

A. T. THOMPSON TELLS OF THE TROUBLE IN CLIFTON

Assistant General Manager of the Phelps-Dodge Interests Gives Out Statement Concerning Clifton Matters.

RECITES CONDITIONS LEADING UP TO STRIKE

Tells of History of Cheap Labor in District and Its Necessity; Tells of Labor and Matter of Wage Scale.

A. T. Thompson, who for many years was a resident of Clifton, for a long time as secretary of the Arizona Copper company and later as general manager of the Detroit Copper company, at Morenci, now assistant general manager of Phelps-Dodge Co., has arrived at El Paso to consult with the Clifton managers who are now making their headquarters there. On Sunday morning the El Paso Times carried the following statement from Mr. Thompson concerning conditions in the district where the strike trouble has occurred, before and since the trouble began.

Stripping the whole situation of all its trimmings and sideplays and reviewing the matter from the operators' standpoint the following statement may be helpful to the mind of the general public and of interest to them, particularly to those either directly or indirectly interested in the copper business in Arizona or other states.

Character of Labor.
"Since the opening of what is known as the Clifton-Morenci district the labor employed in the various camps for underground and general work (not mechanical) has been Mexican, Italian and in later years quite a number of Spaniards have been employed.

AVERAGE TAX LEVY. PHOENIX, Oct. 13.—The average tax levy for all purposes in Arizona for 1915 is \$1.52 on each \$100 valuation, according to the figures compiled by the state tax commission.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE IS BETTER

Employees Were Mislead in Selecting Delegates to Confer With Mine Managers; Now Selecting New Delegates.

PHOENIX, Oct. 13.—Indications are excellent that the second meeting arranged between the mine managers of the Clifton-Morenci district and their former workmen will result in a conference, according to all information at hand here tonight. Morenci workmen this afternoon named Isadore Larrea, A. Villegas, A. J. McCall, H. Daly and W. Mitchell, while Clifton workmen named J. S. Hughes, G. Hollingsworth, Rudolph Schostak and Rafael Holguin. Meeting at a late hour tonight was balloting on their four representatives, so the initial list will be complete by tomorrow and ready for submission to mine managers who will choose the five men who will attend the discussion. This meeting should be held before the end of the week.

There is general belief locally that the conference which fell through several days ago would have been held had not an effort been made to mislead the mine managers as to the true character of the conference by members designated by the workmen. It will be recalled that the managers stated that they were willing to talk with their own workmen, provided such workmen were in no way connected with the Western Federation of Miners. This information was not definitely stated to the workmen at Clifton, either purposely or through carelessness, with the result that the first committee sent to El Paso was made up in the majority by members of the Clifton-Morenci Western Federation union men. One of this committee was Abran Rico, who is president of one of the unions. Two members of five named were agreeable to the mine managers solely for the reason that they were not prominent in the work of forming the union or in guiding its affairs since formed.

As one manager put it: "Why should we confer with a group of men about conditions under which they might return to work when the men with whom we are conferring will never be workmen under conditions agreed to. We will discuss conditions complained of by our workmen with our own workmen, but we will not discuss any matter with high or low officials of the Western Federation of Miners. We are not concerned in their future other than to see that they are not again given an opportunity to bring about dissatisfaction among our workmen."

Locally there is a strong sentiment naturally enough favoring an early settlement of the strike, but it is generally agreed that the mine managers are probably taking a wise precaution in standing firmly against the effort of the Western Federation of Miners to gain a foothold in their camp.

Charles Meyer, president of the Federation, today indicated that he would at an early date leave for California and the Federation affairs in the future would be guided so far as Clifton and Morenci are concerned by Guy Miller, a member of the executive committee.

Governor Hunt, who made a speech at Clifton, which was such encouragement to him in forming his unions at Morenci, Morenci and Clifton, has been discouraged during the day over the fact that the present program will of necessity take several days to work out. With Jacob Meyer, representative of the department of labor, he has concluded to await the result of the scheduled conference before taking any further action. There was but one ripple of excitement here during the day and this was the receipt of a dispatch saying a striker named Sellers at Clifton, at a meeting of the workmen, offered a motion that no committee be sent to El Paso to meet with the managers. His motion was never put by the presiding officer, but before he was suppressed by his fellow workmen he caused considerable disturbance and later threatened violence to his subduers.

HOW BULGARIANS TRANSPORT THEIR AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES



Bulgarian transport and its convoy of infantrymen near the Serbian border. Owing to the lack of railroads, Bulgaria employs the rather ancient method of transporting ammunition and supplies shown in the picture. Transports like this have been very busy during the past few weeks moving munitions and other supplies to the Bulgarian frontier, where troops of Czar Ferdinand are in readiness to strike.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE ACTIONS IN WAR ZONES

Hopes Are Entertained That Bulgaria May Still Change Her Policy; Hope That Italy Will Enter Balkan Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—In the near east with the Teutons and Bulgarian invasion of Serbia, the allies landing in Saloniki and promised active intervention of Russia, the diplomatic possibilities of Greece and Rumania continue the center of interest of the belligerent countries. The Serbians, although greatly outnumbered, are making a stubborn defense. While the Teuton progress is steady, it is very slow and probably will become slower when they reach the Serbian stronghold in the mountains. Nothing new in the Bulgarian campaign has been received since Nish reported a repulse. The movements of the British, French and Russian forces are kept secret.

The Bulgarian Black sea ports, where a landing might be made, are strongly fortified in all directions by the Germans, and protected by minefields. No change in the west is reported. The Russians have won an important engagement in Galicia, routing three Teuton divisions on the Stripa river. They pushed up Hindenburg several miles farther west to Dvinsk, again approaching the Dvinsk-Vilna railway.

Trench fighting continues in the west with fluctuating successes. The allies maintain all gains made and are pressing the Germans in Flanders and Champagne. The activity of the British submarines in the Baltic continues. Germany is conveying steamers to and from Sweden. The Russians could come down the Danube, which is the international waterway, but it is doubtful if they have the necessary transports, while to come through Rumania would require the consent of the government of that country, which although considered friendly to the entente powers might not wish to risk the displeasure of Germany. Some disappointment is expressed here on the decision of Italy not to participate.

Italy laid claim to great influence with the Balkans, and is known to have aspirations in Asia Minor, which is the junction of the Germans and Turks. With superfluous forces and excellent transport facilities, the view is held by London that Italy is in a better position than any of the allies to lend a hand. Hope is expressed that she will set do so.

FRENCH DEPUTIES ARE HAVING TROUBLE AMONG THE MEMBERS

Theophile Declares the Foreign Minister Resigns and Viviani Named as His Successor and Selected President of Council.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The resignation of Theophile Delcasse, Foreign Minister, is announced and Premier Viviani named as his successor. The latter takes the portfolio with the presidency of the council. Viviani virtually has been directing the foreign affairs for five days, since it was announced that Delcasse was indisposed. Viviani, speaking as president of the council, and foreign minister, declared no discord between Delcasse and the government relative to relations of foreign policy. The reason assigned for Delcasse's retirement is that he is suffering from fatigue, culminating from recent sickness, accompanied by nervous exhaustion. The resignation aroused widespread comment, owing to the prominent part he had taken in shaping the foreign policy since the beginning of the war when he resumed the place at the head of the foreign office.

Viviani said: "I affirm no discord between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his colleagues. All decisions were taken with perfect accord. Would not take responsibility of expedition to Saloniki. France has some engagements which it cannot deny. It therefore simply is a question co-ordinating its military efforts in order to spare the blood of our soldiers."

Professor Painleve asserted that foreign affairs of army and navy committee were agreed on last August. They warned the president and premier that Germany, Bulgaria were preparing to cooperate and should take steps to prevent them, also some measure should be taken to force the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople. He concluded by saying if the feeling was running high it was account of the anxiety of the French landing an expedition not organized properly. Deputy Delahays appealed for harmony. The Republic has two perils, he said, Germans and political quarrels.

CARRANZA AT TAMPICO.
TAMPICO, Oct. 13.—Carranza arrived on his flagship. As he walked the gangway, the official salute was fired and whistles of boats in the harbor addressed a welcome. He met Obregon who conducted as head de facto of government, the tour of the northern states and accompanied fifteen hundred picked men. With Carranza was Candido Aguilar, formerly governor of Vera Cruz, and members of the official family, who had not already moved to the capital. Only local officers are left at Vera Cruz which was the Carranza capital since last November.

RUSSIA GETTING MUNITIONS FROM JAPAN RAPIDLY

Twenty Train Loads a Day Being Delivered By Japan to Russia and Transported to the Front Immediately.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Russia has been receiving munitions of war from Japan at an average rate of twenty trainloads per day for more than three months, according to Cyrus Robinson, a mining engineer of London, who arrived here on the steamer California from Liverpool. Robinson said he was in Petrograd for two months on government business, the nature of which he declined to discuss. He declared that rail communication via Vladivostok had been turned over almost entirely to military trains and that war material coming from Japan helped in a great measure to check the recent advance of the central powers.

ZEPPELINS OVER LONDON.
LONDON, (Thursday) Oct. 14.—Zeppelins made another raid over London dropping bombs. Eight are declared killed, and about thirty-four injured. The material damage is said to have been small.

GERMANS ATTACK TRENCHES.
PARIS, Oct. 13.—A strong German force attacked the French lines around Souleuvre and Vimy. Violent bombardment preceded the infantry attacks, which were renewed from time to time and desperately carried out. The Germans succeeded in penetrating some trenches which had been badly shattered by shells, but according to the French official statement tonight they were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

REFUSES TO ENTER CONFLICT.
ATHENS, Oct. 13.—Holding the treaty with Serbia purely Balkan in character and not applying to the general configuration, Greece replied she was unable to accede the Serbian request to enter action against Bulgaria. The reply was delivered on Thursday.

WANTED LOAN BEFORE.
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—In connection with the half billion credit loan to the allies it became known that England unsuccessfully endeavored some time ago to establish a credit loan of two hundred millions. She was unable to obtain a promise of more than one hundred million, it is said. This was inadequate. The next step was the sending of the Anglo-French commission to New York.

WANTS A RECOUNT. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Charging that at least 6000 ballots for himself were counted for Mayor Ralph in the primary election, Eugene Schmidt, one of the defeated candidates, has sued for a recount.

PRESIDENT WILSON BUSY FIXING UP DEFENSE BUDGET

Congress Will Be Asked to Increase Both Army and Navy Allowances Over Past Years in Considerable Amounts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Four hundred millions for defense constitutes what the President and his advisors say should be appropriated by the next Congress. The President is giving preliminary consideration to the defense budget, out of which it is hoped to lay down a stronger naval program than ever before authorized. A similarly larger provision for military establishment than is customary in time of peace may be provided.

The President has had before him for several weeks outlines of a military policy framed by Secretary Garrison after years of study with officers of the General Staff. The President is in accord and regards it as a conservative and well balanced program. While details are not revealed, a substantial increase in the regular army and creation of a reserve of perhaps four hundred thousand through short term enlistments of citizens in military training is said to be part of the plan. The exact appropriation for the army and navy is not definitely fixed. Indications are that the army budget of a hundred and ten millions last year will be increased sixty millions. Details in figuring on a hundred million increase over the navy appropriation of one hundred and forty-eight million last year. When the President and Secretary of War and Navy meet next week, it is understood an effort will be made to bring the total sum to within four hundred millions. The present combined total in both branches as submitted to the President, is about four hundred and fifty millions.

DAVID STAR JORDON NAMED TO SEE WILSON BY PEACE CONGRESS

Will Urge President to Call Neutral Nations Together to Be a Permanent Body to Bring About Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The International Peace Conference adopted a resolution directing David Star Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, to proceed to Washington to urge President Wilson to call a conference of neutral nations as a permanent body, to bring about peace. Mr. Jordan leaves tomorrow. The conference believed the warring nations themselves are unwilling to begin peace negotiations, but would welcome or at least would not oppose an affirmative action of any neutral agency, based upon international justice. Representatives of international labor and women's peace movements will be asked to attend the proposed conference of neutral nations. Delegates believe the presence of a large labor and feminine representation will tend to influence the delegates to strive for peace.

The congress passed another resolution which advocates the formation of a committee of representatives of all forces interested in the furtherance of international peace. This committee is expected to establish a clearing house to further a campaign of education, tending to serenation the peace movement.

FAMOUS PASTOR SUED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The complaint in the libel suit of Percy Hillis against his uncle, Dr. Newton Dwight Hillis, for fifty thousand dollars damages for an alleged libelous statement, which he charges his uncle with causing to be published in Brooklyn and Portland, injuring his business standing, reputation and name was filed with the county clerk at Brooklyn. The libelous statement, the complaint says took form of published intimations that the Brooklyn pastor had agreed to pay his nephew's obligations, due to the nephew's failure in the lumber business. The latter charged the statements were false. Dr. Hillis was served with a summons in the suit two weeks ago.

HOME RUNS BY HOOPER WIN FINAL GAME FOR BOSTON

Red Sox Win World's Series By Defeating Phillies By Score of Five to Four; Game Is Won in Ninth.

TWELVE TO TEN SCORE RUNS IN SERIES

Sox Out-bat Phillies in Series But the Latter Have the Best Fielding Averages as Shown By Figures.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—A home run slouted over the center field fence by Hooper, California's favorite son, put a clincher on the claim of the Boston Americans to the baseball championship of the world. This run marked the final scoring effort of the 1915 world's series and gave the deciding game to Boston by a score of five to four. Four games for Red Sox and one for Philadelphia is the same record of the series. Today's game was one to stir the blood. It was a battle from the jump with the Sox leading twice. Twice it seemed that Philadelphia had a winning margin but twice the Red Sox hammered their way to the front. For the first time in the series the hum of a homer was heard in the stand. The Boston hitters sent three balls hurtling to the center field stands for the circuit. Hooper got two and Lewis another. Ludrus made a homer for Philadelphia. The short bones of the Phillies pack, confidently looked forward to as a benefit to the home-players proved in the end their undoing. Cravath, the home-run monarch of the National League, got his long hits in Boston where they spired for sensational ones but before home crowds "Garry" could only watch the air when the bats were frantic for a hit. All through this world's series the Red Sox have been just good enough to win. When the Philadelphia team fielded brilliantly, the Boston players shone with a greater degree of radiance. When Philadelphia's pitching was airtight Boston's twirling was just a trifle tighter. Today when the long silent hit of the Phillies began lifting its song of hits and bingles, the Boston bats crashed into more strident tones. Supposedly outlandish from the start with the exception of one star pitcher, the Phillies fought stubbornly and desperately. They lacked the punch, however, and could never give their pitchers a comfortable margin to work under. It seemed the tide was about to turn to the Phillies, this afternoon, when they scored the game to eighth inning, two runs to the good. The slugging of the visitors, however, sounded the death knell of the Phillies' hopes.

Boston. A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.

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|-------------|----|---|----|----|----|---|
| Hooper, rf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Scott, ss | 5 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Speaker, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hubbard, lb | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gardner, 3b | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gardner, 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Barry, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas, p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Cady, c | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Posner, p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 5 | 19 | 27 | 15 | 1 |

Philadelphia. A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.

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|-------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| Stock, 3b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hancock, ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Pasquet, cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cravath, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Becker, 2b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ludrus, lb | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Whitted, lf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niehoff, 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Burns, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mayer, p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rixey, p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Shaney, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Killifer, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 4 | 9 | 27 | 16 | 1 |

Run for Cravath in the eighth. xx Batted for Rixey in the ninth. Summary: Home runs, Hooper (2), Ludrus, Lewis, Three-base hit, Gardner. Two-base hit, Ludrus, Sacrifice hit, Speaker. Struck out—by Foster 5; Niehoff 2; Mayer, Cravath 2; By Rixey, 2; Gardner, Cady. Hit by pitcher by Foster; Stock, Ludrus. By (Continued on page three)