

THREE QUARTER MILLION MEN ARE CONCERNED

United Mine Workers of America Will Decide Many Things Affecting Their Interests at Indianapolis This Week

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, representing more than half of the 25,000 men employed in the coal mining industry in the United States, expect this week to decide upon the specific demand they will make upon the coal companies, anthracite and bituminous, in the negotiations for the renewal of contracts, most of which expire on March 31.—An increase in wages and improved conditions will be asked of every employer, but the amount of the increase, except in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, where the men will request a 20 percent advance, is not definitely known. Those who have had an opportunity to study the nineteen resolutions submitted to the scale committee of the convention for adoption found that local unions in different parts of the soft coal fields reaching from central Pennsylvania to Texas and Wyoming, have asked for wage increases ranging from five to 50 percent. There are a number of resolutions in the list that call for a national suspension until all districts obtain agreements, and there are other resolutions that call for no suspension so long as negotiations are under way. Several resolutions ask for a six-hour day in the soft coal fields. The miners have been for years working eight hours in most of the bituminous districts, where they have contracts with the operators. The opinion among miners still prevails that there will be no serious trouble in negotiating new agreements. Many district officers express the opinion that the convention will not make what they consider radical demands. These officers, generally speaking, look for at least a ten percent increase. There appears to be no change in the opinion among delegates that the convention will adopt the policy of no suspensions after March 31, so long as there is a chance to negotiate contracts. James Mullen, 62 years old, of Modesto, Arkansas, a member of the international executive board of the mine workers, died here tonight of cancer.

MANY BLOODY

(Continued from Page One) A Montenegrin Ruse. ROME, Jan. 21.—12:01 a. m.—Premier Mouchkovich of Montenegro is quoted in a dispatch from Brindisi to the Stefani News Agency, as saying that Montenegro arranged a truce with Austria as a ruse to enable her to gain time. Such a step was necessary after the capture of Mount Lovcen by the Austrians, the premier is reported to have said, and it gave the Montenegrins a week's time to prepare the retreat into Albania, in the effort to effect a junction with the Serbians and defend Scutari. Many more refugees from Montenegro and Albania, including sixty Serbian deputies, have reached Bari, Brindisi and Rome. One of these arrivals is Emil Vitta, head of the French Circians Association, who went to Albania to rescue Serbian children. M. Vitta sailed from Bari on a vessel that was only 200 yards from the steamship Brindisi when she was blown up and sunk. He said the Brindisi had on board 1,000,000 francs in gold in addition to large quantities of food and ammunition. "This ship was almost the last hope of the Montenegrins," M. Vitta continued. "If she had landed her supplies the Montenegrins would have been able to hold out more effectively." German Gain on West Front. BERLIN, Jan. 21.—By wireless to Skyville.—The capture by the Germans of an allied position 250 yards long to the north of Arras was announced today by the war office. The statement follows: "Near Neuville, north of Arras, the Germans after successful mining operations, occupied an advanced position of the enemy, 250 yards long and captured 71 Frenchmen. "In the Artois the Germans occupied a section of a trench after a short engagement with hand grenades. "Military establishments east of Belgium were bombarded." The French Version. PARIS, Jan. 21.—via London, Jan. 21, 10:02 a. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "In Belgium the fire of our artillery was directed on the enemy works in the region of Nieuport. "This morning after the explosion of mines and a violent battle the Germans carried out an attack on part of our front to the west in the region of Neuville St. Vaast. The enemy was able to penetrate to a front of several hundred meters into our first line trench and as far as the supporting trench. Our counter attacks dislodged the enemy from the ground which he had captured. "The enemy occupied in the afternoon only about 200 yards of an advanced trench forming a salient to our lines. Our fire resulted in considerable losses to the Germans. "Between Solissons and Rhemes our trench guns seriously damaged the enemy organization at the chateau farm and on the plateau of Valenciennes and exploded a munitions depot to the east of Rhemims. "In Champagne our artillery seriously damaged the enemy trenches in the region of Maisons De Champagne. "On January 23 our groups of aeroplanes comprising 24 machines bombarded the railway stations and barracks at Metz. One hundred and

HE'S HALF ARIZONIAN THOUGH A NATIVE SON

John S. Mitchell, Head of the Hassayampas Who Has Lately Been Elected President of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—The new president of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce is said to have the warmest personal acquaintance of any man in the southwest. When it was announced that John S. Mitchell had been chosen by unanimous vote to guide the leading commercial organization of the Pacific coast, every town in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Southern California felt that it had a personal representative on the big job. Although a native son, Mr. Mitchell has passed years in mining and development work in projects in the territory of which Los Angeles is the metropolis. He is so well known in Arizona that the Hassayampa society of Southern California made him its president, and he is still chief booster for the organization. The Hotelben Hotel, of which Mr. Mitchell is proprietor, is headquarters for Arizonans in Los Angeles. Development of mining in the southwest is prominent among the plans in the 1916 platform for the chamber, announced by Mr. Mitchell. The installation of the new officers will be held the evening of Washington's birthday, when an elaborate "America First" dinner will be given at one of the leading hotels.



John S. Mitchell

thirty shells were launched against the ends designated. The bombardment was continued by two sections of protecting squadrons, the shots of which during the trip engaged in ten combats with Fokkers and Aviatiks. "Our aeroplanes were violently cannonaded along the whole of their course but returned undamaged except one only which was obliged to make a landing to the southeast of Metz."

Russian Relation

PETROGRAD, (via London), Jan. 21.—The following official communication was issued today: "In the Tiflis sector, near the Mifan road, the Germans bombarded our entrenchments with asphyxiating shells. Near Pulkarn on the Bank road, skirmishes occurred. "Caucasian theater. The retreat of the Turks in the region of Erzurum continues. In many places we are still capturing artillery ammunition, provisions and materials. Our pursuing troops are advancing along roads strewn with frozen bodies. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken. "One of our detachments which has arrived at the Caucasian front from Manchuria charged from a squadron of cavalry and three companies of Askaris, who were defending the village, saluting some of the force and capturing others. "South of the River Charkson we annihilated a strong Kord detachment. In the neighborhood of Metzgeret our cavalry engaged large forces of Kurds and took from them 600 head of cattle. "Persia: Southeast of Hamadan the enemy attempted to advance toward Kandahar pass but were repulsed. "Our troops occupied the town of ulmabad (600 miles southeast of Hamadan) from which the German consul and a detachment recruited by him from the Persian population fled."

The Turkish Story

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—(via London, Jan. 21.)—The following official statement was issued today: "The Caucasus front: On the center there has been important artillery fire; on our right wing there have been cavalry engagements. Otherwise there is nothing to report. "A telegram from the Persian frontier says that Turkish detachments and native warriors a week ago occupied Kangavar between Kermanshah and Hamadan. The Turkish troops and native warriors continue their advance. Essadabad and Chakparikam are again in their possession. They repulsed a Russian cavalry regiment which undertook to attack in the direction of Mindaah. The Russian losses were about a hundred killed. A Russian regiment has been defeated south of Urumiah."

Germans at the Golden Horn

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Fifty thousand German troops have arrived at Constantinople, according to Saloniki dispatches. British correspondents express the view that the object of this army is not an expedition against Egypt, but to support the authority of the Turkish war minister, Enver Pasha. Greek reports say that the Turks recently have been restive under the rule of Enver Pasha, and serious plots against him have been discovered; these are being suppressed ruthlessly. "On a single night recently," says the correspondent, "twenty-one Turkish officers dropped into the Bosphorus with stones around their necks."

It Was Turkish Submarine

LONDON, Jan. 21.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange-Telegraph Company says: "According to a Berlin report the Turkish ministry of marine is about to publish a statement to the effect that a Turkish submarine sank the steamer Persia. "This dispatch has not been confirmed from other sources. "The Persia was sunk off the head of Crete, December 29, with a loss of 119 passengers and 21 members of the crew. The vessel went down within five minutes after a terrific explosion forward. Nobody on board claimed to have seen a submarine."

Germans Lose the Kameruns

PARIS, Jan. 21, 2:10 a. m.—A dispatch from Madrid last night said that official announcements had been made there that the German troops in the Kameruns, retreating before the victorious British forces, had crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, where they were to be interned. "A later message from the Madrid correspondent of the Havas agency

MILITIAMEN GUARD THE CITY OF YUMA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] Acting on a request which was received Saturday night from Sheriff Mel Greenleaf of Yuma, Governor Hunt ordered out all of the militiamen who were available for duty in the vicinity of the city of Yuma during the time it was feared that the city might be inundated by the overflow of the Colorado river. According to the dispatch received from the sheriff, there were a number of persons who had been compelled to abandon their homes and seek safety in higher parts of the city, and it was feared that there might be a considerable amount of looting take place in case some measures were not taken to check such practices. Colonel Donkersley, of Yuma, is in command of the troops who are on duty in the city, and at the present time there are about twenty-five men who are aiding in any way that they can to keep order and fight off the encroachments of the rising waters.

PRESIDENTIAL

(Continued from Page One)

expects to make a speech assailing the administration's Mexican policy. It also is probable that President Wilson's reply to the senate in which a mass of detail regarding Carranza and Mexico will be included, will serve to arouse the interest of congress again. It is probable, now that this reply will not be sent to the senate until the president returns from his western tour. Interest still is apparent at the capitol in the European situation, but no legislative action is looked for. Embargo resolutions have been submitted to a substitute committee on foreign relations and no report is anticipated for some time. With regard to legislation in general, both houses continue to travel slowly, notwithstanding the efforts of the administration leaders to speed up the legislative machinery. Committees have been urged to work faster and signs of progress are looked for during the coming week. The immigration bill, with its literary test, will be reported this week. Feeding over this measure is high even in the committee and its appearance on the floor is expected to precipitate heated argument. said the Spanish ministers of war and marine, on being questioned concerning this announcement, declared that they had received no news that German troops had actually penetrated Spanish territory. In any event, they said British troops would not pursue them across the border. Several weeks ago the French and British began a vigorous campaign for the conquest of the Kameruns, the only remaining German possession in Africa, with the exception of German East Africa. Official British reports chronicle several victories over the Germans, who at last accounts were said to be fleeing toward Spanish Guinea, which adjoins the Kameruns on the south.

In the Way of Reprisal

ROME, Jan. 21 (via London, Jan. 21, 1:22 a. m.).—The following official communication was issued today: "On the slopes of Nozolo in Guideria, and north of Mori, in the valley of the Lagarina, hostile detachments which tried to approach our positions were repulsed with a counter attack. "Borgo, in the valley of the Susanna, again was the object of a bombardment by artillery and bombs from one aeroplane. In reprisal we fired on the station of Caidonazzo, damaging it. "Our detachments at Laguzzael, in the Filibareso zone, and at Monte Piano

ALL ATTEMPTS TO CROSS GILA AGAIN FAILED

All throughout yesterday the officials of the local branch of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company made strenuous efforts to get a wire across the flooded Gila river at Sacaton in order to establish the broken connections with the outside world in that direction. H. D. McVey went from this city to personally superintend the work, but at a late hour yesterday the attempt to string the wire into Maricopa had not proven successful. On Saturday a young man made an attempt to swim across the river and carry a rope over with him, but the sweeping currents of the Gila proved to be too much and that plan was passed up. It was thought that a rocket, to which was attached a string, might be fired across the stream. When that stunt was given a trial, it was found that the rocket "went dead" before it had crossed the water. Someone suggested that if a small cannon be provided and a rope made fast to the cannon ball, the latter might be fired over the river and drag the rope after it. Accordingly a small cannon was hastily manufactured out of a piece of brass tubing, and the weapon was loaded with a large shot to which was attached a rope. When the gun was fired it failed to develop sufficient force to carry the projectile from one shore to the other, and the muddy waters were again victors in the fight to prevent human ingenuity from spanning the expanse with the line of steel. Shortly following the experiment with the cannon, a young Indian appeared and suggested that it might be a good thing to try to shoot an arrow over to the opposite shore, and have a light line fastened to the shaft. However, no bow of sufficient size could be found to suit the Indian. Word was sent to Phoenix to provide a suitable bow if possible. Mr. McVey scoured the local Indian settlements for a big bow without success. Then he remembered reading an article in The Republican of Saturday morning telling of a gift of a large bow and quiver full of arrows which had been presented to Governor Hunt, and the state's chief executive was called and asked if he would loan the outfit to the company. The governor made a trip to the state house, got the bow and arrows and gave them to the telephone official. The latter hurried them to Maricopa and placed them in the hands of the Indian and told him to get busy. The bow tied a light silk cord to one of the arrows and sent it sailing toward the south bank of the rising stream. The distance was too great and the arrow hit the water instead of the terra firma, and all hopes of getting a wire across the rampaging creek went glimmering, for the time being, at least. Early on Friday an attempt was made to cross in a boat and drag a wire after it, but the pressure of the waters on the wire caused it to become so heavy that it threatened to swamp the boat, and it was chopped loose and the plan given up.

Leased Wire Restored

The Republican Associated Press Leased Wire, which has been out of order for the past few days, was restored late yesterday afternoon. A temporary connection was rigged up with Winkelman, crossing the Gila at that place. The wire from there connects with Denver. The fact that The Republican's leased wire failed, was keenly felt in Phoenix. The city has been practically without outside news connections. Many phone calls have been sent in during the intermission asking when the wire was to be restored. Arizona Eastern Flood conditions, with regard to the damage they are inflicting on the properties of the railroads in the state, were last night reported to be showing but little change during the past twenty-four hours. Superintendent C. M. Scott, of the Arizona Eastern, yesterday evening stated that the Gila river was making serious encroachments on the tracks just east of Florence. A large force of the company's men spent the day in strengthening the tracks by the use of sand bags at this point. It is believed that further damage by the water has been averted. Mr. Scott also stated that at Cochran, a few miles east of Florence, about 800 feet of track had been carried away, and that the river had cut a new channel and was flowing along on the space where the track was formerly laid. Owing to the fact that the river had come up flush with a perpendicular cliff at this point, it will be necessary for the company to blast out a new right-of-way on which to lay the track. It is hoped that the new track will be high enough to escape the floods in the future. The Arizona Eastern expects to have a force of four large pile drivers and a big crew of men sent to the bridge at Sacaton today, so that work can be started on the new trestle at that place at the first moment that the water lowers sufficiently to allow the pile driving to start. The company expects to begin the job by sinking a number of piles and telephone poles and will erect a temporary wooden structure to carry the trains across until a new bridge can be built. At the present time it is impossible to estimate the damage that has been done to the steel bridge there, but it is thought that nearly all of the steel girders which have been washed out of place can be recovered when the water goes down.

Germany Now Understands Why Russia Adopted a Mystifying Course in Opposition to Traditional Friendly Relations

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BERLIN, Jan. 21. (By wireless to Skyville)—The following was given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency: "In connection with the peace negotiations in Montenegro, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes sensational disclosures concerning the foreign policy of Russia. At the time the war began secret negotiations were in progress between Serbia and Montenegro concerning the formation of a close diplomatic, economic and military union of these nations. Russia not only was initiated into the secret, but fastened the plan, she offered assistance in the way of funds and military instructors, in order to increase the fighting strength of Montenegro. "The long standing antagonism of Serbia and Montenegro toward Austria makes it evident that these negotiations were carried on in the interest of Russia's policy on Pan-Slavism, being aimed against Austria. "This is the more astonishing in view of the fact that Germany maintained a friendly attitude toward Russia after the Russo-Japanese war and sought a re-establishment of the cordial relations which had been traditional for decades. The reasons why Russia declined to fall in with Germany's wishes have not been known until now. "These reasons had to do with the state of affairs in Russia. At that time the Russian government above all else feared a revolutionary movement. In order to insure maintenance of the autocracy the government threw itself into the arms of the reactionary Pan-Slavists, from whom it expected staunch support of the Russian dynasty. "The Pan-Slavists were and are sworn enemies of Germany. The Russian government therefore was compelled to adopt a policy hostile to Germany in foreign affairs, which facilitated the establishment of close relations with Great Britain. "Until now these facts have been obscured by the systematic anti-German propaganda of the Russian Pan-Slavists, it being asserted that the German emperor favored the revolutionary movement in Russia. In reality, Emperor William repeatedly pointed out to Emperor Nicholas the great menace to his dynasty which was occasioned by his refusal to grant constitution. "All the facts are well known to M. Zozanoff, the Russian foreign minister, but this did not prevent the Russian government from declaring solemnly at the outbreak of the war that its purpose was to fight for liberty and progress. In reality, it was only carrying out the foreign policy of the

PAN-SLAVIST CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED IN MONTENEGRO

Germany Now Understands Why Russia Adopted a Mystifying Course in Opposition to Traditional Friendly Relations

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BERLIN, Jan. 21. (By wireless to Skyville)—The following was given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency: "In connection with the peace negotiations in Montenegro, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes sensational disclosures concerning the foreign policy of Russia. At the time the war began secret negotiations were in progress between Serbia and Montenegro concerning the formation of a close diplomatic, economic and military union of these nations. Russia not only was initiated into the secret, but fastened the plan, she offered assistance in the way of funds and military instructors, in order to increase the fighting strength of Montenegro. "The long standing antagonism of Serbia and Montenegro toward Austria makes it evident that these negotiations were carried on in the interest of Russia's policy on Pan-Slavism, being aimed against Austria. "This is the more astonishing in view of the fact that Germany maintained a friendly attitude toward Russia after the Russo-Japanese war and sought a re-establishment of the cordial relations which had been traditional for decades. The reasons why Russia declined to fall in with Germany's wishes have not been known until now. "These reasons had to do with the state of affairs in Russia. At that time the Russian government above all else feared a revolutionary movement. In order to insure maintenance of the autocracy the government threw itself into the arms of the reactionary Pan-Slavists, from whom it expected staunch support of the Russian dynasty. "The Pan-Slavists were and are sworn enemies of Germany. The Russian government therefore was compelled to adopt a policy hostile to Germany in foreign affairs, which facilitated the establishment of close relations with Great Britain. "Until now these facts have been obscured by the systematic anti-German propaganda of the Russian Pan-Slavists, it being asserted that the German emperor favored the revolutionary movement in Russia. In reality, Emperor William repeatedly pointed out to Emperor Nicholas the great menace to his dynasty which was occasioned by his refusal to grant constitution. "All the facts are well known to M. Zozanoff, the Russian foreign minister, but this did not prevent the Russian government from declaring solemnly at the outbreak of the war that its purpose was to fight for liberty and progress. In reality, it was only carrying out the foreign policy of the

YUMA VALLEY

(Continued from Page One) The situation in the Imperial valley of California caused apprehension here. The last reports from the lower part of that valley stated that water was within one-half foot of the top of the levee. Since then a further rise of three feet must have reached that place, it was believed here, although it was impossible to get definite information owing to the temporary severing of telephone and telegraph communication with that point on account of the washout at Arax. Fears for California Side. YUMA, Arizona, Jan. 21.—Apprehension was felt here tonight for the safety of residents opposite here on the California side of the Colorado river, which section has been completely submerged by the water flowing through the break at Arax station. The town of Bard and the Indian reservation were completely under water. Many houses were seen floating down the stream. That section was warned yesterday of danger of a break in the river bank, but it was not known tonight whether all the people reached places of safety or not. A four-mile break in the main siphon canal on that side was plainly visible from the Indian reservation school. It seemed that half of the river had been diverted across the canal. The Colorado river here had fallen four feet since the crest of the flood was reached last night. A strip of the Yuma valley twenty miles long and a mile wide has been inundated. It was practically certain that all of the valley near Gadsden was under water. Rumors that the Laguna dam has burst proved groundless. The only death here has been that of Mayor Charles C. Moore, who succumbed, according to heart failure caused by excitement. The Colorado river was continuing to fall at all points above here except at Needles, where a rise of three feet since yesterday was reported.

Imperial All Right

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—No damage has been done to the Imperial valley irrigation system by the flood waters of the Colorado river, according to Colonel W. H. Holabird of this city, receiver for the California Development company. All of the canals and levees were reported to be holding. Closed the Break. YUMA, Arizona, Jan. 21.—The big break in the government levee, which caused the flooding of Yuma, was closed tonight. Arrangements were made to send boats with provisions and clothing to rescue those made homeless by the flooding of Bard and the Indian reservation on the California side.

CENTRALIA SAFE WIRELESS WORKS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PORTLAND, Jan. 21.—The steamer schooner Centralia, reported yesterday in distress off the Oregon coast, late today sent a message that she had improvised a radio set. The message was broken off short, indicating that the apparatus had failed. Nothing was known of her position or condition, steamers believed to be standing by having failed to report. The Centralia, bound from Gray's Harbor for San Francisco, is carrying four passengers and a crew of twenty. A gale which raged yesterday had blown itself out today and the sea was subsiding. The Vessel Enroute. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Fear for the safety of the steam schooner Centralia, reported yesterday in distress, was set at rest tonight with a dispatch to the chamber of commerce saying the vessel had been heard from off the southern Oregon coast and that she was proceeding toward San Francisco under her own steam. The Centralia, according to the message, reported that she had lost her deck lead in a storm.

STATUE FOR MISS CAVELL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PARIS, Jan. 21.—The site has been chosen for the statue that is to be erected in commemoration of Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed at the Tuilleries Garden at the angle fronting Rue De Rivoli and Place De La Concorde, one of the spots most familiar to Parisians and tourists. TAX ON PETROLEUM. [Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LIMA, Peru, Jan. 21.—A bill providing for an export tax of two sols (26 cents) a ton on petroleum has been approved by the chamber. Irrigation system by the flood waters of the Colorado river, according to Colonel W. H. Holabird of this city, receiver for the California Development company. All of the canals and levees were reported to be holding. Closed the Break. YUMA, Arizona, Jan. 21.—The big break in the government levee, which caused the flooding of Yuma, was closed tonight. Arrangements were made to send boats with provisions and clothing to rescue those made homeless by the flooding of Bard and the Indian reservation on the California side.

USE KELLY'S Famous FLOUR For Bread, Biscuits, Pastry J. W. DORRIS

BUILDING DIRECTORY

GENASCO ASBESTOS SURFACE ROOFING A durable roofing, made from Asbestos, the best wool Felt, and Trinidad Lake Asphalt. The best Water-proofing known. Fireproof, Waterproof, Acidproof, Gasproof. Does Not Dry Out and become Brittle. O'Malley Lumber Company

Norman F. Marsh and V. O. Wallingford ARCHITECTS 317 Goodrich Building Will build direct for you 6 ROOM BUNGALOWS \$1150 and up On easy monthly payments C. H. KUNSELMAN 352 North Third Ave. Phone 2526

CONTRACTORS' BONDS Immediate issuance on application Employers' Liability Insurance Satisfactory Service Guaranteed M. P. FICKAS Successor to Wm. Fickas 17 North First Avenue. Phone 603

EVERYTHING THAT GOES IN A MODERN BUILDING Arizona Hardware Supply Co. Tel. 1231. Office and Warehouse 3rd Ave. & Jackson

PREMIUMS ON MANTELS For best designed and best built Mantels using Pressed Brick Inquire conditions. VERNON L. CLARK Phone 616 16 Wall St.

GEO. HAGEMAN CO. Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work Cor. Second and Adams Sts. Phoenix, Ariz.

IF ITS Planing Mill Work WE HAVE THE BEST EQUIPPED PLANT IN THE SOUTHWEST Estimates Furnished Phone 1188 First Street and Harrison

MESA TEMPE PHOENIX The Valley Lumber Company P. Corpatin, Manager JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL Phone: 760 and 1862. Madison and Third Sts.

THE REPUBLICAN Printers For the best in Job Printing