

DIAZ FACTION IS SEEKING SUPPORT

NEW PARTY'S REPRESENTATIVES WANT INDOSEMENT OF UNITED STATES.

COMMITTEE IS AMAZED

Proposal of Mexicans is Labeled "Preposterous"—Reported Murders of Bauch and Vergara Are Still Unexplained—Debate on Policy Shaping Up in the Senate.

Nogales, Sonora, March 4.—General Carranza tonight ordered an investigation of the Bauch case by the same commission sent to El Paso to look into the death of W. S. Benton, a British subject.

The hope was expressed that General Carranza's order for the Benton commission to investigate the Bauch case would be ample assurance to the Washington government of the good will of the Mexican insurgents to assist in the protection of foreigners in Mexico.

It was explained that at the time the Benton commission had been appointed nothing had been heard from Villa regarding the Bauch case which would warrant a special investigation, although Villa had been instructed immediately to investigate and report on the American's disappearance.

Debates Coming.—Although Great Britain's reluctance to press the Benton case at this time has made the Mexican situation less acute, there are several aspects of it which, it is now practically certain, will occasion spirited debate in the senate in a few days.

It became known tonight that facts and data concerning the number of foreigners killed in Mexico since armed revolution began there are being gathered by the state department for Senator Shively, ranking member of the foreign relations committee, who is expected to present official records about conditions in the southern republic.

Incidentally the New Mexico senator today presented to the foreign relations committee Pedro Del Vilar and Cecilio Ocon, representing the political interests of Felix Diaz.

Members of the committee were frankly amazed when the Mexicans sought the moral support by the United States government to bring about peace in Mexico by another revolution headed by Diaz. The committee had no idea, it was said, of the exact purpose of their visit other than that they wished to present information about the situation in Mexico.

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TYPHOID ATTACKS TWO THOUSAND PERSONS

St. John's, Quebec, March 4.—The seriousness of an epidemic of mild typhoid in St. John's and Ilerville and Sabrevois county generally, was realized today when it became known that at least 2,000 persons out of a population of 7,000 are suffering from the disease.

GOETHALS IS GIVEN CIVIC FORUM MEDAL

GREAT CANAL BUILDER IS LAUDED IN SPEECHES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

New York, March 4.—Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, was presented by the Civic Forum with a medal tonight for "distinguished public service," the first to be awarded by that institution.

The speeches were highly laudatory of the canal builder. Mr. Stimson spoke of the fine spirit which Colonel Goethals had fostered in the 40,000 men under him, saying that the success of the undertaking was in a large measure due to this.

Mayor Mitchell took advantage of the occasion to state in the presence of Colonel Goethals why he had asked him to become police commissioner of New York.

"It was not because Colonel Goethals is a great engineer that I asked him to become police commissioner," he said. "It is because he is a great administrator and if the legislature of the state of New York does its duty I know we will secure him."

Colonel Goethals, in his speech, made no reference to Mayor Mitchell's remarks, nor did he allude in any way to the New York police commissioner's position. Colonel Goethals sat directly behind the mayor when he made the statement referring to the canal builder in connection with New York city's police service and a great outburst of applause greeted what was regarded as the significant statement by the mayor in the presence of Colonel Goethals himself.

SHARP INDORSED.

Washington, March 4.—Governor Cox of Ohio told President Wilson today that he heartily indorsed Representative William C. Sharpe of Ohio for the ambassadorship to Russia. The president has practically made up his mind to name Mr. Sharp.

COUNSELLOR JOHN B. MOORE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT QUILTS BECAUSE OF FRICTION

Resigns Position Second Only to That of Bryan Because His Labors With the Secretary of State Were Not Congenial—Is Recognized Authority on International Questions.

Washington, March 4.—John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the state department and the recognized strong man of the present administration on international questions, concluded his services with the government today when President Wilson accepted his resignation. Mr. Moore had submitted a month ago.

Coming at the present time when international affairs occupy the forefront of official and public attention, the departure of Mr. Moore from a position second only to that of Mr. Bryan, attracted widespread comment. Although the resignation had been in the president's hands since February 2 last, to take effect today, this fact had not been generally known.

Friction. Although the official statement—one from the president, one from Mr. Bryan and Mr. Moore's own letter of resignation—made no mention of the subject, it is the subject of common report that Mr. Moore's personal viewpoint on some of the most important policies relating to foreign affairs were not always in accord with those of his superiors.

Previous to Mr. Moore's appointment, however, the general policy of the administration not to recognize governments set up by arbitrary force had been outlined in a statement from President Wilson. When it was definitely determined not to recognize the Huerta government, Mr. Moore concentrated his energies to carrying out the policy officially determined upon.

During the diplomatic controversy with Japan, arising out of the passage by California of an anti-alien law, Mr. Moore was constantly consulted by the president, and his counsel was reflected in notes defining the American attitude. When Mr. Bryan was in



JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

California Mr. Moore was acting secretary of state and in frequent conference with the president on the Japanese question.

At all times during Mr. Bryan's absence from Washington Mr. Moore was acting secretary of state, and occasionally sat at the cabinet table. Mr. Moore's letter accompanying his resignation, under date of February 2, was as follows:

My Dear President—In resigning the office of counsellor for the department of state, it is proper to recall the fact that I indicated at the outset that my tenure was only provisional, my sole motive in accepting the place being to render to your administration such service as might be possible in a period of transition. This design is now fulfilled. My first term of departmental service, which began more than 28 years ago, lasted somewhat more than six years; my second, which was followed by special service abroad, lasted barely five months. My present term will, on the day on which my resignation is to take effect, have lasted more than 16 months, while a full year will have elapsed since the close of the last administration. Ample opportunity having thus been afforded for the effective organization of the department's force, the duty which I took upon myself has been fully performed.

"I permit me to assure you that I shall always stand ready to serve you as far as may be practicable in any capacity, in which there may seem to be an opportunity for usefulness. "Believe me to be, my dear Mr. President, with constant wishes for your health and prosperity, and for the continued success of your administration, very respectfully and truly yours, JOHN B. MOORE."

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FORCE THEIR WAY INTO A CHURCH

MIDNIGHT TANGOING IS O. K.

New York, March 4.—Devotees of the midnight tango, left without a place to dance when the police closed several Broadway establishments last night, were rescued by Mayor Mitchell today. "I have no intention of carrying out the stringent measures taken by the last administration in regard to closing at 1 o'clock," said the mayor, as he intimated that the raids were the result of a misunderstanding of orders.

UNDER FRANK TANNENBAUM THEY ENTER DURING SERVICE AND CAUSE A RIOT.

POLICE ARREST MANY

Inciting to Riot Is Charge Placed Against Leader, Who Is Compelled to Furnish Heavy Bonds—Ides Men in Boston Seek Work—Thousands Out of Work in Chicago.

New York, March 4.—Several hundred men who, under leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World, have been marching on church edifices recently, were arrested tonight in St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic church on West Broadway, after they had disregarded warnings that if they entered the church it would be under peril of arrest.

As the men neared the church, detectives informed Frank Tannenbaum, who has headed demonstrations made the last few days, that if the men entered the building they would do so at their peril. Tannenbaum, instead of heeding the advice, called on the men to follow him.

A service was in progress. Women screamed when they saw the intruders. When the last of the men had entered detectives ordered the doors locked.

Meanwhile police reserves had been called and patrol wagons rushed to the scene. When the policemen entered, pandemonium ensued. For half an hour there was wildest disorder, due in a measure to the efforts of the police to separate the intruders from the worshippers.

The Rev. J. G. Schneider and several other priests who tried to pacify the men by talking, found their good intentions useless.

The men were taken from the church in twos and conveyed in patrol wagons and taken to the domestic relations court for preliminary hearing. Speeches Ridicule Churches. In Rutgers' square more than 1,000 persons assembled to hear the speeches which the police charge ridiculed churches which had sheltered the unemployed on previous nights, and urged that drastic methods be adopted to get what the speakers asserted were the rights of the needy.

Police Commissioner McKay, the speeches were taken down stenographically, including, it is said, a plea by Tannenbaum for adoption of "the tactics of the French revolutionists."

At the conclusion of the speaking, Tannenbaum said: "Now we are going for a walk. I wish to warn you men not to do anything that may lead to your arrest."

Within a comparatively short time afterward 100 men and one woman of the party who had started on the march were in custody, and shortly after 11 o'clock the entire company had been gathered in the domestic relations court for a hearing. Tannenbaum was charged with inciting a riot and held in \$5,000 bail.

Seeking Work in Boston. Boston, March 4.—The unemployed marched up Beacon hill today and asked for work from the legislative committee on social welfare. The parade was headed by Morrison I. Swift, who has been active in behalf of the unemployed for several years.

Women and men, numbering about 100, informed the committee that they had been out of work for a month. Mr. Swift suggested that they be sent to the state farm.

Henry Sterling, a representative of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, told the committee that there were 60,000 out of work in this state.

Sacramento Won't Have 'Em. Sacramento, March 4.—Sacramento will not receive 1,500 unemployed men on their way to Washington, D. C., whom citizens of Oakland planned to send to this city. At a conference today in the office of Governor Johnson, the local city and county officials decided that they would not allow the marchers to come to Sacramento.

WOMEN "BOUNCERS" CANNOT EXPEL MILITANTS

PANDEMONIUM REIGNS IN LONDON HALL WHEN LABOR MAN TRIES TO TALK.

London, March 4.—Militant suffragettes today gave further proof that their bitter animosity is reserved for the labor party, the only political party which has espoused their cause.

As soon as J. Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the labor party, began speaking at a labor party rally in Memorial hall, suffragettes in all parts of the chamber, aided by a number of male supporters, started to howl him down.

Women ushers had been engaged to deal with women interrupters of the meeting and men to attend to the masculine disturbers, but as "bouncers" for their own sex the women proved failures and the men had to take over their duties. For nearly an hour a fierce struggle raged in the hall. There were frequent free fights between men, while women grabbed one another by the hair, scratched faces and tore clothing. Windows were smashed and chairs broken. Eventually the police restored order, and Mr. MacDonald got a chance to finish his speech. In concluding, he said that if the vote could be gained for women by turning out the government, the labor party would assist them. The worst enemies to the women's cause, he declared, were the militant suffragettes, of whose methods the people just had a striking illustration.

MOVIES IN COURT.

New York, March 4.—Arrangements have been made to produce a moving picture film on the white-slave traffic in the court of general sessions during the trial this week of Samuel H. London and Henry Bohm, who were indicted on a charge of giving an immoral exhibition. It will be the first time that moving pictures have been produced in a courtroom as part of the evidence in a criminal case.

PEACE OR WAR?

San Francisco, March 4.—Mrs. John D. Spreckels, Jr., left for Europe today with a party of friends after announcing that she had discontinued her suit for divorce brought early this year on grounds of alleged cruelty. Spreckels contested the suit. Mrs. Spreckels would not discuss today a reconciliation.

WOMAN'S BODY CUT UP.

Stockton, Cal., March 4.—After six weeks' search for Esther Grotzer, the butchered body of the woman was found today in a slough near Holt, Cal. So far as the police have ascertained the woman was last seen in company with a Chinese. Her body had been cut into 11 pieces and was in four sacks.

WILSON WILL SPEAK TO CONGRESS TODAY

Washington, March 4.—Resolutions were adopted by both houses of congress today providing for a joint session tomorrow at 12:20 o'clock to hear an address by President Wilson urging the repeal of the provision of the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise shipping from tolls.

house committee on interstate commerce which will draft legislation to carry out his recommendation. It is expected that the committee will revive a bill by Representative Sims of Tennessee, introduced at the last session, which would provide for flat repeal of the toll exemption. Although some opposition to the bill will develop in committee, it is assured of a favorable report. Many Democrats, including Majority Leader Underwood, oppose the repeal, but Mr. Underwood has announced that he will not attempt to organize the opposition. He intends to speak against it, however. From the democratic sentiment in the senate the opposition will be directed by Senators O'Gorman, chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. Supporters of the repeal have assured the president that the bill will pass both houses.

STRIKE-BREAKERS WERE NOT HELD BY FORCE

SUPERIOR MINE SUPERINTENDENT SAYS IMPORTED MEN WERE NOT MOLESTED.

Houghton, Mich., March 4.—Denial that the strike-breakers had been imported against their will or that they were kept in ignorance that there was a strike in the district, was made today to the congressional committee investigating the copper strike by Ocha Potter, superintendent of the Superior mine. Potter said he had brought 1,700 or 1,800 men from seven states to take the place of strikers; that he had employed 75 per cent of these men personally, and had made it plain to all that a strike was in progress there. He had asked that guards accompany the strikers on the trains solely to protect them from sympathizers, and that all who wished to leave the train were permitted to do so.

Figures from the books of the mining companies were introduced by counsel for the operators to refute testimony by strikers as to the low wages paid them. A. E. Peterson, attorney of counsel for the companies, asserted these figures proved that the general wage average was high even though wages received in certain months were low. He also read figures in support of his contention that it was the custom to pad contracts when it was found that the miners were unable to make fair wages because of unexpected changes in the character of the rock.

It became known today that the strikers will introduce Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, at the hearing in Chicago, to give testimony regarding the deportation incident. The committee will begin holding night sessions tomorrow.

GOVERNOR BLEASE ORGANS OF CORPSES HAS BROKEN OUT ONCE MORE

SOUTH CAROLINA EXECUTIVE IS PEEVED AGAINST HIM.

Columbia, S. C., March 4.—An exciting scene marked the session of the house of representatives tonight when Governor Blease replied to certain statements by W. F. Stevenson, in a speech on the asylum prob. Personal encounters at one time seemed likely.

When Governor Blease charged that Representative N. B. Barnwell was acting in a cowardly manner by raising a technical point that the governor was not within the constitutional limits in making his remarks, Mr. Barnwell advanced to the speaker's stand, but was restrained by delegates.

Governor Blease said that he came prepared for a fight because he could not stand the alleged misrepresentations. After the tilt with Mr. Barnwell, the governor left the hall, accompanied by several supporters. Mr. Stevenson followed him for the purpose, it is said, of stating he did not wish to have Blease to understand that he had apologized for any statement made in his speech. The governor apparently believed that Mr. Stevenson wanted to fight, and pulled off his coat. "I have been in some fights, but I never take off my coat," Mr. Stevenson said, returning to the hall. Disorder reigned for several minutes while the governor was making his charges. Friends of Mr. Barnwell and the governor crowded around and for a time it seemed as if a general fight was imminent.

Chicago, March 4.—Dr. Frank Lydston announced today at the meeting of the Chicago Medical association that he has successfully transplanted the generative gland of a dead person to the body of a living man. Dr. Lydston asserted that when he had been unable to find a subject willing to undergo the operation, he had made the transplantation upon himself. An operation performed January 16, he said, seemed successful. The gland was taken from a young man 18 years old, who had been dead 17 hours. Dr. Lydston said if the operation proves a permanent success, it may be a new remedy for Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries and ailments due to premature senility. The surgeon said he had been unable to find any records here or in Europe of such an operation ever before having been performed. Dr. Lydston also said he had implanted in a woman of 59 years the generative organs of a woman of 17 years, who had been dead from violence 12 hours. This operation, he said, had been performed too recently for him to predict results. The wound, however, he said, was healing rapidly and the operation gave evidence of being successful. The progress and results of the first operation, Dr. Lydston said, had been watched by Drs. M. R. MacArthur, J. B. Murphy, Carl Michel and others of Chicago, and Terry M. Townsend of New York.

UNION IS ATTACKED BY MINE OPERATOR

Walsenburg, Colo., March 4.—Under a contract with the United Mine-workers of America, about all a mine operator has to do is to pay the miners what they ask, dig up the money they do it, and find a market for what little coal they produce. Thus did E. G. Bettis, operator of the Independent Royal Gorge mine in Fremont county, summarize his alleged experience under union conditions between October 7 and December 22, 1913. Bettis was a witness for the mine owners today in the federal investigation of the coal miners' strike. Bettis signed a contract with the union after the strike was called and his men went back to work. His relations with the United Mineworkers terminated, he said, when the miners went on a second strike because the company refused to re-employ a man laid off after being employed for temporary work. Mr. Bettis told the committee that in the short period in

which his mine was operated under contract the "pit committee" of the union constantly interfered in the dealings of the company with its employees to the detriment of the mine production and the discipline of the men. He said as a result of this alleged interference the miners actually earned less under union conditions than they had under the open shop system. On one occasion, he swore, the pit committee caused the mine to be closed down for a night because the union wanted the miners to attend a meeting of the local organization. He testified that the union tried to prevent him selling coal to an electric light and power company which furnished power to his mine, giving as a reason the fact that the electric company also furnished power to the Victor-American Fuel company. Mr. Bettis gave his version of his dealings with the union in the form of a statement which he read to the committee.