

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE DEAD WORLD LEADER AS ENGINEER

FAMOUS INVENTOR SUCCEEDS TO BRIEF ATTACK OF HEART DISEASE.
HIS A WONDERFUL CAREER
Beginning as a Mers Lad With the Experience of His Inventive Genius, He Leaves a Record Almost Without Parallel in the Engineering World, Extending to All Lines.

New York, March 12.—George Westinghouse, a foremost figure in the world of engineering and inventor of the air brake that bears his name, died late today at his residence here of heart disease. The end came a few hours after it became publicly known that Mr. Westinghouse was seriously ill. He was in his 68th year. Funeral services will take place at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church on Saturday and the burial will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

Mr. Westinghouse became an inventor at the age of 15, when he produced a rotary engine. Four years later he constructed a device for replacing derelict steam cars. Then, when 21 years old, he sought the financial backing of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for his now famous air brake, perfected after three years of labor.

"Do you mean to tell me you can stop a railroad train by wind?" demanded the commodore.
"Well, yes, inasmuch as air is wind. I suppose you are right," spoke the youth.

"I have no time to waste on fools," said the commodore, thus abruptly terminating the interview.
Westinghouse sought and found capital elsewhere, manufactured his own invention and made high speed possible on railroads, revolutionizing traffic systems and inaugurating a notable era of railway development.

Mr. Westinghouse did not confine his genius to railroading. For half a century he continued to make other contributions to electrical, as well as engineering advancement. His inventions and improvements had to do with railway signaling; the development of the alternating current system for electric lighting and power; devices for safety and for economically conveying natural gas over long distances and using it for industrial and domestic fuel; air springs for motor vehicles; and a geared turbine system for the propulsion of ships, developed in collaboration with the late Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., and John H. MacAlpine.

In return for his many achievements, the highest honors in the gift of technical societies and institutions of Europe and America were bestowed upon him. European sovereigns conferring distinguished orders. As recently as last December he received from the principal engineering society of Germany the celebrated Grashof gold medal.

Mr. Westinghouse founded many manufacturing companies in this country and abroad. In these plants some 50,000 persons are employed and the many companies have a capitalization aggregating \$200,000,000.

Mr. Westinghouse's mental alertness and activity remained to the last unimpaired. The final few years of life were among the most productive. For several months he had, however, limited his activities, placing greater responsibilities on his associates. It was stated tonight on behalf of his many interests that there will be no change of policy in connection with any of the industries, which will be operated on a plan long ago thought out by the inventor himself.

Mr. Westinghouse and his various ventures suffered severely in the panic of 1907. In October of that year the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company went into bankruptcy from which it was released a year later after the creditors had accepted a plan of reorganization conceived by Mr. Westinghouse, and, according to his associates, it proved to be an achievement in constructive finance.

Mr. Westinghouse was unostentatious, kindly, helpful and a hard working man. He was six feet tall, erect, broad shouldered, with a massive head, in late life covered with white hair, and he wore a heavy white

MURPHY EXPELLED BY NATIONAL CLUB

New York, March 12.—The action of the board of governors of the National Democratic club in dropping Charles F. Murphy and other Tammany men from membership was criticized tonight by former Congressman Martin W. Littleton in a letter to the president of the club.
Mr. Littleton is himself a democrat. "I have disagreed with Tammany from the beginning," read the letter, "and I disagree with it now, but I would never regard delinquency in club dues as a sufficient offense to put it on trial. I do not approve or urge action in expelling Mr. Murphy and others. If you wish to fight hard and fight fair, this will insure respect for your cause."

MEN MAKE CLUBS AND WILL FIGHT IF OPPOSED

Sacramento, March 12.—A deserter from the army of unemployed, who slipped through the sentries guarding the Sacramento side of the river, brought word tonight that the men are fashioning clubs from the firewood given them and will meet force tomorrow with force. Pick handles were employed against them in the last battle, which ended in their rout.

ARMY STANDS FIRM THOUGH ORDERED TO SCATTER

CALIFORNIA'S "UNEMPLOYED" IS- SUE A MANIFESTO DECLARING PEACEFUL INTENT.

Sacramento, Cal., March 12.—The six or seven hundred men remaining of the "army of the unemployed" which left San Francisco last week under "General" Charles Kelley on a transcontinental march to Washington, D. C., must disperse at once. If they are willing to scatter peaceably in bands of not more than 50, the citizens' committee of Sacramento will pay their fares to any point within a radius of 50 miles. They will not be permitted to march in a mass anywhere, either out of or to any point in the state; and if they are not willing to disband, the authorities will be forced to "take other measures."

Just what these "other measures" will be remains for the event to answer. A committee of two, representing the two factions of the army originally under "General" Kelley and "Major" Thorne, replied that they could come to no decision before tomorrow noon.

Speaking for the associated sheriffs and district attorneys of Sacramento, Yolo, Solano and Contra Costa counties, E. W. Arnfield, attorney for the West Sacramento company, on whose property the army is camped, replied that he would deliver the communication as it had been given him, but that he gravely doubted whether it would be so much as considered.

Roughly, the action decided on for tomorrow is to "cut out" bunches of 20, 30, 50 men, as cowpunchers cut out bunches of cattle, herd them to the railroad tracks and bundle them into cars. Firemen, policemen and deputy sheriffs will guard the bridges to Sacramento, but the brunt of the work will fall on deputy sheriffs from Yolo and Sacramento counties, working in alliance.

RIGHTS OF MAN ARE UPHELD IN COURT

Chicago, March 12.—Every man has an inalienable right to protect himself from the long feathers with which a modern hat is adorned, ruled Judge Turnbaugh in the municipal court today when he discharged Ernest De St. Aubien, a real estate dealer who had been arrested on the complaint of Miss Eve Julien.
"He sat behind me and my mother," said Miss Julien. "He got mad and pulled the feathers out of my hat. And all I had done was to call him an old fool."

De St. Aubien produced the feather from his pocket and said he had torn it from the hat when it struck him in the face every time the woman moved her head.
"I protested and she called me an old fool and gave me a look of much disdain. Then she whirled around and the feather hit me in the eye; I gently removed it."

GERMAN INVASION IS STARTED

Berlin, March 12.—The systematic effort to spread Germany propaganda throughout South America was extended today when it was announced that a party of German agricultural experts would leave for that continent in the autumn on a "study trip." The travelers are members of the German Agricultural society and will be under the leadership of Professor Alexander Backhaus of the University of Goettingen, who was formerly director of the agricultural high school at Montevideo. The party will pay particular attention to conditions in Argentina, but will also visit Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.

In Battle of Brains Montana Wins

By the victory of her debaters in Spokane and in Missoula, the University of Montana last night won the first annual triangular debate with Gonzaga University and Montana State college. Of more importance than a great football triumph is this; in a battle of brains students of the university have shown superiority over the chosen representatives of her two dearest rivals.

Payne Templeton and William Long; Alva Baird and Stuart McHaffie—they are the four men who have won this victory for their Alma Mater. To them is due more credit than is accorded members of winning athletic teams. They have arrived at this triumph only over a rocky road whose difficulties would have made the boys praise-worthy had they lost. Their distinction is made still more unique by the fact that three are sophomores and one a freshman.

Gordon Watkins, prevented by illness from participating in the Spokane debate; Dr. Carl Holliday and Professor George Coffman, debate coaches, and Mrs. Alice McLeod, head of the department of public speaking, must share in the glory of this, Montana's most glorious day.

WILLIAM TELL—1914



AMBASSADOR PAGE MUST TELL WHAT HE SAID TO LONDONERS AND EXPLAIN WHAT HE MEANT

Washington, March 12.—Walter Hines Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, was made the target of inquiry in a resolution today by the senate calling upon the secretary of state to investigate alleged public assertions by the ambassador relative to the Monroe doctrine and the Panama canal.

Senator Chamberlain, aroused over reports of a speech by Ambassador Page in London last night before the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London, introduced the resolution of inquiry and his request for immediate consideration resulted in its adoption without debate.

The resolution requests the secretary of state to procure a copy for the use of the senate of Ambassador Page's address and to call upon the ambassador for evidence upon which he based the alleged statement that "it added greatly to the pleasure of the people of the United States in the building of the Panama canal to know that the British would profit most by its use."

Particular request is made in the resolution for a verbatim report of that portion of the ambassador's address in which he is reported to have defined the Monroe doctrine as meaning merely that "the United States would prefer that no European governments would gain more land in the new world."

After the resolution had been adopted senators heard of dispatches from London saying the ambassador's speech was delivered extemporaneously late in the evening and not rec-

course. Later in the day a similar resolution was introduced in the house by Representative Murray of Oklahoma, a democrat, but it did not get before the body for discussion.

There was no official comment upon the speech or the action of the senate, in an informal discussion at the White House, however, President Wilson indicated that the Monroe doctrine was as much a part of the American foreign policy today as a hundred years ago. He did not express an opinion concerning the ambassador's speech, but when asked whether he considered the Monroe doctrine obsolete, replied he had not heard that it was "falling in any way."

The senate resolution had not reached Secretary Bryan tonight. According to custom, if Ambassador Page does not forestall the action by voluntarily forwarding an explanation

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AMBASSADOR PAGE.

EFFORT MADE TO SPREAD TEU- TONIC PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

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UNIVERSITY DEBATING TEAMS CAPTURE THE CHAMPIONSHIP

PATRONAGE SPLIT BY MONTANA SENATORS

Washington, March 12.—(Special.)—Charles S. Miles of Florence was today appointed agent and John M. Shober, Jr., of Helena, inspector, in the internal revenue service, stationed at Denver. Miles was recommended by Myers and Shober by Walsh. The positions pay \$1,800 annually, with traveling and subsistence expenses added. Miles is a long-time friend of Senator Myers in the Bitter Root country.

MONTANA WINS FROM STATE COLLEGE AND FROM GON- ZAGA UNIVERSITY.

VICTORY IS DECISIVE
Varsity Team in Local Debate Gives Finest Exhibition in All the Debates That Have Been Heard in the Long Series and Men Who Debated Abroad Achieve a Remarkable Triumph.

THE TRIANGLE.
At Missoula—University of Montana won from Montana State college. Montana team, Payne Templeton and William Long.
At Spokane—University of Montana won from Gonzaga university. Montana team, Alva Baird and Stuart McHaffie.
At Bozeman—Gonzaga university won from Montana State college. Result—Montana, first; Gonzaga, second; Montana State, third.

HUERTA PUSHES ON FOR A FIGHT AT TORREON

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF VILLA'S SCATTERED POSITION HE ADVANCES.

Chihuahua, March 12.—General Huerta's announcement at Mexico City that the federal army had been ordered to assume the offensive against the rebels has been put in effect at Torreon, according to reports that came from that city today. Actuated by the belief that General Villa's rebel forces, scattered at points between here and Torreon, have delayed indefinitely their threatened advance, the federal soldiers, equipped with new field-pieces and an abundance of ammunition, are reported to have moved toward the rebel outposts in great numbers.

While General Villa has remained here, 200 miles north of the federal garrison, attending chiefly to civil affairs, the federalists at Torreon under General Refugio Velasco are reported to have extended their outposts to Mapimi, Hermosillo and other points 50 miles outside the city. A number of skirmishes already have taken place. A late message from Torreon said: "For the last four weeks Huerta has been pouring federal soldiers into Torreon and supplying them with ammunition sufficient not only to defend the city, but to extend a campaign westward and possibly north. An expedition has been prepared to advance on the federal city of Durango, capital of the state of that name. If General Velasco succeeds in capturing Durango or in sending a large column to Villa's rear, the rebels' march southward will be effectively checked. A movement against Durango has been started from Aguas Calientes state. The feeling prevails among the federal soldiers that the tide of war is gradually turning in Huerta's favor."

Templeton Shows Power.
While the two youngsters share the glory of last night's debate it must be said, without disparagement to the splendid work of Long, that Templeton swung the balance and made possible so overwhelming a victory. His rebuttal speech made Montana's ultimate triumph a certainty. It was the finest of its kind ever delivered in University hall. College men from all parts of the country joined in singing Templeton's praises last night. "That was the finest rebuttal speech I ever heard in a college debate," said a local lawyer, himself an orator and a graduate of a great eastern university.

MITCHEL PLEDGES EFFECTIVE POLICE

New York, March 12.—"Give us the laws and we care and we will give you effective and efficient police administration. Give us these laws and we will get rid of the 'system.'"
So asserted Mayor John Purroy Mitchel today in an address at a press club gathering, referring to the bills pending at Albany for changes in the laws affecting this city's police.

Mayor Mitchel said he would consider the bills just as important and essential even if Colonel George W. Goethals were not to become police commissioner. But the passage of the bills would insure Colonel Goethals for the head of the police department, he said, "and I have his word of honor to that effect. He is standing on his word in a letter written to me and nothing has happened to cause him to change his mind."

TRUCE ESTABLISHED ON ONE JOB

MONTANA SENATORS TO AGREE ON MILES CITY LAND- OFFICE POSITION.

Washington, March 12.—(Special.)—Senators Walsh and Myers have not filed recommendations for the position of register of the Miles City land office, requested by the commissioner of the general land office. It is likely that Myers will concede the appointment to Walsh and will endorse his candidate. It is reported that no opposition exists on the part of the Montana delegation or the commissioner, to make any change in the receivership at Miles City. Numerous local demands have been made that Receiver J. T. Hamilton be separated from the service, on account of being a beneficiary, through his newspaper, of land-office advertising, but an investigation of the matter has not convinced Commissioner Tallman that such action is necessary.

Both Men Strong.

The work of both Montana debaters in the direct argument was splendid. Both are forceful, quick-thinking speakers and their team work was perfect. Neither appeared to be a better advantage; both won enthusiastic applause and more than upheld a reputation that would have handicapped most debaters.

Long was the first speaker for Montana. Briefly he outlined the argument for the question, "Resolved, That the American Government Should Take Immediate Steps Toward Granting Independence to the Philippines. Such independence to become a Fact in 1920, and to be Guaranteed by the United States for a Period of Ten Years Thereafter." In the most general terms it was that the proposed relation with them would be of advantage first to us and second to the Philippines themselves.

Of No Real Value.
He confined his speech to the first of these main points. Arguing that the independence of the Philippines would be to the advantage of the United

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SENATE TO INQUIRE INTO TOLL AFFAIRS

Washington, March 12.—Renewal of inquiry by the senate lobby investigating committee today turned toward reports that there is organized opposition in Washington, backed by influential forces, against the proposed repeal of the toll exemption provision of the Panama canal act. The committee examined today Clarence W. De Knight, a Washington lawyer, who admitted activity on behalf of his concerns in favor of toll exemption when the bill was passed, but denied knowledge of any lobbying efforts to prevent passage of the repeal bill. Tonight the committee, at the direction of Chairman Overman, issued a subpoena for Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie endowment

for international peace, whose name entered into the spirited debate in executive session of the senate several weeks ago between Senators Root and O'Gorman of New York.
When extension of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain was under consideration involving the tolls issue, Senator O'Gorman charged that the Carnegie endowment had for its prime motive not the promotion of international peace but the formation of a British-American alliance. Senator Root hotly protested against his colleague's statement. The lobby committee purposes to inquire through Dr. Scott into the actual aims and operations of the foundation and whether it has entered at all into the tolls controversy pending in congress.