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PREDICTIONS BY SENATORS OF EARLY END

Hope is Held Out That Extra Session May Come to an Adjournment the Latter Part of This Week

ANOTHER GUESS IN THE HOUSE

An Interesting Program Which Promises to Be Time-Consuming Taken Up Yesterday With the County Division Bill

Though the house of the legislature had laid the land bill aside it found another subject of dispute in the Newberry county division bill which encountered a great deal of opposition chiefly from members who feared that their counties might some time desire to take advantage of it though it appeared that the bill was being chiefly to meet a condition in Cochise county. The consideration of the bill was not concluded in the house when that body adjourned for the day. Several amendments had been accomplished and some light was thrown upon the domestic relations of Representative Johns of Yavapai who admitted that while his home was in Prescott and Mrs. Johns resided there, he lived in Mohave.

There was an echo of the land bill dispute at various times in the morning session and in the afternoon House Bill No. 1 was taken up and indefinitely postponed. It was the expressed opinion of Representative Goodwin that that also carried the substitute bill with it, but that idea was not widely entertained.

The appropriation bill for the current and contingent expenses of the senate was passed and sent to the governor. This bill originating in the senate, after many vicissitudes was placed into the hands of the house appropriations committee which reported it with an amendment increasing the amount of the appropriation from \$22,500 to \$25,000. But the house, fearful that the senate would not stand for the amendment, struck it out, passed the bill, returned it to the senate whence it was sent to the governor.

The senate passed the Stanley amendment to the semi-annual tax law and also adopted the Mahoney memorial to the secretary of the interior with reference to the withdrawal from the Santa Fe grant of lands containing mineral. But after this action was taken a question was raised that such action as was desired in the memorial would affect scrips that had been based on such grants. In order that this matter might be more fully investigated, the vote by which the memorial had been adopted was reconsidered and the memorial was sent to the judiciary committee.

The anti-capital punishment bill was favorably reported to the house in the morning session. This with the senate bill, constraining the prohibition amendment to the constitution and the county division bill promise interesting sessions of the house for this week.

It is believed, though it is not certain, that the land bill will reach a final vote in the house tomorrow.

Some of the senators last night were hopeful of concluding the extra session at the end of this week. But the expression of that hope was coupled with a purpose not to consider any of the measures now in various stages of incubation in the house.

WEDS AND WINS FORTUNE

LOS ANGELES, June 12.—Arthur Vissers of Long Beach and Miss Myrtle Bush of Compton, were married, the groom thereby complying with the terms of his grandfather's will, leaving him \$18,000 in case he married before September 1.

WEATHER TODAY



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—For Arizona: Fair.

Turk Cruiser Wins In Duel With Russian Torpedo Boat

PETROGRAD, June 12.—The Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German Breslau, was damaged to an extent unknown in an artillery duel with two Russian torpedo boats, near the Bosphorus on Friday night, according to a Russian official statement. Turkish advisers report the sinking of a Russian torpedo boat and say the Midullu returned to port safely. It was stated the cruiser was

NOTE IS DELIVERED IN BERLIN; BRYAN IS OUT WITH NEW STATEMENT

DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG STARTS FOR HOME

NEW YORK, June 12.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former colonial secretary of the German empire, returned Emperor William's unofficial representative in this country, sailed for home on the Norwegian steamer Bergensford. Dr. Dernburg seemed to be in rare good humor and went to his suite, which his admirers had made a bower of roses, with the hope, he said, that the war would end with honor for all engaged. He said he had been treated in this country with "unbecoming animosity," excepting on the Lusitania question.

DEATH ENDS LONG CAREER OF DR. MAHONEY

Pioneer Physician and Man Prominent in the Up-building of This Section Passes Away After Long Illness

Following a period of ill health extending over two or three years, Dr. Oscar L. Mahoney, one of the best known citizens of Phoenix, died yesterday at the family residence, 1102 West Washington street. The funeral will be held from the residence on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock under the auspices of the B. F. O. class, of which he had been a member for many years.

During the long years of devotion to the best interests of his profession, the science of medicine knew no more worthy or conscientious exponent than Dr. Mahoney. From the first of his practice he received the praise and appreciation of the communities in which he lived, and led to his credit a long record of prominent recognition due to his particular aptitude for the work.

A native of Jefferson county, Tennessee, he was born on March 7, 1829, a son of Dr. James W. and Amanda M. (Turnley) Mahoney. On both sides the family were of Irish extraction and many of them were prominently connected with the most important events in American history. The maternal grandfather fought with General Jackson at New Orleans, and the great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. James W. Mahoney was for many years a practicing physician and surgeon in Tennessee and Arkansas, and a prominent man in the localities which profited by his wisely directed experience.

When a boy of eight years, Oscar L. removed with his parents from Jefferson county, Tennessee, to Critt

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Feeling in Official Quarters is That German Answer Would Forestall Any Possibility of War Between Two Nations

BRYAN SAYS NOTE HAD BEEN REVISED

Says Changes Were Made After Resignation Tendered, But These Not Sufficient to Warrant Withdrawal of Resignation

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Official announcement of the delivery of the American note to the German government reiterating the insistence that the submarine warfare conform to the laws of humanity and international law was received from the ambassador at Berlin. The message came at the close of a day marked by a more optimistic feeling in official quarters than the German answer would forestall any possibility of war between the nations, and also avoid a breach in the diplomatic relations. Apparently there was a general relaxation of tension over the international situation. The president spent part of the day at golf and let it be known that later in the month he planned to take a short vacation at his summer home at Cornish, N. H.

William J. Bryan issued another statement declaring the note was materially revised following the presentation of his resignation. The resignation, Bryan asserted, softened the language I felt was not sufficient to justify him in withdrawing his resignation. "It is true," said Bryan, "I saw the final draft of the note before my resignation took effect, but it contained no important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted."

"This change," continued Bryan, "while very much softening the note, was not, however, sufficient in my judgment, to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation. As Germany had suggested arbitration I felt we could do less than reply to this offer by expressing a willingness to apply the principle of the peace treaties to the case."

"What was the change in the note?" Bryan was asked. "I cannot discuss that," he replied. "It was suggested a clause had been added to the note saying the United States would entertain any evidence that Germany might have that officials of this government had not thoroughly performed their duty in examining the Lusitania before departure to see that she was not armed for an offensive action. Mr. Bryan only smiled at the suggestion. Acting Secretary Lansing also declined to discuss the changes made in the note. The clause referred to follows:

"If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform their duties with thoroughness, the government of the United States sincerely

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SUPREME COURT PASSES ON THE RELOCATION OF MINING CLAIMS

In a decision affecting the location of mining property, the supreme court yesterday reversed the judgment of the superior court of Cochise county in the case of Emerson C. Stratton vs. the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company, and remanded the case for a new trial. The decision affirms the principle laid down in the federal law relating to the re-location of mining claims, and is in effect that where the possessory right of the original locator was not being contested, that the locator was not required to locate the land as abandoned or forfeited property, but that the land was open to relocation as if no location of same had ever been made.

Action was commenced by Stratton in support of an adverse filed by him in the land office against the application of the Copper Queen for patent of a certain group of mining claims, which included the Eagle No. 2 location. He contended that the location was made by Gessman and Helig, who sold their interests to the mining company was void because in their notice of location the land was not entered as abandoned or forfeited property, and the court, sustaining his objection, rejected the location notice and proof of the performance of the annual work on the claim as required by law.

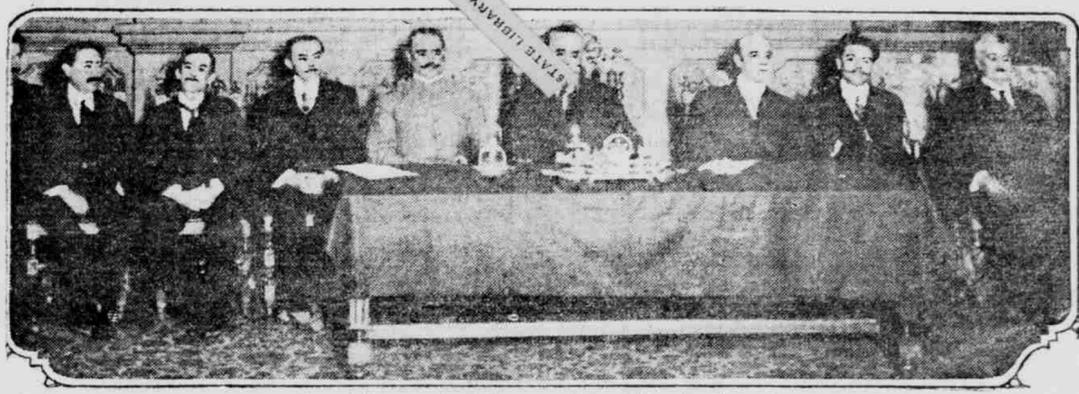
The supreme court in passing on the case decided that under the statute, Paragraph 3241, R. S. of Arizona, 1901, before its amendment, the location notice would only have been required to state that the property had been abandoned in case it was actually, when relocated, being located as abandoned property. The decision says in part, "In order to complete a valid location of the ground in question the locators were not in fact locating the ground as abandoned property because they were not in fact locating the ground as abandoned property, but were locating the ground in the same manner as other public mineral land is located—that is as an original location." "If the location is located as abandoned property, under the local statute before its amendment, then and in that case only the location notice was required to state the fact."

The prior location was made by T. G. Gordon in 1900, and the location made by Gessman and Helig in 1903, after the property had been abandoned. Stratton located the claim in 1907. The case was taken up on appeal by the Copper Queen company.

Italians on Advance

VERONA, June 12.—The Italian advance on Rovereto, in Tyrol, thirteen miles southwest of Mori and is southwest of Trent, has pushed so close to both towns that either they have already been taken or are about to be occupied, according to reports from the front.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS WILL SOON CONTROL MEXICAN SITUATION, SAYS CARRANZA



General Carranza (bearded man at table) and his cabinet in session. General Venustiano Carranza, whose government is now located at Vera Cruz, hopes President Wilson will give him just a little more time to pacify Mexico. Carranza has recently had several notable successes over Villa. He says he will protect the interests of foreigners in Mexico.

TEUTONS AND SLAVS PARRY FOR BIG THRUST

Two Armies Now Face One Another Across Dniester, Each Seeking the Initiative for an Offensive Movement

LONDON, June 12.—Another big battle is being fought along the line of the Dniester river in Galicia in which the forces of Russia are pitted against those of Austria and Germany. These German troops which had crossed the Dniester at Zorawna having been pushed back and the Russians in eastern Galicia and Bukovina also forced to withdraw to the river, the two armies now face one another across the wide and wooded stream, each making thrusts in an effort to gain the initiative for an offensive.

Heavy fighting also continues in the Baltic provinces and on the east Prussian frontier, both sides claiming advantages. Fighting continues along the long line in the west, but with little change in the position of the armies.

Italians scored another success at the Isonzo river by the capture of the town of Gradisca and it is reported they are carrying out a strong offensive all along the river as far as the Tullio which they are endeavoring to outflank.

One more steamer and three trawlers were sunk by German submarines. Since Saturday last the Germans have sunk fifty-four vessels of which seven were neutral. The others comprised two French, two Belgian, three Russian and forty British.

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VILLA REPLIES TO REGENT NOTE OF PRESIDENT

Interprets Document as Recognition That American Government Has No Right to Mix in Mexico's Internal Affairs

EL PASO, June 12.—General Villa replied to the president's recent note calling upon the leaders of the factions in Mexico to take steps to establish a stable government. The president's "high spirit of justice" and "consideration and respect" in which he is held in the United States and Mexico impels Villa to send a reply which interprets Wilson's note as a recognition that the American government has no right to take a part in the settlement of the internal affairs of Mexico.

The Villa note, the first to be made public, was dated at Aguas Calientes, June 10, and forwarded to Enrique Llerenas, the Villa representative in Washington, for presentation to the state department. It reviews the overthrow of the Huerta regime and attributes the subsequent division among the constitutionalist leaders to "false ideas, for mercenary purposes, diffused by those who sought to retain power indefinitely without laws."

Villa's break with Carranza is attributed to Carranza, residing in a civil state which he would not accept as might occur in any rebellion. Absence of authority is recognized in every part of the country, and admitted but it is contended that in the territory controlled by Villa a civil government is being developed.

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CARRANZA ASSERTS CONSTITUTIONALISTS' RIGHT TO RECOGNITION

HOW TRUTH IN ADVERTISING PAYS

The lecture, "How Truth in Advertising Pays," to be delivered at the Adams Hotel Roof Garden tomorrow evening by Frank Stockdale, promises to be one of the most interesting events of the season. Stockdale, who represents the Educational Committee of the Advertising Clubs of the World, comes here under the auspices of the Phoenix Ad-Club. No admission charge is asked at the lecture which will begin promptly at 8:15. All are cordially invited to attend.

Guarantees Of Protection To All In Capital

GALVESTON, June 12.—Gen. Gonzales, commanding the constitutionalist troops advancing on Mexico City, issued a proclamation in which he guaranteed protection to all persons in the capital that there will be no special taxes levied, full payment will be made for all supplies taken and calls upon merchants to cooperate in relieving the distress of the civil population.

News of the issuance of the proclamation has reached the constitutionalist forces in the north. Information was also given that the forces of Gonzales are within about thirty-eight miles of Mexico City.

AUSTRIAN PLANES ACTIVE

NISH, June 12.—Three Austrian aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on Kragujevac, killing or wounding 12. Serbian aeroplanes pursued the enemy, bringing one down. Another aeroplane with two German officers was captured.

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First Reply to the Recent Statement Regarding Mexico Consists of "Proclamation to the People" Issued by Carranza

VILLA'S ANSWER ALSO RECEIVED

Officials in Washington Refuse to Discuss Either Document Until They Have Been Considered by State Department

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The president had before him today the first reply to his recent statement regarding Mexico. It consisted of a "proclamation to the people," issued yesterday by General Carranza, asserting the right of the constitutional government to recognition by the United States and other foreign governments. Lack of recognition is declared the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government in Mexico. Villa's answer also reached Washington, but was not delivered to the state department. Until presented the Villa agency declined to make public the text.

Officials of the department declined to comment on the abstract of the Villa statement carried in press dispatches or upon the copy of a letter from Villa to Carranza, also received at the agency, which urges that the differences be forgotten, and suggests a personal meeting of the two leaders to arrange for co-operation and the restoration of peace.

The Carranza proclamation, referring to the lack of recognition, asserts: "At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty because the constitutional government is now actually in definite possession of the sovereignty and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty is an essential condition which should be taken into account when deciding upon the recognition of a government."

Carranza's proclamation was formally handed to Consul Silliman yesterday for transmission to Washington. It was promptly laid before the president, but state department officials would not discuss it. The document reiterates the history of the revolution through five years, beginning with the Madero uprising against Porfirio Diaz and what is termed as the economic and social inequality of the colonial epoch. The length of the revolution, it asserts, was due to attempts at a compromise with the elements of the old regime at Ciudad Juarez. Madero's failure, the document attributes to opposition from Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz of the old regime, and Zapata, instigated by their adherents. Huerta, it explains, consummated the movement with the cooperation of a "group of foreigners favored by the old regime who surrounded Henry Lane Wilson, former American ambassador to Mexico, un-

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