the large studios of the East, and is recognized as a thorough master of his profession. Mr.

Farquhar recently purchased complete paraphernalia for taking panoramic views and has been making a large number in Gila County, including pictures of the Roosevelt Dam. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Moose and Redmen, and is actively interested in the fraternal life of Globe. Mrs. Farquhar, who was Miss Emma Cecelia Monroe, is also very well known and popular in the vicinity.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, Secretary of the Warren District Commercial Club, at Bisbee, was born in New Jersey in 1869. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1890, and followed that profession for ten years, when he entered the newspaper field. He came to



Joseph H. Gray

Arizona in 1906, and has since been connected with the Douglas International, Douglas Dispatch, Tucson Star and Bisbee Review, resigning the editorship of the latter paper to assume his present position with the Commercial Club. Mr. Gray is a member of the Elks.

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CLEVELAND C. THOMPSON, Manager for Arizona and Sonora of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, October 9, 1867. His lineage is of that sturdy Virginia stock that peopled Kentucky in her early days. He enjoys the distinction of being related to some of the most distinguished families of that State, among them Kentucky's present

governor, Honorable James B. McCreary, and the late Charles J. Bronston, one of the most noted criminal lawyers Kentucky has known. When Mr. Thompson was but two years of age the family removed to Clinton County, Missouri, where he received his early education. He was afterwards graduated with distinction from Plattsburg College. He then engaged in teaching, and while thus employed was Secretary of the Missouri Valley Teachers' Association.



C. C. Thompson

Having a natural aptitude for politics, he easily became one of the best known and most aggressive young Democrats in Northwestern Missouri, and was one of the youngest Clerks of the District Court in the State. He came to Arizona about eight years ago, and located in Bisbee, where he is well known, but for several years he has been located in Phoenix, from which city he covers the extensive territory allotted him. In his present position he has a wide acquaintance, and his friends are co-extensive with this acquaintance. The company which Mr. Thompson represents, The Germania Life Insurance

Company of New York, ranks among the strongest and most reliable insurance companies in the United States. Their classification of risks and conservative management are unexcelled, while their long experience and unblemished record enable them to write one of the most practical and economical policies known to the insurance world. The annual cash dividends, beginning the first year and increasing annually, may be applied to reducing the premiums, thus securing to the policy holder his insurance at the least possible cost, together with the "total disability clause," which guarantees that if the insured becomes totally disabled, through sickness or accident, the company pays the premiums, making this a very desirable company. Mr. Thompson is one of the best known insurance men in the State, and by fair dealing and honest representations has won an enviable reputation. He is also prominently identified with the leading Democrats of the State, and took an active part in organizing the progressive Democracy, which gave to Arizona its Constitution and first administration. He was the first commissioned Notary Public in the State of Arizona.

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EUGENE WILDER CHAFIN was born in East Troy, Wisconsin, November 1, 1852. Eugene was the ninth in a family of thirteen children—six girls and seven boys. His father, Samuel Evans Chafin, was born in Weston, Vermont, and his mother, Betsy Almira Pollard, in Surrey, New Hampshire, where they were married, March 5, 1836. His mother's oldest brother, Dr. Amos Pollard, perished in the battle of the Alamo, Texas. Mr. Chafin's father died October 14, 1865, which left the care of the farm largely in his hands. He attended the district and graded schools and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin June 17, 1875, with the degree of LL. B., and the same day was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. He then went to Waukesha and practiced law until October 1, 1901, when he moved to Chicago and became Superintendent of the Washington Home, an institution for the treatment of inebriety, and there he made a thorough study of the effects of alcohol on the human system. While practicing law at Waukesha in 1877 he was elected Justice of the Peace, held the office three terms and was elected Police Justice for two years; was a member of the School Board and Public Library Board, and President of the Waukesha County Agricultural Society three terms. While a resident of Chicago he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in 1909 to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C. In 1881 he left the Republican party and became a Prohibitionist, and has taken an active part in every campaign since. While he has never sought the nomination for any office, he has frequently been placed on the ticket. After the admission of Arizona to the union he was the candidate of his party for Congress



at the first election, in December, 1911. He cast his first vote in Arizona at Tucson, for the Constitution under which she became a State. He was a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention in 1884, and every one since, and was Chairman of the Committee on Platform in 1900; was a member of the National Committee of the Prohibition party for Wisconsin from 1888 to 1896, and is a member now from Arizona. Having joined the Order of Good Templars at fourteen years of age, it may be said he then started his career as a



Eugene Wilder Chafin

temperance advocate, and no kind of temperance work has since escaped him. He has been a member of the Sons of Temperance and Temple of Honor. Also an Odd Fellow and member of the Independent Order of Foresters and High Chief Ranger, and of the United Order of Foresters, of which he was one of the founders and first High Counselor. At the National Convention of the Prohibition party in Columbus, Ohio, in 1900, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Chafin, his old friend, A. G. Wolfenbarger of Nebraska, in one of the most unique speeches ever made in a nominating convention, presented his name as the "choice of Nebraska" as candidate

for President. It took. On the third ballot, out of 1070 votes, Mr. Chafin received 636 and was declared the nominee of the Prohibition party for President of the United States. Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, of Ada, Ohio, was nominated for Vice President. In 1912 Mr. Chafin was nominated by acclamation for President and Dr. Watkins for Vice President. Mr. Chafin is the author of "The Voters' Hand Book," 1876; "Lives of the Presidents," 1896, and "Lincoln, the Man of Sorrow," 1908. His unpublished popular lectures, which he uses for Chautauqua work, are: "Washington as a Statesman," "Against Capital Punishment," "How the United States Grew," and "Conventional Lies." Since 1904 he has devoted his entire time to lecture work. He was one of the founders, in 1893, and is still a member of the famous "Phantom Club" of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It is the most unique "club" in America. At its annual meetings papers are read, principally on historical subjects. It has published three volumes of "Phantom Club Papers." Its President is Judge James G. Jenkins of Milwaukee, a grandson of the distinguished Chancellor Walworth of New York. November 24 1881, Mr. Chafin married Carrie A. Hunkins, of Waukesha. Their first child was born February 22, 1884, and died. The other, born March 17, 1893, Miss Desdemona, is attending school at the University of Arizona, at Tucson. The family removed to Tucson, Arizona, in October, 1909, bought a home, and say they are going to stay there for life, they like it so well.

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H. W. ASBURY, Manager of the Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company, Phoenix, is an expert refrigeration and electrical engineer. Mr. Asbury is also one of the owners of this plant, which, prior to its purchase by the present Company, in February, 1913, was known as The People's Ice and Fuel Company. Mr. Asbury was born in Macon, Missouri, January 25, 1878, and is the son of Andrew J. and Jennie Fleming Asbury. He came to Arizona in 1900, and, locating in Tucson, was interested in mining. He then went to San Francisco and Los Angeles, as ice and refrigeration engineer, erecting and installing plants in various places. For eight years prior to his coming to Phoenix he was manager of the Navajo Ice & Cold Storage Company, the largest plant of its kind in the entire Southwest, which included also an electric light and power plant, which, under Mr. Asbury's direction, was operated with remarkable efficiency and economy. As a result of this form of management the company's prices on ice were the lowest throughout Arizona and New Mexico. Though the Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company has been but recently reorganized, its success will doubtless equal, if not exceed, that of the Navajo Company during the years Mr. Asbury was in charge of their plant. He is well known through California and Arizona, both in business and fraternally. He is a member of the Masons, in



H. W. Asbury

which he has acquired the thirty-second degree, and is Past Master of Winslow Lodge; he is also a member of the Knights Templar and the B. P. O. E. Mr. Asbury was married several years ago to Miss Frances Marie Klooze, of Nashville, Tenn. They have one son, Wilbur Francis, aged one year.

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ALVIN KEMPER STABLER, Principal Phoenix Union High School, is also President of the Arizona State Teachers' Association and member of the State Board of Education. Mr. Stabler has been a resident of Arizona since September, 1905, and for the first three years was Superintendent of the public schools of Globe, having been elected to his present position in 1908. His native State is Ohio, and he was born in Bethany April 5, 1867. He has attended Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, from which he received an A. B. degree; Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Indiana, from which he received an A. M. degree; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he took a special course; and Tliff School of Theology, Denver. Prior to his coming to Arizona Mr. Stabler was successively student, teacher, clergyman and lecturer, but since his residence here his time has been devoted exclusively to educational work, and he is one of the most thoroughly



Alvin K. Stabler

educated, earnest and successful men engaged in school work in Arizona at the present. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, one of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, Phoenix, and is well known in fraternal life and in any movement in which civic interest or pride is an incentive. September 23, 1891, Professor Stabler married Miss Cullie Wilson, and with their three children, Corinne, Ethelyn and Harold, they make their home in Phoenix.

W. CURTIS MILLER, Superintendent of Schools of Yavapai County, and a member of the State Board of Education, is a native of West Virginia, and the son of Enos and Mary Pitzer Miller. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Miller's early life was spent on a farm. He was educated in the public schools, and then attended and was graduated in 1887 from the West Virginia Normal School. He afterward entered the University of Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1893. His work as educator began in the rural schools of West Virginia, from which he was advanced to the high school at Fairmount, and then to the State Normal School at Fairmount, in which he was one of the faculty for five years. In 1903 he came to Arizona and was elected principal of the schools of Jerome, and for two years he devoted his time to private tutoring.



EDWARD LEANDER MIX, of Nogales, Clerk of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, was born in Fargo, North Dakota, in 1888. His



parents, Jones B. and Mary E. Steele Mix, were natives of West Virginia, and pioneers of Arizona. After finishing the public schools Mr. Mix completed a business course and soon afterward took up clerical work for his uncle, L. W. Mix, in Sonora, Mexico. He was bill clerk and bookkeeper for Roy & Titcomb, a prominent firm of Nogales, for several years, which position he held until he was elected to his present office. He has always been an active worker for the Republican party, but this is his first official position.

He is a member of the Elks Lodge and takes a prominent part in the fraternal and social life of Nogales.

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In Navajo County the voters appear to have given serious consideration to the selection of capable men for the office of Supervisors, men who have been residents of the State so long that they may well be termed pioneers, and who, therefore, are well versed in what should constitute a well conducted administration; and the people are fully confident that affairs in the county will be judiciously attended to and expenditures wisely made. The Supervisors are all property owners, and men who are largely interested in the pursuits which are the main industries of the county, whose business interests have gradually developed to their present proportions through some years of prudent direction, and whose standing is such that nothing but the best is expected of them in their official capacity. They have been chosen because of their fitness for the position.

J. EZRA RICHARDS, Chairman of the Board, has been in Arizona since 1876, and much of that time has been one of its successful stock-growers, although at the present time he is much interested in mercantile matters. He is also President of the Northern Arizona Tele-



Barnett Stiles

J. Ezra Richards

Ezra T. Hatch

phone Company. Mr. Richards is the son of Joseph H. and Mary Willie Richards, and was born in Utah, where he also received his education. Having been a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1907-1908, he has the advantage of the experience afforded him in these years. He was married October 12, 1896, to Miss Cora Cross, and they have three sons and three daughters. His home and business are at present at St. Joseph.

EZRA T. HATCH, member of the Board of Supervisors of Navajo County, and one of the most successful and thoroughly up to date ranchmen and cattlemen of the State, was born on a ranch in Idaho in 1864, and has practically spent his entire lifetime in his present business. His education was obtained in the public schools of Idaho, but at the age of fourteen he came to Arizona and for the past 34 years he has been in close touch with matters pertaining to the development of the State. He first located at Woodruff, where he remained two years, and then, though extremely young to assume responsibilities, took up land at Saylor. He is now owner of a large

irrigated farm as well as a large dry farm, and in addition raises cattle. Mr. Hatch is the son of Lorenzo H. and Alice Hansen Hatch, the latter a native of England. His father is one of the early western pioneers, having crossed the plains in the winter of 1849-1850 and settled in Idaho. Mr. Hatch was married in 1890 to Miss Maria Stanchferd, and they have four sons and four daughters. Mr. Hatch has never been actively interested in politics nor desirous of holding office, and it was solely because of his broad knowledge of county affairs and general conditions that his friends wished to have him represent the county in the office of Supervisor, knowing well that his integrity and business ability would insure his becoming an able and prudent official in this capacity. That the people of the county generally approved their judgment was evidenced by the large vote that Mr. Hatch received both at the primaries and the election.

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BARNETT STILES, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Navajo County, comes of a public spirited family. His father served with distinction in the Mexican War. Barnett Stiles has the honor of receiving the highest vote polled in Navajo County when he was elected Supervisor on the Democratic ticket for the long term. Barney Stiles, as he is familiarly called by his friends, is a self-made man whose "word is as good as his bond." He is the youngest son of John B. and Susan Rodgers Stiles, and was born in Richmond, Texas, on the 14th of November, 1867. He received his education in Meridian, Texas. At the age of nineteen he came to Arizona and has since been engaged in the cattle business. On July 23, 1906, he was married to Miss Leora Stanard, and they have since made their home in Winslow.

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It seems to have long been the good fortune of Apache County to be successful in having business men in charge of county affairs, especially in charge of the Supervisors' office, and the present Board is no exception to the rule. This being, in reality, the buying department of the county and the office through which such a vast amount of the county business must be done, it must be, indeed, highly gratifying to the residents of Apache to know that their present Board of Supervisors is composed of business men, who have made a success of their own business affairs, and should, therefore, be well qualified to fill the positions to which they have been elected. Each one of them has been a resident of the State since childhood, knows affairs and conditions, and is able to cope with any problem which may arise. The Chairman has not only ability, but experience gained in a former term of four years service as Supervisor. All are property owners, always on the lookout for leaks in the county finances and ready to check the same, and their administration bids fair to be one of which the incumbents of the office and the people who elected them may be justly proud.

J. R. ARMIJO, Chairman, brought to the office a fund of valuable experience, and because of his special knowledge of the affairs of the office, was made Chairman of the Board. A former Supervisor, he has also been County Recorder and filled other official positions, but his regular occupation has been that of sheepman, of which business



P. B. Candelaria

J. R. Armijo

Hyrum J. Knight

he has a thorough knowledge. He is a Republican, an important factor in his party, and his majority at the last election proves that he is a man of high standing in county affairs, and that his careful, conscientious work in his official career has been appreciated.

HYRUM J. KNIGHT, member of the Board of Supervisors of Apache County, who received the largest vote of the three candidates for the position, is well known and very popular in Apache. He is considered an authority on cattle and stock raising, for some time having been superintendent of the Lohn H. Cattle Company, and in fact, having grown up in the business and reached his present position from that of cow puncher. Mr. Knight has an interest in the company of which he is superintendent and other valuable interests in that vicinity, and is well versed in conditions and property values throughout the northern part of the State. Pleasing, popular among a large circle of acquaintances, and a young man who is highly esteemed, his future from a political standpoint looks excellent. He married Miss Lucinda Sherwood, whose family is well known in that section.

P. B. CANDELARIA, third members of the Board of Supervisors of Apache County, is a property holder who has the interests of taxpayers in mind at all times, and while not a believer in false economy, feels that the affairs of the county should be conducted as carefully



and conscientiously as those of the individual, and in accordance with this idea it is his wish to do his share. His father was one of the early pioneers of Arizona and a member of one of the old and prominent Spanish-American families of New Mexico. Mr. Candelaria is a sheepman, and while this is the first official position he has ever held, his knowledge of conditions in the State, especially regarding stock growing, the principal industry of Apache County, and business ability which he has demonstrated, make him well adapted to the position, and his record thus far has been highly pleasing to those interested.

THEODORE LOPEZ, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, is one of the well known young politicians of the State and was the party candidate for the office of recorder in the last election, being defeated by a small majority. A graduate of St. Michael's College of Santa Fe, New Mexico, he is well qualified for the position he now holds, and the records of the board will be kept in good order during his term. He was chosen from a large field of candidates because of his well



Theodore Lopez

known qualifications, and his popularity. Mr. Lopez married Miss Mary Ruiz, a daughter of a well known attorney, who held numerous positions in the State before he moved to Gallup, N. M., where he is now practicing law. To the union two children have been born, Benigno and Gilbert. Mr. Lopez has a herd of fine cattle on his ranch at Beaver Dam Draw, and is one of those progressive stockmen who are always looking toward the improvement of the breeds. His father, Benigno Lopez, was appointed postmaster at Concho and held the office for three years, Theodore Lopez acting as his assistant.

MRS. JOSEPHINE BRAWLEY HUGHES, wife of ex-Governor L. C. Hughes, was born near Meadville, Pa. She had the training and experience of well established farm life, finished her education at the Edinboro Normal School and taught in the public schools two years. She was married to L. C. Hughes in July, 1868, and came to Tucson in 1872, just one year after Mr. Hughes had located here, having made the trip by rail to San Francisco, thence by steamer to San Diego, and thence by stage 500 miles to Tucson, traveling with her little daughter in her arms, five days and five nights without halting save to change horses, and at a time when the hostile Apaches were raiding that region, rendering the stage journey most hazardous as well as fearfully strenuous, and one requiring endurance, nerve and courage—the pronounced traits of character of Arizona pioneer women. Mrs. Hughes was the third American woman to locate permanently in Tucson, of whom she and Mrs. Lord, wife of Dr. Charles H. Lord, are still living, Mrs. Scott, wife of Judge Scott, the third of the trio, having recently passed away. In 1873, Mrs. Hughes was appointed the first woman public school teacher in Arizona, and established the first public school for girls in the Territory. Co-education was so strongly opposed by the natives that separate schools for boys and girls were rendered necessary. In 1875 she was appointed Commissioner for Arizona to the Woman's Department of the Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, and with the family journeyed back to Pennsylvania, traversing the same route by which she had come, and again running the Apache gauntlet, to perform with patriotic pride the distinguished trust reposed in her by Arizona.

In 1877 she joined the small group of American ladies, and gave a strong hand in raising funds for the erection of the first Protestant Church in Arizona—the structure now in the City Park—which was constructed under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Shortly thereafter, upon the coming of Reverend George H. Adams, the pioneer Methodist Missionary to Arizona, Mrs. Hughes, having been a lifelong Methodist, was the leading spirit in organizing Methodism in Tucson and aided in constructing the brick church, then the corner of Pennington Street and Stone Avenue, which was her especial pride for many years, for there were initiated most of the reforms of Arizona. In this church temperance societies, adult and juvenile, were organized, and Miss Frances Willard preached, prayed, lectured, and organized the temperance forces of Arizona in the W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Hughes was soon thereafter made Territorial President and the responsibility of the work fell to her lot. Its doors were opened to all distinguished divines and to reformers of all classes, and there were heard evangelists, educators, and all learned men who passed this way through Arizona. Mrs. Hughes served as President of the W. C. T. U. several years, during which she secured the passage of the Sunday Rest Bill by the Legislature in 1887, and it was during the struggle to enact this law that she discovered the power of the



Mrs. Josephine Brawley Hughes

ballot in legislation. This resulted in her securing Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Kansas, a national organizer, to come to Arizona and aid in organizing the suffrage sentiment—created by the Arizona Daily Star—into a Territorial Association, of which Mrs. Hughes was elected president. In retiring from the Presidency of the W. C. T. U. to take up the Suffrage cause, Mrs. Hughes said: "Let us secure the vote for women first, then the victory for home and temperance will soon follow." At the Constitutional Convention in 1891 a strong fight was made for incorporating an Equal Rights provision and was lead by General William Herring. Mrs. Hughes, then Territorial President, and Mrs. Johns, National Organizer, were invited to present the suffrage cause, which they did in two masterly efforts, an entire afternoon session having been devoted to the discussion in which these pioneer suffragists participated by invitation. They remained during the entire session of the convention and came nigh winning the equality clause for the constitution. They then made a personal campaign, organizing suffrage clubs in every county in Arizona, which resulted in the question of woman's right to the ballot becoming a living and dominant issue in every succeeding legislature. As the Record shows, the bill passed the Council in 1891 by a vote of 10 to 2, and was defeated in the Assembly; in 1893 it passed the House, but was defeated in the Council, and met a similar fate in 1895 and again in 1897. while in 1899 it passed the House and died in Committee of Council, and in 1901 passed both houses, but was vetoed by Governor Brodie. This veto proved a shock to the suffrage cause, but did not wholly discourage its aggressive advocates. It merely caused them to change their policy to one of quiet educational work for the cause; temperance and kindred reforms as well as the educational, religious and charitable causes which had for their purpose the building of a state, anchored in the soundest principles which tell for "God and home and native land," were all included in their work.

As one of the mother builders of the state for more than forty years, Mrs. Hughes now rejoices in gathering in the sheaves of two generations of seed sowing, while looking with hope for greater achievements. And it is to such women as Mrs. Hughes and her co-workers, conscientious, competent and cheerfully persistent, that Arizona owes a vast debt of gratitude, not only because of their energy of purpose or faithfulness of zeal in so arduous an undertaking for the general good, but because of the great unconscious influence of their strong and admirable personalities, which could not fail to aid in moulding public sentiment in favor of the nobler things which they sought to accomplish.

The fruits of marriage were three children: Gertrude, now wife of Professor Sherman M. Woodward; John T. Hughes, State Senator, and Josephine, deceased at the age of two years. The old residence, erected at No. 158 Court Street, has been their home since 1875, and is one of the historic spots of Arizona.



MRS. MARY GRACE WILLARD was born in Platville, Wisconsin, 78 years ago of famous pioneer stock. Her father, Colonel James Russell Vineyard, was one of Wisconsin's foremost citizens and prominently associated with its early history in both a political and literary way.



In the year 1852 she was married to Joel Willard, a young civil engineer, and the same year the two journeyed with their parents and the entire families of each across the plains to the gold fields of California. Her reminiscences of that memorable trip constitute a most interesting record. They settled in and near Sacramento, where Mr. Willard engaged in the stock business. In 1870 she journeyed with her husband and nine children to Pine Valley, Nevada, and was one of the pioneers of that section. In 1879, her husband, whose failing health made a change imperative, started overland to Arizona, accompanied by four of his sons, but he died en route, and left this brave and fearless

woman to guide the destinies of the seven boys and girls who were left to her care, the two oldest daughters having been married prior to this. With undaunted courage she instructed her sons to resume their journey to Arizona, where she joined them as soon as possible and the family settled in the Verde Valley. Mrs. Willard has always been prominent in religious, temperance and suffrage work, in all of which she is yet active to a great degree in the vicinity of her home in Cottonwood, Yavapai County. She has four sons living, Charles D., Rudolph R., G. MacDonald and James R., and one daughter, Mrs. Jennie Goodwin, in Los Angeles. Her remaining daughter, Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, makes her home at Prescott, but is known throughout Arizona as the able champion of woman suffrage, in which cause she has been an intense worker for 15 years. During this time, amidst the vicissitudes attendant upon her efforts, when hopes of success were changed in an almost inconceivable way into despair, and fulfillment seemed as far away as ever, the enduring spirit of the pioneer displayed by her mother, and her persistent assurance of ultimate success were found by Mrs. Munds to be a never failing source of encouragement. Notwithstanding the hardships of

the pioneer life in which Fate has cast her lot during much of her 78 years. Mrs. Willard is remarkably well preserved and is beloved by the people far and near, and to the younger generation she is known as "Aunt Mary".

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FRANCES LILIAN MUNDS, or, as she prefers to be known, Frances Willard Munds, was born near Sacramento, California, and has spent her entire life, except four years spent at school in Pittsfield, Maine, in the States of California, Nevada and Arizona. Her ancestors were famous in the political and pioneer history of this great West. Her maternal grandfather, Colonel James Russell Vineyard, was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin when that State was still a Territory, and was also a member of its Constitutional Convention. From the time it became a State he served continuously as State Senator until he resigned his seat to migrate to the goldfields of California in 1852. Here again he was a member of the legislature, elected from Los Angeles County, and had received the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from California, but his death occurred before the campaign was fairly begun. He was a man of such public distinction that the flags of the city of Los Angeles were lowered to half mast during the time elapsing from his death to his interment. He was a lifelong Democrat and also a member of the Masonic order. Her paternal grandfather was a member of the famous Lewis & Clark expedition and was highly commended for his bravery on that perilous and history making trip. Mrs. Munds is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Grace Willard, of Cottonwood, Yavapai County, who has been a resident of this State since 1879, and was a pioneer in both California and Nevada. She is, therefore, thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of the pioneer, and as a heritage from her Mrs. Munds has undoubtedly been endowed with her chief characteristics, a willingness to attempt, and the ability to achieve, though years of effort be necessary to effect the consummation of her plans. Mrs. Munds' early childhood was spent in Nevada, where educational advantages were limited, and her earliest recollections of making a wish are connected with a children's party, when told to do so by an older person, and her wish was that she be sent to school. A few years later her wish was granted, when she accompanied her sister and her sister's husband to Maine, where for four years she attended Central Institute, Pittsfield, Maine, which is the fitting school for Bates College. She then came to Arizona, where her mother and brothers were, and taught for two years in the country schools of Yavapai County. On March 5, 1890, she was married to John L. Munds, a young cattleman, who, a few years later, as Sheriff of Yavapai County, became known throughout Arizona for his daring and bravery. She is the mother of three children. The eldest, William Harold, is studying mining engineering in the University of Arizona, being a



Mrs. Frances Lillian Munds

member of the graduating class of 1913, and two daughters, Sadie Grace and Mary Frances. Mrs. Munds became actively interested in suffrage work in Arizona 15 years ago, and was made secretary of the first State Suffrage organization, since when she has been prominent in all the suffrage agitation that has been known in the State, which is practically all that has ever been done. She was one of the three women who attended the legislature and worked for the passage of the Suffrage Bill in 1903, when it was passed by both houses, but vetoed by Governor Brodie. This was a blow that demoralized the movement, but the forces were soon reorganized on a different plan, with a State Central Committee, of which Mrs. Munds was Chairman. The recent victorious campaign was conducted entirely by the members of this committee under Mrs. Munds' supervision. Its entire cost was less than \$2,200, which she raised personally, several hundred dollars having been a personal contribution. Mrs. Munds has been asked to allow her name to go before the people of Yavapai County for Senator at the next election, and received the nomination for State Representative to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in Budapest, June 1913, the executive having requested Governor Hunt to appoint her officially. At the close of the recent campaign, when deluged by telegrams of congratulation, the two she most values were from her husband and son, received before it was absolutely known that success had been attained. Her son, William H. Munds, cast his first vote for the triumphant cause. Mr. John L. Munds is a southern Democrat, and Mrs. Munds leans towards progressive Democracy.

LAURA GREGG CANNON, lecturer and organizer in the suffrage movement, is the wife of Joseph Cannon, also a well known organizer, whose efforts have been devoted for years to the interest of labor. Mrs. Cannon came to Arizona three years ago, then Miss Laura Gregg, as representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and special advocate of Woman Suffrage in the state, and did her first work in the north, where she remained several months, spending the following summer in Tucson. Mrs. Cannon is a native of Kansas, and was reared and educated there. When very young she became deeply interested in the question of suffrage for women, soon became associated with the national organization, and has developed into one of their most able and interested workers, and without doubt, one of the most effective talkers ever engaged in the work or on any public platform. She is a woman of rare charm and a most pleasing personality, which coupled with her high intelligence and great force of character make her a wonderfully convincing speaker, and during her stay in Arizona, it is generally conceded, she wielded a strong influence in molding public sentiment in favor of her chosen theme. With workers from various parts of the state she made an address before the Legislature, and were successful in securing what they





Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon

asked, much good having resulted from their evident sincerity. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon met and were married in Arizona.

MRS. IMOGENE FLORENCE HANSCOM LACHANCE, retired President of the State organization W. C. T. U. is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in the city of Sheboygan, in November, 1853. Her father, D. M. Hanscom, a prominent merchant of that city, died when she was but seven years old. Four



years later her mother married Professor W. O. Butler, principal of one of the schools of Sheboygan at that time. He took charge of her education, and she became a teacher, serving successfully and faithfully for three years in Wausau, Wisconsin, where she married Mr. LaChance, a young merchant of that place. In 1877 they moved to Chicago, where she became interested in W. C. T. U. work. She united with the Chicago Central Union and assisted in the mission work at Bethel Home and Desplains. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. LaChance moved to Merrill, Wisconsin, and there she organized and superintended Senior and Junior Loyal Temperance Legion and acted as president of the local W. C. T.

U. They came to Arizona in 1895, and since then Mrs. LaChance has done invaluable work in the interest of temperance. In 1900 she was elected to the office of State President, and under her leadership the work prospered in a degree that was most gratifying. Mrs. LaChance is a firm believer in the principles of temperance and the final prohibition of the liquor traffic, and for many years, especially during the past eleven years, in which she has served as State President, she has given to the work all she could of strength, time and money. She is also an ardent advocate of Woman Suffrage, believing that all taxpayers should have the right of the ballot. Mrs. LaChance is now a widow, her husband, who was one of the prominent and most highly esteemed business men of Phoenix, having died May 28, 1910. She has three children, Miss Marie, principal of one of the Phoenix schools; Mrs. Rudolph, now of Los Angeles, and L. H. LaChance, president of the Flexible Shaft Company, Chicago.

GERTRUDE HUGHES WOODWARD, daughter of L. C. and Josephine B. Hughes, was born in Meadville, Pa., July, 1869, and with her mother came to Arizona in 1872. At an early age she attended St. Joseph's Academy, Tucson, and later was sent to Snell's Seminary for



young ladies at Oakland, Cal. After two years she was entered in Linden Hall Seminary, a Moravian institution at Lititz, Pa., from which she was graduated in 1888 and took a post graduate course in 1889. She then entered the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and spent four years studying music, dramatic art, physical culture and languages. Having been graduated in 1894 she was engaged as Professor of Dramatic Art, English, History, and Physical Culture at the University of Arizona, which position she held for four years, the first woman instructor honored by appointment as a

member of the faculty of the University, for which she enjoys as marked a distinction as her mother, who was the first woman public school teacher in the state, just twenty-one years previously. Both are ardent suffragists. In 1898 she married Professor Sherman Woodward, a member of the University faculty, who continued work in Arizona for a time, when he was tendered and accepted a more advanced and lucrative position as Professor of Hydraulics and Electric Engineering with the University of Iowa. In 1911, accompanied by her two children, Miriam and Ronald, Mrs. Woodward enjoyed a year's European trip, in which was included the British Isles, principally as an educational trip for the children, who are being trained for a professional life. Before and since her majority, Mrs. Woodward has been, like her parents, very much interested in all reforms of the 20th century, especially suffrage, temperance, and all which tells for true American womanhood.

MRS. INEZ H. LEE, member of the Arizona Equal Suffrage Central Committee from Graham County, believes most thoroughly in Equal Rights to all, a theory which has been fully exemplified in her home life. She is the wife of David Lee, the proud mother of a large and



happy family, and while discipline and obedience are in evidence, the family relationship is that of comrades rather than of parents and children. From her New England and Swiss parentage she inherits a love of liberty and freedom, which she claims is the heritage of the daughter as well as of the son, and with her native tact and energy she has battled in the face of opposition, and even ridicule, to aid in establishing that equality. Arizona should now be both proud and grateful for the services of such women as she and thankful to realize that their labors have been rewarded in the State. The oft advanced theory that a competent housewife has no time for outside interests is ably

disputed in the light of the lives and examples of Mrs. Lee and her many associates.

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ROSA GOODRICH BOIDO, M. D., president of the Equal Suffrage Club of Pima County, is particularly well known in a professional way and for the work she has done for the benefit of the suffrage question in this vicinity. Dr. Boido was born in Navasota, Texas, February 24, 1870, and is the daughter of Rosa Meador and Briggs Goodrich. Her father was one of the old time attorneys of Arizona, having come here in 1873, and was Attorney General for the Territory. He practiced law in Tombstone in its prosperous days as a member of the firm of Goodrich, Street, Smith & Goodrich. Dr. Boido was educated in Pacific Methodist College, Santa Rosa, Cal., and Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and for some years has been practicing her profession in Tucson. She is examining physician for the Maccabees, Knights and Ladies of Security and Fraternal Brotherhood. The work of the Suffrage Club of Pima County was carried on largely by five women, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Haskin, Dr. Boido, Mrs. Nowell, and Dr. Clara M. Schell, who felt that their long and earnest efforts were amply repaid when the right of suffrage was accorded the women of Arizona, in the fall of 1912. In addition to her





Rosa G. Boido

professional life and interest in matters of public importance, Mrs. Boido is a homemaker, and with her husband, Dr. Lorenzo Boido, a practicing physician, and children, Rosalind and Lorenzo, Jr., makes her home in Tucson. Dr. Boido is superintendent of Scientific Temperance for the W. C. T. U. of Arizona.

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MRS. EMMA B. COLEMAN, member of the Arizona Central Equal Suffrage Committee, was born in Illinois, January 12, 1840, but is one of the earliest pioneers of Arizona, and might well be christened the Mother of Suffrage in Apache and Graham Counties. In the spring of 1888 when the first International Council of Women was held in Washington, D. C., the call for freedom was wafted across the arid plains and rustled in the tall pines that sheltered her Alpine home, away in the mountains of Arizona. That call found an echo in her heart, and she responded, the first woman in Arizona to become a member of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She has since been very active for the cause, and with good results, in Arizona.

Mrs. Coleman was a delegate from Graham County to the Constitutional Convention held in Phoenix in 1911, and in connection with



delegates from other counties, worked very hard to have a Suffrage plank incorporated into the Constitution, but without avail. She has been a consistent and earnest worker for the cause of Equal Suffrage all her life, and though many times defeated, she has never, at any time, lost hope, but has continually held to the time honored motto: "It is right, and right will prevail." She is happy today in the knowledge that her desires have been realized in Arizona and in the cherished hope that

they will soon be realized throughout the nation. Mrs. Coleman has been a home-maker above all, and agrees that the right of suffrage shall not cause to deteriorate in the slightest degree either a woman's femininity or her efficiency as a home maker and mother.

MRS. ABBIE O. HASKIN, vice president of the Equal Suffrage Club of Tucson, and member of the State Central Committee for Pima County, has been one of the most persistent and devoted workers for the cause of Suffrage in Arizona, and in the campaign of 1912, which



resulted so gloriously for those interested, she was one of the few who stood firmly by the cause. As a member of the State Central Committee, Mrs. Haskin organized the first Suffrage Club in Pima County, of which Dr. Rosa Boido was elected first president. Mrs. Haskin was later elected vice president. This club, through the efforts of the few, succeeded in developing and crystallizing the suffrage sentiment that finally lead to success in November, 1912, at the

polls. Pima was one of the counties which polled a large majority for equal suffrage, and to Mrs. Haskin and her associates most of the

credit is due for this victory. Mrs. Haskin has been a resident of Tucson for many years, having come here from Iowa, her native State, to accept a position in the city schools. She is the daughter of Thomas Howe and Charlotte Spaulding Canfield, and was born and educated in Jones County, Iowa. She was married in Medeapolis, Iowa, and came immediately to Tucson. Mrs. Haskin is now a widow. She has one daughter, Mrs. Charlotte L. Stanton. Mrs. Haskin is an active member of Pueblo Lodge No. 6, Maccabees, and has for years been actively associated with the work of the W. C. T. U. in the State, having been especially interested during the time when the State conventions have been held in Tucson, as she has always been among those who attended to the detail work of the convention.

MRS. RUTH MAY NOWELL, special newspaper correspondent and secretary treasurer of the Pima County Equal Suffrage League, is the daughter of Colonel J. P. and Ella Duffer Connors, and was born in Clinton, Mo., February 28,



1889. Mrs. Nowell was educated in Kansas City, Mo., and at St. Vincent's Academy, Santa Fe, N. M. Her father was prominent in politics in the latter state and was a personal friend of many of the well known public men of the state, among them Senators Anderson and Bursum. Mrs. Nowell was very active during the recent campaign for suffrage and was one of the especially hard workers for the cause in the final conflict whose efforts were effective in bringing about the desired result. Her husband, Bailey Nowell, was connected with the Citizen Publishing Company, of Tucson, for five years, and they made their home in the latter city until recently, when they removed to California, and are now located in Venice. They have two children, Elmer and

Dora May. Mrs. Nowell is member of the Daughters of the Revolution, Women's Relief Corps, and the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.



Lucy Terrill Ellis

LUCY TERRILL ELLIS, pioneer kindergartner of Arizona, has completed her thirteenth year in this work in Phoenix. Her school is a portable house, and during the greater portion of the year the work is conducted in the open air. Miss Ellis is a native of Missouri, where she was educated and prepared for her kindergarten work. Her locating in Phoenix was a mere matter of chance, as she came here first to visit relatives, was in a short time submissive to the spell of Arizona's charms, and at the suggestion of people who realized the need of such an opportunity as her school presented to their little ones, decided to remain and engage in private kindergarten work. From the beginning, her special qualifications for this work were recognized, and her school has been a constantly increasing success and a continued source of joy and benefit to the little ones, whether the children of residents or tourists, for there have been included on her roll children from almost every State in the Union, and even



from London and Paris, who have been brought to Phoenix for the winter by their parents. Miss Ellis is also a writer of merit on kindergarten work, and keeps thoroughly abreast of any advancement made along these lines. She has recently introduced the world-famous Montessori methods into her school. She is second vice president and associate editor of the Children's Book-Shop, Homcroft Hall, Chicago. As charter member of the Woman's Club and organizer and first President of the Conservation Club, of Phoenix, she is very well known in club life in Arizona. She is State President of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and Chairman of the Conservation Department of the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs, and at the recent federation meeting in Douglas was the representative of the Conservation Club of Phoenix.

MISS C. LOUISE BOEHRINGER, Superintendent of Schools in Yuma County, the only woman Superintendent in Arizona, who is well known as an educator in several States, was born thirty-five years ago in Morrison, Illinois. Her parents, Jacob and Louise Greenawald Boehringer, came to America shortly after the close of the Civil War. They removed to St. Louis when she was four years old, where she entered the kindergarten at the age of five, and there acquired her first knowledge of the English language. She later attended the public schools, but as the family returned to Illinois when she was about ten, her education was completed in that State. Having been graduated from the High School she took a two years' course at the State Normal, at Normal, Illinois, then a critic course at the DeKalb Normal, from which she received her diploma in 1902. Meanwhile, however, she had teaching experience in the rural and grade schools, and has since held various positions of responsibility. She was Director of Normal Department, Geneseo, Illinois, from 1903 to 1905, and in charge of the Training School of the State Normal at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for one year. While in the latter position the new Normal at Springfield, Missouri, was opened, and Miss Boehringer was asked to organize and superintend the Training School, which position she accepted and filled for five years. The following year she spent in study in New York City, and in 1911 received a diploma in supervision from Teachers' College, New York, and the B. S. degree from Columbia University. The next year she was Superintendent of the Springfield, Illinois Training School for Teachers, and resigned this position to spend the following year with her family in Yuma. Miss Boehringer has been recognized as an authority in the matter of courses of study for children for six years by the Missouri State Department, and is author of the work in literature, language and nature study in the Missouri State Course of Study for Rural and Village Schools. She has also been an active club worker and member of the most progressive clubs in the various communities in which she has lived, and now holds mem-



C. Louise Boehringer

bership in the Ocotillo and Commercial Clubs of Yuma, the only woman member of the latter; Woman Suffrage League and Woman's Trade Union League, Springfield, Illinois; The Helmet Club, composed of women selected for scholarship and personality, Teachers' College, Columbia University, and at their banquet, held during the Superintendents' meeting in St. Louis in 1911, was one of their speakers. She has also been an active member of the N. E. A. since 1908, and usually attends the Superintendents' meetings in mid-

winter. Miss Boehringer has always been interested in rural life and its problems, and five years ago purchased a small ranch near Yuma; here she has spent a part of each year, and during the past year made her home. She first became identified with educational work in the county by teaching in the rural schools and speaking before the county institutes. When the present recall election was first discussed, Miss Boehringer was approached by several and asked to become candidate for the office of County Superintendent. She consented and was the first woman candidate in the field, but later three other women announced their candidacy, and the campaign was an intense one. The general feeling was that a woman should fill the position, because it deals largely with young women, many of whom are far away from home, and because this was the first opportunity to recognize woman in an elective position since Arizona granted suffrage to its women. Miss Boehringer, whose unusual qualifications for the position had been recognized, was a popular candidate from the beginning, and was elected by a surprising majority. Since her election the feeling displayed toward her has been the most cordial, even by those who voted for her opponents, and many have assured her of their interest and support for the welfare of the schools. She has high ideals and standards for the schools, which are substantiated by her valuable experience in other pioneer situations. It is her aim to raise the office of County Superintendent from one that is largely clerical to one that will do constructive work for the schools of Yuma County, and so great has she been in office, no doubt is felt that her strong personality, wide experience and exceptional ability will enable her to thoroughly develop her ideals, to the great benefit of Yuma County schools.

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LEE A. DOYLE, Assessor of Coconino County, is a native of that County, having been born in Flagstaff in 1881, and is the son of Allen and Sarah Allen Doyle, well known residents of that section. Mr. Doyle is one of the young men who has made good in his home vicinity, as he has held various city and county offices, in all of which he has demonstrated his ability, and made for himself a record for courtesy and efficiency. As Clerk and Treasurer of the City of Flagstaff he became thoroughly well known, and his reputation for accuracy was established when he retired from office and left the books in perfect order for his successor, and by his thorough knowledge of property values, his sound judgment and undoubted integrity, he has continued to merit, as County Assessor, the esteem which he earned in former public positions. Mr. Doyle has practically lived his entire life in his present home, his father having been a pioneer of that region, and none is better fitted than he to fairly estimate values thereabout. He was married October 10, 1907, to Miss Pearl Miller, and they have since made their home in Flagstaff.



Thomas P. Thompson

THOMAS P. THOMPSON, Assessor of Santa Cruz County, was born in 1884 in Caldwell, Texas, was educated in the public schools of that town, and had one year in High School. Mr. Thompson is owner of a fine ranch in the San Rafael Valley, and was for some time an active worker in the State Assessors' Association. He has devoted a great deal of study to the matter of land values and assessments, and has made a number of valuable suggestions to the State Association. He is, therefore, undoubtedly well fitted to meet the requirements of his office with entire satisfaction to the taxpayers of Santa Cruz, and as this is his first political office and he led the ticket in the County, he was presumably elected not from political motives, but because of his peculiar fitness for the work. He thoroughly knows the county, as he has been employed in railroad work and been engaged in business in Nogales before devoting his time to ranching. Though a young man, Mr. Thompson is exceptionally well informed



and an earnest worker, and thus far the results of his efforts as Assessor of Santa Cruz have been most satisfactory. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Thompson was married in December, 1912.

GUY CRITTENDEN WELCH, Under Sheriff of Cochise County, was born at Greeley, Colorado, April 15, 1879. He is the son of William Pringle and Threse Crittenden Welch. He took the entire course in the common schools and the freshman year at the State Normal

School of Colorado, at Greeley. After leaving the Normal, he was employed for two years in a store, and for a short time with a surveying party. May 1, 1898, he became a member of Company D of the First Colorado Volunteers, and served until July 15, 1899. He was present at the capture of Manila, and was on detached service during the balance of his term through the Philippine campaign. After the close of the war Mr. Welch remained in Manila, and for the next five years was associated with the American Commercial Company. He was afterwards engaged in the sail and awning business for a short time. Returning to the United States he took a position with the Union Iron Works for a few months, then returned to Manila on the transport Dix with a load of live stock. He went to Seattle in



June, 1905, and was employed by a lumber company in the State of Washington for a short time; later in the same year he proceeded to Colorado and was with the Colorado Supply Company in the mercantile business for eight months; then he took a course in the Colorado University. In 1907 he came to Arizona and was employed by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company in the mercantile department until 1910, when he accepted a position with the Green Cattle Company as bookkeeper. In 1911 he was promoted to the superintendency of the company, in which position he remained until he accepted his present appointment as Under Sheriff. Mr. Welch has never taken an active part in politics and this is his first public office. He was married March 23, 1912, to Miss Grace Winifred Tarbell, and they make their home in Tombstone.



Cornelius O'Keefe and Family

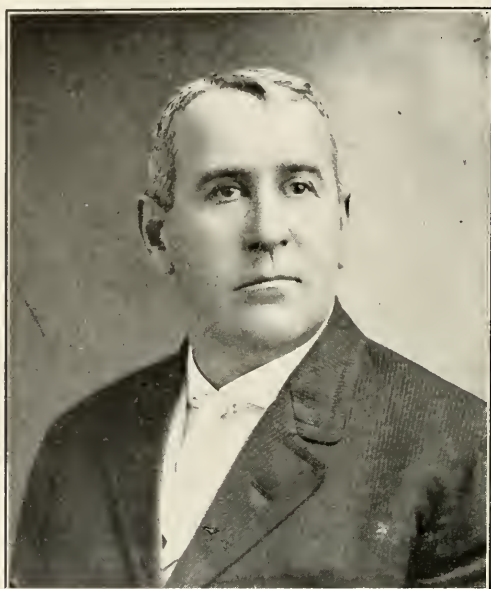
CORNELIUS O'KEEFE, American Inspector of Customs at Nogales, was born in Ireland, August 5, 1864. He is the son of John and Margaret Toomey O'Keefe. "Con" O'Keefe, as he is familiarly known, came to this country with his father in 1875, and located in Glens Falls, New York. In 1880 he came to Arizona, was first employed in the mines at Clifton, for a short time in Tombstone, and then removed to Long Beach, California, where he worked on the Bixby ranch for three years. Returning then to Arizona, he lived successively in Yuma, Prescott and Jerome, having been engaged in general merchandise business for nine years in the latter place. In 1899 Mr. O'Keefe joined with George Mitchell, Colonel Greene and William Adamson in the organization of the Cobre Grande Copper Company, of Cananea, which was finally merged with the Greene Consolidated, and was its first general manager. He opposed the merger, but a compromise was finally effected. He then engaged in mining on his own account in the Altar District, Mexico, but in 1903 sold out his interests to capitalists and removed to Nogales. The following year he was elected County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, one of the first officials of Santa Cruz elected on that ticket. In June, 1908, President Roosevelt appointed him Collector of the Port of Nogales, and President Taft reappointed him in 1912. His commission expires August 16, 1916. His right to hold a Federal office has been questioned on the ground that his father was not a citizen of

the United States, but in February, 1912, Attorney General McVeagh decided the question in Mr. O'Keefe's favor, and his record in office is an excellent one. In both official and private life Mr. O'Keefe is held in high esteem. He was married at Prescott in September, 1894, to Miss Hannah Shay, and to them have been born one daughter, Margaret, and three sons, John, Charles and Cornelius, Jr., all bright, energetic, and apparently endowed with the spirit of the true Arizonan. Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe are well known and highly esteemed throughout Santa Cruz County, both for their civic interest and as trustworthy friends.



Thomas Elliott Bowman

THOMAS ELLIOT BOWMAN, Flagstaff, was born in Topeka, Kansas, May 7, 1886. He attended the public schools of that city, also Washburn Academy and Washburn College, and is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. Mr. Bowman came to Arizona in 1908, and spent two years in the Fred Harvey service at Grand Canyon, Williams and Ash Fork, and for the past two years has been living in Flagstaff. He is a member of Flagstaff Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M., Topeka Consistory No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and holds a Shrine membership in El Zaribah Temple, Phoenix.



Charles Kreuder

CHARLES KREUDER, manager of the meat department of the Arizona Copper Company store, was born in New York City in 1865, and is the son of Charles and Elizabeth Kreuder. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, then learned butchering and was engaged in that business there for a number of years. He has been in Arizona seventeen years, five of which were spent in Tombstone, where he conducted a restaurant during its second booming period, and the last five have been spent in his present position at Clifton. Mr. Kreuder is a Democrat in politics, but not actively interested in party workings, and fraternally is associated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, in the latter order being Dictator of the local lodge.

SAMUEL FRIST, of the firm of Bassett & Frist, Douglas, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1856. He is the son of J. R. Frist, a farmer and machine forger of Wilmington, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the city. Mr. Frist was educated in the public schools of his native city, but in every respect may be called a self-made man. On coming to the West he located in Oklahoma City, and there he first engaged in the flour and grain business in 1880. With Oscar T. Bassett and his son, Charles N. Bassett, he has been associated in business since 1886. Mr. Frist went into



Oklahoma City on the first train that ran in from the south, and was one of the pioneers of the city, the train having entered the city April 22, 1889. Some years later he spent three years in Los Angeles County, California, as General Superintendent in charge of the general development of a fruit farm, and during his residence there the older Bassett died, and on Charles Bassett's becoming of age the property was sold. Shortly afterward the present firm of Bassett & Frist was formed, and in 1903 Mr. Frist came to Douglas to take an active part in the management of the business of the firm, which is one of the largest fuel and feed firms in the State. Mr. Frist was married in Vermillion County, Indiana, to Miss Dora Houghland, a native of that State.

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JOSEPH P. GIDEON, Sheriff of Mohave County, is one of the earliest pioneers of the state, having been in Arizona forty years. A large part of his time has been spent in the official life of the state, as he has served as sheriff a number of times, as well as holding other positions, and his record during that time was such that when he made the race for Sheriff he was elected by a pleasing majority. When he came to Arizona two score years ago he first landed in Mohave, and has practically made this his home since that time, although he has spent considerable time in Gila, Cochise, Pima, Yavapai and other southern counties. He has always been interested in mining. He was born in Mississippi in 1852, his parents being Lewis H. and Sarah M. Gideon. He takes pride in the civic development of the town and state, is interested in the fraternal life, being a member of the Elks Lodge, and has made many friends during the years he has spent in the State. As an officer he is fair, fearless and faithful to the interests of his constituents, and those who elected him have reason for congratulation because of the excellent manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the office.

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J. W. MORGAN, County Recorder of Mohave, is one of the earliest pioneers of the State, and during his long residence here, as well as in Nevada and California, has been interested in the mineral wealth of the community in which he resided. A life-long Democrat, he has been a power in the party since he voted for Samuel J. Tilden, the first and only president for whom he cast a ballot until the recent election, as he has resided in the Territory of Arizona from that year. Mr. Morgan held numerous official positions, having been County Recorder and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors nearly a score of years ago. He also served as Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Recorder and Justice of the Peace during the Territorial days. He was born in San Francisco in 1854. His father Benjamin Morgan, was one of the forty-niners of California, an early prospector and miner, and afterward entered the mercantile business. His mother, formerly



Reading from left to right, sitting down: L. M. Teale, Clerk of Supreme Court; J. C. Lane, Under Sheriff; Isaac Bartholomew, Clerk Board of Supervisors; A. F. Harris, Deputy Sheriff.  
 Reading from left to right, standing: John C. Potts, Chairman Board Supervisors; W. K. Ridenour, member Supervisors; J. S. Withers, member Supervisors; Thomas Devine, County Treasurer; L. J. Whitney, Deputy Recorder; C. W. Herndon, County Attorney; J. D. Sullivan, Deputy Sheriff; Frank Russell, Road Superintendent; J. P. Gideon, Sheriff.

Miss Eliza Pritchard, was also a pioneer of that section. J. W. Morgan was educated in the public schools of California, graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School and afterward from Heald's Business College. This, together with a good business training, made him well fitted to hold the positions to which he has been elected. The records of the County of Mohave are said to be excelled by none in the State, and during the years in which Joseph W. Morgan has been connected with the office, are fully up to the standard. No man in the State has a wider acquaintance, nor is there a man more familiar with the early history of the Territory than Joseph Morgan, who lived in Globe, Phoenix, and other large towns of Arizona during the early days. He is a typical Arizona pioneer, having spent most of his life here, and he intends to remain here the rest of his days, his interests being in Mohave County. He is interested in the Cleopatra copper mine, in the Cerbat district, and also has a number of gold prospects in that district. He was employed as Assistant Superintendent of the Golden Gem for several years in the early days of the district, and later acquired some of the valuable property of the section. Mr. Morgan married Miss Marian L. Terry in 1894, and they have one son, Joseph Terry Morgan, at present a student in California. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and a trustee of the order.

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THOMAS DEVINE, Treasurer of Mohave County, was well qualified for the position when he was chosen by the voters of the County, having previously been Treasurer of Coconino County before he came to the county famed throughout the Southwest as a gold producer. When he completed his term of Treasurer of Coconino there was not a better kept set of books in the State, every cent had been accounted for, and the books were arranged so as to show at a glance the county's financial standing. A staunch Democrat of the old school, he was elected in Coconino, a Republican stronghold, and was among the leaders, having received a flattering majority at the primaries and election. His parents, Thomas and Martha Dobbin Devine, both came from Ireland and were among the pioneers of Michigan. Mr. Devine was born on a farm in Michigan in 1869, and was educated in the common schools of Kansas, where his family had removed when he was but four years old. Having finished school and spent several years on the Kansas farm, young Devine started his career as a railroad man with the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City, later served an apprenticeship with the Union Pacific as blacksmith, then came to Arizona and took a position with the A. L. & T. Co., at Flagstaff, which he held for one year, when he became brakeman for the company on their log train. Here he met with an accident which prevented his working for more than a year, when he took a position with the Flagstaff Electric Light Company. He was then elected Treasurer of the county for two succeeding terms, the second time with a

much larger majority than the first. Upon the completion of his second term he moved to Mohave County, where he had purchased the Beale Hotel, which he has since conducted. Mrs. Devine was Miss Amy Ward, of Illinois. They have two sons—Thomas, Jr., and Andrew, and one daughter—Mrs. May Beecher. Mr. Devine belongs to the Elks, having become a charter member of Flagstaff Lodge, and never transferred.

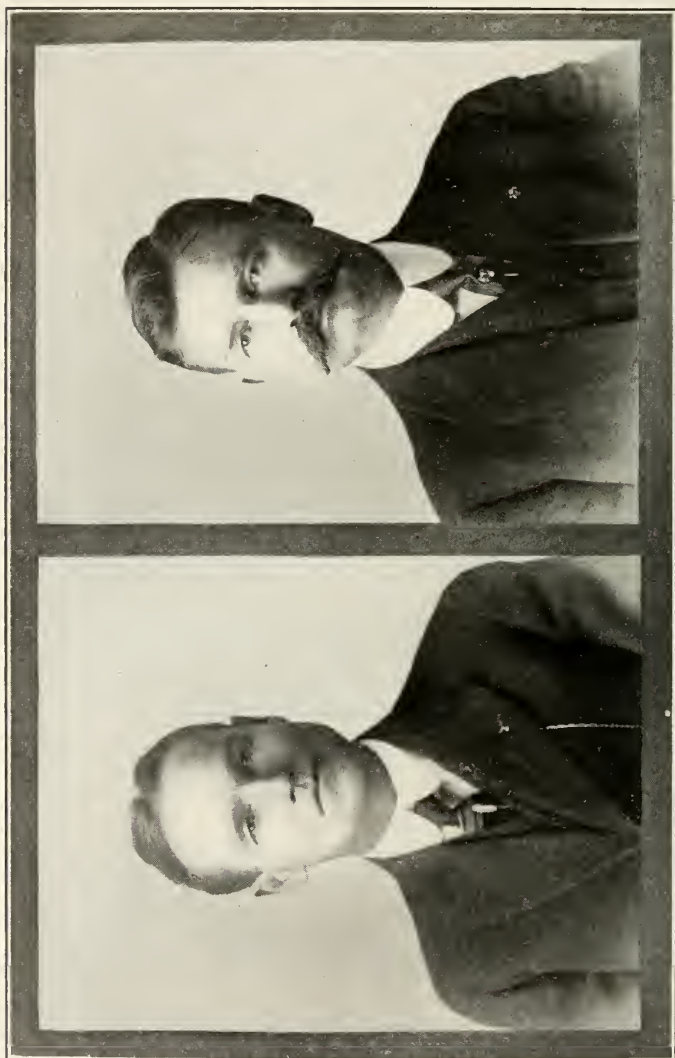


Benjamin Franklin Hopkins

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOPKINS, the member of the Board who received the highest vote of all the candidates for that office, spent his boyhood days in the Middle West. He was born in Kansas, lived then in Illinois and later in Missouri, where he was educated in the common schools. He has traveled extensively through the United States, Canada and Alaska, and has lived for a time in Porto Rico. He has lived also in California, where he was engaged in the making of artesian wells, and in New Mexico. For fourteen years he has been active in the political life of Arizona, his first residence here having been Flagstaff. He was born in 1861, and is the son of Benjamin Franklin and Cynthia Ann Downing Hopkins. In July, 1904, he married Miss Ellen J. George, and they have one son, Herbert G.



ELGIN B. HOLT, President and General Manager of the Cerro de Plata Mining Company, and Walter E. Holt, Vice President and Director of the same Company, have exemplified in their careers the indomitable spirit of the true Westerner who has a fixed purpose in life. Elgin B. Holt was born September 4, 1873, at Harrison, Ark., and Walter E., September 3, 1875, at the same place. Their parents were Isham R. and Lydia Ryan Holt. Their family consisted of eight children, Alice, Ernest, May, Isham, Jr., Alfred, Elgin, Walter and Valeria, of whom Alfred and Ernest have passed to "that bourne from which no traveler returns." In 1879 the father took up a homestead along the San Francisco river, near Alma, New Mexico, and engaged in cattle raising. They were sixty-five miles from Silver City, the nearest railroad point, and one hundred and fifty miles from the county seat. Mr. Holt was an educated and progressive man, who realized the importance of giving his children an education, so they were supplied with profitable books, and magazines and newspapers reached the home regularly. Through the efforts of Mr. Holt a school was established in the neighborhood, and was a rare innovation in that isolated country. The family prospered and in 1892 the question of better educational facilities for the younger children presented itself, and in its solution Mr. Holt rented a farm at Las Cruces, New Mexico, for two years, and with Mrs. Holt and the four younger children removed there, in order that they might attend the New Mexico Agricultural College. This college, notwithstanding its name, embraced in its curriculum many branches not pertaining to agriculture. Having completed the regular course, Elgin and Walter took up the mining engineering course, from which the former was graduated in 1897 and the latter in 1899. After Elgin's graduation he and his brother Isham rented their father's cattle business and conducted it for six years, or until they became bankrupt through speculating in cattle on the ranges. Elgin then took a post-graduate course of three months in assaying at the college from which he had been graduated, for during all these years his purpose had been to go ultimately into Sonora, Mexico, and explore its mineral resources. Ernest had become intrested in mining down there with others, and they owned what was known as the Santo Niño Copper Mines on the Yaqui River. In 1900 Ernest was killed by a revolver falling from his cot to the floor and exploding. After his death the property was turned over to James Goodman of Mistras Prietas as trustee for the owners. He entered into an agreement with Colonel W. C. Greene, of Cananea, whereby, for a controlling interest, the latter was to finance the Santo Niño mines. In 1903 the Santo Niño proposition collapsed. Ernest Holt discovered this property. In 1902 Elgin went into Mexico to investigate the condition of his brother's interests. He contracted coast fever at Guaymas, returned to El Paso in the winter of that year, and hunted in the Sierra Madres for a taxidermist company until spring. In the



Elgin B. Holt

Walter E. Holt

summer he worked in a custom assay office at Douglas. During 1903 and 1904 he served as Deputy Sheriff of Cochise County. The following April, while making an arrest, a notorious character, whom he had testified against in court, shot him in the thigh, intending to take his life. After his recovery he went back to New Mexico to the family home, where he recuperated during the following winter. After Walter's graduation in 1899 he entered the United States Custom Service as ore sampler at El Paso, Texas. In the spring of 1905 he agreed to furnish Elgin with the money for a prospecting trip into Sonora, and in June Elgin arrived at Santa Ana, outfitted and proceeded to the Altar district, where he prospected for two years and made locations. In 1907 he financed a property through Dr. P. J. Parker, of San Diego, California, and it became known as the Compañia Silver Mine. They shipped one carload of ore from near the surface, which proved fairly rich, but the panic of 1907 caused the mine to close down. In 1908 Walter joined his brother and they opened an assay office at Magdalena, in which they were moderately successful. In 1910 money was forthcoming to resume operations at the mine. Elgin took charge and was allowed \$75 a month for expenses, but no salary. The Holt Brothers had turned over all but 10 per cent of the stock to the company. Contrary to the orders of the San Diego men, none of whom had practical knowledge of mining, Mr. Holt, upon resumption of work, started a tunnel 100 feet lower down on the mountain side, through country rock, to get to the ore body. He had figured that in 250 feet he would strike the main ledge, and when within 26 feet of that distance his principals wrote that they would furnish \$250, Mexican money, to complete the tunnel to that point, upon condition that he would relinquish his claim for personal expenses. He sent in his resignation, gave instructions to the three Mexican miners to keep at work, and left the mine. Fifteen days later he concluded to return and see how the work was progressing, and had to walk twelve miles, because he had no money. He managed to subsist on the victuals which the Mexicans shared with him. Within a few feet of the distance he had figured on, he struck the vein. The head of the company moved to the mine, and trouble began in earnest. He insisted that operations should be conducted according to his orders, against which Mr. Holt protested. He insisted also on taking out only ore that was uncovered in the course of further development work, while Mr. Holt wanted to ship ore from the rich vein already opened up, and use the money in the vigorous prosecution of exploration work. However, Mr. Holt shipped a carload of ore taken from a point away from the rich lead, and it proved unprofitable. The President then compromised by agreeing that the company would furnish money for further development, and that the Superintendent should have absolute control of the work; but the next morning the same old story was repeated, orders emanating from the usual source, and Mr. Holt resigned. The result

was that the mine was finally stripped of its rich ore, the money spent in ill-directed development and the property finally abandoned. The company had furnished only about \$7000 up to the time Mr. Holt laid bare ore worth from \$50,000 to \$60,000. Thus Mr. Holt lost two years of his time from a financial standpoint, but gained an experience which has since been invaluable to him. He afterwards bonded two other properties to Boston people, and raised money in Philadelphia for the development of another mine. One of the Boston people's mines looked good, and considerable smelting ore was developed. The Philadelphians did not have time to prove their property before a series of revolutions began, and work had to be abandoned on all these propositions. After resigning from the Compañía mine superintendency, Mr. Holt returned to Magdalena and joined his brother in the assay office, and they took advantage of every opportunity to keep posted on developments in the mining regions of Sonora. One day Captain J. C. Besley, a well known mining operator of Hermosillo, dropped into the office, and in the course of the next few days he and the Holt Brothers, having a strong interest in common, became quite intimate, and as a result of this intimacy has developed the most interesting portion of this narrative. The property known as the Cerro de Plata mine is located in the Magdalena district, Sonora, 46 miles from Nogales. It was discovered in 1906 by a Mexican vaquero named Pedro Alvares, whose horse fell while chasing a steer up a steep hillside. In rising, the hoofs of the horse broke into the surface of the rocks, and the color of the fractured stone attracted the attention of the rider, who found, upon examination, that it was "horn" silver, a rich chloride of that metal. Taking in two others, Alvares denounced the property and commenced work. They took out a small shipment of the ore, which yielded handsome returns from the smelter, but having only slight knowledge of mineralogy, they overlooked some of the richest rock, and threw over the dump tons and tons of the best ores. The present management had men working many days with burros, gathering the wasted values, and realized rich returns from their shipment. Not meeting with much success in their development, Alvares and his associates bonded the property to a California company, who did not have much better results, and abandoned the property and threw up their bond. Soon afterward the mine was sold through Captain Besley, of Magdalena, to some Kentucky capitalists for \$25,000 gold. The purchasers formed a Mexican corporation and continued active operations for some months on the strength of a report made by an expert Kentucky examiner, who stated that the mine was very valuable and there was great wealth exposed from the very grass roots. The first manager was inexperienced, and after a few months of unproductive effort was replaced by another, who showed no better returns for expenses incurred during several months, and the mine was shut down. An eminent mining engineer sent to investigate the property during the



mine's idleness reported that as a commercial proposition the property was of no value, although he admitted it contained some good ore. Having lost faith in it, after two years' idleness its owners placed the mine upon the market and requested Captain Besley to find a purchaser. After his accidental meeting with the Holt boys they made a careful examination of the property and decided that there was sufficient rich ore in sight to warrant their taking over the property, which they did through Captain Besley. About October 1, 1911, the lessees, who had associated with themselves Mr. O. S. Bovey of Magdalena, commenced operations with only the credit of Holt Brothers behind them. Mr. Walter E. Holt, being an experienced miner and assayer, took charge of the work, and within eighteen days the two miners employed took out the first carload of ore, which assayed 113 ounces of silver to the ton. The force was slightly increased, and another and larger carload was extracted, which assayed 110.6 ounces to the ton. Continued development and investigation disclosed the peculiar formation which had caused the repeated failures to follow the ore under former management, and this knowledge has led to the success attained by the present management. After some time Mr. Bovey sold his interest to Holt Brothers, who continued work and met with highly gratifying success. In July, 1912, they made a deal with Messrs. Roy & Titcomb, Inc., Nogales, to build a mill and cyanide plant for treatment of the ores, the contracting firm taking an interest in the enterprise and receiving other valuable considerations. Mine development and ore shipments continued until thirty-one lots of high grade ore had been shipped, mostly in carloads, aggregating more than 1400 tons and averaging 117 ounces of silver to the ton. The mill was started November 5, 1912, and as a result of the first five weeks' run there were shipped to the Selby Reduction & Refining Works, near San Francisco, 26,000 ounces of fine silver in the form of bars and precipitates. In one section the ore found assays as high as 150 ounces to the ton. Indications at present are that the time is not far distant when, to realize the best results, there will be necessary an installation which will handle an output of 100 tons of ore daily. The properties of the Cerro de Plata Mining Company embrace about 150 acres of ground, and include two denouncements—the Cerro de Plata proper and the Dos Hermanos. Since taking over these properties under bond and lease in October, 1911, Holt Brothers have developed the mine, as described, shipped great quantities of high grade ore, erected the mill, which is in successful operation, and are shipping bullion and precipitates. They have paid the Kentucky owners the purchase price, and recently all the shares in the Cerro de Plata Company have been transferred to Holt Brothers, who have parcelled them among themselves and their associates. The last annual meeting was held in February, 1913, and the following were elected directors: Elgin B. Holt, Walter E. Holt, E. Titcomb, R. W. Balch and W. A. O'Connor. The officers are as follows:

President, Elgin B. Holt; Vice President, E. Titcomb; Secretary and Treasurer, Walter E. Holt. Mr. E. B. Holt is also General Manager. In conclusion, let it be said that Elgin and Walter Holt deserve all the success to which they have attained. From Magdalena to Nogales there is no man, Mexican or Amercian, but has a kindly word for them. Their word is considered as good as their bond, their credit is practically unlimited on either side of the line, and they are still the hustling, hard working men they were before Dame Fortune smiled upon them.

RUDOLFO VASQUEZ, Attorney at Law and Mining Broker, though a native of Mexico, having been born in Hermosillo July 4, 1870, was for years closely identified with the business enterprises, especially in mining, and with the general prosperity, of the southern



portion of Arizona, and was representative in Nogales of the following companies: La Occidental Cia Minera S. A., Copper Era Consolidated S. A., Gran Consolidacion Mining Co., Mineral Realm Co., Old Dominion Mining and Reduction Co., and of the latter company was both President and Attorney. He has never held a political position, and never has taken an active part in politics. Fraternally Mr. Vasquez is a member of Hidalgo Alianza and G. O. V. W. He is the son of Manuel and Ysabel Velez Escalante Vasquez, both of whom were born and reared in Mexico. He married Miss Laura Jacobs, and to them have

been born the following children: Abelardo, Laura Ysabel, Rosa and Rudolfo. Mr. Vasquez has recently removed his family and home to Los Angeles, but still retains heavy interests in the southern part of Arizona and in Mexico.



George Januel

GEORGE JANUEL, of Nogales, was born at Gaimersheim, Germany, on April 15, 1879, and is the son of Charles and Anna (Tiefenbock) Januel. He was educated at Ingelstadt, to which place his parents moved when he was a lad. George arrived in the United States on April 29, 1904, went to St. Louis and remained there until November of the same year. He then went to Houston, Texas, but in April, 1905, moved to Beaumont, Texas, where he remained for two years. He next located in Nogales, where he has since resided. The only near relative Mr. Januel now has living is a brother, who resides in Mexico. George is Past Chancellor of No. 13, Knights of Pythias, of Nogales. This young man is of that class of Germans whom the people of the United States regard as among our most desirable citizens. No man in Nogales is more highly respected by his acquaintances than is Mr. Januel. He owns the leading barber shop in the place, and strict attention to business has brought him financial success. He gives employment to several people. He has in his place of business one of the largest collection of antlers in the State, one of which has never been classified. An intelligent and much traveled Englishman vainly tried to purchase this curious specimen of antlered creatures, being anxious to present the head to the English Museum of Natural History.

JAMES A. HOWELL, City Clerk and Treasurer of Douglas, Arizona, is a native of Nevada, having been born in White Pine, in 1872. His father, Amazon C. Howell, was one of the pioneers of that section, and well known as a cattleman. His mother, Mary A. Tyler Howell, came from a well known family of Missouri. Before assuming his present position, Mr. Howell had the benefit of a varied experience as a cattleman, legislator, banker and merchant. He first came to Cochise County in 1878, with his parents, who engaged in the cattle business. Mr. Howell served one term in the Territorial



James A. Howell

Legislature in 1904 and 1905, and then took up banking. He has served as Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Tombstone, and as Cashier of the Citizens Bank of Benson. The latter was sold to the Bank of Benson, and Mr. Howell was afterward Manager of the Turkey Track Cattle Company, at Naco, for some time. He went to Douglas in 1908 to take the position of Cashier in the Arizona Bank and Trust Company, which he held for several years and resigned to take charge of the San Bernardino Market, of which he was then owner, but disposed of after being elected to his present position. He is still interested in the First National Bank of Tombstone and the Arizona Bank and Trust Company, holding a block of stock in each. He is also interested in the cattle business, being owner of a ranch and cattle in the Sulphur Springs Valley. He is a



member of the Knights of Pythias and Moose Lodges. In 1904 Mr. Howell was united in marriage with Miss Frankie J. Todd, of Los Angeles, California, a descendant of one of the best known families in the State.

MALCOMB FRASER, Secretary of the Prescott Chamber of Commerce, and Immigration Commissioner of Yavapai County, is one of the best known and most capable publicity men, not only in Arizona, but in the entire country. Mr. Fraser was born in San Francisco



in the middle seventies, educated in California, and made his home there until ten years ago, when he went to London. During his stay in England, he was retained for several years by the California promotion Committee of San Francisco as their European agent. His employment has been principally in newspaper work, and he has had ten years' experience in the editorial departments of newspapers in London, Eng., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco. He came to his present position in March, 1911, from the copy desk of the San Francisco "Evening Bulletin." In the comparatively short time Mr. Fraser has been Secretary of the Prescott Chamber of Commerce, the city has received, through his articles on its resources, a vast amount of publicity throughout the United States, and he has taken a particular pride in vaunting

to "frost-bitten easterners" the advantages of Arizona's marvelous climate. In the entire County of Yavapai the three principal industries, mining, stock-raising and agriculture, have received a decided impetus because of his efforts to foster their development. The telling power in Mr. Fraser's publicity articles is that while they depict in a most attractive manner the opportunities offered by the climate and resources of Prescott, Yavapai County or Arizona in general, they are sane and sensible, such as must appeal to the person of sound judgment, and are, therefore, productive of the best results. And the Chamber of Commerce has, in a most substantial manner, shown its appreciation of the work done by Mr. Fraser. The recent visit to Arizona of Sir Gilbert Parker, the noted author and statesman, has accomplished more than any other one incident of recent years in giving Arizona world-wide publicity. This visit was the result of Mr. Fraser's suggestion when, having read that Sir Gilbert Parker

was on his way to America in search of health, he telegraphed to him an invitation to try the recuperative qualities of Arizona's climate, this invitation having been sent as a greeting on his landing in New York. It was accepted and the results were most gratifying. Mr. Fraser is also seriously interested in the good roads movement, was one of the organizers of the Arizona Good Roads Association when permanently organized in 1911, and he has since been its Secretary. He was married in London in 1906. Mrs. Fraser is a native of Tacoma, Washington, and is an artist and writer of exceptional ability. At the age of 17 she was chief of the art staff of the "San Francisco Post," and some of her posters made for papers in that city were sold at exhibitions. She subsequently worked on the "Call" and "Bulletin" of that city as special interviewer, and in London was writer of special signed articles. Both she and Mr. Fraser are now thorough Arizonans, and the latter's statement, "You can't beat Arizona the world over," should carry some weight, as he is in position to make comparison with various sections.

THOMAS HENRY BATE, one of Arizona's leading photographers, and owner of the Bate Photo Craft Shop, was born at Storm Lake,



Iowa, October 16, 1880. He is the son of Thomas Henry and Laura E. Lemm Bate. Mr. Bate began business on his own account in California in 1897, but after two years removed to Arizona and located in Prescott, where his studio now is. Throughout that entire section his work is well known. In competitions at Territorial and State Fairs, Mr. Bate has been awarded sixteen first prizes, twelve second and one special prize, and has ever met with the heartiest commendation of his patrons. Mr. Bate is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Grand Lodge of Arizona. He married Miss Florence M. Marks, and to their union have been born three boys, Thomas Henry,

Jr., William and Claude. Mr. Bate is at present in Chicago, and for a time associated with one of the finest studios in the country.

HARRY J. KARNS is the son of Samuel D. and May B. Karns, and was born in Jamestown, N. Y., May 17, 1880. Their three other sons, Charles D., Robert H. and William Elliott, are all residents of Santa Cruz County. The story of Harry Karns' life, if written



in detail, would be replete with pathos, tragedy and romance; the visitation of a terrible accident befallen a bright and ambitious young man, disfiguring him for life, nearly causing the loss of his sight, and even his life; the fidelity of Miss Mollie I. Nash, who refused to be released from her engagement to marry him, but helped nurse him back to health; the loss of his every dollar, and the building up of a modest fortune in a few years by one so handicapped. The family moved to Kansas when Harry was but one year old, and in 1888 they moved to Denver, where they made their home until 1892, and removed to Pittsburgh. In the latter city Harry attend-

ed school until 1897, then engaged in the oil business in West Virginia with his father. In 1899 he went to Wellsville, Ohio, and after two weeks a flowing well caught fire and he was enveloped in the flames. He was burned almost beyond recognition, was hurried to his home in Pittsburgh, and for weeks hovered between life and death. As a result of this accident he was confined to bed for six months, and for one year was unable to perform any work. When able, he was taken to the Hospital at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where a partially successful operation was performed on his eyes. On December 21, 1900, Mr. Karns and Miss Nash were married, and two beautiful children have blessed their union. In March, 1901, Mr. Karns secured employment with the Pipe Line Division of the

Standard Oil Company at Cygnet, Ohio, and in 1903 resigned to accept a position in Chicago with the Cudahys as leaser of ground, but before the expiration of a year removed to Kentucky, where he operated and contracted for himself in the oil fields until 1906. He then went to Goldfield, Nevada, where he met with a fair degree of success, and in 1907 located in Nogales. With R. H. McCray he built the Myra mill, twenty miles from Nogales, on the Mexican side, for the purpose of working 50,000 tons of ore on the dumps, and because the mill was not ready on the day stipulated, suit was instituted against them. Under a peculiar interpretation of the Mexican laws, they lost the suit, of which the judge informed them prior to the handing down of his decision. He added that the plaintiff would pay all costs, including fees of defendants' counsel, if they would agree not to appeal the case, and being without funds, defendants accepted the offer. Having nothing left but an old two-cylinder automobile, Mr. Karns put this in public service, and this formed the nucleus about which was formed the present business of Karns Brothers, contractors, dealers in automobiles and accessories, and specialists in machinery and petroleum products. The most important contract yet undertaken by the firm was the water plant for the town of Nogales, which they completed at a contract price of \$52,000. Mr. Karns is a member of the Democratic County Central Committee.

W. D. O'NEIL, State Agent for L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter, was born in Hudson, New York, April 6, 1878. He was educated



in New York. For twenty years Mr. O'Neil has been engaged exclusively in the typewriter business, and for the past eight years has been representative for L. C. Smith & Bros. During this time he has traveled eight States in their interest, and is at present their representative in Arizona, with headquarters in Phoenix. Both in a business way and fraternally Mr. O'Neil is well known, and he is

a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose and United Commercial Travelers of America.



W. H. CLARK was born at Cheshire Harbor, Massachusetts, August 22, 1859, was reared and educated in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. In the early 70's his father served two terms as sheriff of Rensselaer County, New York. In 1876



Mr. Clark left the family home in New York for Connecticut, where for more than a year he was connected with a small country newspaper. In 1878, when attacked by wanderlust, he started on a trip West, stopped a while at St. Louis, and thereafter traveled with pack outfit through western Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and northern Arizona, to the Gila Valley, thence out through Silver City, New Mexico, and returned to the East. After spending a year, in the spirit of adventure, on freighting schooners on Long Island Sound, he tired of the sailor's life, and on December 18, 1880, went to New York and enlisted in the United States cavalry, served full five years, and was honorably discharged at Fort

Apache, Arizona, in December, 1885. In June, 1884, at Wingate, New Mexico, he married Miss Augusta M. Schulz, of Pottsville, Pa. As a member of Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel R. S. McKenzie and Colonel William Royal, he was in the campaigns against the Utes in Colorado and Utah, the Cibicu outbreak in Arizona, after the killing of Captain Hendig and troops on the Cibicu Creek, in the Apache Reservation, and through a portion of the Geronimo campaign. After being discharged from the army he proceeded to Massachusetts with his wife, but after three years returned to Arizona, located at Holbrook, where they have since lived, and where they conducted a hotel until 1909. During these years Mr. Clark has also been operating various other lines of business, such as merchandise, general agency, brokerage and commission, and government contracting, and at the present time is operating in real estate, land scrip, cattle, sheep and ranches. During the last two years Mr. Clark has been Commissioner of Immigration for Navajo County. He has always taken an active interest in the Republican politics of the Territory and County, and has been a member of the Central Committee continuously since 1890. In 1900 he was an active alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. In 1911 Mr. Clark promoted the Navajo Development Company, a holding company with a capital of \$5,000,000, the members of which have since incorporated the Navajo Southern Railway Company, to build

seventy-five miles of common carrier railroad, which has a capital of \$3,500,000; and the Navajo Lumber & Timber Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000; and it is confidently expected that within two years these companies will be operating under the largest timber contracts that the United States government has ever awarded. These corporations have completed their surveys, put up their bonds with the government, paid a deposit on the timber, and not one dollar's worth of stock in the enterprise has been sold. Mr. Clark is secretary of each of these companies, and has been the leading spirit in the organization and work of all of them. His years in politics, in helping select men for various offices, and his active interest in everything for the benefit of the State and County, have given him a wonderful insight into conditions throughout the State, of the possibilities to be developed therein, have made him a keen judge of men and affairs, and one of Arizona's most valuable and highly esteemed citizens. He is a charter member of Winslow Lodge, No. 536, B. P. O. E.

HENRY MEADE WOODS, Manager of the Calumet-Copper Creek Mining Company, at Winkelman, first came to Arizona in 1882. Born at Lowell, Vermont, April 26, 1860, he was educated first in the public schools, and was graduated from the University of Vermont with the class of 1880. He was later graduated from the Chicago School of Law. He came to this State as the representative here of the Santa Fe Railroad, and remained for several years. He went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1893, as editor and publisher of the Oklahoma Medical Journal, The Baptist Visitor and The Plymouth Herald. In 1904 he returned to Arizona, this time as representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Wood is a member of one of the early time families, widely known in Vermont, whose history is closely associated with that of the State, two of his collateral ancestors on his mother's side, Asabel Peck and John W. Meade, having been Governors of the State. His mother's brother, Honorable Cornelius S. Palmer, is now Judge of the Court of Special Pleas in Vermont. In 1881 Mr. Palmer was Chief Justice of South Dakota, through appointment made by President Garfield. Mr. Woods' father, Edwin Woods, together with his brothers, Samuel, of Lodi, and Horace, of Modoc County, California, were original argonauts of '49, the latter two never having returned to Vermont, but remained in California, where they acquired wealth and reared families. Their daughters, grand children and great grand children are now native sons and daughters of California and Arizona. Mr. Woods was happily married October 13, 1884, to Miss Emma Bodge Peck, and they have three sons, William Edwin, Walter Foss and Eugene Peck. William Edwin Woods is General Manager of the "Midway Co. Inc.," of Norwich and New London, Conn.; Walter Foss Woods is a prominent electrical engineer of Springfield, Mo., and Eugene Peck Woods is late of the U. S. S. S. Tacoma. Mrs.



Henry M. Woods

Woods' sister, the remaining daughter of Captain William C. Peck, is the wife of Oscar Brady, of the famous Brady family, publishers, now controlling McClure's Magazine, and originators of Boyce's Weeklies. Though a man of intense public spirit, with a keen interest in matters of local or State advancement, Mr. Woods' business connections have been such that he has not found it feasible to take much active part in affairs as office holder. He served one term as Justice in Gila County, but was obliged to decline the candidacy for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He has, however, exercised much influence in the upbuilding of educational advantages and of churches in Arizona. He was State President of the American Protective Association for Kansas in 1894, and made a campaign of the State as candidate for Railroad Commissioner in 1895. Mr. Woods is also a member of the National Geographic Society, and a special authority on the Apache Indians; an officer of the Woodmen, and was a Phi Delta Theta of the University of Vermont, class of 1880. He is owner of the Intervale Farm, in Graham County, of much property in Winkelman, and through the Ray fire of June, 1912, lost a large and valuable block of property in that town. A busy man, with varied interests, both corporation and personal, requiring close attention, Mr. Woods has yet found time to do much

in a quiet way that has made him one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in that part of Arizona. For several years prior to the late Republican convention in Chicago, Mr. Woods was a progressive Republican. Naturally he was at the accouchement of the Progressive party and is a charter member.



Rudolph J. Young

RUDOLPH J. YOUNG, Civil and Mining Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, and is a grandson of Brigham Young. His father, John W. Young, was one of the best known contractors and builders in the West, and his mother, Clara Jones Young, was a descendant of one of the prominent Utah families. Mr. Young came to Arizona in 1896 from California, where he had been engaged in irrigation work. He located in Graham County, and soon became one of the factors in its political life. He is at present Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the county. He is also Secretary of the Graham County Chamber of Commerce, and one of the most enthusiastic boosters in the Gila Valley. He was the first Immigration Commissioner appointed in Graham County. For two years he served as Mining Superintendent of the National Mining & Exploration Company. On March 27, 1901, Mr. Young was married to Miss Edna Judd, and they have three daughters, Clara, Thelma and "Billie." Their home is in Safford.





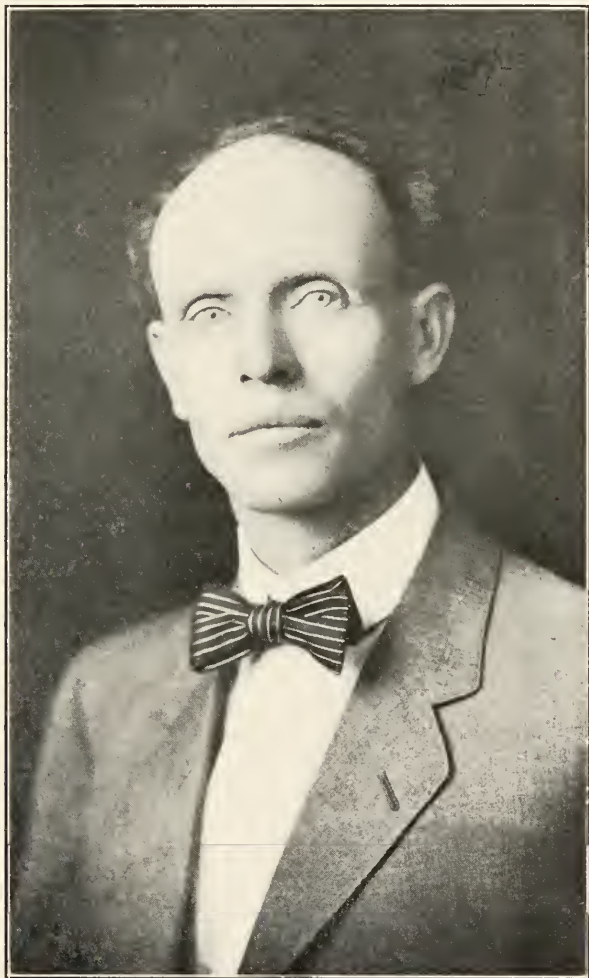
J. H. Harrison

J. H. HARRISON, Senator from Santa Cruz County in the First State Legislature, is the son of Richard and Mary Harrison, and was born in Sonoma County, California, February 12, 1870. Senator Harrison is a descendant of the old-time Harrison family of Virginia, and numbers among his distinguished ancestors William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. Senator Harrison has been practically brought up and educated in Arizona, as he came here when but nine years of age. For ten years he has been in the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company. For six years he served as member of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, and in 1911 was elected to represent his County in the First State Senate. He is a member of the Code, Education and Public Institutions, Labor, Public Lands, State Accounting and Methods of Business, Suffrage and Elections and Counties and County Affairs Committees, and Chairman of the latter. On May 23, 1894, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Catherine W. Hill, and they have three children, Virginia, Mary and Richard.

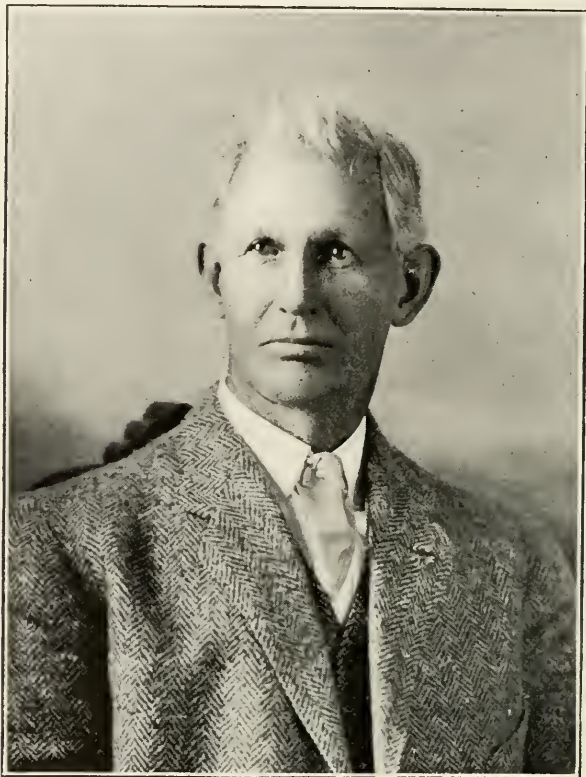
F. M. LAYTON, Treasurer and Tax Collector of Graham County, was born in Kaysville, Utah, in 1876, his parents being Christopher Jr. and Jane E. Bodily Layton, both of whom still reside on the old homestead. After having completed the public school course, Mr. Layton took a short course at the University of Utah, after which he was associated with the Barnes Banking Company at Kaysville until he came to Arizona. Here he took a position with Layton, Allred & Co., and worked in the stores of this firm both at Thatcher and Clifton. He was also employed by the Shannon Copper Company for two years and made an excellent record. He was nominated by the Republican party and overcame a normal Democratic majority of about six hundred, being one of the three Republicans elected in the County. Mr. Layton, owing to his having been elected in Graham County, is considered one of the strongest factors of his party, and inasmuch as he is a young man his friends expect that he will become a prominent figure in State politics. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and has spent two years as missionary in Colorado. He was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. Ellsworth, third daughter of James H. Ellsworth of Saford, who is one of the best known pioneers of Graham County, and to the union have been born four daughters, Emma, Thelma, Zella and Maggie.

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WILLIAM E. BROOKS, Representative from Gila County, was born in Lee County, Alabama. He was graduated from Yale University in 1897, and served as a soldier during the Spanish-American war. He was been a resident of Arizona since 1903, and has made his home in both Graham and Gila Counties, where he has been connected with mining enterprises. In the campaign of 1910 Mr. Brooks was very active in support of the principles of the initiative, referendum, recall and direct primary, and was a member of the convention that chose delegates to the Constitutional Convention. He was elected to the First State Legislature, and in the regular session was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He opposed extravagance in the State departments, but voted for appropriations to enable the various departments to properly perform the duties for which they are maintained. He has steadfastly advocated liberal appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of Arizona's educational institutions, and has worked earnestly for free text books in the public schools and for a limitation of the hours of working women. Thoroughly realizing that Arizona's public domain must not be squandered, he believes that liberal terms should be given to bona fide settlers, and is an advocate of the early opening of the great reservations that are keeping in idleness great tracts of land that should serve as homes for the citizens of Arizona.



William E. Brooks



John T. Dunlap

JOHN T. DUNLAP, ex-mayor of the City of Phoenix, and one of its well known real estate dealers, was born in Haynesville, Illinois, but until his coming to Arizona sixteen years ago, spent practically his entire life in Missouri, where the family had removed when he was but three weeks old. His parents, David and Martha McInnes Dunlap, were both reared and educated in Philadelphia, were married there, and then removed to Illinois. Having grown to manhood, John T. Dunlap became associated with the business life of Kansas City and for eight years was a member of the firm of Staley & Dunlap, but owing to illness, disposed of his business interests and came to Phoenix in 1896. Mr. Dunlap still has in his possession a farm in Clay county, Mo., which was purchased with the first money he earned, when a boy. On coming to Phoenix he immediately entered the real estate business, in which he has attained great success and a reputation for fair dealing which places him in the first ranks among realty operators in the city. Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat and soon after locating in



Phoenix became interested in local politics. The party chose him several times as their representative in the Council from the Third Ward, and once as Mayor. Business demands, however, were gradually requiring more of his time and attention, and it soon seemed advisable to devote his energies solely toward that end, which necessitated his withdrawal from any active interest in city or political matters. His influence in a quiet way has continued to aid in civic improvement and has been of no little importance in shaping the history of the city for almost a score of years. In 1912 Governor Hunt appointed Mr. Dunlap a member of the Commission to select a site for the Industrial School, the other members of the commission named being John J. Hawkins, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, and Loren Felix Vaughn, Esq., of Phoenix. Their selection of the Old Fort Grant site in Graham county was considered an admirable one for the purpose. Fraternally Mr. Dunlap is associated with the Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E., Royal League, and Knights of Pythias.

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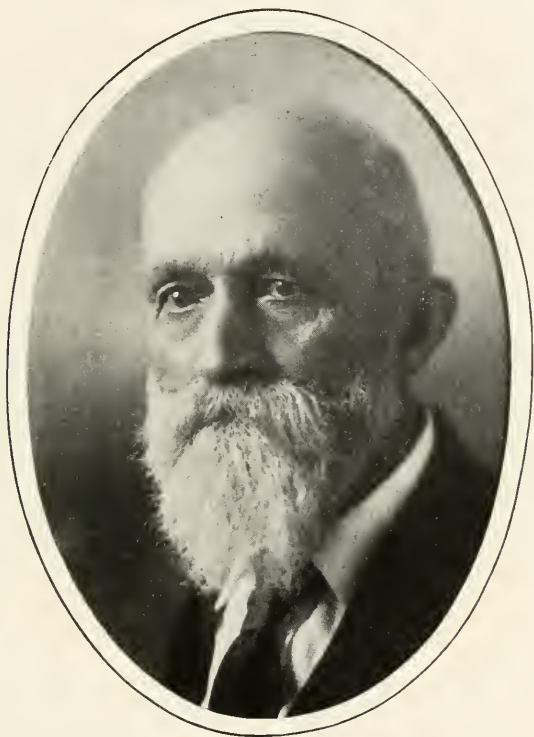
FRANK W. ROGERS, State Game Warden, was appointed to this position by Governor Hunt on January 28, 1913. Mr. Rogers was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1867, and came to the United States in 1881. He has been practically self-educated, his school advantages having been limited, but he has gleaned much from experience and observation in the course of his life work that has been a valuable substitute for the opportunities usually afforded youth in our country. His career has been varied, as he first began work as a farmer boy, was later employed on a street railway and in several other capacities until he accepted a position as curator of the entire collection in the Zoological Gardens in Rochester, New York, which he held for three years, during which their bird collection increased very materially. He met with especial success in rearing birds from the nest, and reared many varieties which it was said were impossible to rear in captivity. He was afterward temporarily in charge of the wonderful aviary belonging to Mrs. Thompson, of Canandaigua, New York, and when he left her collection numbered 5,000. He was also employed for two years in New York by the State Zoological Society, and for the past four years has been collecting live birds, rodents and reptiles for the latter society. Mr. Rogers has been a resident of Arizona but six years, two of which he spent in the Verde Valley, studying and making a collection of the birds of that vicinity. During the last winter Mr. Rogers was in the Verde Valley he conducted a "free lunch counter" or "bread line" for the birds and animals, and his regular patrons numbered more than two hundred. During the State Fair of 1912 Mr. Rogers had an excellent educational exhibit, and at the fair next fall he expects to have a much larger one, the one last year having attracted so much attention that



Frank W. Rogers

the commissioners have decided to help defray expenses of another. He is a son of E. J. and Susan V. Rogers, and a descendant of a prominent old New England family.

JOHN C. POTTS, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Mohave County, is a pioneer of Arizona, having been a resident of the State more than forty years. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and though now in his seventy-fifth year, is exceedingly active. With his parents, John W. and Elizabeth Coyle Potts, he moved to Iowa the year the State was admitted to the Union. It was then necessary to go 35 miles to the postoffice and there were no stage lines at the time in that vicinity. It is unnecessary to state that educational advantages were meagre. At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Potts was a resident of Nebraska and enlisted in the First Nebraska Cavalry, in which he served three years and three months, and when mustered out was Captain. In 1866 he was at Fort Phil Kearney, and left a month before the massacre, in which 93 lives were lost. He came to Arizona in 1869, having lived meantime, in addition to the States mentioned, in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Dakota. He lived in Prescott before it became Territorial Capital, and



John C. Potts

after three years removed to Mohave County, which has since been his home. He has been actively identified with the official life of the County, having been a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1873, when the County Seat was at Hardyville, and there was no court house. He has also served as Deputy Sheriff and two terms as Sheriff. Mr. Potts has always been interested in the mining development of the State, and at present is interested in a number of properties in Mohave County, the most promising of which are the Thumb Butte Group, several miles north of the Gold Road Mine. He is a charter member of the first Knights of Pythias lodge organized in the state, No. 1 of Prescott. He takes much interest in the general welfare of the community, and has always been active in civic improvement. He is a member of the G. A. R. of Phoenix, is especially interested in the old soldiers of the State, and has been instrumental in securing stones for the graves of those who died in Mohave County. Mr. Potts' great ambition is to see a new court house erected during his present term, and if this aim be accomplished, he feels he will be ready to retire from official life.



William Wilson Pace



A. A. Moore



WILLIAM WILSON PACE, Senator from Graham County, was born in Spanish Fork, Utah, in June, 1857. He is son of W. D. and Anne Maria Redd Pace, and descendant of the Pace family that dates back in this country to Revolutionary times, his great grandfather having given his life for his country at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Pace family is also numbered among the oldest in the West, having come West in 1849, when the Senator's father, then a boy of fifteen, walked from the Mississippi River to Los Angeles, and spent Christmas Day in Tucson. Although his early educational advantages were meagre, in comparison with those of the youth of today in actual school work, Senator Pace has had the advantages gained from extensive travel both in this country and abroad, and this, together with his exceptional native ability and good common sense marks him as a man of worth. Senator Pace is serving his fourth term in the Legislature, and is member of the most important committees, being on the Appropriations, Corporations, Judiciary, Finance, Public Lands, Educational and Public Institutions, Suffrage and Elections Committees, and is Chairman of the State Accounting and Methods of Business Committee. He is Vice President and General Manager of the Thatcher Implement Company, with which his sons are also associated, and during his absence in attendance at the sessions of the Legislature, they attend to the business of the company. Senator Pace was married in January, 1878, to Miss Catherine Raulin, and one year later they came to Arizona, which has since been their home. They are the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

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A. A. MOORE, Representative from Yavapai County, is the oldest member of the House, and was born in Ohio in 1834. He was educated in the public schools and lived in Ohio until 1858, when he removed to Kansas. When Marion County, Kansas, was organized, Mr. Moore was one of its first Representatives in the Legislature, and was re-elected to succeed himself. During his residence in Kansas he was engaged as rancher and Indian trader. In 1876 he came to Arizona, and for some years resided in Prescott, during which he was member of the City Council four years. Mr. Moore's home at present is on a fine ranch at Walnut Grove, where he is interested in farming, mining and stock raising. During his residence in Yavapai Mr. Moore has held numerous positions of trust and honor. He was one of the Board of Supervisors four years, two of which he was Chairman; in 1898 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in 1910 was delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1911 the Democratic party again honored him by electing him to the House in the First State Legislature, and at this election he received the highest vote of the Yavapai candidates for the House of Representatives. In the sessions he has proven an earnest worker and has served on the following committees: Public Lands, Public Health



J. M. Ball



A. G. Curry

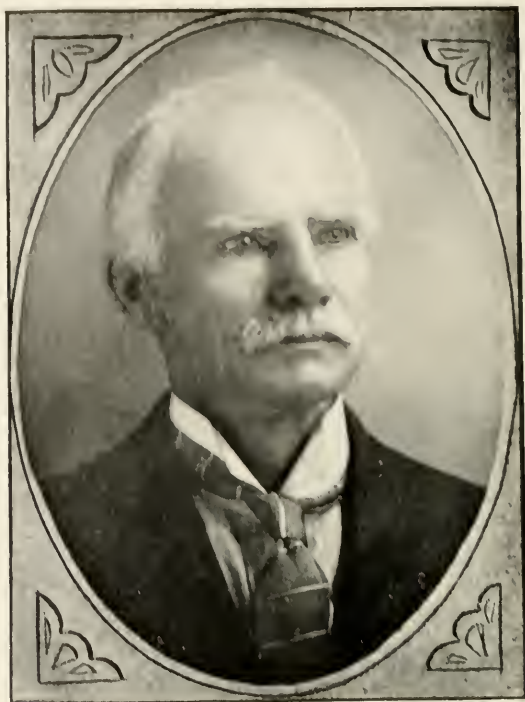
and Statistics, Live Stock, and Agriculture and Irrigation. For the past quarter of a century Mr. Moore has been an active member of the Democratic Central Committee of Yavapai County, and despite the fact that he is nearing the age of fourscore years, he is a remarkably well preserved man, and in appearance and bearing would pass for three score.

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J. M. BALL, one of the Cochise County delegation in the First State Legislature, and one of the best equipped pharmacists in the State, has proven an able worker in the lower house for any cause which he champions. Mr. Ball is a member of the firm of Ball & Bledsoe, the leading druggists of Bisbee, and is thoroughly conversant with the requirements and details of the drug business. His father, Willis T. Ball, was a druggist in Jeddo, Missouri, where J. M. Ball was born in 1869, and was educated in the public schools. Having finished the course there he took first an academic and later a special course in pharmacy at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. He has since been engaged in the compounding of drugs, has, in fact, been in the drug business all his life. On coming to Arizona, in 1898, he held a position as pharmacist for a time, but soon became a member of the present firm. During his residence in the County, Mr. Ball has been a political worker, but has never previously held political office. At the regular session he was Chairman of the Printing Committee and member of Corporations, Appropriations, and Mines and Mining Committees, and at the special session was Chairman of the Committee on Corporations and member of Enrolling and Engrossing, Printing, and Appropriations Committees. Mr. Ball is a member of the Masonic order, and has taken every degree except the 33rd.

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FRANCIS JOSEPH VAUGHAN, Secretary to the Speaker in the House of the First State Legislature, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 5, 1858, and is the son of Patrick J. and Frances McDonald Vaughan. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, from which he was graduated, and later attended St. Peter's Academy of the same city. In 1873 he joined the navy, from which he was honorably discharged after serving his term, and in 1877 he came to Arizona. He first located at Prescott, but after a short time removed to what is now Cochise County, and lived at Charleston, Benson, Tombstone and on a ranch in Galluro Mountains, working successively as school teacher, cattleman, railroader and painter, and on several occasions he acted as guide for the soldiers during Apache uprisings. In short, in those times he lived the life of the Arizona frontiersman. He has always been a Democrat of the progressive type, and as member of the Cochise convention in August, 1910, helped write the platform of that county. Mr. Vaughan is the sole



Francis Joseph Vaughan

owner of the business of F. J. Vaughan Company, contractors, and is a director in several mining companies, in addition to his duties as Secretary to the Speaker. He is a member of the Irish Nationalists, Knights of Columbus, and honorary member of the Painters & Decorators of America. He was married February 26, 1889, at Benson, Arizona, to Miss Harriette C. Exton. They have four children, Frances, Evelyn, George and Harriette, and make their home in Bisbee.

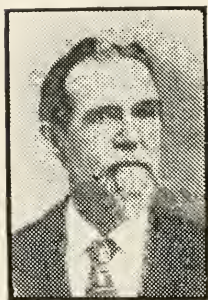
THOMAS J. HESSER, proprietor of the Hotel Navajo at Winslow, is very well known throughout northern Arizona, and few men in the State have a larger circle of friends. He comes of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and is the son of John Wesley and Susan Merkle Hesser, of Llewellyn, Pennsylvania, where he was born in October, 1858. There Mr. Hesser passed his early life and received a common school education, but at the age of twenty he left his home, went to Kansas, and for about one year was employed in Salina. He



next worked for two years as molder in Burlington, Iowa, the trade having been learned by him in his home town. He was later employed by the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and also by the Santa Fe Railroad in New Mexico, and then spent almost two years in the train service of the Mexican Central Railroad Company. In 1884, however, again in the employ of the Santa Fe Company, he came to Arizona, located in Winslow, and until February, 1896, served as freight brakeman, freight conductor, and then passenger conductor for that company, but resigned his position with them to become proprietor of the Navajo Hotel, which he had constructed. In April, 1887, Mr. Hesser was married to Miss Harriet A. Jones, of Minersville, Pennsylvania, and Mr. and Mrs. Hesser have proven themselves exceptionally well adapted to the business which they took in hand and which has proven such a success both for the proprietor and the wayfarer. Mr. Hesser is also identified with other business interests in Winslow, where he is counted among the most reliable business men. Politically he is a Republican, and has served his party in various capacities locally and in the county, as well as member of the Territorial Central Committee. He is member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias, and in matters of public interest always ready to lend a willing hand.

WILLIAM JOHN GRAHAM, member of the House from Cochise County, is the son of Christopher and Mary Ann Graham, of St. Louis, and was born in that city August 1, 1874. The family removed to southern Colorado when he was four years of age, and after three years went to Denver to make their home. He attended the public schools of Denver for four years, and at the age of eleven entered St. Mary's School in Kansas, where he was a pupil for three years. Returning to Denver he served an apprenticeship as blacksmith and wagon maker, his present occupation. Mr. Graham's first official position was as Chief of Police at Cripple Creek, Colorado. Mr. Graham has been a resident of Arizona since 1905, and has made his home in Lowell, Cochise County, during these years. Being a Democrat, he soon took an interest in political affairs, but his first political aspirations were fulfilled when he was elected to the First State Legislature. As member of the Committees on Mines and Mining, Corporations, Constitutional Mandates, and Education, he has been one of the workers of the House, and has made an excellent record. Mr. Graham has recently been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Cochise County, and has proven a most capable official. He is a member of the Bisbee Lodge of Elks, and his energy and enthusiasm were a valuable aid in securing funds to clear the debt from their recently built home in the city of Bisbee. Mr. Graham was married in 1897 to Miss Bertha M. Andridge, and they have one daughter, Weltha Ann Graham.

JAMES P. FAULL did his first work in Gila County in December, 1883, for Doctor James Douglas, at the mines now known as the Christmas mines, and later at the Old Dominion mine; and he is one of the group of miners whose pictures were taken about the year 1888.



On Thanksgiving Day, in 1890, he put the first pick in the ground for the Phelps Dodge Company at the Hoosier mine, and was foreman for that company for several years, leaving their employment in 1896 when the treaty was made with the San Carlos Indians for the opening of the San Carlos Strip. Here he and H. C. Hitchcock were the original locators of the central portion of the group of mines now held by the Copper Reef Consolidated Mines Company, and are large stockholders in the same. Mr. Faull owns a group of ten claims, these being the east extension of the Christmas mines, at the

end of the Winkelman railroad, which contain several veins of iron copper sulphide ore, and also carries good gold values. He also owns the California group of four patented mines, the name of which are the California, Arizona, Monitor and Upper Notch, and these are almost surrounded by the United Globe mines, which are owned by the Phelps Dodge Company, and are situated between the Grez shaft, the Kingdon shaft, the Buckeye shaft and the Stonewall mine. Leasers have worked on this group for many years, and it is said that the California vein is the strongest vein known in the Globe Mining District. Outside of the Old Dominion and the United Globe veins there are several other strong veins in this group. All of these veins are running directly toward the ore bodies in the United Globe ground.

ENRIQUE V. ANAYA, Mexican Consul, Tucson, was born in the City of Los Angeles, November 30, 1880. He is the son of Jesus and C. G. Cordova Anaya. His father was a pioneer of California and for some years did freighting between that State and points in Arizona. The family removed to Sonora in 1884, but Mr. Anaya later returned to Los Angeles, to attend the public schools, and there he received his English education. He subsequently attended the State College in Hermosillo, and the Instituto Baz., Mexico City, where he completed his education. From 1903 to 1907 he was official Spanish interpreter for the District Court and the County of Pima, and from April, 1907, to June, 1908, he was Assistant Cashier for Banco de Sonora, at Chihuahua, Mexico. He has also served as Land Attorney and Deputy United States Marshal for Arizona, and

as Secretary to the Yaqui Peace Commission in Sonora. Being an American citizen by birth, it was necessary that Mr. Anaya take out citizenship in Mexico in order to fill the post of Consul, to which he was appointed in March, 1912. He is a Mason of the 32nd degree,



Enrique V. Anaya

and member of the Mystic Shrine; also of the K. of P., W. O. W., T. F. B., Eagles, I. O. R. M. and Alianza Hispano-Americana, in all of which he has held positions of honor. Mr. Anaya is making his home at present in Tucson, with his wife, formerly Miss Jesus Escobosa, and their two children, Eva Zcaina and L. Henry.



David L. Edwards

DAVID L. EDWARDS, Road Superintendent of Gila County, was born in Kentucky in 1848. His father, Alfred Edwards, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer, and David followed in his footsteps, his first occupation having been as a tiller of the soil. He came to Arizona in 1891 and settled in Globe, where he engaged in mining and smelting. Gila County has long been noted for the interest manifested by its residents for a better system of highways, and as the turnpikes of Kentucky were remembered by Mr. Edwards, he was anxious to see the same grade of roads in his new home county. Too busily occupied otherwise to enter the political field, the dream of some day having charge of the roads was, however, not given up by him, and at the solicitation of his friends he entered the contest for his present position at the last primary election and won by a handsome majority with eleven candidates in the field. At the polls this story was repeated, and Mr. Edwards defeated his opponent, one of the best known and strongest men in the county. Mr. Edwards was married in 1875 to Miss Polly Henderson, and to the couple have been born ten children, all of whom are matured and well known throughout the county, except George, who is attending the High School at Globe.



IKE PROEBSTEL, member of the Board of Supervisors of Yuma County, was born at La Grande, Oregon, in 1868, educated in the common schools and Blue Mountain University, at La Grande, having been graduated as Mining Engineer from the latter institution, and that has been his chief occupation most of the time since. He came to Arizona in the spring of 1904, and in the comparatively short time he has been a resident of the State, has proven a remarkable force in its development. Mr. Proebstel has given to his undertakings here the benefit of his years of experience in various countries. He has been engaged in mining in South Africa and Australia, as well as in different parts of this country, and in the sugar industry in the



Ike Proebstel

Hawaiian Islands. For two and one-half years he was Superintendent of the Arizona Consolidated Mines at Welton; was promoter of the Antelope Irrigation Company, which has 8,000 acres of land under water and much of it under cultivation, and he is now Vice President of this Company. He is also owner of a ranch of 160 acres at Welton. He is an old-time Democrat, an interested worker in the party's affairs, and during his residence in Washington was County Auditor, the first elective position which he held. He is a well known member of the Elks. Mr. Proebstel was married to Miss Mollie Wright on May 19, 1912.

WILLIAM ARNOLD GREENE, physician and surgeon, Douglas, was born at River Point, L. I., June 3, 1869, and is the son of Albert Coggeshall and Ann Elizabeth Arnold Greene. Dr. Greene attended the public schools of his native town until fifteen years of age, when desirous of studying medicine, but not having the necessary financial backing, he entered a drug store as an apprentice, and after serving three years became registered as a pharmacist. He continued in the drug business to the age of 22, when he came to Bisbee, Arizona, and



Dr. William Arnold Greene

studied for a year under the chief surgeon of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company. Then for three consecutive years he attended the University of New York, returning each summer to Arizona. He was graduated in medicine in 1895, received an appointment as surgical interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and served in this capacity for two years. In June of 1897, on completing his work in Bellevue, he returned to Bisbee and accepted a position on the staff of the C. & A. hospital. Dr. Greene has also had one year's ex-

perience as ship surgeon, and for one and one-half years was medical examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Co. in Chicago. Dr. Greene is one of the ablest and best known physicians in the southern part of the state, and while his efforts in the main have been devoted to his practice, he has done much to improve sanitary conditions since his residence in Douglas. He has served as Health Officer, Councilman and Mayor of the city, and through his efforts a scavenger system has been established and a set of regulations governing the Health Department introduced by him and a public sewer installed. These have formed the nucleus about which has developed a sanitary condition in the City of Douglas which causes it to be acknowledged throughout the Southwest as the cleanest, most sanitary and most beautiful city of the section. In politics, a Democrat, he has served several years as Chairman of the Central Committee of Cochise County, and is always actively interested in the party's workings. Dr. Greene is a member of the Sons of The American Revolution, Past Master of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 19 F. & A. M., and Past High Priest of Keystone Chapter No. 9 R. A. M. of Arizona, the last of which was organized by him in Douglas. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. Dr. Greene married Miss Adeline Slaughter, daughter of the well known pioneer, John Slaughter, of San Bernardino Ranch, and they have three children, John Slaughter, William Arnold, Jr., and Adeline Howell.

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GUILLERMO R. SERVIN, M. D., Tucson, is a specialist in tuberculosis and contributor on the subject of the white plague to leading medical journals. Dr. Servin was born February 10, 1861, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mex., and is the son of Mariana Ramirez Ylizaliturri and Camilo Servin de la Mora. Dr. Servin was graduated from the State University of Jalisco, at Guadalajara, and practiced with great success in the Republic of Mexico, having been, in addition to his private practice, a member of the staff of the Civil Hospital at El Triunfo, L. C., and Mainer Medical of the "Progreso Minez Co." Dr. Servin was also prominent in the political life of his native country and served a term as Mayor of El Triunfo and was chief surgeon for the Civil Hospital at Cananea and assistant physician for Boludo Mining Co. During his residence in Lower California he was married to Miss Victoria Mendoza, daughter of Nabor Mendoza, a large manufacturer of Lower California. Dr. Servin has been a resident of Tucson about nine years and has built up a large and lucrative practice in the city. He is government physician for the Indians at San Xavier Mission, supreme physician for the Alianza Hispano-Americana, Porfirio Diaz Society, and Mexicana-Americana Society. Dr. and Mrs. Servin are parents of five children, Guadalupe, Rodolfo, Mariana, Camilo and Octavio.



Dr. Guillermo R. Servin



DR. FRANCIS MIMIAGA, Nogales, was born at Oaxaca, Mexico, March 9, 1873. He is the son of Jose M. and Genoveva Ramires



Mimiaga.. He was reared and educated in his native country, studied medicine at the Nacional College, Mexico City, from which he was graduated in 1901, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Mexico. In 1908 he was admitted to practice in Arizona, and is frequently called in consultation with the American physicians. He is sanitary inspector for the Mexican side of Nogales, and was chief surgeon of the City Hospital prior to its closing at the beginning of the Madero revolution. He is also consulting surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad of Sonora. Dr. Mimiaga has two daughters, Amalia and Ana. Dr.

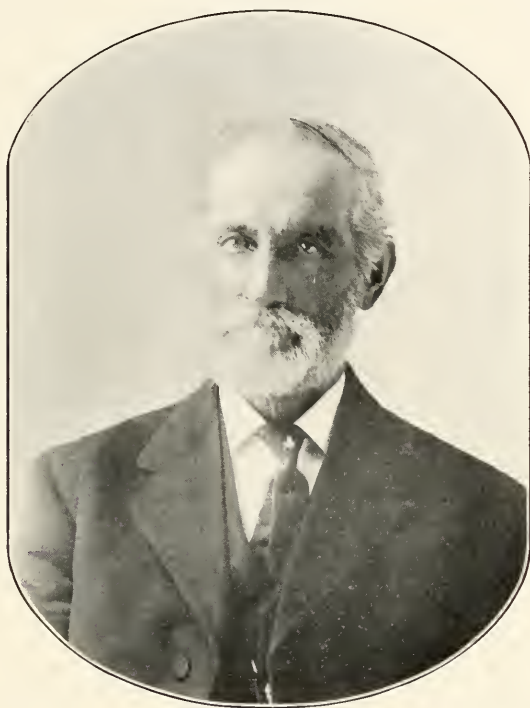
Mimiaga, busy, capable and energetic, is accorded high praise among his patients for his skill in both diagnosis and treatment, by whom he is looked upon as both physician and friend.

DR. EARNEST MUNSON, President of the Board of Optometric Examiners of Arizona, is one of the best known optometrists of the State. He has been a member of the Board of Examiners during three administrations, having been appointed by Governor Kibbey, Governor Sloan, and for the present term by Governor Hunt, and by the Board chosen as its President. In addition to his private practice and the duties of the position referred to, he has devoted much time to the development of the olive industry of the State, and he, with his brothers, John and Logan, form the firm of Munson Brothers, who do an extensive business in the pickling and packing of olives and the manufacturing of olive oil. Dr. Munson has been a resident of Arizona since 1901, when he located in Phoenix, and he has long been recognized as one of the city's most progressive and enterprising citizens. He is at present an active member of the Board of Trade.

Dr. Munson is the son of John Munson and May Charlotte Johnson, and was born in Donovan, Illinois, in 1875. His parents were among the pioneers of that section, which was but a swamp when they took up their residence there in 1873. By dint of well planned and diligent work, however, these sturdy pioneers succeeded in making of the swamp what it is today—one of the best farming districts of the country. Here Dr. Munson attended the common schools and later took a seminary course, which formed the basis for his technical work in the School of Optometry in Northern Illinois College, from which he was graduated. This was supplemented by a course in the College of Ophthalmology and Otology in Chicago. Mrs. Munson, who, prior to her marriage in June, 1905, was Miss Rae Evelyn Callahan, is a well known member of the Woman's Club of Phoenix, and is actively engaged in the work of the W. C. T. U. and in church and charitable work in the city. They have two children, Alberta Anna, aged seven, and Earnest Raymond, aged five.

CLARA M. SCHELL, of the firm of Schell & Schell, Tucson, well known Optometrists and Opticians, is the daughter of Charles Louis and Catherine Kellar Kaub, of Chicago. Mrs. Schell was born in that city June 27, 1872, was educated in the public schools and took her degree from the University of Chicago. During her residence in Arizona she has been an ardent worker for the cause of woman suffrage, and was one of the many workers who felt amply repaid for their sincere efforts when the cause became triumphant at the last election. Though a professional woman and withal a home maker, Mrs. Schell finds time to take an active interest in matters of general importance, and is at present Secretary of the Arizona Humane Society, with which she has been intimately associated since its re-organization in 1905. She is also Lady Commander of Ladies of Maccabees of the World, Pueblo Hive No. 6. With her husband, Dr. H. A. Shell, her son, William Arthur, and her daughter, Helen Alice, she makes her home at Tucson, where socially and professionally she is recognized in the front ranks. Dr. H. A. Schell is a member of the State Optometry Board of Examiners.

A. H. NOON, M. D., of Nogales, is a native of England, has been a resident of Arizona since 1879 and of Santa Cruz County since it was a portion of Pima. He brought with him to Arizona a knowledge of affairs acquired in England, in the wilds of South Africa, and in various parts of the United States. While in Africa he organized a company of volunteers, of which he was made lieutenant, and it was during his leisure hours there that he took up the study of medicine under Dr. John E. Seaman, an ex-army surgeon from the East Indies. In 1864 he came to the United States and completed his medical course. In 1865 he went to the Tintic mining district of Utah and



Dr. A. H. Noon

founded the town of Eureka, where he built the first house of stone, and was appointed the first postmaster and elected the first Justice of the Peace and notary. Besides his mining and other interests in this vicinity, he practiced his profession and was associated with Dr. C. D. Roberts, a well known southern army surgeon. At the time of the forming of Santa Cruz County Dr. Noon was appointed by the Governor a member of the Board of Supervisors, and chosen by the Board to act as its chairman. In November, 1900, he was elected on the Democratic ticket the first representative from the county to the lower house of the legislature, and elected in 1910 Mayor of Nogales. Although Dr. Noon has been much occupied during his residence in this State in his mining interests, and various enterprises, he has uninterruptedly practiced medicine and surgery, and is generally recognized as one of Arizona's leading physicians. In 1864 he married Miss Emma C. E. Slaughter, and to this union have been born five sons and one daughter. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Nogales, and also of the A. O. U. W. California jurisdiction.



Dr. Edwin Seymour Miller

EDWIN SEYMOUR MILLER, physician, Superintendent of Public Health in Coconino County, and President of the Coconino Medical Society, is probably the most eminent physician of that section, well known in the profession throughout the state, and is frequently called to various parts as consulting physician. He was born in Sherman, New York, January 1, 1858, educated in the public schools and completed the course of the Mayville Academy, New York. His father, Sheldon B. Miller, was a merchant and oil man known to all residents of Sherman and vicinity. His mother was formerly Miss Sabrina Morris. Dr. Miller studied medicine at the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1879. After practicing about three years at home, he went to North Dakota, practiced six years and proceeded to Oregon. In 1896 he came from there to Arizona, and has since followed his profession in Flagstaff. Dr. Miller has held positions of trust and honor, particularly along the lines of his profession and in fraternal organizations. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations, and of the Northern Arizona Medical Association. He has a well equipped office, a large and valuable library, and keeps well abreast of the times by study and research. In fraternal life he is well known, being Past Grand Master of the State Lodge of Masons, Secretary of the local lodge of Elks, which position he has held for more than a decade. He has also served as District Deputy and Exalted Ruler of this organization.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND SANITORIUM is a delightful home in the "Land of Life-Giving Sunshine." It was the first hospital established in Arizona, and for more than a quarter of a century the only one in Tucson, and was opened for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases in May, 1880, by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. Since then, however, the original building, a two-story stone one, has been many times remodeled and enlarged to meet the requirements of constant advancement in modern surgery and therapeutics.

The hospital is situated among the foothills overlooking the City of Tucson, and at a considerable height above the surrounding country, thereby commanding an excellent view of one of the most picturesque portions of Southern Arizona. All about are the mountains, resplendent in their various colorings, and enclosing the broad, level plains of the Santa Cruz Valley, which are being converted into fields and gardens productive of almost every variety of sub-tropical vegetation. Owing to the moderate altitude, the dry, exhilarating mountain air and the glorious sunshine, Southern Arizona is a natural sanatorium for throat and lung diseases, and many are the cures effected in its climate. Located in the suburbs, and combining the conveniences of the city with the advantages of the country, easy of access and supplied with abundant facilities for outdoor life and recreation, "SAINT MARY'S" has for more than thirty years been a refuge for patients suffering from those diseases.

The grounds comprise about sixty acres, the portion adjacent to the buildings being tastefully laid out with flowers and shrubs, lawns and driveways bordered with palms and pepper trees. The remaining portion comprises the hospital farm and dairy. Within the grounds are the hospital proper and the sanatorium. The hospital proper contains the following departments: Private rooms and wards for medical and surgical cases; the Southern Pacific Railroad department: a recently constructed wing containing the sterilizing, anaesthetizing, operating and dressing rooms, and a well equipped pharmacy. The operating rooms are complete and thoroughly up to date, the general equipment of glass, nickel, and white enameled iron furniture, electric and steam sterilizers, making it all that the most exacting surgeon could demand. The sanatorium, erected in 1900, is a short distance to the right. It is unique in structure, being a perfect rotunda two stories high and having an open court fifty feet in diameter enclosing a garden. All rooms open directly on spacious verandas, and are provided with double doors and large windows, which allow free access of air and sunshine, so essential to the treatment of tuberculosis. There are also tent houses and sleeping porches for those who prefer them. Each department is under the personal supervision of a Sister, and only graduate nurses are employed, as there is no training school in connection with the hospital. All buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity and provided with electric callbells and

telephone service. One of the most important factors in the treatment of tuberculosis is nourishing food, and realizing this, special attention is given to the matter, while regulations for the preservation of cleanliness and the avoidance of infection of any kind are rigorously enforced, and the whole air is that of a home rather than a hospital.

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GEORGE M. BROCKWAY, M. D., who has recently engaged in partnership with Dr. Win Wylie, Phoenix, is well known in Arizona, as he has been practicing in Florence for the past twenty years. Dr. Brockway was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1864, educated in the public schools and at Amherst College, and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. Having been graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1890, for one year he served as interne at the Buffalo General Hospital. He then came west, located for a time in Southern California, but soon removed to Arizona. For nineteen years he was in charge of the County Hospital, Florence, and was for same length of time Pinal County health officer and was Mayor of Florence for two terms. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Arizona Medical Association, and in the latter has held some of the highest offices. He has also been examiner for many of the largest insurance companies in the country. Dr. Brockway was married November 8, 1892, to Miss Esther A. Kelly, of Providence, R. I. They have one son, Marshall F.

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ROBERT N. LOONEY, M. D., State Superintendent of Health, was born in Tennessee, July 6, 1870. His parents came to Tennessee from Virginia, their ancestors being the early settlers of that state. Dr. Looney's schooling was first obtained in the public schools of the State of Tennessee and later he attended the U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tennessee. After leaving college he taught two years in the public schools of Texas. In 1893 he entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and was graduated in 1898 with high honors. In the same year he came to Arizona, locating at McCabe, Yavapai County, where he practiced for six years. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course in medicine in the Polyclinic Hospital of New York, after which he moved to Prescott, Arizona, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Looney has always taken an active part in local politics and was elected Councilman by the Democratic Party in 1903 to represent his county in the Twenty-Third Legislature. In March, 1912, he was appointed by Governor Hunt to his position of State Superintendent of Health. In 1900 he was married to Miss Martha Gertrude Mayer, whose father, Joseph Mayer was founder of the town which bears his name.



Dr. Robert N. Looney

DR. MARK A. RODGERS was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1866, and, having graduated from the high school, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1890. Soon after he began practicing in his native city, and for more than a year was Resident Physician of Allegheny General Hospital. Later he was Chief Chemical Assistant, and Assistant to Dr. R. S. Strom-



Dr. Mark A. Rodgers

berg Sutton, gynecologist of the Hospital of Pittsburg, holding the latter position two years. He came to Tucson in June of 1895, and has since made his home in Arizona. He was the founder of the Mark A. Rodgers hospital, of which he was in active charge until a few months ago, when he left for an extended vacation. Dr. Rodgers was married to Miss Lucy Morton, at Tucson, during the spring of 1913. Miss Morton had been a resident of Tucson for several years, and is well known and prominent in leading social circles of the city.





Dr. John Adolph Lentz

JOHN ALOPH LENTZ, retiring president, State Board of Dental Examiners of Arizona, was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 20, 1875. Here he was reared and received his early education, having been graduated from the Ann Arbor High School in 1892. He then attended the University of Michigan and was graduated from the Law Department in 1894, but never devoted any time to the practice of this profession, as he immediately became enrolled as a student of dentistry at the same school, from which course he was graduated in 1896. That he has made no mistake in the choice of profession is evidenced by the high standard which his work has attained, and the reputation for excellence which it has earned wherever known. Dr. Lentz began the practice of dentistry in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained for three years. He came to Arizona in 1899 and settled in Phoenix, which is still his home. During his residence in this State he has always been closely identified with all matters pertaining to the advancement of his profession, and in addition to his present position on the State Board of Examiners he is a member of the Arizona Dental Society, of which he was first President, of the Phoenix Dental Society, the National Dental Association and the National Association of Dental Examiners. On January 4, 1912, Dr. Lentz was married to Miss Harriet Irene Morris.

J. DELANEY HOLCOMBE, D. D. S., whose headquarters are at Globe, is a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Dr. Holcombe was born near Junction City, Kansas, February 11, 1881, and is the son of Herbert H. and Lucile Delaney Holcombe. His father was engaged in farming in Kansas for some years, but when Dr. Holcombe was quite young the family removed to California. There he attended the public schools and Throop Polytechnic Institute of Pasadena, in the latter having taken an academic course. He studied dentistry at the University of Southern California, and was graduated in the class of 1904. During his college course he took a prominent part in the life of the University, was interested in the various societies and college papers and an officer in his class. He was admitted to practice in California, but removed to Arizona the same year, located at Globe and gradually built up a most satisfactory practice. In March, 1909, Dr. Holcombe was appointed member of the State Examining Board by Governor Kibbey, and has since served in this capacity. He is also a prominent member of the State Dental Association, and in every way actively interested in the work of his profession. He is prominent in York and Scottish Rite Masonry, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. On February 16, 1910, Dr. Holcombe was married in Globe to Mrs. Florence B. Tarters. They have one of the most beautiful residences in the city of Globe, built under the supervision of himself and Mrs. Holcombe.



Dr. J. Delaney Holcombe



Dr. W. P. Sims

W. P. SIMS, one of Cochise County's delegation in the First State Senate of Arizona, is one of the best known dentists of the State, and has made his home in Bisbee for the past eight years. There he has built up a large practice and has become prominently identified with the interests of the city and county. Dr. Sims is a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, on which he has served during the past five years, and two years has served as Chairman of the Board. Dr. Sims is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Nashville in 1874. His father, James Sims, was Major during the Civil War, and served under General Forest. He was educated in his native city, studied dentistry in Vanderbilt University, from which he took his degree. He then practiced in Nashville until 1905. During that time he was elected Treasurer of the Tennessee Dental Society and President of the Nashville Dental Society. In 1904 he was sent as a delegate to the Fourth International Dental Congress at St. Louis, of which



he was State Chairman. Dr. Sims is Chairman of the Corporation Committee and member of the following committees in addition: Code, Enrolling and Engrossing, Finance, Municipal Corporations, Printing and Clerks, Education and Public Institutions. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Past Master of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, of Nashville. Mrs. Sims, who prior to her marriage in 1899 was Miss Mary Freeman, is a musician of ability, and one of the best known singers of the State, one of the socially prominent women of Bisbee, and a leading member of the Women's Club. They have one son, William. In order that he might give more time to his personal affairs, he recently requested that he be relieved from his duties as member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, and his resignation has been accepted. At the close of the last session of the Legislature he returned to Bisbee and resumed his practice.



Leon Barker Cary

LEON BARKER CARY, D. D. S., Douglas, was born in Binghamton, New York, in 1883, was graduated from Binghamton High School and Mercersburg Preparatory School, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, to study dentistry. He completed the dental course and was graduated in 1905, and immediately

located in Lestershire, New York, to practice his profession. In little more than a year, however, he removed to Arizona, and located permanently in Douglas. Dr. Cary has a suite of offices in the First National Bank Building, and his constantly increasing patronage and the entire satisfaction voiced by his many patrons seem ample commendation of the quality of his work and assurance of his continued success in the practice of his profession there. He is well known throughout the State in the profession, is a member of the Board of Censors of the Arizona State Dental Society and of the National Dental Association. He is also a director of the Douglas Y. M. C. A., and member of the B. P. O. E. No. 955 and of the Douglas Country Club. Dr. Cary was married July 22, 1908, to Miss Ruth Tauver Dunlap, whose father, C. J. Dunlap, was a pioneer in both California and Arizona, and one of the early gold seekers in the former State. Dr. and Mrs. Cary have two most interesting sons, Douglas Vaughan, aged four, and Clinton Barber, aged two.

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EDWARD SETTLE GODFREY, JR., M. D., who served as Superintendent of Public Health under the last Territorial administration, is one of the most reliable and most highly esteemed physicians of Phoenix. Dr. Godfrey was born August 16, 1878, at Yates, N. D., and is the son of Edward Settle and Mary Pocock Godfrey. His parents are both natives of Ohio, and his father is now General in the United States Army. Dr. Godfrey attended the public schools and then Lake Forest Academy, and took his medical course in the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1900. During part of the year 1899 he was assistant in the Out-Patient Surgical Department of Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia, and for the two years immediately succeeding his graduation was interne at the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia. February 1, 1903, he came to Arizona. In November of that year he joined the medical staff of the Copper Queen Mining Company, and later engaged in private practice in that city. In 1908 he removed to Tucson, and the following year to Phoenix, where he has since lived. In 1908 Governor Kibbey appointed him Superintendent of Public Health, and he served in that position until March 1, 1912, since when he has engaged entirely in private practice. Dr. Godfrey's thorough preparation for the practice of medicine and his intense interest in his work have aided him in achieving unusual success and in deserving, although one of the younger men in the profession, a place among the leaders. He is a charter member of the Cochise County Medical Society, of which he was secretary for two years; of the Arizona Medical Society, of which he was vice president in 1909, and the same year delegate to the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association and the International Congress of Hygiene and

Demography. He initiated the movement which resulted in the Vital Statistics Law of the State and as Territorial Registrar organized this bureau. As State Health Officer Dr. Godfrey made a strong fight on all questionable medicines and so-called "cures, and started the movement which drove several of the promoters of these alleged curealls from Arizona and he helped frame the measure which keeps them out. During 1912 he was appointed medical referee for Arizona for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and physician to the schools of Phoenix. Politically Dr. Godfrey is an independent, being a believer in Single Tax, Free Trade and the



Edward Settle Godfrey

principles of fundamental democracy, and in favor of the candidate who comes nearest advocating these principles, and while not active in political matters, is much interested in civic and state advancement. He was appointed one of the Committee of 30 to devise charter, and or Board of Freeholders. He was married in 1911 to Miss Alma D. McDonald, and they have one little son, Edward Settle Godfrey, 3rd.



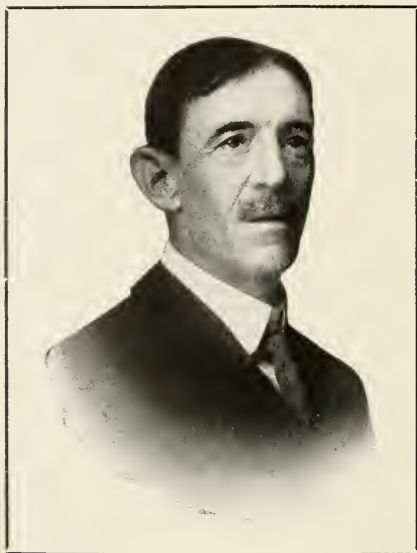
Dr. William A. Baker



WILLIAM A. BAKER, D. D. S., President of the State Board of Dental Examiners, has been a member of the Board for the past seven years, and has served as its Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Baker was born June 8, 1880, in Merced Falls, California, where his father, W. N. Baker, was a prominent merchant. His mother, who was Miss Elizabeth Willis, died when he was three years old. A year later his father married Mrs. Clara A. Clark, who has been more than a mother to him, and to her he gives credit for his success. Dr. Baker was educated and studied dentistry in California, having attended Modesto Grammar School, the University of Southern California, and the University of California, at Berkeley. From the latter he received the degree D. D. S. in 1903, and in 1912 took a post-graduate course in his profession at the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately after his graduation from the University of California, he began practicing in Los Angeles, but before the close of the year, removed to Arizona, and opening an office in Williams, for the following four years he remained there, having established a very satisfactory practice. He then came to Tucson, where he has been located since 1908. His work in both places has proven highly satisfactory, and in Southern Arizona Dr. Baker is rated one of the leaders in his profession, his work being of a grade that is unsurpassed, the recent course at the U. of P. having put him in touch with everything the most modern in dental surgery appliances and methods, and placed him far beyond the average in skill in his profession in this section. Dr. Baker is a notably hard worker, and especially thorough in matters of detail. While a student at the University of California he was otherwise occupied, and by this means met all expenses of the dental course. He is a member of the National Association of Dental Examiners, and Vice President of the Arizona Dental Society. He is a Republican, and member of the B. P. O. E. and of the Native Sons of California.

MORRIS C. HIGH, police judge of Bisbee, was born in Berks County, Pa., March 31, 1860, and is the son of David E. and Angelina Cleaver High. He was educated principally in the public schools of Nebraska, where the family removed when he was but eleven years old. In 1880 he went to California, and worked for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company at San Diego, and later engaged in livery business there. He came to Arizona in 1894 and settled in Bisbee, where he took up smelter work for the Copper Queen Company, and was afterward employed by them as hoisting engineer, until five years ago when he was elected to his present office. During his first term he won such an enviable reputation by the manner in which he dispensed justice that he was the only man considered for the office for the ensuing term. Judge High is a Republican in politics. He is a well known member of the Moose and Royal Arcanum. He was married May 12, 1890, to Miss Margaret Treanor. Mrs. High is prominently known in social matters in Bisbee.

L. D. RICKETTS, consulting mining engineer for a majority of the mining companies in Arizona, and several in Mexico, who makes his headquarters at Cananea, Mexico was born at Elkton, Maryland, December 19, 1859, the son of Palmer C. and Elizabeth Getty Ricketts. He is a brother of Professor Palmer C. Ricketts, President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Ricketts was graduated from the College of New Jersey, in the class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was chosen a Fellow in Chemistry and W. S. Ward Fellow in Economic Geology at Princeton University immediately following his graduation and after two years of study was given the degree of Doctor of Science (in course). Following this Dr. Ricketts worked in Colorado as Mine Surveyor, and for the fifteen years following was chiefly occupied in reconnaissance and geological work and mine examination. From 1887 to 1890 he was geologist for Wyoming and then transferred his operations to the Southwest, where he has since been steadily engaged in large mining projects. He was identified with the acquisition of the property now owned by the Moctezuma Copper Co., at Nacozari, Mexico, from 1899 to 1901,



served as general manager of the property and during his administration the concentrator and reduction works were completed and the mines put on a dividend-paying basis. While Dr. Ricketts has had extensive experience in mine examination and management, identified with most of the large and prosperous mines of the Southwest, his most important work has, undoubtedly, been in the construction of large modern smelting and concentrating plants. All of the plants erected by him have been successful and have brought about great decrease in the cost of handling the ores. He designed his first large concentrators in 1897, when he installed one each for the Detroit Copper Mining Co., and the Moctezuma Copper Co. In 1901, Dr. Ricketts went to Globe to undertake the construction of a surface plant and the reopening of the mines of the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Co. He took this property when it was almost wrecked, and under his administration it was put on a sound, producing basis. In 1903 he was appointed

Consulting Engineer to the Cananea Consolidated Copper Co., took absolute charge of the design and construction of their new concentrator and upon its completion went to Europe, combining pleasure with business, and spent a great deal of time in the investigation of modern engineering practice. Returning to the United States in 1905, Dr. Ricketts, utilizing the knowledge gained in Europe, constructed a large coal washing plant for the Dawson Fuel Company, at Dawson, New Mexico, which has a washing capacity of two hundred tons per hour. Its construction throughout represents the highest type of modern development, and belt conveyors are largely used in handling the materials. The various plants constructed by Dr. Ricketts are noted for the excellence of design and material and the sum total of their cost represents many millions of dollars. In 1907 he became President and General Manager of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Co., and during his administration the works of the company, with the exception of the concentrators, have been completely overhauled and rebuilt, and placed upon a profitable basis. He devotes the greater part of his time to the direction of the company's affairs, but in addition to this, he has been in demand by most of the large mining interests of the section as Consulting Engineer. For some years Dr. Ricketts acted in an advisory capacity to the great Phelps Dodge interests. He was chosen Consulting Engineer for the Calumet & Arizona Copper Co. in 1911, advising it in the design and construction of the great smelting plant recently completed at Douglas. The same year he accepted the post of Consulting Engineer with the Arizona Copper Co., Ltd., and immediately took charge of the construction of a smelting plant which the company has just completed. He also re-designed and enlarged the company's concentrators at Clifton. Another interest which Dr. Ricketts serves in this capacity is the International Smelting & Refining Co. He is the author of "The Ores of Leadville and Their Modes of Occurrence," "Geological Reports of the Geologist of Wyoming," and various papers for technical societies and periodicals. His paper entitled "Experiments in Reverberatory Practice at Cananea, Mexico," secured for him the Gold Medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of Great Britain for the year 1910. Dr. Ricketts is extremely active in affairs of the Southwest and is interested in various financial and development projects. Among these are the Morenci Water Co., of which he is President and Director; the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company, of which he is Vice President and Director; he is also director of the Bank of Bisbee, and the Raritan Copper Works. Dr. Ricketts is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona, and member of the American Society of Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of Great Britain. He is a member of various clubs, among them the Engineers' Club and the Railroad Club, both of New York.



*U. S. SENATOR MARCUS A. SMITH*



MARCUS AURELIUS SMITH, United States Senator from Arizona, served many years as Territorial Delegate in Congress, during which he accomplished much for the good of the Territory, although allowed no vote, and through his efforts appropriations for various important improvements have been granted Arizona. Mr. Smith is a native of Cynthiana, Kentucky, where he was educated and was graduated from the Transylvania University, Lexington. He studied law and was admitted to practice in Kentucky, but removed to Arizona in 1881. Being a descendant of an old Southern family, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, and soon began to be interested in political affairs in Arizona. The year following his arrival he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cochise County, and in this position the energy with which he prosecuted lawbreakers had a gratifying effect in bringing about a more desirable condition, and his record in office was such that in 1886 he was elected Delegate to Congress. Having served four terms, he refused the nomination in 1895, but at the next election was a candidate and was elected the two succeeding terms. In all he served sixteen years as Delegate from the Territory, and through his influence various acts of much benefit to Arizona were passed by Congress, and he was instrumental in procuring numerous federal appropriations for public buildings, irrigation projects and other improvements. Senator Smith was one of the first to advocate the reclamation of arid lands by the government, and aided in drafting the Reclamation Act. He was also one of the original advocates of single Statehood for Arizona, and for the consummation of this purpose fought earnestly for more than twenty years. Senator Smith was a powerful influence in drafting the State Constitution, in which many of his ideas were incorporated, and having accomplished so much for the best interests of Arizona during Territorial days, with the coming of Statehood, as a reward for his long service in behalf of his constituents, he was chosen to his present position to be one of the first Senators from the State of Arizona. As Senator, he has continued his work in behalf of Arizona and is the father of various measures in the interests of the State. Mr. Smith's home is at Tucson, where he engages in the practice of his profession when not devoting his attention to affairs of State, and is a member of the Old Pueblo Club, Masonic Order and Elks.

HENRY F. ASHURST, United States Senator from Arizona, who drew the long term at the first State election, was elected without an opposition vote. He is a native of Nevada, and a typical westerner, and has lived since early youth in Arizona. When he had barely attained his majority he was elected to the 20th Legislature, and chosen Speaker of the House, and was counted a fair and capable official and an excellent parliamentarian. He was sponsor of the bill which gave the Normal School to Flagstaff, and was especially active in behalf of laws beneficial to labor interests. By profession Mr.



*U.S. SENATOR HENRY F. ASHURST*

Ashurst is a lawyer, and has made a specialty of criminal law, but his occupations have been varied, and he has had training in practically all the industrial pursuits, and is as well versed on general conditions in Arizona as any man in the State. Senator Ashurst was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Arizona in 1897, and by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1908, having meantime entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, where he took special lectures in law and political economy. In 1902 he was elected to the Territorial Council of Arizona, in 1904 was elected District Attorney of Coconino County, and two years later re-elected. After the expiration of the latter term he engaged in private practice, and was employed in various important litigations. He was one of the most earnest workers for Statehood for Arizona, and active in the campaign for the progressive Constitution under which Statehood was granted. He was elected from Coconino County, and despite the fact that he is one of the youngest men ever elected to the United States Senate, he has been a hard worker, and has won the sincere approval of his constituents. Senator Ashurst has labored during his entire career for the advancement of measures for the development of Arizona and its resources, and has given special attention to the matter of having lands set apart for the upbuilding of the public school system. He has also been a staunch advocate of laws for industrial improvement or the benefit of the working classes, his policy being the development of the citizen first, and property next. Since taking his seat in the United States Senate Senator Ashurst has continued his fight for progressive legislation, and as a member of various important committees, his work has been very effective. He was a prominent figure in the campaign of 1912, in behalf of Woodrow Wilson. As a public speaker Senator Ashurst has acquired a wide reputation, as he is rated among the most powerful orators of the country, and his exceptional gift in this respect has won for him tremendous popularity both in Arizona and in his capacity as the State's representative in the Upper House of Congress. Senator Ashurst was married in 1904 to Miss Elizabeth L. Reno, of Flagstaff.

CARL HAYDEN, first Congressman from the State of Arizona, is a native of the State, having been born at Tempe, Maricopa County, October 22, 1877. His father, Charles Trumbull Hayden, was reared and educated in Connecticut, and was recognized as a striking example of New England's best citizenship, who arrived in Arizona about the time of the close of the Civil War, and was known as the founder of Tempe, and his mother was Sallie Calvert Davis, originally of Arkansas. Carl Hayden was educated in the public schools of Tempe, Tempe Normal and Leland Stanford Junior University, and from the latter was graduated with honors. For a time he was engaged in business with his father as manager of the firm of C. T. Hayden Company, in which capacity he displayed the same sound

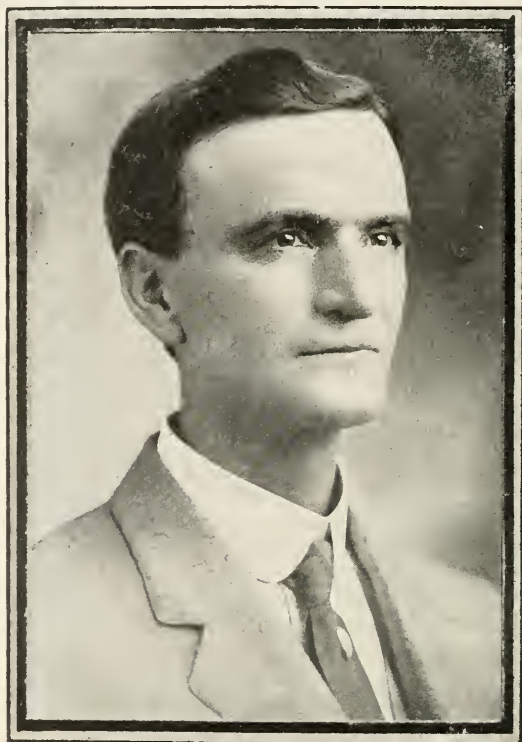


*CONGRESSMAN CARL HAYDEN*



business judgment as characterized the methods of the firm. Coming from a long line of progressive Democrats, Congressman Hayden is an advanced type of this school, but by no means a radical, and being possessed of many of the substantial and enduring traits of his father, a strong and genial personality and propensity for making friends, early in life he became an important factor in Maricopa County politics. His first political office was treasurer of the county, to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1904 he was elected delegate to the National Convention, and in 1906 sheriff of Maricopa County, to which office he was re-elected and served until Arizona became a State. In December, 1911, he was elected to the Sixty-second Congress by a large majority, and in November, 1912, when re-elected Congressman, received the highest vote polled in the State. Congressman Hayden was for a number of years associated with the National Guard of Arizona and at the time of his resignation held the rank of Major. He was an ardent and energetic worker in the organization, and its present high state of efficiency is in a large measure the result of his efforts. Mrs. Hayden, who was formerly Miss Nan Downing, is, like her husband, a graduate of Stanford, having taken an A. B. degree there in 1903. Their Arizona home at the present time is in Phoenix.

JOHN JOSEPH BIRDNO, recently appointed by President Wilson Receiver of the United States Land Office, with headquarters at Phoenix, is best known for the results he accomplished as Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee during the first State campaign, when every candidate on the ticket was elected. During the entire campaign his paper, *The Graham Guardian*, advocated the principles of Democracy. He had the endorsement of the entire Democracy for the position, and was the only man seriously considered for the place. Mr. Birdno was born in Logan, Utah, April 10, 1868. He is the son of N. W. and Mary Farrell Birdno. Mr. Birdno, who is one of the most persistent workers for the development of Arizona's resources, attended public school in Utah, but at the age of eight years went into a print shop and has since remained in the business, by means of which while supporting himself, he acquired his education and by the time he was eighteen had qualified as a school teacher. He removed to Arizona in 1884. At the time of his arrival the Apache Indians were on the warpath and during the next few years committed some of their worst crimes. Mr. Birdno taught school for several years in Arizona, but in 1895 established "*The Graham Guardian*," now the leading newspaper of that section, through whose columns he has argued incessantly for the upbuilding of the great Gila Valley. A man of force and foresight, his editorials have been an important factor in promoting the interests of the Valley. Mr. Birdno has been prominent in political affairs since he reached his majority and has taken a leading part for the Democratic party in



John Joseph Birdno

every campaign, state or local. He was appointed assessor of Graham County and served in that capacity for ten years. In 1905 he increased the assessments on mining properties several million dollars and through his efforts the burden of taxation on the people was reduced fifty per cent. Governor Kibbey declared in his next report to the Secretary of the Interior that Mr. Birdno was the only Assessor in the Territory who was doing his duty. Upon him as Chairman of the State Executive Committee devolved the necessity of directing the party in the first State election, the result of which was one of the most complete victories in the history of State politics. He is President of the Gila Valley Fair Association, and Director of the Bank of Safford and the Graham County Chamber of Commerce, and one of the leaders in development of the Gila Valley. On December 27, 1889, Mr. Birdno was married to Miss Ella May Johnson at Thatcher, Arizona, and to them have been born three daughters, Mildred May, Blanche Elizabeth and Mary Lorraine.

CHARLES L. CUMMINGS, President of the First National Bank of Tombstone, was born in Oxford, New York, in 1855, was educated and passed the first twenty-five years of his life in his native State. In 1880 he located in Tombstone and for the next four years was employed by the Tombstone Mill & Mine Company, and for almost four years succeeding this he was foreman of the water works at Charleston. For a year he was engaged in the meat business in Bisbee, but having lost everything by fire, he returned to Tombstone and took up the burden of life under rather discouraging conditions, but bravely overcame difficulties and was soon engaged in business there on his own account. He became largely interested in stock-raising and bought a half interest in a ranch in the Sulphur Springs Valley. Later he acquired valuable mining interests in the Swiss-helm mountains, and both these enterprises proved satisfying sources of revenue. He subsequently became owner of the Tombstone Pharmacy, one of the finest business holdings in the city during its most flourishing days, and of varied interests in Tucson and California. Mr. Cummings has been a life-long Republican, and has been identified with all the important undertakings of the party. In 1894 he was elected by a large majority to the lower house of the Legislature, and during his term made a notable record for service. He was Chairman of the Stock Committee, member of several others, and was especially active in preventing the passage of the bill dividing Cochise County, a measure which was bitterly fought at this session. He was also largely instrumental in preventing the passage of a measure whose only purpose was to thrust directly upon the workingman and other consumers the cost of cattle inspection, and had the gratification of seeing his efforts rewarded by the placing of this cost in the proper channels. In 1896 he was his party's candidate for County Treasurer, and in 1898 was again nominated for the Assembly, but was defeated with the party. He served one term as Treasurer of Tombstone. Mr. Cummings is known over the entire State as a man whose word is as good as his bond, and his wide interests give him a knowledge of general conditions which is most valuable. Many of his friends have urged him to seek further honors under the new state and thus round out his career, but he has refused to become a candidate for office. As president of the First National Bank Mr. Cummings has a recognized position in the State, this being one of the small but exceedingly strong banks of Arizona. Its capital stock is \$25,000, surplus and undivided profits almost \$24,000, while its total resources are \$236,000. T. R. Brandt, Cashier, has been with the institution for many years, and among its Board of Directors are some of the old reliable citizens and business men of Cochise County. In addition to Mr. Cummings, the Board includes John Slaughter, well known pioneer and cattleman, William Cowan and August Baron, well known mining men of Tombstone.



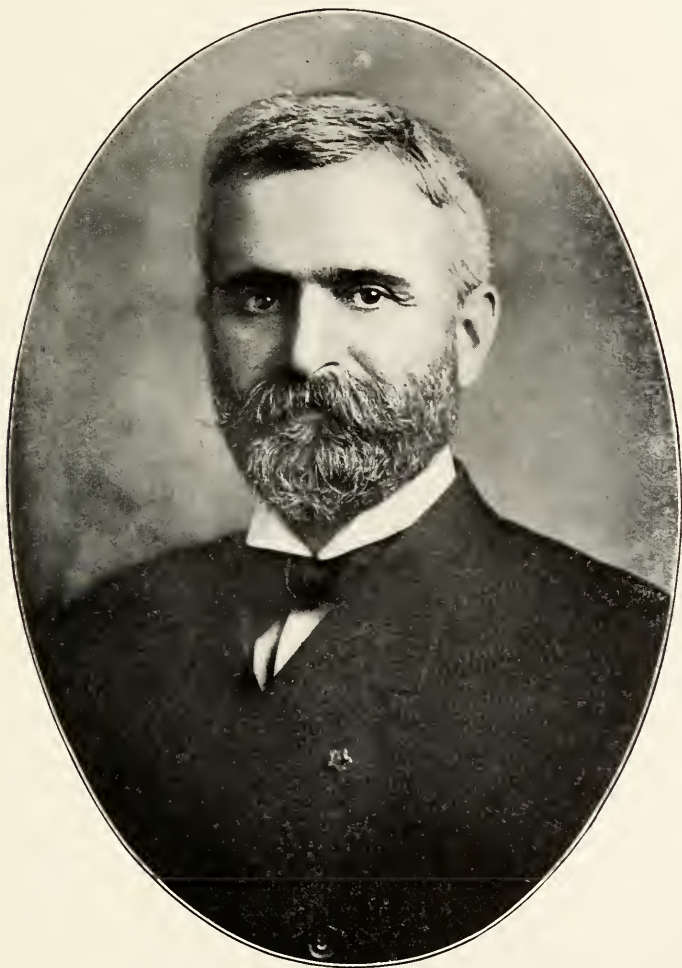
Epes Randolph



EPES RANDOLPH, President of the Arizona Eastern R. R. Co. and the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Mexico, was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia. His parents were also natives of Virginia, his father, William Eston Randolph, having been born in Clarke County, and his mother, Sarah Lavinia Epes, in Lunenburg County. Since 1876 Mr. Randolph has been almost continuously engaged in railroad work in some of its phases. From that year until 1885 he was in continuous service, during this time having served about half a dozen companies, the principal ones of which were the Alabama Great Southern, the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern, and the Kentucky Central. His field of operation during this time was in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas and Old Mexico, and his work was location, construction and maintenance. He served as assistant, locating, resident and division engineer. In 1885 he was appointed chief engineer of the Kentucky Central R. R., with headquarters at Covington, Ky., and at the same time was chief engineer of the Cincinnati Elevated Railway, Transfer & Bridge Co., both of which were Huntington properties. With the latter company his work consisted of the construction of a double track railway, highway and footway bridge across the Ohio River, and connecting the town of Covington with Cincinnati, while on the Kentucky Central he was in charge of the maintenance, construction and reconstruction work. Early in the year 1890, the Kentucky Central having been sold to the Louisville & Nashville and the bridge completed, Mr. Randolph was transferred to Lexington, as chief engineer and superintendent of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Co., the Ohio & Big Sandy R. R. Co. and the Kentucky & S. Atlantic R. R. Co., which position he held until 1891, and was then transferred to Louisville as chief engineer and general superintendent of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern and the Ohio Valley Companies, which were also Huntington properties. In 1894 he resigned this position owing to ill health, and spent a year in the west doing no work at all, except giving professional advice to companies which he was serving as consulting engineer, a general practice in this line having been built up by him during the previous ten years, in which his clients consisted of railway companies and municipalities. This work was mainly bridge construction—foundation and superstructure, and in this capacity he supervised the construction of the bridge across the Ohio connecting Louisville with Jeffersonville, Ind., which was built by a local company known as the East End Improvement Co., and was sold upon completion to the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Big Four Companies. In 1895 he was made superintendent for the Southern Pacific, in charge of its lines in Arizona and New Mexico, and his headquarters were in Tucson. After six years in this position he removed to Los Angeles to accept one as vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles Ry. Co. and the Pacific Electric Ry. Co., where for three years he remained locating, build-

ing and operating some 700 miles of electric line. Returning to Tucson in the fall of 1904 he became president of the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Ry. Co. and the Maricopa, Phoenix & Salt River Valley R. R. Co. in Arizona and the Cananea, Yaqui River & Pacific R. R. Co. in Mexico, all of which were Harriman properties. In 1909, the latter having been absorbed by the S. P. of Mexico, Mr. Randolph was elected vice president and general manager of the company; and in February, 1910, the other two roads with which he was associated having been merged into the Arizona Eastern R. R. Co., he was elected to similar position in the new company, and the following year he was elected president of both companies. In addition to his duties as president of these two companies, he is president of the California Development Co., a large irrigation project operating in the Colorado Desert in the State of California, and in Lower California in the Republic of Mexico. The company now irrigates some 250,000 acres of land and when the project is completed will irrigate 600,000 acres. The handling of this enterprise involved the closing of a crevasse and turning the waters of the Colorado River back into the original channel after the same had flowed into Salton Sink for some two years and created a lake 50 miles in length by 15 miles in width, maximum depth 100 feet. The Colorado River at the point of the crevasse is 120 feet above sea level, and the bottom of Salton basin 285 feet below sea level. Mr. Randolph was married in January, 1886, to Miss Eleanor Taylor, of Winchester, Kentucky.

MAJOR CHARLES HINE, one of the best known railway executives in America, is also among the youngest, having been born on March 15, 1867, at Vienna, Virginia, in which suburb of Washington, D. C., he still retains a residence. He spent his boyhood on a farm, graduated, 1885, from the Washington, D. C., High School, and entered the employ of a contractor. In a competitive examination at Alexandria, Virginia, he won a cadetship and was graduated, 1891, from the United States Military Academy, West Point, standing in the middle of his class, but being first in tactics and in discipline. Graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to bar 1893, while serving as Lieutenant, United States Army. As cadet and as officer acted as inspector-instructor at various encampments of State militia. Resigned his commission as Lieutenant, 1895, and began railway work as freight brakeman, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Big Four Route), with which company he remained for four years in various capacities, to include that of train-master of the Cincinnati-Indianapolis district. He has since been employed by numerous railways and other corporations. In the course of the career he has worked as brakeman, switchman, yard-master, emergency conductor, chief clerk, train master, assistant superintendent, right-of-way agent, general superintendent, and as vice



Major Charles Hine

president and general manager, besides holding various unique staff positions while doing special staff work of different kinds. In 1907-1908 he was receiver of the Washington, Arlington & Falls Church (electric) Railway. Major Hine has made reports on divers features of several small railways and of the following larger ones: Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; St. Louis & San Francisco; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Erie; Intercolonial (of Canada); Prince Edward Island; Delaware & Hudson; Georgia & Florida; and National Railways of Mexico. From July, 1908, to December, 1911, as organization expert of the Union Pacific System—Southern Pacific Company (Harriman Lines) he originated and installed thereon a unit system of organization, known in the railway world as "the Hine system." Major Hine, under his full name, Charles DeLano Hine, is a magazine and editorial writer, and in Virginia a farmer and real estate dealer. Author of "Letters from an Old Railway Official to His Son," first series 1904, second series 1911; the *Railway Age Gazette*, New York. He served in the siege of Santiago de Cuba, Spanish-American War, 1898, as Major, United States Volunteers. In 1900 he was inspector of safety appliances for the Interstate Commerce Commission. While with Gunn, Richards & Co., 1907, assisted in revision of business methods, Department of Interior, Washington. As temporary special representative of President Taft, 1910, outlined a program for improving organization and methods of all executive departments of the United States government. Major Hine is a bachelor and a member of the Army and Navy Clubs, Washington and New York; of the American Club in the City of Mexico, and of the Old Pueblo Club, Tucson, Arizona, where he has been located since January, 1912, as Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico (West Coast Route), and of the Arizona Eastern Railroad, both included in the Harriman system.

L. H. MANNING, Tucson's most enterprising and public spirited citizen, has for almost thirty years materially aided in furthering every important project for the advancement of that city. Mr. Manning was born in Halifax County, N. C., May 18, 1864, and is the son of Honorable Van H. and Mary Wallace Manning. His father served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and at its close was Colonel of the Third Arkansas Regiment. The Manning family for several generations lived in Mississippi, and for ten years after the close of the war Colonel Manning represented the Second Mississippi Congressional district in the lower house of Congress. He was also an attorney of great prominence in the state. L. H. Manning completed his education at the University of Mississippi, and in 1884 came to Arizona and located in Tucson. On his arrival he took up newspaper work, and served as reporter on both the "Citizen" and the "Star." For two years he was general man-





L. H. Manning

ager of the Ice & Electric Company. Later he entered upon a career of mining and engaged in the handling of real estate. His mining operations comprise holdings in several districts in Arizona and extend into old Mexico, and in both places he has conducted heavy operations. During President Cleveland's first administration Mr. Manning was chief of the Mineral Department in the office of the United States Survey, and in 1893, at the beginning of President Cleveland's second term, he was appointed Surveyor-General of the same office, which position he held for four years, then resigned owing to the demands of his personal business. For some time he devoted the greater part of his attention to the opening of mines in Sonora, Mexico. In 1900 he purchased the general merchandise business of the old Tucson firm of Norton & Drake, which was re-organized and has since been known as the L. H. Manning Company, of which he is president and manager. He has also invested heavily in real estate and is one of the largest property holders in Tucson. In 1905 he was elected Mayor of Tucson by an overwhelming majority on what was known as an anti-gambling ticket. Immediately after he assumed the office of Mayor there began in the city a crusade against open gambling, for while the laws of the territory at the time did not prohibit gambling, the cities were endowed with such powers as enabled them to pass ordinances on the subject, and the ordinances regulating gambling which were passed in Tucson during the administration of Mayor Manning—and rigidly enforced—were so drastic that the gambling houses could not carry the load and were compelled to get out of business. When the next territorial legislature convened it passed laws making it easier for cities to elevate their standard in this respect and other towns followed the precedent established in Tucson during Mayor Manning's administration two years previously, which had resulted in such eminent satisfaction to all the better element. Some years ago he assumed control of the old street car company, then using horse cars, and of the gas and electric company, re-organized both and turned them over to a syndicate which installed electric power for the street car system, and later sold both to the present owners. The Santa Rita Hotel, the most modern and best building of its kind in the southwest, is also a product of Mr. Manning's foresight and enterprise. In 1904, in connection with Mr. Epes Randolph, president of the A. E. R. R. Co., and Mr. C. M. Shannon, of the Shannon Copper Company, he built and fully equipped this excellent hostelry, and shortly afterward they sold the property to the present owner and proprietor, Mr. J. F. Jaeger. In addition to his many enterprises of actual importance to the city, Mr. Manning has been deeply interested for more than ten years in agricultural development in the Santa Cruz Valley, particularly regarding water supply. He was the owner of the Flowing Wells Ranch which he recently sold, together with his water rights in that vicinity, to the Tucson Farms Company. The Santa Cruz

Reservoir Company, the largest private enterprise ever attempted in the southwest, is but another evidence of his wonderful initiative. This company was organized by Mr. Manning, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. V. S. Griffith, three residents of Tucson, for the purpose of impounding the flood waters of the counties of Pima and Santa Cruz, the territory affected extending 100 miles north from the Mexican line, and a like distance from east to west, and covering a territory of 10,000 square miles. Colonel W. C. Greene, of copper fame, later joined the company, and upon his death work was temporarily suspended. Mr. Manning is one of the most enthusiastic workers and boosters known in Tucson, and every enterprise of any moment in or about the city for more than twenty-five years has been benefitted largely by his influence and financial assistance. He is a lifelong Democrat, but with no aspirations to benefit by his political affiliations. In 1897 Mr. Manning was married to Miss Gussie Lovell, a native of San Jose, California, and daughter of Judge Lovell. Their home, "Paseo Redondo," somewhat removed from the heart of the city, is, in point of architecture and surroundings, one of the most magnificent to be seen in the southwest, and is one of the many beautiful things of which Tucson is justly boastful.

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MAJOR A. J. DORAN's career in Arizona represents a period of thirty-seven years of continuous and valued constructive effort. Major Doran was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, in 1840. At the age of three he moved with his family to Boonville, Missouri. In 1847 the family moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, thence to Des Moines, and afterward to Boone County, where they resided until 1860. Major Doran received his education in the public schools and the Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. His maternal grandfather, Colonel John Cribbs, served in the Revolution, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. Traveling West in 1860, Major Doran first settled in Colorado, where he engaged in mining and as delivery clerk in the express office of Hinkley & Company. From 1861 to 1864 he served as a volunteer in the Fifth California Infantry, and in 1862, as a soldier in this regiment, he first entered Arizona, at Yuma, under General Carleton. The regiment marched through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and was finally disbanded at Mesilla, New Mexico, whereupon Major Doran moved to California, and thence to Canyon City, Oregon, where he followed mining. Returning to California and Nevada, he engaged as a bridge builder with the Central Pacific Railway, then building from San Francisco east to connect with the Union Pacific at Ogden, and was present when the last spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, in 1869. Since 1876 Major Doran has made his home continuously in Arizona. During the earlier years of his residence in the Territory he resided in Pinal County, devoting much of his time to mining, largely as a mill builder. In 1881 he super-



Major A. J. Doran

intended the construction of the reduction works of the Silver King at Pinal, one of the foremost mines of the Territory. Upon the completion of this work he was made Superintendent. Prescott has been his home since 1895, and in Yavapai County he is still largely interested in mining projects, to which he has since given his undivided attention. No man in Arizona has been more prominently identified with its political history than Major A. J. Doran. He was first elected to the 11th Territorial Legislature in 1880, and served in that year and in 1881; was next elected to the House of the 14th Legislature from Pinal County; served two years as member of the Territorial Board of Equalization; was member of Council of 16th and 17th Legislatures, and in the 18th served as a member of the Council at large, and was chosen President of the upper house at that session. Governor Irwin appointed him Lieutenant Colonel First Regiment National Guard of Arizona, and he held that honored position for seven years. In 1904 Major Doran was appointed



President of the Board of Managers for Arizona to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. He was elected member of the Council of the 24th Legislature, from Yavapai County, and again served as its President. In this session Major Doran introduced the bill providing for an Arizona Pioneer Home, at Prescott, which passed both houses unanimously, but failed to receive the Governor's approval. The 25th Legislature, however, passed the bill, Governor Kibbey signed it and appointed Major Doran superintendent of construction, and after the completion of the building he retained this office until 1912. He was Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress in 1896, but was defeated owing to the strong feeling for Free Silver then prevalent in the Territory. Major Doran is at present forwarding mining projects, being owner of several in Yavapai County.

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DWIGHT B. HEARD was born in Boston, Mass., in 1869, of an old New England family, his ancestors having lived as farmers in the little New England village of Wayland, fourteen miles east of Boston, for over 200 years. They were prominently identified with the history of New England and the Revolutionary movement; one of them served as a member of the first Colonial Congress at Salem and others were among the minute men who drove the British back from Concord. Mr. Heard was educated in the schools of Brookline, Mass., and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company of Chicago, with which firm he remained until 1894 when, broken in health through overwork, he came west to recuperate. At the time of leaving the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company Mr. Heard had full charge of all their northwestern credit business. In an effort to regain his health Mr. Heard spent some time on the large cattle ranch of the X I T Company in the Panhandle of Texas and in 1895 came to the Salt River Valley, and purchased a ranch west of Phoenix, where he shortly regained perfect health, and since that time he has been actively interested in the development of Arizona. He has secured the investment of a large amount of eastern money in Salt River Valley property both in the way of investments and loans on property and in eighteen years business has never lost a dollar placed in his hands for investment by a client. As Mr. Heard during this period has invested many millions of dollars for eastern clients he naturally takes considerable pride in this record. In addition to his business interests, loans and investments, Mr. Heard has always taken a keen interest in public affairs. He was one of the water storage commissioners of Maricopa County who did all the preliminary work incidental to the construction of the Roosevelt Dam by the United States government. He has always taken an active interest in national irrigation and has been officially connected with the National Irrigation Congress for many years. He was for a number



Dwight B. Heard

of years president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association and is now vice president of the American National Live Stock Association, and he has been active in formulating and carrying to a successful conclusion the forestry protection and range conservation policies of the organization. He also served as vice president of the Phoenix Board of Trade for some time and for many years as chairman of their finance committee. He is now president of the Maricopa County Non-Partisan Tax Payers' League. He was one of the original members of the First Conservation Congress held at the White House and has for many years been a friend and supporter of both Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. Mr. Heard was one of the most vigorous opponents of the proposed joint statehood with New Mexico and as chairman of the non-partisan committee of thirty citizens who went to Washington to fight this measure when before congress, carried on the successful fight which resulted in the passage of the Foraker amendment, eventually defeating the passage of the joint statehood bill. He was one of the fifty-three men in the nation who signed the call for the Progressive convention at Chicago last summer, thus establishing the Progressive party as a national party; is a strong supporter of the Progressive cause, and was one of the presidential electors nominated by the Progressive party of Arizona in the campaign of 1912. As vice president and general manager of the Bartlett-Heard Land & Cattle Company he has developed what is believed to be one of the finest alfalfa feeding ranches in the world, and through the recent purchase by himself and associates of the Arizona Republican, is now president and manager of that paper, which is run as an independent Progressive journal and is the only paper in Arizona published every day in the year. Mr. Heard is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is actively interested in athletics and an ardent fisherman. In 1894 he married Maie P. Bartlett of Chicago, who is equally interested with him in various public spirited works. They have one child, Bartlett Bradford Heard, now fourteen years of age. They reside just north of the city of Phoenix where their love for growing things is shown in the attractive grounds surrounding their home.

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BURT DUNLAP, a resident of Arizona the past thirty-one years, during which he has dealt extensively and with corresponding success in cattle and stock raising, mining and ranching, is one of the best known business men in the State. Mr. Dunlap was born in Niles, Ohio, in 1858, attended the public schools of that city, and at the age of sixteen entered Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B., and later received the degree of A. M. He then began the study of law in Greenville, but after a time decided to map for himself a different future, and in January, 1882, came to Arizona, and first engaged



Burt Dunlap



in cattle raising near Fort Grant, in the Aravaipa Valley. In this he was very successful from a financial viewpoint, as well as having earned a reputation for thorough knowledge of the business. Mr. Dunlap was one of the many stock men who lost heavily through Apache depredations, and on one occasion his foreman and another man in his employ were killed by the Apaches. He was for a time government contractor, furnishing supplies to the various military posts in Southern Arizona, and later made his home successively in Willcox and Tucson. For some time he was deeply interested in the development of a mine in Cochise County, which produced in paying quantities copper, lead and silver, and owned a number of claims in the same locality in the Dragoon Mountains. In political matters Mr. Dunlap is a progressive Republican, and at the hands of his party he has been the recipient of many positions of trust and honor, in all of which he has an excellent record. In Graham County he was twice elected member of the Territorial Council and County Commissioner, and Probate Judge in Yuma County. During his legislative service he stood uncompromisingly for woman suffrage, and in the 18th legislature his vote defeated the effort to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Territory. During both sessions he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and was particularly active in his efforts toward the founding and upbuilding of the University of Arizona. He was also Chairman of the Live Stock Sanitary Board during Governor Murphy's administration. In 1896 he was delegate to the convention at St. Louis that nominated William McKinley for President, and his many friends in Arizona were disappointed that he was not appointed Territorial Governor in the place of Governor McCord. Mr. Dunlap has recently joined forces with the Progressive party, but is no longer so actively interested in political affairs as formerly, his entire attention being required in his personal business, consisting of cattle, land, irrigation and mining. He has always been found in the first column of progressive movements as a State builder, and made a record which is part of the history of the Territory and State of Arizona. He makes his home on the famous "Dunlap Ranch," known throughout the country because of its portrayal by Augustus Thomas in his popular play, "Arizona," which was written in the immediate vicinity of the ranch, and the scenes of three acts of which are laid at the "Dunlap Ranch," situated just thirty-two miles from Fort Grant.

Mr. Dunlap was married August 4, 1896, to Miss Jessie Ballance, of Peoria, Illinois. Mrs. Dunlap is the daughter of Charles and Fannie Greene Ballance, and a descendant of a long line of patriotic ancestors, among whom are General Nathaniel Greene, and General John Ballance, an uncle. The latter was an officer in the regular army for many years, and distinguished himself in the Indian wars. In recognition of illustrious services in the Philippines, General Ballance was commissioned Brigadier General and appointed Governor

of the northern provinces of Luzon. Her grandfather, Judge Charles Ballance, raised the first regiment of Peoria volunteers for the Civil War, and at the same time her father resigned as naval cadet to enter the army. Her grandfather also assisted in the formation of the Republican party, and was for years a close personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have two sons, Gordon Ballance and Stuart Burt, now high school students and in preparation for a University course.

CHARLES E. HEATH, Official Photographer of "WHO'S WHO IN ARIZONA," though established in the State less than a year, has probably as wide a business acquaintance as the oldest inhabitant, and is, beyond question, one of Arizona's most sincere and ardent

boosters. Mr. Heath has studios in Phoenix and Tucson, between which his time is about equally divided, and by means of which he has tendered to the people of Arizona an opportunity of securing at home a quality of photographic workmanship which, from an artistic or mechanical point of view, cannot be excelled in the most widely known or advertised studios of the East. And the people of Arizona have been keen to appreciate this fact and quick to avail themselves of the chance to obtain a grade of photography never before possible in the Southwest. Mr.

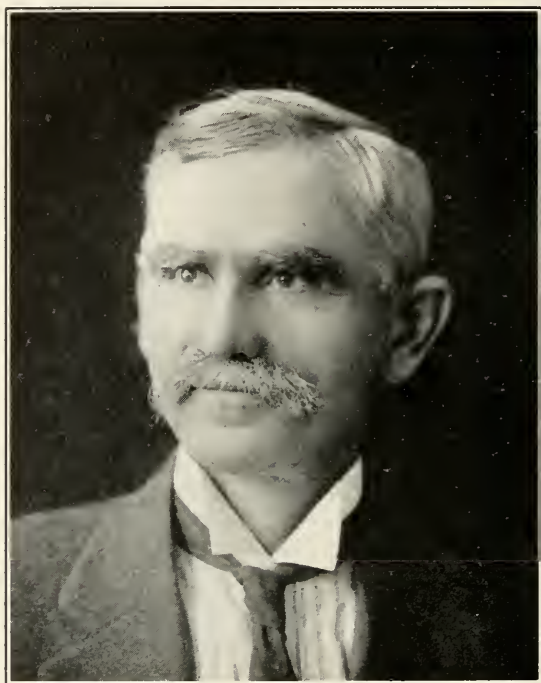


Heath was born August 10, 1872, in Boston, within half a dozen blocks of Bunker Hill monument. He was educated in Boston, and there took up the study of photography, and while endowed by nature with the basic requisites for his work, an artistic temperament and taste, he has had also the advantages of the best possible training and environment in which to develop his talent, and the good judgment to make the most of the opportunity afforded him to mount to the

summit of his art. In 1890, after having gained merely a preliminary knowledge of the work, Mr. Heath secured employment in the studio of C. W. Hearn, Boston, then one of the leading photographers on the Atlantic Coast, an authority on the subject, and later President of the National Photographers' Association. Mr. Heath was afterward employed in the Dana studio, Brookline, under the celebrated George P. Roberts, then generally recognized as the greatest photographer the country had ever produced, and in the five years spent in these studios he gained a thorough knowledge of the best in photography, as did many more of the finest operators in the country. In 1895 Mr. Heath went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and started in business on his own account, in what was then the finest studio in the western part of the State; in the fall went to the State Fair and took all the first prizes, and the following winter at the Association meeting in Michigan took 50 per cent of the medals offered in a competition in which the entire State was represented. His work done in an independent way had, therefore, proven in the beginning successful in the extreme, a success which succeeding years have duplicated and even increased. After more than ten years passed in his first field, Mr. Heath, desiring a less severe climate, removed to California, where for several years he met with a similar degree of success, but seeing a practically unclaimed field and more desirable climate in Arizona, which he selected as the most attractive spot he knew, he removed to Phoenix in October, 1912, was soon established, and the name "HEATH" apparently a familiar one. Having been so graciously received in the Capital City, and indications seeming to warrant a like success in Arizona's next greatest center, within a few months he had opened his Tucson studio. Mr. Heath is a member of the Photographers' Association of America, and at the last convention was one of the judges. He is also a member of the Blue Lodge Masons, a Chapter Mason, Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine and of the B. P. O. E. He was married in Grand Rapids to Miss Ida A. Van Dugteren. They have one son, David Kendall, and have made their permanent home in Phoenix.

J. A. R. IRVINE, member of the House from Maricopa County, was born in Woodstock, New Brunswick, November 2, 1859, but has lived in the United States since he was nine years old, having navigated to California with his father, Edward Irvine, in the fall of 1868. He remembers the taking of a straw vote during this voyage by the passengers to learn whether the choice for President of those on board was U. S. Grant or Horatio Seymour. Mr. Irvine was educated in the public schools of California, and later attended Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Mr. Irvine has been a resident of Arizona since 1872, when he located in Phoenix; he has been identified with the growth of the city almost from its beginning. For about five years he was associated with his father in general merchandise business.

but this having been sold out in 1882 he engaged in grocery business on his own account. Mr. Irvine is a Christian and a Democrat; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics an ardent progressive, believing in a government of the people, by the people and for the people. As a member of the First State Legislature he has worked hard for all measures designed to benefit the people at large; he also introduced and was largely instrumental in



J. A. R. Irvine

working our present registration law through the House, one of the best and most progressive registration laws of any State in the Union. He was married September 11, 1878, to Miss Nancy Gregg. They have five sons and five daughters, as follows: Mrs. F. W. Tompkins of San Diego, Mrs. A. H. McLellan and Mrs. J. J. McIntosh of Phoenix, Lucille and Thelma; John E. of Clifton, Joseph Palmer, G. R., Marvin and Wilfred of Phoenix. Mr. Irvine is a member of the following committees: Corporations, Agriculture and Irrigation, Counties and County Affairs, State Accounting and Methods of Business, and Petitions and Memorials.



FRANCIS ASBURY JONES, of the Corporation Commission, though a resident of Arizona only since 1905, has attained to prominence in political and official life. He was one of the Maricopa delegation to the Constitutional Convention, in which he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Service Corporations. Mr.



Jones was born January 5, 1863, at Lafayette, Illinois, was educated in the public schools of that city, Academy of Kewanee, the State Normal School at Dixon, and took a business course in the latter city. He also learned telegraphy and entered the railroad service as operator and station agent, and later as cashier in a freight office in Illinois. In 1885 and 1886 he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad in the auditor's office at Topeka, Kansas, and in the latter year removed to California, where he was in their employ at Santa Ana, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Fresno, serving as station agent, traveling agent, and general agent. During his residence in California he was President of Chamber of Commerce at Fresno. During his first two years' resi-

dence in Arizona he was general freight and passenger agent for the Santa Fe at Prescott, then removed to Maricopa County, and from 1907 until his election as Corporation Commissioner in 1911, he was traffic manager of the Maricopa County Commercial Club. Mr. Jones established the Arizona State Press, in Phoenix, and served as

President of the company for a time. Apart from his regular occupation in the above capacities, he has been variously interested, in banking, insurance and mining, and is Vice President of the Pinal Bank & Trust Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Mines Development Company. The diversity of experience which Mr. Jones has had in various States has enabled him to form a wise conception of the possibilities of his position, and his judgment in matters of importance carries considerable weight. Mr. Jones is a popular member of the Masons, and Mystic Shrine, as well as of the B. P. O. E. He married Miss Florence Croff on February 23, 1900, and one son, Lloyd F. Jones, has been born to them.

MICHAEL GLEN CUNNIFF, President of the First Arizona State Senate, was born in Boston, February 7, 1875. His father, Bernard Cuniff, was one of the well known men of Boston, and his uncle, M. M. Cuniff, was for ten years Democratic leader of that city and a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts during 1888 and 1889. Senator Cuniff took A. B. and A. M. degrees from Harvard, and later taught in that University and the University of Wisconsin. He has also been managing editor of "The World's Work," of New York. Mr. Cuniff has made a special study of legal phraseology. In the Constitutional Convention he was chosen Chairman of the Style, Revision and Compilation Committee, and throughout the State is given much credit for the clearness and terseness of this document, which has gained for Arizona an enviable reputation. Mr. Cuniff not only did much of the compiling, but revised and edited the manuscript and incorporated into it ideas that have attracted favorable comment from the press of the country. In the Senate, Mr. Cuniff is an indefatigable worker, and in addition to the duties of his office as President, he does as much in the committees as any other member. He is an advanced type of progressive Democracy, and no man in Arizona wields a greater or better influence in party workings. He is one of the early and ardent admirers of President Wilson, and has been frequently spoken of as the Woodrow Wilson of Arizona. In 1900 he was delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. When he came to Arizona seven years ago, it was said that he dropped the pen for the pick, and while he continues to act as special writer for magazines, he has had considerable mining experience during the past seven years, having been engaged with his brother, Bernard, at Crown King. He is President of the Commonwealth Exploration Company, and holds an interest in the Savoy Mining Company, a close corporation, and his mining interests bid fair to give him the prominence in this particular that he has attained in the literary world. Cultured, courteous and deliberate, having a wide range of valuable experience and an admirable self-control, a man more ideally fitted than Mr. Cuniff to be President of the State

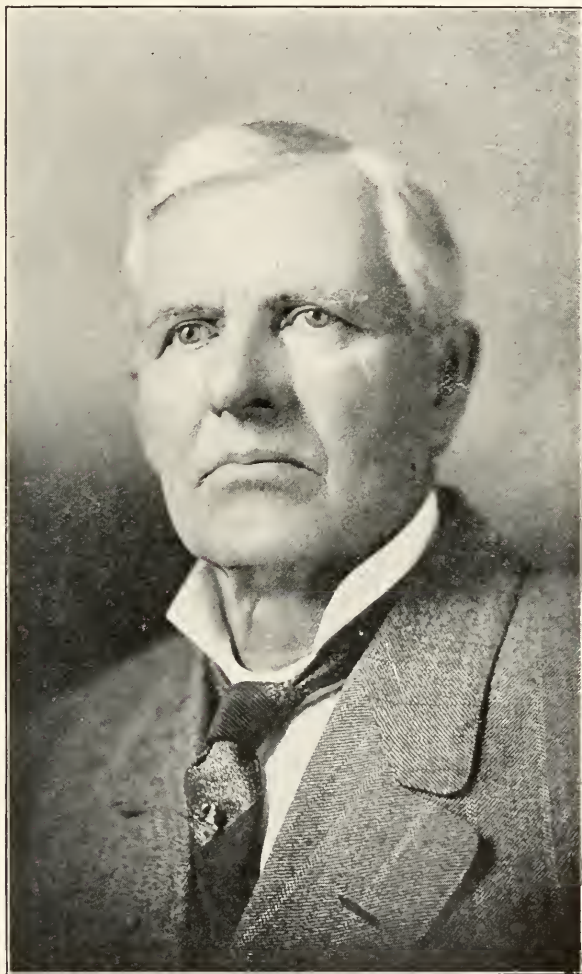


Michael Glen Cunniff

Senate could hardly have been selected, and on the convening of the special session of the Legislature early in 1913 he was again chosen for this position, the choice having been unanimous. Mr. Cuniff was married in 1903 to Miss Everesta Spink, of Indianapolis, a charming woman and musician of ability. They have two children, Hilda and Bernard.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Senator from Greenlee County, is a veteran of the Civil War, an absolutely reliable business man, an all around booster, and one of the most gentlemanly and substantial citizens of Arizona. He was born in New York in 1843, and has been a resident of this State since 1898.. While Senator Chase can hardly be classified as a pioneer, he comes of a line of pioneers and statesmen. His father, Samuel P. Chase, was a well known pioneer of that section of New York in which the Senator was born, and like his distinguished relative Salmon P. Chase, of national reputation, was known as a progressive, wide-awake citizen whose word was as good as his bond. Since coming to Arizona, Senator Chase has been actively engaged in its upbuilding, and when Arizona was ready for admission to the Union, the people of his county united in choosing him their first representative in the State Senate, regardless of their political belief, for, although they knew him to be a progressive Democrat, they also knew what manner of man he is. George H. Chase is a fighter and builder, and he has aided in many of the important building enterprises of the State, especially mining buildings of Clifton-Morenci district, which bear the stamp of approval of competent judges. Senator Chase is a Blue Lodge Mason of more than forty years' standing, and is a member of Winnebago Lodge No. 33, of Portage, Wisconsin. During the Civil War he served three years as cavalryman and was wounded three times, and left the service a Sergeant-Major with two commissions in his pocket, neither of which he accepted. Like his military record, his record since has been without blemish, the credit for which he is perfectly willing to share with Mrs. Chase, who is known throughout the Gila Valley as "Aunt Maggie," where she numbers her friends by her acquaintances, and her delight is in doing good. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are a splendid and interesting old couple, though George H. denies being old. They have two daughters and one son. At the first session of the Legislature Senator Chase was Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and member of five other committees, and at the special session was Chairman of the Committee on Education and Public Institutions and member of Enrolling and Engrossing, Labor, Mines and Mining, Constitutional Amendments and Referendum, and Corporations Committees. When the First Legislature of Arizona has completed its work, there is no man whose record as a member will more readily prove up under the searchlight than the "Gentleman from Greenlee," one of the staunch sort, of whom the State may well be proud.

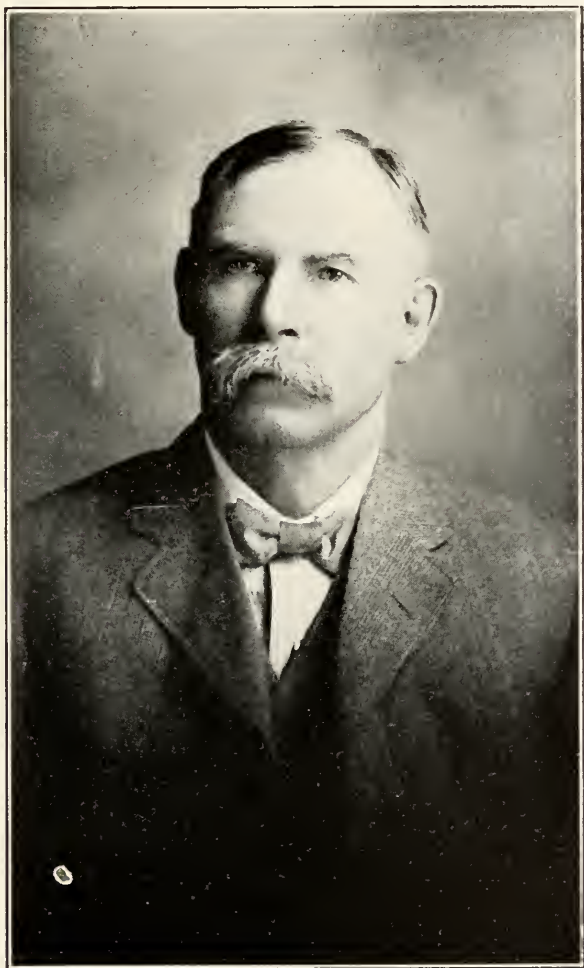




George H. Chase

JAMES FRANKLIN DUNCAN, Representative from Cochise County, and Commander of the Department of Arizona, G. A. R., was born in Philadelphia, June 15, 1839. His father, John Duncan, was of Scotch descent. His mother was of Holland Dutch descent, and a native of Pennsylvania. "Judge" Duncan, as he is familiarly known, was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and also had a course in a large Pittsburgh mercantile college. He later served an apprenticeship as blacksmith, and worked at the trade until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in Company A, 46th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, served almost four years and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In May, 1864, he started on the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman, and participated in every battle of the campaign until the fall of Atlanta, September 2, 1864. November 15th the corps started for Savannah, arrived December 22nd, and presented President Lincoln with that city as a Yuleide gift. In January they crossed the Savannah to Pittsburgh Landing, were at Raleigh when Johnson surrendered to Sherman. They then started to Washington by way of Richmond, arrived in time to participate in the grand review, and were soon after discharged. After the war he engaged in the oil business in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, for twelve years. Mr. Duncan came to Arizona in 1879 and located at Mule Gulch, Pima County, the next year was appointed the first Justice of the Peace, before the city of Bisbee was located, and the next year was elected to that office, which he filled for eleven years. At one time he held eleven offices in the county, the duties of all of which were conscientiously performed. Mr. Duncan is serving his second term in the Legislature. He is a progressive Democrat and has been active in the First State Legislature on various committees. In the special session he is member of the Committee on Public Health and Statistics, Militia and Public Defense, and Suffrage and Elections. His appointment as Commander of the Arizona Department, G. A. R., was a complete surprise to Mr. Duncan, and caused him for the moment to be nonplussed, but his has been an excellent administration.

ALFRED KINNEY, Senator from Gila County, who was also one of that County's representatives in the Constitutional Convention, was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 5, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Iowa, the family having removed to the latter State in 1866. Senator Kinney has also lived in Colorado and New Mexico, and came to Arizona in 1881. Shortly after his coming he erected a sawmill in the Pinal Mountains, near Globe, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and building. He is also owner of important mining enterprises in the State. Senator Kinney is a progressive Democrat, and though of rather quiet demeanor, has become one of the best known men in the State, and one of its most highly esteemed citizens. His majority when elected



Alfred Kinney

Senator in the First State Legislature is the most direct tribute his fellow citizens in Gila could have shown him. He has been active in political affairs for many years, has been one of the Board of Supervisors, and Mayor of the City of Globe. As member of the first session of the Legislature he gained a reputation as a thorough worker, and in that session he was Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and member of various others. In the special session Senator Kinney is member of the Appropriations, Finance, Municipal Corporations, State Accounting and Methods of Business Committees, and Chairman of Constitutional Amendments and Referendum Committee. Mr. Kinney is an active member of the Elks and Odd Fellows. May 12, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Clara Weissig. Mrs. Kinney, like her husband, is well known throughout the Gila Valley, and is much interested in church and social affairs in Globe.

HARRY AUSTIN DAVIS, one of Maricopa's representatives in the First State Senate, is a native of Nebraska, and was born November 23, 1879. He is the youngest member of the Senate. His father, Charles H. Davis, traces his ancestry back to the Pilgrim Fathers, and his mother, formerly Miss Angie Nettie Friend, is also a member of a family of pioneers on the Atlantic Coast. In the early eighties Senator Davis' father met with financial reverses, and the children were therefore taught the rugged lesson of life in early youth. Harry Davis worked for his education, and when only fifteen was graduated from the Franklin High School. When quite young he came to Colorado, where he worked at prospecting and mining for three years, but, having literary inclinations, he began writing special articles, and was soon engaged regularly in newspaper work. He was editor of a paper at Norton, Kansas, and the following year editor of the Herald, Salina, Kansas. He has also held other positions, some of them with large Southern publications, both in the capacity of editor and business manager. Senator Davis has an extremely analytical mind, a splendid grasp of things, and wields a trenchant pen or makes a strong speech. Before coming to Arizona he was well known in political life in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, as an uncompromising advocate of clean, progressive Democratic politics, and though a resident of this State but a few years, he has been an active worker in his party's interests, and especially so in the interest of Woman Suffrage, a cause which he did much to further throughout the State, both by working and speaking. Until elected to his present office, however, he was not a candidate for office. As Chairman of the Public Land Committee of the Senate, he has influenced to a great extent the legislation relating thereto. His first position in the State was with the Bisbee Review, but he shortly removed to Phoenix, where he located permanently, and engaged in the publishing and printing business. Senator Davis was married in December, 1902, to Miss Alice Greenhalgh, a teacher and popular young lady of Oskaloosa, Iowa.





Harry Austin Davis

CHALMERS BARBOUR WOOD, or "Wood of Maricopa," as he is familiarly known, is a descendant of old Virginia stock, his ancestors having settler there long before the Revolution, and among them are numbered the Woods, Strothers, Ashbys, Brownings, Barbours, Pendletons, and others of the old-time Southern families. Senator Wood was born in Calloway County, Missouri, reared and educated in his native State, where he attended the public schools and Westminster College, at Fulton, from which he was graduated in the class of '94. His father, Edward Whitfield Wood, was of old Anglo-Saxon descent, and his mother, Helen Mary Strother-Wood, of Scotch-Irish descent. Senator Wood has long been regarded as one of the best posted men in Arizona on County and State government, and as an authority on school affairs, and during the first session of the Legislature he was Chairman of the Committee on Education and Public Institutions. He was also chairman of the Finance Committee, and member of six others. He has been a resident of Arizona since February, 1900, during this time also a resident of Maricopa County, and most of the time prominent in its political affairs. He is also a thorough Democrat, a strong supporter of the Arizona Constitution and an enthusiast on what Arizona is and is likely to be. He was elected to his present office by a large majority and has been one of the most persistent and enduring workers to be found in either house. In the special session he was again chairman of the Committee on Finance and member of the following committees: Appropriations, Counties and County Affairs, Corporations, Education and Public Institutions, Judiciary, Rules, and Suffrage and Elections. Senator Wood is a member of The Sons of the Revolution, and of other social and fraternal organizations. He was married November 24, 1896, to Miss Eleanor Wilson, and with their three children, Wilson Barbour, Mary Adele and Helen West, they make their home near Phoenix.

CORNELIUS C. SMITH, Captain Fifth United States Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, is the son of Colonel Gilbert C. and Dolores Oury Smith, is a native of Arizona, and has spent practically his whole life in military environment. Captain Smith was born in Tucson April 7, 1869, and in 1871 the family removed to San Francisco, but in 1873 removed to Fort Union, New Mexico, where his father was stationed for several years. He was subsequently stationed at Fort Grant, where Captain Smith lived with the family until 1880, when he was sent to the home of his grandfather, William S. Oury, in Tucson, to attend school. The following year he entered St. Matthews military Academy, at San Mateo, California, where he took a two years' course, and then went east to school. He tried to obtain an appointment as cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, but lacked the necessary political influence. In April, 1890, he enlisted in the regular army, becoming a member of Troop H, Sixth Cavalry,



Chalmers Barbour Wood

participated in the Sioux Indian campaign during the years 1890-1891, received the Congressional medal of honor for gallantry in action, and in 1892 was commissioned Second Lieutenant. During the Spanish American War he served in Cuba as Second and First Lieutenants, and in 1902 was promoted to the rank of Captain. Captain Smith has served about eight years in the Philippines, during which he was appointed Major of Scouts and Civil Governor of the Districts of Cotobato and Lanao, of the Moro Province. He has been twice married. His first wife was Frances Agnes Graham, who died some years ago, leaving two sons, Gilbert C. and James Graham, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen years. He later married Miss Kathleen Crowley, a well educated and very charming woman.

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FRED W. WESSEL, Senator from Yuma County, is one of the representative men of Yuma. He is a native of Mississippi, but has been reared in the Southwest, having been educated in California in the public schools and later was graduated from the Placerville Academy. He married Miss Mary Pettijohn, of Colton, California. Mr. Wessel has been a resident of Arizona since 1891, and all of this time has made his home in Yuma County. Here he has had a varied experience as prospector, merchant and rancher, and has served as Justice of the Peace and as County Superintendent of Schools, and as citizen and official, in any capacity in which he has served, Mr. Wessel has won the highest esteem of his fellows throughout the county, which fact has been demonstrated by his majority when a candidate for his present office. In the Senate he is one of the most able workers, and is now serving as Chairman of the Committees on Mining and Enrolling and Engrossing. He is also serving on the following committees: Printing and Clerks, Appropriations, Corporations, Public Lands, and Education and Public Institutions. Fraternally, as politically, Senator Wessel is well known, and he is an active member of the Masons and Elks.

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G. W. M. CARVIL, Mayor of Globe, has been identified with the commercial life of this section for many years, during which he has become known as one of the best blacksmiths and wagonmakers in the Southwest. Always actively interested in politics, and having given much attention to the question of government, when the advocates of a business administration in Globe sought a candidate, Mr. Carvil was the man agreed upon. He was elected by a strong majority over one of the ablest attorneys in Arizona, and has conducted the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to all. He had previously had a beneficial experience in municipal government, as he served seven years as Councilman in Silver City, New Mexico. He also served one term as Assessor of Grant County. Mr. Carvil was born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. His parents were Levi and Mary

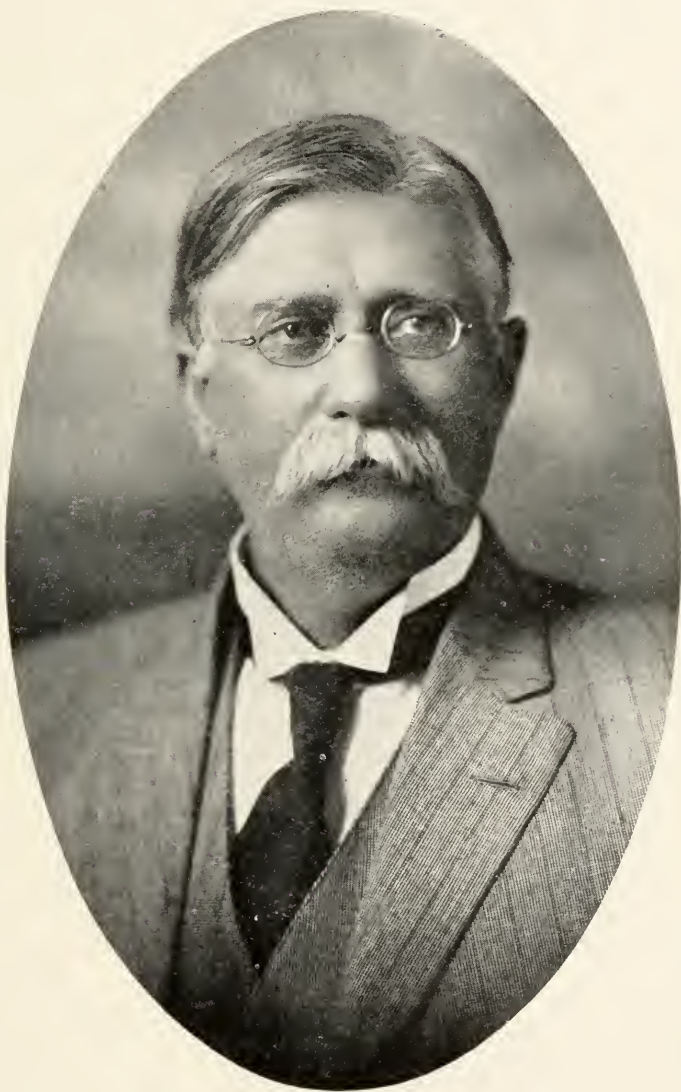




Fred W. Wessel

Fisher Carvil, the former a ship builder and carpenter. Mr. Carvil, after having finished the public school course, came to the United States, arriving in Colorado in 1880. Two years later he moved on to Silver City, where he spent two years, and in 1882 came to Globe. There in a commercial and political way he soon made a place for himself, and has since made it his home. He married Miss Caroline McKenzy, and eleven children have been born to them, all of whom are living. They are George Ervin, Mrs. Knight Smith, Mrs. Henry S. Carter, W. D., Mrs. Baxter St. George Bishop, Mrs. William G. Sapp, Mrs. Ray Riqua, Flower May, Ada, and twin boys, Harold and Herbert Mayhew.

J. LORENZO HUBBELL, Senator from Apache County, was born November 27, 1853, in Pajarrito, New Mexico, while Arizona was yet a portion of that Territory. Being a born and bred Westerner, the freedom of the pioneer life on the plains could not but appeal to the boy, in whose veins coursed the blood of the Vikings, for Senator Hubbell is a lineal descendant of one of the virile Danes who centuries ago wrested part of England from Alfred the Great. His maternal ancestors came from Toledo, Spain, three generations ago, and settled in New Mexico. Lorenzo Hubbell is a true disciple of his illustrious forbears, strong and vigorous of body, manly and individual in character, quick and keen of mind, and just and generous of soul. Practically his whole life has been spent in Arizona; her interests are his interests, a fact that has evidently been appreciated by his fellow citizens in Apache, since they have on various occasions made him their choice for official positions. Twice they have elected him to the office of Sheriff, and in 1893 to the Council of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1912 made him their Senator in the First State Legislature. He has also been Chairman of the State Republican Central Committee. Senator Hubbell is a notable example of the successful, self-made, self-educated man, and although his early education consisted of only nineteen months' schooling, there are few more generally well informed in literature or current events than Senator Hubbell; few who have a better command of language, or a keener insight into the problems of the day, and it is his thorough knowledge of the trend of affairs that has made him a valuable member of the State Legislature. He is a leading merchant and Indian trader in Apache, and a prominent and life member of the B. P. O. E. throughout the nation. He was married in June, 1879, to Miss Lina Rubic, and, together with their four children, Adela, Barbara, Lorenzo and Roman, they occupy one of the finest houses in Arizona, a model of good taste, which contains a carefully selected library and rare paintings, some of which were brought by Senator Hubbell's mother from Spain. And at all times is this home thrown open to Senator Hubbell's friends, who are attracted thither by his genial personality. He is a Republican in politics and member of the minority



J. Lorenzo Hubbell

party in the Senate, but his efforts in directing affairs have been fruitful of satisfactory results. In the special session he served on the Judiciary, Finance, Engrossing and Enrolling and Corporations Committees.

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FRED S. BREEN, Senator from Coconino County in the First State Legislature, was born March 20, 1869, at Manteno, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native State, and lived there until 1898. He served as Private Secretary to the Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and as business manager of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee during the years 1896 and 1897. On coming to Arizona he settled in Flagstaff and for ten years, 1898 to 1908, held the position of United States Forest Supervisor, in charge of all the national forests of importance in northern Arizona. Senator Breen was elected to represent his county in the Twenty-fifth Territorial Legislature as member of the Council, but held no other political office in the State until his election in the fall of 1911 to the First State Senate. He is a member of the Code, Municipal Corporation, State Accounting and Methods of Business Committees, and a hard and capable committee worker. Senator Breen is a journalist by profession, and is owner of the "Coconino Sun," of Flagstaff. He is a man whose merits are generally recognized both in business and politics, and one of Coconino's leading citizens. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regular Arizona Infantry. In June, 1906, Senator Breen was married at Flagstaff to Carolyn E. Austin.

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WILLIAM WHIPPLE, member of the First State Legislature, was born in Provo City, Utah, March 12, 1854, and is son of Edson and Mary Ann Yeager Whipple, pioneers of Utah. His ancestry for generations is distinctly American, the first members of the family in this country having come from England in 1630 and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. William Whipple, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who also commanded Continental troops at the Battle of Saratoga, belonged to this family, as did Bishop Whipple, who was Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Minnesota for many years. Fort Whipple, Arizona, was named after another member who was adjutant general in the Mexican War. Though the ground work of Mr. Whipple's education was received in the schools of Provo, and he spent some time in the University of Provo, he has been largely self-educated by diligent reading and study. Like all men of the West in early days, he was a man of many parts, whose thorough development has been the result of pioneer hardships. He came to Arizona in 1876, first located on the Little Colorado, and in 1883 settled in Graham County, where for ten years he taught in the public schools, most of the time in Pima. He then removed to Clifton, his present home, where he





Fred S. Breen

conducted a dairy for twelve years with much success, later extended his interests and developed a farm near Pima, where he now owns 240 acres of excellent land, 150 of which are under cultivation. The Crystal Water Company of Clifton is another of his business enterprises. Mr. Whipple has also met with much success in the mining industry. Until elected to the House he held no political office other than Justice of the Peace and School Trustee, but his progressive and reform principles are well known, and he is a recognized factor in political life. In the special session held in 1913 he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Statistics, and member of the Good Roads, Education, and Suffrage and Election Committees. He was married in 1876 to Miss Polly A. Carter, and of the nine children born to them but three, William D., Flossie and Violet, are now living.

GEORGE DE LOS CRAIG, D. D. S., and member of the House from Cochise County, is a native of California, and a descendant of pioneers of that State. His ancestors on both sides crossed the plains in the early days, and were prominent in the development of the new West. His father, W. P. Craig, is a prominent mining man of California. Dr. Craig is a practicing dentist in Bisbee. He is also interested in mining. In the present session of the Legislature he is Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Insurance, and serving on the Judiciary, Style, Revision and Compilation, and State Institutions and Expenditures Committees.

J. FRED BROWN, Senator from Pinal County, was born on a farm at Hartland, New York, June 8, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of that State, spent two years in High School, and then took a complete business course. He taught school for three years, then entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad at Gasport, and went from there to Niagara, where he worked in the joint yards of several companies. Mr. Brown came west by way of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, working in each State at his regular occupation, railroading, and arrived in Arizona August 22, 1901. Here he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has taken a prominent part in the development of the San Carlos or Casa Grande project. It is through the efforts of a number of citizens of that vicinity, of whom Senator Brown has been the leader, that the valley is soon to have a dam similar to the Roosevelt dam, the work being financed by private capital. Senator Brown was elected to the First State Legislature by a sound majority, and during its session took an active interest in the labor, irrigation and land bills, and though a member of the minority, his influence in attaining results was of great strength. He ranks as one of the ablest men of the Senate in committee work, and at the special session was appointed on the following committees: Mines and Mining, Public



J. Fred Brown

Lands, Counties and County Affairs, State Accounting and Methods of Business, and Enrolling and Engrossing. He is a diligent worker, a man of much foresight, and while one of the younger members of the Senate, and belonging to the minority, has manifested a decided ability to make his presence count on questions which may be of interest to his constituents or vicinity.



John Henry Willis

JOHN HENRY WILLIS, Senator from Navajo County, is the son of John Henry Willis, a pioneer of Utah and Arizona, and was born in the latter State May 15, 1858. His mother is a native of England. His grandfather, William Wesley Willis, served in the United States Army during the War with Mexico as Lieutenant in the Mormon Battalion, with whom he went from the Missouri River to New Mexico. In 1847 he was honorably discharged, and, returning to his home in Illinois, he removed his family to Utah. Senator Willis was educated in Utah and remained there until 1878, when he came to Arizona with his father in January, but later returned to Utah and in November of that year he was married to Miss Fanny Jane Roundy, whose father was a member of the Utah Legislature. The



next year they came to Arizona and made their home at Snowflake, then Apache County, where he has since resided and has been variously engaged in farming, stock raising and mercantile affairs. He has also been United States mail and transportation contractor from Holbrook to Fort Apache, and hay and grain contractor at Fort Apache. He was nominated for Probate Judge of Apache, but defeated at the election, and in 1894 was elected Supervisor. The next year the county was divided, and Snowflake, his home, incorporated in the new Navajo County, and the same year Governor L. C. Hughes appointed him member of the Board of Supervisors in the new county. He was afterwards elected to this office for the following two terms. In 1908 he was nominated for member of the Assembly in the Territorial Legislature, but declined to run for the office because his business affairs demanded his presence. His friends again nominated him as their representative in the First State Senate of Arizona, and he was elected by a majority which showed beyond question that he was the man for this honor, and his record in the Senate has demonstrated his fitness in this respect. In the special session he was member of the committees on Counties and County Affairs, Municipal Corporations, Labor, Educational and Public Institutions, and Suffrage and Elections. Senator Willis is the father of eleven children, all born in Arizona, and ten of whom are still living here, five sons and five daughters. He also has eight grandchildren, all of whom are natives of this State.

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SAM BLAIN BRADNER, of Cochise County, Speaker of the House during the regular session of the First State Legislature, was born in Warwick, New York, June 28, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and at Warwick Institute. His first job was as printer's devil on the Warwick Valley Dispatch. This he soon left, however, to go into the dry goods business, but owing to ill health he was obliged to seek outdoor employment, and he secured work as brakeman. Mr. Bradner spent some time in the army during the Spanish-American War, in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and saw active service in Porto Rico. He came to Arizona in 1905, and was first employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad. All his life a consistent Democrat, and a party worker, he first attained prominence in Arizona in August, 1910, when he was nominated by the Cochise County Convention as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and the fact that his opponent was a wealthy mining and cattle man did not seem to have any bearing on the vote, as Mr. Bradner secured the nomination. His next political honor was in the fall of 1911, when he was elected one of Cochise County's representatives in the First State Legislature, and by the House was chosen its Speaker. At the special session in the spring of 1913 he was defeated for the Speakership by but one vote. Mr. Bradner is a descendant of John Brad-



Sam Blain Bradner

ner, who came from Scotland in 1709, located in what is now Goshen, New York, and served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Catherine Vandervort, is a descendant of General John Hathorn, who served under Washington in the Revolution, while on his father's side he is a descendant of Major Howe, who gained distinction during the War of 1812. Mrs. Bradner, formerly Miss Bessie L. Gay, is also a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of an old Puritan family. They were married at Franklin, Massachusetts, March 28, 1901. Mr. Bradner as a member served during the special session of the Legislature on the Rules, Labor, Live Stock, and Constitutional Amendments and Referendum Committees.

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DON C. BABBITT, Maricopa County, is one of the young men of the House who has made an excellent record as legislator, which is but a continuation of his record otherwise throughout Maricopa. Mr. Babbitt has been prominent in the political field for some years, and has held a number of official positions. As Treasurer he showed splendid results from his capable management, and his influence was an aid in placing Maricopa in the Democratic column in the election of the first State officials and lawmakers and in sending an undivided delegation to the First State Legislature. Mr. Babbitt has been a resident of Arizona since he was five years old, when the family removed here from Utah. His grandfather, Almon W. Babbitt, was one of the early pioneers of Utah, having gone there by ox team from Illinois in its early days. He was one of the first practicing attorneys in that Territory, and was the first representative sent by the Territory of Utah to Congress. He was killed by Indians while on his return from Washington, D. C. Don Babbitt has served as Justice of the Peace and member of the City Council in Mesa. He is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and member of those on Ways and Means, State Accounting and Methods of Business, and Public Health and Statistics. Mr. Babbitt was married in 1902 to Miss Orpha Standage. They have one daughter, Zelma, and one son, Almon W., born December 12, 1912. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 335, B. P. O. E.

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DANIEL P. JONES, member of the lower house from Maricopa County, has been a resident of that county since he came to Arizona thirty-six years ago, and during all those years he has lived in the same vicinity, and has been one of the leading citizens of the east end of that county, as well as a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. Mr. Jones is the son of Daniel W. and Harriet E. Colton Jones, of Provo City, Utah, where he was reared and educated. He has held local offices during much of his residence here, and has been especially interested in the development of the educational facilities of



Daniel P. Jones





Don C. Babbitt

the district in which he has lived. He has been Justice of the Peace in Lehi precinct for twelve years, has also been school trustee for many years, and is at present trustee of the Mesa High School district. He is also Chairman of the Council of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. In the House, and particularly on the important committees, Mr. Jones has been one of the most reliable workers of the First State Legislature. He is now serving as Chairman of the Education, and Member of the Labor, Good Roads, Public Lands, and Agriculture and Irrigation Committees. On August 26, 1877, the year in which he came to Arizona, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Mary E. Merrill, and they have reared a family of twelve children, five of whom have been graduated from the State Normal at Tempe.

JOHN W. BUCHANAN, of Pima County, is a native of Mississippi, having been born on a farm near Brandon, in that State. He was educated in the public schools and at the completion of his education took a position as salesman in a dry goods store. Preferring an outdoor life, he took up carpentry, and eventually drifted into railroad work. He has been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the past eight years, most of which has been in their accounting department. He was in the office of the car accountant in Houston, Texas, two years prior to his coming to Arizona in 1905, was then in the auditor's office of the Arizona Eastern and Southern Pacific de Mexico until promoted to the position of car service agent of these lines. Mr. Buchanan is a Democrat both by heredity and from conviction, and although he has been actively interested in political affairs since he has been entitled to vote, he had no inclination toward political office until induced by his friends to be candidate for representative from Pima County in the first State Legislature, when he was the only one elected to the lower house on that ticket in the county. In the special session of the Legislature he served as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and member of the Committees on Public Lands, Constitutional Amendments, and Public Health and Statistics. Mr. Buchanan has many friends throughout the State, especially in Tucson, where he makes his home. He is a member of the Elks, and Woodmen of the World.

FRANK O. MATTOX, Navajo County's representative in the First State Legislature, was born in Cable, Ohio, in 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Urbana, Ohio, and was graduated from the High School. At the age of eighteen he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by whom he was employed five years, and for the succeeding five years he was in the service of the Big Four. He came to Arizona in 1900, and since the following year has been employed by the Santa Fe, with headquarters at Winslow. Mr. Mattox is now holding his first political office in the State, and in the House is member of the following committees:



Frank O. Mattox



John W. Buchanan

Ways and Means, Constitutional Amendments and Referendum, Public Health and Statistics, and Printing. He is well known, especially throughout Navajo County, and is a member of the Arizona Club, Masonic Order, belonging to Flagstaff Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M., Winslow Royal Arch Chapter No. 8, Ivanhoe No. 2, Knights Templar, of Prescott, Winslow Lodge No. 536, B. P. O. E., and Division No. 85, Order of Railroad Conductors.

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A. G. CURRY, of Cochise County, was born on a ranch near Visalia, California, in 1859. His father, Dr. E. J. Curry, was a physician in Alabama who went to California in the early days, but removed to Texas in 1865, retired from professional life and became a cattleman and rancher. A. G. Curry was educated in the public schools of California and Texas,, and came to Arizona when quite a young man. Here he has been engaged in various pursuits, but he eventually settled down to the cattle business and traded in Mexican cattle for a time. He then bought a ranch on the San Pedro river, and on this he made his home until about ten years ago, when he removed to Douglas and engaged in business. He is now a member of the firm of Curry & Co., one of the largest dry goods firms in the City of Douglas. In the first session of the First State Legislature Mr. Curry was chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and member of several other important ones; and in the special session he was Chairman of the Committee on Good Roads and member of the Constitutional Amendments and Referendum, Counties and County Affairs, and Agriculture and Irrigation Committees. He is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and is well known throughout Cochise County in a business, fraternal and political way. He married Miss Hughella Pyeatt, and their family consists of two sons and two daughters, Roland, Joseph, Anna and Esther.

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MATTHEW H. KANE, member of the First State Legislature from Greenlee County, was born in Wisconsin March 4, 1869, and is the son of James and Anna Martin Kane. In 1873 his parents removed to Nebraska, then very sparsely settled, and there his childhood was spent with only Sioux Indians for playmates. From them he thoroughly learned their language and the expert use of the bow and arrow. For several years, up to the time he was eleven years of age, his time was spent herding cattle. From the time he was eleven years until he was twenty-one, he was employed as clerk, railway mail clerk, and traveling salesman. About that time he removed to Butte, Montana, where he became engaged in mercantile business, and there he was married in the year 1900. In 1901 he came to Arizona to accept the management of the store department of the Shannon Copper Company, which position he retained until the time



of the convening of the First State Legislature. During the regular session Mr. Kane was Chairman of the Committee on Counties and County Affairs, and member of several others, and at the special session he was member of the Committee on State Institutions and Expenditures, known as the "Ax" Committee; also of the Com-



Matthew H. Kane

mittee on State Accounting and Methods of Business, and Banking and Insurance, and Chairman of the Committee on Counties and County Affairs. On the adjournment of the regular session Mr. Kane purchased a ranch in the vicinity of York, to which he is now devoting his time.



Lamar Cobb

LAMAR COBB, State Engineer, was born in Georgia, May 3, 1870, educated at the University of Georgia, class of '89. After this he spent two years in Philadelphia, Pa., with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the following six years with the Sub-surface Department, Washington, D. C. From 1896 to 1898 he was associated with the United States Surveyor General's office and City Engineer's department, Denver, Colorado, and was with the Mississippi River Commission for the Fourth District at New Orleans, La., from 1898 to 1900. He came to Arizona and located at Clifton in 1900, doing a general engineering business. He was a member of the 23rd Territorial Legislature from Graham County. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1911 was candidate for Congress at the Democratic primaries. He was appointed to his present position March 12, 1912. Mr. Cobb is a son of Major Lamar Cobb and Ann Olivia Newton, and married Miss Margaret M. Keily, a native of Maryland, at El Paso, Texas, December, 1907. They have one child.

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CHARLES C. BERAULT, Chief Clerk in the office of the State Engineer, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, July 17, 1871. He was educated in New Jersey, having first attended school in his native town, and later the Sacred Heart College, at Vineland, from which he was graduated in 1893. His mother, who is still living, was formerly Miss Sarah Powers, and his father, Wheaton Berault, deceased, was one of the prominent attorneys of the New Jersey bar, especially known as a criminal lawyer, and practiced in the courts of Vineland and Camden. Charles C. Berault has been employed principally in railroad construction. He is a Democrat, and has always been actively interested in the party's welfare in Arizona, but apart from having been a member of the Central Committee of Pima County, he has never held a political position, either elective or appointive, until chosen to his present one by State Engineer Cobb. Mr. Berault is a member of the Society of Cincinnati of the Rhode Island Plantations, and the second member in the State of Arizona. He is married and makes his home in Phoenix. Mrs. Berault was formerly Miss Cora Estelle Dougherty.

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THOMAS F. NICHOLS, Assistant State Engineer, is the son of Charles Lewis and Anna Flint Nichols, and was born in Maine in 1870. He attended the public schools and then Bowdoin College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1892. He then entered Clark University, and in 1895 was graduated in mathematics and physics, with the degree of Ph. D. The next year he was elected to the chair of mathematics and surveying in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, which position he held for ten successive years, meanwhile attending also to an outside practice in civil engineering. He was Assistant Engineer of New York State from 1906 to 1908, then came



James A. Parker  
Charles C. Berault

Thomas F. Nichols

John C. Ryan  
Frank R. Goodman





from practical experience and night study. He came to Arizona in May, 1902, and since February, 1910, has been employed by the Territory and State as Bridge Builder, during this time having built two bridges in connection with the Territorial Highway, one of reinforced concrete and one of steel. He was married January 28, 1907, to Miss Edith Grace Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have three sons, John David, Richard Arthur, and Edward Boyd Ryan.

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JAMES A. PARKER, Assistant State Engineer, is one of the best known in his profession in the Southwest, and has been in charge of the construction of a number of highways throughout the State during the past year. He is a member of the Arizona Society of Engineers, and has a wide acquaintance in almost every county in Arizona, both professional and personal. Mr. Parker is the son of Judge P. P. Parker, one of the best known pioneers and most public spirited men in the State, who, for more than a score of years, has wielded a large and beneficial influence in its political affairs. Much of the success of Engineer Lamar Cobb can be attributed to his ability to judge human nature and select a staff of capable assistants, and of his staff Mr. Parker is one of the ablest.

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J. MOS RUTHRAUFF, City Engineer and Water and Street Superintendent, Tucson, was born September 6, 1886, in Dixon, Illinois, and is the son of J. M. and Ella Morrison Ruthrauff, of that city. Mr. Ruthrauff first attended the public schools, then Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, from which he was graduated. He is also a graduate of the University of Arizona, having been a member of the class of 1909. Before assuming his present position Mr. Ruthrauff has been employed in various capacities, having been chemist for the Iola Portland Cement Company, Assistant Superintendent of the Randall Ore Reduction Works, Ajo, Arizona; Superintendent of Oxide-Calumet Copper Company, Owl Head District, and Assistant Superintendent Oxide Copper Company, Silver Bell, Arizona, and Assayer for the Mudd & Kavanaugh interests at Silver Bell and in Mexico, by means of which he acquired much valuable experience. While Mr. Ruthrauff is a very young man for his present position, he is thoroughly capable, and as Engineer of the City of Tucson his services have been extremely satisfactory. He is a member of Tucson Lodge No. 385 B. P. O. E. and of the Alpha Gamma Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. With his wife, formerly Miss Nell Kellum, and their two attractive little daughters, he makes his home in Tucson.

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CHARLES E. WOODDELL, Assistant City Engineer and Water Superintendent of Tucson, was born in Dodge Center, Minnesota, October 6, 1883. He is the son of R. D. and Ella F. Hidden Wooddell.

The family removed to Arizona in 1891, and for the following ten years Mr. Wooddell made his home in Phoenix, where he attended the public schools and High School. He then took a course in the



J. Mos. Ruthrauff  
Charles E. Wooddell      Sidney F. Mashbir

University of Arizona and has since been variously employed. He has been Engineer and Assistant Superintendent of the Minnesota & Arizona Gold Mining Company; instrument man for the Arizona & Eastern Railroad Company; Assistant Superintendent of the Mudd & Kavanaugh interests in Mexico, and in addition to these, spent two years in the employ of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company in various capacities. Before appointment to his present position he served as clerk of the Tucson Water Department, and also as Assistant Water Superintendent for two years. Mr. Wooddell was married May 24, 1913, to Miss Emma Brown, of Tucson, and they are making their home in that city.

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SIDNEY F. MASHBIR, Chief Draughtsman of the City Engineering Department, was born in New York City September 12, 1891. He is the son of E. S. Mashbir, a native of Russia, who was educated and studied law in his native country, and was the first Russian-speaking attorney admitted to practice in New York City. A man of scholarly attainments, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the law, at the age of twenty-seven he held a chair in the University of Moscow, the second largest university in Russia. On coming to this country he held the chair of languages in the University of South Dakota, the first one to occupy that position. In New York he soon built up an extensive practice in law, especially among the people of his own nationality, but as a result of overwork his system became entirely broken down, and with the hope of restoring his health, the family removed to Arizona in 1899 and located in Safford, which is still their home. There Sidney attended the public schools, and completed the course at the age of twelve. He has since attended the University of Arizona, where he studied engineering and took special work, but attended school only six months each year, the remaining six having been devoted to the practical part of engineering and the accumulation of funds to defray expenses. Although only in his twenty-second year, Mr. Mashbir is one of the most enterprising, thorough and alert business men to be found, and in addition to his duties on the City Engineering force, with which he has been connected for two years, has had professional connections with various railroads in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, was draftsman for the Tucson Farms Company, engineer in charge of reconnoissance for the G. V. E. L. & W. P. company, and has directed work on various engineering projects in Southern Arizona. He is particularly interested in military matters, was First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the University Battalion, and is now an officer in Company K, National Guard of Arizona. He is also a musician of unusual talent. Mr. Mashbir will be married in Los Angeles September 12th to Miss Blanche Beckwith, daughter of C. L. Beckwith, formerly Chief Engineer of the Copper Queen company at Bisbee.



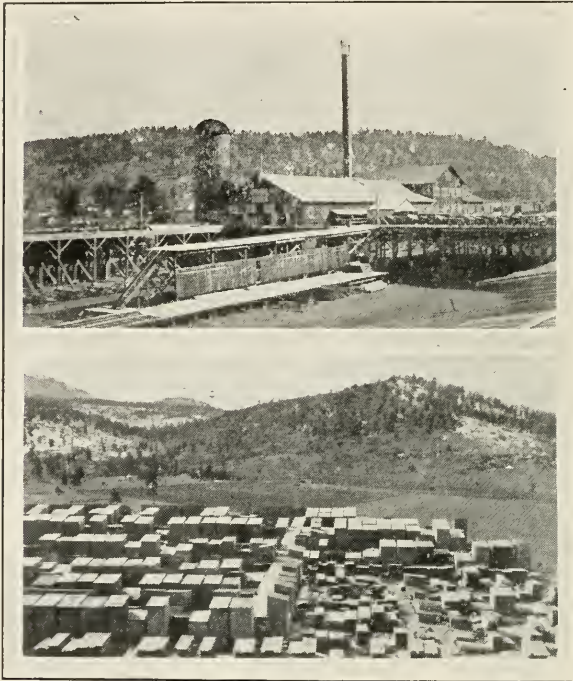
WILLIAM C. GOETZ, Surveyor of Pima County, who has established a reputation in Southern Arizona as a mining and civil engineer, is the son of a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army, and was born in Prussia in 1875. The family removed to this country, how-

ever, when Mr. Goetz was very young, and settled in Milwaukee, and he received practically all of his education in this country. In 1895 he took up the study of engineering. Mr. Goetz has been connected with many large engineering enterprises, and has solved many difficult engineering problems in his seventeen years' experience as civil engineer. He served as engineer of the city for several years, until 1902, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company. In 1904 he severed his connections entirely with Milwaukee interests and came to Tucson as chief engineer of the Twin Buttes Railroad, construction on which was begun under his supervision, and acted in this capacity until July, 1906, when the road was completed. The following April



he became surveyor of Pima County, to which position he has been twice re-elected. He was also Assistant City Engineer of Tucson from 1907 to 1911, in addition to which he has, during the past six years, developed quite a thriving private practice in Tucson and vicinity, and has done extensive independent engineering work. Mr.

Goetz is a member of the Masonic Order, Tucson Lodge. He was married in 1908, in Tucson, to Miss Ethel Griggs, formerly of San Francisco. They have one son, William J., aged four years.



Mill and Lumber Yard, Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company

THE SAGINAW & MANISTEE LUMBER COMPANY, of Williams, is one of the most important manufacturing concerns in the State, and their large pay roll adds materially to the prosperity of the northern section of the State. The trees from the forest are taken to the great mill at Williams, and here lumber and timbers are manufactured from the bodies of the trees while the by products of the mill, made from the scraps, are also an important feature. Box shooks and lath are the most important of the by products. Besides the lumber and timber, the mill turns out large quantities of the finest quality of siding, ceiling, flooring, moulding, stulls, lagging, piling, mining timbers, and mining wedges. The firm has a capable corps of salesmen, James Elder having charge of the southern territory in Arizona. The firm numbers among its stockholders men who have taken a prominent part in the development of Arizona, and the policy of the management has always been liberal, and they have always contributed

liberally toward all plans based upon the betterment of general conditions in the State. The officers and larger stockholders of the company are: William F. Dermont, president and general manager; Watts S. Humphrey, vice president; William B. Mershon, secretary; William Wentz, treasurer. These together with James Dempsey, William F. Baker and Edward C. Mershon, comprise the board of directors.

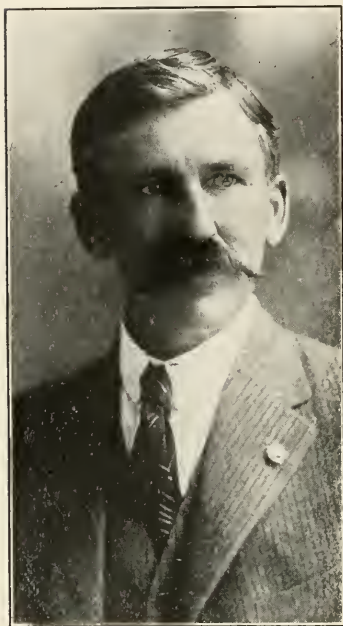
GILBERT E. GREER, Superintendent of Public Schools of Apache County, and Attorney-at-Law, was born in that county December 20, 1888. He was educated



in the public schools of Apache and the Northern Arizona Normal School. He later attended the University of Southern California, where he took his course in law, and has been admitted to practice in the State. In addition to his educational duties, Mr. Greer is gradually building up a substantial practice in his legal work. He was elected County Superintendent in 1912 for a term of two years, and his special qualifications for the position have been proven by the noted improvement in the schools of the county. From 1910 to 1912 he served as Clerk of the District Court. On May 16, 1912, Mr. Greer was married to Miss Natalia Isaacson, daughter of Isaac Isaacson, Road Superintendent of Apache County, and one of the well known men in the

northern part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Greer make their home in St. Johns, the county seat.

GEORGE E. TRUMAN, Assessor of Pinal County and Vice-President of the State Assessors' Association, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Sauquoit, N. Y.



His parents were also natives of New York State, and his ancestors residents of that section for several generations, having been among the pioneers who took an important part in the early development of the State. George Truman attended the public schools of his home town and was graduated from Sauquoit Academy. Since coming to Arizona Mr. Truman has been interested in mining and was one of the pioneers of the Pinal mining district. He is also interested in irrigation, and has done much toward getting water for the fertile acres about Florence. Always a consistent Democrat he has been a factor in the party, though he took but little part in the official life of the State until he was nominated for the office of County Assessor, and the number of votes he received in competition with one of the strongest candidates on the Republican county ticket, shows his

standing among his fellow citizens. Mr. Truman was a member of Troop B, First Vol. Cav., three troops of said calvary, A, B, and C, being from Arizona, the regiment being more commonly known as the Rough Rider Regiment. Previous to the return of the troops the newspapers in the Territory claimed the distinction for Arizona that Truman of B Troop was the first American soldier on the Heights of San Juan. On the return of the troops this statement was verified by Middleton, Owens and Sergeant Norton of B Troop, who were along with, and close to, Truman at the time the ascent was made.

E. R. PIRTLE, capitalist and real estate dealer of Douglas, is the son of Dr. J. M. Pirtle, a prominent physician of Clarkesville, Tennessee. Mr. Pirtle was born in Clarkesville, was educated in the public schools, and, having been graduated from the High School, entered Vanderbilt University. He came west in 1885, and on his way to California stopped in Tucson. He spent some years in California, and in 1901 returned to Arizona and was one of the pioneers of the City of Douglas, the population of which was less than one hundred when he located there, and there were only thirteen houses.



Soon engaging in business, Mr. Pirtle met with success, and his business has continued to increase, keeping pace with the growth of the town, and he now is owner of the leading real estate business in the city. Mr. Pirtle was the first United States Commissioner at Douglas. He was a member of the Fair Commission during Governor Sloan's administration, and tendered his resignation in this capacity before the expiration of the term, owing to the demands of his personal affairs, but the Governor declined to accept it. Mr. Pirtle was married in 1896 at Florence, Alabama, to Miss Fannie Irvine, daughter of Judge Irvine. He is a member of the Masons and B. P. O. E.

THE COPPER QUEEN HOTEL, Bisbee, was built eleven years ago, in order that comfortable and reasonable accommodation might be afforded the traveling public making a visit to that city, and for the especial convenience of employes of the Copper Queen Company.



Copper Queen Hotel

The hotel is situated in the central part of Bisbee, convenient to all sections. It is conducted on the European plan, and has about seventy-five rooms, twenty of which have private baths. The structure is of a noble type of hotel architecture, the original cost of which was about \$175,000. In 1906 an additional \$25,000 was spent in improvements, and it now ranks in every way with the very best hotels to be found in the Southwest. In the cafe which is run in connection with the hotel, the art of catering to the public reaches its climax, as the service is beyond reproach, and in the food served quality is never sacrificed to cost, while the dining room itself is most attractive, both

in its location and the manner of its keeping. A first-class buffet and billiard room of the highest standing are also conducted in its spacious quarters. Henry Poppen, the manager of the Copper Queen, took charge of the hotel in 1909, having come from the Hotel Wellington, Chicago. Mr. Poppen is thoroughly familiar with the art of entertaining the public, and affording them comfort and courtesy. He is a most genial host, and is surrounded by a corps of well trained professional hotel employes, some of whom have been in the service for a number of years, and all of whom work in harmony with the policy of the Copper Queen.

R. G. ARTHUR, General Manager of the Douglas Investment Company, was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of his native State. Mr. Arthur came to Arizona and located in Clifton, where he remained for two



years, and the next year he spent in Bisbee. He then removed to the newer city of Douglas and accepted a position as Cashier of the Douglas Improvement Company, and was later promoted to the position of Manager of the same Company, in which capacity he served until the consolidation of the various utility companies into the present corporation known as the Douglas Investment Company, when he was appointed to his present position. This company controls the Gadsden Hotel, the Douglas Electric Light and Power Company, Ice and Cold Storage plant and the original Townsite Company. They were also the prime factor in organizing, and for some years, until the same was purchased by the city authorities, controlled the water supply system. The tele-

phone system, too, was installed by them and operated with excellent results until recently sold to the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. As General Manager of the Company furnishing to the city the necessary commodities, Mr. Arthur holds a responsible position, and is one of the most prominent men in Douglas. He is well known, too, as a member of the Blue Lodge Masons. He married Miss Florence Bryant, and they have one daughter, Eleanos Louise.

JAMES BLAIR BOURNE, Treasurer of Pinal County and manager of the Mammoth mine property in Pinal County, was born in Canton, Lewis County, Missouri, June 19, 1872. He is the son of John P. and Elizabeth Blair Bourne, both descendants of pioneer Kentucky



families and still living in Missouri. Mr. Bourne first attended the public schools of Missouri, and then had a short college course. For the past twelve years he has been in his present position as mine manager, and for three years previously was employed by the company. He is also owner of some valuable mining claims in the State. Mr. Bourne comes of a long line of Kentucky Democrats, on both sides, and is a strict adherent of Democracy. He is

also a direct descendant of the Honorable James G. Blair, who was elected to Congress on an independent ticket immediately after the War, and was a close friend of President Lincoln. Mr. Bourne was elected Treasurer on the Democratic ticket and in the last Territorial Assembly was one of Pinal's representatives. During the session he was Chairman of the Corporations Committee and member of some of the other important ones, among which were the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Good Roads. He was one of the most intense committee workers in the matter of securing sufficient appropriations for the University, Tempe and Flagstaff Normals, and the Industrial School, who held out on the night of adjournment until they had the gratification of knowing their efforts in this behalf were successful. He is a member of the Blue Lodge Masons and Moose. November 15, 1904, Mr. Bourne was married

in Florence to Miss Rosa M. Lewis, of Independence, Missouri. They have one son, George Blair, and make their home in Florence, Arizona.

Douglas, Arizona, has two points of interest that overtop everything else—its huge, gigantic smelters and its beautiful hotel. A writer of note, motoring through there, a few years ago, thus expressed his views of this magnificent hostelry:

"Like a rock in a weary land, like a bubbling fountain in a sun parched desert to a foot-sore and thirst-crazed wanderer, like a Utopian dream, does this magnificent and luxurious hotel appear to the worn and tired traveller who, after days and nights of monotonous journeying across the cactus-studded, dust-plagued plains of the Great Southwest, becomes its guest.

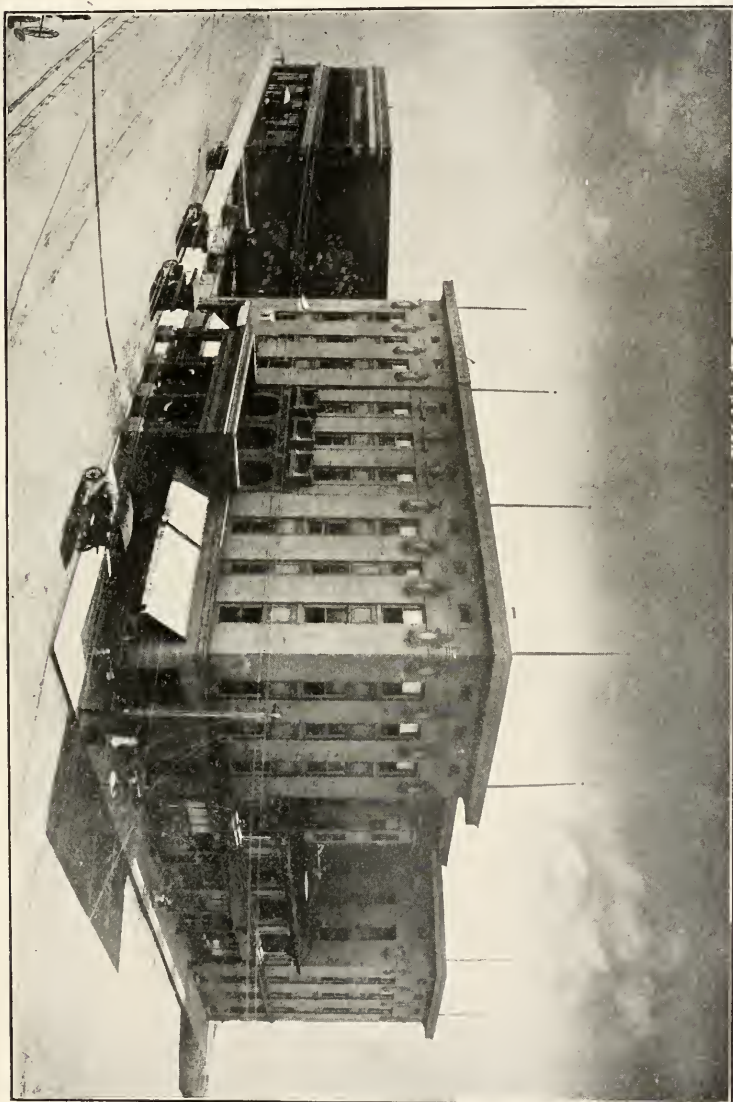
"The Hotel Gadsden, of Douglas, Arizona, named after the man who made the famous Gadsden purchase, scarcely has a superior and but few equals among the hotels of the Southwest. The building and every detail of its equipment and furnishing are thoroughly modern, and the effect as a whole represents the latest and most complete devices for the entertainment of the travelling public. It is a monument to the taste, enterprise and public spirit of the town which it adorns, and reflexively shows the visiting guest at once and convincingly that Douglas is not merely a town of smelters, but a city whose citizenship is composed of Easterners of the highest culture, refinement and education.

"The chaste, striking and beautiful style of architecture dominating this magnificent hotel never fails of impressing the beholder. The more closely the decorative scheme is studied, the more impressive it becomes. The architects, men now of national renown, are reported to have said that their chief ambition is to create something more beautiful and more truly artistic than the Gadsden lobby; and they despair of being able to do so.

"The symmetry of this lobby, with its massive marble pillars, magnificent, broad, sweeping central stairway, sculptured capitals, bas-reliefs and friezes, ornamented with a skill and genius that make one think he is in Rome or Naples, is at once the delight and the marvel of the transient guest. 'This in the desert?' say they. 'What kind of a town can it be?' is their query. A trip through its beautiful streets and its more beautiful homes, shows them that this magnificent hotel is but in keeping with the whole scheme of the city of Douglas, which means that visitors should, through the decorations of their principal hotel, symbolically become apprised of the character and spirit of the little 'Gem City of the Desert'."

D. C. O'Neil, a hotel man of long and varied experience, is the manager of this paragon of Arizona hotels; and his every aim and interest is to see that the guest under his roof goes away, not merely satisfied, but delighted, and a booster for the town and caravansary in which Mr. O'Neil takes the very deepest possible interest and pride.





Hotel Gadsden

T. E. POLLOCK, President of the Arizona Central Bank of Flagstaff, which has branches at Williams and Kingman, is one of the ablest financiers in the Southwest, and one of the most noted citizens of Arizona. He has made his place in Arizona, has acquired prominence and wealth by dint of hard work and sound business judgment, and is one of the State's most enthusiastic boosters at home and abroad. All of the financial institutions of which he is head are conducted in a careful and business-like manner, which has been the basis of his success. In addition to these interests, Mr. Pollock is an extensive wool grower and cattle man, and has various other holdings throughout this section. He is a director of the Phoenix National Bank and of the First National Bank of Douglas, and variously interested in other important industries. He is also Vice President of the Red River Land & Cattle Company, and President of the Diamond Coal Company, both of New Mexico. Mr. Pollock is a close personal friend and associate of many of the prominent men of the State, takes an active part in all matters of State advancement, and has been originator of many progressive movements. He is deeply interested in the subject of good roads for Arizona, being one of the early advocates of the transcontinental highway, and is a member of the Northern Arizona Good Roads Association. Mr. Pollock was born near Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, in 1868, but has been in Arizona since quite a young man. While interested in City, County and State politics, he has never been actively so, and his duties in other capacities have never admitted of his seeking any political office. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the 32nd degree.

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## Bank of Safford

THE BANK OF SAFFORD, located in the town after which it is named, has been the training school of more prominent bankers and financiers than any other bank in the State. The present Board of Directors includes many men of prominence in the financial life of the Southwest. This bank was organized in 1899 by W. F. Holt of the Imperial Valley, who later sold it to J. N. Porter and his associates, and it was controlled by the latter until taken over by the present management in 1908. The following year the Graham County State Bank was purchased and the two were consolidated. The officers and directors are among the most prominent business and professional men of the State, and its management is in the hands of capable bankers. The capital stock of the Bank is \$33,000, its surplus \$10,000, and the aggregate of its deposits more than \$280,000, according to its last statement. A general banking business is conducted by the Bank of Safford, and for years it has ably aided in the financing of the impor-

tant industries of that section, including farming, ranching, cattle raising and mining, all of which have been thus greatly benefited. Its stockholders are largely interested in the Arizona National Bank of Tucson, and while the two banks are separate and distinct, their interests are close, and they work in the closest harmony, giving the Bank of Safford the benefit of a strong ally in the larger City. D. W. Wickersham, one of the best known financiers of the Southwest, who is active in the commercial life of California and Arizona, is president; E. W. Clayton, a director in the Arizona National Bank at Tucson, is cashier, while I. E. Solomon and J. R. Welker, the vice presidents, are among the most successful and prominent merchants in the State. The directors besides the above are John J. Birdno, receiver of the Phoenix Land Office; Charles F. Solomon, president of the Arizona National Bank of Tucson; Ph. Freudenthal, director of the same bank; Z. C. Prina, a well known manufacturer of Safford, and W. T. Webb, one of the most prominent citizens of the State, who is well known in commercial and political affairs.

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DAVID WILMOT WICKERSHAM, President of the Bank of Safford, is a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Arizona forty years ago. For years he has been closely identified with the commercial, financial and industrial life of this State. Mr. Wickersham began his career in Arizona as a teacher in Mammoth and the Gila Valley, then started in as clerk in the store of I. E. Solomon, one of the pioneer merchants of Arizona. In that position Mr. Wickersham proved so valuable an assistant that he was made a partner in the business under the firm name of Solomon, Wickersham & Co. The new firm opened a large mercantile establishment at Bowie, which was one of the largest supply stations in the Territory in the early days. The firm was reorganized and known as Solomon & Wickersham, and a store established at Solomonville. In 1906 another change was made and Mr. Wickersham became the head of a new corporation, The Solomon Wickersham Company. Mr. Wickersham has been successful in his mercantile ventures, and has invested much of his capital in the State. He was the organizer and first president of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Co., which controls one of the strongest strings of banks in the Southwest. He is president of the Solomon Commercial Company, and although he has reached an age when most men retire he is actively interested in a number of important enterprises in California and Arizona in addition to those enumerated. Mr. Wickersham spends his winters in Arizona and his summers on the coast. He was one of the heavy stockholders of the oil company which developed the Lake View gusher, one of the famous oil wells of the age, and has large realty holdings in California. Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham are parents of six children, Ernest S., Florence, Mabel (Mrs. Herman Heizman), Wilmot, Harry and Maude.



E. W. Clayton



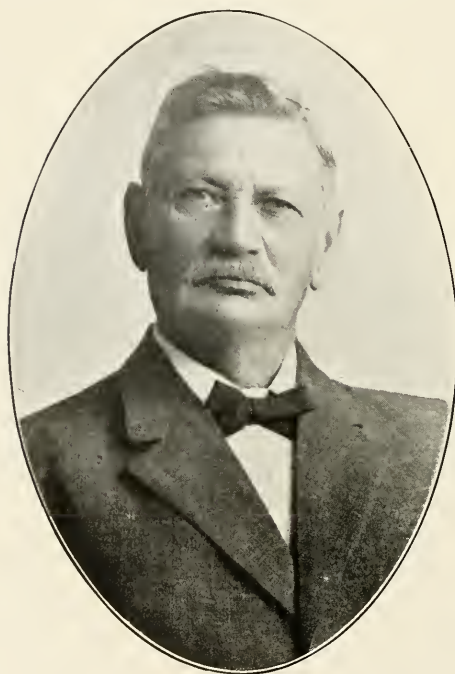
ERNEST W. CLAYTON, Cashier and Director of the Bank of Safford and Director of the Arizona National Bank, Tucson, was born in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1877. His father, one of the pioneer merchants of Texas, is now a resident of Southern California, where the family moved when Mr. Clayton was but a child. His mother died at Fresno shortly afterward. Mr. Clayton completed the public school course of Fresno, after which he finished a commercial course in San Francisco. He took a job as agent and operator on the Tucson division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, under Colonel Epes Randolph, worked for this company seven years, and resigned to take a position with the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company at Globe, as Assistant Cashier. He remained there three years, then having been elected Cashier and Director of the Bank of Safford, he removed to Safford and has since held that position. When the reorganization of the Arizona National Bank was brought about by the purchase of a controlling interest by the present management, Mr. Clayton became a stockholder and director. Mr. Clayton is interested in the improvement of conditions in the State, and has done much toward advertising Graham County to the outside world. He was President of the Chamber of Commerce before its work was taken over by the county organization, and he is at present County Immigration Commissioner. He is a Republican, and has been active in politics and was for some time Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He is a 32nd degree Mason, and member of the Tucson Lodge, and of the Mystic Shrine, is a member of the Elks' Lodge at Globe, and also of the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Elsie Hall, a well known California girl.

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J. R. WELKER, merchant and Director of the Bank of Safford, was born in Bloomington, Bear Lake County, Idaho, January 25, 1866. He is the son of Adam and Agnes Dock Welker, the latter a native of Scotland. Until seventeen years of age he lived in his native town, and there received his education in the public schools. In 1882 the family came to Arizona and located in Graham County, where his father and himself bought a quarter section of land near the present town of Safford. For seven years he was employed in the improvement of this land, which was later sold. He then engaged in business at Layton, and for the past twenty-five years has been increasing his mercantile interests in Graham County. He is also interested in various other enterprises, prominent among which is the Mt. Graham Lumber Company, which he aided in organizing. He was also a stockholder and Cashier of the Graham County State Bank until its consolidation with the Bank of Safford. In partnership with Mr. Moody, of the Land Commission, he is owner of a splendid ranch of 640 acres in the Gila Valley. Mr. Welker is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and a

great worker in its interests, having spent three years in missionary work in the Samoan and Friendly Islands. After his return he was appointed Bishop of the Layton Ward, and faithfully served his church in that capacity. He is an active Republican, but except as member of the County Central Committee, he has never held an office. Mr. Welker married Miss Louise Peel, of Utah, in 1886, and they have five children, Chloe—Mrs. Eugene Evans of Safford—Willard J., Lawrence, Ruby and Steven.

I. E. SOLOMON, prominent for many years in the business life of Arizona, was born in Germany in 1844, and in that country was educated and learned the mercantile business. When but sixteen years of age, in company with his eldest sister, he landed in New York, and



from there proceeded to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment with his uncle for several years. He then engaged in livery, staging, etc., on his own account in Towanda, in which he continued until 1876. He next went to New Mexico, intending to make that his future home, but seeing greater possibilities in Arizona's future, in the summer of the same year he settled on the site of the present town of Solomonville and located forty acres. The vicinity then boasted of but half a dozen white families, but Mr. Solomon opened a store, which, for a few years, was necessarily conducted in rather a crude way, but which gradually

improved with conditions, and was doing a flourishing business in course of time. About 1878 the town of Solomonville was named in honor of Mr. Solomon, to whom is largely due the credit of forming the settlement and building up the town. In 1880 the postoffice was established, he was appointed postmaster, and for sixteen consecutive years he held that position. Governor Fremont appointed him Treasurer of Graham County for one term, and so general was

the satisfaction that was felt at the conduct of his office that before the expiration of the term he was elected to the position and served in all four years. Mr. Solomon was also engaged in sheep raising on a large scale, and during his early years in the Territory, being near the Apache Reservation, had some thrilling experiences with the Indians. On one occasion a number of the sheep herders in his employ were murdered by Indians, one man having been tied to a tree and stoned to death, the remaining ones shot, and about five hundred sheep killed. He has also had some startling experiences in traveling, when attacked by Indians and road agents, but has always been especially fortunate. Mr. Solomon has ever been active, industrious and progressive, and has large holdings of land in and about Solomonville. He is interested in irrigation projects, in addition to his mercantile interests in various corporations and his interests in banking institutions in different sections. No man who has ever lived in Arizona has done more for the general good and development of the State, and especially for his own county, than I. E. Solomon. In politics he is Republican, but has never sought office. On the contrary, he has resolutely declined some very flattering propositions by the leaders of the party in Graham County. In 1872 Mr. Solomon returned to Germany and there was married to Miss Anna Freudenthal. Their oldest son, Charles Solomon, is President of the Arizona National Bank, Tucson, and one of the leading financiers and business men of the State, while Mr. I. E. Solomon is a member of the Board of Directors of this institution.

PH. FREUDENTHAL, Vice President of The Arizona National Bank, and General Manager of the Solomon Commercial Company, which he helped to organize in 1900, was born July 22, 1854, in Hohensalza, Province of Posen, Germany, and is the son of Louis and Rosalia Wolff Freudenthal. He left his home when quite a young boy and came to this country, first locating in New York with his uncle. Being ambitious and capable, however, he remained there but a short time, then started for the West, and arrived in Las Cruces, N. M., in May, 1869. He secured employment there with the firm of Lesinsky & Co., then the largest mercantile establishment in the West, soon became one of their trusted employees, and made that his home for a number of years. He was later placed in charge of the company's business at Clifton, Arizona, where they bought and developed mines afterward sold to a Scottish syndicate, now known as the Arizona Copper Company. He also held an interest in the firm's business in El Paso, which had been established about that time. When Lesinsky & Co. sold all their holdings in the West, Mr. Freudenthal engaged in business for himself in Las Cruces, for he had grown to love the West and had intimately identified himself with its interests. He was one of the pioneers of New Mexico, and did much to aid in the development of its wonderful resources. For

a number of years he served as Treasurer of Dona Ana County, New Mexico. In 1900 Mr. Freudenthal moved to Solomonville, Arizona, which has since been his home, and in Graham County, as previously, he has been associated with matters of progress and success, being one of the organizers of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Co., his interests having been mainly in that county until his recent affiliation with The Arizona National Bank of Tucson. For years



Ph. Freudenthal

he has been a Director of the Bank of Safford. Mr. Freudenthal is a very active worker in the Republican party, and in 1912 was one of Arizona's six delegates to the National Republican Convention, Chicago. He is considered the head of the Freudenthal family in this country, whose interests he has looked after more carefully than his personal ones, being a man of strong character and high integrity. Mr. Freudenthal was married in 1896 to Miss Amalia Lewy of New York City. They have two sons, Louis and Bernard.



JOSEPH W. SMITH, cashier of the Bank of Northern Arizona, is the eldest son of Jesse N. Smith, a prominent citizen and leading "Mormon" pioneer in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, who was a member of the Assembly in the 19th Legislature. Mr. Smith



was born in Minersville, Utah, September 6, 1859, and his early life was spent in Parowan, Utah, where he worked on his father's farm in the summer time, and after hauling wood for his tuition, attended the district school for about three months during the winter. In 1879 he married Miss Nellie Marsden and immediately removed to Arizona, locating in Snowflake, where he still resides. He commenced life as a farmer, and by close application to study became a school teacher, which profession he followed successfully for twelve years, from 1888 to 1902. He had the government contract for carrying the mail from Holbrook to Fort Apache, and spent two years as salesman in a general store. This institution

owes its existence mainly to his efforts and substantial support. He has also held the office of Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and some minor offices, and although prominent in the councils of the Republican party, has never sought office for the sake of the spoils. Mr. Smith has ever been a friend to good schools and good roads, and every business venture looking to the well being and uplift of the community has found in him a strong supporter. For many years he has been a director in the Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Institution, the leading organization of its kind in Navajo and Apache counties, and he is at present its secretary. He has also been much help to his neighbors in the matter of land titles, and his judgment is considered very sound on both financial and social questions. In addition, Mr. Smith has given much time to the religious side of life. He is a member of the "Mormon" Church, is religious and devoted to his faith. He has for a number of years served as Stake Superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, has held several oth-

er responsible church positions, and spent two years traveling in England and Ireland as a missionary. He has a large family, two of whom, his eldest daughter and eldest son, are graduates of Flagstaff Normal School, where the third child is now finishing the course.

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## The Citizens Bank of Thatcher

THE CITIZENS BANK OF THATCHER, in Graham County, was promoted and organized by its present Cashier, Le Roi C. Snow, formerly of Salt Lake City, Utah. The bank opened its doors May 16th, 1910, with a capital of \$12,000. It now has a paid-in capital of \$17,500, surplus of \$8,000 and undivided profits of nearly \$3,000. This is a remarkable growth in three years time. The loans are \$65,000, deposits \$90,000, total resources about \$110,000, and reserve of cash and exchange nearly \$35,000. The officers of the bank are: Frank Tyler, President; H. J. Anderson, Vice President, and Le Roi C. Snow, Cashier. These, with E. W. Layton, J. M. Allred, John W. Mattice and W. A. Lines are the directors. These people are among the strongest business leaders in the Gila Valley, and together with the business and growth of the bank make it one of the strongest of the smaller institutions in the State. The Citizens Bank recently opened a branch office in the Lines Brothers' mercantile store in Pima, which is doing a nice business. The bank has a beautiful two-story cement brick building in Thatcher, which is a credit to the valley.

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LE ROI C. SNOW, Cashier of the Citizens Bank of Thatcher, was born in Brigham City, Utah, August 26, 1876, and is a direct descendant of the Puritans, one of his forefathers having come to Massachusetts the year of the arrival of the Mayflower, and several having been prominent in the Revolution. Mr. Snow's mother, Minnie Jensen Snow, was especially active in the interests of women, and was delegate from Utah to many national and international gatherings, in all of which she took a prominent part. His father was Lorenzo Snow, late President of the Mormon Church. Through his unusual financial acumen, President Snow reorganized the affairs of his Church and established a system which put it on a sound financial basis, and in every way was one of the ablest and heartiest workers the Church has known. In the business world also he was recognized as a power and financial leader, having served as President of nearly a score of the strongest corporations in Utah. Le Roi C. Snow prepared for a business life while very young, having at the age of eighteen taken the gold medal in shorthand and typewriting in the Salt Lake Business College. His regular education was com-



LeRoi C. Snow

pleted at the Latter Day Saints College and State University, Utah, and he served three years as librarian at the Temple, Salt Lake City. In his nineteenth year he was sent on a mission for his church, on which he spent nearly three years in Germany, and had attained to the position of President of the Dresden Conference when he was honorably released. Before returning to this country he spent almost an entire year studying and traveling through Great Britain and many of the continental countries. On his return from Europe Mr. Snow became private secretary to his honored father, and Church Tithing Clerk, which positions he held until President Snow's death. He was then elected instructor in German and French in the L. D. S. University, Utah, and had charge of the night school of the L. D. S. Business College. Mr. Snow is a member of the General Board of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, which has a membership of nearly 50,000 throughout the world. In 1900 he suggested to the General Board that a bureau of information be established for tourists visiting Salt Lake City. Mr. Snow was appointed Chairman of a committee, including Apostles Rudgar Clawson and Reed Smoot, now United States Senator. As a result, the present Bureau of Information within the Temple grounds in Salt Lake was established, and there thousands of tourists are entertained yearly and receive such courteous treatment and reliable information that their visit is never forgotten. Mr. Snow spent two years in the Zion Savings Bank & Trust Company, one of the largest banks in Utah, and since severing his connection with that institution, has been in business for himself. His first independent venture was as automobile dealer, one of the pioneers in the business in the State, and for several years he did an extensive business in this line, but in 1908, immediately following his mother's death, he came to Arizona and for one year was engaged in the sheep business in the northern part of the State. He then removed to Thatcher, soon became identified prominently with its best interests in every particular, and was the leading spirit in the promotion and organization of the Citizens Bank, having furnished one-half the original capital, and since its opening served as Cashier. The balance of the capital was furnished by some of the most prominent people in the Gila Valley, who are among its officers and directors. As a location for the bank, Mr. Snow secured the most prominent corner in Thatcher, on which was erected, under his supervision, a beautiful bank building, which would do credit to a much larger city. In the few years it has been in operation, The Citizens Bank has had a remarkable growth in both strength and profits, and being the first bank organized in the immediate vicinity of Thatcher, has been of particular value to the business of the district, its liberal, though sound, business policies having been directed mainly by Mr. Snow in his present capacity. In 1912 Mr. Snow married a charming Thatcher girl. Few young ladies in the Gila Valley have more friends than Mrs. Snow.



FRANK N. TYLER, President of the Citizens Bank of Thatcher, and Bishop of Thatcher Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is a native of Utah, and was born in Washington, Washington County, August 26, 1860. There, too, he was educated and lived until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married Miss Mary Adelia Pace, and immediately left for Arizona to take up their permanent home. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler made the trip with a small party overland, and during the six weeks they were on the way they came in contact with severe Indian troubles. They crossed the Colorado at Pierce's Ferry, proceeded through the Salt River Valley to the Gila Valley, and located at Thatcher, which at that time was unnamed and nothing resembling a town had yet been formed there, only three families living on the present site of the town of Thatcher. They are, therefore, the true pioneers of that section, and for more than thirty years have watched and aided its development, have nobly borne the privations of frontier life, for many years met and coped with attacks of Indians and cattle thieves, and through it all have displayed the patience, persistence and power of endurance so necessary to the pioneer. The first work of Mr. Tyler in the new home was to clear the land he had taken up, in order that he might engage in farming, which was his sole occupation until 1893, when conditions made it seem practicable, and he opened a small general store. This was a success from the beginning, and formed a nucleus for the "Big 6," which was organized in 1901, and is now the largest mercantile establishment in Thatcher. With his natural enterprise, Mr. Tyler has since been prominent in the promoting and building up several other large organizations, among which are The Nevada Flour Mills, Mt. Graham Lumber Company, and The Citizens Bank of Thatcher, of which he is President. Each of these has proved not only a financial success, but has merited the highest esteem of the public in all its dealings. In laboring for the interest of his church, too, Bishop Tyler has been most active, as he filled a mission in the Southern States, principally in Georgia and Florida, after which he returned to his home town. In June, 1909, he was appointed Bishop of the Thatcher Ward, in which capacity he presides over about 1,200 souls, and is truly a father to his people, who dearly love him for his integrity, devotion to their interests, and clean, honorable character, the attributes which have contributed so largely to his material success in Arizona.

HAKAN J. ANDERSON, Vice President of the Citizens Bank of Thatcher, was born in Denmark, September 4th, 1858. When four years old his parents came to America and located in Millard County, Utah, where Mr. Anderson lived until he was thirty years old. He married in Utah. Before leaving that State he was interested in farming and the sheep business. In 1888 Mr. Anderson came to Arizona, and after living in Solomonville one year moved to Pima,



Frank N. Tyler



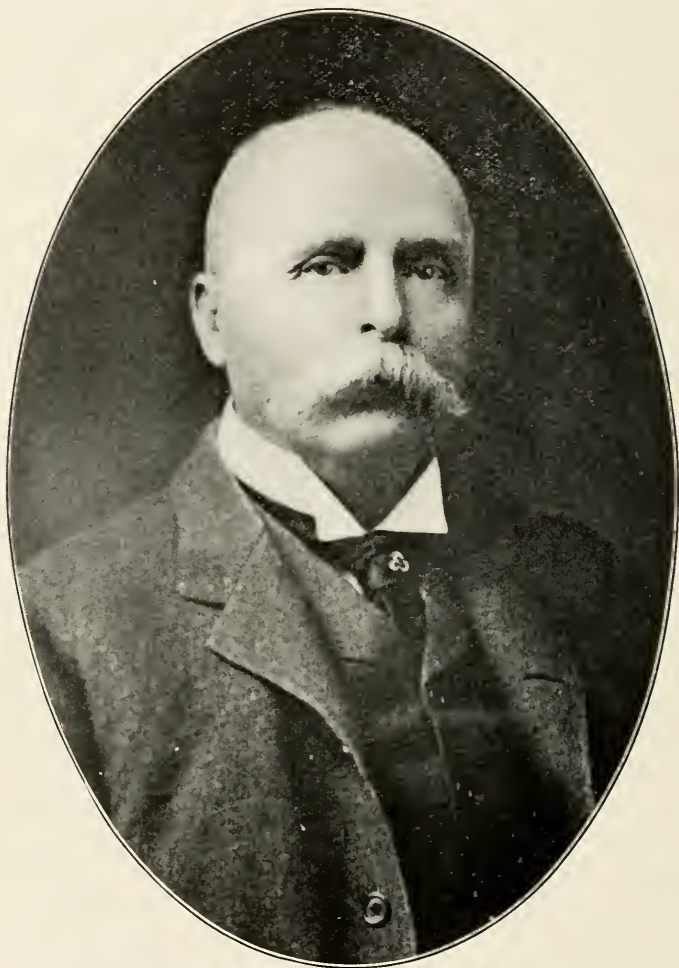
Hakan J. Anderson

where he homesteaded and made his permanent home. For eight years previous to the building of the railroad through the Gila Valley Mr. Anderson ran a large freight outfit between Willcox and Globe, and since that time he has devoted his time to farming and dairying, having started and owned dairies in Clifton, Morenci and Globe; he still owns two dairies in Globe. Mr. Anderson owns nearly six hundred acres of the finest farm land in the Gila Valley, is President of the Union Extension Canal company and officer or director in several other canal companies. Mr. Anderson's clean, honorable life has won the respect of all who know him. In selecting this gentleman as its Vice President, the Citizens Bank has one of the strongest and most influential men in the entire community.

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## The Bank of Arizona

THE BANK OF ARIZONA, Prescott, is the pioneer banking house of Arizona, having been organized in 1877 by Messrs. Lewis and Kales, San Francisco capitalists, and has ever been conducted in a most sound and conservative manner. It has also taken an active part in the promotion of the leading industries of the section. The authorized capital of the Bank of Arizona is \$100,000, and its original paid-up capital \$25,000, which has since been increased to \$50,000. Its total resources amount to more than \$1,500,000, deposits \$1,100,000, and its surplus and undivided profits about \$210,000. In addition to the regular banking business, this house issues commercial letters of credit available in all parts of the world, and buys and sells foreign exchange. To Prescott and vicinity this bank has been of inestimable value. The course pursued by its management has inspired confidence and furnished useful lessons, its policy having been to protect first its depositors, then its shareholders, and to aid in a liberal yet conservative way the business of the surrounding territory. The business of the institution is conducted in its own building, a massive two-story one of ornamental brick and Arizona tufa and granite, the entire lower floor of which is used for banking purposes. Its equipment includes all modern devices, for both safety and convenience, known to bankers, while its officers and directors are recognized financiers of ability. The President, Judge E. W. Wells, has been identified closely with every prominent movement in Arizona for years; the Vice President, M. B. Hazeltine, directed the policy of this bank for many years as Cashier before being chosen for his present position; the Cashier, C. A. Peter, has also been in the employ of the bank for many years, and is one of its Directors; and William H. Doyle is Assistant Cashier. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. Wells, Hazeltine, Peter, and W. E. Hazeltine, of San Jose, California, and Mrs. Hugo Richards, wife of Hugo Richards, who was President of the Bank of Arizona many years, until the



Hugo Richards



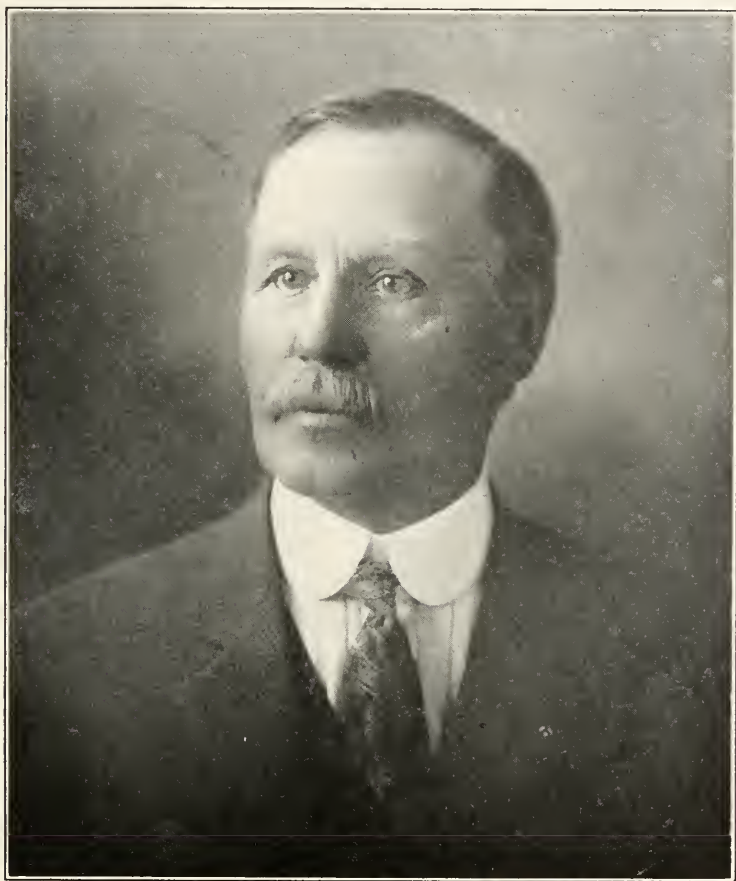
time of his death. This bank, having practically made Prescott the important distributing center it is today, and merited the heartiest endorsement of the public, seems assured of an abundantly successful future.

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HUGO RICHARDS, a prominent citizen of Arizona for many years, and one of her leading pioneers in financial and industrial affairs, was born in St. Louis November 6, 1838. His father, Hugh Richards, was a native of Wales, who came to this country early in the nineteenth century and settled in St. Louis in the year 1820. His mother was Mary Venderberg, a native of Indiana. In St. Louis the young Hugo was reared and educated, and there began his business career while still a boy, by becoming a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery store, but seized with the spirit of the day to go West, he went to Denver, Colorado, in 1860, where he was the special agent of the Ben Holliday Stage & Express Company, plying between that city and Missouri River points, before the Union Pacific Railroad was built. In 1863 he moved to Virginia City, Montana, where he was engaged in mining for a year or so, but returned to Denver in about 1865. In 1868 he went to California, and was with the Wells-Fargo Express Company in San Francisco, remaining on the coast for several years. In 1872 Mr. Richards came to Prescott and immediately engaged in business with George Bowers, in assuming charge of the post trader's store at Camp Verde. Later, he was tendered a similar business at Fort Whipple, and again, in 1875, with Louis B. St. James as a partner, he opened a post trader's store at Camp Apache. In the meantime, Mr. Richards was energetically occupied in mining pursuits throughout northern Arizona, and was also largely interested in ranching, owning a cattle ranch on Date Creek, in Yavapai County. A pleasing feature of his wide investments was that success followed his ventures in nearly every instance. As a financier, he was recognized as capable and trustworthy, and with this qualification, backed with a keen knowledge of conditions in this field, in the year 1888, he assumed the Presidency of the Bank of Arizona, and retained that office until the hour of his death, having previously been a director of this banking house. A few years before engaging in banking, Mr. Richards, with George Bowers, became identified with the now famous United Verde Mine, which was then only a prospect, with favorable indications, however, showing on the surface. They performed limited development, reaching shallow depth with primitive appliances. A few years later the property was sold to the late ex-Governor F. A. Tritle and Leonard Jerome & Brothers, of New York City, the sum paid being less than \$35,000. In early days Mr. Richards was recognized as a man of political prominence, and was honored by being elected a member of the upper house of the Legislature in 1875. In this important office, he rendered efficient service to his constituency, and figured as one of the leaders in the bitter

contest that prevailed when the Capital was removed from Tucson to Prescott during the session. Politically a staunch Democrat, he was a firm believer in Arizona, and at all times was steadfast in advocating and assisting in bettering its industrial conditions. For many years a member of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Richards was one of the early members of Aztlan Lodge No. 1, of Prescott, and also belonged to Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, as well as to the Mystic Shrine of Los Angeles. In 1890 Mr. Richards was married to Miss Emma Towne of East Orange, New Jersey, to whom he was always attached with a courtesy and devotion which made his home life one of singular beauty and happiness. His death, on July 19, 1911, removed one of Arizona's leading pioneers. Honored and respected by all, he was an upright man, conscientious in the smallest transaction, and in every respect a good citizen and a builder of the country. By his own request, expressed at a recent visit to his father's grave, he was buried by his father's side in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

EDMUND W. WELLS was born on a farm near Lancaster, Ohio, in 1847, and despite his sixty-five years, is one of the most active men, vitally interested in all public questions affecting Arizona, and busied daily with the details of his large business interests. Judge Wells is recognized as one of the early residents of Arizona, having come here from Colorado in 1864, and located in the vicinity of the San Francisco mountains, where he did prospecting. After a time, however, he removed to Prescott, while that town was surrounded by the hostile Apache, and his occupations of mining and stock raising were hazardous in the extreme. About that time the Government established Fort Whipple, and Judge Wells entered their employ in the quartermaster and commissary departments. From there he was transferred to Camp Lincoln, on the Verde, but soon tiring of the strenuous service in this capacity, he engaged in ranching at Clear Creek, and after two years quit ranching and took a clerical position. In 1867 he was appointed Clerk of the District Court at Prescott, which position he held until 1874. In 1875 was admitted to the bar, having studied law during his leisure hours under Chief Justice William F. Turner. He then formed a partnership with John A. Rush, with whom he was associated thirteen years. Shortly afterward he was elected District Attorney of Yavapai County, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. He has also served as Assistant United States Attorney for Arizona, has twice represented his county in the Territorial Council, and in 1887 was a member of the commission appointed to revise and codify the Territorial Statutes. In 1883 he retired from the practice of law, but in 1891 accepted an appointment from President Harrison as United States District Judge. During Governor Brodie's administration Judge Wells was Attorney General for the Territory, and in 1910 was one of the few Republicans chosen as delegates to the Constitutional Convention. In



Edmund W. Wells

1882, in partnership with the late Hugo Richards, he became interested in the Bank of Arizona at Prescott, and is now its President. He has also large property interests in that city and in Phoenix, and heavy mining interests, especially in the Hillside District of Yavapai County. Throughout his life, Judge Wells's conduct has ever been notable for fidelity to public trusts vested in him, which has won for him the highest esteem wherever known. He was the choice of the Republican party for first governor of the State, but with his party met defeat at the polls. He is a 32° Mason, Knights Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. Judge Wells was married in 1869 to Miss Rosalind Banghart, a native of London, Ontario, and daughter of George Banghart, one of the well known pioneers of Arizona.



M. B. Hazeltine



MOSES B. HAZELTINE, one of the most prominent figures in the banking world of the Southwest, and Vice President of the pioneer bank of the State, the Bank of Arizona, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Foster, in 1865. His parents, Moses B. and Katherine Sherman Hazeltine, both New Englanders, were pioneers of the Buckeye State, having come to Ohio when it was little more than a wilderness. Born in an atmosphere of development, Mr. Hazeltine had a natural inclination for pioneering the West. For nearly a generation Mr. Hazeltine has been in the forefront of civic, religious, and business affairs of the Mile High City, and no man stands higher among his fellow citizens and neighbors. Many years of experience as a banker places him among the leaders as a financier, and under his management the Bank of Arizona has become one of the strongest financial institutions in the Southwest. He was cashier of the institution for fourteen years and in 1912 he became vice president, this position carrying with it practically the entire management, as the president, Edmund W. Wells, has so many private interests he gives little time to the bank. Mr. Hazeltine is president of the Yavapai County Savings Bank, an institution which has the best record of any institution of its kind in the United States. He is secretary-treasurer of a brick manufacturing plant, the only large factory in Yavapai County, secretary of the Yavapai Water Company, and one of the partners of the large cattle firm of Fain, Heath & Co. Despite his many interests in the commercial and industrial life of the state, he finds time to take an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director and active worker, to the Prescott Auto Club of which he is president, and to the Congregational Church of which he is an officer. He is the founder and director of the Apollo Club, a choir of men's voices, which has been very successful. Mr. Hazeltine married Miss Anna M. Criley, daughter of a pioneer physician of Prescott, and they have three fine sons, John, M. Bonsall and Sherman.

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C. A. PETER, Cashier of the Bank of Arizona, Prescott, is the son of William A. and Diana Freeman Peter, of Illinois. His father was a California Forty-niner, who removed to that State and engaged in mining in Yuba County. In that county C. A. Peter was born in 1857, but the family returned to Illinois four years later and there he grew to manhood and was educated. His first business association was in Edinburg, Illinois, and he was later employed in a bank in Central, that State, where he held several positions, and secured his first experience in the financial world. He came to Arizona in 1882 and has since made his home in Prescott, with the exception of several years spent in other sections for the benefit of Mrs. Peter's health. During all the years of his residence here he has been in the employ of The Bank of Arizona, having served for many years as Assistant Cashier, and two years ago he was promoted to the post of Cashier.



C. A. Peter

In 1880 Mr. Peter was married in Edinburg, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Bracken. They have one son, now a resident of California. Mr. Peter is a member of the Blue Lodge Masons and Knights Templar, and though a lifetime Republican, has never had any political prominence.

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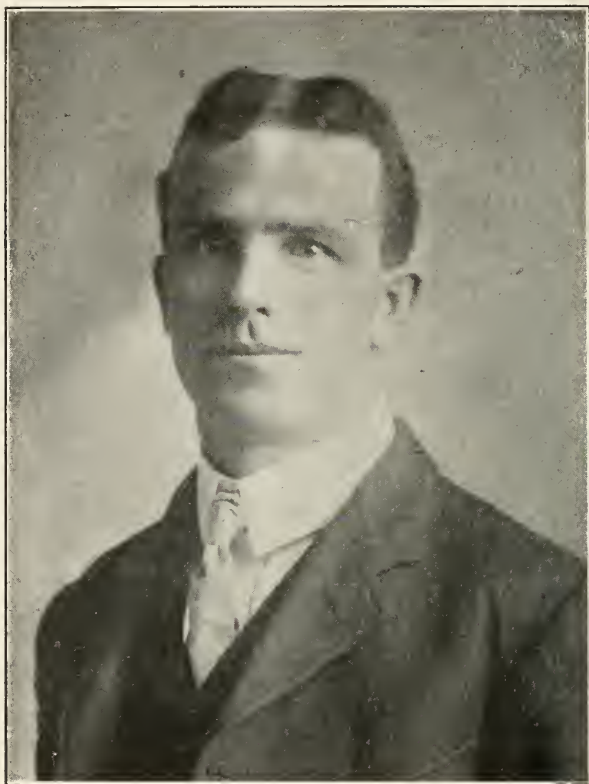
MEL GREENLEAF, Sheriff of Yuma County, is one of the best known peace officers in Arizona, and has been identified with the official life of the Territory for many years, his present term being the fourth he has served as sheriff. He was well fitted for this position when he was first elected in 1893, but since that time has had a variety of experience which has made him even better qualified to act as the executive head of one of the largest counties in Arizona. While he is best known as a cattleman, he has been active in railroad circles, having held a position as yardmaster of the Southern Pacific Company in Yuma for some time. He was also engaged in farming, teaming and other enterprises necessary in the upbuilding of a new country, and

has spent large sums of money in the development of different mining properties. Mel Greenleaf is a native of Missouri, where his parents, E. F. Greenleaf and Lucy Ann Sweet Greenleaf, were among the pioneers. His father was a prominent physician, and was identified with the political, social and fraternal life of Missouri and of California, having moved to the latter state when the present Sheriff was but a lad. During the early days Mel Greenleaf was one of the best known Sheriffs in the State, and many noted criminals were brought to justice through the efforts of himself and his deputies, especially the cattle rustlers who had made their headquarters in that section before he was elected. Sheriff Greenleaf takes a prominent part in the political life of the State, and is one of the strong factors of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Elks, Moose and the Spanish-American Alliance, and takes an active part in the different organizations with which he was affiliated. Mrs. Greenleaf, who was formerly Miss Braxton, has on various occasions been deputed by her husband to officially take charge of women prisoners, and has disposed of her charge in a highly capable manner.

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J. W. BOGAN, Assessor of Pima County, is the oldest Assessor in point of service in the State and is now serving his third term in the office. He has been identified with the county offices for a number of years. He was chosen Assessor for the first time because of the variety of his experience, which embraces mining, cattle raising, rail-roading, engineering and bridge building, and gives him a knowledge of land values. He was re-elected Assessor, then sent to the Treasurer's office, where he again served the voters in an admirable manner. When statehood was an assured fact it was thought best to secure the very best man obtainable to pass on the values in Pima, and none received more favorable mention than J. W. Bogan. He was nominated and elected by a large majority. Mr. Bogan's parents were pioneers of California, his father having been a forty-niner. J. W. Bogan was born in California in 1855, of John and Anna Byrne Bogan. After having had a few years in the mountain district schools, when not busy helping till the soil or work about the mines, he went to Sierra county, thence to San Diego at the age of eighteen, where he worked at the blacksmith trade two years. He then joined the engineering corps of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with whom he remained until they reached Yuma, and there with George Norton, now a resident of Yuma, had charge of the building of the first bridge across the Yuma River. In 1878 he moved to Tucson, which has since been his home. He was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Stuart, and to the union have been born two boys, Ivo and Stuart. The former holds a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad company, while Stuart is in the office with his father. J. W.

Bogan is well known in the business world and is secretary of the Arivaca Land & Cattle Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the State. He is an Elk and a member of the Mystic Circle.



Peter H. Sullivan

PETER H. SULLIVAN, Chief of Phoenix Fire Department, was born on a farm in Ottawa County, Kansas, on March 26, 1876. He was reared on the farm, educated in the public schools of Delphos, Kansas, and graduated from the High School. He later attended the Normal School in Salina, and then took a complete business course in the same city. For some years he conducted a grain elevator at Niles, Kansas, but seeing better prospects of success in the bright future which seemed inevitable for Arizona, he came to Phoenix in 1900 and located there. His first occupation there was in the employ of the S. J. Tribbolet meat market. He then served on the police force of the city for three years, made an excellent record in that posi-



tion for efficiency and fidelity to duty, and for a time served in the double capacity of Fire Chief and police officer. It was during his term of service in the dual capacity that the Adams Hotel was consumed by fire, and it was only because of Mr. Sullivan's magnificent ability, sound judgment, presence of mind and superb management that the fire was confined to the small territory destroyed, as the outlook at times was very threatening to the adjacent portions of the city. As a just reward for ability and bravery displayed on that occasion, Mr. Sullivan was shortly afterward appointed Chief of the City Fire Department, an appointment which met with general approval. Mr. Sullivan is unmarried, but is owner of a very comfortable home in Phoenix, which is shared by his brothers and sisters.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Maricopa County, spent his early years on a farm near Blackburn, Saline County, Missouri. His father, James Alexander, is a native



of Strabane, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in early manhood, fully possessed of Scotch-Irish traits of character. His mother, Hannah Hooper Alexander, is from an old American family tracing a direct lineage to William Hooper of North Carolina, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Both parents, though advanced in years, still live on the farm in old Missouri. While still a boy, Charles came to Arizona and located near Tempe, where he took advantage of the proximity of the Normal and entered the senior year, graduating in 1903. He then spent four years in various Universities of the country, specializing in history, philosophy and economics. In 1907 the University of Arizona conferred upon him the

degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Upon leaving the University he engaged for a time in newspaper work, and was for some time city editor of the Tucson Citizen. Upon being elected principal of the schools at Tempe, newspaper work was abandoned, and he has since been employed in school work. He takes a lively interest in all public affairs, and is especially well qualified for and adapted to his present position.



W. A. Bennett, Under Sheriff

Thomas G. Alger

THOMAS G. ALGER, Sheriff of Graham County, is a native of Utah, having been born in St. George, October 28, 1868. His father, John Alger, a carpenter, contractor and builder, was one of the early settlers of Utah, but both he and Sheriff Alger's mother, Sarah A. (Edwards) Alger, were natives of Missouri. Mr. Alger married Sarah S. Hamblin in 1899, and they have a family of nine children of which they may well feel proud, Leonard, William, Lemuel, Duane, Bessie, Sarah, Josephine, Nina and Alvina. Mr. Alger comes from a prominent Utah family and her ancestors were among the earliest pioneers. Both the Alger and Hamblin families have taken a prominent part in the political, industrial and social life of Utah, and the present generation show the results of the ancestral stock, and they give promise of taking a prominent part in the affairs of Arizona when they reach maturity. Sheriff Alger is a Democrat and has taken a prominent part in the political affairs of the county for many years, but never as an office holder previous to his present position. He was chosen because of his reputation for integrity, honesty and general knowledge of affairs in Graham county, and he has proven a most capable official. Graham county is given a wide berth by law breakers, and the rustlers no longer trouble the stock of the ranchers and cattle growers of the Gila Valley. W. A. Bennett, under sheriff, is widely known as a capable and fearless peace officer.



J. B. Girand

J. B. GIRAND was born May 20, 1873, at Austin, Texas. He completed the high school course in 1888 and entered the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas, as student in civil engineering, being sufficiently advanced to enter the third class. He remained there until 1891, having successively passed from third to second, and from second to first class. He left during the last year's work to take up field work in Western Texas. On the organization of Moore County, Texas, in 1891, he was elected County Surveyor. In 1892, on the death of District Surveyor of the Oldham Land District of Texas, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1894 was elected to this of-

fice. During the time he was County Surveyor of Moore County, and while District Surveyor of the Oldham Land District, his work was principally surveying and establishing county boundaries, and the usual work incident to such an office. In 1895 he resigned the office of District Surveyor to take up railroad work, and went with the Texas Midland Railway, under M. Duval, Chief Engineer, as topographer and draftsman on location and construction of 65 miles of road. He remained with this road until the spring of 1897, when he entered the employ of the Gainesville, McAlester & St. Louis Railway, under L. G. Caswell, Chief Engineer, as topographer and transitman on location. This work lasted throughout the year 1897, and they located a line of road from Gainesville, Texas, to McAlester, Indian Territory. He resigned in December to accept a position as Asst. Engineer on reconstruction of the Santa Fe Pacific Ry., under R. B. Burns, Chief Engineer. Remained here until June, 1898, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Saginaw Southern Ry., during which time he had charge of location and construction of 25 miles of road for the Saginaw Lumber Co. In 1898 he was appointed U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor for the District of Arizona. During the spring of 1899 he was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Santa Fe & Grand Canyon Ry., under P. F. Randall, Chief Engineer, and had charge of construction of 45 miles of this road. On account of cessation of this work in the spring of 1900, he took a contract for a survey of a portion of the public lands in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve; completed these surveys during December, 1900. Was engineer of the Anita Copper Co. mines, during the winter of 1900, and left there to accept a position as locating engineer of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Co. of Sonora, Mexico, under E. A. McFarland, Chief Engineer, and located the major portion of that branch of the Cananea, Rio Yaqui & Pacific Ry. from Naco to Cananea. During 1901 he was admitted to the Western Society of Engineers as member. During 1901-2 was engaged in general engineering practice in Northern Arizona, having an office at Prescott, Arizona, the work being mostly mining. In 1902 he was awarded a large contract for survey of the public lands. In 1903 he accepted a position as engineer in charge of the United Gold and Platinum Mines Co., which position he held for two years, during which time he had charge of the location of an electric road into the Grand Canyon of Arizona, and during which time the company expended under his direction more than \$300,000 in preliminary work in connection with this project. In December, 1904, he accepted a position as chief engineer of the Amalgamated Gold Mines Co. of Arizona, and had charge of the designing and erection of a large gold milling plant. In 1905 he resigned and took up private practice again in Prescott. Was appointed City Engineer and designed and constructed a 2,000,000 gallon reinforced concrete reservoir for the city. He also was engineer of construction of the Prescott & Mt. Union



Ry., an electric road in the City of Prescott. In 1907 he organized the Haggott-Girand Company, of Los Angeles and Prescott, a contracting engineering company of which he was president. During this year he had immediate supervision of the construction of the Bisbee-Warren Electric Ry., a contract for the construction of which had been awarded his company. Also the installation of the water works and sewer for the town of Warren, work involving the expenditure of about one-half million dollars. On account of the panic of this year the company was dissolved, and during the year 1908 he was engaged in private practice, during which time he had immediate charge of the designing and construction of a 20-stamp gold mill and cyanide plant for the Big Stick Gold Mining Co. of Yavapai County, Arizona. In March, 1909, he was appointed Territorial Engineer of Arizona, and during which time he had charge of the disbursing of one-half million dollars in the construction of roads and bridges. As Territorial Engineer he supervised the designing and erection of a 700 foot reinforced concrete bridge across the Gila River at Florence, and also a 1500-125 foot arch rib reinforced concrete bridge (now under construction) across the Salt River at Tempe. He is Secretary of the Arizona Society of Engineers, member of the executive committee of the Arizona Good Roads Association, and legislative committeeman for Arizona of the American Association for Highway Improvement. In 1910 he was consulting engineer for the County of Maricopa in the construction of a 2600-foot reinforced concrete bridge over the Salt River. For the past three years he has been consulting engineer for the Southwestern Arizona Fruit and Irrigation Company in the construction of a dam across the Gila River, which is now completed. In 1912 he was appointed chief engineer of the Gila Water Company, still holding the position. He is consulting engineer for the Tucson water supply.

J. KNOX CORBETT, one of Arizona's influential and prosperous business men, who has sturdily pressed his way forward to the leading ranks from a small beginning, was born June 20, 1861, at Sumter, S. C., of Scotch-French extraction. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, but his maternal ancestors have been in America for several generations, and some of them fought for our independence in the Revolution. Mr. Corbett began learning the lumber business when but a boy, in the employ of Samuel Graham in his home town, with whom he remained four years. He first came to Arizona in January, 1880, when he made the journey from Albuquerque to Tucson by stage coach. His first position there, which he retained for three years, was as postal clerk, and after an interval of about a year, during which he ran a stage coach between Tucson and Silver Bell, he served as assistant postmaster for four years. In the meantime he had become interested in the cattle business, established a ranch in the Rincon mountains, and at the expiration of his term in

the postoffice located on his property, still retaining his home in Tucson. In 1898 he disposed of all his cattle interests and made his permanent home in Tucson, and in 1890 was appointed postmaster there. Upon retiring from office in 1894 he engaged in the lumber business, which constantly increased in its scope until he was proprietor of the largest business in that line in Southern Arizona. Mr. Corbett is known throughout the State as a representative business man and Republican. He is a prominent member of the Elks. In 1885 he married Miss Lizzie Hughes, one of Tucson's native daughters, whose father, Samuel Hughes, is one of the oldest pioneers of the State.

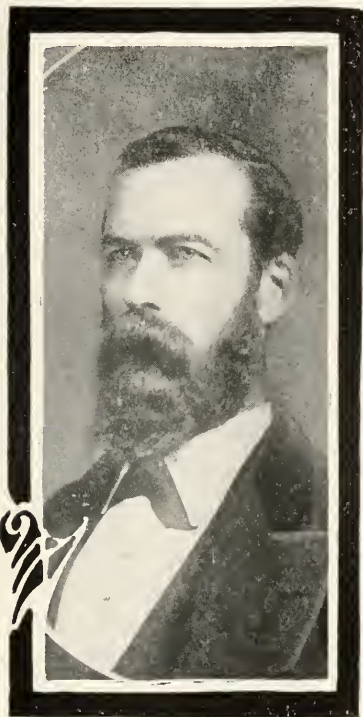
EDWARD P. GRINDELL, former Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Douglas, and son of William and Margaret McMurry Grindell, was born in Platteville, Wisconsin, July 3, 1873, and received his education in that State. He first came to Arizona with his brother,



Thomas Grindell, in 1897, and settled in Tempe, his brother having been one of the instructors at the Tempe Normal School. Later, however, Thomas Grindell joined the Rough Riders under Roosevelt, and served during the Spanish-American War. On his return to Arizona he served for two years as Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory, then when on an exploration trip in Sonora, died of thirst on the Tiburon desert. Mr. Edward Grindell has been a resident of Douglas since 1907, and in his present position since 1908. In addition to his duties in this capacity, he is also a Director of the Arizona Bank & Trust Company, and Vice President of the Arizona & Mexico Realty Company, both of Douglas. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias

and Elks, in both of which he is actively interested, and Treasurer of the latter organization. He recently resigned as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and will engage in ranching in Sulphur Springs Valley.

## Pioneer Wedding



Charles H. Kenyon and Mrs. Charles H. Kenyon

(Weekly Arizona Miner, Prescott, Arizona, December 7, 1872)

Married. In Phoenix, on Wednesday evening last, by J. T. Alsap, Probate Judge for Maricopa County, Charles H. Kenyon, to Miss Sarah J. Moore, both of Maricopa Wells. This is the first American couple ever married in the town of Phoenix. After the marriage the happy couple repaired to the ballroom, danced all night, and left in the morning for the Wells, carrying with them the best wishes of all for their future prosperity and happiness.

Barber & Pearson have just completed a new building for J. Goldwater & Bro. on the corner of Montezuma and Jefferson Streets, facing on the southwest corner of the plaza. In this building a grand ball was given by W. H. Pope on Wednesday evening last, largely attended by the ladies and gentlemen of Phoenix and vicinity, by Mrs. Moore, Miss Mary E. Moore, Charles H. Kenyon and lady (who were just married), L. W. Carr and Chris Taylor from Maricopa Wells; T. W. McIntosh and lady from the Gila, and a number

of gentlemen from McDowell. The music by the Fifth Cavalry Band was extremely good; the supper, at the Capital house, was excellent; dancing was kept up all night and the whole affair passed off very pleasantly. Thanks are due to Mr. Pope for his untiring energy in the management of the affair, as well as to the gentlemen on the various committees, and to J. D. Monihon in particular.

During the night the bride and groom attracted much attention. The bride and her sister, dressed in white, moving in the giddy mazes of the dance, appeared visions of loveliness, and Mr. Kenyon, looking the picture of happiness, was pronounced the luckiest man living.

AMANDA M. CHINGREN has been in the Indian service for the past ten years, during which she has served as matron and teacher of



Domestic Science at both the Phoenix and Sacaton schools. She is now the representative in Phoenix in charge of all the Indian young men and women who have been educated in the Government schools and are employed in domestic service. Miss Chingren is intensely interested in the welfare of Indian young women, her years of experience in this work has given her a thorough knowledge of the characteristics of the race, and made her especially qualified for her position. Of the several hundred young women with whom she is constantly brought in personal contact she can call each one by name, is fully acquainted with her qualifications and special fitness for certain positions, and her intercourse with each is dominated by the purely personal note that proves such an advantage in every case to both the girl and her employer. Miss Chingren is a native of Illi-

nois, where she was educated, but in her years in Arizona, especially in Phoenix and vicinity, has gained many firm friends.



HINSON THOMAS, one of Globe's most valued and prominent citizens, was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1854, received his education and made his home there until after the Civil War. At an early age he went to New York City, where he remained nine years, and in 1874 left for Los Angeles, but the following year came to Arizona and located in Prescott. In the nearly two-score years that Mr. Thomas has been in Arizona he has lived in various sections, held various positions and become thoroughly familiar with the industrial conditions in the State, especially in mining, as he has spent much time in prospecting and mining. Mr. Thomas has held numerous official positions, among which was Assistant to the Pima County Recorder, when Tombstone was included in Pima. He has also done newspaper work, and become owner of several valuable mining claims.



He was married in 1886 to Miss Ynez Sanchez, of Florence. He is a lifelong Democrat, and member of several fraternal organizations.

A. W. SYDNOR, of Globe, Arizona, who has held the position of Immigration Commissioner of Gila County for several years, is widely known over the Southwest, having been in business in several localities during the past quarter century, and employed by a majority of the large railroads of the Southwest. Mr. Sydnor was born on a farm in Contra Costa County, California, in 1861. His parents were John B. and Fannie J. Howser Sydnor, the former being one of the first Superior Court Judges of that State. Mr. Sydnor has been in business in Globe during the past twelve years, and previous to that was in business in Los Angeles and Needles, California. He was a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad for eight years, and for a year was in Mexico in the supply office of the company building the road from Guaymas to Nogales, known as the "Burro Road." He worked as conductor on the Mexico National out of the City of Mexico, held a similar position on the Denver & Rio Grande from Leadville, and from May, 1889, until September, 1894, was conductor on the Santa Fe out of Needles, California. Mr. Sydnor owns one of the finest ranches in the Salt River Valley, near Phoenix. He was the organizer of the Globe Ice & Cold Storage Company and a director and one of the heaviest stockholders of the Globe National Bank. He has been actively engaged in mining devel-

opment of the Globe-Miami and the Ray Mining Districts, and has a number of valuable claims in Gila County. He was united in marriage to Annie Hopkins, also a native of California. As Immigration Commissioner of Gila County, Mr. Sydnor has obtained much valuable publicity for his county, and has brought many desirable settlers to the Gila Valley.

AMOS WILSON COLE, Corporation Commissioner, has been a Missouri politician since early youth, when he displayed a strong propensity for this game, and has no comprehension of the word defeat when personally applied. In his native State it has been rightfully his through the efforts of none other than the illustrious Champ Clark, against whom he made a strong fight when both were quite young. He was entirely put out of the running by Champ, but later, largely through the latter's influence, he secured a position with the State Legislature, an undisputed evidence that he is a good loser in the political game, and possessed of illimitable perseverance. Mr. Cole was born in Danville, Missouri, and educated in the public schools and the University of Missouri. He has spent a considerable portion of his life on the frontier, and the past ten years of it in Arizona. He has been employed as smelterman in Douglas, and has the reputation in mining circles of being one of the best known in the State. He was a member of the City Council of Douglas for two years, and served as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention. At the first State election he was chosen member of the Corporation Commission on the Democratic ticket. As much of the business of the commission deals with mining matters, Mr. Cole's thorough understanding of this industry in the State has been of great fundamental value in their work. On February 18, 1891, Mr. Cole was married to Miss Mary O. Baker, and to their union have been born the following children: Lillian F., Carlee M., Ione, Genevieve, Amos, Jr., and Marguerite.

HARRY JENNINGS, Lowell, son of Harry and Stella O'Malley Jennings, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1891. He went direct to Leadville, Colorado, where he remained five years, and on Christmas, 1896, he came to Arizona and located in Bisbee, where for seven years he was a member of the police force. He later removed to Lowell, his present home, and engaged in business. Mr. Jennings is a firm Democrat, and at present a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He served as Chairman of the local delegation to the first State convention. He was one of the members of the Arizona Volunteers for the Spanish-American war, but the organization failed to be mustered in for service. On March 7, 1905, Mr. Jennings was married to Stella Muldoon, and the issue of the union is three sons, Harry, Hugh and John.

L. W. Mix, Mayor of Nogales, was born in Batavia, Genessee County, New York, April 19th, 1849. He is the son of Leander and Mary Bennett Mix. Captain Mix, as he is popularly known, came to Arizona in 1882, and has had legal residence in Nogales since 1885. For ten years prior to taking up his residence in this State, he lived in San Francisco, where he was for over five years Captain of the famous Company "G," Second Artillery, National Guard of California, well known to all Californians of that period, and was a prominent figure in the stirring events of the early day history of San Francisco. Captain Mix married Senorita Dolores Escalante, whose father was a prominent man in the State of Sonora and in the Republic of Mexico when Benito Juarez was the president. By profession Captain Mix is a consulting engineer, and in this capacity his attention was for some years occupied in important enterprises in Mexico, especially in the national capital. He still has property interests in our sister republic, and owns considerable real estate in Nogales. He is the proprietor of the Nacional Pharmacy in Nogales, but does not actively engage in its management. He is also President of the Nogales Electric Light, Ice and Water Company, and Vice President of the wealthy and influential corporation of Roy & Titcomb, Inc. He is a member of El Zaribah Shrine, in Phoenix, of the Chapter in Tombstone, Commandery in Tucson, and of the Scottish Rite Masons, thirty-second degree, in Tucson. He has been a member of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco since 1878, is a member of the American Club in the City of Mexico, and also of the Country Club of the city. In the capacity of Mayor of Nogales he does not permit his extensive personal interests to interfere with his official duties. In conjunction with the military and civic police authorities, he personally did effective work on the day of the battle of Nogales—March 13, 1913—in preserving order and keeping people out of the danger zone on the American side of the international line. The military officers appreciated highly his advice and co-operation. Mr. and Mrs. Mix have five children: Elena—Mrs. A. L. B. Johnson—Josefine, Beatriz, Consuelo and Leandro.

CHARLES L. JONES, mining man and member of the City Council of Bisbee, was born in Litchfield, Illinois, June 19, 1869. He is the son of George E. and Matilda Stoltz Jones, who removed to Colorado when Charles was but a boy, and he was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Colorado. His first occupation was mining in the latter State. He came to Arizona in 1890, made his home in Prescott for five years, and has since been a resident of Bisbee. He has various mining interests in that vicinity, and is a Director in the Cochise Mining Company. He is also owner of some valuable property in the Warren Mining District. He is a well known member of the B. P. O. E., Red Men and Eagles. In 1903 Mr. Jones was married in Tucson to Miss Matilda Kliner.

HENRY H. HOTCHKISS, chosen at the first State Election in 1911 as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cochise County, was born in Fayette County, Texas, in 1884. He is a son of Milton S. and Frances Young Hotchkiss. Mr. Hotchkiss was educated in the public schools of Texas, the Southwestern University at Georgetown and Toby's College of Waco. Since then the greater part of his time has been devoted to school work, as teacher and superintendent. He taught in Toby's College before coming to Arizona. He located in Douglas, where his first employment was as bookkeeper with a grocery firm, in which he later acquired an interest. He is also a member of the firm of Hotchkiss & Hayhurst, in the cattle business. Mr. Hotchkiss is a Democrat, a public worker and a member of the Wilson-Marshall Club of Douglas. He is a prominent member of the Elks and Masons, and at present Secretary of the Elks' Lodge in Douglas. He was married in Douglas in 1898 to Miss Myra Elizabeth Hooper, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Hotchkiss is a graduate of Ward's Seminary, Nashville, and a woman of exceptional ability. They have one daughter, Myra. Mr. Hotchkiss recently resigned his position to give his attention to his private business. His record in office is such, that should he seek any other position in County or State, he would receive liberal support in Cochise, and his friends are already urging him to announce his candidacy for the position of State Treasurer.

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C. W. HICKS, Treasurer of Cochise County, is the son of Edwin Hicks, a well known attorney of western New York, and was born in Canandaigua July 9, 1859. His father served as Prosecuting Attorney of Ontario County, New York, and also as State Senator from the same County. Mr. Hicks received his early education in the public schools of New York, and this was supplemented by an academic course. He came to Arizona in 1895 and located in Cochise County, which has since been his home. His first position here was with the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company, with whom he continued for eight years. He has served as City Clerk of Bisbee for three terms and has held the same position in Tombstone, where he removed later. In politics he is a Republican, and when elected to the office of County Treasurer was the only man elected on that ticket in Cochise County, and ran so far ahead of his ticket that he demonstrated his immense popularity. Mr. Hicks has, since assuming the office, shown great skill in handling the county funds and his methods of conducting this important office have met with absolute approval. He is active in fraternal work as in politics, and is prominent in both the Masons and B. P. O. E. Mrs. Hicks, formerly Miss Mattie Baskwell, of Topeka, Kansas, is also well known and has many friends in the various parts of Cochise County.



DAVID F. JOHNSON, First Treasurer of the State of Arizona, was born in Dover, Arkansas, August 1, 1871. He is the son of Dr. Robert M. and Abbie Chandler Johnson, both natives of Arkansas. His mother is a granddaughter of Major David West, who served



with distinction during the entire Mexican War, was afterward a member of the Arkansas Legislature, and died at the age of 88, full of honors and respected by all. Mr. Johnson's ancestors were pioneers of Kentucky-Tennessee, and his parents were among the early settlers of Texas. In the latter State Mr. Johnson was educated in the public schools and Add-Ran Christian University, when it was located at Thorp's Spring. His first regular occupation was that of teacher on the plains of Texas in 1894, and in 1896 he was elected County and District Clerk of Deaf Smith County, and served two terms. He came to Arizona in the spring of 1903 and was employed in the offices of the

Copper Queen—now Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company—store until January 1, 1911, when he resigned to devote his time to the position of City Clerk of Douglas, to which he had been elected in the spring of 1910. Mr. Johnson was elected to his present position on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1911 by the largest ma-

jority received by any candidate on the State ticket. He is prominent in the B. P. O. E., and was Secretary of Douglas Lodge No. 955 for four years; in the Knights of Pythias, and is Past Grand Chancellor of the Texas jurisdiction of the Order; and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Johnson was married June 10, 1894, to Miss Edna Jowell. They have four children, Abbie Ferne, David F., Jr., Conner R. and Albert D.

THOMAS A. PASCOE was born in Galena, Illinois, in 1846, where his parents, William T. and Mary Pascoe, made their first home in the United States on coming from England. When Mr. Pascoe was but six years old the family removed to California, and there he was educated in the public schools and received the training which fitted him for the responsibilities of future life. In 1881 he came to Arizona and located in Globe, which was then the home of but a few sturdy miners and prospectors, and for the next four years he became one of the band and engaged in like occupation. At that time his brother, B. F. Pascoe, was Sheriff of Gila County, and during part of the time he served as under sheriff. In 1886 he established the Pascoe livery barn, in connection with which he conducted a hay and grain business. This proved a substantial success, but he disposed of the business in 1889 to his brother, and became interested with others in erecting water works for Globe, an enterprise which proved of immense advantage to the town. Mr. Pascoe has long been known as promoter of some of the most substantial projects for the benefit of Globe and vicinity. Among his other interests are farming and stock raising, which he has conducted on a large scale. He is also Vice President and Director of the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company. In politics he is a staunch Republican, deeply interested in his party's undertakings and success, but has never entertained political aspirations. He is an active member of the Masonic order and Knights Templar, and in the latter order was elected Eminent Commander, Globe Commandery No. 5, in 1913. In 1886 Mr. Pascoe was married to Mrs. Elsie Nichols, a native of Scotland.

THOMAS M. DRENNAN, of Yuma, came to Arizona in 1894 to accept a position on the Colorado River Indian Reservation at Parker under the United States government, and remained in this position until June 30, 1900. He was born in Christian County, Illinois, September 22, 1870, and is the son of John L. and Henrietta Drennan. Mr. Drennan received his education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen was employed in a real estate and abstract office. He continued in this business until the time of his coming to Arizona. He was First Lieutenant of Company B, Fifth Regiment, Illinois National Guards. Mr. Drennan is one of the most enterprising citizens of Yuma County, and has been instrumental in the development of many of its most important business undertakings. He is



Thomas M. Drennan

President of the Colorado River Supply Company, and of the Parker Bank & Trust Company. In the First State Legislature, to which he was elected by a very large vote, he has proven one of the strongest men in the House, several of the bills introduced by him at the first session having become laws, among them being the Carey Act. At the special session Mr. Drennan was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation, and served on the Public Lands, Mines and Mining, Corporations, and Banking and Insurance Committees. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 330, of Prescott; of the State Democratic Club of Arizona, and of the Sierra Madre Club, of Los Angeles. On December 10, 1900, Mr. Drennan was married to Miss Blanche J. Soule, and they have one daughter, Mary Henrietta. They make their home in Parker.

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LOUIS W. POWELL, of Warren, who has played an important part in the development of the copper mining industry in Arizona, was born in New Madrid, Missouri, May 3, 1866. He is the son of John E. and Virginia Nash Fontaine Powell. His father was a planter and merchant of Missouri. While Mr. Powell's main interest has been copper mining during his residence in Arizona, he has manifested a most commendable public spirit, and has been a willing and powerful aid in any movement that has meant civic, industrial or social advancement. Especially has this been true in the Warren District, where he was the prime mover in the financing and building of the street railway connecting the various sections of this district. He was also the leading spirit in the organization of the Warren District Country Club, and was its first President. He is Vice President and Director of the First National Bank of Douglas, and one of its heaviest stockholders; while in any event that promised to be of general interest to the community, he has displayed a keen disposition to improve the occasion, even though not prompted by a personal motive. Mr. Powell passed his early life in his native State, where he was educated, partially by private tutors and partially in the public schools of St. Louis. He then entered Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. He started out, after having completed his education, as merchant and farmer, later was engaged in real estate business, and eventually drifted into mining, his first employment in this capacity having been in the iron mines of northern Michigan. When the \$1,000,000,000 U. S. Steel corporation was formed, it took the best men obtainable in the country as directing heads. Mr. Powell appointed president of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, having charge of all their mining interests, and was vice president of their steamship company. In 1906 he resigned and came to Bisbee where he became associated with the Calumet & Arizona Company and their allied interests in the capacity of Vice





Louis W. Powell

President and General Manager. On Mr. Powell's arrival all the properties looked promising, but the management had exhausted the available funds without accomplishing the desired results, and it was essential that some one with the ability to renew confidence in the operations should assume charge, and Mr. Powell was the man selected for that purpose. When he assumed control these companies were enabled to raise sufficient money to continue development, were soon put on a big earning basis by Mr. Powell, and have since been merged with the Calumet & Arizona. In addition to this, to Mr. Powell's foresight and complete knowledge of mining conditions in the region may be attributed the fact that the Calumet & Arizona holdings now include some of their most valuable property. He also remodeled the old smelter at Dougals, practically rebuilt it, and doubled its capacity, and during the past decade has played altogether an important part and become a prominent factor in the development of the industry in Arizona. In fraternal life Mr. Powell is equally well known. He is a 32nd degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, B. P. O. E. and A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the California Club, Los Angeles, the Kichi Gammi Club, Duluth, and the Chicago Club, Chicago. Mrs. Powell, formerly Miss Allie Moore Jewell, of Lexington, Virginia, is the daughter of Major William T. Jewell, who was an officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mr. Powell has five children, two daughters and three sons.

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JOHN P. ORME, President of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, and farmer and cattle grower, is one of the pioneers of Maricopa County, and has wielded a wonderful influence along the lines of progress in Arizona for many years. Mr. Orme was born in Maryland, November 28, 1852, is a lineal descendant of Governor Pleasants, of Virginia, and his ancestors were prominent in the Revolution and early history of Virginia. He received his early education in the public schools of his native State, and in 1866 entered the University of Missouri as student of civil engineering, at which he was afterward employed, having graduated in 1868. His first position was as resident engineer for the Texas & Pacific Railroad in Southeastern Texas. There he lost his health, and in an effort to have it completely restored he lived successively in Baltimore, Colorado and Los Angeles, and finally, in 1877, came to Arizona, which has since been his home. He secured a ranch of 800 acres, and engaged in the development of the same and cattle raising. He soon became interested in irrigation as an essential to the development of the Valley, and was one of the three men who constructed the Maricopa canal, which proved of incalculable benefit to the district, and he served as Superintendent and Director of the Company. A true Democrat, he was for years actively interested in his party's affairs, and served nine years as Supervisor



John P. Orme

of Maricopa County, four of which he was Chairman of the Board. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1911. He is a prominent member of the York Rite Masons, Mystic Shrine, and Odd Fellows. He also has been a worker in the cause of education, and for many years a school trustee. In 1879 Mr. Orme married Miss Ella Thompkins, a native of Texas, who died December 28, 1898. Mr. Orme has two daughters, Mrs. Clara E. Kyle and Mrs. Winifred D. Davis, and two sons, Ora D. and Charles H. The latter is now a student of law in Stanford University.



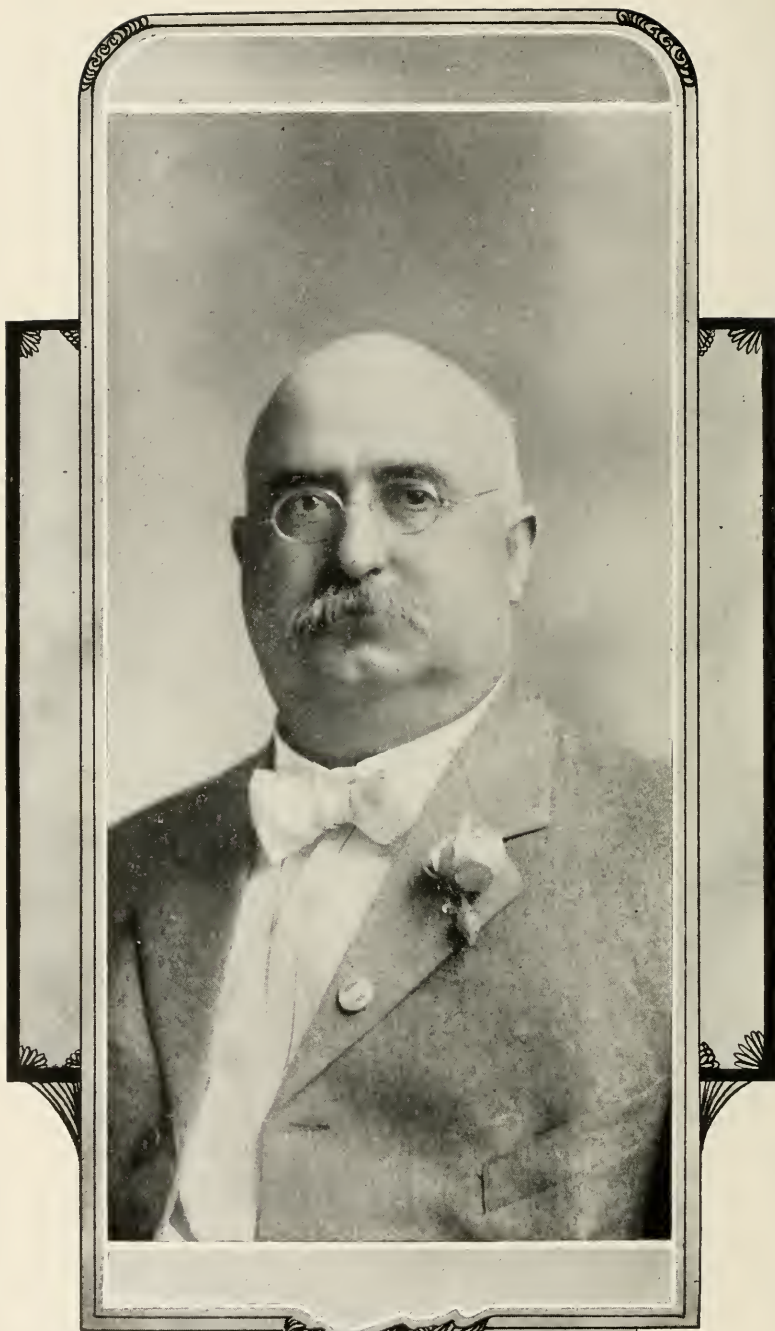
Benjamin A. Fowler

BENJAMIN A. FOWLER, of Phoenix, one of the best informed men in the country on the subject of irrigation and irrigated farming, is one of the pioneers in the movement which accomplished the building of Roosevelt Dam, and has been a resident of the Salt River Valley since 1899. He is the son of Benjamin Coleman and Sophia Stevens Fowler, and was born at Stoneham, Massachusetts, December 14, 1843. He attended the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from both Andover and Yale, the latter in 1868. He was a member of the 50th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, during the Civil War, and detailed in the United States Signal Corps under General Banks. He taught school one year at Danvers, Massachusetts, and was a member of the Stoneham Board of Education five years. He also studied law for one year in Boston, but in 1871



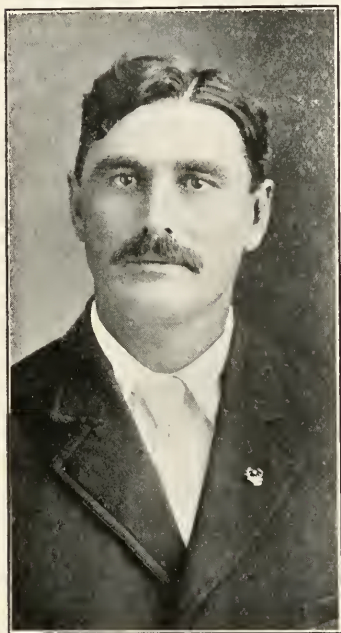
engaged in subscription and publishing business, in which he remained until 1898. In March of the next year he located near Phoenix, at once became deeply interested in matters of local and Territorial importance, and in 1901 was elected on the Republican ticket to the 21st Legislature, in which he was very active. In 1904 he was the nominee of his party for delegate to Congress. In August, 1900, Mr. Fowler became the head of the Water Storage movement in Salt River Valley, and held this position until February, 1903, when he was chosen President of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. For seven succeeding years he directed the workings of this Association, which had about 2,000 members, owning 220,000 acres of land, pledged to reimburse the United States government for \$10,000,000 expended on their irrigation project. He had previously spent two winters in Washington, D. C., laboring for the passage of the National Irrigation Act. Mr. Fowler served seven years on the Executive Committee of the National Irrigation Congress, two years as Secretary of the Congress, then two years as its President, and presided at the sessions held in Chicago in December, 1911. Mr. Fowler has also been President of the Arizona Agricultural Association, Phoenix Board of Trade, Associated Charities of Phoenix and Y. M. C. A., and Vice President of the American Forestry Association, Trans-Mississippi Congress, National Conservation Congress, and Rivers and Harbors Congress. Mr. Fowler is a ranch owner in the Salt River Valley, with residence and business office in Phoenix. In the Capital City Mrs. Fowler is prominently known in social and club circles, and especially in the Woman's Club, of which she is one of the leading spirits, and for six years has been President. She is a woman of marked attainments, great executive ability and an exceptionally good speaker.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT, first Governor of the State of Arizona, is a native of Missouri, where he was born in 1859, and has been a resident of Arizona since 1881. During his first years of residence here he was employed in Globe and vicinity in various capacities. After about ten years he began his mercantile career in Globe, and gradually advanced in this line until he became President of the Old Dominion Commercial Company. He served one term as Treasurer of Gila County, was elected to the 17th Territorial Legislature and several subsequent sessions, and served as President of the Council in the 23rd session. He was also delegate from Arizona to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, in 1900, and President of the Constitutional Convention. During his term as Governor he has attracted general attention by his prison reform policy. Mrs. Hunt is a thoroughbred western woman, having been reared on a ranch, is an expert horsewoman and a most gracious and pleasing hostess, and is social circles in the Capital City has been a recognized favorite. They have one little daughter, Virginia.



GOVERNOR G.W.P. HUNT

JOHN NELSON, Sheriff of Pima County, has all of the qualifications necessary for a successful peace officer. He has been a resident of Arizona for more than a score of years, and has been interested in those industries which are most important in Pima County—ranching,

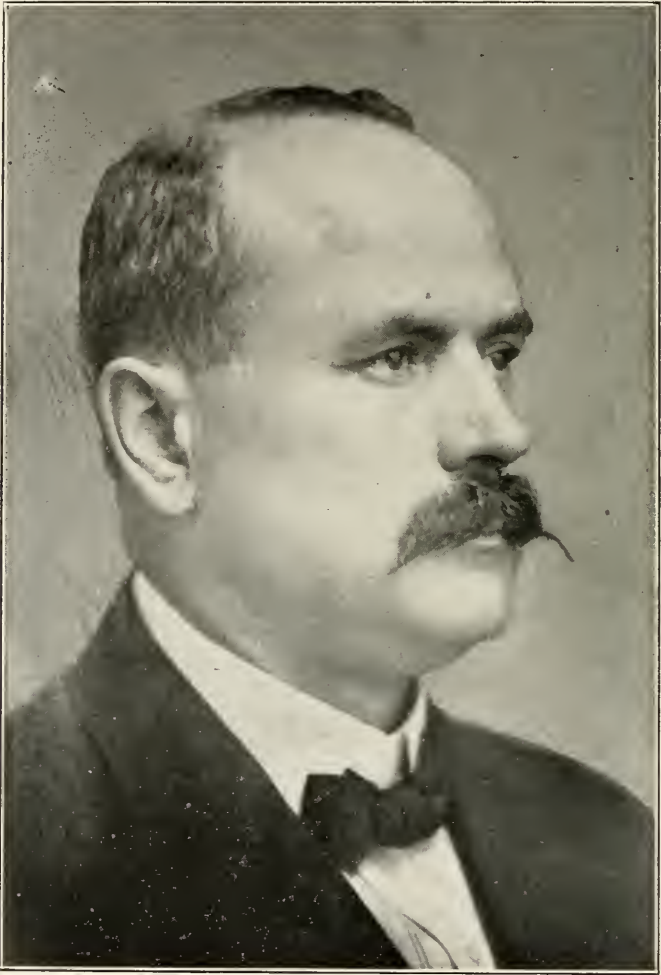


cattle-raising and mining. He is well acquainted in Arizona, but especially so in Pima County, and this acquaintance has stood him in good stead during his two terms as Sheriff. He had never held office before his first term as Sheriff, but his work was so satisfactory that he was re-elected by a large majority. John Nelson came to the United States when he was thirteen years of age, and for some time lived with an uncle on a ranch in Kansas. When he first came to Arizona he located in Cochise County, but a few years later came to Pima and bought a ranch about twenty miles northwest of Tucson, and resided there continuously until elected to the Sheriff's office. He married Miss Gerda Melgren, of Olsburg, Kansas, six years ago, and to the union were born three children, Ina, Myron and Hannah. Mrs. Nelson died last summer. John Nelson has filled

the office of Sheriff in a satisfactory manner, and through his efforts the county has been rid of cattle thieves, rustlers and other undesirables. He has the entire confidence of the citizenship of the county, and his administration has been a credit to himself and the people who by their votes placed him in office.

PHIL HEROLD, Vice President of the First National Bank of Nogales, and Recorder of the County of Santa Cruz, has been identified with the commercial, official and political life of Arizona for many years. He was born in Seneca, Kansas, 38 years ago. His father, Andrew P. Herold, a native of Germany, came to America when but a young man, and followed the profession of attorney for a number of years, and was also interested in the journalistic field as owner and editor of several Kansas papers. Here he married Miss Wilhelmina Krupp, also a native of Germany. Phil Herold was educated in Kansas, having attended the public schools and St. Benedict's college. He came to Arizona and took up his father's calling, newspaper work, having been connected with Phoenix papers for some time. He

served in Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish War. He then went to Nogales, entered a law office, was appointed Deputy Recorder. He was first appointed, then elected Recorder, and has held the office twelve years, his courtesy and efficiency being such he has not



Homer R. Wood

been supplanted. He is one of the war horses of Democracy, a leader in his party. He is an Elk and belongs to all the commercial organizations in Santa Cruz County. In 1908 he married Miss Minnie McIntire, daughter of J. P. McIntire, the well known mining man.



HOMER R. WOOD, one of Yavapai's representatives in the First State Senate, and one of the strongest men in that body, was born June 2, 1869, in Jackson County, Michigan. His father was a pioneer of that State, having gone there with his parents in 1829, when but ten years of age. Senator Wood was born and raised on a farm, attended the public schools of the vicinity until he was fifteen years old, then entered Michigan Agricultural College, which he attended two years. He taught school one year, and in 1888 entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the chemistry course in 1890. During his college career he had some military training. In January, 1891, he came to Arizona and located in Prescott, his present home. He soon became interested in political affairs in the County and State, and in 1895 was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Yavapai County. In 1904 he was appointed Treasurer to fill the unexpired term of a defaulting official. Senator Wood was elected to represent his county in the Constitutional Convention, and in 1911 was elected to his present office. He is one of the most substantial men of the Senate, and during the first session was a tower of strength on the floor and in committee. In the special session of the Legislature he has been selected to serve on the following committees: Appropriations, Code, Constitutional Amendments and Referendum, Finance, State Accounting and Methods of Business, and Judiciary, and is chairman of the latter. Senator Wood married Miss Julia Gale, of his native State, in 1896.

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JOHN ROLFING, Chief of Police of Tucson, one of the most popular and capable officers in the State, was born in Spencer County, Indiana, May 9, 1873. He is the son of Henry and Mary Bahn Rolfing, both natives of Germany, and both of whom were brought to this country at the age of five by their parents, who settled in Cincinnati. Chief Rolfing attended the public schools and at the age of fifteen began an apprenticeship at boilermaking, which he completed, and at which trade he worked for a number of years in various of the western states as well as in Indiana, and for nine years he was employed as boiler inspector for the Southern Pacific railroad at Tucson. For years he has been a member of the Boilermakers' Union, and has been keenly interested in all labor matters. In 1906 he was the Tucson delegate to a general meeting composed of representatives of all the crafts, held in San Francisco for the purpose of endeavoring to have abolished the personal record and physical examination feature of the system of employing men in the various departments of the Southern Pacific railroad. In this meeting were representatives of the various unions employed in the different capacities, and their purpose was accomplished, with the result that these features were abolished over the entire Southern Pacific system. Chief Rolfing is a Democrat of a lifetime, has always been a worker in political affairs, but prior to his



John Roling

present position was never a candidate for office anywhere. In the preliminary contest he was chosen by a splendid majority from ten aspirants for the place, and at the regular election defeated two opponents by a larger majority. In addition to his membership in various labor organizations, he has membership in the Eagles and Moose in Tucson, and has been for years a member of the Ben Hur Lodge, in Evansville, Indiana.

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D. H. CLARIDGE, County Recorder and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Graham County, was born in Mt. Carmel, Utah, in 1873. His parents, Samuel and Rebecca Hughes Claridge, still reside on the old homestead. Mr. Claridge is a farmer and stock grower, and owns one of the finest ranches in the Gila Valley. He is serving his third term as County Recorder, having been twice re-elected on the record he made during his first term, when he introduced a number of reforms into the recorder's office. He was educated in the public schools of Utah and Arizona. He was united in marriage to Effie R. Nelson, and to the union have been born six girls and three boys. Mrs. Claridge is an enthusiastic suffragist and has acted as deputy in her husband's office during his term of

service. He and Mrs. Claridge are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Mr. Claridge served as Bishop of the Bryce ward for seven years, and for many years has been one of the High Council of the State.



Redmond Toohey

REDMOND TOOHEY, contractor and builder, Phoenix, is one of the best known citizens of the State, having been a resident since the early days, and has always been recognized among the energetic boosters for Arizona. He is best known for the work he has accomplished in building different State highways, and it is to him that a large part of the credit is due for the building of the first Territorial highways. Mr. Toohey was not at all dismayed by the problems presented in the building of these long stretches across the desert, and his work was so thorough that the roads built by him are among the best in Arizona today. Mr. Toohey has a fine ranch home near Phoenix, is greatly interested in the welfare of that city, and is a firm believer in the future of the Capital City. He has handled many contracting jobs in Phoenix and vicinity, and has been very successful in the work.

ROBERT E. MORRISON, attorney at law, was born in Chicago July 13, 1856. He is the son of Honorable A. L. and Jane Clark Morrison. His father came to this country from Ireland when but a lad, and proceeded to make his way in a most remarkable manner. He is a veteran of the Mexican War, and is an active resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the age of eighty-two years. While otherwise regularly engaged providing for his family, he took up the study of law by himself, passed the required examinations and was admitted to practice in Chicago in 1868, and at once began the practice of his profession in that city. He later held several important federal appointments, the first of which was that of U. S. Marshal of New Mexico, which necessitated his removal to that Territory. Robert E. Morrison was reared and educated in Chicago, and after completing the high school course, entered the Union College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1877, but had been previously admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. There he practiced until the autumn of 1883, when he came to Arizona, established a ranch in Apache County and was engaged there in cattle business for three years. He was then elected Judge of the County, which position entailed the duties of ex-officio Probate Judge and Superintendent of Schools. As County Judge he aided in cleaning up Apache County, which for several years had been the resort of cattle and horse thieves, and under the control of dishonest county officials. The history of that county during these years reads like a romance. Resuming his practice at the expiration of his term he was located at St. Johns until 1891, when he permanently settled in Prescott. The at the close of the term was re-elected by a much larger majority than at the former election. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him U. S. Attorney for Arizona, in which capacity he served most efficiently and with the utmost satisfaction. In 1896 he was again elected District Attorney, chiefly to continue the prosecution of criminal cases against prominent citizens of his county, which he brought to a successful conclusion. Mr. Morrison's practice has steadily increased in volume, and he is regarded as one of the safe lawyers in the State on the laws pertaining to corporations and mining and his practice extends far beyond the boundaries of his own county. He is a member of the Arizona Bar Association and the American Bar Association. One of his daughters, Erin R., is a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and has musical and literary talent or excellent character. Emmett, his son, is a student at Georgetown University. Another son is one of the Assistant Foresters in the Forestry Department at Washington. Mrs. Lucy W. McDonnell, a daughter, who resides with him, is the mother of three beautiful girls, and Juanita, his daughter, is a pupil at St. Joseph's Academy, in Prescott. Mr. Morrison is a well known member of the Knights of Columbus.



JAMES ROBERTS KERR, Representative from Yuma County, was born in Asheville, North Carolina, June 9, 1850. He is of Scotch-English ancestry and the son of W. M. and Harriet Kerr. Mr. Kerr was educated in private schools in North Carolina and Virginia, and has had a varied career. He has been on the frontier since 1870, most of his life since that time having been spent in the open as rail-



James Roberts Kerr

roader, cowpuncher and prospector. He spent three years in Alaska, one winter of which he was north of the Arctic circle. He has been employed as railroad conductor in southwestern Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and removed to San Diego, California, in 1893, where he engaged in real estate and insurance business, and during five years of his residence there served as Deputy Sheriff of the County. He has been living in Arizona since 1908, when he

located in Yuma. Almost immediately Mr. Kerr became interested in local and State politics, and, although a comparative newcomer, his judgment and influence in matters of importance are highly regarded. He has been appointed member of the Panama-California Exposition Commission, and selected Chairman of the same, while his election to the First State Legislature by a large majority is an unquestioned evidence of his popularity in Yuma County. Mr. Kerr, in the special sessions, has been a diligent worker on the following committees: Labor, Appropriations, Good Roads, State Accounting and Methods of Business. He is an active member of the B. P. O. E. and Knights of Pythias.

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HARRY J. SAXON, member of the House from San Cruz County, was born at San Gabriel, California, July 24, 1882. He came to



Arizona in 1891, and settled in Nogales, where his first occupation was cattle raising and ranching. His home has since been in Santa Cruz County. On November 1, 1903, Mr. Saxon entered the government service as mounted inspector of customs at Nogales, and served three years, and at the expiration of that time was elected Sheriff of the County, on the Democratic ticket, of which he has been a faithful ad-

herent and strong worker since attaining his majority. He was also selected by his party to be their almost unanimous choice for representative of the County in the First State Legislature, and although one of the youngest members of the House, he proved one of the most active and efficient. In the special session in the spring of 1913 Mr. Saxon served on a number of committees, among which are Education and Live Stock. He was married April 29, 1909, in Los Angeles, California, to Miss Anna Martin, of that city, and their residence is near Nogales.



George F. Cocke

GEORGE F. COCKE, member of the lower house from Maricopa County, is a native of California, where he was born in 1876. His father was a Missourian, but removed to California shortly after the rush of '49, there married a native daughter, and made the State his permanent home. Mr. Cocke grew up on a farm, and received a thorough training in dairying, farming and stock raising, and in the Legislature has been one of the recognized authorities on those subjects, as well as one of the most thorough and reliable workers on the Live Stock Committee. At the present time he is interested in stock raising and ranching in the Buckeye Valley, and is the owner of a fine ranch on the lower Gila. Mr. Cocke has had no experience as an office holder, this being his first political office, but his work in the Legislature at both the regular and special sessions has been highly satisfactory to all concerned. He has served also on the Committees on Labor, Banking and Insurance, and Petitions and Memorials. Mr. Cocke was married in 1903 to Miss Beulah Montgomery, a native of Phoenix. They have three children, a boy and two girls.

GEORGE FRANK WATSON, Recorder of Pinal County, is the son of Alpha J. and Mary E. Holman Watson, and was born in Clements, California. He has spent the greater part of his life in Arizona, as



the family removed here in 1882, when he was quite young, and first located at Gila Bend, in Maricopa County. For the past twenty-five years, however, he has been a resident of Pinal County, where he is now serving his third term as Recorder. Throughout the county Mr. Watson is popular and highly esteemed for his substantial traits of character. Both personally and politically his friends are numerous and staunch. He has been variously employed there as clerk and by mining interests until 1906, when he was his party's choice for Recorder, was elected by a large majority, and re-elected in 1908, when he lead the ticket in the county. The fact that he was again re-elected in 1911 seems ample indication that he has proven a thoroughly efficient Recorder. Being a member of the B. P. O. E., Fraternal Mystic Circle, and Spanish-American Alliance, Mr. Watson is one of the well

known fraternal men of his section. His home is in Florence. He was married in July, 1910, to Miss Olive Louise McGuigan.

JOHN D. LOPER, Superintendent of Phoenix Public Schools, and educator in the truest sense of the word, as both teacher and superintendent in Maricopa County, has done much for the benefit of education, and merited the high esteem in which he is held in the State. Mr. Loper has been a resident of Arizona, and engaged in educational work here, since 1896. He is the son of Benjamin M. and Eleanore Davies Loper, and was born in Belmont County, Ohio, where his father was engaged in farming. He was educated in the common and high schools of Monroe County and the Northern University of Ohio, then taught in the public schools of Ohio for three years, before coming to Arizona. In September, 1896, he was employed as teacher in the schools of Mesa, and in 1898 was elected Superintendent of the schools of that city. In 1900 he organized the Mesa High School, which was the second High School in the State, and was in 1908 merged into the Mesa Union High School. From his election as





John D. Loper

Superintendent until 1909 Mr. Loper was in charge of the city schools and the Union High School, and during these years the results in this field displayed not only exceptional ability, but intensity of interest, and a high standard of educational values. In the latter year, through absolutely no volition of his, he was elected Superintendent of the City Schools of Phoenix, a well deserved recognition of his work in the adjacent field. He assumed his new duties in July of that year, and during the intervening years the influence of his personality, knowledge and experience have been most effective. He has quietly, though firmly, advanced in his path, laboring steadily, but calmly, preparing his plans and gathering about him those who are to further their execution, and should enjoy the richest satisfaction in the consciousness that he has improved every opportunity to aid in the accomplishment of his life work. In addition to his regular duties in educational work, Mr. Loper served two terms as member of the Territorial Board of Education, having been appointed by Governor Kibbey and re-appointed by Governor Sloan. He also served five years as member of the Territorial and State Board of Examiners, and has been active

in all affairs pertaining to his profession, whether local or general. Fraternally Mr. Loper is connected with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and he is a consistent member of the Christian Church. For the past twelve years he has been Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of the Knights of Pythias, Grand Lodge of Arizona, and is Past Grand Chancellor of the Order. On June 22, 1898, he was married to Miss Agnes Dobbie, of Mesa, and there have been born to them two sons, John D., Jr., and Andrew Benjamin, and one daughter, Margaret Eleanore.

CHARLES K. PISHON, First Vice President of the State Association of the B. P. O. E., is the Arizona representative of Cooper, Coate &



Casey, wholesale dry goods merchants of California, and makes Phoenix his headquarters. Mr. Pishon was born in St. Louis in 1884, and is the son of Hubbard and Josephine Klaine Pishon, both descendants of French families, the parents of both having been born and reared in France. Mr. Pishon was graduated from the St. Louis High School, took his first position in the stock room of a large dry goods house in that city in 1898, and has since been employed in this line in various capacities, with the result that he is thoroughly conversant with all details of his business. He came to Arizona in 1906, the year in which the firm now employing him was organized, and has since been their representative in the State. He is well known and extremely popular throughout the State in both business and fraternal circles, is one of the most active members of the B. P. O. E., and a member of the Phoenix

Lodge. He is serving his second term as Vice President of the State Association. Mr. Pishon has also been most active in the interests of the State Fair, and for the past five years has been Superintendent of Concessions and Amusements. In this capacity his broad knowledge of the State, its people and their tastes has made his work a valuable aid to the general success of the annual fair.

The administration of the present Board of Supervisors of Yavapai has been marked by careful, conscientious and business-like methods. The Board is composed of men who have made a success of their own business in widely divergent lines, and who are, therefore, well qualified to handle the business matters of the county, and whose acts thus far have shown careful deliberation and knowledge of general conditions. The Chairman of the Board is one of the early pioneers, one who has been identified with many of the leading enterprises of the State, and who is at present among the prime movers in the development of one of the sources of wealth until recently unknown in Arizona—oil. The same may be said of both the other members of the Board, who have been associated with the industrial life of the State for years, and successful in their own affairs. While advocating economy, they believe in modern business methods, and have been liberal in their appropriations, realizing that Yavapai is a large, progressive county, with need of a large budget to meet the requirements of its rapidly growing schools and other institutions

WILLIAM STEPHENS, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, has been identified for many years with the interests of Yavapai, having been engaged in those pursuits which greatly enhance the prosperity of the State. He has been rancher, cattleman, and one of the pioneer merchants, established stage lines and has the mail contracts. He is at present conducting several stage lines in the Verde Valley. For years he has lived at Camp Verde and has witnessed the gradual growth of that remarkable section from what was practically a wilderness. He has been active in promoting the recently discovered oil industry of that section, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Verde Valley Oil Company, by means of which the attention of oil men throughout the country has been attracted to the oil region near Camp Verde. Mr. Stephens was born in Ohio in 1866, and married in 1892 to Miss Fannie Wingfield. They have four children, Marguerite W., Mabel P., Mildred S. and W. Harold. The family is at present living in Prescott, in order that the children may have the benefit of the High School. Mr. Stephens is a Democrat who has been actively interested in his party councils for years, but never before aspired to office.

LON MASON, member of the Board from Cottonwood, was born in Missouri in 1869, and is the son of Theophilus Mason, a Confederate veteran from his native State, Kentucky, and Lydia Spiller Mason. For more than a score of years Mr. Mason has been actively identified with the development of the State, especially in the Verde Valley. At the recent election he was one of the strong candidates of the ticket, and polled the highest vote of the candidates for Supervisor. He was formerly a cattle man, but at present is engaged in farming. Like the other members of the Board, he brings to the office a wealth of information regarding Yavapai and the conditions



William Stephens



Lon Mason

Harry W. Heap



therein, and his experiences have been of valuable assistance in the direction of county affairs. He has been in Arizona since 1889, when he came to Flagstaff. He was married in 1911 to Mrs. May Askew, and has one daughter. He is a member of the Masons and B. P. O. E.

HARRY W. HEAP, member of the Board of Supervisors of Yavapai County, is among the best known business men in the State, having been connected with important industries in Phoenix and Prescott during the past score of years. He was born in California in 1876, and was educated in that State. He came to Phoenix twenty years ago and built the Phoenix Railway, and for twelve years managed the property, placing it on a firm basis. He was also builder and manager of the Phoenix Water Company, and was identified with a number of the strong financial institutions. On going to Prescott, he organized the Yavapai County Savings Bank, and for two years was Treasurer of the same. He has also been actively identified with the mining industry, and at present is Secretary of the Lilian Gold & Copper Company. Mr. Heap takes a prominent part in politics, and at present is City Councilman of Prescott. Being a Republican, he is the minority member of the Board of Supervisors, but his advice and influence are always given full consideration by his colleagues on the Board. Mr. Heap is also well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges. He married Miss Helen Wells, daughter of Judge Ed W. Wells, and they have two sons, Wells and Joe. Mr. and Mrs. Heap take a prominent part in the social life of their home town.

WILLIAM POWERS, one of the pioneers of the Patagonia district, was born in County Cork, Ireland, June 12, 1856, but has been a resident of this country since ten years of age. At Elizabethport New Jersey, he learned blacksmithing, and was employed at that trade for several years in Connecticut. He then went to Virginia City, Nevada, thence to Arizona in 1879, and located for a time in Harshaw, then Charlestown, and for about three years was employed at his trade. In 1884 he returned to Harshaw, and, with Mr. Richard Farrell, engaged in mining, and has since made his home in that vicinity. He is now owner of many valuable properties in the Patagonia and Santa Rita Mountains. He is part owner of the noted Trench mine, recently optioned to Senator W. A. Clark, owner of the United Verde mine, and of the Chief group. Mr. Powers is one of the best known and popular men in Santa Cruz County, and by the citizens of Patagonia is familiarly known as the "Mayor."



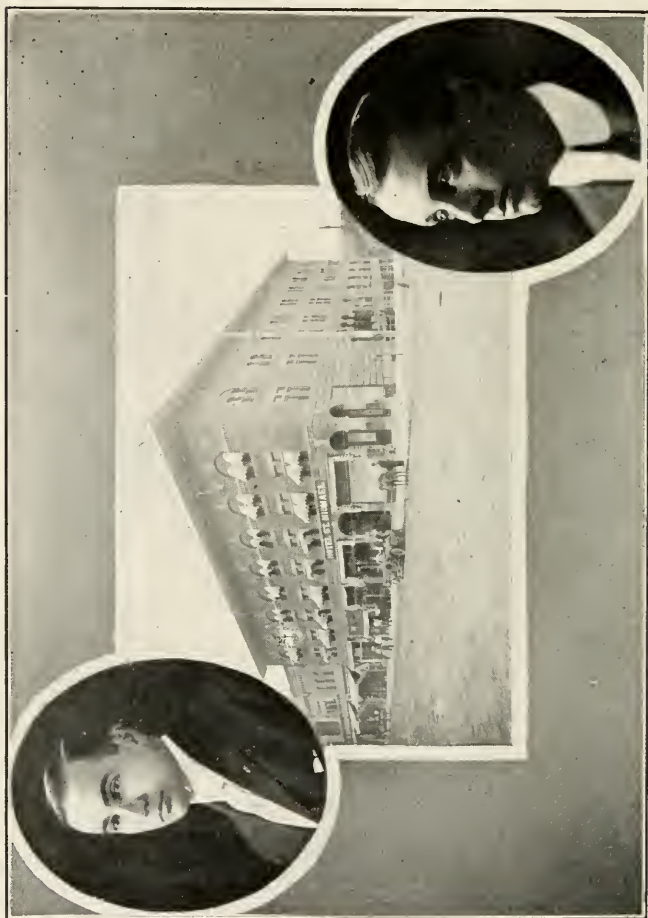


J. F. and J. W. Crampton

J. F. CRAMPTON, who was born in San Bernardino, California, December 1st, 1856, is one of the pioneers of Arizona who can distinctly recall the really thrilling times experienced by the residents of the then Territory. His father having died when Mr. Crampton was but two years old, his mother married J. A. Moore, and in 1866 the family moved to Arizona and passed through where the city of Phoenix now is. He has the distinction of having been the first white boy in Phoenix, and can distinctly remember wading in the first ditch dug there, with Jack Swilling, the man who dug it. They proceeded to Fort McDowell, where they lived for the next three years, having had an interest in the Seltzer store, which they sold out in '69. They then bought Maricopa Wells and the Overland Mail Route from San Diego, California, to Tucson, and those, Mr. Crampton assures us, were mighty lively times with the Apache Indians. While riding the mail route, on three occasions he had narrow escapes from the Indians, and succeeded in getting away only by the swiftness of his saddle horse. He first went to Globe in 1876, in company with the earliest settlers of the town, and in 1878 he made that his home, which it has since been. He was married thirty years ago to Miss Rovilla Snelling, a native of Indiana, but also a pioneer of Ari-

zona. They have three children, J. W. Crampton, an engineer for the Old Dominion Mining Company, Mrs. Joe Crowley and Miss Evelyn Crampton. Mr. Crampton has been at various times engaged in mining, smelting and the cattle business, but he has also served in various capacities as public official. He was postmaster of Globe one term under President Cleveland, one year Deputy City Marshal and Assessor, and at present is filling the office of Constable. Mr. Crampton has developed in the atmosphere of the pioneers, which makes for sterling worth of character, and is a fitting example of what the sturdy growth of those days will do for a man. He is known far and near, and in him Arizona has one of her best citizens and most enthusiastic workers and well wishers. He is one of the old Odd Fellows of the State, and a member of the Mystic Circle.

HOTEL ST. MICHAEL, Prescott, as popular in Prescott as Prescott is famous through out the Southwest as a summer resort, is conducted by Ed Shumate, who is assisted in his business interests by his son, Harry. The management of the hotel, however, is in charge of Thomas Nolan. Mr. Shumate is well known in the State as a capable and experienced hotel man, and one of the most progressive citizens, and under his direction the St. Michael has become a hotel to which traveling men look forward with pleasure, and one which makes them glad to include Prescott in their itinerary. Visitors to the Mile High City find many pleasing features, but none that meets with more general and genuine approval than the St. Michael, which has recently been renovated, is thoroughly modern, one of the finest in Arizona, and adapted to the complete comfort of both summer and winter guests. The management uses every endeavor to give to the hotel a homelike atmosphere, and by providing this for the traveler Mr. Shumate has overcome what has for years been a detriment to the city—lack of really comfortable accommodations. Courteous treatment and careful attention are accorded all guests, and the public's appreciation of the St. Michael is shown by its splendid and constantly growing patronage. Mr. Shumate is at present dividing his time between this and a catering business, and this, too, is conducted in a most superior manner. Mr. Nolan, manager of the hotel, is one of the most competent and popular hotel men in the southwest. He has had a number of years' experience in Mexico, but left there owing to the disturbance, and since coming to Prescott has demonstrated his special fitness for his position. Harry Shumate has been a resident of the city for years, and is one of the leaders in every way. His father and himself are both thorough business men and progressive citizens, always awake to the needs of the city and ready to aid in its advancement, and the business they have established is a credit to Prescott—would be, in fact, to a city many times its size.



Thos. Nolan

Hotel St. Michael

Harry Shumate





H. D. Keppler

H. D. KEPPLER, Deputy Sheriff of Greenlee County, was born July 12, 1859, in San Antonio, Texas. He is the son of Jacob Keppler and Anna Martha Ludwig, and a brother of Charles B. Keppler, Chief Deputy under Sheriff Patty of Greenlee County. His parents are both natives of Germany, but were married in San Antonio. Mr. Keppler was educated in the public schools of Texas, was first employed at farm work, and then drifted into mining in Dona Ana County, New Mexico. He came to Clifton, Arizona, February 18, 1885, and was first employed in the mines, but was shortly afterward appointed deputy sheriff, his first appointment having been under Billy Burchfield, of Graham County. He has now served more than twenty years in this capacity in Graham and Greenlee Counties. He was appointed for the present term by Sheriff John D. Patty, who places the question of party affiliation in a secondary position to that of fitness for the office, when one's ability and unusual qualifications have been proven beyond a doubt by years of service. Mr. Keppler has also served about eight years as Constable in Morenci. During all these years he has had some very exciting

experiences while in the performance of his duty. He was in company with the deputies who were killed at Eagle Creek, twelve miles from Morenci, but his horse fell crossing the river, causing Mr. Keppler to break his arm, and also to injure his leg. He was one of the participants in the fight in 1895 when two hold-up men were killed and one captured. Deputy Sheriff Keppler has taken part in all activities of peace officers since 1895. He was married April 13, 1907, to Mrs. Julia Smith. Their home is in Morenci.

Careful, sensible management of the affairs of Gila County has placed the county in the best financial condition ever known since its organization, and while all the county officials will share in it, to the Supervisors who have acted in the capacity of business managers must be given the greater part of the credit. Never before has the county had such a large bank account and such a small indebtedness, due to economical, judicious expenditure of the money by the Board of Supervisors. All the members are prominent Arizonans, who have experience in mining, cattle raising and farming, the three industries to which the prosperity of Arizona is due, and throughout the county can be heard words of praise for the way in which the officials have conducted the affairs of the office. The supervisors attend to the business affairs of the county in the same manner as they do their own, and believing that modern equipment for the use of the officials to be a good investment, among their recent purchases is an automobile which will save the taxpayers thousands of dollars and furnish most efficient service.

DAVID DEVORE, Chairman of the Board, is a native of the Blue Grass State, having been born in Grayson, Kentucky, in 1856, but he moved with his parents to Kansas at an early age, and was educated in the public schools of that State. His parents, Robert C. and Sarah Jane Hayes Devore, were pioneers of Kentucky. David Devore came to Arizona forty years ago, and, taking the first opening which presented itself, was employed hauling lumber from Prescott to Camp Verde to build the post from which soldiers guarded the pioneers from the Apache Indians. In 1880 he moved to Globe and has been a citizen of Gila since. David Devore has always taken a prominent part in the political life of the State, and was one of the strongest supporters of Governor Hunt and a close associate of the present executive for a number of years. He has also displayed an interest in the social and civic life of the community. Mr. Devore was a member of the Board of Education for a number of years, and Road Supervisor for eight years. He has served nine years as supervisor, having been elected twice previous to the present term, and both times he received the greatest number of votes and drew the long term. He has acted as Chairman three years, and holds that place at present.



David Devore

Patrick Rose  
Frank Gates

Mart McDonald

FRANK GATES, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Gila County, is one of the best known men in the State, and has been prominent in the political and fraternal life of Arizona for many years. He was one of the most energetic workers in behalf of the Elks building in Globe, and has taken an active interest in the lodge since it was organized. He is also a Mason, and in this order he is one of the pioneers in the State. A Democrat of the Old School he has always been a worker for the good of the party. He was employed for a number of years in different capacities by the Old Dominion Copper Company of Globe, and was working for this company when the supervisors of the county induced him to take the position of clerk of the board. He has handled the affairs of the office in a most creditable manner, and his advice has been much sought by different clerks in regard to different questions which have come before the boards during the first term under Statehood. Mr. Gates is married, has an interesting family, and makes his home in Globe.

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PATRICK ROSE, member of the Board of Supervisors, is also one of the pioneers of Arizona, and is serving his third term in this capacity. He was born in Las Lunas, New Mexico, March 19, 1858, his par-

ents, W. H. and Mary Fowler Rose, having been pioneers of that State. His father was one of the first to enlist in the Mexican War, and served with distinction until its close. He was also connected with the official life of New Mexico for many years, and wielded a strong influence in its political affairs. After having received a common school education, Mr. Rose came to Arizona in 1874, but returned to Silver City in 1876. Two years later, however, he again came to Arizona and settled in Globe, where he has since resided. He was associated with his father-in-law, Patrick J. Shanley, in the Shanley Cattle Company for a number of years, but sold his interests to engage in mercantile business. He conducted wholesale and retail meat companies for some time, and was also interested in real estate and other enterprises, having been a director and large stockholder in the Globe National Bank until it was merged with the First National Bank. Mr. Rose was also one of the original owners of the Miami Townsite Company. He has been for years actively interested in mining, and at the present time holds many valuable claims in the Globe-Miami District. His record as supervisor during his several terms has been such that he is today one of the strongest men politically in Gila County. Always interested in the civic welfare of Globe, he is at present a member of the City Council, and is ever found on the side of progress. Mr. Rose is a member of the A. O. U. W. and B. P. O. E., and has been trustee of the latter order during several years. He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Shanley, and they have three children, Will P., Maude Lillian and Anna Laura.

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MART McDONALD, like his colleagues on the Board, is a pioneer, but unlike them, has never before been connected with the official life of the county. He has been identified with the ranching, mining and cattle industries of the State for nearly thirty years, and has during the entire time made his home in the northern part of Gila County. He was born in 1869, in San Bernardino, California, where his parents, John and Sarah G. McDonald, lived for many years. His father was a rancher and cattleman, who, adapting himself to conditions on the frontier, was at various times associated with many different enterprises. Mr. McDonald was educated in the public schools of California and Arizona, and shortly afterward located in Pine—then a part of Yavapai, but now in Gila County—took up a homestead and engaged in cattle business. He has since lived in that vicinity, but is now located at Payson, where he has a ranch consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, a large part of which is under cultivation. Mr. McDonald has always been a staunch Democrat, and is an ardent advocate of the progressive principles of that party. He was united in marriage eighteen years ago to Miss Oberia Gladden, and to this union have been born five children, John, Sarah, Cora, Rose, and one son, Mart, Jr.















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