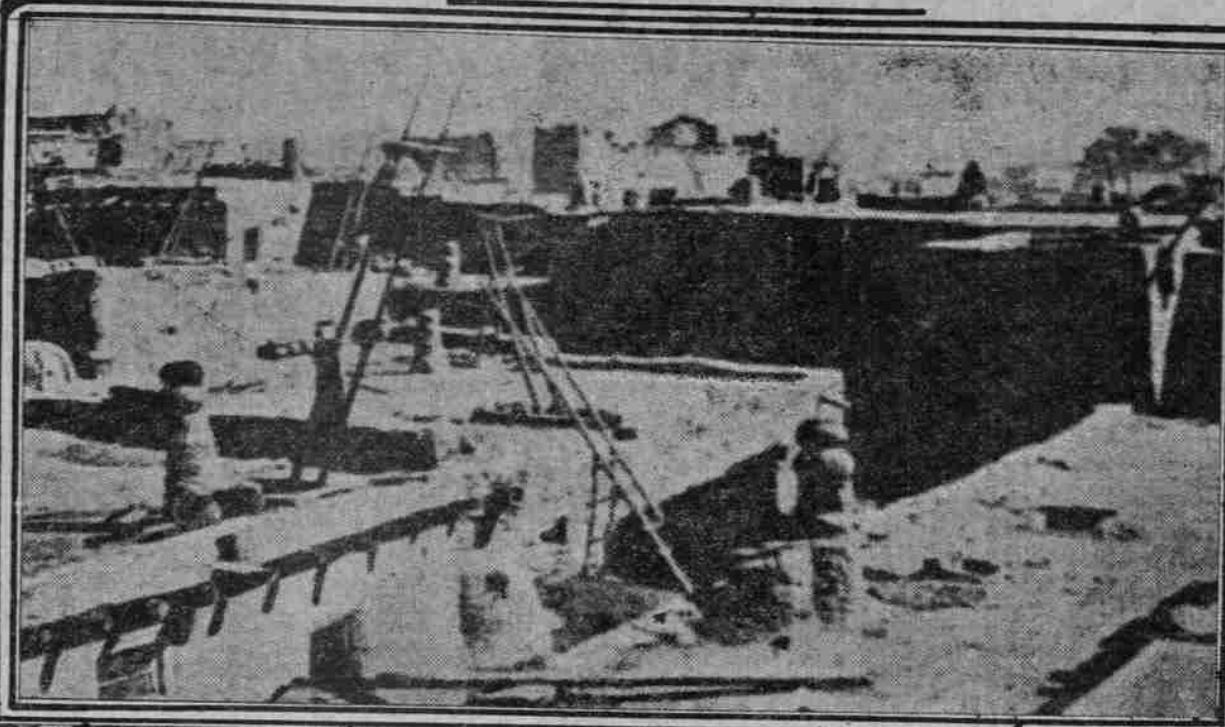


NOT ADMITTED LIKE OTHER STATES

Arizona and New Mexico Hedged About by New Methods Which Congress Provided; Mexicans Must Abandon Spanish Language



AN OSTRICH FARM, ARIZONA.



IN ZUNI, MEXICO'S GREATEST RUINS.



GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.

BY JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.
OUR prospective twin sisters, Arizona and New Mexico, will have to run the gauntlet past both the President and Congress before Uncle Sam will adopt them into his immediate family—a prerequisite never before put in the way of a territory knocking at our inner door. Oklahoma caused considerable gooseflesh in Washington by its constitution which makes possible of materialization many of the most rosy dreams of our Socialist friends and which establishes that state as a social and political experiment station for the new world, such as New Zealand has been made for the hemisphere across seas. The statehood bill lately signed by President Taft therefore requires that Arizona and New Mexico after framing their separate constitutions shall forward them to the Capitol and to the White House, to be approved or vetoed by either Congress or the President. Congress generally reserved this reviewing power to itself until Kansas was admitted in 1889, beginning when it was rather loosely given to the President, who was merely authorized to state in a proclamation whether the new constitutions were framed according to the requirements of the acts authorizing them. But the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico can be vetoed by either Congress or President if distasteful to them, even if they do otherwise conform to the specifications laid down in the statehood act. So President Taft will not have occasion after these twin stars have been added to the flag, to repeat to the Arizona or New Mexico Senators the recent Roosevelt's bonnet, addressed to Senator Owen: "Sir, you people neglected but one thing in your new constitution to prescribe the kind of gunpowder that Oklahomans must use." In other ways the modus operandi of admission will be altered in the case of Arizona and New Mexico. Some time between August 19 and September 18, next, Arizona must elect 52 and New Mexico 100 delegates to the respective constitutional conventions, which must be called to order in the capitals of Phoenix and Santa Fe on the fourth Monday after the delegates are elected. Then within from 60 to 90 days after the adjournment of the conventions the people of the territories must vote to accept or reject the constitutions.

Another Innovation.
Heretofore prospective states have elected their first officers at the same time of voting on their constitutions, but in this case the voting days are to be separated by sufficient time to enable voters to act with mind single to each proposition before them. Thus each office will not cloud the question whether the constitution is good or bad. The only other bill including this provision was that authorizing Colorado to prepare for statehood.

So, you see, our lawmakers have been unusually circumspect in the case of Arizona and New Mexico. After specifying these things, they required that certified copies of the accepted constitutions and the canvass of the votes thereon be submitted to the President and Congress, to be passed upon during the next session of the latter. Upon general legislation Congress always acts definitely, while the President may allow a bill to pass by withholding both his veto and his signature. But in this case the President must act definitely, while the privilege of a "table veto" is given to Congress.

Thus if Congress at its next session fails to act on the bill, the new constitutions, the law will hold that "silence gives consent" in its case and the matter will be left to the President alone. If everything goes off as per schedule Congress and the President will have both approved early next December and the territorial Governors will at once call an election of state officers and Congressmen to be held two months afterward, or in February, 1911, as soon as receiving formal notification of the result of this election, which the President will announce in a proclamation, on whose appearance the state, under the act, will be deemed admitted.

Adding Their Stars to Flags.

The new flag of the United States, with its 48 stars, will then be enabled to appear next of July, for it is provided by law that the National emblem, when its union has been altered by the addition of new stars, shall first be flown on the Independence day following the President's proclamation adding the new state or states. The matter of the design of the flag—the arrangement of the stars—will be entrusted to a joint board of army and naval officers, whose work will be approved by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy acting together, and the matter of the flag's distribution will be left to the Quartermaster-General of the army.

The capitals of Arizona and New Mexico must remain at Phoenix, as now, until 1928, and Arizona is to be allowed only one Representative in Congress, while New Mexico (whose population is twice as great) will be given two. Of course, each of the new states will have two members of the United States Senate, the same number

as is allowed to all of the Commonwealths of the Union, irrespective of population. Heretofore, as territories, Arizona and New Mexico have been represented only in the House of Representatives, each by one delegate, who has had the power to speak, but never to vote.

Mexicans Must Learn English.

A further innovation in this statehood bill is a clause requiring that the schools of the new states shall be "conducted in English." This is aimed at the Mexicans of Arizona and New Mexico, who, ever since the cession of these territories to the United States, have persisted in teaching their children only Spanish from generation to generation. Indeed, in many counties of New Mexico it is impossible to impanel a jury all of whose members can speak English and an interpreter has to be employed in most of the courts to translate the testimony of English-speaking witnesses.

Further impetus to the learning of English is given by a clause prescribing ability to read, write, speak and understand that language as a necessary qualification for all state officers and members of the Legislature. But the statehood act ignores the principle of two acts passed by the Legislature of New Mexico at its last session, and both vetoed by the Governor—acts pre-

scribing ability intelligently to read the Constitution in English as an "educational test" for voters. This was directly aimed at the Mexican element, and the Senate committee reporting the statehood act condemned it as an attempt "to disfranchise a large number of those who are among the oldest and most substantial citizens of the territory."

The large "greaser" element in these territories—as the Mexicans are termed—was one of the principal objections to statehood raised by its enemies who visited the two houses of Congress. According to the last reports of their Governors, Arizona contains 25,000 Mexicans, while the "majority" of the 400,000 people of New Mexico are descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race and the "balance are Spanish-American citizens." In other words, somewhat less than 200,000 are Mexicans.

The Indian Tribes.

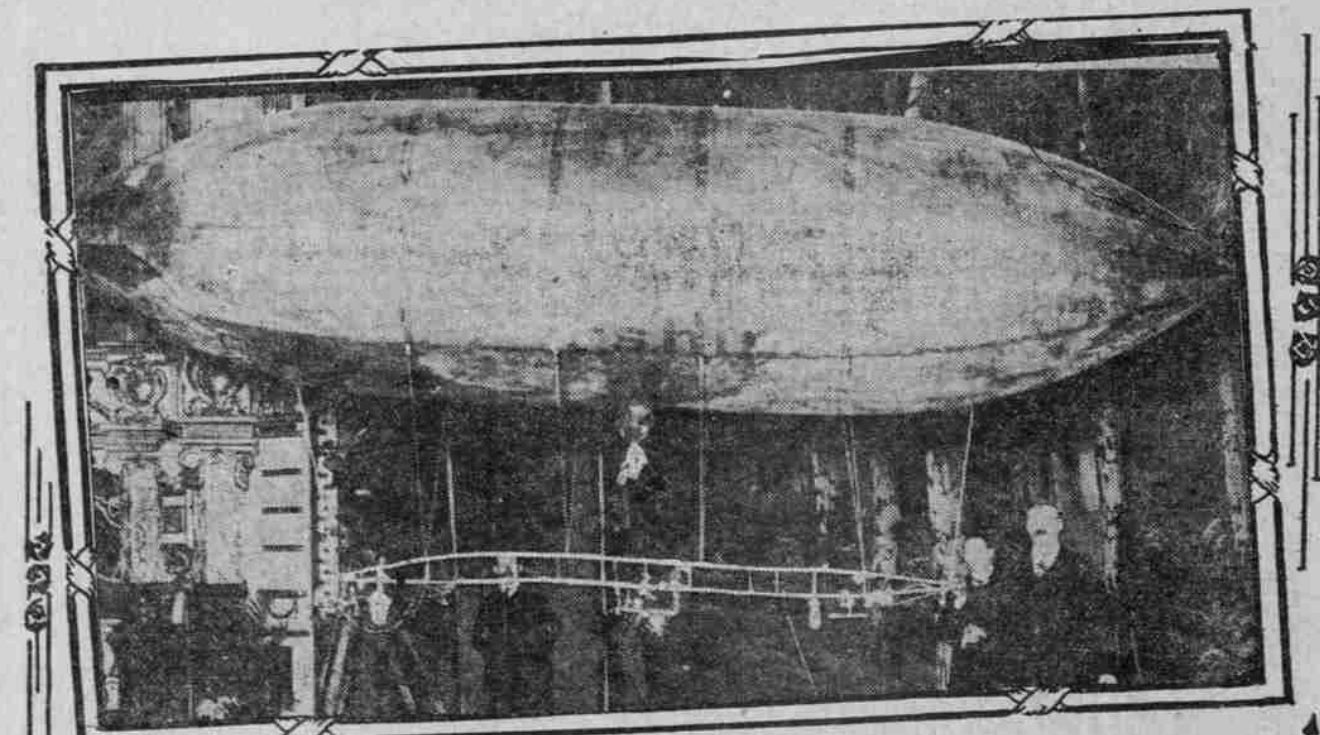
The Indian populations of these proposed states, which are inflexible elements not altered by immigration, were estimated by the last census to be 25,500 in Arizona and 13,150 in New Mexico, and it is improbable that this total of about 40,000 Indians has changed much in the past decade.

In both territories are found Indians of the Pueblo tribes who are living today amid the primitiveness of pre-Columbian days, and these include the rattlesnake

dancers of the Mogul settlements, also the descendants of the Zuni. The Indian reservations of the proposed states re-

NEW AERIAL DESTROYER OPERATED BY MEANS OF WIRELESS CURRENTS

Inventor Asserts That, Without Presence of Person, Airship Can Be Directed Over Any City and Explosives Released—British War Office Plans to Make Thorough Tests.



RAYMOND PHILLIPS' AERIAL DESTROYER.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special).—An aerial destroyer is the latest thing in London. It has been invented by Raymond Phillips, and is an airship which can be made to travel in any direction by wireless communication by simply pressing buttons and without having a human go up with the balloon. A model of this airship is now being demonstrated in the London Hippodrome. The balloon carries only a framework and a box. The framework is fitted with propellers. Two vertical propellers carry the balloon in a straight direction. If only the right propeller is worked the balloon turns right and vice versa. Two horizontal propellers enable the balloon to rise and fall. The balloon can be directed from any place where the wireless installation is fitted. The invention will be thoroughly tested by the War Office, London. The inventor asserts that by simply pressing a button he can direct the airship directly over a town or a fleet of warships. It could be made to drop a load of explosives directly over Paris or Berlin.

Mosquitoes Stop Sawmills.

New Orleans (La.) Plaindealer.
Lake Charles has been suffering from the worst mosquito plague known in the last 25 years. The mosquitoes were brought up from the marshes by strong south winds and hindered outdoor work, operations being practically suspended at some of the sawmills because of their presence. Livestock is suffering greatly and travel in the country is practically impossible. The same plague rages at Grand Lake and Hackberry, south of here, but Cameron, at the south of the river, is reported to be almost free of the pests.



RAYMOND PHILLIPS ON KEYBOARD OF WIRELESS BALLOON.

main, however, the territory of the Federal Government, and their red denizens will not be qualified as voters in Arizona and New Mexico. Of these reservations there are ten in Arizona and seven in New Mexico.

Arizona will not be the least populous state in the Union, but the 200,000 inhabitants will have double the population of Nevada and considerably more than Wyoming, which boasts of only 130,000. These estimates being all made by the three respective Governors at the beginning of the present year. All estimates in advance of the 1910 census are, however, of little value. Arizona's population has shown an increase of nearly two-thirds, while those of Nevada and Wyoming have more than doubled if their Governors are correct. New Mexico's Governor estimates its population to be about 400,000, or more than twice what it was at the last census; and if his estimate is correct, it is about as great as that of Montana or New Hampshire.

Mighty Sparse Population.

Arizona will be the most thinly populated state in the Union except Nevada and will have more than a half square mile for each inhabitant, whereas Nevada has about one square mile for every citizen. How sparsely settled Arizona will be can best be illustrated by two comparisons. You could cut more than 90 Rhode Islands out of Arizona, yet "little Rhode" has more than two and a half times as many inhabitants as Arizona, whose area, again, would supply two and one-third New York states, but whose population would have to be multiplied about 44 times to equal that of New York. The little cities of Toledo or Columbus, O., boast of as many people as does Arizona, whose population would fill only a 24th of New York City.

New Mexico and Arizona are of about the same size, although New Mexico claims double the population, the difference, as seen, being probably made up by Mexicans. The City of Milwaukee contains as many people as will the whole State of New Mexico, and all of these figures are based upon published estimates revised to the present year. Only three states, Texas, California and Montana, are larger than the proposed new states, Texas being slightly more than twice as large. To travel through either Arizona or New Mexico from north to south you have to journey as far as from New York to Cape Hatteras, on a direct line, while to cross these two territories through the widest part you must go as far as from New York to Montpelier, Vt., in

the case of Arizona, and as far as from the metropolis to Portland, Me., in the case of New Mexico.

Only One Two-Hundredth Reclaimable.

The largest reservoir in the world is now being built in Southern New Mexico by the reclamation service. This is to be formed by the great Elephant Butte dam, set in a deep and narrow gorge of the Rio Grande 120 miles north of El Paso. It will be of concrete, 235 feet high and 1150 feet long on top, and the reservoir behind it will be 46 miles long and 200 feet deep at the lower end, holding enough water to flood 2,000,000 acres of land a foot deep.

The waters of the Rio Grande are being diverted to irrigate and make fertile 110,000 acres of desert waste in New Mexico. In Arizona is being completed the great Roosevelt dam, 230 feet high, 1080 feet long and storing over 35 square miles of water—enough to flood 1,234,000 acres a foot deep. This will regulate the flow of Salt River, whose water, when needed for irrigation, can thus be diverted to distributing canals moistening 150,000 acres. Other irrigation projects will reclaim 50,000 acres of Arizona's arid lands. The director of the reclamation service classes the entire areas of these proposed states as arid land and tells me that probably not more than one-two-hundredth of the area of each can ever be reclaimed.

Over 5000 ostriches are now in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. These comprise more than four-fifths of all such birds in the United States, and the climate and feed of the valley is found to be better adapted to their growth than those of any other region in America. Their chief food is alfalfa, an acre of which will support five adult birds. About 3000 young are being hatched out per season, a record equalling any reported from South Africa. These birds are plucked every eight months, with an average yield at each plucking of one pound of feathers per full-grown bird, and the feathers bring \$25 a pound. The annual cost of the enterprise is about \$10 per bird.

One of the seven wonders of the new world, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, is a treasure which Arizona has to display. The wonderful gorge is a mile and a quarter deep, and nearby are the seven Mogul cities, while in the center of the territory lies Zuni, the largest pueblo.

Oldest Town, Church, House, Ruins.

Arizona prides herself on having the oldest town in the United States, Tucson. Ancient parchments discovered in the old mission of San Xavier, near this

town, are claimed to establish the fact that Tucson was settled about 155, and that Marcos de Niza, after exploring Arizona in 1539, made such a glowing report on the country to Charles I—successor to Ferdinand and Isabella—that that monarch sent out the colony whose descendants were found at Tucson by missionaries more than a century later. This find enlisted Tucson in a controversy with New Mexico's capital, Santa Fe, whose claim to being the oldest town on this continent has long been disputed by St. Augustine, Fla.

"The oldest house in the world" is one of the sights of ancient Santa Fe, which will be the capital of the state of New Mexico. It also contains the most ancient American church, San Miguel, built about 1005, but destroyed by Indians and rebuilt in 1710.

The "Adobe Palace" of Santa Fe, was built in 1208 and has since been continuously the official residence of the territory's chief executives, Spanish, Mexican and American. In it Lew Wallace, while

Governor of New Mexico, wrote "Ben Hur."

But the very oldest American ruins are to be found in either Arizona or New Mexico. These are the cliff dwellings along the Colorado River and the Rio Grande, which were built centuries before Columbus; and approaching them in antiquity are the mysterious adobe compounds, whose walls, labyrinthine, subterranean chambers and battlements were lately dug out of an Arizona desert surrounding the ruin of Casa Grande, now believed to have been the temple of the chief priest of a sect of sun worshippers once inhabiting this region.

Thus our youngest states will display to the world the oldest habitations standing within the Union.

For Election Expenses, 27 Cents.

Kansas City Dispatch.
John McKewen, of South Sharon, Pa., the Socialist nominee for Congress in the Twenty-eighth district, spent 27 cents in the campaign, according to his sworn statement. Twenty-five cents was for swearing to his expense account and two cents was for postage to send it to Harrisburg.

Purely Circumstantial.

Oh, blame not the girl who is queen of the Summer
And glides her truth to a dozen or more,
Tie duels and the clerks, the merchant and the
And blame not the man, from sobriety
Who claims to a lamp post, or telegraph
pole.
He has the excuse—he is only displaying
A "circumstance over which he's no control."

Oh! blame not the butcher who raises his
pig.
And your ardor for meat most successfully
damps.
One generous virtue excuses his vice.
He gives you a double allowance of stamps!
And blame not the man who says that to-morrow
He'll repay that loan—he will "pen his
pig."
If he fails in his promise, well, that to his
sorrow
Is a "circumstance over which he's no control."
Oh, blame not the husband who's left in the
city.
If loneliness makes him despondent and
mad.
Though outwardly he may be worthy of
pride.
Yet inwardly he is consumedly wretched!
And blame not the hard if his verses are
prosy
And move with a steadily slumberous roll.
The fact that he makes all his readers quite
drowsy
Is a "circumstance over which he's no control!"
—New York Sun.