

WILSON PLANS TO ADDRESS CONGRESS

WILL SPEAK TOMORROW AND WILL ADVOCATE REPEAL OF CANAL-TOLL PROVISION.

IT'S QUESTION OF HONOR

President insists that interpretation of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty does not mean equal treatment to all nations, but the United States—it applies to all, indiscriminately.

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson will address a joint session of congress Thursday advocating repeal of the clause in the Panama canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls.

White House officials arranged with the majority leaders in both houses tonight for a joint session Thursday. The president has prepared a brief address in which he sets forth his opinion that congress should reverse itself and keep the obligations of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which he believes were violated by the Panama canal act.

The president holds that the national honor of the American people is at stake and that European nations should not be allowed to get the impression that treaties made by the American government are not adhered to both in letter and in spirit. The exemption clause, he points out, was passed on the assumption that while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty guaranteed equal treatment to all nations in the question of tolls, the document was to be interpreted as meaning all nations except the United States.

The president believes there should be no debatable true ground on treaties once made and believes the United States is in honor bound to keep the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Will Open the Fight.

Originally, Mr. Wilson had not intended to deliver a message on this subject. He had conferred with senators and members of the house and sentiment in favor of the repeal appeared to him to be strong. Some of the leaders, however, were of the opinion that international phases of the situation should be emphasized in a communication from the president to congress, to impress upon those who had voted for the exemption previously the necessity of changing their votes regardless of domestic questions involved.

The message to congress will open the fight on the Panama tolls question in earnest. Senator O'Grady, chairman of the inter-oceanic canal committee, is expected to oppose the president's view. Lately it has been said that a majority of the committee would favor a repeal. The White House is confident that in both houses of congress the repeal will be passed. Republicans joining democrats in making the change.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, discussed the Mexican situation with the president tonight, but White House officials said the canal tolls subject was not mentioned.

UTILITIES CONFERENCE CALLED.

Holms, March 3.—(Special.)—Rules and regulations for the control of electric and gas utilities will be considered at an informal conference here March 25 between the members of the public service commission and representatives of electric and gas companies. Tentative rules and regulations have been prepared by the commission, but they will not be promulgated until criticism and suggestions of the operating companies have been considered.

WAREHOUSE TRUST SEVERELY SCORED

Washington, March 3.—Speaking on Representative Mahan's resolution to authorize an investigation of the charges that a monopoly existed within the grain exchanges of Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, founded on warehouse operations and future trading, Samuel H. Greeley today characterized the Chicago Board of Trade as a "giant of fictitious wheat transactions" and the weapon of a price-controlling monopoly. Mr. Greeley was for more than 20 years a member of the board. Appearing before the house rules committee in behalf of several wheat growers organizations of the northwest, Mr. Greeley urged federal action against an alleged monopoly maintained by the public warehouses of Chicago and other market centers. Through memberships on the Chicago board and control of the storage of grain, the warehouse "trust," he declared, had built up an organization, "which controls the wheat prices of the world more than any other agency except war scares and financial panics."

The key to the situation was deal-

MIND CHANGED BY GENERAL CARRANZA

HE NAMES A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE MURDER OF W. S. BENTON.

ACTION TAKEN SUDDENLY

President Wilson is visited by Ambassador Spring-Rice and Minister Carden and gets first-hand information as to Mexico—Britain backs us up in Benton affair.

Nogales, Sonora, March 3.—A commission to investigate the Benton case was appointed tonight by General Carranza. The decision was taken after a long session of the provisional cabinet. It was said that the death of Juarez of the British subject, W. S. Benton, had occupied virtually all the attention of Carranza and his advisers.

The members of the commission are Ramon Franstro, constitutional attorney general; Miguel Silva, physician and ex-governor of the state of Michoacan; and Miguel Lara, attorney and ex-governor of Hidalgo. These three men, it was explained, already are on their way to Juarez by way of El Paso, although they have not been advised of their mission there.

Nothing was announced regarding the disappearance of Gustav Bauch, an American, concerning which the state department at Washington also had requested information. It was said that no change had been made in Carranza's stand that the death of Benton, a British subject should be taken up by the English government and not by Washington authorities.

Britishers See Wilson.

Washington, March 3.—Great Britain's pronouncement through Sir Edward Grey that the United States was in no way responsible for the recent execution at Juarez of William S. Benton, a British subject, and that the American government would not be asked to resort to force as a result of the incident, was the chief factor today in the Mexican situation.

President Wilson in a conference tonight with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, and Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, is understood to have expressed his approval and appreciation of the friendly sentiments uttered by the foreign secretary in the house of commons.

Tension which had been felt over the killing of Benton arose largely because it was believed Great Britain might press the United States into taking drastic steps to secure reparation. The British view that the United States is not obligated to demand reparation for Great Britain relieved this tension to some extent, although it is clear that the Benton incident has developed an intention on the part of the American government to take a more aggressive attitude toward the contending factions in Mexico.

The situation was discussed by the president in his conference with the two British diplomats. It was the first time the British ambassador had called on the president since the Benton execution, all his conferences having been primarily to introduce Sir Lionel Carden, whose intimate knowledge of the political and diplomatic situation in Mexico City enabled him to give the president first-hand information on conditions there.

TO TEACH THE COPS.

New York, March 3.—The world's champion revolver shot, Alfred P. Lane, who won his title at the last Olympic games, will teach New York policemen how to shoot. The targets will be dummies of men and animals.

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The key to the situation was deal-



HIRAM GILL IS VICTORIOUS IN THE SEATTLE ELECTION

MYERS DECLINES NEW PLACE

WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO HOLD HIS MEN SAYS HUERTA

STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF ARMY INTERNED AT FORT BLISS.

TO TEACH THE COPS.

WAREHOUSE TRUST SEVERELY SCORED

Cry of "Corporation Domination" Is Bugbear Which Brings Defeat to Trenholme, Chosen Secretly by Certain Business Men.

GOETHALS HONORED AT PICTURESQUE BANQUET

PRESIDENT WILSON PRESENTS MEDAL TO DISTINGUISHED ARMY ENGINEER.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS WERE JURORS, TOO

NO ANTI-ARGUMENT IN COMMISSION DEBATE

J. E. SWINDLEHURST GETS JOB

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FINISH FIGHT IN MICHIGAN IS LIKELY

MANAGER JAMES MACNAUGHTON OF CALUMET & HECLA AGAINST ARBITRATION.

FEDERATION IS ATTACKED

Witness Says Artificial Ventilation of Mines Isn't Necessary, and That No Men Ever Fainted—Not Many Workers Came to Him With Grievances—There Were No Evictions.

Houghton, Mich., March 3.—James MacNaughton, general manager of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company and its subsidiaries, today denounced the Western Federation of Miners and its principles before the congressional committee investigating the copper strike. He asserted he would permit no one to arbitrate between his loyal employees and the striking unionists.

Chairman Taylor asked MacNaughton if it was his position that the companies would not permit the governor of Michigan or the president of the United States or any other "high-minded" person to attempt to settle the trouble.

"I personally will not agree," MacNaughton said, "to allow any person to arbitrate a question between 4,700 employees who are faithful and loyal and 240 employees who are on strike. In view of the conditions they would impose on the men now at work, I think it would be outrageous and unjustifiable."

MacNaughton said his attitude did not indicate lack of confidence in the officials named, but "I know this is my pocketbook and I am not going to allow you or others to arbitrate to decide whose pocketbook it is."

A Socialist Himself.

Representative Casey inquired if the socialist party was a condition of re-employment. MacNaughton said it was not as he was something of a socialist himself, although not a militant one.

WOMEN HEARD IN SUFFRAGE CAUSE

DEMOCRATS OF HOUSE ARE TOLD NOT TO DODGE THE ISSUE BEFORE THEM.

INCONSISTENCY IS CITED

Wilson Got From Under by a Subterfuge, Which is Roundly Taken Up by Mrs. Beard, Who Mentions Some Views Held by President Which Are at Variance With the Platform.

Washington, March 3.—All phases of the woman suffrage question were presented to the house judiciary committee today, accompanied by cheers, jeers, hisses and applause.

Deserting sentimental phases of the suffrage argument, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict and Mrs. Mary Beard, New York lawyers, threw down the gauntlet to the democratic party in no uncertain terms, warning the committee that the political wrath of the 4,000,000 women in suffrage states would be visited upon the party unless favorable consideration was given the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

Anti-suffragettes told the committee that woman suffrage would be harmful "not only to women, but to the country." And at the conclusion of the hearings, Dr. Mary Walker, crowned and silk-hatted, presented to the committee what she called "The crowning constitutional argument," to show that women already have the right to vote under the constitution.

Divided.

In the meanwhile, debate on the suffrage amendment was continuing in the senate. The suffragettes who appeared before the committee were divided. Mrs. Antonette Frank, Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. William Kent, representing the National Woman Suffrage association, urged that if the committee would not report the proposed amendment, it should report an amendment to allow the suffrage question to be decided by referendum in various states instead of by the legislatures.

Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Beard let warned the democrats not to "dodge the issue," and said that action on the suffrage question must be taken at this session of congress.

"Gentlemen," Mrs. Beard said, "you cannot answer us by shaking in our faces that tatterdemalion of a states' rights scarecrow and then expect us to read the newspapers when you repudiate your platform and violate express state rights in the matter of a presidential primary. You cannot tell us that the platform will not allow this suffrage discussion because it is silent, but will permit the repeal of the canal tolls exemption, which it expressly forbids. It is underestimating our resources to suppose that we cannot put these facts into the hands of 15,000,000 voters, including over 3,000,000 free women. The political party which will enter into possession of the federal government March 4, 1917, will believe that woman suffrage is a matter of national concern and transcendent national importance."

The representatives of the National