

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average price of cop-
per for week ending
Oct. 11, 27.135.

The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER

Arizona: Sunday and
Monday fair; some-
what warmer, north.

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

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BISBEE, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOTE OF ALLIES SPURNS THE AMERICAN DEMAND FOR FREEDOM OF U. S. MAILS

INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT BEHIND G. O. P. SCORED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

"America," He Says, Faces
This Choice: "Peace That's
Been Proved, Or Some-
thing We Know Not Of."

G. O. P. REIGN MEANS CONQUEST OF MEXICO

President Assails Progressive
Leaders for Betraying and
Deserting Party's Rank and
File.

(By Review Leased Wire).
LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 14.—In
a speech before a large delegation
of Pennsylvania Democrats, President
Wilson declared today that while he
is for peace, "America is always ready
to fight for things that are American."
He summed up his idea of the issues
of the present campaign in the words:
"A Proved Peace
"America knows that it is faced
with this choice; peace, the con-
tinuance of the development of
business along the lines which it
has now established and developed
and the maintenance of well
known progressive lines of action
on the one hand, or on the other,
disturbance of policy all along the
line, new conditions, new adjust-
ments, undefined alterations of
policy, and back of it all invisible
government."
The President discussed what he
declared was the attitude toward war
and peace of different elements of the
Republican party.

HUGHES SAYS HE'S MAN OF PEACE NOT WAR

"War Abhorrent," and Talk of
Him Seeking It, "Preposter-
ous," He Roundly Avers to
Listeners at Lincoln.

HE BELIEVES IN "CORRECT POLICIES"

"Correct Policies" Will Keep
U. S. Out of War, He Says,
Adding That He Wishes to
Be Fair.

(By Review Leased Wire).
LINCOLN, Oct. 14.—Charles E.
Hughes today characterized as
"preposterous" the declaration
that a vote for him meant a vote
for war.
"I am a man of peace," Mr.
Hughes said. "Who wants war?
I don't want war." Correct pol-
icies, Mr. Hughes said, would keep
America out of war.
"That sort of thing we have
been having will not keep us out
of war," he said. "It will embroil
us in difficulties."
Talks Six Times.

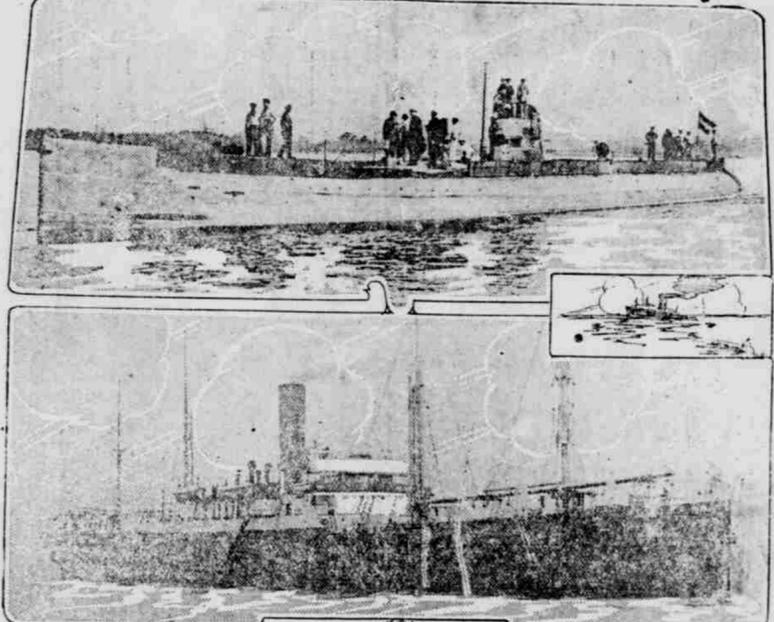
In the six addresses which marked
the opening day of his presidential
campaign in Nebraska the Republican
nominee discussed nearly all the
issues of the campaign. He character-
ized as temporary and abnormal the
present prosperity of the country and
urged support of the Republican party
so that a protective tariff might be
enacted to fortify American enterprise
in post-kellum days against unequal
competition.
"The country, he said, was living on
"the stimulant" of the European war
and would not long have the stimu-
lant.

Look Ahead, Says Hughes.
"You might as well talk to a drunk-
en man of the bliss of intoxication,"
Mr. Hughes said. "Our opponents, in-
stead of making political capital out
of the present prosperity which came
up through the European war, ought
to be thinking of the other side of their
policy, putting forth the Underwood
bill. There may be those who enjoy
the contemplation of that sort of
thing, but they will have a rude
awakening."

Adamson Bill is "Gold Brick."
The nominee assailed the Adamson
bill as a "gold brick" handed to labor.
This declaration was made before an
audience of railroad employes which
crowded a round house at Fairbury.
In his speech here he went into de-
tails of his views with respect to the
international considerations of peace
and the organization of peace.
"I believe in correct policies. They
will keep us out of war. The sort of
thing you have been having will not
keep us out of war. It will embroil
us in difficulties. It did embroil us in
difficulty in Mexico."

"Our friends on the other side seem
to think that everybody who disagrees
with them wants war. Well, that
would be a very cheerful way for a
blind man to consider the situation."
Mr. Hughes reviewed the administra-
tion's policy with respect to Huerta.
"I said here to say, and a Challenge
contradiction, that the threat to make
war upon that individual and to use
whatever force was adequate to put
him out of the government, which
whether we recognized it or not, others
had recognized, was utterly indefen-
sible in law or in morals," Mr. Hughes
declared.

GERMAN U-BOAT; ONE OF ITS VICTIMS; SCENE OF OPERATIONS



German submarine of U-53 type; British steamer Strathdene; map showing where submersible made raid on British commerce off Massachusetts coast.

The operations of the German sub-
marine U-53 has brought the Euro-
pean war to the very doors of the
United States. Terror has seized
shipping circles from Maine to Flor-
ida. Capt. Hans Rose, who brought
the armed submarine across the At-
lantic, said on his arrival at Newport
that his vessel needed no supplies,
and in fact carried provisions and
fuel for three months' cruising. If
still other submarines of this char-
acter are brought to this side of the
Atlantic it is believed that great in-
terference to the shipment of mun-
itions will result.
The British steamer Strathdene
was one of the U-53's victims.

8-HOUR LAW IS ALLIES LOSE 2 TARGET OF TEDDY

Colonel Tells Pennsylvanians
How He Arbitrated Great
Strike in 1902 Without Any
Legislation.

(By Review Leased Wire).
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 14.—The-
odore Roosevelt, speaking at a Repub-
lican mass meeting here tonight, criti-
cized the attitude of President Wilson
on the 8-hour day for railroad employ-
ees. He declared that arbitration
would have been the proper method
of avoiding the threatened nation-
wide railroad strike, and instanced
the application of this principle in
1902 when he settled the anthracite
coal strike.
Roosevelt recounted the great an-
thracite coal strike in which he acted
practically as a final arbiter and pointed
to the difference in the manner in
which it was handled with that which
the recent threatened railroad strike
was disposed of by Wilson.
In declaring for the eight hour day,
he said:
"I believe in the eight hour day. It
is the ideal toward which we should
tend. But I believe that there must
be common sense as well as common
honesty in achieving the ideal. Mr.
Wilson has laid down the principle
that there is something sacred about
the eight hour day which makes it im-
proper even to discuss it. If this is
so, if it is applied universally, then
Mr. Wilson is not to be excused for
not applying it immediately where he
has complete power, and that is in his
own household."

ALLIES LOSE 2 MILLION MEN IN WEST

French Gain a Mile on Somme,
Greece to Take Field; Ru-
mania Fighting Desperately
in Balkans.

(By Review Leased Wire).
BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The losses
of the British, Russian and the
French armies on the eastern and
western fronts since June 1, the
military expert of the Overseas
News Agency of Berlin estimates
at approximately 2,000,000 men.
PARIS, Oct. 14.—South of the
Somme the French captured a first
German line on a two kilometer front
east of Bely-en-Santerre today, and
also the hamlet of Genernont and the
sugar refinery near Ablaincourt, ac-
cording to the official communication
issued tonight. Eight hundred men
were made prisoners.
LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Rumanian
troops are fighting desperately to pre-
vent the forces of the Central Powers
from entering Rumania. Russian re-
inforcements are being rushed to their
aid. It is announced that King Ferdi-
nand will take the field at the head of
his harassed troops.
In eastern Transylvania and on the
southern border, Austro-German for-
ces are making progress.

EXPEDITION IS EXTENDING LINES

Squadron Goes 18 Miles to
Colonia Dublin to Protect
Harassed Mormons from
Bandit Raids.

(By Review Leased Wire).
EL PASO, Oct. 14.—A report reach-
ed here tonight by way of Mexico that
General Pershing had extended his
line as far south as Namiquipa, where
the Fifth U. S. Cavalry went into the
camp that it abandoned when the puni-
tive expedition was drawn northward
because of the rainy season.
FIELD HEADQUARTERS, American
Punitive Expedition in Mexico,
Oct. 14.—A squadron of cavalry has
been sent from the field headquarters
of the American punitive expedition
to Colonia Juarez, 18 miles from this
camp, to protect several hundred Am-
erican Mormon colonists there, follow-
ing the robbery last Thursday night
of Alonzo Adelbert Taylor, Mormon
merchant, by four Mexicans.
Threatening death, the robbers de-
manded \$10,000 of the Taylors and
held one brother prisoner while two
of their number took the other to the
Taylor store and secured several hun-
dred dollars. While the two Mexicans
were trying to secure more money
from another wealthy resident of Ju-
arez, the prisoner escaped. Learning
of this, the robbers took to the hills
to avoid capture.
Recent reports to headquarters say
that the main body of Villistas is ad-
vancing north from the neighborhood
of Santa Ana, a hamlet in Santa Ma-
ria valley, south of Madera.

POWERS WILL RIFLE U. S. LETTERS AT THEIR OWN FREE WILL, THEY SAY

Clothed in Pretty Persiflage, Note Politely Tells America to
"Go Chase Herself"—Allies, However, Agree to "In-
convenience America as Little as Possible"—Quote Lin-
coln to Prove America Is Wrong.

NEXT MOVE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT MAY BE RETALIATORY, EVEN STOPPING EXPORTS

Allies Deny Lansing's Charge of "Lawless Practices"; De-
clare Treaty Rights Suspended During War; Insist on
Taking American Money Sent for Other Parties and Very
Frankly Say They'll Do As They Please.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In their latest reply to American protests
against interference with neutral mails, made public tonight by the state
department, the allied governments reiterate their right to intercept and
search all genuine mail found on neutral vessels on the high seas or in all
ports but they promise to remedy "any faults, abuses or serious mistakes"
in censorship that may be brought to their attention.
They declare unjustified by facts the American charge that illegal
jurisdiction has been gained by diversion of neutral ships from the high
seas into the territorial waters of the allies.
The next move of the American government has not been determined.
Refutes Lansing's Charges
The note, transmitted jointly by the British and French governments,
was delivered to the state department by the embassies last Thursday but
was not made public until tonight. It makes reply to Secretary Lansing's
memorandum of May 24 in which the United States declared the allies
had been guilty of "lawless practices" in their mail censorship methods
and that "only a radical change, restoring to the United States its full
rights as a neutral power will satisfy this government."
It is maintained by the allies that they are "sincerely endeavoring to
avoid any encroachment on the legal
rights of inoffensive neutral com-
merce."
Ignores Hague Convention.
Delays and annoyances are unavoid-
able, it is pointed out, and the exer-
cise of full belligerents' rights and a
long list of precedents are cited to
support the validity of the allied cen-
sorship methods. It is suggested that
the Hague convention quoted in the
American memorandum is not binding
because it has not been ratified by
several belligerent powers.
In an informal memorandum sub-
mitted some time ago, Great Britain
pointed out at length, the changes
made in censorship methods to ex-
pedite mail examination. These
changes are only referred to briefly
in the present communication.
Note Has 5000 Words.
The note is nearly 5,000 words in
length. It argues that the United
States and the allies agree that the
postal union convention does not ap-
ply and that postal packages may be
examined to see if they contain con-
traband. That being so, the note con-
tends it is necessary to open postal
bags, and examination cannot take
place at sea without delay and incon-
venience. Arrangements now have
been made to carry on the examina-
tion with the least possible delay.
Refuses U. S. Demands.
Although the Hague convention of
1907 has not been accepted by some
of the belligerents, the note says the
allies are prepared to accept the prin-
ciple in the preamble as "guarantees
due to peaceful commerce and legiti-
mate business," but cannot abandon
their right to "prevent the fraudulent
use by the enemy of neutral mails for
belligerent purposes." The case of
the Atlanta is cited to show informa-
tion can be as useful a means of war
as munitions and the note says in-
formation as to military operations and
enemy plots in neutral countries, has
been discovered in this way.
Cites Many Precedents.
An examination of precedents is
held to show that the great powers
have claimed the right to intercept
enemy correspondence in neutral
mails. The allied argument follows the
line of President Lincoln's proclama-
tion of May 12, 1862, which de-
clared things and information are
really contraband of war and corre-
spondence was used in the United
States courts during the Civil War
and laid before Congress.
Take Our Money Too.
The contention of the United States,
the note argues, that money trader
lists should be classed as genuine
mail and not as merchandise, does not
take into consideration that such lists
sent from the United States to Ger-
many and Austria by mail correspond
to money deposited in this country
and serve as a notification to postal
authorities of the Teutonic powers to
pay out the amounts indicated, in-
creasing the financial resistance of
(Continued on page 7)

CANANEA REPORTED TURBULENT; AMERICAN FAMILIES COME OUT

Ousted Mayor Reported Re-
cruiting Hundreds of Fol-
lowers and Fears Are Felt
of Attack on Border.

(By Review Leased Wire).
DOUGLAS, Oct. 14.—Several Ameri-
cans living in Cananea have sent
their families to Arizona because of
the growing unrest there and the re-
ported gain in strength of Margarito
Rios, recently elected presidente mun-
icipal of Cananea, whose election was
set aside by an official proclamation of
Adolfo de la Huerta, governor of Son-
ora. De la Huerta announced this
step was taken because Rios and the
city councilmen elected with him had
been Villa supporters and were known
to be inimical to Carranza.
Rios escaped from Cananea at the
head of 125 armed sympathizers, go-
ing to the Ajo Mountains, twenty
miles east. Since that time he is re-
ported to have been reinforced by
numerous deserters from the Carranza
army in Sonora, as well as armed
citizens who are dissatisfied with the
Monetary situation. His army is re-
ported to number several hundred
men.
Rios, being less than thirty miles
south, is in position to raid the border,
to attack Cananea on the west, Naco
on the northwest or Agua Prieta on
the northeast. Much uneasiness is
felt in Agua Prieta over his nearness.
The garrison there, under Major
Benedict, numbers less than one
hundred men, while there is no gar-
rison at either Naco or Fronteras.
That at Cananea numbers less than
three hundred.

WILSON PROMISES RELIEF FOR GUARDS ON BORDER SOON

Miller, Greatest
of California's
Ranchers Is Dead

(By Review Leased Wire).
LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 14.—
President Wilson in a letter to Gov-
ernor Whitman of New York, sent on
October 9, and made public here to-
day, declared that the emergency that
caused the sending of the militia to
the Mexican border "unhappily still
exists." He added, however, that he
demed that conditions in Northern
Mexico are improving and that "in the
near future" it probably would be
possible "to do more than had been
done to relieve the embarrassments
under which organized militia reg-
iments have necessarily suffered."

WHEAT CROPS CUT TO HALF IN CANADA

(By Review Leased Wire).
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 14.—The wheat
crop of Canada for the present year
will be only 159,123,000 bushels as com-
pared with 376,363,600 bushels in 1915
according to an official estimate es-
timated today.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELEVEN BEATS UTAH AGGIES 53 TO 0

LOGAN, Utah, Oct. 14.—The Rocky
Mountain conference champions
swept the Utah Aggies off the field in
the opening game of the conference
football season on home grounds 53
to 0.

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(Continued on page 6)