The Arizona Republican, Full Leased Wire A. P. Report

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The Sun Always Shines Finest Winter Climate In the World

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STATE LIBRARY

PAPERS SHOW VON PAPEN PAID MONEY TO ALLEGED PLOTTERS

One Entry Shows Seven Hundred Dollars Was Given Werner Horn, Who Was Convicted of Dynamiting Bridge

MONEY WAS ALSO SENT TO SEATTLE

Four Letters Found Among Von Papen's Effects and Turned Over to American Embassy Prove Most Interesting.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Copies of the correspondence taken at Falmouth from Capt. von Papen, were turned over today to the American ambassador for transmission to Washington.

They show that von Papen made money payments to the persons now charged in American courts with responsibility for the plots to blow up munitions works and bridges.

One entry shows that von Papen gave $700 to Werner Horn, who was convicted of dynamiting the Canadian Pacific Railay bridge at St. Croix, Me.

Another check stub shows that about two weeks before the explosion at Seattle on May 30, 1915, von Papen sent $500 to the German consulate there.

The following four letters found among Captain von Papen's effects are considered the most interesting part of the correspondence turned over to the American embassy. The first is a letter from R. von Meysenbug, German consul at New Orleans to Captain von Papen. The letter follows:

"New Orleans, December 4, 1915.

"Dear Herr von Papen:

"I read with great regret that the fate of recall has indeed overcome you. I don't suppose that you are very unhappy to be able to shake the dust of this unfriendly country from off your feet. What chiefly offends me is that in always giving way to the government here, we have never found that they are kindly disposed against us. The demanded recall was so sudden and belated that it throws an interesting light upon the government here. May here also the day of reckoning come and our government find that iron determination with which alone one can make an impression here.

"Hoping that our connection formed in this great time will not come to an end with your departure, I am,

"Yours sincerely,

R. V M."

The second letter is from Dr. F. W. Meyer to Captain von Papen. It is as follows:

"New York, 19 December 1915.

"Dear Captain:

"Best wishes again on the occasion of your departure. I had occasion yesterday to thoroughly discuss recent events with some Germans. As was natural, although there was a general agreement on main points, there was a slight difference of opinion, indeed it could not have been otherwise, especially as we are rather cut off from the other side. The Austrian is of course, a matter for general enjoyment and the whole business can scarcely be taken tragedically. The president this time has talked a bit too big even for those who blindly support him. But we were all of the opinion that the departure of you and your colleague is a serious loss for us. Though a majority of those present had scarcely had an opportunity of knowing you personally, a privilege which has been a great pleasure to me, yet your efforts have always been especially spoken of and more perhaps than you think. I think, therefore, I am speaking in the name of all when I express to you the thanks of all of us for your faithful vigilance and unremitting labors under the most difficult circumstances and to this I add my own special thanks for your attention to my little proposals.

"It's not surprising in view of the fictitious neutrality of the president that the end should have been put to your work and you must carry back with you the knowledge that you have done your duty according to the best of your ability as long as it was possible. Our people never forget this of you.

"I will gladly comply with your proposal to send a line from time to time and it would be very pleasant for me to receive one from you occasionally, especially if by proposals you mean such as could be discussed with some gentlemen of the German house of Columbia university. I am keeping an eye on the matter specially mentioned.

"With best wishes.

"Yours,

(Dr.) "W. MEYER."

The third letter was written by General Friedrich A. J. von Bernhardi. It follows:

"Posen General Headquarters, 9-4-15.

"Dear Captain:

"I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in sending me a copy of the New York Sun containing my two articles. I am glad to hear these articles will, in your opinion, have a good effect as far as that is at all possible in America. The advertising manner in which they publish things, of course, is thoroughly American. The private communication of mine has been printed without any authority from me. I have now written two further series of articles for America. The foreign office wanted to have the first of these, entitled 'Germany and England' distributed in the American press and the other entitled 'Pan-Germanism' (?) was to appear in the Chicago Tribune. I should be very grateful if you could forward me one copy each of these articles. They will certainly have some sort of effect. This is evident from the inexpressible rage with which the British and French press have attacked these two Sun articles. They have insulted me in the most increditible way. However, I agree with you that military success will be a decisive factor for opinion in America. But also England's interference in American trade will not fail to have a certain effect. I hope both will take effect together. I think, however, that especially in the west where I expect there will soon be a big attempt to break through, we have serious and difficult times to look forward to, but I confidently believe that we shall successfully overcome them. With best wishes, etc.

"From Bernhardi."

"Please remember me kindly to Herr von Bernstorff."

The fourth is a letter from Dr. Albert. It follows in part:

"San Francisco, (No date).

"Dear Herr von Papen:

"Well then how I wish I were in New York and could discuss the situation with you and be (?) many thanks for the telegram, but my hope is small. For this time I suppose matters will move more quickly than in the Dumba case. I wonder whether our government will respond in suitable manner. The 'Patron' also telegraphed that I was to continue my journey. So we shall not see each other for the present. * * In my opinion it need no longer take public opinion so much into consideration in spite of being artificially and intentionally agitated by the press and legal proceedings, so that a somewhat stiffer attitude would be desirable, naturally quiet and dignified.

"If you should leave New York before my return we must try to come to some agreement about my pending questions by writing. * * * You will receive this Germany a long-intended report of expenses paid through my account on your behalf. I should be very thankful to you if you would then support the

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DON'T BELIEVE IT SAYS COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

German Ambassador Makes Only This Comment When Shown Dispatches Telling of the Captain von Papen Incident

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—When Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was shown London dispatches tonight telling of the correspondences and the accounts taken from Captain von Papen, the former German military attache here, his comment was:

"I don't believe it."

Further than that, the ambassador declined to be quoted for publication. He did make it plain, however, that he doubted that any documents of an incriminating nature had been taken from Captain von Papen, although he advanced no theory of how the correspondence and accounts described in the London dispatches had been connected with him.

The impression which was conveyed to questioners by officials in German diplomatic circles was that they thought it possible that Captain von Papen had been connected with the published documents by British agents. Their argument was that it was increditable that von Papen, knowing that his ship would be taken into a British port to be searched, would have carried any correspondence of such a nature if he possessed it.

They recalled that when the British officials at Falmouth searched von Papen's personal effects, he protested to American Ambassador Page in London. Tonight the German officials declared that had the captain carried the papers described they thought it unlikely that he would have called further attention to them by protesting to an American official. His protest at the time was forwarded to Count von Bernstorff here, who sent it to the state department. There was no action, and it was said that the safe conduct which the allied governments had given Captain von Papen merely guaranteed his passage home to Germany, safe from seizure as a prisoner of wat, and did not affect his baggage or papers.

At the embassy tonight it was said that the ambassador from time to time had paid much money to Captain von Papen in the way of salary and for the expenses of such work as he was expected to conduct as a military attache. The embassy, it was said, had no knowledge of his private bank account or of how he disbursed the money.

Embassy officials specifically disclaimed any knowledge of the reported payment of $700 to Werner Horn, connected with the attempted destruction of a Canadian Pacific bridge. They pointed out that all German officials in this country had repeatedly disclaimed any connection with the man and de-

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SID HENRY RETURNS TODAY TO ATONE FOR ALLEGED CRIMES

Sid Henry, alias Henry Sidney Green, which is his proper name, though he was known by the former for many years, during his extensive real estate operations in this vicinity, will arrive in town at eleven o'clock this morning on his own volition. A telegram was received by Judge J. C. Phillips yesterday from him at El Paso saying that he is on his way. He will go directly to the home of Judge Phillips, who for weeks has been trying to bring about an arrangement of the affairs of Green. Accompanied by Judge Phillips, Green will go to the office of the sheriff where it is thought that a bond for Green will be arranged at once. Judge Phillips has interviewed several of the creditors of Green and others and has tentatively arranged with them to become his bondsmen.

He has been in correspondence with Green for some months looking to his return to Phoenix and all the letters from the latter have been turned over to the sheriff. Other letters have also been received from Green, one by Sims Ely, manager for the Valley Bank Adjustment company and which was printed by The Republican.

The correspondence with Green was carried on through his son, an attorney of San Jose, Cal. The negotiations for his return are said to have grown out of a suggestion by W. H. Plunkett, receiver for the United States Title and Legacy company, who said he believed that Green could realize more from the assets of the company than any other man and that it was possible to handle them so that all claims against the company would be met.

It has been ascertained too, that many of the claims against the company were spurious and probably would not have been made but for tht belief that he would not return willingly. It was estimated at the time of his flight last summer that fraudulent transactions amounting to as much as $175,000 would be discovered but they have not been.

What course will be taken in the matter of the felony charges against Green after the settlement of his affairs is a matter of conjecture and on that point there is said to have been no stipulation.

DR. WILHELM MUELLER SAYS MONEY WAS RECEIVED TO SEND GERMANS HOME

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, former German consul at Seattle and now consul here, said today that he had received money from time to time from the German embassy at Washington and "possibly from van Papen," but that such money was used to send Germans from Seattle to New York "on the chance that they might return to Germany."

"Any intimation that I was connected with an explosion at Seattle is absolutely unfounded, he said. "I do not recall that I received any specific sum from von Papen but I often furnished money to Germans who wanted to go to New York on the chance that they might reach Germany. I was reimbursed by the German embassy."

Dr. Mueller was consul at Seattle from February to June, 1915.

MANBY LOST COURT CASE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 14.—A verdict for the plaintiff awarding $16,700 damages was returned early tonight by a jury in the $50,000 breach of promise suit of Miss Margaret Waddell, of Los Angeles, against A. R. Manby, a business man of Taos, N. M.

The verdict returned, answers nine specific questions contained in the charge made by Federal Judge W. H. Pope, who heard the case. The verdict fixes the value of the plaintiff's trousseau at $700 decides that Miss Waddell spent $800 on transportation incident to the courtship and that Manby secured a total of $1,850 from her. Expenses incidental to waiting Manby's arrival for the wedding, which had been set according to testimony at the trial, in 1912 were placed at $1,000 and $350 was fixed as the sum spent in the east trying to dispose of a painting for the defendant. Damages for mental anguish were fixed at $12,000.

SAVED LIFE OF R. D. EVANS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Jan. 14.—Captain Alfred Matson, who claimed the distinction of having saved the life of the late Admiral Robley D. Evans when a midshipman, in the battle of Fort Fisher in the Civil War, died here today, aged 75.

Matson was captain of coasting and harbor steamers along the Pacific coast for thirty years, retiring 8 years ago. He was a sailor in the landing party which assaulted Fort Fisher, when Midshipman Evans was shot through one leg and fell beneath the guns of the fort. Matson dashed in, lifted the wounded midshipman and carried him to safety.

WILL HAVE ONE PHONE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 14.—That negotiations have virtually been concluded for the merging of the two local telephone companies, was today admitted by E. A. Gilbert, president of the home, and by George Bush, until recently assistant general manager at San Francisco of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, which operates the other system here.

The lines are to be taken over by a third company, which Mr. Bush represents. Those interested in this are said to be San Francisco capitalists.

While it is considered premature to announce the terms of the merger, it is understood the new company will have long distance affiliations with the Bell system.

WON'T STOP BEGGS CASE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN JOSE, Jan. 14.—Superior Judge Franklin Griffen of San Francisco, sitting in the local court, today refused to dismiss the proceedings against Will M. Beggs, a local attorney accused of securing $2,000 from Joseph N. Da Rosa, a clerk. Beggs had claimed that Da Rosa was an accomplice of Beggs because Da Rosa, by paying the $2000, compounded the crime of larceny of which Da Rosa stood accused.

"It would be very illogical to call a victim an accomplice," said Judge Griffin.

TEST SUIT ON NEW MEASURE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 14.—Henry A. Pfister, county clerk of Santa Clara county, and president of the California county clerk's association, announced today that he will immediately cause to be brought a friendly suit to clear up the registration law. Under the law as his legal advisers read it, there is nothing requiring registration of party affiliations. He has been making a separate memorandum of party affiliations but will quit this practice in order to bring the suit.

NO ROW IN CLARK CASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Removal of Albert Clark, a private in the United States army, from the American steamer Santa Marta at Jamaica, is not expected to result in a protest from the state department. Officials said today that as the removal occurred in British territorial waters and Clark was released later, the British authorities apparently had acted within their rights.

The principle that any nation may detain for examination any suspected alien in its territory or territorial waters has been established as international law. It is pointed out that such removals have an entirely different status from those occurring on the nigh seas.

TROUBLE IS ALL SETTLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Far Eastern Bureanu announced tonight the receipt of the following telegram:

"PEKING, Jan. 14.—The statement that missionaries and other foreigners have been warned not to enter Yunnan, Szechwan, Kwei-Chow and Kwang-Si, is officially denied. Already government troops have practically quelled the Yunnan outbreaks."

CARRANZA TO BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO RUN SANTA YSABEL BANDITS

De Facto Government of Mexico to Have Time to Demonstrate Ability to Restore Order and Protect Foreign Rights

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—General Carranza and the de facto government of Mexico are to be given a fair opportunity without intervention of the United States to run down the murderers of the American citizens at Santa Ysabel, and to demonstrate ability to restore order and protect foreign rights in the southern republic.

This was the outstanding fact here tonight after a meeting of the cabinet, a conference between President Wilson and Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee, and another day of stirring debate in the senate.

Administration leaders firmly outlined in the senate today the position of the government in the face of denunciation from the republican side and another resolution directing intervention, proposed by Senator Works of California. At the state department officials were awaiting official word from General Carranza in reply to the demand made upon him to weed out and punish the bandit murderers.

While no direct communication from General Carranza had reached the state department tonight, a message from him to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate, announced the dispatch of troops to capture the outlaws and his purpose to visit "condign punishment upon every participant in the massacre."

This message was regarded at the state department as an indication of the character of the formal reply to Secretary Lansing's representations, which is expected not later than tomorrow.

The Mexican embassy was without other dispatches regarding the bandit hunt.

General Obregon was said to be at Queretaro, where he had been summoned for a general conference, and it was regarded as likely that he would remain there, the work of running down the Villa forces about Chihuahua being left in the hands of Generals Gavira and Trevino.

Measures to facilitate the removal of Americans from districts where their lives might be endangered were discussed by department officials with Mr. Arredondo, who later advised General Carranza by telegraph that every assistance be given such Americans and escorts provided to accompany them into cities where strong garrisons are maintained. He went further than the state department suggested, recommending that in cases where foreigners objected to leaving, that they be forcibly removed to points of safety.

That large numbers of Americans are leaving northern Mexico was reported to the department, but it is estimated that not counting the members of a Mormon colony at Casas Grandes, there still are at Parral, Durango, Madera and other points, the control of which by Carranza is doubtful, more than 3,000. That the majority of these may remain in spite of warnings is feared.

When Secretary Lansing was asked whether the United States government would protect its citizens under such circumstances, he replied that it would do so "to the best of its ability," but that in such cases the government would not be obliged "to use force where people are indiscreet." He compared the situation in Mexico with that in Europe at the beginning of the war when Americans were ordered out.

Debate in the senate brought out positive declarations from Senator Stone and Senator Lewis of Illinois that there would be no countenancing of the demands of republican leaders for intervention, and both charged the republicans with insincerity of purpose

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TO SEND MEXICAN TROOPS THROUGH U. S.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 14.—Permission to send 600 cavalry troops through American territory from Cananea, Sonora, to Juarez, opposite El Paso, has been requested of the United States government by Carranza authorities, according to an announcement tonight at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite here. The cavalrymen were to be used in the campaign against Villa bandits in western Chihuahua, it was stated. It was not known when the proposed troop movement would begin or at what point the Carranza soldiers would be brought across the border into the United States. Officers of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company here deny that any Americans had been killed recently in the Cananea district of Sonora. They stated that conditions there were quiet and orderly. Rumors of the murder of three Americans in that district were received yesterday in El Paso.

VILLA'S BANDIT GANG SAID TO NUMBER FORTY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Chi., Mex., Jan. 14.—General Francisco Villa has but forty men with him in the Guerrero district according to General Trevino, commander of the northeastern corps of the Carranza army. This information was given out in an interview here today.

Lieutenant Colonel Nevarrez, a Villa officer who was captured at Santa Ysabel and charged with being concerned in the massacre at that point last Monday, was being brought to the capital tonight, according to General Trevino.

There was no truth in El Paso reports of further killing of foreigners in Western Chihuahua, according to General Trevino. The Carranza commander declared that the Americans slain Monday at Santa Ysabel had refused a military escort.

"General Argumedo and Cantreras are not operating between Torreon and the capital," said General Trevino, they have taken to the hills of Durango.

"I shall leave next week to pursue them," he added. "More than 14,500 Villa soldiers and 42 generals and their subordinate officers have surrendered and received amnesty at Chihuahua City within the last twenty days and given up their arms, horses and saddles.

"I regret that a number of Americans have decided to go out and I hope that they will soon return. I shall provide escorts for such movements.

"It was impossible to forsee the sudden appearance of those bandits, but Mr. Watson, heading the mining men on the train, probably thought he would be better off without the military escort which he refused.

"I have done everything possible to help friends get the bodies to the border. From a military point of view, I consider the campaign in Chihuahua state finished and there are only various small bands, aggregating about 300 in all, left.

"Trustworthy advices say that Villa has but forty men left with him. As the law of Benito Juarez permits any

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ESTABLISH DEAD LINES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 14.—While there were no signs of a disposition to renew the rioting of last night here tonight, General John J. Pershing, commanding the American troops, reestablished dead lines, similar to those last night. The district known as Chihuahita, in this city, where a large number of Mexicans reside, was cut off from the rest of the city. No Mexicans were allowed to come out of the district, and no Americans were permitted to enter.

Fifty American race horse attendants stationed at the Juarez track were held at the international bridge tonight. They had been visiting in El Paso and found the bridge closed when they started to return to the race course, but later were permitted to cross.

Army provost guards patrolled the city to prevent any repetition of the fighting in which soldiers on liberty engaged with Mexicans here last night.

ALTHOUGH KNOWN FOR FORTY YEARS IDENTITY OF JOHNSON IS MYSTERY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Jan. 14.—Although he was known along the border 40 years, none of the mining men here or in Arizona had been able up to tonight to clear the mystery concerning the identity of Thomas Johnson, one of the 18 Americans slain by Mexican bandits Monday at Santa Ysabel. His body lies here unclaimed, despite every effort that has been made to learn something concerning his family connections. The sheriff of Cochise county, Arizona, where Johnson was supposed to have a daughter, published an appeal today for information without results.

The body of J. P. McCoy, another of the victims, was sent to Bisbee, Ariz., tonight on a train that also carried the body of Alexander Hall, whose wife and three children live at Douglas.

A fourth body, that of R. H. Simmons, was sent to Danville, Ia.

The funeral of C. R. Watson will be held here Sunday under the auspices of the Shriners. Masonic lodges will conduct services Monday for W. J. Wallace.

AMERICANS ARE ARRIVING FROM VILLA CAPITAL

Fifty-two Americans, Including Several Women and Children Reach El Paso From Region Where Villa Massacres Occured

HUNDRED FIFTY IN DANGER ZONE

These, It is Hoped, Will Reach American Territory Aboard Special Train Monday, Sent Out From El Paso

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 14.—Fifty-two Americans, including a number of women and children, arrived here tonight at 7:15 o'clock from Chihuahua City, the region where alleged Villa bandits slaughtered 18 foreigners last Monday.

More than 150 Americans still remain in what is considered the danger zone.

The latter, it was hoped, would reach American territory aboard a special train Monday on a train sent from El Paso last night, and which according to advices received by United States officials arrived at Parral tonight. The refugees who arrived tonight said the special train passed through Chihuahua City this morning.

"Oh, it's good to get home," said a number of refugees as the train crossed the Rio Grande, into American territory.

The train bearing the refugees also brought two American soldiers who were picked up in uniform by members of the Carranza train guard, 18 miles south of the border. General Gabriel Gavira, commandant at Juarez, said he would turn the soldiers over to an American officer tomorrow. They disappeared last Sunday and tonight could say only that they did not know how they got into Mexico, where United States soldiers, in or without uniforms are not permitted to go at any time.

It was long past dark when the refugee train with its guard of more than 100 Carranza soldiers from Chihuahua, drew into Juarez. The coaches were lighted by candles stuck on the backs of the wooden seats. Through the partly opened windows wafted the odor of tortillas and enchiladas, cooking on the sheet iron stoves of the Juarez station peddlers, and the savory odors seemed to whet the appetites of those refugees and who were not too tired to eat.

The train was met by a party which include General Gavira, the Juarez commandant, Andreas G. Garcia, Carranza consul at El Paso, and Z. L. Cobb, collector of the port of El Paso. Mr. Cobb quickly passed the entire party and immigration officials consumed little time in searching for contraband before permitting the train to proceed this side of the boundary.

Once again on American soil, the refugees were whisked into motor cars by waiting friends and the majority of them hurried to bed.

All the employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company from the Chihuahua Smelter and the employes of the El Potosi Company, came on the train, as well as a score of men, women and children, foreign residents of Chihuahua City.

The scarcity of troops at the Chihuahua state capital was confirmed by arrivals who said that two hundred and fifty men was about the total of the Carranza forces there. On January 10, the day of the reported battle at Escalon, between the forces of Argumedo and the Carranza troops from Chihuahua City, it was reported, troops had moved out of the capital to the south.

American Consul Thomas D. Edwards of Juarez made representations today to General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, to the effect that the state department desired him to afford protection to the Mormon colonies, of the Casas Grandes district in Chihuahua state.

Frequent attempts have been made by Consul Edwards to induce the Mormons, consisting of 100 men and about 400 women and children to come to the border, but without avail. At present there are said to be about 100 Carranza soldiers at Casas Grandes.

Irritation was manifested tonight in the Mexican town of Juarez, opposite here as a result of the rioting in El Paso last night. Americans were not permitted to cross the international bridge. Several were ordered off tram cars bound for that place.

WANTS NAVAL RESERVE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Tillman, chairman of the naval affairs committee urged today to create a United States naval reserve, officers of which would not be above grade of lieutenant commander. Enlistment would be open to any eligible American and for a term of four years, and in time of war officers and men would receive the same pay as the regular navy.