

AMERICAN STEAMER HOCKING REQUISITIONED BY BRITAIN NO PRIZE COURT PROCEEDINGS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Official announcement that the American steamship Hocking had been requisitioned by the British government without the formality of prize court proceedings was received by the state department late today in a dispatch from Consul General Young at Halifax, where the ship has been detained since she was seized by a British warship while on her way from New York to Norfolk.

This procedure will be vigorously contested by the United States government as being illegal and in violation of international law. Officials of the department, who had been more or less skeptical regarding unofficial reports of the intentions of Great Britain, expressed frank amazement when they learned that the Hocking actually had been requisitioned. The United States, it was said, will demand that she be retained in prize court, in the charge that she is partly German owned and that the prize court will act promptly in the case.

Confirmation of unofficial reports regarding the action in the Hocking case led officials here to believe that Great Britain intends to take over for its own use other vessels of the fleet owned by the American Trans-Atlantic company; if it has not done so already. The company has informed the state department that its ship Genesee in the West Indies, has been requisitioned and the Kanakoo, now at sea bound for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in charge of a captain from the British cruiser Macedonian, will be requisitioned upon her arrival at port. Representations regarding the Hocking probably will include also the cases of the Genesee and the Kanakoo.

Attorneys here for Great Britain in the cases have their motions for orders for requisition upon a British order-in-council issued April 29, which the United States is not prepared to accept as in accordance with international law.

The state department now is awaiting a report from Ambassador Walter H. Page at London, who after the government had received unofficial information of the intention of the British government was instructed to inquire into the matter and to enter a vigorous protest if he found that requisition was contemplated. Although no information had been received from Ambassador Page tonight, it was presumed by department officials that he had received confirmation in London. The department desires to know just what action Mr. Page has taken before determining what form further representations shall take.

Consul General Young's dispatch said that when the order allowing requisition was granted by the prize court in Halifax this afternoon, it was stipulated that the crown should give an undertaking for the amount of value of the ship. The crown, under this arrangement, agrees to pay the amount of the appraisement into the court should final adjudication in the case be against the British government. The report contained no details regarding the appraisement. Dispatches received by Counselor Polk of the state department from attorneys for the American Trans-Atlantic company, however, stated that in the case of the Genesee the undertaking had been fixed at \$45,000.

Officials of the state department already are attacking the legal arguments which may be used in the case. They have found that during the civil war certain neutral ships were seized and requisitioned by the United States before prize court adjudication. Most of these ships, however, are said to have been blockade runners.

The department also was informed tonight that the American Trans-Atlantic company had nearly completed its collection of the affidavits from the holders of stock in the corporation, which will, it is claimed, prove that it is wholly owned by American citizens. All but two of the affidavits, it was said, had been collected. Those now on hand, it was said, might be immediately submitted to the state department for its information. It is claimed they show that at least 90 per cent of the stock is owned by American citizens.

SUPREME COURT CENSURES

[Continued from Page One] Chief Justice Ross inquired when, in the opinion of the physicians, the insanity of Faltin had begun. Had it been recently, or was it their belief that he was insane at the time he committed the murder? That, said the chief justice, was none of their business. A higher authority than examining physicians, to-wit, the trial jury, had already passed upon that

EVIDENCE AGAINST "HIGHER UPS" FAILS TO BE BROUGHT OUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Expected evidence against the "higher up" in alleged dynamiting plots and operations against ships bearing munitions to the allies apparently failed to materialize in the statements made by Lewis J. Smith, who testified before a federal grand jury here today. He had been brought from Detroit in connection with the arrest of C. C. Crowley, a detective, charged by the federal authorities with conspiracy. Smith's testimony however was said

question, Faltin must have been sane when he passed into the custody of the superintendent and the return did not show that he had subsequently become insane. Justice Franklin asked if the prison physician had not informed the superintendent of his suspicion regarding the mental condition of the convict. If he had not done so until the eve of his execution, he ought to be discharged from the service of the state as unfit. He asked also, if no attention was paid to the twelve men who were in prison under sentence of death. Further, he said, that the circumstances surrounding this case were "peculiar," this waiting until the eleventh hour.

Thereafter, the argument was a colloquy between Mr. Stoneman and Chief Justice Ross and Justice Franklin who seemed to be in accord. Justice Cunningham offered no suggestion throughout the hearing. Mr. Stoneman was plainly up against a stone wall. Upon theory could there be an agreement between him and the court which constantly reminded him that the only matter at issue was the good faith of Superintendent Sims. Had he taken this course because he believed that Faltin was insane or had he done so merely for the purpose of delaying the execution?

There was said the chief justice no law for the superintendent to construe. His duty was clear. Any responsibility of which he had complained was not thrust upon him; he had assumed it himself. His belief that Faltin was insane could not be regarded as a stay of execution. If he had power to make it of that effect, there was no limit to which he could not go. He might even decide that Faltin had not had a fair trial; it might be a theory of the superintendent that somebody else had committed the murder of which Faltin had been convicted.

Mr. Stoneman reverted to the Kerneen case in which he said that the attorney general had advised the superintendent to bring on the investigation as to his sanity. He said that if Mr. Sims was guilty of contempt in this case, he was guilty of contempt in that. At this point the attorney general rose and said that in the case of Kerneen, the board of pardons and paroles and not the superintendent had prevented the execution. The board had granted a reprieve until December 10 in order that there might be time for the investigation. He added that the superintendent had been dilatory in that. There was then time, when the reprieve was granted, to bring the matter summarily before a jury. That was November 10. Five days later the jury was discharged but Mr. Sims did not bring the matter to the attention of the county attorney until November 15.

Chief Justice Ross in the course of his remarks on the proceedings looking to the investigation as to the sanity of Faltin, indicated that the had gone by the board. At the time that the superintendent had taken the step it was factious office. Nothing more could be done. The writ of execution had expired and fallen and as intended subsequent proceedings rested on that writ, they must fall with it.

In concluding, the chief justice said that he would be pleased to find if it could, that the superintendent had acted in good faith in this matter. He said that the case would be taken under advisement. As a result of the proceedings, it is safe to believe that the eleventh hour insanity racket will not be worked again at the state prison hereafter, convicts must be reasonable.

TO WORK FOR RECLAMATION OF WESTERN ARID LANDS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The Western States Conference, the purpose of which is to farther a national convention to be held in Washington, D. C. to urge congressional aid in the reclamation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands, was launched here today at a conference of representatives of several western states. John R. Hartman, of Seattle, chairman of the Washington state reclamation conference, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was selected as temporary chairman.

An executive committee composed of delegates from seventeen western states is to be announced tomorrow. This committee will decide the date

to have been "entirely satisfactory" as far as Crowley was concerned, by J. W. Preston, United States district attorney. Beyond that Mr. Preston refused to discuss what Smith revealed. A warrant issued for Smith last week he was unsecured, but tonight he was again under surveillance, according to Don Rathbun, agent of the department of justice. The grand jury after hearing Smith's testimony, adjourned tonight until Monday, when indictments are looked for.

SUFFRAGE ENVOYS REACH PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The three suffrage envoys who have brought by automobile from California a petition to be presented to President Wilson and congress next week, urging the passage of a federal amendment enfranchising women, were welcomed here today by Mayor Blankenburg, who later attached his signature to the petition. Earlier in the day the envoys, Mrs. Sarah Bard Field, Miss Maria Kindberg and Miss Ingeborg Kindt, were tendered a reception by several hundred prominent Pennsylvania suffragists. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Field, Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, wife of the mayor, and others. The petition bearers plan to leave tomorrow for Wilmington, Delaware.

NO OUTSIDE PLAN CAUSED BIG EXPLOSION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WILMINGTON, Dec. 2.—A lengthy statement was issued by the Du Pont Powder company tonight through former Congressman Charles B. Landis, one of its officials, denying that the explosion Tuesday was the result of "outside planning or interference." The statement also said that no fire or explosion had occurred in any of the company's factories in any part of the country since the Garonne war began that afforded ground for suspicion. The publication of what are termed "sensational and utterly groundless reports" was the reason assigned for the issuance of the statement.

Regarding the recent disaster after stating its cause still was a mystery, Mr. Landis said: "The Du Pont company desires it to be known that it believes the recent explosion to have been one of those unfortunate tragedies that could not have been foreseen or prevented against, as have been others that have taken place ever since the manufacture of powder began and that no outside designing had anything to do with it."

The many rumors were taken up separately and denied. They include the alleged posting of a placard at Carney's Point, N. J., wherein "certain employees" were warned of an impending explosion and also the reported arrest of a man at the same place with 65 feet of fuse wound around him. Denial likewise was made of a report that "Great Britain had warned the company of the presence of German and Austrian spies in our plants and that our secret service was keeping under surveillance certain German and Austrian agents."

After making other denials the statement continues: "It is true that the Du Pont company has taken every precaution against outside interference with any of the operations associated with the manufacture of explosives. There is nothing unusual about this. This company has guards about its plants always in time of peace, not only to protect its plants but to protect its workers from stragling into the zone of danger."

In conclusion the statement said that considering the unprecedented explosion Tuesday, no more detailed an account is possible. It is a tragedy, and the time fixed for their execution, so that an investigation may be had and concluded within the time allotted them to live.

WOULD ORGANIZE FARMERS OF AMERICA IN SOCIETIES COVERING EVERY FARM PROJECT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Resolutions creating a central committee to organize the farmers of America into co-operative societies covering every farm project from poultry and garden truck to grain and livestock and operating in each of the forty-eight states were unanimously adopted at the closing session of the national conference on marketing and farm credits.

The adoption of these resolutions by a conference composed of delegates from 45 states was declared by Chairman Frank L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, to be the largest co-operative movement ever launched in the history of the world.

The plan provides first for the formation of an agricultural organization society on a permanent financial basis which shall have charge of the general organization and educational work. Prominent among those who stand sponsor for the movement are Gifford Pinchot, Philadelphia; Sir Horace Plunkett, Ireland; Harris Weinstock, San Francisco; E. B. Tansley, Minneapolis; secretary of Right Relationship League; John Lee Coulter, University of West Virginia; Frank L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota; Alexander E. Canoe, professor of agricultural economics, Massachusetts State Agricultural College; H. W. Danforth, Washington, Ill., president of the National Council of Farmers Co-operative Association; James Childs, Lake City, Minn.; Clarence Ouseley, the Agricultural Commissioner of Texas; Agricultural Commissioner Fred W. Davis, of Texas; Charles W. Dillon, Kansas; Louis B. Sueset, Denver; Henry W. Moore, Des Moines, Ia.; John R. Common, University of Wisconsin; G. R. Hill, banking commissioner, Idaho; Elwood Reed, University of California; Hector McComb, Oregon Agricultural College; state market directors of twelve other states.

The purposes of the agricultural organization society to be formed are defined in the resolutions adopted as follows: "To examine into the methods of production and distribution of farm products with a view of evolving a system of greater economy and efficiency in handling and marketing the same. To encourage and promote the co-operative organization of farmers and of those engaged in allied industries for mutual help in the distribution, storing and marketing of produce. To furnish instructors and lecturers upon the subject of co-operation among farmers, auditing and accounting experts, and legal advice on matters relating to organization. To investigate the land conditions and the special appropriation of the facts and methods discovered to be conditions existing among the farmers of America and to the solution of the problem of the increasing cost of living. To investigate the land conditions and farm tenures with a view to working out better, more equitable and fairer systems of dealing with this problem so vital to the social and the economic well being of the country. To call from time to time such conferences or conventions will help to carry out the above mentioned objectives. The resolutions also provide for the permanent organization of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits and the meeting of this conference as a permanent event for the purpose of discussion of the problems that surround the production, distribution and financing of the American farm and American farm products.

NEW HAVEN MONEY SPENT TO BLOCK GRAND TRUNK LINE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, admitted on the stand today at the trial of the eleven former directors of the road that some \$120,000 of New Haven money had been spent in publicity and lawyers' efforts to block proposed extensions of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada into New England.

Mellen also testified that after bargaining over a period of four years the two roads finally reached in November, 1913, a traffic agreement, and that coincidentally the Grand Trunk gave up its proposed extension of New Haven, Mass. to Providence, R. I. and the New Haven abandoned on the same day a plan to parallel the Grand Trunk lines in Vermont.

This is the agreement upon which the United States government, scarcely a week after it was reached, caused the federal grand jury in New Haven to investigate, with the result that Mellen, John J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk, and Alfred W. Smithers, chairman, were indicted under the Sherman law. The indictment was dropped but the charges contained therein, form perhaps the most important of the allegations against the defendants in this case.

"I told Chamberlain (correct) in the most plain manner possible," replied Mr. Mellen, "that it was going to raise hell."

"Well, I will ask you to state whether any of that community was in the least interested in the matter?" The court declined to let the witness answer the question. He had been told by Chamberlain, he said that the Grand Trunk had spent \$2,000,000 on construction work at the time of the abandonment.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF EL ZARIBAH TEMPLE

El Zaribah Temple now has a full set of new officers, as a result of the election Wednesday night, when Geo. Mintz was chosen potentate to succeed Shirley Christy. The full elective official body of the temple is composed of the following with minor officers yet to be filled by appointment: Henry A. Morgan, Chief Rabbi; Neill E. Bailey, Assistant Rabbi; A. G. Hullett, High Priest and Prophet; Epes Randolph, Oriental Guide; George H. N. Lahrs, Treasurer; J. J. Sweeney, Recorder; The trustees are Thomas Armstrong, Jr., Vernon L. Clark and Charles Rutherford; J. J. Sweeney, Vic Henry and Shirley Christy are representatives to the imperial council.

JUNIOR GUILD WILL MEET — The Trinity and Junior Guild of the Episcopal church will meet with Mrs. Harold Baxter at 165 West Adams street at two o'clock this afternoon.

-If the Price is the Thing --Read These:

48 lb. sack guaranteed Kansas Flour.....	\$1.65
24 lb. sack guaranteed Kansas Flour.....	.83
White or Yellow Corn Meal per sack.....	.27
50c can K. C. Baking Powder, only.....	.34
25c can K. C. Baking Powder, only.....	.17
Choice Table Peaches, per can.....	.10
Large can Hawaiian sliced Pineapple.....	.10
California Flap Jack Flour.....	12 1/2
1/2 gal. Log Cabin Syrup.....	.64
1 lb. Cocoa.....	.27
1 lb. Cake Baking Chocolate.....	.25
25 lb. box Choice Peaches.....	1.55
Soft Shell Walnuts, per lb.....	.16
Roasted Peanuts.....	.10

Everything Else in Proportion
A. G. Smith Grocery Co.
225 and 227 East Washington Street
(Next to Boston Store)

BUY YOUR XMAS GIFT

for your mother, sister or brother or daughter, from The Zion Lutheran Bazaar, Friday and Saturday, December third and fourth, at 24 North First avenue. There will be a Fancy Work Booth, a Quilt Booth, a Baby Booth, Apron Booth, Fish Pond and a Bakery where you can get home-cooked eatables. The Bazaar will open at noon on Friday and open until late Saturday night.

ORDER AND RECEIPT FOR HIGH EXPLOSIVES SIGNED BY SCHMIDT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2.—Two handwriting experts testified today that an order on the Giant Powder Company of Giant, California, and the name of "J. B. Leonard" signed to a receipt for nitro-gelatin, alleged to have been used to blow up the Los Angeles Times building were both written by Matthew Schmidt, who is on trial on a charge of murder as a result of the explosion five years ago.

Taking as a standard the original of a telegram which previous witnesses declared was written by Schmidt, Herbert S. Wood and Frank P. Woehler, both bank tellers, of long experience in Indianapolis, compared the handwriting with that of the order and the signature to the receipt, and asserted that they had been written by the same person.

In addition, both witnesses declared the writer of the telegram also wrote the signature, "F. A. Perry," which appears on the register of the Hotel Argonaut of San Francisco, under date of September 18, 1910, as well as several orders changing Schmidt's post-office address, and in which the name "M. A. Schmidt" was used.

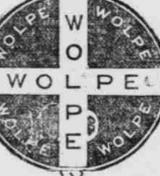
The order addressed to the Giant Powder Company is dated September 20, 1910, and reads as follows: "Please deliver to bearer, Mr. J. G. Leonard, the powder which I purchased of you last week and oblige." "J. B. Bryson, Auburn, California." "P. S. I am giving Mr. Leonard your receipt for identification." Although there is a discrepancy in style

of the initials of Leonard, in the order and receipt, Schmidt is alleged to have written both.

The prosecution attempted again to recall to the witness stand George E. Davis of New York City, the iron worker, who testified to producing many explosions in the east for the purpose of asking him questions relative to events which transpired after the Times explosion. After lengthy arguments, Judge Frank R. Willis affirmed his former ruling and declined to allow the testimony to be admitted. The prosecution desired to question Davis relative to an alleged conversation he had with J. J. McNamara in Indianapolis, and in which the latter is said to have told Davis that J. B. McNamara and a man named Schmidt blew up the Times building.

When the prosecution attempted to begin the introduction into evidence of the letters which are said to have passed between alleged conspirators, in the east, objections were registered by attorneys for the defense who insisted that the entire contents of the letters be read into the evidence. The prosecution desired to read only excerpts. The jury was excused while the attorneys argued this point. Judge Willis reserved his decision until tomorrow.

WEATHER TODAY
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—For Arizona: Friday and Saturday, generally fair; not much change in temperature.




BIG SPECIAL!

\$1.90 FOR 59 CENTS

HERE IT IS —
The Biggest Value Ever Offered

6 Cakes Palmolive Soap	90
1 Jar Palmolive Cream	50
1 Bottle Palmolive Shampoo	50
TOTAL	
\$1.90	

All to You Now for 59c

Wolpe Drug Company

Central and Adams
Telephone 1271 — Exchange connecting all departments