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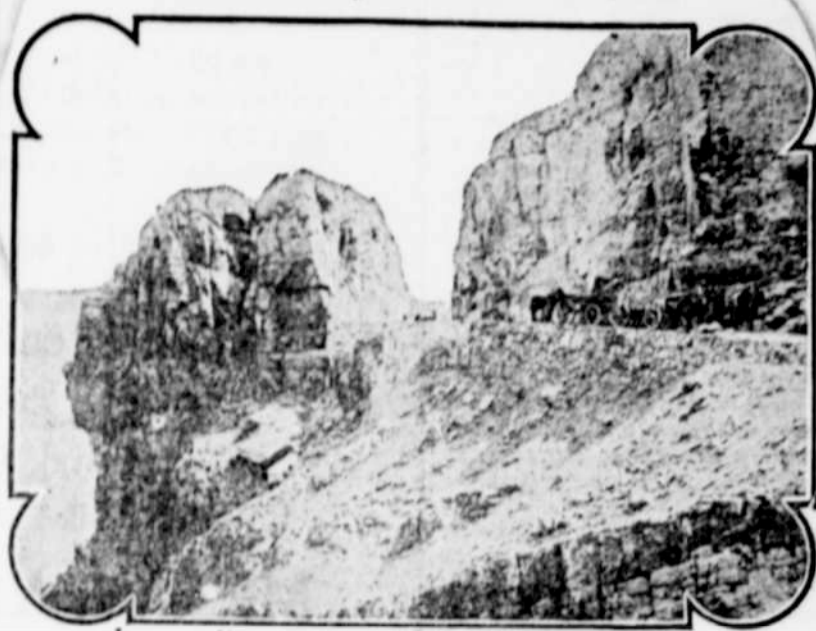
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# ARIZONA THE 48TH STATE



Scene on the wagon road, Roosevelt Dam Arizona

**A**RIZONA, whose entry as the forty-eighth member of the Union, and completed the nation of states from ocean to ocean, has had a history probably as turbulent and trying as any state in the Union. The struggles of the Pilgrims of Massachusetts, the Hollanders who colonized New York, the Quakers who settled Pennsylvania and the English who brought civilization to the Virginia shores were no harder than those of the pioneers of Arizona. They were killed by Indians, robbed by lawless people of their own nationality, starved upon the deserts, frozen in the snow-capped mountains and bitten by poisonous reptiles. They had no government for many years and fought as hard to get territorial rights as they have been fighting for the past ten years to get statehood rights. They were on the point of rebelling at one time and even went so far as to establish a territorial form of government of their own despite the expressed desire of congress, exemplified in its refusal to grant a territorial government, that they should remain a part of New Mexico.

Their nearest peace and judicial officials were then four hundred miles away, at Mesilla, N. M., and their law was the law of the strongest against the weakest. At one time all of the present state of Arizona was the county of Arizona, attached to New Mexico for purposes of administration only. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, General Lawton, General Crook and many other noted men of the United States army gained their first fame in campaigning in Arizona. It was from Arizona that the only raid of United States troops was ever made into a foreign country not then at war with us; the soldiers were after Indians who had been killing and robbing in Arizona. The history of Arizona is thrilling from its inception to the present day.

The origin of the name Arizona is not definitely known. Bancroft, the historian, and some others have insisted that the name is from a supposed Pima Indian word, "Arizonac," although Bancroft admits that the aboriginal meaning of the term is not known. The historian treats as "extremely absurd" the suggestion that the name is of Spanish derivation, and he apparently bases that conclusion upon the fact that there is no similar word in Spanish.

But it is possible that "Arizona" may have had its derivation from the Spanish words arida zona (arid zone). The well-known tendency of uneducated speakers of Spanish to leave off the last syllables of words ending in vowels and their tendency to run words together would easily transform arida zona into "Arizonac."

#### First True Exploration.

It was about 1527 that Cabeza de Vaca turned his wandering footsteps to the Hopi and Zuni villages in the northeast, gaining Mexico at last by way of the friendly Pima settlements along the Gila.

It was in 1540 that Vasco de Coronado, governor of Mexico, lured by the golden tales of a monkish traveler, started northward on the first true exploration of that mysterious land. He sought the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola, where gold and precious gems paved the streets. Though he did not find the object of his search his expedition led to Spanish settlements and agriculture, and mining had some development.

Back again into barbarism was Arizona plunged by the Mexican war for independence, and not until the Gadsden purchase, in 1848, did the firm hand of governmental authority again take hold. Even then, however, all that was known of Arizona was a narrow strip within which the Southern Pacific railroad now runs and along which flowed the tide of travel from the eastern states to the gold fields of California.

**Treachery of Long Ago.**  
When the white man first came to Arizona there were approximately 40,000 Indians within the borders of the territory. The principal tribes were the Navajos, Hopis, Wallapais, Chemehuevis, Havasupais, Mohaves, Pimas, Maricopas, Yumas, Papsagoes and Apaches, of which there were several groups or divisions. The Navajos perpetrated several massacres in the early days, but it was not long before all the Indians except the Apaches had been subdued.

Tricky and cruel, the Apaches held out for many years against the inroads of the whites upon their ancient hunting grounds. Such leaders as Cochise, Geronimo and Natchez led the Apaches against famous American generals like Nelson A. Miles and George Crook. A reward of \$5,000 was once offered for Apache Kid, but was never claimed.

Up to 1874 the Indians terrorized large sections of the territory and kept out immigration and capital. In that year all the Apaches that could be rounded up were placed on the San Carlos reservation. It was supposed that an end had been put to the Indian troubles, but raids in 1882 and 1883 shook the feeling of security. In the year 1883 there were 25,000 Indians in the territory occupying lands reserved for them by the general government. The government was supporting about five thousand of them.

In 1882 the Chiricahua, White Mountain and San Carlos Apaches broke out in open rebellion. On the morning of April 19 Loco's band broke out at San Carlos and after killing the chief of police started up the valley of the Gila, killing at least sixty white settlers.

Then for six years Arizona was the scene of a merciless Indian war. In 1883 Geronimo became chief of the Apaches. He massacred settlers and burned ranches almost at will. After each raid he would escape to the mountain fastnesses of Mexico where the United States soldiers could not pursue him. Finally permission was secured from Mexico for soldiers to cross the frontier in pursuit of the Indians. In 1888 Captain Lawton, serving under Gen. Nelson A. Miles, surrounded Geronimo's warriors and made them prisoners. The whole tribe was taken to Florida and later transferred to Fort Sill, Okla., as prisoners of war.

There Geronimo remained until his death, three or four years ago, and the remainder of his band is still there. All desire to return to Arizona and it is possible that sometime the government may see fit to grant them their wish. Today they are as peaceful and placid as any Indians, having seen the folly of resisting the whites.

Of course there were bad men and gun men in Arizona in her early days. Stage and train robberies were by no means uncommon and excited only passing comment. Finally train robberies became so frequent that in 1889 the penalty for that crime was fixed at death. In the same year the legislature passed a law providing a fine of \$25 for any one carrying concealed weapons.

It was not until after the penalty for train robbing had been fixed at death that Arizona became really peaceful. Now there is no train robbing any more, and as the day of the stage coach is practically passed the stage robber is extinct.

Until 1907 everything was wide open in Arizona. Gambling was unrestrained and, except where municipal laws prevented, women and minors were allowed in saloons. In that year the legislature responded to an urgent message from Governor Kibbey and to pronounced public sentiment and passed a rigid anti-gambling law that closed such games.

#### Starling Going South.

Reports received at the department of agriculture state that the English starling, whose progress in this country has been watched with some uneasiness, has got as far south as Newport News.

This is one of the imported birds that it is feared will rank with the English sparrow as a pest. It does no particular harm in England, but it was introduced into Australia a number of years ago and there it has been a serious menace to the wheat crop.

Its only redeeming feature is that it is a much larger bird than the English sparrow, and therefore likely to be easier to handle. The birds were started in this country in New England and worked south slowly. For several seasons they seemingly were stationary in the latitude of Philadelphia.

#### Brazil Fosters Agriculture.

During the first six months of last year the Brazilian government distributed sixty-one tons of seed among farmers and institutions besides a number of books containing advice.



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