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FROM CYNTHIANA TO TOMBSTONE TO WASHINGTON: The Story of U.S. SENATOR MARCUS AURIELUS SMITH “Father of Arizona Statehood”

By Paul L. Whalen

Four members of Congress have been residents of Cynthiana and Harrison County. Three were born here and grew up here and two of them are buried in Battle Grove Cemetery. Two of them served as Congressmen and two of them as U.S. Senators and one as a Delegate of a Territory to the US Congress. Two served other states and two served Kentucky. One was also Secretary of the Interior and one was founder of a state.

Marcus Aurelius Smith, who was known to most folks during his lifetime as Mark Smith, was born and raised in Harrison County and was one of the founders of the state of Arizona. Smith was born in Harrison County January 24, 1851, one of seven sons of Frances Chin Smith and Agnes Ball Smith. The family lived on a farm about 8 miles from Cynthiana on the Lexington and Cynthiana Pike. His parents were supporters of Henry Clay and Unionists during the Civil War. His grandfather was John Smith—who was a Justice of Peace and Sheriff of Harrison County.

His brother, probably best known in the community, was Dr. Higgins Chinn Smith who lived in Willisburg. After growing up in Harrison County, Marc Smith graduated from Transylvania where he studied the classics and in the U. Kentucky Department of Law. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Lexington.

Smith then moved to San Francisco in the late 1870s where he practiced law with an uncle and learned to play poker with Samuel Longhorn Clemens, also known as Mark Twain. This was a skill which would hold him in good stead in Tombstone and as a member of Congress in Washington. After two or three years in California, Smith moved to Tombstone, Arizona in 1881 where he had an office on “Rotten Row” with the rest of the lawyers. Tombstone was the location of the Gunfight at the OK Corral in October of that year. With that kind of action and with the mining activities, it was a place of opportunity for an up and coming lawyer in the 1880s.

Despite the fact his name was actually “Marcus” everyone knew him as “Mark”. He was very active in the community, was very social, and did not shy away from the local saloons where he was known to be a moderate drinker.

He was a popular lawyer with good sense of humor; this is recorded in the following incident: “Smith was in court one day and opposing counsel was fond of very long speeches. During one of these speeches, everyone heard the braying of a donkey outside the courtroom. There was laughter and the man speaking was upset. Smith entered his objection and the judge asked why, Smith replied—there were two attorneys arguing at the same time.” Smith was elected county attorney in response to the alleged lawlessness in Tombstone in 1881.

The most famous case he prosecuted was the “Bisbee Murders”. In that case, Smith successfully prosecuted six men for the murder of three men and one woman in February 1884. The five men were hung on March 28, 1884. The sixth man was sentenced by the Court to life in prison, but was lynched from a telegraph pole.

Arizona was acquired from Mexico in 1848 as a result of the Mexican War and was organized as a territory in 1863. As a territory it did not have representation in the U.S. Senate or a vote in the U.S. House of Representatives. It did have a non-voting delegate who was the chief lobbyist for the territory. Today, the Territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands as well as Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have non-voting delegates to the U.S. Congress. In 1886, Marcus Smith was elected to his first of nine terms as Arizona’s delegate to the United State Congress.

Marcus Aurelius Smith is important because he is one of the fathers or architects of Arizona Statehood, if not the primary architect of that state’s entry into the Federal Union. He was the longest serving delegate in the

Harrison County Historical Society

Bob Owen, Acting President

Marilynn Bell, Secretary

Dorothy Slade, Treasurer

Bill Penn, editor: pennwma@aol.com

Harrison County Historic Society, Minutes February 16, 2012 Vice President Bob Owen opened the meeting. After the reading of the minutes, there was a brief discussion regarding the resignation of President Billy Fowler. Under old business Bob felt that it was necessary to review the Handy House lease with the city/county in order to decide where to go from here. Bob announced that he would not serve past the ending of our fiscal year in June. Members welcomed Jeanie Sparks and her three children as guests and future members. The program was a film from the museum on the battles fought in Cynthiana during the War between the States. The film was created by the Harrison County Historical Society and narrated by Bill Penn and led the viewers to several sites of historic interest. The meeting in March will be joint with the library and Betsy Smith will present a monologue entitled "Rebel in the White House" based on Mary Todd Lincoln's sister. Everyone is encouraged to attend.

Submitted by Marilynn Bell

JOIN THE HARRISON COUNTY HISTORICAL

SOCIETY. Dues are \$12 a year and includes this monthly newsletter. Send check to HCHS, PO 411, Cynthiana, Ky. 41031. Meetings are the third Thursday every month at the Cynthiana-Harrison Co. Public Library Annex (Charles W. Feix Room) on Pleasant Street behind Biancke's Restaurant, starting at 7 p.m. Everyone is welcome!

HARRISON HISTORY CALENDAR

February 16- A museum video about the Battle of Cynthiana

March 15- Cynthiana resident Betsy B. Smith portrays Emilie Todd Helm Rebel in the White House (joint with the Library)

April 19- Northside Elementary 5th grade history students

May 17- Eastside Elementary 5th grade history students

June 21- Susan Lyons Hughes Manager - Museum Programs & Special Events at Shaker Town will be doing a presentation, Shakers and the Civil War for the Civil War Sesquicentennial.

July 19 - Bill Penn will talk on the First Battle of Cynthiana.

CORRECTIONS

In the article, "William K. Griffith House in the Civil War," (vol. 12 no. 11 - Nov. 2011) the last name of a former slave who joined the Union army was misstated. His name was John Griffith, not John Harrison. Also, it was his wife who he said could not write, not his mother.

President's Corner

Billy Fowler, President

I am writing this, my final column for the newsletter, in order to inform the membership of recent events. Before I get into that, I would like to say that the one thing I am most proud of is that membership increased forty percent during my time as president. I can not say that I am responsible for that. I can only say that I like to think of it as a major accomplishment that I was at least partially responsible for. This increase in membership is not the end of the work that needs to be done by future presidents and other board members. It is merely the beginning. Some of our most active members have aged to a point that they are slowing their activity level and others have passed away. A major goal for the board at this time should be to increase the involvement of younger members while continuing to increase the total membership of the society.

Now back to the subject of this being my last column, the following excerpt from a letter I wrote to the other board members February 2 of this year explains that statement.

This is to inform you of my decision to resign as president of the Harrison County Historical Society effective immediately.

This has not been an easy decision on my part. Some of you are aware that about three years ago I had decided not to accept nomination for any position on the board. At the last minute I reconsidered and agreed to accept nomination for the president position. I have continued to be uncomfortable with that decision even though I once again agreed to accept nomination and subsequent reelection last year.

I now know that it is no longer in my best interest or the best interest of the historical society for me to continue in this position. This is the reason I am taking this step at this time and this is the only explanation you or anyone will receive from me. I appreciate your understanding and you not questioning me further on this subject.

As in most situations of this kind the vice-president will assume the position I am vacating. He will need to review the by-laws in order to determine the next step of filling the open board position for the remainder of this term ending May 2013.

Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum

Martha Barnes, President www.cynthiana-harrisoncountymuseum.org



"Big Red"
An old bike found on a trash heap behind the Kentontown store. It was repaired for Harold Slade and his kids to ride on Ammerman Pike in the 1960's. Note the knee action on the front fork. 960.
Loaned by Harold Slade



(above) These are really heavy-duty fence stretchers, the type even TV's Tim Allen on "Home Improvement" would envy. This is an example of a farm implement that became common with the widespread use of woven wire fencing in the early 1900s.

(left) "Big Red", a fully restored bicycle ca. 1950s.

Have you visited the back room of the Museum? Along with the above new items in our collection are exhibits of a doctor's office, musical instruments, early lighting fixtures, and a life-size horse made of metal. So, even if you have been to the Museum you will find new and fascinating additions. Come and see one of Harrison County's main tourist attractions according to the Cynthiana-Harrison County Chamber of Commerce.

Rattling Spurs

Bill Penn

150th Anniversary of the Civil War Notes: February 1862

Union Company Recruited: A Union company of about ninety men was mustered into service at Cynthiana on February 8, 1862, under Captain Samuel G. Rogers, as Company I, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Liquor Sales Limited: To avoid rowdy behavior among the soldiers, the city council passed ordinances in February 1862 which forbid anyone from selling liquor to soldiers except to the medical department.

Representative Lucius Desha Risks Arrest: To avoid arrest for his pro-Southern stance, state representative Lucius Desha fled to Tennessee in September 1861. After being away from his wife and children for three months, Lucius Desha decided to return to his home where he would almost certainly face both intense criticism from Unionists and the risk of being arrested. He left Tennessee February 11, 1862, and arrived at the Kentucky House of Representatives in Frankfort on February 17 where he was informed of the select committee's review of his suspicious absence. Desha rose to speak and argued that he had not in any manner been engaged in the Rebellion, despite his flight to Tennessee, and demanded the right to confront his accusers. He requested and was given an indefinite leave of absence. Desha

left Frankfort the next day and arrived at his home to rejoin his family late that evening. Desha occupied his seat in the legislature again on February 25, 1862, until adjournment on March 17 and returned home the following day, only to find his three-month flight to the South had raised a storm of protests among his Unionist constituents.



Representative Gen. Lucius Desha (left) lived on Oddville Pike at The Oaks, the former Duffy home, now owned by Wesley Newkirk.

Sources: Charles W. Feix, "Harrison County Civil War Soldiers," unpublished manuscript; Cynthiana City Council Minutes, p. 134; Desha Diary, University of Kentucky, (now on UK Special Collections Web page).

history of Arizona Territory. He served 18 years as Delegate and 8 years as the first U.S. Senator from the State of Arizona. As a freshman member of Congress he was taken under the wing of Senator James B. Beck of Lexington, Kentucky.

At the end of his second term he introduced the first of several bills for Arizona Statehood on January 6, 1890. His bills usually passed the House but always seemed to stall in the Senate. Between November 2, 1889 and July 10, 1890, six new states---North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming were admitted to the Union; Leaving only four territories--- Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

It usually takes several attempts for a territory to become a state. By 1896, Arizona's statehood was in trouble for two reasons:

1. The Democratic voting majority in the state of Arizona (Smith was a Democrat); and
2. The issue of "Free Silver."

As a result there was much discussion and many attempts to merge the territories of New Mexico from 1896 on. Smith fought off serious legislative attempts to merge the New Mexico and Arizona Territories into one state during the period of 1902 to 1906. The name proposed by some for this merged state of New Mexico and Arizona was Montezuma. In fact, Mark Smith became so emotionally charged speaking in opposition to the merger of New Mexico and Arizona in 1902 he collapsed while speaking on the floor of the House!

The Republican administration of Theodore Roosevelt ("TR") really wanted the merger of New Mexico and Arizona before the end of TR's term in 1908. In June 1906, Mark Smith thought he had worked out legislation so that Arizona could be admitted as a state without being part of New Mexico. He had been assured of this by Majority Whip Representative James Tawney, a Republican of Minnesota.

On June 17, 1906, Mark Smith made headlines in the New York Times as a result of legislation which he believed would be adverse to Arizona statehood. The legislation would have the territories of New Mexico and Arizona merged and admitted as one state. Mr. Smith as delegate from Arizona had felt betrayed by Minnesota Rep. Tawney, the majority whip. Tawney had promised Smith and his allies that the statehood bill would allow for admission of both Arizona and New Mexico as separate states. However, Rep. Tawney had been forced by Speaker Joe Cannon to change his mind and change the statehood bill so that it would force the merger of New Mexico and Arizona Territories so that New Mexico and Arizona would be one state.

As a result of that incident, the headline of an article in The New York Times on June 18, 1906, read:

"Tongue of Mark Smith Feared in the House; Voteless Delegate Stung Even Speaker Cannon to Fury. Tawney Once Felt the Lash Arizona's Representative Has Made His Way in the House by Force of Character"

"Mark Smith with his wit, sarcasm, and eloquence makes Arizona the only really represented Territory in the American Congress."

The article goes on to say---

"For a Delegate to make himself heard, to achieve a high and respected position among his more fortunate colleagues, is well-nigh impossible.

Mark Smith, however, has accomplished it by sheer force of character and ability, and if his Territory ever becomes a State she will enter the National councils with one Senator whose position in the Capitol is already made, and her voice will outweigh that of some Eastern States---New York, for instance. When Speaker Cannon took the floor he was wild with rage and his face was red to the top of his bald head. He had intended to flay Smith, but as he began speaking he got cooler and realized the fatal mistake he would be making in attacking Smith. So his speech tapered off into a simple defense of himself."

What Smith had said about the speaker was this---

"There is a law in Arizona that if one legislator trades with another legislator and if the Governor shall attempt in that benighted land to influence legislation by promises of veto or withholding of veto, he goes to the penitentiary under the laws of that land."

That was all. Not a reference to Speaker Joseph Cannon in it. But The New York Times goes on to say-- "everyone in the House Chamber knew of what Smith was speaking--..if Cannon had done in Arizona what he had done in Washington he would have gone to the Penitentiary." "And everyone in the House Chamber knew it!"

In respect to Minnesota Rep. James Tawney--- Mark Smith took the floor of the House and walked down the aisle until he looked directly into the face of the conscience stricken Tawney and said in a voice stricken with emotion. Quoting from Bible, Second Samuel Chapter 20 verses 9-10; Smith accused Jim Tawney of being a "back stabber" when he recited---

"Joab said to Amasa, How are you my brother? Then Joab (Tawney) took Amasa (Smith) by the beard with his right hand to kiss him. Amasa not being on his guard against the dagger in Joab's hand, and Joab plunged it into his belly,

and his intestines spilled out on the ground. Without being stabbed again, Amasa died.” “Tawney spread his fingers over his face so that the frantically applauding House would not see the deep red which dyed his face.”

As a result of the speech of Delegate Smith, the statehood legislation was changed. Oklahoma was admitted as a state in 1907 despite only becoming a territory in May of 1890. In part to appease Smith, elections were held in Arizona and New Mexico regarding merger of the two territories into one. The idea passed in New Mexico but was defeated in Arizona. As a result, New Mexico and Arizona were admitted as separate states. It was not until 1912 that Arizona was finally admitted as a state and Mark Smith was elected as one of its first two U.S.Senators. During his time he was in the Senate he supported the 19th Amendment which gave women the right to vote. In fact, he was visiting his family in Cynthiana when he was notified he needed to get back to Washington for the vote.

Smith was defeated for re-election in 1920 in part due to the Republican landslide in the election of President Warren G. Harding. Mark Smith’s colleague Senator Henry F. Ashurst took the floor and made the following remarks of tribute at the close of Smith’s Senate career:

“Mr. President, at noon today Senator Mark Smith, the sturdy, stainless statesman, the upright, fearless public servant retires from the Senate, and he will in all probability never again in a personal way actively touch the robe of political events. . . .it was his years of laborious work which in a large measure brought Statehood for Arizona. The birth of a sovereign State and its entry into our Federal Union is the most beautiful and symmetrical creation of political authority known to the world; he has seen his work bear fruit; he saw Arizona take her place as a State in our Federal Union. A public career such as that of Senator Smith will serve to encourage and attract right thinking men long after we have left these seats forever, and Mark Smith will, in my judgment, continue for many years to be a power for good in the person of those faithful friends and admirers whom his devotion to duty, his lofty rectitude, and his scholarship have influenced and guided.”

His value to Arizona cannot be told in words. The honor of the State was safe in his hands. He neither bought nor sold. The upholding of law and order, the progress and happiness of the American people, their advancement along proved and honest lines, and the peace and the tranquility of the country have been his passions and his only aims.”

Marcus Smith was appointed to the International Boundary Dispute Commission and worked in Washington

D.C. after leaving the Senate in 1921. On April 7, 1924, the staff of the Occidental Hotel found the body of Senator Smith after he failed to respond to a wake up call.

The acting Republican leader and future Vice President Charles Curtis of Kansas said upon the death of Smith: “All who knew him loved him and we all mourn his loss.”

Marcus A. Smith is buried in Battle Grove Cemetery in Cynthiana.

SOURCES

1. *New York Times* issues as cited above.
2. “Marcus A. Smith” in the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*.
3. Fazio, Steven A, *Marcus Aurelius Smith: Arizona Delegate and Senator*. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co. (1970).

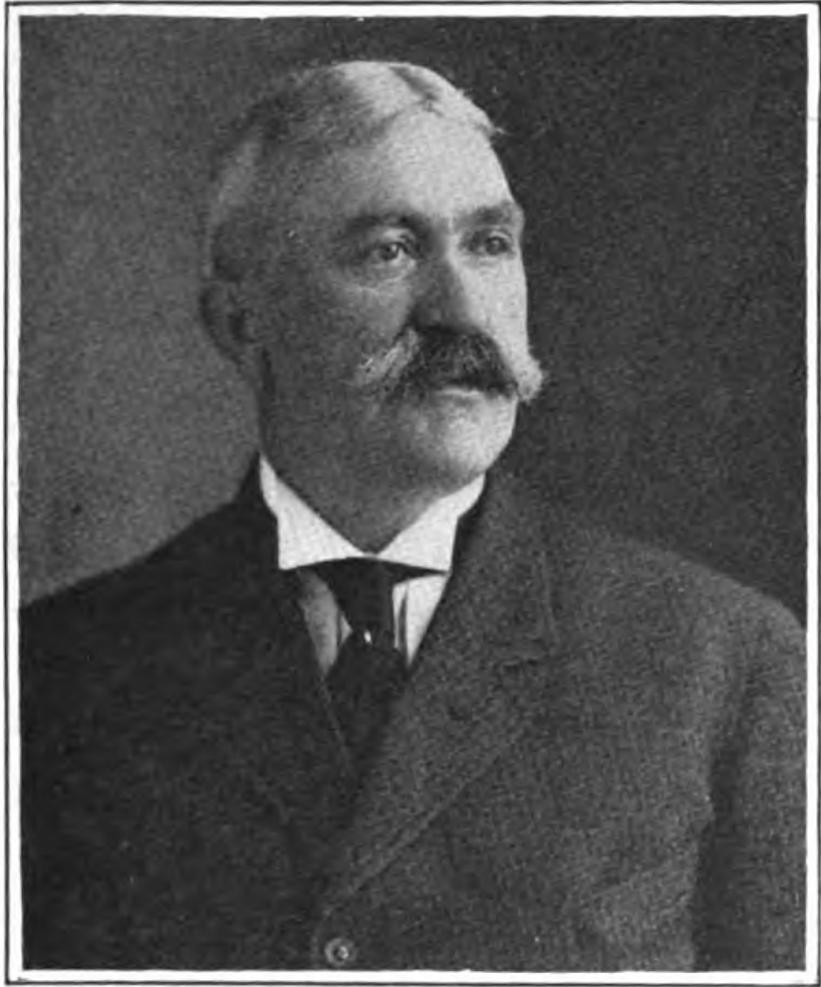
A Marcus Smith Scrapbook

Compiled by Philip A. Naff

NOTE: The articles and images of the following pages are just a few of many to be found in print and on the internet about Cynthiana native and U.S. Senator from Arizona, Marcus A. Smith, a man whose name has become a little more recognizable of late as Arizona commemorates the centennial of its statehood.

MARCUS A. SMITH

FORMERLY delegate in Congress from the Territory of Arizona. Mr. Smith was born in Kentucky quite a few years before the Civil War. While almost everybody calls him "Mark" Smith, his given name is Marcus Aurelius Smith, and in a sense he looks the part. There are few men in the United States who are more agreeable in their relationships with other men than is Mr. Smith. When he had reached the age of about thirty years, he came to the conclusion that Kentucky might be a good State to get away from. He moved to Arizona. The political germ, it would appear, took possession of him at an early period. He had been in Arizona not more than a year when he announced himself as a candidate for prosecuting attorney. It is true, he was not much known at that time, but those who did know him said he was the right kind of man to be elected, which he was, by a good big majority. It is a part of the history of Arizona that his administration of the office of prosecuting attorney was up to a high standard. He was prosecuting attorney in fact as



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HON. MARCUS SMITH (To be United States Senator from Arizona)

well as in name. He hunted down the criminals and sent the guilty ones to the penitentiary. Others who knew themselves to be guilty left the Territory for the Territory's good, knowing that if Prosecuting Attorney Smith was ever able to prove their guilt, they would be compelled to go to the Territorial Institution, where criminals are housed, the same as the others. Mr. Smith's reputation as a fearless prosecutor spread throughout the Territory. As he became known in the Territory, his popularity increased.

He is as good a political mixer as one can ordinarily find. To know [Page 394] Mark Smith is to like him. He quickly showed his talent as a lawyer, which brought him hosts of clients and all good-paying ones. He made money, and became one of the most progressive in the "land of sunshine and silver," as he has sometimes designated Arizona. No one disputes that it is the land of sunshine, but of recent years Arizona has become the great copper-producing section of the country.

Mr. Smith had been in Arizona but little over six years when he was elected as a Delegate to Congress. He has held aloft the banner of Arizona as no other man has. He fought for statehood with the determination that meant something. Many of his political enemies in Congress were inclined to do a great deal of jockeying incident to the admission of Arizona statehood. He insisted that it should become a State, and upon the terms laid down by himself and the Democrats of the Territory. His efforts were at last crowned with success, yet he was not a member of the Congress which passed the measure providing for statehood. He served in the 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 5th, 57th, 59th, and 60th Congresses, completing a period of sixteen years. There were times when he declined to be a candidate; once he was defeated at the polls by his Republican antagonist. Mr. Smith holds the record for having served longer in Congress as a Territorial Delegate than any other. The people of Arizona, regardless of politics, believe Mark Smith is as square a man as ever settled in that Territory. If he has any enemies, they are purely political, and not personal. During his sixteen years as a Delegate in Congress, he a conspicuous figure about Washington. There are not many men in the country who are better story-tellers than he. He is usually the life of any party of which he may be a member. As a public speaker, he is entertaining, graceful, and convincing. He has to a well-developed degree the oratorical qualities which seem inherent in Kentuckians. It is as easy for Mark Smith to make a good speech as it is for [Page 395] a duck to swim, although he has

never been known to make a speech, except, as he saw it, for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the occasion. He is not the man to proclaim publicly unless there is something to proclaim about and, in proclaiming, some good is to be accomplished.

Mr. Smith is not only a man who does things, but he is a man who knows things. He is probably more familiar with ancient history than anyone who served with him in Congress. He is an inveterate reader and an untiring worker. As Arizona is soon to be admitted as one of the sister States of the Union, it is believed that higher political honors are in store for him. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, believing in the traditions of the Democratic party, as brought into being by its fathers. It is almost a certainty that Mr. Smith will be one of the two United States Senators from that State. Much will depend, however, on whether the Republicans or Democrats control the State, but judging from the vote for delegates to the constitutional convention, the new State will be Democratic, and in this event he will, in good time, become Senator Marcus Aurelius Smith, of Arizona. If any man in the State is entitled Senatorial honors, it is Mr. Smith, for no one has performed more service for the Territory than he. In personal appearance, Mr. Smith is ranked among those who are fine looking. His iron-gray hair gives him a distinguished appearance. He wears a mustache which is also gray. When it comes to knowing the correct styles in men's apparel, it is evident that he keeps in touch with the views of the designers. A long residence in Arizona has not lessened his

knowledge of what is going on in the fashionable world. He is as much at home, however, among the wool-hat element in Arizona as he is at Washington among his colleagues in Congress. He is a man of the times, and a man for the place he has so long honorably filled, and for the higher positions he seems destined to occupy. ('130 Pen Pictures of Live Men' (1910) by Orlando Oscar Stealey, pp. 393-5); photo (previous page) from *The American Review of Reviews Magazine*, Jan., 1912, p. 14; photo (below) courtesy of the Library of Congress)



ARIZONA ELECTS SENATORS

Former Delegate Smith and Henry F. Ashurst Chosen.

Senate to Decide Which Shall Take the Long Term, as Both Are Named on the Same Day.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 26.-- The Arizona legislature today elected Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst to represent the new State in the United States Senate.

Through deference to Smith's age and long service as Arizona's delegate to Congress, as well as by Ashurst's request, Smith was nominated first in each branch of the legislature.

The election of the two senators at the same time left it to the United States Senate to decide who should have the long and the short term.

Mr. Smith will not be a stranger in Congress, since he served as a delegate from the Territory of Arizona in the Fiftieth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Congresses.

Born near Cynthiana, Ky., January 24, 1852, he was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, and admitted to the bar in that State. In 1881 he moved to Arizona. The following year he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1887 was sent to Congress. He always has been a sta[u]nch Democrat. (*Washington Post*, March 27, 1912)

NEW SENATOR IN A ROW.

Has a Dispute, Maybe a Real Fight, with an Elevator Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-- Marcus A. Smith, the new Senator from Arizona, after a visit to political headquarters in the Ebbitt House last night, decided to descend to the lobby. He rang for an elevator and stepped quickly inside.

"Going down!" he ordered.

"Going up!" sang the elevator boy, slamming the door.

"Going down!" repeated the Senator sternly.

"Yes Sir," said the negro while the elevator continued upward, "but going up first."

The Senator was in a hurry and insisted. The negro was sure the rule was to go to the top of the house before starting down. Words followed then a few blows. In the end the Senator was taken to the ground floor, but accounts differ as to whether he had first to go all the way up. To-day employe[e]s at the hotel were reticent, but Col. Schutt, the proprietor, admitted there had been an encounter. Neither principal was injured. (*The New York Times*, April 8, 1912)

Delegates.

Caine John T, Utah, 11 Grant pl nw
Carey Joseph M, Wyo
Dubois Fred T, Idaho, 1230 13th nw
Gifford Oscar S, Dak, 1103 G nw
Joseph Antonio, N Mex, National hotel
Smith Marcus A, Ariz, 717 14th nw
Toole Joseph K, Mont, 1529 I nw
Voorhees Charles S, Wash, 1633 L nw

Above: Marcus Smith's entry as it was listed in an 1888 Washington, D.C. directory among other congressional delegates representing western states.

No Presents to Senator Smith

Senator Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona, has never received a present on Christmas day that he can remember. In fact, the senator from Arizona does not remember ever having received a present of any kind on any day except once. That was when he attained his majority.

"When I reached the age of 21 my mother gave me a \$200 watch," said Senator Smith, at the Willard [Hotel]. "She had given each of my brothers a watch on his twenty-first birthday--there were seven of us--and, of course, she made me the same kind of a gift. I have that watch yet. That is the only gift I remember having received. There has never been any very memorable event in my life. Most of my Christmas days, I think, have been spent on the train or traveling in some manner. You see[,] I always was a sort of a wanderer. When I was 25 years old I was prosecuting attorney of my county in Kentucky. But I had the wanderlust and I set out for California. I was making money practicing law, living at a good hotel in San Francisco, when a friend told me he was going to Arizona. Somehow the fever struck me, and I told my friend that if he would wait until the morrow I would go with him, so I left everything and went to Tombstone, Arizona, and I have lived in Arizona ever since. It's a pretty good state to live in, too.

"I have seen some pretty exciting times out there, although there never was a time when things were so bad in that country as they have been painted." (*Washington Post*, Dec. 13, 1912)



Forty-Eight States in 1912

The new commonwealth of Arizona, with a population approaching a quarter of a million and an area of 113,000 square miles (including 40,000,000 acres of vacant public lands), begins the year 1912 with a full-fledged State government. Even leaving the public lands out of account, Arizona has more land over

which to distribute her people than New York State has, with thirty-five times as great a population. Whatever may be said of those vast stretches of sage-brush and cactus,--and it is not all a desert waste by any means,--the fact remains that Arizona and New Mexico, now organized as States of the Union, complete the articulated political system which originated with the thirteen colonies on the Atlantic seaboard and gradually extended itself across the continent. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the United States is now a

homogeneous nation, made up of forty-eight self-governing bodies politic, each one of which has complete home rule, so far as its own local affairs are concerned. No part of the territory lying within our national boundaries,--save the District of Columbia itself,--is any longer governed from Washington. Alaska and our insular possessions alone remain "Territories" in the accustomed sense of the word. There was a time when the West was cut off from the rest of the country by barriers political as well as geographical. That time has passed forever; the frontier of yesterday has been wiped off the map. The Rocky Mountains could not bar the steady advance of those political ideals and methods that we think of as distinctively American, any more than they could stop the onrush of settlement. In the fullness of time the privileges and duties of what we call Statehood had to come to California and Colorado, just as earlier they had come to Ohio and Illinois. (*The American Review of Reviews Magazine*, Jan., 1912, p. 14)

