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## PAN-AMERICANS SEE NEEDS OF TRANSPORTATION

Some Obstacles Which War Across Atlantic Has Thrown Into Paths of Prosperity Outlined at Opening of Conference.

## THE PRESIDENT IS FOR UNION

Incidentally Secretary McAdoo Promises to Take Up Question of Steamship Lines to Operate with the Southern Republics.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Some obstacles which the war across the Atlantic has thrown into the paths of industrial and commercial prosperity and the march of trade in the western hemisphere were outlined at the first session of the Pan-American financial conference. The outstanding thought of the conference, expressed by many speakers was the crying need of improvement of transportation for the readjustment of the methods of financial exchange and for uniformity of laws north and south of the equator with relation to subjects which vitally affect international relations. The president welcomed the delegates and talked of the need of the development of transportation.

Secretaries Bryan, Redfield and McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson later added their recommendations for steamship lines independent of Europe to ply between all the principal ports of the two Americas. The expression of this idea culminated tonight in the promise of Secretary McAdoo to select a committee of representatives of the United States and the South American countries, including Argentina, Brazil and Chile and possibly others, to take up tomorrow the question of steamship lines, either co-operative under these governments or under private control.

The delegates from the 15 Latin-American countries participating in the conference which is to continue throughout the week, are members of the president's cabinet, the federal reserve board, the federal trade commission, treasury officials and more than one hundred representatives of great American banks, industrial corporations and commercial houses.

The opening day was devoted chiefly to speech making. The president began with the unequivocal declaration that the conference is not for the exploitation of the invited nations, but for a union of the interests in which the United States would not try to make use of the others but to labor to the advantage of all.

"It would be a very great thing," said the president, "if Americans could add to the distinction which they already wear of showing the way to peace to permanent peace. The way to peace, for us, at any rate, is manifest. It is the kind of rivalry that does not involve aggression. It is the knowledge that men can be of the greatest service to one another and nations of the greatest service to one another when the jealousy between them is merely a jealousy of excellence, and when the basis of their intercourse is friendship."

The only private American representative who spoke was Frank Vanderlip of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Vanderlip declared that at the present time the national banks of the United States as shown by last reports to the controller of the currency, have a total surplus over the legal reserve requirements of more than \$700,000,000 and that the state banks probably have a "similar plethora."

"That means," he said, "that we have a perfectly enormous capital for the expansion of loans, probably enough to expand loans of two or three billion dollars so if we are in a state of unpreparedness for war we are prepared to extend our financial relations abroad for the development of banking credits at home."

**NEGOTIATING WITH THE ALLIES**  
LONDON, (Tuesday) May 24.—A dispatch to the Times from which they abstract says: "The Rumanian government is negotiating with the allies. King Ferdinand has reviewed the army and great enthusiasm prevails."

## Demand Increases For The Republican Special Edition

Two days after the special Salt River Valley edition of The Republican had been placed in circulation, the demand for extra copies was on the increase rather than on the decline. Yesterday hundreds of applications were made for copies to be mailed "back east" and clerks were kept busy in The Republican business office meeting this demand.

From every side came complimentary remarks relative to the appearance of the pages of the special. Special reference was invariably made to the subject matter. Discerning readers conceded that it was an issue that is certain to result in

## APPROPRIATION BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE FOR THE SECOND TIME

### JUDGE ORDERS RAILROAD SOLD

DETROIT, May 24.—Judge Tuttle, in the United States court, issued an order that the Pere Marquette Railway system be sold at auction on October 14. Claims against the system amount to more than \$8,000,000.

## WEST REPORTS ON SITUATION IN OLD MEXICO

Special Commissioner Holds Conference with President and While Not Made Public Believed No Policy Change Will Result.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The president received first hand information concerning the Mexican situation tonight from Duval West, the special commissioner who recently returned from Mexico. The report was not made public.

It is understood that West's report will result in no change of policy of the administration toward Mexico. He is said to have avoided favoring any faction or leader, devoting his report to the president to information gathered about conditions generally and about the attitude of the different leaders. It is understood the administration will continue the policy of "hands off" while the Mexicans are fighting for supremacy in their country, in the meantime doing everything in its power to protect foreigners and their property and to bring about relief in sections where there is a shortage of food.

After a conference with the president, West said he would remain in Washington for several days, but beyond that he had no definite plans. He is not expected to return to Mexico immediately if at all.

Official dispatches to the state department describe the Carranza forces at Vera Cruz and the Villa forces at Chihuahua as celebrating victory over the other.

American Consul Silliman reported the bells ringing at Vera Cruz over a victory of Carranza against Angeles, Consul Agent Carothers at Chihuahua telegraphed that Diaz Lombardo, the Villa secretary of state, officially announced Angeles victory over Carranza.

From these dispatches the officials concluded the fighting was not decisive and that there have been heavy losses on both sides.

It appeared that while the Villa troops swept southward from Leon, Oregon and the main bulk of his army were well entrenched and fortified at Del Rio, Texas, where the real contest would ensue.

The Villa agency gave out a statement tonight that Las Vacas across the river from Del Rio, Texas, had been captured by Villa troops who control the entire front of the state of Coahuila.

At a conference of members of the commission held at the Arizona club yesterday morning, Captain Max appointed Dwight B. Heard, W. G. Hartranft, Judge Joseph H. Kibbey and Lindley C. Morton members of the executive committee, and with them discussed plans for the trip to New York and arrangements for the attendance of a number from this state.

Later in the day the executive committee, with Misses Eva Behn and Sally King, who will be maids of honor at the launching, met with Governor Hunt at the state house, and definitely decided to charter a private car for the journey to New York. The car, which will leave here on the regular train on the evening of June 14, will be run over the Santa Fe lines to Chicago, and thence via Niagara Falls and the Lehigh Valley to New York, arriving on the day before the launching.

**The Silver Service**  
The matter of securing funds for a suitable silver service for the new dreadnaught was taken up, and Messrs. Stapley and Powers, chairmen of appropriations committees, of the senate and house, were called into conference and promised their cooperation in securing an appropriation for this purpose. The silver service, it is stated, would cost approximately \$8,000, and it was decided to ask the legislature for half of the sum necessary, and to raise the other half by popular subscription.

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There Is No Assurance, Either, That an Agreement Will Be Reached or That One Could Be Found Satisfactory to House.

## FOUR MORE DAYS' PAY HAS BEEN PROPOSED

A Resolution of Undetermined Purpose in House Proposes a Suspension of Prohibition Amendment.

It will be known tonight whether the laboring extra session will produce a general appropriation bill. That will depend upon the result of a negotiation between conferees on the part of the house, consisting of Chairman Powers, and Representatives Johns and Richardson, the former managers for the house, and a senate committee consisting of Chairman Stapley and Messrs. Martin and Crabb. Messrs. Bacon and McMillan, the former senate conferees were absent from the city.

This arrangement was reached at the end of a day spent in the house in an attempt to read the former conference report which was finally rejected by the house. Though no definite instructions were given the house conferees, special mention was made of the objections of the house to certain features of the report the agreement upon the appropriations for the land commission, for the tax commission and for the expenses of the offices of the attorney general and the auditor.

The report was taken up in the morning at the point where an agreement had been made by the house conferees to a new section by the senate appropriating \$75,000 for a mining and engineering building at the university, an equal amount to be raised by the state of Tucson and others interested in the mining industry.

Mr. Christy said that in the beginning he had been opposed to appropriations for buildings for any of the public institutions and was yet opposed to such appropriations but in the interest of harmony he would vote to concur in this amendment.

Mr. Lines and others charged that an unfair advantage had been taken of the house with reference to this and other new sections by the senate. They had been told that their bill had been eliminated. Mr. McClain made the same charge more specifically.

**Plea by Mr. Powers**  
Chairman Powers spoke at some length. He said that the appeal he had made on Saturday to the magnanimity of spirit of the house in the response he had expected. He said that in the preparation of the conference report he had tried to submerge his interest in the county in the larger interests of the state. Such a submergence he declared, had been general and both houses had respect were equally at fault. "I am now come," said Mr. Powers, "to a more delicate matter, the division of this house into two so-called factions. I have been charged with belonging to the administration faction, but I have at no time been influenced by the administration. I have belonged to a certain group and I will

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## WALSH METHODS ARE DENOUNCED BY WITNESSES

W. L. MacKenzie King and L. M. Bowers Prove Intractable Witnesses Before Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

## DO NOT LIKE INVESTIGATIONS

Particularly Are Chairman Walsh and His Methods of Questioning Criticized by Former Canadian Cabinet Officer.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—W. L. MacKenzie King, director of the industrial relations department of the Rockefeller foundation, and former Canadian cabinet officer, interrupted his testimony before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission to roundly denounce the methods of Chairman Walsh in conducting the commission's Colorado strike inquiry. The outburst came in the midst of questioning regarding the plan suggested by him to Rockefeller for dealing with the situation in the Colorado coal fields. The chairman sought to show the plan would have eliminated union representation on boards and conferences between employers and miners.

King objected strenuously to any inference that he was unfriendly to organized labor.

"I have seen witness after witness on the stand here treated in a manner that was anything but fair," said King. "In the name of labor I protest against the way this hearing has been conducted."

"You do not like the way the investigations are conducted in this country," asked Walsh.

"I do not like this way this hearing has been conducted," he replied.

"You do not like this commission's conduct of the hearings?"

"I do not like the way you, Mr. Chairman, have conducted the examination of witnesses."

"Then you exonerate the rest of the commission?"

"Oh, yes."

"Is your objection to the examination," asked the chairman, "based on your objection of the examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is it caused in part by the statement you heard a witness make here that he is guilty of high treason and should be punished?"

King spoke only of the general examination of all witnesses. He was questioned at length about his services to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and to the foundation, but he declined to say what salary he received.

L. M. Powers, veteran former treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, now member of the personal business of Rockefeller, Sr., occupied the stand the greater part of the session. He was questioned closely as to the conduct of the strike by the coal companies, and disclaimed responsibility for the violence and bloodshed which characterized the disturbances.

Mr. Bowers showed the effects of his recent illness and was frequently agitated by the questioning. He told of his efforts to improve the conditions in the coal fields after he went there in 1907, but did not defend the officers of the company prior to that time nor would he assume the responsibility for the present officers, other than himself. He was emphatic, and sometimes apologized for being "wrathful" in his manner.

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## AUSTRIAN DESIGNS TO OPEN ACTUAL WARFARE ON THE ITALIAN COAST

Little or No Time Allowed to Elapse Between Declaration of War and Actual Fighting Between Italy and Austria.

## CAMPAIGN PLAN NOT DISCLOSED

Believed That Attempts Will Be Made to Inflict Quick and Decisive Defeats and Discourage Italians at Beginning.

LONDON, May 24.—Little or no time has been allowed to elapse between the declaration of war and actual fighting between Italy and Austria. Early this morning Austrian aeroplanes and torpedo boats descended on the Italian coast of the Adriatic and bombarded towns, including Venice, while in the Tyrol and on the eastern frontier, the Italian and Austrian advance guards are already in touch, have exchanged their first shots.

The plan of the campaign has not yet been disclosed, but it is believed generally that attempts to inflict quick and decisive defeat, or at least one that will discourage the Italians, will be undertaken, largely by the Germans under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

It is said that German troops, with heavy guns, aeroplanes and Zeppelins are already crossing through the valley of the River Adige in the direction of Verona and that rapid and fierce blows will be delivered almost as the Italian center. This the Germans doubtless believe will serve to hold off the Italian advance from the Province of Venice, where the flat nature of the country would give the Italians a greater chance of success.

Throughout Austria and Germany there is bitter denunciation of Italy, the Germans at the moment has regard England as the most hated enemy.

The most important battle, however, is that raging southeast of Przemysl where the Austrians and Germans are making repeated attacks in an endeavor to break the Russian line and thus relieve the pressure on the Russians are bringing to bear on the Germans who crossed the San.

Fighting is also in progress in Courland, along the East Prussian frontier, and in Central Poland where the Germans have attempted an offensive along the Rakwa river. None of these actions apparently have been decisive and heavy losses were suffered on both sides. Russia expresses satisfaction with the situation along her front. Heavy fighting was resumed in the western zone, from Arras to the sea in which both the Germans and French claim to have had an advantage. It is evident the allies do not intend to relax their efforts along this front although the big general movement has not been undertaken, the present operations having as an object the improvement of their positions and the forcing of the Germans to counter-attacks.

The allies landed additional troops on the Gallipoli peninsula and although progress there must for some time continue to be slow, there is every confidence in the object the forces of the Turks before long will be broken. The loss to the allies

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### THE F-4 COMING TO THE SURFACE

HONOLULU, May 24.—The submarine F-4 was raised 21 feet today and lifted to within 87 feet of the surface. Naval officials are confident the submarine will be brought to the top of the water this week.

## DIPLOMATS ARE LEAVING POSTS ORDERED HOME

No Arrangements, However, Have Been Made as Yet for Departure of Italian Ambassador from German Capital.

BERLIN, May 24.—No arrangements as yet have been made for the departure of the Italian ambassador from Germany. Owing to the Whitstide holidays no newspapers published today and therefore there was no press comment on Italy's declaration of war. The public received the news with remarkable calmness, and seemed more bent on enjoying holiday outings in the brilliant summer weather than worrying about the latest accession to the ranks of Austria-Hungary's enemies.

Germany is whole heartedly on the side of her ally. An Italian military attaché recently summoned to German headquarters, was shown a map of the location and strength of the Austro-German armies on the Italian frontier so that his government will have no reason to doubt that Germany would assist Austria with every available man in case of war.

**Von Buelow Leaves**  
LONDON (Tuesday) May 24.—A dispatch to the Stefani agency from Rome says that Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, accompanied by the Princess von Buelow, and all the German representatives to the Quirinal and Vatican, departed from Rome by train at 9:20 o'clock last night.

**Duke of Avarina Departs**  
VIENNA, May 24.—The Italian ambassador to Austria-Hungary, the Duke of Avarina, and members of the embassy staff left here this evening on board a special train by the way of Switzerland for Italy. Their departure was without incident.

**To Move Italian Court**  
FLORENCE, May 24.—A report is current that the Italian court is to be moved from Rome and installed at the Pitti Palace in Florence.

**WEATHER TODAY**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—For Arizona Fair in the south and showers in the north.

## NINE DEATHS ARE CAUSED BY JOHNSTOWN MINE EXPLOSION

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 24.—An explosion in Mine No. 1 of the Valley Smokeless Coal company near here today, caused nine deaths. Eight miners were killed by the explosion and Homer Phillips, chief of the first aid department of the Cambria Steel company, died at a hospital tonight as a result of being overcome by gas while heading a rescue party.

The miners killed, all of whom were Americans, were Edward Evans and

**UHLICH NOT GUILTY**  
Seven Witnesses Swear He Was in Trinidad Day of Battle

TRINIDAD, May 24.—A verdict of not guilty was returned tonight by the jury in the case of Robert Uhlisch, union leader, charged with the murder of Mack Powell, a cowboy, during one of the fights near Ludlow in 1913. The verdict was reached on the first ballot.

The case was given to the jury late today after the jury had been instructed by Judge Hillyer and arguments made by counsel for both sides. The verdict was returned after two hours and forty-five minutes deliberating. Evidence presented by the state sought to establish that the battle in which Powell was killed was started by striking coal miners of the Ludlow colony who were armed and led by Uhlisch. Seven witnesses for the defense swore that Uhlisch was in Trinidad the day of the battle.

## UNITED STATES TO LOOK AFTER MANY INTERESTS

Italy's Entrance Into War Sets in Motion Various Branches of Official and Diplomatic Activity in Washington.

## THIS COUNTRY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Secretary Bryan Announces American Embassy at Vienna Has Taken Over the Care of the Italian Interests There.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Italy's entrance into the war has set in motion various branches of official and diplomatic activity. County V. Marchi Di Celere, the Italian ambassador, formally notified the United States of the declaration of war of his government on Austria and explained informally to Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing the contents of a note to be delivered late tomorrow giving Italy's reasons for her action. Dr. Constantino, the Austrian ambassador, also advised Secretary Bryan of the existence of the war. A neutrality proclamation, similar to those made early in the war, has been prepared for the president's signature and will be formally issued tomorrow.

Secretary Bryan announced that the American embassy at Vienna had taken over the care of Italian interests there. Ambassador Page advised the state department from Rome that Spain has been entrusted with Austria's diplomatic interests. It developed that similar preparations had been made for the American embassy at Rome to take over Austria's affairs, the final decision of Austria was to place her interests in the same hands as those of Germany, which had called upon Spain.

Notice of formal declarations of war by Germany, Austria and Turkey on Italy will mean additional interests for the United States to take care of in Constantinople and possibly in Berlin although it is believed that Switzerland may care for Italian affairs in Germany because of the geographical proximity and ease of maintaining communication over the exchanges of prisoners and other questions usually cared for by the neutral in whose hands the diplomatic interests of a belligerent are placed.

The possible attitude of Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria continued the topic of absorbing interest in official and diplomatic circles. In Italian quarters it is confidently asserted that if Rumania entered the war, Bulgaria either would remain neutral or join her, and that there is little possibility of an attack by Bulgaria. Among the Austrian and German diplomatists belief prevailed that Rumania would remain neutral.

Negotiations and conversations, it is understood, are in progress among the Balkan countries, and the three legations of the interested nations were not closely informed because of the difficulty of communication and changes in the day by day parleys.

Besides the interest in the Balkan situation, officials and diplomats manifested much interest in the arguments and contentions of Austria and Italy over the negotiations just concluded between them. The Italian ambassador let it be known the note he will make public tomorrow would explain and justify Italy's position. At the Austrian embassy while no formal statement was issued the attitude outlined is similar to that of Emperor Francis Joseph in his proclamation to the army and navy, namely that Italy deserted an ally to gain territorial possessions to which she has no legitimate aspiration.

**WIRELESS HANDICAPPED**  
NEW YORK, May 24.—Wireless communication between the United States and Germany has been severely handicapped and probably will continue so until about July 1 on account of the electrical activities of aurora borealis, accompanied by electrical storms over the wireless routes. Until normal conditions again prevail, uncensored communication between Germany and the outside world will be limited and the news agencies in the meantime will be obliged to depend on London for regular transmission of the daily German war office statement.

**TO BEGIN TRIAL OF OFFICERS OF L. A. INVESTMENT COMPANY**

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Charles A. Elder, founder, and ten former associate officers of the Los Angeles Investment company will go in trial tomorrow in the United States court on the charge of having sent the mails in a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders and investors. More than one hundred witnesses from various cities in California, Arizona and other states will be present when the trial opens.

C. T. Walton, United States marshal, estimated the trial cost will be more than \$50,000 mileage and fees alone. The defense will be built, it is stated, on the assertion neither Elder nor the other men entered any conspiracy. Elder and several of these defendants were also indicted by a county grand jury a few weeks ago in charges that they looted themselves more than \$1,000,000 of the company's funds.