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## WYOMING HAS GREAT POWER IN THE SENATE

Warren and Clark, in Point of Service, Are Powerful Figures in the Upper House

ONLY THREE SENATORS AHEAD OF WARREN

Clark Has 16 Years Service to His Credit and Gets Important Committee Duties

(By Victor Elliot.) WASHINGTON, March 24.—Wyoming is the most important state in the union—at least so far as the United States senate is concerned. This state, with a total population of less than 145,000 under the recent census, or fewer people than any other state, with the exception of Nevada and with a smaller number of inhabitants than there are in any one of scores of states in New York City, during the coming session of congress will be more powerful and influential than any one of the other forty-five states of the nation.

Long Service Counts. This is true for the reason that in the United States senate length of service counts for more than the numerical strength of the state which a senator represents. In the senate all states are upon an equal footing without respect to their population, wealth or location, and the important positions go to those senators of the majority party who are longest in service, all other things being equal. In the second place influence comes from the ability, and natural and inherent qualities of leadership.

These two elements combined will make Wyoming, which is represented by Senator Francis E. Warren, and Senator Clarence C. Clark, the most important state in the union so far as power in the United States senate is concerned, in the next congress.

Warren Near Lead. Three members of the senate have served longer than Warren. They are Frye of Maine, with thirty years to his credit; Cullom of Illinois, with twenty eight; and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, with twenty years service. Frye and Cullom are old and feeble, and they do not aspire to the influence which will be Warren's. Gallinger's previous assignments to committees have not been as fortunate for him as have Warren's and, accordingly, in the new line up he will not fare as well as Frye, Cullom, Gallinger, Warren, Lodge and Perkins who have served longer than Clark.

While Senator Warren will not be the actual leader of the senate, that position going to Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who will be come chairman of the committee on finance, succeeding Aldrich, still he will be chairman of the next most important committee, that in charge of appropriations. While Senator Penrose's colleague, Senator Oliver, is a new member with only two years of service, and in consequence his influence is correspondingly small, Senator Warren's colleague, Senator Clark, has had sixteen years of service, and will have important committee assignments, including chairmanship of the judiciary, which he has held for many years.

Combined, the terms of Warren and Clark are far greater than the terms of any two other senators representing the same state. This serves to make the position of their state stronger than that of any other. As chairman of the committee on appropriations, Senator Warren will have the disbursement of more than \$500,000,000.00 annually, or one half of the total revenues of the government. In the last congress he was chairman of the important committee on military affairs. With the retirement of Senator Hale, who was chairman of the committee on appropriations, Senator Perkins was

## DR. ARTHUR H. WILDE BECOMES HEAD OF ARIZONA UNIVERSITY; JOHN C. GREENWAY A REGENT

Both Men Add Great Strength to the Institution, Being Finely Equipped

According to word received last evening from Chicago, Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, secretary of Northwestern university in that city resigned his position there yesterday and announced that he had accepted the presidency of the University of Arizona at Tucson. This report was verified by word received from Tucson to the effect that Dr. Wilde had sent word to M. P. Freeman of that city, the president of the board of regents of the university accepting the place which had been tendered him after a meeting of the board about a week ago.

It was also announced from Tucson that Capt. J. C. Greenway of Warren, general manager of the Calumet & Arizona mining company had been appointed a member of the board of regents to succeed George J. Roskurge, of Tucson, who has resigned.

About Mr. Greenway. The university is fortunate in the selection of Mr. John C. Greenway as one of its regents. From every point of view, Mr. Greenway is the right man for the position. Himself a graduate of Yale University, with a record of signal success as a man of large affairs, his interest in higher education has never waned, and has always taken a practical turn. Mr. Greenway came to the Warren district only a few months ago to assume the responsible position of general manager of the great properties of the Calumet & Arizona Mining company and the Superior & Pittsburg Copper company, the merger of which, now practically complete, has been brought about since Mr. Greenway's arrival.

Before coming to Bisbee Mr. Greenway held an important position with the United States Steel corporation in the Iron Range country of northern Minnesota. In that position he had "made good" and when the resignation of Col. L. W. Powell made it necessary for the Cole Ryan interests to find his successor, Mr. Greenway was tendered the position. He has of course made good here, and it goes without saying that he will make good as a regent of the university, an institution of which all Arizona feels proud.

Careful Selection. Dr. Wilde was selected as the successor of the former president, K. C. Babcock, only after the regents had made a thorough study of the situation and investigated a number of men who were recommended for the position. Two months ago after being persuaded that Dr. Wilde was the best available man for the place the regents invited him to visit Tucson and look over the university. He accepted the invitation and spent several days there early in February. The regents and members of the faculty were all much pleased with him and he seemed favorably impressed with the school and the possibilities of its future and at the recent meeting of the regents he was elected to the presidency. In accepting the position yesterday Dr. Wilde announced that he would reach Tucson to take up the duties of his new office May 1.

Dr. Wilde was born in Framingham, Mass., April 29, 1865. He graduated from Boston university in 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught in a seminary at Tilton, N. H., from 1887 to 1889 and then did graduate work at the Boston university, receiving the degree of S. T. D. from that institution in 1891. In 1892 he became an instructor of history at Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., and has been connected with that institution ever since serving in various capacities. While on the faculty at Northwestern university he engaged in graduate study and historical research work at Harvard university and received two degrees from that school, that of Master of Arts in 1899 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1901.

At Northwestern he has been at various times assistant professor of history, registrar of the College of Liberal Arts, professor of history and principal of the academy. During the last two years he has been secretary of the university council, an of

## FOUR FIREMEN CRUSHED WHEN ROOF GIVES WAY

Gutted by Fire, Factory Crumbles and Buries Fighters in Debris

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 24.—Four firemen were killed, a fifth is said to be dying and about a dozen others were injured today when the roof of the Middleton Manufacturing company's hat factory gave way in a fire which gutted the five story structure.

Ten minutes before the roof fell, Assistant Chief Young said he ordered the men from the roof. Later they were ordered back and upon receiving the second order to vacate they failed to respond rapidly and went down.

One of the pathetic incidents of the fire was when Captain Benjamin Hentz who carried out the body of a dead fireman was informed that it was his brother.

Chaos reigned at the emergency hospital, where the injured were taken. Wives, mothers and other relatives hurried to the hospital and pleaded with the police for permission to go to the bedside of loved ones.

The property loss is estimated at \$100,000, covered by insurance.

## DAMAGES GIVEN TO MINE VICTIMS

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID BY RAY COMPANY TO THEIR HEIRS

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 24.—Damages suits brought against the Ray Consolidated Copper company, by relatives of the men killed in an accidental explosion on the line of its mine railroad about a year ago, was settled today by stipulation, the company paying \$12,000. Suits were filed in the cases of but four of the seven or eight men killed, the court dividing the amount stipulated as follows:

To mother of James Griffin, \$2,000; to J. F. Cleveland, administrator of estate of R. P. Coleman, \$5,000 to same as administrator of estates of William H. Freeland, \$2,500; to Edgar A. Lyall, administrator estate of Henry H. Lyall, \$2,500.

STOLYPIN WIELDS POWER WITH A HAND OF IRON.

Czar Ousts His Opponents to Keep Premier in His Cabinet After Resignation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Premier Stolypin, who last Monday sent in his resignation, has agreed to remain in office.

An imperial decree, issued today, suspended M. Tripoff and M. Derzov, members of the council of the empire, from all sittings of the council, until after January, 1912. Stolypin insisted on the removal of these reactionary opponents of his policy as the price of his remaining in office the negotiations of a point that led to a prolonged cabinet crisis.

DISCUSS POTASH DISPUTE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—After an all day conference with the state department officials, when every aspect of the potash controversy between the United States and Germany was discussed, David J. Hill, United States ambassador to Germany, left this afternoon for New York. He will return to the capital early next month for further conference. He probably will return to Berlin the latter part of April.

## CABINET OF DIAZ RESIGNS BUT NO DECISION IS MADE

PAUPER'S OATH FREES GAYNOR FROM PRISON. ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—John P. Gaynor, who with Benj. Green, served three years in prison here for participation in harbor frauds, was allowed to take the pauper's oath, today and was released from custody. This procedure clears him of the necessity of paying the \$575,000 fine imposed in addition to the prison sentence.

## ROBBERS STOP TRAIN BUT GET SMALL REWARD

Engineer Tells Story of How He Was Compelled to Help Criminals

COFFEYVILLE, Kas., March 24.—Federal officers tonight joined in the search for four masked men who early today blew up with nitro glycerine and robbed an express car safe on the north bound train No. 104 of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, on the lonely prairie, twelve miles south of here. It was discovered late today that several packages of registered mail had been stolen. The value of the stolen mail is believed to be small. Passengers on the train were not molested. No clue to the identity of the robbers has been found. It is now believed the robbers headed for Oklahoma in a buggy after the robbery.

Early reports were that about \$20,000 was taken from the safe, but H. W. Walker, superintendent of the Pacific Express company, asserted tonight that the total monetary loss would not be more than \$500. He doubts if the robbers got more than \$100, if they got anything. Four charges of nitro glycerine were used. The last explosion tore off the door of the safe.

James Lynch, engineer of the train, tonight told the following story of the robbery:

"Shortly after we left Lenap, Okla., I saw two men riding on the blind. Turning the engine over to the fireman, I crawled back over the coal and ordered them to get off the train. After a few minutes of argument, both men drew revolvers. They forced me to climb back into the cab, and then covering both the fireman and myself, ordered me to stop the train at a crossing three miles north of Lenap. As we approached the crossing I saw two men standing in the center of the track. 'Stop her' said one of the robbers. I stopped.

"Still covered by the revolvers, my fireman and myself were compelled to dismount from the engine and go to the express car and ask express Messenger Russell to open the door. When the messenger did he was forced to climb out of the car. One of the robbers went in and the other kept his revolver trained on us.

"Two of the gang stationed themselves on either side of the tender and kept up a constant fusillade, firing down the sides of the train. No one ventured from the coaches and all we had to do was to keep quiet and watch the operation.

"After the first shot of nitro glycerine, which blew only the outer part of the safe, the cracksmen of the gang asked for a coal pick and Moore the fireman, was marched to the engine to get the needed implement. The robbers had previously compelled us to turn out all lights on the engine."

HAS HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER. ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 24.—Hydro-electric power generated at the falls of Niagara was formally turned on in St. Thomas today, adding another to the list of cities in this section of Canada that are now securing the cheaper power for lighting and other purposes. The event was made the occasion of a municipal celebration at which Hon. Aram Beck, originator of the hydro-electric power legislation, was the guest of honor.

## STOCK MARKET HAS SMALLEST DAY SINCE 1908

Total Sales for Yesterday Amounted to Only 152,000 Shares

NEW YORK, March 24.—To say that all previous records for dullness on the stock exchange this year were broken today gives but a slight conception of the utter stagnation which prevailed. The total sales for the day were only 152,000 shares, which is the smallest for any business day since July, 1908. Canadian Pacific, which fell back at last after its long flight to new records, Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting and Chesapeake & Ohio were the weak spots in the list.

Some heaviness developed in the foreign markets in keeping with the movement here. More circumstantial details dealing with the efforts of American bankers to list Achison on the Paris Bourse point to a successful outcome of those negotiations. The old rumor that United States Steel is to be listed in that same market was revived but lacked official confirmation.

Bank clearings of the week at all of the leading cities of the country aggregate nearly ten per cent less than in the corresponding week of last year. The recent marked dullness of stock market activities, as well as in general trade conditions, is indicated by statistics of average daily exchanges, revealing a shrinkage of \$69,000,000 since January.

## "LAW HONESTLY" NEW ROOSEVELT PHRASE

EVERY-DAY MORALITY AND NECESSITY OF MATERIAL SUCCESS IS URGED

BERKELEY, Cal., March 24.—Theodore Roosevelt today divided his time between California's two great universities. Early in the morning he journeyed to Stanford, where he addressed the student body and faculty, returned to San Francisco and, crossing to Berkeley, found awaiting him at the Greek theatre of the University of California, a crowd as most as large as the one that greeted him there yesterday.

"Realizable Ideals," was the subject chosen by the colonel for address today, which inaugurated the Earl lecture series. The value of teaching a morality that can be lived up to, the necessity of accomplishing a certain amount of material success, the futility of mere money making, and the discouragement of what he termed "mere law honesty," were among the points he dwelt upon most insistently in this lecture. His remarks were followed with close attention and he was frequently interrupted by long and continued applause.

WOMAN IN CHARGE OF U. S. MINT, SOMETIMES.

Miss Kelly Will Have Full Powers When the Chief is Away.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Secretary MacVeagh approved today an order which will place a woman in direct charge of all the mints and assay offices of the United States, at short intervals at various times within the year.

She is Margaret Kelly of the mint bureau, one of the three highest paid women in the government service. George H. Roberts, director of the mint, is obliged to be absent from the treasury much of the time and R. E. Preston, the examiner is also away much of the time. In such cases Miss Kelly is director of the mint with full powers.

## Rabago Reported Caught in a Cul de Sac North of Chihuahua While on Way to Relieve the City

MEXICO CITY, March 24.—The Diaz cabinet resigned in body at a special meeting today. The president at deferred action upon the resignations. The reason given for the action, in an official announcement, is the belief that it will contribute to the reestablishment of peace and facilitate reforms in contemplation. Enrique Creel, minister of foreign relations, presented the resignations on behalf of all the ministers. Gen. Diaz thanked the retiring members for their efficient and patriotic cooperation in the past and announced he would postpone his acceptance, or rejection until later. The resignations included that of Ramon Corral, as minister of department of government, corresponding to the department of the interior of the United States, but not as vice president.

Not one of the men who, until today, formed President Diaz's cabinet, is less than 45 years old, and several are much older. With the exception of Enrique C. Creel, the minister of foreign affairs, all have been cabinet members for many years. This long service is one of the grievances of the revolutionists. Members of the cabinet refuse to comment on their action, but said that the united stand was taken, not by them but by the president, who it is believed, purposes to surround himself with younger men, in the hope that such action may serve to unite all elements of the nation.

It is probable that the acceptance of the resignations will be coincident with the announcement of the names of the new ministers. Who will compose the new cabinet is not known but they will be men who have not taken a leading part in the government affairs. Neither will it include any one who has been identified with the revolutionary movement instituted by Madero. It is said on good authority that Vice President Corral will sail for Europe on April 1. The announcement of cabinet changes has revived the rumor that Gen. Diaz has recalled General Bernardo Reyes from Europe, but this report could not be substantiated tonight. The following resignations were received: Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign affairs; Ramon Corral, minister of the interior; Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance; Olegario Molina, minister of justice; Justino Sierra, minister of education; Manuel Gonzalez Casio, minister of war and marine; Leandro Fernandez, minister of public works and communications; Justino Fernandez, minister of justice.

Without exception, these men have contributed valuable services to their country and their president but popular feeling against them has been growing steadily since long before the beginning of the revolution. Ramon Corral is not so old that age can be used as an argument against his usefulness, but ill health in the last few months has served the purpose, especially as it is taken into consideration he has not been popular with the people from whose ranks the revolutionists are drawn.

Enrique C. Creel is not by any means in a decrepit state but he, too, has fallen into disrepute with the forces opposing the administration, and age serves as an excuse. What has conduced more than age, however, to his unpopularity with the masses is the fact that he is a rich man and has incurred the hostility of many in his own state, Chihuahua. Jose Yves Limantour, who, it is reported, will be the only cabinet member to remain, is an old man but is yet regarded as one of the shrewdest and most able in the republic. There is an element which will not be pleased with his retention.

Justo Sierra, minister of education, entered the cabinet many years ago, and to him is due largely the credit of building up Mexico's schools. Praise has far overbalanced any condemnation which has been given him. The three men against whom the masses have cried "old age" are Leandro Fernandez, Justino Fernan

dez, and General Cosío. In former years they accomplished much in their respective offices, but it is an open secret that in the last three or four years their duties were materially lightened by subordinates. News that the cabinet had resigned spread rapidly throughout the city in all quarters it elicited favorable comment.

RABAGO CAN'T MOVE EITHER NORTH OR SOUTH.

EL PASO, March 24.—Seven hundred insurgents have taken a position between Chihuahua and Gen. Rabago's federal forces, according to report from the war zone today. Rabago is seventy miles north of the city. The insurgents hearing he was marching to relieve the metropolis of northern Mexico, hurriedly intervened. The insurgents are part of the force of Madero, who is now said to have about 1500 cavalry. With the suspension of constitutional guarantees and threat of instant death for any of his men captured under arms, Madero is preparing to make a decisive attack in view of gaining territory as a basis of war exists in Mexico. Twenty bridges between Juarez and Chihuahua have been blown up within the last two days. Oscar Creighton, who is in charge of obstruction of railroads, is now in Mochitama, directing operations in the rear of Madero. News concerning the whereabouts of Madero was brought in by an American superintendent of the Mexican railroad, who, with four Americans, traveled 225 miles from Chihuahua. "At Sause," said the American, "we learned that Rabago was on his way to Casas Grandes, when, in obedience to the call from Chihuahua that in surrectionists were becoming numerous about the city, he turned southward. Before he got far he found the insurgents had surrounded the city about twenty miles out. We knew insurgents were there and had to pass through their ranks. Rabago is now in the position of being cut off from the city, and yet pushed towards it, by the insurrecto army at his rear." The posting of the notice today of suspension of personal guarantees at Juarez caused intense interest among the people, who for three days have been in fear of attack. The notice says, death will be the punishment of

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