

# MESSAGE

OF

## THOMAS E. CAMPBELL

GOVERNOR *of* ARIZONA

TO THE

THIRD STATE LEGISLATURE  
OF THE STATE OF  
ARIZONA

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JANUARY 29, 1917

## THE MESSAGE

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*Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
Third Legislature of the State of Arizona:*

In compliance with the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Arizona, I have the honor, as Governor, to submit to you my report upon the condition of the State and respectfully to recommend such necessary legislation, most important for the progress, happiness and prosperity of the people you and I represent, as seems most fitting.

### CONDITION OF THE STATE

Arizona is singularly favored by Nature. Her climate is incomparable, affording a haven for the afflicted of the world, second to that of no geographical subdivision known.

In her expansive domain, lavishly disposed, are to be found all the gifts that make glad the heart of Man; vast treasure vaults of the most valuable and useful metals; boundless reaches of range, providing adequate sustenance to cattle, sheep and goats in hundreds of thousands for the food of the Nation; valleys nestling in charming spots, bursting with fullness and providing meccas for the weary and spent; mountains and canyons, abounding in scenic grandeur and attraction unparalleled anywhere and vast unused stores of fuel and timber for the comfort and protection of her increasing thousands.

In what other part of the world can a people find more for which to offer praise and thanksgiving to an All-wise Creator?

These rich and unusual gifts shall be under our dual care. Our aim and purpose must be to render to the people of Arizona, to the best of our abilities, such a stewardship as shall bring to these resources their widest and most beneficial use.

We must so direct our efforts and energies that those within our boundaries shall say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servants," and that the world outside shall feel, by our

works, that the State of Arizona offers profit and security to labor and capital alike.

This New Year finds Arizona in a condition of prosperity hitherto unapproached. Every hamlet, village, town and city within her confines is flourishing in wealth and contentment. Physical and financial woes, which have visited other states and countries, have been absent.

Strife amongst other people has caused an increase in the price of every product of Arizona. In 1916, actual estimates of companies engaged in copper mining in this State, indicate a total of 710,995,853 pounds of copper produced; which, translated to money at the average ruling price during that term equals a value, roundly, of \$200,000,000.

Gold, silver, lead and zinc figures are not at present obtainable, but that their production was much larger in 1915 and 1916 than during the previous two years, is generally conceded; and, owing to very high prices ruling for the three last mentioned, much more profitable.

During 1915-1916, beef, mutton and wool brought hitherto unknown prices and seasonable rains provided ample feed on the ranges.

The farming of Egyptian cotton in Arizona has become a recognized commercial success, crops from over 6500 acres having been picked in 1916 in the Salt River and Yuma Valleys and marketed at such profit that it is proposed to extend the acreage in 1917 to at least 26,000 acres. The product is of the finest quality.

Dairying, particularly in the Salt River Valley, has made great strides, insuring a double profit to the rancher from his alfalfa and grain crops. Rapid settlement has taken place in the Sulphur Springs and San Simon Valleys, Cochise County, where pumping water near the surface is available for irrigation. Colonization on an extensive scale is being conducted in a recently reclaimed area of nearly 20,000 acres in Lonesome Valley, Yavapai County, where dairying will be the principal effort.

Top prices for alfalfa made the farmers of Arizona prosperous, the prices averaging over \$12.00 a ton, f. o. b.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS

It is a matter of deepest regret to me that I cannot report to you upon the details affecting the governance of the several State Institutions and State Departments. The reason is obvious not only to you; but, it is of Nation-wide knowledge and comment.

That our beloved State should have been forced to submit helplessly to this prevailing notoriety, highly conducive to an almost universal disgust from within and a growing disrespect in all quarters from without, is a most deplorable circumstance.

Let it suffice, for the present, to state that I have been unable to make any examination of our institutions or departments; neither have I received reports from the Superintendents or officials of the same.

My hope and aim, however, is to submit to you at no late date in a special report, such information as may be obtained after proper examination and careful audit, as to the condition of all departments of State and State Institutions at that time.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO NECESSARY  
LEGISLATION.

The following recommendations as to necessary legislation are submitted in the shortest possible form: (It will be my duty to present, at the proper time, bills dealing fully with such of these matters as are not explained herein.)

*IT IS RECOMMENDED*

FIRST. That the Executive Budget System, providing that the Governor shall submit to the State Senate and the State House of Representatives two Budgets, one for each of the two ensuing fiscal years, be adopted in lieu of the method prescribed by the present law governing State expenditures.

SECOND. That the revenue laws be revised. (See recommendation of Arizona State Tax Commission in biennial report, December 31, 1916.)

THIRD. That our State School Law be changed, to provide for greater uniformity and centralization of authority, looking toward a higher standard among administrators and teachers; more intelligent and economical methods of purchasing school supplies and in the expenditure of all school revenues; and in general to obtain a full dollar's return for each

dollar expended. More than half of all State revenues are now being expended for education.

FOURTH. That election laws, more comprehensive and explicit than those at present on our statute books, be enacted.

FIFTH. That the present law, limiting the State to a maximum indebtedness of \$350,000.00, is inadequate, and that the Constitution should be amended to provide an amount commensurate with the needs of the growing State.

SIXTH. That a law be enacted, placing stock brokerage offices under the control and supervision of the State Auditor.

SEVENTH. That a bill be passed preventing the employment or appointment in the public service of any person related by affinity or consanguinity, within the fourth degree, to be determined according to the rule of Civil law, to any person holding an elective or appointive office in this State.

EIGHTH. *State Highways.* Good Roads are second in importance only to good schools and should receive your earnest consideration and liberal support.

NINTH. *Public Health.* The Department of Public Health and Vital Statistics is of great value to the State and its several sub-divisions. A sufficient appropriation should be made to enable the Superintendent and Registrar to devote his or her entire time to the duties now prescribed and such others as you may deem necessary to add thereto.

TENTH. *Labor.* The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting, and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employee, capitalist and wage-worker, is at best a very difficult one.

All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached by regulatory legislation. But the underlying principles, in accordance with which the problem must be ultimately solved, are entirely simple.

These principles can be summed up briefly as follows: Justice and right dealing with man on his worth as a man rather than as to his social position, his occupation or the class to which he belongs. A fair and equitable distribution of the rewards of his industry. A just and proper compensation for those killed and at least possible cost and delay—to those injured or maimed while acting as a unit of the industry. A tribunal unbiased, unprejudiced and able to understand the

inter-dependence of labor and capital, to the end that industrial disputes may be eliminated and harmony and good will prevail.

So far as your legislative powers relate to this vital matter I beg to recommend that they should be exercised in conformity with the principles herein set forth, properly enacted into law.

ELEVENTH. Your attention is called to a Certificate of Indebtedness, a certified copy of which is in possession of the Department of the State Auditor, in which A. W. Gregg is given judgment against the State of Arizona in the sum of \$15,379.18, with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from the 14th day of April, 1915. This is a just and legal claim against the Prison Building Fund on the State of Arizona, and a report hereon is being rendered to you by the State Auditor.

Because Arizona is a rich State, furnishes no excuse for wasting public money.

State employees should be required to measure up to the standards of ability demanded in commercial life. In putting into practice this business principle, the number of State employees might be materially reduced.

A large part of our State work is of a routine character and requires no special training for its performance.

Unnecessary offices should be abolished. Whenever possible the work of offices should be combined, when this can be done without injury to public service.

There are too many holidays. Vacations are too readily granted. The actual hours of employment are generally too short. State clerks and employes should work eight hours a day.

Economy and efficiency is no longer a beautiful theory. It is a wise practice and has come to stay. A state can be just as economical, if it will, as a man in private citizenship. You have an opportunity of setting a splendid example to all other departments of State by your action in the selection only of competent and necessary help to assist you in the labors now before you.

In conclusion, I offer my best and most hearty co-operation in all matters aiming at the social, civic and industrial improvement of the State of Arizona.

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,  
Governor of Arizona.