

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF  
ARIZONA TO THE SECRETARY OF  
THE INTERIOR FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911**

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Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911 by Richard E. Sloan

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**RICHARD E. SLOAN**

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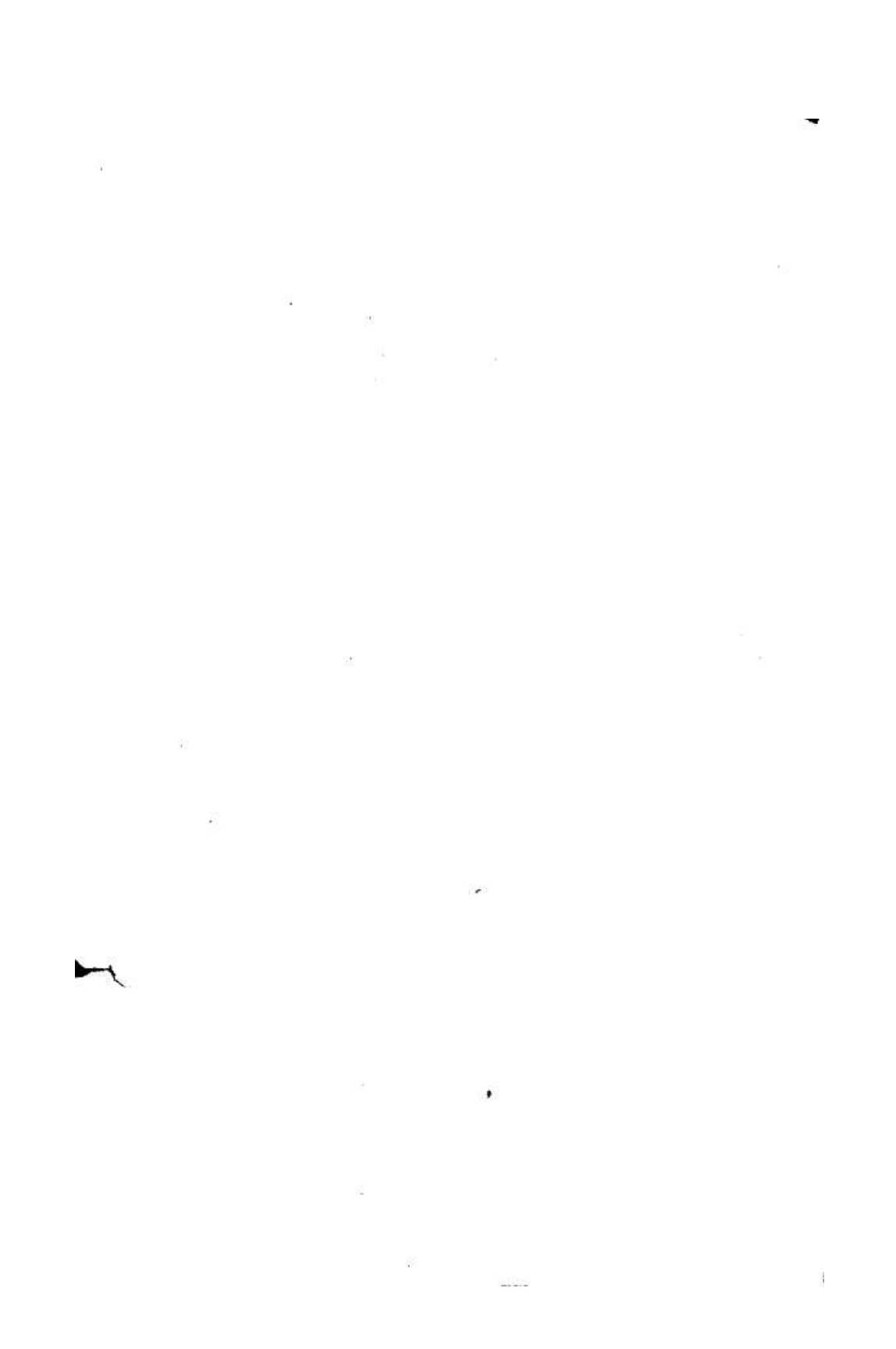


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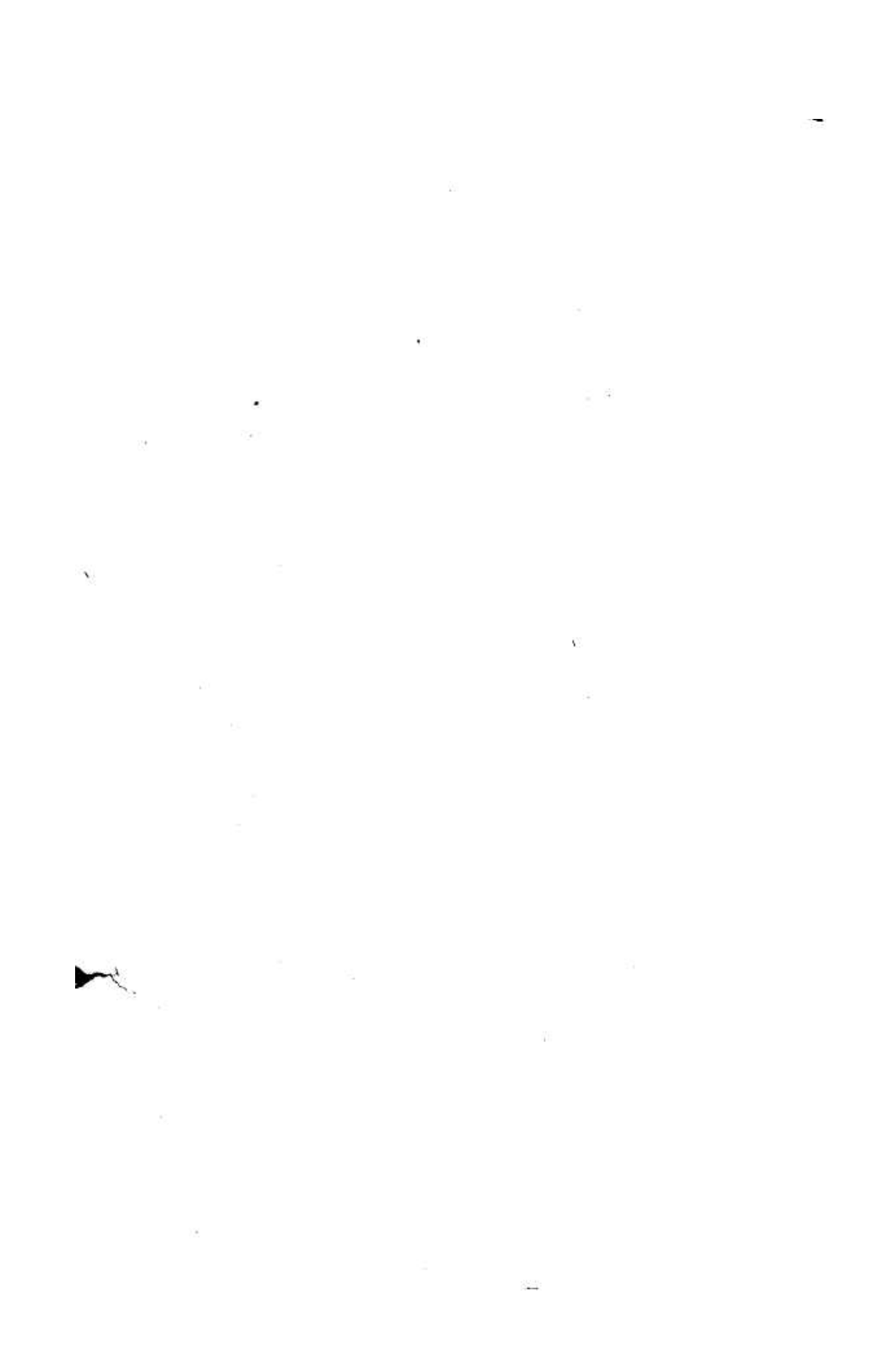
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## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *September 15, 1911.*

SIR: As requested by you in your letter of June 15, 1911, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as governor of the Territory of Arizona for the year ended June 30, 1911.

### STATEHOOD.

In accordance with my proclamation of June 28, 1910, made by authority of the act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910, an election of 52 delegates to a constitutional convention to form a constitution for the proposed State of Arizona was held on September 12, 1910.

The delegates so elected met at the city of Phoenix on October 10, 1910, and organized by the election of Mr. G. W. P. Hunt as president and Mr. A. W. Cole as secretary. The convention remained in session until December 9, 1910, when it adjourned sine die.

Before adjourning the constitutional convention provided by ordinance for the holding of an election on February 9, 1911, at which there should be submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection the constitution framed and adopted by said convention. In accordance with this ordinance the election was held on said date, and the returns thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the said enabling act, were filed with the secretary of the Territory. On the third Monday following said election, to wit, on January 27, 1911, the canvassing board, consisting of the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory, met and proceeded to canvass the returns and certify the result. The canvassing board found that 12,534 votes were cast for the adoption of the constitution and 3,920 votes were cast against adoption. In accordance with the provisions of the enabling act the canvassing board certified the result of the canvass and submitted a duly certified copy of the constitution adopted by the people to the President of the United States, to the Vice President, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No action was taken either by the President or by Congress with reference to the approval of the constitution prior to the adjournment of Congress on March 4.

On August 21, 1911, a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives (37 Stat., 39), to admit the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as States into the Union upon certain conditions named therein, was approved by the President and became a law. Under the terms of this resolution it is made my duty, as governor of the Territory, upon receiving from the President of the United States a

certified copy of the joint resolution to issue a proclamation for the holding of the first general election as provided for in the constitution of Arizona and in election ordinance No. 2 adopted by the constitutional convention, and also for the submission to a vote of the electors of the Territory of an amendment of the constitution of the proposed State of Arizona applying to the article on the subject of the recall of public officers therein provided for by excepting therefrom members of the judiciary. The provision of said joint resolution relating to the said amendment is that unless the said amendment be adopted by the people of the Territory the President may not issue his proclamation admitting the Territory as a State of the Union.

The enabling act gives the governor 30 days from the date of the receipt by him of the certified copy of the joint resolution from the President within which he may issue an election proclamation. By the terms of ordinance No. 2, adopted by the constitutional convention, the primary law passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory in 1909 is made applicable to the first State election. As this law is new and hitherto untried and as its provisions are somewhat uncertain and at best not easy of construction and as the machinery provided by it is somewhat complex, I have concluded to defer the issuance of the proclamation until September 20, 1911, in order that the primary may be held upon as late a date as practicable. The issuance of the election proclamation on September 20 will, under the terms of the ordinance, bring the date for the holding of the primary on October 24, 1911.

The adoption of the constitution as amended seems to be assured at this time, and the holding of the election on December 12 in the ordinary course of events will permit the State officers who shall be elected to assume their offices early in January, 1912. This report, in all likelihood, therefore, will be the last annual report of the governor of the Territory of Arizona.

The assurance of early statehood is a matter of profound gratification on the part of the great majority of the people of the Territory. While the Territory has prospered and as a whole the people are satisfied with the conduct of public affairs under Territorial government, the advantages and privileges of statehood are such as to warrant the expectation that if the affairs of our new State shall be conducted economically and with reasonable prudence our population will rapidly increase and be followed by a development of our resources to a degree which we could not reasonably expect should we remain a Territory.

#### POPULATION.

The census of 1910 showed the population of the Territory to be 204,354. The time of year at which the census was taken was not favorable for a full enumeration as many of our people were absent from the Territory at that time. I estimate the population of the Territory at present to be not less than 225,000. The increase in population during the past year has been confined largely to the farming sections.

### EDUCATION.

The cause of education from a very early date in the history of the Territory has been fostered and encouraged in every way through legislation and the efforts of our public officials to build up and improve our public schools and higher institutions of learning. The Territory has just reason to be proud of the result. It approaches statehood with the knowledge that it has an excellent school system, maintaining a high standard for teachers and affording advantages to our children equal to those found in the older States.

### UNIVERSITY.

To no other of her public institutions may the people of the Territory look with such expectant pride as to the University of Arizona, the culmination of her public-school system.

The university during the past year has in all respects kept pace with the progress and development of the Territory. It maintains as high a standard of efficiency as similar institutions in other States and Territories in the ordinary academic courses of study, and in addition, to meet the requirements peculiar to the West, presents courses of exceptional thoroughness in civil engineering, mine engineering, and metallurgy, and it is announced for the coming year that two new courses will be added, one in electrical engineering and one in agriculture, a four-year course in each. A preparatory course is also maintained for the benefit of students who have not had the privilege of the high schools. This department is gradually diminishing in attendance as high schools are being further organized throughout the Territory.

The equipment is of the best and additions are being made as occasion requires, all departments of science being amply provided for in this regard. The highest standard of efficiency in the faculty is maintained, both as to character and educational proficiency. In December, 1910, Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock resigned as president of the university to accept an appointment in the United States Bureau of Education and Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, Ph. D., of Northwestern University, was chosen president.

The student enrollment for the year was 195. Eleven were graduated at the annual commencement in June, 1911, and the following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of arts, 5; bachelor of science, 3; civil engineering, 1; bachelor of science in mining, 1; engineer of mines, 1. Nine were graduated from the preparatory department.

With the growth of population in the Territory and the extension and growth of our high-school system the university is being more patronized, better known, and growing in popular favor.

### NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Territory maintains two normal schools, one at Flagstaff and one at Tempe; each shows a substantial increase in its student body over the preceding year. The regular scholastic year at the Flagstaff normal opened on August 15, 1910, and closed May 12, 1911.