

COVE VISITED BY MISS HOBBS

GOVERNOR WEST'S PRIVATE SECRETARY CONFERS ON THE SALOON QUESTION.

DEPARTS WITHOUT ACTION

Young Woman Marches Into Little Oregon Town, Turns Around and Marches Right Out Again, All to the Clicking of a "Movie" Machine—She'll Report to Executive.

Cove, Ore., Feb. 23.—Alone and unattended, Miss Fern Hobbs, secretary to Governor West, arrived here today, investigating local saloon conditions, conferred with the mayor and council, examined city ordinances, questioned several persons who made complaints to the governor, and left again for Salem, after two and a half hours' work.

She did not close the saloon or order it closed, as she did in the Cooperfield case six weeks ago, nor did she declare martial law.

Upon leaving, Miss Hobbs declared she would report her findings to Governor West, and that further action in the case would rest with him.

Miss Hobbs was met upon arrival by Mrs. Ella Anderson, a member of the city council. To the accompaniment of a clicking moving picture machine, the two walked to the city hall, where Mayor G. F. Wilson and two other councilmen hastened to assure the governor's emissary of their interest and anxiety to aid her.

Miss Hobbs was plainly nervous, but she proceeded at once to business on hand.

"It has been reported to Governor West," she told Mayor Wilson, "that a saloon is running openly here in defiance of the legally registered verdict of the voters that it be abolished. It also is reported to the governor that liquor is sold here to drunkards over the protest of their wives and to minors. Can you tell me if these charges are true?"

"It is true a saloon is in operation here," replied the mayor. "It is also true that Cove voted 'dry' at the late county prohibition election. But the county as a whole voted 'wet,' and we are informed that the county judge believed the result in the county governed all precincts, including this one, and so did not declare the result of the election here. Whether or not the saloon is operated illegally I am unable to say, but we shall welcome any measures the governor may take to improve conditions here."

Miss Hobbs then called for the city code and went carefully over the ordinances therein relating to saloons, pointing out the issue.

PEDESTRIAN AFTER RECORD.

Boston, Feb. 23.—John H. Scott of Philadelphia, a veteran amateur pedestrian, started over snow-packed roads and in a freezing temperature today to break the record for a walk from Boston to Washington. The time he aims to better is 208 hours, made in 1880 by Edward Patson Weston. Mr. Scott is 48 years old.

HUERTA DOUBLES TAXES.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 23.—Copies of a mining decree signed by President Huerta doubling taxes on mining property, were received here today. The decree, which is effective March 1, will have no force in territory controlled by constitutionalists.

FORMER DIPLOMAT DEFENDS THE PACT

Washington, Feb. 23.—American diplomats who negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had no thought of exempting the United States when they agreed to the provision stipulating that "all nations should use the Panama canal on equal terms, according to Henry White, former ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. White was secretary of the embassy in London in 1898 and in the absence of Ambassador Hay opened the negotiations for the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which the Hay-Pauncefote pact supplanted.

In an address on diplomacy before the George Washington university he declared that there could be doubt that the words "all nations" were intended to include the United States.

"Nobody," said the ambassador, "not in touch with diplomatic affairs, could realize what a deplorable thing it was to know that this country was going back on its word. There never could be any doubt that the words 'all nations' included the United States. No one views with deeper humiliation the fact that we have no merchant marine. I would, therefore, do any-

SULZER TRIES TO REGAIN OFFICE

INSTITUTES PROCEEDINGS TO RECOVER NEW YORK GOVERNORIAL CHAIR.

AFFIDAVITS ARE FILED

Three Members of Legislature Swear They Had No Advance Notice That Impeachment Proceedings Were to Be Started—Two of Them Would Have Opposed the Resolution.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 23.—William Sulzer today instituted legal proceedings before Justice Alden Chester of the supreme court to regain the governorship from which he was removed last October.

An order was issued by the court commanding Comptroller Schiner to appear and show cause why a writ of mandamus compelling him to pay the former governor his full salary as the occupant of that office should not be issued. Mr. Sulzer had previously had presented a written demand on Mr. Schiner for his salary.

When Attorney General Carmody notified Justice Chester that he would oppose the granting of the writ, the court said he intended to refuse it as a question of law, holding that the writ of mandamus already had passed on the contents of Mr. Sulzer's.

An agreement was then made between the attorney general and Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, counsel for Mr. Sulzer, to facilitate the determination of the question involved by the state courts. The appellate division will be asked to affirm Justice Chester's proposed order denying the granting of the writ, and then the case will be carried to the court of appeals, where a similar request will be made. The Mr. Sulzer will be able to file his case in the supreme court of the United States with little delay, it is believed. Doubt is expressed, however, if a final decision can be obtained from the supreme court before the term of Governor Glynn, successor to Governor Sulzer, shall have expired on December 31, 1914.

The contentions raised by Mr. Sulzer were passed on fully by the court of appeals. Chief among them are that the assembly action in the impeachment was illegal; that the court of impeachment was illegally organized; that six members of the court had no right to sit, and that the acts with which he was charged were committed before he took office.

Affidavits Presented.

Affidavits signed by Albert Geyer, democrat; George W. Jude, progressive, and Clinton T. Horton, republican, all members of the assembly in 1913, were filed with the petition. Mr. Geyer swore that although he attended the session of the assembly when the impeachment resolution was adopted he had no advance notice that it was to be presented. Messrs. Jude and Horton swore that they had no notice of impending impeachment proceedings, and that if they had been present they would have voted against the resolution.

This is the first proceeding instituted by Mr. Sulzer to test the validity of his removal from office.

OLEOMARGARINE CASE.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—John F. Jelko, and 12 others associated with him in the manufacture of oleomargarine will be placed on trial tomorrow before Federal Judge Landis on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of payment of tax on the product. District Attorney James H. Wilkers will conduct the prosecution.

WOMEN WILL BEAT TWO UNSAVORY BOSSES

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Organizations of women expect to elect most of their attention on the First ward, where Mrs. Marion Drake is the opposition party candidate. She has no opposition for the nomination, but faces a fight at the polls against Alderman John J. Coughlin and Michael H. Kennan, who has represented the downtown ward in the council for years.

Representatives of various women's societies will serve as clerks in many precincts and a special number of challengers will be present in the first ward precincts to watch for possible frauds from the lodging house districts.

Three women are running on the socialist ticket.

At the election board the belief was expressed that 60,000 women would vote. A total vote of 200,000 is expected.

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Actors in the Mexican Revolution



Top, Mexican rebels marching on Torreon, which is held by the federals, but which could have been taken by Villa had he pursued the Huerta troops after the victory at Ojinaga. Bottom, Maximo Castillo (on horse) and General Villa. Castillo is the hand responsible for the burning to death of 50 persons in the Cimbre tunnel, recently. He is now in the custody of the United States at Fort Bliss, until the status of his case can be ascertained by the department of state.

VILLA TELLS STORY OF BENTON'S DEATH

SAYS SCOTCHMAN WAS ENEMY TO THE "CAUSE" AND MEANT TO COMMIT MURDER.

Chihuahua, Feb. 23.—General Villa's story of the killing of William S. Benton, told to reporters here today, differs but little from the official statement given out Saturday at Juarez.

The Juarez statement declared that when Benton reached for his hip pocket Villa knocked him down with a blow of the fist. Villa said that when Benton made this move he picked his own pistol into Benton's stomach and then turned him over to the guards.

Villa insisted that Benton came to take his life and referred to Benton's mission concerning the welfare of his ranch as a "pretext" to gain admittance.

According to Villa, Benton, after the verdict of the court martial, confessed his guilt and declined to ask for mercy. He merely requested that his property be turned over to his widow.

Villa contradicted his official report to the American consul at Juarez that Gustav Bauch, a German-American accused of being a spy, had been brought to Chihuahua. Villa said he knew nothing of him.

Regarding the Quarrel.

Of Benton's death he said: "Benton gained entrance to my office in Juarez on the pretext he wanted to see me on some personal business connected with his ranch, Los Remedios, near the city of Chihuahua. As soon as he entered he began to address me in abusive language. I had had some experience with him before and knew of his violent temper. I knew also that he had mixed too freely in Mexican politics, but I did not suspect that he was coming into my office to murder me. He had not talked long when he reached for his back pocket. It flashed over me that he intended to kill me. I grabbed his hand and at the same time thrust my revolver into the pit of his stomach. He stopped him. I did not wish to appear blood-thirsty and therefore did not shoot him myself. My guards seized him, took his pistol away from him and placed him under arrest. It was decided to try him by court martial and this was done in the regular manner prescribed by law and the prisoner was executed 15 hours after he made his attempt on my life. That was all there was to it. We would have treated any other offender in the same way, whether he was American, Spanish, German or Japanese.

Enemy to the "Cause."

"Benton was not only guilty of attempting murder but of other offenses, for we have proof of his enmity to our cause and of the aid he rendered our enemies. However, he was executed for attempting to take my life. I have nothing to conceal about it. I know the incident has aroused comment in the United States and in Europe and that is why I am making this statement. A man who acted as Benton did would have received the same treatment in any country. I want to emphasize the fact that I did not kill Benton myself. I would not have soiled my hands with the detail of the execution after the court had found him guilty. After the verdict Benton confessed. He did not appeal for mercy, but asked that his property be secured to his wife. We promised that this would be done. Statements have been made that we have executed other foreigners, but these are untrue. Benton is the only one."

PREP FRATS CONDEMNED.

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NO DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING BENTON

Britain Sends Consul to El Paso to Make Separate Investigation—France and Japan to Land Legation Guards—United States Not Held Responsible for Killing.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Regardless of whether or not the execution of William S. Benton, a British subject, by General Villa, was justified, today's developments emphasized clearly that protection of foreigners in rebel territory in Mexico had become a commanding problem of increased international importance, appreciated no less by President Wilson than by leaders in congress. Briefly these were today's developments:

Nothing Will Be Done. Attention was chiefly focused on the investigation as to the manner in which William S. Benton met death at Juarez. The report, which has been mailed by American consular representatives at Juarez, is expected tomorrow and it would not be surprising to many in official circles if Villa's explanation went unchallenged in the absence of satisfactory proof with which to impeach it. That the American government may pass on to Great Britain the facts as found without indicating any judgment at all is considered by some diplomats as a likely course. Steps to procure better protection for English nationals there are expected to follow and it is this feature of the case which is provoking discussion of a possible assertion of policy on the part of the United States which might express itself anew on the subject of protection of foreigners.

That Great Britain might urge new subjects to leave Mexico, as this government did, is considered likely.

We're Not Responsible. The American government feels a peculiar sense of obligation in connection with the safety of foreigners in northern Mexico, having assured those nations that had no consular representatives there that the Washington government would exercise a watchful eye in their behalf. That this does not involve responsibility was made clear today by Sir Edward Grey at London and in some quarters tonight the sending of Charles Alexander Perceval, British consul at Galveston, Texas, to El Paso, was regarded as a move calculated to relieve the American government to some extent of this task in the region around Juarez. The British embassy explained that Consul Perceval was sent to El Paso primarily to consult British subjects about the death of Benton and to lend encouragement to refugees about the protection of their friends and property in northern Mexico. The embassy disclaimed any intention of interfering with the American investigation. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has been keeping in close touch with Secretary Bryan about details of Benton's execution and twice today inquiries for information about missing Englishmen were directed to the state department.

In Parliament. London, Feb. 23.—The British parliament and press have been stirred by the recent killing of William S. Benton, a British subject, by order of the Mexican constitutionalist general.

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BRUTAL ACTS BY SOLDIERS CHARGED

MINERS IN MICHIGAN TELL HOW THE GUARDSMEN MAN-HANDLED THEM.

REPLY WILL BE MADE

Many Witnesses Allege That Troops Struck and Otherwise Cruelly Treated Them—Drunkness Complain of, Also—Men Were Searched Without Warrant and Robbed.

Hancock, Mich., Feb. 23.—Michigan national guardsmen who were on duty in the copper country in the early days of the mine workers' strike were the center of attack today in the testimony offered before the congressional investigating committee. Interference with strikers' parades and alleged brutal treatment of some of the participants were the principal charges made against the militiamen by the dozen witnesses introduced by the Western Federation of Miners.

When the strikers conclude presentation of their case, which probably will be tomorrow or Wednesday, an opportunity will be given the representatives of the national guard to reply.

Charles H. Tanner, auditor of the Western Federation of Miners, expects to appear before the committee tomorrow to relate the circumstances surrounding the deportation of Charles H. Moyer.

Captain Blackman Accused. Many of the incidents described today had been told before Captain Frank Blackman of Company C, from Jackson, was accused of brutal treatment by two witnesses. Tony Stephanie said the captain gave him a black eye in an encounter between 200 parading strikers and soldiers at Calumet on September 13 last, and William Palmer accused the officer of striking a woman sympathizer across the shoulders with his saber at the Tamastack, Jr. mine on September 7. Palmer declared that women and children were crying "seab" at four non-union men whom Captain Blackman and six soldiers were ascertaining home from work. When another woman yelled "coward" to the officer, the witness said Blackman grabbed for her, tearing off part of her hair. He said a third woman was struck by a soldier with the butt of his rifle and injured.

"Was it the custom to wait for the men returning from work and to call them names?" asked Major S. W. Pepper.

"Yes; I did it as a sort of pastime," replied the witness.

Witnesses told of parades at Calumet and Mohawk, which, they said, had been stopped by the soldiers. Frank King said that during the Calumet parade a guardsman had broken the staff of the American flag with a saber and another had punctured it with his bayonet.

Victor Lievalhas said he was attacked at Mohawk when carrying the Stars and Stripes.

Jacob Kudlin testified that he was shot in the neck and knocked down by Jack Kendall, a deputy sheriff, in a parade at Quincy on December 11.

Soldiers Stopped Fight. On cross-examination witness admitted that soldiers had stopped a fight between strikers and deputies.

Frank Stampelard told the committee that one night in the latter part of October a soldier came to his home at Alton and told him if he saw him in a parade again he would shoot him. He said the soldier was drunk, but on cross-examination admitted the man was not too drunk to mount his horse. Antonio Papleh said deputies had broken up a parade at Red Jacket, November 26, and that several strikers had been beaten.

One deputy shot a man in Union hall, he said, and when Ben Goggin, a union leader, was arrested, he was taken to the jail.

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HENRY TELLER OF COLORADO IS DEAD

AS SENATOR FOR THIRTY YEARS AND AS INTERIOR SECRETARY, HE HAD NOTED LIFE.

PROGRESSIVE BY NATURE

Governor Ammons Starts Movement to Have Dead Statesman Represented in the Hall of Fame at Washington—Masons Will Conduct Public Funeral Services Wednesday.

Denver, Feb. 23.—The highest state honors will be paid the remains of former United States Senator Henry Moore Teller, whose death today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. E. Tyler, in this city, marked the passing of the last of the earlier statesmen of Colorado. At the request of Governor E. M. Ammons, members of the former senator's family have expressed a willingness for the body to lie in state in the rotunda of the state capitol Wednesday, probably from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Members of the Masonic order, of which Senator Teller was a thirty-third degree member, will conduct the public funeral services after the private services, which will be held at the Tyler home.

Today Governor Ammons in a public statement started a movement to have Colorado's statesman represented in the Hall of Fame at Washington, D. C., by a bust of Senator Teller.

In 1876, with the admission of Colorado as a state of the Union, Senator Teller was chosen to represent her in the United States senate, and there he acted in that capacity for 30 years, as a republican and as a democrat. During President Arthur's administration, Senator Teller served as secretary of the interior, and there he fought for the policy which would open up the vast western territory to settlement and civilization. There he wrought the work of development, not only of Colorado, but the entire west half of the nation.

Always in the senate he stood for the advance of the new country, and realizing its vast resources, had been actuated to bring his greatest influence to bear against the demoralization of silver. It was in that effort that he declared in debate on the floor that the four silver-producing states could not co-operate with the United States should the gold standard be adopted.

Fighting against the gold standard, Senator Teller made a stirring figure in the republican national convention in St. Louis in 1896, when he led the bolt of republicans after the gold standard platform had been adopted.

"Concerning the incidents of his life, incidents which spelled 'progressive' for the nation and the west, Senator Teller seldom referred, and even although asked in his later days to compile notes for a biography, he replied: 'No, my record is my life; I must stand or fall by that before posterity.'"

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BROTHER AND SISTER ARE ALMOST MARRIED

Greely, Colo., Feb. 23.—Two things rang the passing of the dreams of a wedded life together of Frank Cameron and Mary Hardy, homesteaders who were to have begun their honeymoon here today.

Cameron wore one of the rinks as a watch charm. Miss Hardy had the other as a keepsake from her brother.

The two rings proved Miss Hardy and Cameron to be brother and sister. Cameron is 45 years old. They were separated when he was 11 years old and Miss Hardy, nine.

WILSON RISKS COLD TO REVIEW PARADE

Washington, Feb. 23.—President Wilson crossed the ice-jammed Potomac today in the naval yacht Sylph, and from a glass-covered stand reviewed a civic and military parade in Alexandria, Va., which marched through a snowstorm in honor of the first president of the United States.

With the exception of brief exercises in the senate, the national capital turned to Alexandria, in the environment where George Washington had lived, for its official celebration of his birthday. Vice President Marshall laid a wreath on the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon and returned to Alexandria, joined the president, members of the cabinet and Governor Stewart of Virginia in watching the parade.

Boy Scouts trudged through the snow with the same fortitude as the soldiers while the blizzard raged. Little girls in a covered float showed a schoolroom in Washington's time. On a blackboard was a drawing of the

White House which amused the presidential party. Here and there in the parade was a black-faced minstrel, a wagonload of "equal suffrage" advocates and some children in grotesque Indian garb.

It seemed a somewhat hazardous trip for the president to make in view of his susceptibility to colds, but he was in excellent health today and arrangements were such that exposure was reduced to a minimum. The president left the White House in one of the big government limousines and practically stepped from it to the gangway of the Sylph. Ice was jammed thickly around the wharf at Alexandria, and the boat had to swing about several times and grind away the jam before it could get alongside. The president had to climb over the upper deck of the vessel to get to the gangway, but was almost instantly in another car. Several troops of United States cavalry escorted him to the reviewing stand, while a 21-gun salute was fired by the nearby ships.