

DECIDE WILSON HAS AUTHORITY TO ARM SHIPS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, March 8.—Both Secretary Lansing and Attorney General Gregory have advised President Wilson that he has full authority to arm merchant ships against illegal attacks by German submarines.

It was to the fact that the government's authorities, respectively, the president referred the confidential nature of the matter that the cabinet members in the senate that did not object to the president's authority to arm merchant ships against illegal attacks by German submarines.

Weight was given to this idea by the president's statement last Sunday in which he laid blame for the failure of the armed neutrality resolution on a "little group of selfish men" and appealed to the senate to accept the resolution "save the country from disaster."

It is taken for granted in all quarters that before July 1st, Wilson will convene an extra session of congress. The only question open tonight was whether it will be called immediately. Many members of the senate are expected to return to their homes, and some of the new members are not here. Therefore at least a week's notice is considered imperative.

The president himself remained in bed all day with a cold. Because of his cold, and because three cabinet members are absent from the city, it appeared probable that the Friday cabinet meeting would be cancelled.

On every hand, however, the prediction was made that the decision of the president, either to call an extra session immediately or to convene congress on a later date, is expected before the end of the present week, possibly tomorrow.

FRISCO BIKE RACE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Percy Lawrence and P. Thomas, San Francisco riders, were in the lead tonight at the end of the ninety-fourth hour of the six-day bicycle race, which started Sunday night in a civic auditorium here. They had made 1,341 miles and a lap, which was 25 miles and 1 lap ahead of the record.

GRAIN FLEET THINS OUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BALTIMORE, March 8.—The large fleet of grain-laden Scandinavian steamers began to thin out tonight when the Danish steamer Arnold Mears and Stegel Borg sailed, followed by the Norwegian steamer Snehattan and the Swedish steamer Marie, all for ports in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. It is understood they will call at Halifax for examination. The British steamer Susquehanna and Epsom sailed, both on admiralty account. The American steamer Norlina sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow.

AMBASSADOR GUTHRIE DIES OF APoplexy AT POST IN TOKIO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, March 8.—George W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan since 1912, died suddenly of apoplexy today at Tokio. Only a brief telegram, announcing his death but giving no details, had reached the state department tonight. The affairs of the embassy have been taken over by Post Wessley, the first secretary, who will act as charge until a new ambassador is named. Mr. Guthrie, a Pittsburg lawyer, prominent in national democratic politics for many years, was among the first diplomatic representatives appointed by President Wilson. He sailed for Japan in July, 1912, and has been at his post constantly since that time except for a short visit to the United States in 1915. He has acted for his government in several important diplomatic exchanges with Japan, including the California anti-alien controversy.

News of the ambassador's death caused a shock at the state department, as there had been no reports indicating failure of his robust health. He was 63 years old. His last visit to Washington was during his leave of absence in 1915 and then he appeared particularly well. The department called a message of condolence to Mrs. Guthrie, who is understood to have been with her husband at the time of his death. Provision is made in the department regulations for bringing home to the bodies of diplomatic officers who die at their posts, and this power will be exercised in the case of the late ambassador unless Mrs. Guthrie arranges otherwise or decides to accept the expected tender of a Japanese warship.

Mr. Wheeler, now in charge of the embassy, has had a wide diplomatic experience and the department feels that he is fully capable of conducting its business pending the appointment of a new ambassador. Because of the importance of relations with Japan just now, it is expected that President Wilson will exercise great deliberation in filling the vacancy.

APPROPRIATION BILL AND COUNTY MEASURE PASS AND SESSION ENDS

GOVERNOR'S INCIDENTALS INCLUDE GROCERIES

AUSTIN, Texas, March 8.—Investigation by a house committee of the whole charges brought in the legislature against Governor James E. Ferguson by Representative H. P. Davis, today was concerned with the examination of vouchers for supplies purchased for the executive mansion. The vouchers, said to have been approved by the governor before being turned over to the state comptroller, were for groceries, meats, vegetables, fruits, gasoline, automobile supplies, musical goods and other items. It is contended by Davis that many of the supplies represented by the vouchers could not properly be paid for by the state. Comptroller Terrell testified that warrants had been issued from his office to pay for groceries under the name of "incidentals" until the courts ruled this was not permissible.

IRISHMEN ARE URGED TO WORK FOR HOME RULE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, March 8.—Nationalist members of parliament today issued a manifesto to the millions of the Irish race in all parts of the world urging them to "use all means in their power to induce the British government to deal with Ireland in accordance with the principles which they are fighting in Europe. The manifesto says: "We especially appeal to America in this connection with a view to the application to Ireland of the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated in President Wilson's address to the senate."

The text in part of the manifesto is as follows: "The premier, in his speech yesterday in the debate on home rule, took up a proposition, which if adhered to, would involve the total surrender of Ireland forever. He laid down the principle that the small minority in northeast Ulster should have the right to opt out of the union if they so desired. That is a position to which the representatives of Ireland can never assent."

"He asserted that he had never changed his position on the so-called coercion of Ulster. That is not true. He was party to the drafting of the original home rule bill, which applied to all Ireland. He was a party to the rejection in two successive sessions, in the face of a most vigorous protest from representatives of northeast Ulster, of amendments to exclude Ulster and, under pressure of threatened rebellion, he and the government of which he was a member, readily yielded to the threats of rebellion hurled at them by Sir Edward Carson, the present first lord of the admiralty."

"The manifesto sets forth that the negotiations undertaken at the request of the government last July referred to a strictly war arrangement, with the understanding that a year after the ending of the war things would revert to the status quo ante, and that the attitude of the prime minister took last night showed a total change on the Ulster question and generally on the question of home rule for Ireland; and a breach of faith to the Irish party and nation and would tend to intensify distrust of pledges of British ministers and have a serious effect in strengthening the ties of the empire."

House Bill No. 197, Mr. Lines' state school fund bill, was defeated in the senate in the afternoon, but the senate bill left in the general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917-18, an appropriation for the same amount leaves the fund twice as large as it was two years ago.

The Senate bill, which provided for the purchase of the old gubernatorial mansion at Prescott, was also signed by the governor and the announcement of it was received by cheers on the floor and galleries of the house. The passage late in the senate session was made the occasion for belittling remarks by Messrs. Rufford and Getchell of Yavapai. Another of lately passed bills, which provided for the approval of the governor was the county highway commission bill.

The Day's Work A summary of the accomplishments of the day is shown in the bills referred to the house or the senate with the approval of the chief executive.

The following bills were signed by Governor Thomas E. Campbell last night in an effort to keep pace with the rapidly moving legislative bodies: Senate Bill No. 33. This bill provides for a \$2,500 appropriation to complete and equip the female ward at the state hospital for the insane.

Senate Bill No. 72. This bill provides for the relief of the Pinal Lumber and Hardware company and makes an appropriation therefor.

House Bill No. 165, which provides for the purchase and restoration of the old gubernatorial mansion at Prescott. House Bill No. 175, which creates county highway commissions, and makes an appropriation therefor.

At a little after 2 o'clock this morning the third state legislature stood adjourned sine die. The general appropriation bill had been passed and conferees had finally reached an agreement on the county classification bill. A final effort was made to bring out the executive session, but this failed. The motion made by Mr. Frazier earlier in the day to bring it to third reading, but the worshippers of former Governor Hunt stood and prevented a vote.

They were given a scare, however, at midnight, when Mr. Lines moved an adjournment to 12:45, March 9. It was suspected that his purpose was to open another legislative day, in which case the bill would have to come up automatically for a third reading and a vote would have been passed by a majority vote.

The vote in the course of the day by which the suspension of the rules was prevented and which was crystallized in subsequent ballots on the budget bill, was as follows: (Yea) 17, (Nay) 13.

Speakers—Hester, Brehman, Coffee, Curdson, Davis, Frazier, Green, Hughes, Jackson, Lines, McCormick, McCreedy, Newlin, Cochran, Cook, Martineau, Perkins, Peterson, Richardson, Sullivan, Cook, Eddy, Edwards, Fluke, Foster, Francis, Galloway, Houser, McKinney, Milroy, McKay, Marsh, Vaughn, Walton, Willbank—15.

The steady hunt supporters were only twelve. In the above vote, Messrs. Cook, Jackson and Martineau were with them. Mr. Brewer was absent.

The vote of the aye-twelve was cast against the Cochise county superior court bill which falls of a suspension of the rules by a vote of 22 to 12.

The Conference Reports There was not much trouble in getting together on the general appropriation bill. The senate received from some important amendments and one important one, a provision of \$30,000 for a mineral building at the state fair. But that was later hurriedly incorporated in another bill making appropriation for that purpose. The rest of the state fair session as arranged by the senate stood.

The hitch on the county classification bill, on the salary list of counties of the fourth class, Representatives of Navajo and Graham protested against the increase of salaries, but that was subsequently arranged at a conference of the representatives of those counties. Likewise there was some trouble among the first class counties, and that was also arranged. Otherwise the first conference report was accepted.

The Daily Routine in the House The daily routine in the house was interrupted by the presentation of gifts to the speaker. The first one was a traveling bag, and a handsome one, presented by the speaker's wife. The presentation was made by Chaplain Clutched in a witty speech and the speaker replied in kind. But later the speaker was interrupted by Mrs. Marsa, who on behalf of the members presented him with a gold watch. Haze the speaker found himself at a loss for words.

The speaker's daily duty last night. The senate members had presented President Clarke with sets of resolutions from both the republican and democratic members and with a vase of flowers. Later the watch was thought of, and in a few minutes a fund of \$100 was raised for its purchase. But at eleven o'clock at night the speaker's watch was also presented to her with a letter of congratulations from the governor.

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ZEPPELIN DIES OF PNEUMONIA SAYS DISPATCH

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, March 8.—Count Zeppelin is dead, according to a dispatch from Berlin received by Reuters' Telegram company.

According to a Berlin telegram transmitted by Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent, Count Zeppelin died this afternoon at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, from inflammation of the lungs.

Count Ferdinand Zeppelin became famous at the age of 26 as the builder of the world's first practical dirigible balloon. On his 75th birthday he celebrated the occasion. But before he had achieved fame he had devoted a half-century of his life, exhausted his personal fortune of \$750,000 and sacrificed a brilliant career of a German cavalry leader, in pioneering the air.

Emperor William recently proclaimed Count Zeppelin to be "the greatest German of the twentieth century." As a token of appreciation he conferred upon him the exalted Order of the Black Eagle, the highest honor in the emperor's power.

It was in the United States that Count Zeppelin made his first balloon ascension. It occurred while he was following General Carl Schurz in the civil war as a military observer for the German army. A captive balloon in use for military observation by the German army greatly interested the young German officer, and he was taken up in it in 1852.

Count Zeppelin was born in Constance, Baden, in 1838. A youth he was trained for a soldier's career. He fought through the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-Prussian wars, and is said to have been a pilot of the German cavalry in the last named conflict. Serving in the German cavalry for three decades, he rose to a rank of general at the age of 42, when he retired to devote his time to the problem of aerostatics.

He began to study and experiment soon after arriving in Germany from the American continent. He was the first to demonstrate in routine military duties, for the time spent in fighting two wars, and for a year he spent in home-moody with his bride, who was a girl of the German nobility, he spent the remainder of his life in building things contrivances that, for the most part, refused to fly.

From a wealthy nobleman owning a large estate, Count Zeppelin was gradually reduced to an aristocratic mechanic living in a humble cottage on an allowance supplied by his friends. He met many narrow escapes from death, but he eventually overtook his airships. These became so frequent that parliament began to appear in the German Reichstag, his efforts to invent a dirigible were commended.

Then in a day the tide turned. He abandoned a dirigible in 1908 by staying aloft for 37 hours in the fifth airship he had built, and by the time he had returned to earth he had a distance of nearly 300 miles. Emperor William, and all Germany in fact, were his admirers.

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ORGANIZED FILIBUSTERS IN SENATE ARE THINGS OF THE PAST

WIRELESS CONNECTS MEXICO AND BERLIN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, March 8.—Information has reached the government from semi-official sources that through the perfection of a powerful wireless telegraph plant in Mexico City, direct communication between the Mexican capital and Germany has been established.

Officials realize that to confirm this news is of great importance and an investigation has been ordered. Through connection by Mexico City with the land telegraph leading into the United States, Germany would be able to secure complete exemption from the censorship now imposed by the American government at the wireless stations at Sagville and Tuckerton, and by the British and French governments in their control of the Atlantic cables.

Far reaching possibilities thus would be opened for the violation of American neutrality or even the menacing of the national safety in the critical situation existing. Sea raiders and submarines might be directed, and full information concerning the departure of ships from American ports furnished to German agents in this country might keep in close touch with Berlin and in case of war even more serious results might follow.

From other semi-official sources information has reached Washington that secret meetings are being held by Germans in Vera Cruz and in Monterey to determine upon uniform action by Germans in Mexico in the event of an outbreak of war between the United States and Germany.

The Associated Press summarizes operations of yesterday in connection with the European war as follows: "The Turks are being harassed on three sides by forces of the entente allies. British troops under General Maude, operating along the Taurus river in Mesopotamia, have driven back the Turks until the British cavalry is within eight miles of the southern border of the important town of Bagdad.

To the northeast in Persia the Entente allies have gained further advantages over the Ottoman forces, in retreat westward from Hamadan, having occupied the town of Karkass. Another army of King George operating against the Turks in Palestine has pressed them back northward almost to the gates of Jerusalem. A last report says the Turks in all three regions were in retreat.

The closure amendment to the senate bill, approved by both democratic and republican caucuses, was taken up by the senate today under unanimous consent. Senator Martin, majority leader, in making unanimous consent said that by so doing he had no desire to shut off full debate.

Senator Lodge, ranking republican of the foreign relations committee, said he hoped there would be no objection. Senator Sherman, one of the two republicans who voted against the rule in the party caucus yesterday, read a portion of President Wilson's statement on the failure of the armed neutrality bill, saying that "it is useless to call a special session of congress now to consider that bill, as unless the senate rules were changed, a filibuster could be successfully maintained against it."

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VILA BAND IS FRIGHTENED BY SHOW OF FORCE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PORT HANCOCK, Texas, March 8.—Mexicans working in the San Juan mines, an American owned concern on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, reported today that the "Vila" band operating in that neighborhood under Emperor Huiguain, had packed up and left in a southerly direction late yesterday.

This information indicated army officers held to the belief that the camp fires and signal lights seen last night belonged to the "Verrana" punitive troops sent out yesterday from Juarez. Soldiers stationed on top of the latter tanks at Fort Hancock today made out through their field glasses three troops of cavalry moving eastward near the river. It was assumed that these troops were on their way to the large rebel band reported at the San Martin ranch has gone south.

When the laborers from the San Juan mines crossed the river, the heavy Holguin's departure into the desert from the railway siding at Harrisburg, seven miles southeast of here, the tension was relaxed all along the line. There is only a squad of infantry at the spur who keep guard over a tent where a single signal corps man operates an army telegraph. The few soldiers there are numbered 15. Mexican laborers had felt considerable uneasiness.

The machine gun company from the Third Michigan infantry made a reconnoitering expedition with their armed automobiles for about fifty miles down the river today, returning to Hancock tonight. It was under the command of Captain Crossman, with Captain Inspector Hale, a survivor of a fight with Mexican bandits in this section last summer, acting as guide.

The men are now at Fort Hancock a company of regular infantry and a troop of regular cavalry in addition to the machine gun crew.

Put to Flight EL PASO, March 8.—An unexpected show of force by both the American and Mexican military forces was believed to have caused the Vila rebels to retreat from the mountains in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada last night. Vila partisans here were also given to understand that they were being driven south of Fort Hancock to have fled to the mountains in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada last night. Vila partisans here were also given to understand that they were being driven south of Fort Hancock to have fled to the mountains in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada last night.

German Statement BERLIN, March 8.—(Wireless.)—Whether they intend to make a start on the east and west fronts and that no events of particular importance have occurred.

French Statement PARIS, March 8.—Tonight's official communication reads: "In Champagne after intense artillery preparation our troops succeeded in capturing the greater part of a salient occupied by the enemy on February 13 between Bette Messil and Malsonne de Champagne. One hundred prisoners, among them two officers, remained in our hands."

"On the left bank of the Meuse our artillery fire overpowered German communications. In Alsace our batteries dispersed a strong enemy detachment."

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BY NOTE OF 75 TO 3 SENATE OLD RULE DIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, March 8.—After more than one hundred years under rules permitting debate limited only by the physical endurance of senators and the provisions of the constitution, the senate tonight, by a vote of 75 to 3, put the matter in the hands of two-thirds of its members in the future to limit discussion and to say when a vote shall be taken on a pending measure.

The organized filibuster as recognized in the senate is dead. Action came unexpectedly after six hours debate on the new rule, drafted by a bi-partisan committee. Although both democrats and republicans had approved the change in caucus, said Senator Martin, majority leader, had given notice that the senate would be kept in continuous session until a vote was taken, nearly everyone looked for a much longer discussion.

Senators La Follette and Granger, two of those who opposed the neutrality bill and Senator Sherman, who favored it, cast the negative votes. Senators Cummins, Keating, Kirby, Leno, Tamm, Stone and Vandamm, who were against the armed neutrality bill, voted for the amendment. Colleagues of most of the senators announced that if they had been present they would have supported it.

The exact use of the rule will not become apparent until it is enforced, but it probably cannot be successfully used to prevent the spectacular one-man filibusters by which senators have talked bills in the closing hours of a session into a legislative grave. Such a filibuster probably cannot be prevented unless they are foreseen, but an organized affair which must be planned two days or more ahead of a session's end, can be disposed of easily.

In brief, the new rule provides that on petition of sixteen senators to close debate on a pending measure, the senate by a three-fourths vote may limit debate thereafter to one hour to each senator. It included provision to prevent dilatory tactics, and the introduction after closure is ordered of amendments to the bill, the pending bill. The closure amendment to the senate bill, approved by both democratic and republican caucuses, was taken up by the senate today under unanimous consent.

Senator Martin, majority leader, in making unanimous consent said that by so doing he had no desire to shut off full debate.

Senator Lodge, ranking republican of the foreign relations committee, said he hoped there would be no objection. Senator Sherman, one of the two republicans who voted against the rule in the party caucus yesterday, read a portion of President Wilson's statement on the failure of the armed neutrality bill, saying that "it is useless to call a special session of congress now to consider that bill, as unless the senate rules were changed, a filibuster could be successfully maintained against it."

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Count Zeppelin.

(Continued on Page Two)

Civil Service For Postmasters Is Opposed By Solons

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, March 8.—More than fifty democratic congressmen already have voiced opposition to the president's coming order for a medical civil service to govern appointments of all first, second and third class postmasters.

Representatives Mondell of Wyoming and Hayes of California, respectively, conferred with the postmaster general by invitation to talk over postal questions. Mr. Mondell said that Mr. Burleson had told him the order was in pursuance of his purpose to divorce the postal service from politics completely.

Speaker Clark commented upon Mr. Burleson's present practice of appointing the best man on the civil service list in filling fourth class postmaster-ship vacancies. "To my mind," he said, "that raised more in politics than anything else, and it is one of the main reasons why the next house will be a democratic one."

House Bill No. 3 which fixes a minimum wage of \$10 for women of the state and fixes a penalty for violation

(Continued on Page Two)

HINDU DOCTOR AND GERMAN CHEMIST TO FOMENT REBELLION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, March 8.—Evidence designed to show that Dr. Chandre Chakrabarty, a Hindu physician, and Ernst Sekuma, a German chemist, resolved more than \$60,000 from Wolf you feel, a member of the staff of the American consulate in India, to foment a rebellion in the United States upon the order of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German foreign minister, which was reported to night to have been presented to the federal grand jury here.

The Zimmermann order was obtained by Dr. Chakrabarty in the summer of 1915 when he went to Berlin to interview the German foreign office in his Indian rebellion, according to the government agents. It is not believed that the Zimmermann memorandum is an authentic letter, but it is understood to have been written in his office at his dictation after Dr. Chakrabarty's scheme had been fully considered and approved.

Although Dr. Chakrabarty and Sekuma spent some of the money which they obtained from von Igel in \$2,000 and \$4,000 payments, the authorities are making an investigation into a large sum said to have been invested in Dr. Chakrabarty's name. He has \$25,000 in savings banks, \$15,000 invested in negotiable securities, and \$100,000 in two houses in uptown Manhattan, the government claims. A will found in his effects bequeaths the