

Tolls Fight Blots Party Lines



Western Democratic senators who oppose Wilson on canal tolls. Left to right: Pittman of Nevada, Thomas of Colorado, Ashurst of Arizona and Walsh of Montana.

In the impending battle in the senate over the Panama tolls question, party lines will all but disappear. The fight against the repeal of the tolls clause is in the hands of Senator O'Gorman of New York, a democrat, two of President Wilson's ablest defenders throughout the long weeks of debate will be Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Root of New York, both republicans. Several democratic senators from the far west have already announced their determination to fight the president to the very end. Among these may be mentioned Chamberlain of Oregon, Ashurst of Arizona, Thomas of Colorado and Walsh of Montana.

TOLLS REPEAL YET HOLDS STAGE

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY WILL CENTER AROUND REPEAL OF EXEMPTION ACT.

Washington, April 12.—Repeal of tolls exemption for American ships passing through the Panama canal still holds the center of interest in congress with prospect of further enlightening discussion this week in the senate where the committee on inter-oceanic canals is to resume hearings on the issue tomorrow.

With the tolls controversy dragging along and little chance for final action on it for another month, members of the senate and house have been restive lest early adjournment for the summer campaign might be impeded. The development, however, that administration leaders are proposing a plan to postpone anti-trust legislation until next session save for the creation of an interstate commission, has revived stories that congress may get back to the country and into campaign for the elections of senators and representatives as early as July.

WE WILL GET RAIN TOWARD END OF WEEK

Washington, April 12.—Generally fair weather for Easter week in all parts of the country except south Atlantic states where rains are indicated for the first day or two, was forecasted tonight by the weather bureau. "It will be cool and frosty over the central and eastern districts," the bulletin said. "As there are no present indications of the approach of a disturbance over the northwest for several days at least, the fair weather is likely to continue during the greater portion of the week. "After the middle of the week a disturbance will appear on the north Pacific coast or in British Columbia but probably without result during the present week other than some local rains in the north Pacific states and the far northwest on Thursday or Friday or some unsettled weather over the northwest generally by the end of the week."

CANAL TOLLS CASE REVIEWED BY BILL

Secretary of State Bryan in Official Statement Upholds Wilson's Attitude and Explains Why Tolls Exemption Should Not Be Allowed.

Washington, April 12.—Today Secretary Bryan in a statement reviews at length the Panama tolls question and the course of the statement declares that the repeal of the tolls exemption in the Panama canal act "cannot be construed to be a construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," but is "simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."

Mr. Bryan discusses various features of the subject—the limiting of debate in the house of representatives, the Baltimore platform and the effect of repeal on the treaty. "Repeal had seemed upon the charge that the president was 'surrendering to England," Mr. Bryan declared that the opposition to the repeal had attempted to appeal "to prejudice rather than to reason."

Only Wants Right. "What has Great Britain done," he asked, "to justify the acquisition that she is trying to dictate to this country? She has simply called attention to the terms of the treaty and asked for arbitration of the question of construction, in case this government differs from the British government in the construction to be placed upon the language. The very men who are so insistent upon constraining the treaty to permit free tolls delayed for months the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain because of their opposition to any arbitration on the subject. In other words, they construed the treaty to permit discrimination and then objected to explaining any international court to express an opinion on the subject. If, as a matter of fact, the treaty grants the rights which Great Britain claims, is it a 'surrender to Great Britain' for our nation to repeal a law that raised that question?"

Wilson Has Right. "Discussing the president's right to expect the support of congress when he deals with international questions, Secretary Bryan adds: "The chief executive speaks for the nation in international affairs and it is only fair to assume that he speaks advisedly when he declares that intercourse with other nations is seriously embarrassed by the free tolls law which we seek to repeal. "We occupy a proud position among the nations today; we are the foremost advocates of peace and arbitration; we are becoming more and more a moral factor throughout the world. Can we afford to surrender this position? Can we afford to belittle the great enterprise which has reached its consummation at the isthmus? The question is not what we can do, but what we ought to do. This question must be decided on moral principles and not by the counting of our regiments and battleships."

Mr. Bryan was a member of the regulations committee of the Baltimore convention and his observations on the platform constitute his first utterance on the subject. He argues that there are two planks in the Baltimore platform pertinent to the discussion, one

which declares the belief of the democratic party in the encouragement of the merchant marine, but states that it should be developed "without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounty or subsidies from the public treasuries," and a second plank declaring in favor of exemption from tolls of American coastwise ships. Mr. Bryan declares that the opposition to bounties is a doctrine "for which the democratic party has stood from time immemorial." He refers to the exemption plank as a "little plank," and to the pronouncement on bounties and subsidies as the "larger plank," and says: "Two Can't Be Accepted. "What opiate does the little plank contain that it can make those who accept it oblivious of the larger plank? By what rule of construction can the small plank be made binding and the larger one ignored? The secret of the strange power exerted by the little plank is to be found in the fact that it carefully conceals the means by which it is to be carried out. Had the word 'subsidy' or 'bounty' been inserted in this plank it could not have secured the endorsement of the construction because of the contradiction between this plank and the larger plank would have been immediately apparent. "But even if the platform had not contained within itself a complete refutation of the position taken by the advocates of free tolls, the president would have been justified in the position he took by the changed conditions which confronted him. "A platform is a pledge and is as binding upon an official as the command of a military officer is upon a subordinate—the statement cannot be made stronger. But the subordinate officer is sometimes compelled to act upon his judgment where a change of the law has taken place and had they been aware had taken place and had they not acted with him also assume responsibility and they, too, must abide the judgment of the public. Such a change has taken place since the Baltimore platform was adopted. "Change Has Occurred. "Had the democrats in convention assembled been confronted by the condition which now exists and had they known what those now know who voted for repeal, no such plank ever would have been placed in the platform. The convention's attention was not even brought to the fact that a majority of the democrats in the house voted against the free tolls measure and that it had in fact been passed by a combination of the minority of the democrats and a majority of the republicans. "Mr. Bryan says that platform planks

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ELLIOTT HOPES TO REBUILD ROAD

PRESIDENT OF NEW HAVEN HOLDS OUT TO STOCKHOLDERS CHANCE OF NEW LIFE.

REPORTS ON CONDITIONS

Head of Beleaguered System Advises Approval of Attorney General's Plans—Points Out Fact That Unnecessary Expenses Have Been Curtailed.

New York, April 12.—Hope that within a reasonable time the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company can be restored to its former prosperity is held out to the stockholders who are to hold a special meeting April 21 in a detailed report by Chairman Howard Elliott and the board of directors. The report explains the acceptance by the directors of the government's right to insist upon a dissolution was due to their belief that, because of the present discouraging financial condition of the company a battle in the courts might have resulted in receivership.

Mr. Elliott after explaining that after all improvements except those absolutely necessary for safety have been stopped and that service is being curtailed, states that the value of the properties, including subsidiaries, at present valuation is in round figures more than \$135,000,000. The report urges the stockholders to approve the arrangement with the attorney general.

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HOLLAND'S STORE AT ARLEE BURNS

Arlee, April 12, 2 a. m.—(Special.)—Holland's store, the well-known general merchandise establishment of Arlee, was completely destroyed by fire on Monday night. A bucket brigade of half a hundred men is now attempting to save the big barn at the rear of the building from the flames. The store is practically a total loss together with its loss of goods. The loss will be several thousand dollars, but cannot be closely estimated during the excitement attending the fire. The blaze started in the rear of the building, cause unknown. Within 30 minutes a pile of smoldering ashes marked the spot. The Arlee postoffice was located in the building. The fixtures and the mail were rescued as were several counters and a stack or two of overalls from the store. R. J. Holland owned the burned establishment.

Chihuahua Gives Welcome to Leader of Rebel Host

Chihuahua, April 12.—This city is celebrating the arrival of General Carranza tonight. In the plaza and the park bands are playing and the regular Sunday night diversion of throwing confetti took on the nature of a demonstration of joy.

The arrival of the first chief of the revolution was expected tonight. The general might have arrived here yesterday evening, but delayed in order to anticipate the plans for today. Stores and residences were gaily decorated. The general with his military escort reinforced the local garrison under General Manuel Chao, moved through the streets to a mansion set aside for his use months ago. It has been furnished lavishly. A report here tonight says that General Villa, thinking pursuit of the federals was not being pressed with sufficient vigor, left Torreon today for Parras, where Velasco's army, or at least his rear guard, is said to have been miles distant. Fifty miles of this is a waterless desert. There was no news of fighting.

Chihuahua Capital. Juarez, Mexico, April 12.—The new constitutional capital was established at Chihuahua today with the arrival of

THEN AND NOW

Ninety-six years ago today, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the first United States flag of the present design was hoisted over the house of representatives at Washington. It had 26 stars and 13 stripes. The flag had been made in New York by the wife of Captain S. C. Reid, famous as the commander of the privateer General Armstrong. Mrs. Reid sent it by mail to Congressman Wendover, who had been sponsor for the new act by which the law of 1794, providing a new stripe and a new star for each state, was changed to require only a new star for each state. Thirteen stripes were to be preserved to represent the original colonies. The law making the new banner the official flag of the United States became effective July 4, 1818.

Nearly 100,000,000 people live beneath that flag today as compared with less than 10,000,000 96 years ago, and it waves over a combined area several times greater than that represented by its 26 states in 1818. Its westernmost recognition was then along the Mississippi river. Today the 48 states sweep unbrokenly across the continent. The flag has also been planted over the Philippines, over numerous strategic islands in the Pacific, over the enormous area of Alaska and at the new gateway of oceans at Panama. Several years ago it was carried around the world by a fleet of American battleships, and just five years ago it was planted at the North pole by Commander Peary.

TWO CONFERENCES WILL BE WATCHED

Meeting in Washington Between Lind and Wilson and That at Torreon Between Villa and Carranza Interesting.

Washington, April 12.—Washington officials and diplomats were speculating tonight upon the outcome of the two conferences to be held this coming week, one in this city between President Wilson and his personal representative in Mexico, John Lind, and the other in Torreon between General Carranza of the constitutionalists and General Villa, victorious leader of the Mexican rebels in the field. President Wilson will return to the capital tomorrow from his week-end trip to West Virginia. Mr. Lind is coming up the coast from Vera Cruz aboard the yacht Mayflower, and is expected to reach here Tuesday.

Mexican Meeting. About the time Mr. Lind is making his report to the president, the Mexican rebel leaders will be meeting for the first time since the days of the Madero revolution, and upon this conference much is believed to depend. Officials here think that a face to face talk between Carranza and Villa will result in a clearer understanding concerning the rights of the foreigners in Mexico, and especially their privilege of pressing claims through American consular officers.

No Final Report. The navy department was without a final report from Rear Admiral Mayo on the outcome of his demand that the Mexican federal commander at Tampico salute the stars and stripes as a part of his apology for the affront to America in the arrest of a detachment of United States marines from the Dolphin.

It was reported tonight that important dispatches had come to the state department from Mexico City. Secretary Bryan said, however, that he had nothing whatever to give out. The secretary commented upon the absence of press reports from the Mexican capital, and remarked that apparently a rigid censorship was being exercised.

No Change Expected. No one is predicting that any change of policy on the part of the United States government will follow Mr. Lind's report to the president, although it is realized that the problems involved in Mexico have undergone some radical changes since Mr. Lind went up from Vera Cruz to see the president at Pass Christian, Miss., during the New Year's holiday.

One of the results of the Torreon meeting is expected to be a reply to the state department's latest representation, especially in the case of the Spaniards exiled from Torreon. Alfonso Carranza, first chief of the revolution, and his staff. This information arrived today in the form of a brief telegram. Carranza left here yesterday morning, but the train did not run at night so that his arrival might coincide with the reception planned for him today. It is understood that his interview with General Villa will take place next Wednesday or Thursday.

General Carranza telegraphed to Rafael Zubaran, his minister of the interior and the only cabinet member remaining in Juarez, today to assure the state department at Washington that his first duty would be to return formal replies to representations hitherto unanswered owing to the press of emergency matters connected with the military campaign.

Refugees in Vera Cruz. Vera Cruz, April 12.—The Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V arrived this morning from Tampico with 225 refugees. The steamer Westward also brought passengers from the same port, but no details of late events. A strict censorship against all news dispatches was established here this morning.

Hancock to Tampico. New Orleans, April 12.—The United States transport Hancock tonight received imperative orders from Washington to proceed immediately to Tampico.

It is understood the vessel will take aboard refugees from the battle-swept city of Tampico where heavy fighting between Mexican constitutionalists and federals has been reported. The Hancock will sail tomorrow afternoon. The transport arrived two months ago, bringing 950 marines from the first advance base regiment. The marines will remain at the naval station here; it is said, when the transport steams south tomorrow she will probably be accompanied by the United States hospital ship Solace under orders to hasten to Tampico.

Mayo Wants Transport. Washington, April 12.—Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding the American squadron at Tampico, asked several days ago that an army transport be sent to the beleaguered port to take care of refugees who have been left aboard the foreign warships to save themselves from the shells and bullets of the federals and constitutionalists. The war department was not inclined to "loan" one of its vessels for this purpose, so the navy is making use of the Hancock, its only transport.

The hospital ship Solace already has been ordered to Tampico, but the department tonight had made no announcement as to the movement of the Hancock.

WARSHIPS WILL SAIL THROUGH CANAL SOON

San Diego, April 12.—United States warships of the Atlantic fleet will sail through the Panama canal early in July, speed on the Pacific coast to San Diego and return to Hampton roads by the same route, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, who inspected San Diego harbor today and made preliminary arrangements for the reception of the battleships on the coming visit.

The purpose of this early jaunt through the canal, said Mr. Roosevelt, was to prove to the world that the big waterway is open now in readiness to accommodate shipping.

BANDIT ESCAPES. Altoona, Pa., April 12.—Using a rope made from his mattress, Frank G. Hobbie, the automobile bandit who confessed to holding up the cashier and paying teller of the Union Bank here and escaping with \$3,000, fled from the Hollidaysburg jail early today. At the time of the bank robbery Hobbie shot a depositor and then terrorized a crowd by firing a fusillade of shots before disappearing. Hobbie, it is said, confessed to prevent his wife, who is in delicate health, from being tried as an accomplice.

WRECKAGE FOUND. St. John's N. F., April 12.—Floating wreckage believed to have come from the missing sealer Southern Cross was reported by the sealing steamer Hoodhound, which arrived today.

Final Message. To the boys of the east side in New York the Jewish trio of the gunmen sent a final message through Rabbi Jacob Goldstein. "Whitey Lewis" wrote: "There are many boys who are well brought up and have good parents who do not look out for the company they get into. Had company is the cause of their fall."

"Lefty Louie" said: "Add what I said the other day about bad company. A fellow who honestly earns six dollars a week is better off than he who gets \$1,000 a week, if he does not get it straight."

"We were supposed to have as many friends as any other fellow from the east side, but when it came to a showdown it was only the 'shoot' (synagogue) that stood by us, outside of our parents. Stick to it, 'shoot' and to your parents. If I had life to live over again I should surely follow this advice."

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Relatives Visit. Mrs. Rosenberg, "Lefty Louie's" young wife; Mrs. Horowitz, wife of "Gyp the Blood"; Mr. and Mrs. John Croffick and Paul Croffick, relatives of "Dago Frank"; Morris and Joseph Seidenshner, brothers of "Whitey Lewis," spent the early part of the afternoon in a last visit to the death chamber.

The women waited aloud as they went out of the prison. On the way to the station they said that the men about to die had never maintained their innocence so strongly as in this last remonstrance.

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MORBID WORLD WAITS FOR DEATH

NEW YORK STANDS ON TIP-TOE AS HOUR OF GUNMEN'S EXECUTION APPROACHES.

FINAL WORDS RECORDED

Pitiable Product of Great City's Slums, Bathed for an Instant in Ghostly Glory, Give Out Statements Warning Boys Against Evil Companions and Bidding Them Stick to the "Shoot."

Ossining, N. Y., April 12.—Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenberg, Frank Croffick and Frank Seidenshner have spent their last day on earth. As the gunmen, whose picturesque aliases were flung across the continent after the murder of the New York gambler, Herman Rosenthal, they die at dawn in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison, convicted of that murder.

To relatives who had their good-bye today and to their spiritual advisers, the four condemned men again asserted their innocence and as night settled down over the prison and the death watch stood about their cells, there was nothing to indicate that they would not deny their guilt until the end.

Which would go first to the chair was a secret that only the warden knew. It would depend, it was said, upon their demerit, to whom the ordeal bore heaviest, whose nerves gave evidences of snapping would be first dispatched, thus to obviate a scene.

Prison gossip had it that "Lefty Louie" (Louis Rosenberg) was the most erratic of the four and that he would march first to the chair. Others thought the first to die would be "Dago Frank" (Frank Croffick), the Italian of the quartet, who has declared in statements to Governor Glynn that he was far from the scene of the murder when Rosenthal was shot down.

During Easter Sunday and the ensuing night they were on their knees in prayer, practically all of the time that they were not talking with relatives. On the walks in front of the prison the curious townspeople passed to and fro and occasional parties of dusty automobilists swung down from their cars to survey the buildings.

Of the scenes in the death house corridors today, the visit of two nuns stood out boldest. An Father Cashin, the Roman Catholic prison chaplain, led the four gunmen in prayer, two Italian Franciscan sisters, who had come from New York, and "Dago Frank," whom they had taught in his boyhood, knelt outside his cell. Raised curtains, showing the cells bare and immaculate after yesterday's cleaning, disclosed the four gunmen also kneeling.

Suddenly the spirit of devolution spread to the whole death chamber and each of the 16 condemned prisoners, among them Hans Schmidt, slayer of Anna Amuller, joined in the Lord's prayer.

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