THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR | 10 PAGES | PHOENIX, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY, 16, 1917 | 10 PAGES | VOL. XXVII., NO. 242

LAWSON NAMES HENRY AS MAN HE TALKED OF

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Thomas W. Lawson, haled before the house rules committee to tell what he knew or had heard about a stock market leak on President Wilson's peace note or be punished, calmly declared today that the congressman who told him a cabinet officer, a senator and a banker were engaged in a stock gambling pool was none other than Representative Henry, chairman of the committee.

Then before his hearers had time to recover from the shock, Lawson spring one sensation after another by declaring that the cabinet officer referred to was Secretary McAdoo; that the banker was H. Pliny Fiske, of New York, and that he knew the senator only by the initial "O."

To complete the sensation, Lawson went on to charge that Paul M. Warburg, of the federal reserve board, had knowledge of the leak machinery; repeated a rumor that Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had made two millions in the stock market, and to mention a list of well known men whom he thought should be questioned. The committee promptly issued subpoenas for all of them.

Mr. Lawson said he had been told that Malcolm McAdoo, the secretary's brother, knew of the leak, as did C. D. Barney and Company and Stewart G. Gibboney, of New York. A Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, of this city, he said, had declared to him in the presence of her attorney that Secretary Tumulty "received his bit," and that W. W. Price, one of the White House correspondents, was "the go-between for Tumulty and others." H. Pliny Fiske, Lawson said, was the banker he referred to previously as dominating a cabinet officer, and Archibald S. White, he said, had given him this information.

Representative Henry was said by Lawson to have told him at the conferences that preceded the opening of the leak investigation of reports connecting the cabinet officer, banker, and senator and also had told him of reports that Secretary Lansing had been seen conferring with Bernard Baruch, the Wall Street operator, said to have made a clean up on the falling market which accompanied the peace note.

Lawson declared Henry had asked him on patriotic grounds not to press his charge. At no time the Boston financier testified did he ever say he had direct information.

When Lawson had finished his recital, Chairman Henry took the stand and swore that at no time had he mentioned to Lawson the name the financier brought out on the witness stand; that he had no information then and had none now of his own knowledge; and denied generally and completely all of Lawson's testimony relating to him.

When he had concluded, Lawson rose and solemnly declared that every word he had uttered on the stand was the "truth, so help me God, without variation."

To back it up, Lawson said that immediately after leaving Henry at their first conference he laid his information before John O'Hara Cosgrave, Sunday editor of the New York World, Erman J. Ridgeway, president of Everybody's magazine, and Donald McDonald, publisher of a Boston financial paper.

"Call these men," he demanded, "and they will bear me out in what I say."

Almost in tears at Henry's absolute denial of his statements, Lawson shouted:

"I'll make good here, and I won't go to jail as the goat."

Secretaries McAdoo and Tumulty and Mr. Price at once issued statements denying Lawson's reference to them. The committee promptly obtained subpoenas for Ridgeway, Cosgrave, Warburg, Fiske, Price, White, Malcolm McAdoo, Gibboney, Barney and Company, Mrs. Visconti and J. R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, who published some articles about "leaks." Secretaries Tumulty and McAdoo will appear without subpoena.

With that the committee adjourned until tomorrow morning, to resume its hearing on the most dramatic charges of scandal the capitol has seen in many years.

Today's sensational proceedings disposed of the elaborate preparations for holding Lawson in contempt of the house for defiance of the committee at the previous hearing.

A great crowd was packed into the room when Lawson arrived. Police cleared an entrance for him.

With a set of fourteen questions before him, prepared by Representative Lenroot, Chairman Henry began to question him. When he had completed his first question, demanding the name of the congressman who Lawson said told him of a cabinet officer, a member of congress and a banker reported to have been connected with the "leak" and also their names, Lawson rose and said he desired to make a statement.

"I am going to answer your ques-

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. DIPLOMATS WILL RESIGN THEIR POSTS ON OFFICIAL REQUEST

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—American ambassadors and ministers abroad inquiring of the state department as to whether they are expected to resign at the beginning of President Wilson's second administration, have been informed by the department that it will be considered proper for all diplomats to send their resignations before March 4.

It became known today that as a result of the published statement some time ago outlining the administration's attitude, many letters of inquiry have come from embassies and legations. The reply to each has made clear that the policy of the government applied to all and was not to be taken as a reflection upon any one personally.

A few members of the corps are felt by officials to have proved themselves incapable of the peculiar duties imposed on them and as a result the inauguration of a second term is welcomed as an opportunity to strengthen the service.

GERMANY WILL NOT GIVE PEACE TERMS TO ENTENTE ALLIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 14.—(Wireless to the Associated Press via Sayville)—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German foreign minister, informed the Associated Press today that in his opinion, the entente reply to President Wilson's peace note bars the possibility for the present of further German steps to bring about peace. In particular, he said, it precluded any direct announcement by Germany of her conditions, in answer to the terms set forth in the latest entente note.

Dr. Zimmermann asserted however, that the answer of the entente to the president did not finally and completely close the door to later efforts for peace, before one side or the other was completely crushed.

The foreign minister, in the course of a conversation with the Associated Press correspondent last night, declared, although with obvious reluctance, that it was impossible for him to give a more definite statement of the peace program of the central powers than that indicated in the declarations of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the chancellor, because the German terms were such that the unsolicited promulgation of them in their moderate details, after what he characterized as the aspiring program of conquest and dismemberment outlined by the entente, would be interpreted by the entente powers as a sign of weakness and of a desire for peace at any cost.

Publication of the peace terms of the central powers therefore would defeat its every purpose, said Dr. Zimmermann. The foreign minister expressed doubt whether after what he described as the rebuff to President Wilson's peace efforts given in the reply of the entente, the president could take any further action for the present, adding that the entente answer excluded for the present any possibility of peace.

Expressing a profound conviction that the program of the entente powers never could be carried into effect, Dr. Zimmermann intimated that a failure of the entente's offensive this year, which he expected, might again make it possible to approach the subject of peace on reasonable terms and with some prospect of success.

"The entente powers gave out for themselves a big program," said Dr. Zimmermann, commenting on the note to President Wilson. "What more is there for Germany to say regarding it?"

"Now that the allies have to a certain extent outlined their plans," said the correspondent, "do you think there is any possibility of Germany declaring in some form or other its program for a peace settlement?"

"No," the minister replied after an instant's reflection. "I think we can do nothing more. We cannot afford to give the impression that we are chasing after peace at all costs. After the entente allies have put out this highly ambitious program, an announcement of the firm and moderate German terms of peace would by contrast probably be intercepted by our adversaries as an indication of weakness and would be used by them to encourage their people to fight on. Our people would not understand any further effort by us for the introduction of peace after the entente's declaration. We have to consider public opinion here."

Dr. Zimmermann said he could obviously see the advantages from one point of view in declaring Germany's terms and letting the world see by contrast with those to which the entente powers have committed themselves the real state of affairs, but seemed to be convinced that such advantages were not sufficient to affect the attitude of the entente powers or to outweigh the effect on public opinion in enemy countries of the announcement of the terms regarding Belgium and the others in this war.

To the question as to whether he saw the possibility of Germany making such a declaration of her intentions, should a further inquiry be made from the neutral side, for example by President Wilson, the minister replied critically:

"But will he make such an inquiry after the entente reply which in its nature is, shall we say, insulting.

"Do you think that after an interval there will be any possibility of an offer of mediation for peace being accepted by both sides?" the minister was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "The desire for peace of all the peoples—peoples mind you, I say, not governments—is so strong that after the entente has had

(Continued on Page Two)

WANTON LIE, SAYS M'ADOO REGARDING LAWSON STATEMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary McAdoo issued a statement late today saying: "No more shameless and wanton lie could be conceived" than the rumor that he had been interested "at any time and in any manner whatever with a leak."

Secretary Tumulty gave out this statement:

"After the complete and definite statement which I made to the rules committee last week it should hardly be necessary for me to say that there is not a scintilla of truth in these new flimsy charges."

Secretary McAdoo said:

"No man should be called upon to notice such detestable and irresponsible gossip and slander, but since my name has been mentioned I wish to say that no more shameless and wanton lie could be conceived than the rumor or suggestion that I have been interested at any time and in any manner whatever in stock speculations or purchases of stock in New York or elsewhere, or that I have been connected in any manner whatever with the alleged "leak" about the so-called peace note.

"The putrid partisan politicians and the putrid stock gamblers in New York and Boston are giving the country a painful exhibition of the contemptible methods to which they resort in their efforts to injure the administration.

"If any man in or out of congress will assume responsibility for these slanders or if I can secure legal proof of the guilt of such a man I will have him put in the penitentiary where he belongs. It is time that an example be made of the foul scoundrels who make a practice of whispered and baseless insinuations against men in public life."

Germans Send All Neutral Diplomats Out of Bucharest

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. — Inquiry was addressed to Germany today by the state department as to the truth of press reports that German authorities had asked all neutral diplomats to leave Bucharest Rumania, and had provided for that purpose a special train. Official information is desired so American Minister Vopicka can be authorized to depart if necessary. No instructions have been sent him since he was ordered at the time of the fall of Bucharest to stay in Rumania.

Officials are at a loss to understand why the German government should wish to send the whole neutral diplomatic corps out of the captured Rumanian capital, though it is admitted she has the legal right to do so. A minister is accredited to a government and not to a place, but officials here believe that some representative of neutral governments must remain in Bucharest, not only to represent their own national interests, but also to represent those of the allied governments who have turned over their affairs in Rumania to them.

Diplomacy offers little precedent for such a request as Germany's despite its legal justification. In the case of Belgium, it is recalled, Germany did not ask for withdrawal of Brand Whitlock, the American minister there after the Belgium government had withdrawn to Havre, France, but continued to recognize him in a semi-official way. It was expected that much the same arrangement would hold Rumania.

An inquiry recently was cabled to Minister Vopicka for an explanation of what the state department understood were German charges that the minister had been unneutral in favor of Rumania. A story that such charges had been made and that the recall of Mr. Vopicka was sought for that reason, reached the department before it heard of the decision to send all neutral diplomats out of the Rumanian capital. The first intimation that the German government had no complaint to make against the minister was contained in tonight's Associated Press dispatches from Berlin quoting Foreign Secretary Zimmermann.

RUMANIA HOLDS CENTER OF STAGE IN WAR THEATER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

The Russian offensive in the Riga region of Russia having abated to such slight proportions that neither the Russian nor German official communications deal with it, Rumania continues to be the only theater where vigorous operations are in operation. There have been engagements in Mesopotamia in the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara, with both the Turks and the British troops. On the other fronts bombardments and encounters of small parties are reported.

After the occupation of Vadeni, which was the last town south of the Sereth held by the Russians and Rumanians, the Russians made a vigorous attack in an attempt to dislodge them. The Turks however, put down the attack, according to Berlin, which also reports the repulse of Russian offensives near Fundeni, on the lower Sereth, and between the Kasino and Suchitza rivers, near the Moldavian frontier.

Petrograd takes issue with the German report as regards the Kasino river sector, saying the Rumanians here forced back the invaders and that heavy casualties also were inflicted on them in attacks northeast of Fokshani.

In Macedonia on the western wing south of Lake Ochrida there have been several encounters between the French and the Austro-Germans, in which the Teutonic allies are declared by Germany finally to have driven the French across the Czerna river. Farther south, on the eastern shore of Lake Malik, the French record a slight advance for their troops near Zvesda. To the east along the Doiran front the British have raided the village of Akinjali and also bombarded the town of Neochari from both land and sea.

According to the London war office, the right bank of the Tigris river, except for a small strip northeast of Kut-el-Amara, has been cleared of Ottoman troops. The Turkish war office says that east of Kut in a counter attack, the Turks penetrated the British position, made prisoners and captured three machine guns.

The possibility of further attempts by Germany at present to bring about peace have been barred by the reply of the entente allies to President Wilson's peace suggestion, in the opinion of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann.

TO MAKE LONG FLIGHT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Jan. 15.—Seven army aeroplanes will fly from Columbus, N. M., to Douglas this week, choosing the first morning when atmospheric conditions are favorable, according to letters received here today. Each plane will carry an observer and a pilot.

PERSIA NEUTRAL TOO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Persia in a note handed to the state department today by Minister Mehdi Khan, expresses the hope that President Wilson's note to the belligerents regarding the peace terms will prove successful and calls attention to her own sufferings as a neutral.

ADMIRAL DEWEY FACING MAKER; END VERY NEAR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.— George Dewey, admiral of the navy and hero of Manila bay, is on his death bed. A general breakdown accompanied by arterio sclerosis has shattered the veteran's strength in his eightieth year, and tonight he lies at his home here semi-conscious with life gradually ebbing away. The doctors say he may die in six hours.

The admiral was stricken last Thursday as he was leaving home for the navy department, where as president of the general board he has been at his desk almost daily during the past sixteen of his 62 years of service in the navy. He collapsed and had to be carried to his bed. When physicians were called, they were alarmed, but knowing the admiral's great recuperative powers and his keen aversion to any suggestion of his failing, they determined to make no immediate announcement regarding his illness. Inquirers were told that the admiral had a cold.

But the great strength of the aged officer had been sapped, and there was no recuperation. This morning his condition had become so serious that it was decided to state the facts to the public. Later it became known that Admiral Dewey had a severe illness more than a year ago about which only his physicians and intimates knew, and that he never had been the same physically since.

Mrs. Dewey and the admiral's son, George Jr., are with him and have been told that the end is near.

Late tonight Dr. Fauntleroy issued this statement:

"Admiral Dewey's general condition has slightly improved. Pulse 118 and respiration 28. The breathing is easier and the tension of pulse lessened. Swallowing is less difficult, so that nourishment can be taken more readily. Restlessness is not quite so marked. He can be aroused from his fitful coma-like condition and for the most part his mind is clear. Heart and lungs are holding up without stimulation, but in his present condition they may be affected at any time."

Aeroplanes Will Search in Mexico For Lost Fliers

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 15.—Four military airplanes, one of which will be equipped with wireless, will leave the army aerodome here at daybreak tomorrow on a flight over the mountains to Calexico, Cal., whence an aerial expedition will be sent across the border into Lower California to endeavor to find some trace of Lieutenant Colonel Harry G. Bishop and Lieutenant W. A. Robertson, Jr., army flyers who have been lost since last Wednesday.

Plans hurriedly made Sunday for three machines to leave this morning for Calexico were interrupted by weather conditions, heavy clouds which obscured the mountain peaks tending to make such a flight hazardous. Captain Byron Q. Jones, accompanied by an observer, made a reconnaisance about noon today and upon his return declared it would have been impossible for an airplane to have successfully pierced the dense clouds hanging over the hills.

Anxiety on the part of the aviators to leave nothing undone to trace their lost brother flyers led to a determination late today to attempt the flight over the mountains tomorrow regardless of weather conditions.

PROTEST BELGIAN DEPORTATION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The New York Churchmen's association today adopted a resolution calling upon the churches of the country, the labor unions and all lodges and other organizations to observe Washington's birthday, February 22, as a day of protest against the deportation of Belgian workmen. A copy of the resolution will be sent to the president, members of congress, churches and other organizations.

ANARCHIST EDITOR EXPECTED ARREST SAYS PROSECUTOR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Alexander Berkman, anarchist editor of a San Francisco publication, The Blast, feared arrest as the result of the preparedness parade bomb explosion here last July which cost ten lives, according to one of his letters examined late today by Attorney W. Bourke Cochran, heading the defense of Thomas J. Mooney, labor organizer, on trial here for murder as one of five alleged conspirators responsible for the explosion.

An excerpt of Berkman's letter, written August 15, 1916, on The Blast stationery and signed by him, follows:

"The reaction is rampant in San Francisco. The enemy is determined to have another November 11 in this city. We may be arrested at any moment but The Blast must be kept at all costs."

November 11 was the date of the execution of five men in Chicago as the result of the Haymarket riots.

Assistant District Attorney Edward A. Cunha charged several days ago in open court that Berkman, Miss M. E. Fitzgerald, his assistant, Robert Minor, an officer of the International Workers' Defense league, together with Mooney and others, were heading a conspiracy to overthrow government in California and assassinate Senator-elect Hiram W. Johnson. He said Berkman would be arrested when "the time comes."

In support of his accusation that Mooney was implicated in a proposed attempt on Senator-elect Johnson's life, Cunha pointed to a letter written by Mooney to Berkman, January 26, 1916, in which Mooney said that "the league will take another crack at the governor in a few weeks." He referred to the Ford and Suhr cases

JOINT COMMISSION DISSOLVES; MEXICANS FEEL THEY HAVE WON

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Mexican-American joint commission, which failed to effect an adjustment of the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States, after a series of conferences that began four months ago, was formally dissolved late today.

Secretary of the Interior Lane and the other members of the American commission, Dr. R. J. Mott and Judge George Gray, told the Mexicans that they had recommended to President Wilson the despatch to Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher and the withdrawal of the American troops from Chihuahua.

The Americans impressed upon the Mexicans that with the dissolution of the commission, the Mexican problem reverted to President Wilson. They were careful not to leave in the minds of the Mexicans the conviction that President Wilson would accept the recommendation that an accredited diplomat be sent to Mexico and that General Pershing's force be withdrawn, but the intimation that he would do so was conveyed.

In spite of the Americans' care, however, the Mexicans had little doubt tonight that full diplomatic relations between the two governments soon would be re-established and that unless unexpected complications arise American troops will be removed from Mexican territory within a few days. The probability of such action was included in the report of the last meeting, which was telegraphed to General Carranza at Queretaro.

Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican commission, and Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Pani, the other members, said they expected to leave within a week or ten days for Mexico. Mr. Cabrera and Mr. Bonillas will resume their place as members of General Carranza's cabinet and Mr. Pani as director general of the government railways. Notwithstanding the dissolution of the commission they expressed themselves as pleased with the result, pointing out that with the withdrawal of the American troops the main object of Carranza in sending them here would be accomplished.

The last session of the joint commission continued all afternoon. The Americans explained to the Mexicans that they regarded further discussion by them of international questions impracticable. Twice General Carranza had refused to ratify the protocol signed at Atlantic City, in which conditions for the withdrawal of troops had been made and that refusal the Americans construed as indicative of what might be expected if the conferences were continued. They were told of the visit of the Americans to President Wilson and of the president's sanction of their recommendation that the commission be dissolved.

It was pointed out to the Mexicans that the maintenance of an ambassador in Mexico would remove cause for the existence of a commission, since all international questions pending or any that might arise might then be handled through diplomatic channels. It was explained to them that with the dissolution of the commission the president would be free to act independently in the problem presented by the presence in Mexico of an American military force.

The Mexicans expressed regret that the conferences had been brought to an end, but they, too, admitted that further discussion appeared useless and no effort to have them prolonged was made.

No direct reference was made in the final session to what the attitude of the United States would be in the event the American troops are withdrawn and the raids across the border by Mexicans are made, but neither was there any modification made in the warning of Secretary Lane that accompanied the protocol to Mexico that this government reserved the right to unlimited and unrestricted pursuit of bandits.

It was intimated to the Mexicans that General Pershing's troops would be taken out of Mexico when it appeared evident that bandits were not menacing the northern border of Chihuahua, the essential condition in the protocol Carranza refused to ratify.

The American commissioners declared they did not regard the work of the commission as a failure since a clearer understanding of conditions affecting both governments had been

(Continued on Page Two)

White Slave Law Applies to Every Variety of Vice

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The federal white slave law was construed by the supreme court today to prohibit interstate transportation of women for any immoral purpose, including private escapades as well as commercialized vice.

In three test cases the court in a divided opinion affirmed convictions of F. Drew Caminetti and Maury I. Diggs, of Sacramento, Cal., and L. T. Hays, of Alva, Okla. The imprisonment sentences and fines will become effective within thirty days.

The court divided five to three in broadly interpreting the law enacted in 1910. Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna and Clark, in a minority opinion, held that congress intended to have the law apply only to actual "traffic" in women and not to personal immoralities. Justice McReynolds, who was attorney general during prosecution of Caminetti and Diggs, took no part in the cases.

The majority opinion, given by Justice Day, held that while congress may have intended the law to prohibit only traffic in women for pecuniary gain, its plain terms include interdiction of their transportation "for any other immoral purpose." If it was not so intended, the majority report said, it was congress' function, not the courts', to amend the law.

Wider scope in enforcing the law now is open to the department of justice, which contended for the broader interpretation. The ruling affects many pending cases, including that of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, who is a fugitive from justice.

Whether the law makes "accomplices" of women involved in personal escapades was not definitely decided by the court, but their testimony against men indicted was held as permissible.

In the test cases, Caminetti was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined $1,500; Diggs to two years and a $2,000 fine and Hays to eighteen months' imprisonment.

WILLCOX ENDEAVORS TO BRING PARTIES IN CLOSE HARMONY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The alliance formed between republicans and progressives in the recent presidential campaign apparently was threatened with disruption tonight after the announcement that the executive committee of the republican national committee in session here today had selected John Taylor Adams of Iowa as vice chairman.

Mr. Adams was named against the wishes of Chairman William R. Willcox and a few others on the committee, it was said. His appointment was promptly interpreted by progressive party leaders as the return to power of the so-called "old guard" wing of the republican party.

A resolution intended to bring republicans and progressives into closer harmony was passed by the committee and a few hours later George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, progressive party leaders, announced they had withdrawn their acceptances to a dinner Chairman Willcox gave to the committee. This was due, they asserted, "to the action of the executive committee over the protest of Chairman Willcox."

In a signed statement Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby declared the action of the executive committee was a "deliberate and willful reflection upon Chairman Willcox and an affront to every progressive voter in the country." They asserted that the split between the republican and progressive parties was as wide open as ever, and said they would issue a detailed statement tomorrow.

When he learned of the statement issued by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby, Chairman Willcox first said he regretted they had not attended the dinner, as it was "strictly social" and had "no political significance."

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—What was declared by Republican National Chairman William R. Willcox to be a move to maintain active cooperation of republican and progressives in party affairs was taken here today by the executive committee of the republican national committee.

The committee consists of Chairman Willcox, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, John T. Adams of Iowa, Fred W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, Alvah H. Martin of Virginia, A. T. Hert of Kentucky, Herbert Parsons of New York, James A. Hemenway of Indiana, and R. B. Howell, of Nebraska. The three members of the executive committee were not present today were not named in this committee. They were William H. Crocker of California, represented at today's meeting by Former Governor James N. Gillett of California as proxy; S. A. Perkins of Washington, for whom Lafayette B. Gleason of New York appeared as proxy, and Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, represented by Congressman C. N. McArthur of Oregon.

Following the executive committee meeting, Mr. Willcox entertained at dinner tonight the committeemen and such of the progressive party members who served on the recent republican campaign committee as he could locate.

It was reported to the executive committee that a $30,000 deficit with which the republicans closed the campaign had been wiped out.

DENVER WOMAN IS HELD FOR MURDER OF HER HUSBAND

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DENVER, Jan. 15.—John L. Smith was killed by two shots in the head fired by his wife, Stella Newton Smith, "with felonious intent," early Saturday morning and Mrs. Smith told the police that she killed her husband after he had torn her clothing from her, poured liquor on her body and threatened to attack her little daughter by a former marriage.

The text of the verdict follows:

"We, the jury, find that the said John L. Smith came to his death about 5:30 a. m., January 13, 1917, from the result of two gunshot wounds in the head at 1040 Mount View boulevard in the city and county of Denver, Colorado. We further find that the gunshot wounds were inflicted by one Stella Newton Smith, with felonious intent."

Previously William E. Foley, district attorney, had announced that an information charging murder, would be filed against Mrs. Smith, regardless of any verdict the coroner's jury might return.

Aside from the inquest, police officials were engaged today in an investigation of incidents indicating that the residence where Mrs. Smith killed her husband was surreptitiously entered and searched Sunday night. They said a window had been opened during the night and an unidentified hand bag was found in one of the rooms. Telephone wires, they said, also had been cut inside the house. John Bindle, the houseman, did not hear any one, he told the police. The officers did not indicate what they thought was the motive of the intruder.

The district attorney said today that the murder information against Mrs. Smith would be filed in a day or so. Counsel for Mrs. Smith has indicated that a plea of self defense will be set up.

CLARIDGE IS FOR GETTING ACTION SOON

The uncertainty of the gubernatorial muddle, in the opinion of President Claridge of the senate, speaking as a private individual, should not be permitted to interfere with the activities of the legislature. He favors going ahead without waiting for a decision by the supreme court in the mandamus case. But he said that his remarks were not to be construed to be in criticism of the supreme court because of a delay in handing down an opinion. There is much that the legislature can do without a governor. In fact, there is nothing for a governor to do except to approve or disapprove legislation and to facilitate the drawing of salaries by members and attaches. There is no legislation that has yet reached or nearly reached the gubernatorial stage except House Bill No. 1 and as that relates to the pay of members and employes it is not immediately essential.

Yesterday was payday according to the almanac and the rules but not according to the pocketbooks of the employes and members. But none of them show signs of danger yet and none of them are in danger of eviction from their hotel and lodging house rooms. Most of them brought with them clothing sufficient for their needs for weeks to come. Thus provided with the prime necessities of life—food, shelter and clothing, there is really nothing to kick about.

There was a belief, or rather, a hope yesterday morning that the supreme court would take some action in the mandamus proceedings but the morning passed without word from the court, or without an intimation that the court would be assembled yesterday. Accordingly after the transaction of routine business and the precipitation of more incipient legislation, both houses adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

The House

It was announced by the printing committee that the contract for furnishing stationery to the members and for printing the journal had been awarded to the R. A. Watkins company and the contract for printing the roll-calls to the Morgan Printing company. It was later stated that the latter company had declined to accept the contract which had then been turned over to the Watkins company.

A resolution adopted by the Miami Central Labor Union was read. It directed attention to the condition of unemployment that would almost certainly follow the European war and urged that measures be taken in advance to secure employment, but in what way was not suggested. It proposed the appointment of a commission.

The rules of the 1st legislature had been temporarily adopted by both houses. Yesterday the house rules committee brought in three amendments. One relates to the discharge of unneeded attaches or incompetent attaches and another forbids lobbying by attaches. The auditor's budget which had already been presented to the senate was offered in the house.

Word was received from the senate that it had passed house concurrent memorial No. 1 relating to the Papago Indian reservation. Speaker Johns added that the memorial already had been transmitted to the president.

Four new bills were introduced:

One by Mr. Edwards of Yuma adopts a state flag. It is the flag of the United States battleship Arizona. Such a bill had been introduced in the last legislature by Speaker Brooks. It was passed by the house but was lost amid the unfinished business of the senate.

Mrs. M'Kay introduced a measure fixing a minimum wage for women. The wage is $12 a week. Mrs. M'Kay fixed upon that figure after an exhaustive study of the minimum wage laws of other states. Some were higher and some lower. She chose an average figure.

Mr. Lines of Graham introduced a bill, making it a misdemeanor to rent a building for the carrying on of lewdness, assignation or prostitution and providing for proceeding against such places by injunction.

Another bill by Mr. Lines amends the law relating to the duties and manner of election of boards of supervisors. It is intended to make the law providing for the election of supervisors by districts definite. That was the intent of the present law but the

(Continued on Page Two)

DANIELS EXPLAINS TO HOUSE TROUBLE REGARDING SHIPS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Daniels carried to the house naval committee today the problems of getting under construction the four battle cruisers already authorized for the navy.

A preliminary estimate for navy yard construction, submitted by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, was $17,500,000, but Secretary Daniels said that a formal estimate would be furnished later.

Paymaster George P. Auld, who examined the books of the Fore River, Newport News, and Cramp Ship Building companies, told the committee that in preparing to take contracts on the basis of cost and a percentage of profit, the companies estimated material for each vessel $10,000,000; labor at $4,000,000, and overhead expense at $2,500,000, taking up the entire $16,500,000 limit of cost to which profit and extra expenses would be added. Paymaster Auld pointed out that the cost of material a year or two ago would have been about $6,000,000 and argued that in fixing their profit the builders had figured on collecting a percentage on the $4,000,000 inflation.

Representative Padgett, chairman of the committee, asked Secretary Daniels if a saving could be made by putting the ships in government yards. The secretary thought it probable. He said that under the cost and profit plan the private builders would collect profit on manufactured material although the government made the purchase and paid for the labor. The department has asked for an additional $12,000,000 to equip its yards for construction work.