

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR VOL. CXXXVII. No. 59.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

Daily by Carrier or Mail, 60c a Month, Single Copies 5c.

ARIZONA WILL HANG MEXICANS ONE AT A TIME; AVERTS HORROR

Reprieve Is Granted by Board of Pardons in Order to Prevent Wholesale Executions as Planned.

BRYAN'S APPEAL WAS SOLE CAUSE OF DELAY

Governor Hunt Is Expected to Continue Hard Fight for Abolition of Death Penalty in Commonwealth.

Florence, Ariz., May 28.—Five Mexicans, sentenced to be hanged between the hours of 11 and 4 today, lived to see darkness come tonight. With every legal obstacle to their execution set aside, the state board of pardons and paroles granted a nine weeks' maximum reprieve, in order that the men might be hanged one at a time instead of all together. It so recommended to Governor Hunt, who has opposed infliction of the death penalty with every resource at his command.

N. B. Chavez, Eduardo Perez, Miguel Peralta, Francisco Rodriguez and Ramon Villalobos, the condemned men, all took calmly the rapid and fateful occurrences of the day. When offered opportunity to make their wills they chafed Chavez, who alone had any property. At noon time, when their last legal hope appeared to have been swept away they asked for their dinner, and all ate vigorously. The reprieve did not stir their spirits.

Of the members of the pardon board, Wiley Jones, state's attorney, is said to have stood out for immediate execution. C. O. Case, state superintendent of public instruction and Frank Todd, the third member, outvoted him. Had the decision been adverse, it was said that Warden Sims would have resigned, thus blocking the execution which, under the law, must be performed by the warden or his deputy. There is no doubt.

No executions have occurred in Arizona under state auspices since statehood was granted.

Briefly, today's proceedings were: The board of pardons and paroles met without acting.

A writ of habeas corpus, sought before United States District Judge W. H. Sawtelle at Tucson, was denied. Appeal from the decision to the supreme court of the United States also was denied.

Counsel for the men were notified that their clients should prepare for death.

The board of pardons granted a reprieve of nine weeks in order that the men might be hanged one by one.

BRYAN ALONE SAVED MEN FROM GALLOWS

Florence, Ariz., May 28.—After every legal recourse had failed, the mercy plea of William J. Bryan, secretary of state, which had been rejected by the state legislature, proved potent today to save the lives of the five Mexicans who were to have been hanged at the penitentiary here. At the last moment the state board of pardons and paroles, taking cognizance of Mr. Bryan's request for delay, ordered reprieves of nine weeks for all of the condemned men and recommended that they be executed separately and not together, as intended today.

Whether any will be executed at all depends, however, on the success attending future moves in Governor George W. P. Hunt's five-year struggle to abolish the death penalty in Arizona.

The condemned men were hanged through the gallows trap, when the board of pardons and paroles had known its decision to grant a delay. The decision was expressed in a resolution adopted after a session lasting all morning. This resolution stated that as the secretary of state has seen fit to recommend reprieves in view of the possible effect of the executions upon American interests in northern Mexico, the board had concluded to recommend delay "out of respect due Mr. Bryan's high and responsible office."

Announcement of the decision came just after Tucson had reported that Judge H. W. Sawtelle, sitting in the United States district court there, had declined to grant writs of habeas corpus. Attorneys for an anti-capital punishment society had ridden all night in an automobile from the Florence prison to Tucson to file the habeas corpus applications. Those were considered the last chance, as the board of pardons and paroles had previously declined to interfere with the executions.

R. B. Sims, prison warden, had detailed a man to cut the rope which would have sprung the trap on each of the condemned men in turn. When the board members reported their decision to him, Sims promptly telephoned to Governor Hunt, who at the capital in Phoenix, anxiously awaited the outcome.

"My God, I am glad," said the governor. "That was a fight. I have never had a fight like that in my life." The governor announced, however,

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, May 28.—New Mexico: Fair Saturday and Sunday.

that he was not in accord with the suggestion of the board of pardons and paroles to scatter the executions. "If they have to occur, I want them to be all at the same time so we can get it over with," he declared. "This was taken to mean that Governor Hunt still adhered to the belief that if lives have to be given up a 'horror' would be best to swing sentiment finally against capital punishment, which was approved in the last election when a plurality vote deprived the governor of his pardoning and reprieving powers and vested them in the board of pardons and paroles.

VAST EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, May 28.—American foodstuff exports amounted to almost four hundred million dollars more during the ten months ending with April this year, than during that period in the previous year. Analysis of that class of exports, announced today by the department of commerce, shows their value to have been \$657,146,290.

CLAIM KARLSRUHE WAS PILED ON ROCKS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, May 28.—Nine men claiming to have deserted from the German cruiser Karlsruhe, said here today that their ship had piled upon the rocks south of Turtle Bay, Lower California, last January, and sank a few days later. They said they escaped in a cutter and inquired if they could cross into the United States without being interned.

GERMAN REPLY TO PRESIDENT IS DEFIANT IN TONE

Outline of Document to Be Handed American Ambassador Indicates Intended Insult to Nation.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Berlin, May 28 (via London, May 29, 4:58 a. m.)—On the eve of the delivery to United States Ambassador Gerard of the German reply to the American note on the destruction of the Lusitania, the exact form and phraseology of the document was as yet unsettled and a few changes in details still were under consideration.

The answer in substance, however, will embody a proposal to the United States to defer definite consideration of Germany's submarine policy and President Wilson's demands until the two governments have had an opportunity to establish just what sort of vessel was sunk — by determining whether the Lusitania was a peaceful merchantman as assumed in the American note, or an auxiliary on the British navy list, mounting concealed cannon, carrying Canadian soldiers bound for the front, as well as a cargo of ammunition and war supplies as indicated by information the German government claims to have.

It will be in effect an invitation to define the terms to be used in the argument before proceeding with the discussion. Germany believes it unnecessary to take up the questions of disavowing the sinking of the Lusitania or discontinuing submarine warfare in general until the two governments reach an agreement upon the essential facts in the case. Germany holds that it is impossible to decide, for instance, the question whether sufficient opportunity was given passengers and crew to escape until it is determined whether the Lusitania was provided with bulkheads and boats as ordered for corresponding emergencies in peace times by the international congress on safety at sea. Another question which it held must be decided is whether or not ammunition and explosives carried in defiance of American laws accelerated the sinking of the ship which might otherwise have been expected to get its boats away safely or reach the coast.

Such is in general the argument of the German government which may be expected also to display curiosity regarding the fate of the American compromise proposal to end submarine warfare and the American government's efforts to induce England to accept them.

With regard to the cases of the Cushing and the Guilford, Germany will point out that she has disavowed repeatedly all intention of harming ineffectively neutral shipping even in the war zone and will express her complete readiness to pay compensation for "unfortunate accidents."

ITALIANS AIM TO GET CONTROL OF ALL IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Comprehensive Plan of Campaign Is Being Carried Out by King Victor's Commanders in Chief.

PROVISIONS AGAINST AUSTRIAN INVASION

With Strategic Points Seized, Movement Against Francis Joseph's Chief Armies Can Be Undertaken.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Rome, May 28 (4:57 p. m.)—The official reports of the front show that Lieutenant General Cadorna, Italian chief of staff, is attempting to carry out a well-defined movement for the occupation of the important points in the Alps, about the Giudicarie chain of the Lessini mountains, the Soragna valley and the Carnic Alps. This maneuver, if accomplished, would place the Italians in an advantageous position to meet the Austrians if they should undertake a serious attack for the purpose of invading Italy. It would also permit the Italians to choose their own time and place for making an attempt to force the mountain passes and penetrate further into Austria.

Gain Dominant Positions.

The occupation of Altissimo mountain, which is 5,790 feet high, is regarded as the most important achievement in carrying out this plan. This is the highest peak of the Dolomiti range, which extends for twenty-five miles on the eastern side of Lake Garda. Occupation of Altissimo mountain means the domination of three important Austrian centers of communication with the province of Trent. The first is Ala, from which point starts the railway leading to Rovereto and Trento. The second is Mori, the starting point of the narrow-gauge railway to Riva. The third is Riva, which is seven miles distant in a direct line.

Control Important Points.

Altissimo dominates the entire portion of Lake Garda in Austrian territory. Possession of this mountain, together with Montecorno, the Buffon mountain and the Settecolli peak, places the whole Rovereto district under the domination of Italian guns. Moreover the Agariva valley, through which runs the Adige river; the Vallona, Ronchi and Arco valleys also are entirely under control of the Italian positions.

RHODES ALREADY HELD BY ITALIAN FORCES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Amsterdam, May 28 (via London, 4:55 p. m.)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that Italian troops in considerable force have landed in Turkish Island of Rhodes in the Aegean sea.

The island of Rhodes has been in the possession of the Italian authorities since the Turko-Italian war. The island was occupied by Italian forces on May 4, 1912, without opposition of the part of Turkish garrison, which was captured.

PAID DIVIDENDS FROM SALES OF STOCK, IS CHARGE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Los Angeles, May 28.—In his opening statement to the jury, which was completed today, Albert Schoonover, United States district attorney, declared that sales of stocks and loans constituted the only sources of income the Los Angeles investment company had under the regime of Charles R. Elder and the ten other former officials now on trial in the United States district court on charges of having used the mails to defraud investors.

From January 1, 1911, to August 1, 1913, Schoonover declared, "dividends amounting to \$2,396,999 had been paid from funds realized on the sale of stock." This was for the purpose of inducing more people to buy stock, the district attorney asserted, and prior to this particular period of huge "dividends" rose to between \$4.68 and \$4.95 per share.

Schoonover further asserted that the company, which was capitalized at \$5,000,000, never was anything else but a stock selling scheme from the time it was organized by Elder in 1898 with the assistance of William M. Deeble and George M. Derby, fellow defendants, who were at that time musicians in a theater.

BAD FAITH OF ITALY SEVERELY CONDEMNED BY HER LATE ALLY

German Chancellor Fiercely Denounces Entrance of Latins into War on Behalf of Allies.

MUST MEET KAISER'S TROOPS WITH AUSTRINIANS

Should Not Measure Trustworthiness of Other Nations by Her Own Standard of Faithlessness.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Berlin, May 28 (via London, 9:05 p. m.)—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, in a speech in the Reichstag today, touched on Italy's entrance into the war. "Italy," said the chancellor, "has now inscribed in the book of the world's history, in letters of blood which will never fade, her violation of faith. Nobody threatened Italy—neither Austria-Hungary nor Germany. Whether the triple entente was content with blind faith alone, history will show later.

"Without a drop of blood flowing or the life of a single Italian being endangered, Italy could have secured the long list of concessions which I recently read to the house—territory in Tyrol and on the Isonzo as far as Italian speech is heard, satisfaction of her national aspirations in Trieste, a free hand in Albania and the valuable port of Avlona."

"We left Rome in no doubt that an Italian attack on the Austro-Hungarian troops would also strike the German troops. The Italian manifesto of war which conceals an uneasy conscience behind veiled phrases, does not give out any explanation of what offers were refused. They were too shy, perhaps, to say openly what was spread abroad as the pretext, that the Austrian offer came too late and could not be trusted.

Submarine Sailed 3,400 Miles to Sink Warship Triumph

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Amsterdam, May 28 (via London, 5:10 p. m.)—A dispatch received here today from Berlin says that Captain Persius, the naval expert writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, in praise of the exploit of a German submarine in the sinking of the British battleship Triumph off the Dardanelles, says that this small undersea boat must have cruised upward of 3,400 miles from the North sea around Gibraltar to the Dardanelles and all under her own power without stopping at a supply station.

Philadelphia Lawyer Dies

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Philadelphia, May 28.—Samuel Dickson, well known Philadelphia lawyer, died at his home here today.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

The Austro-Germans and the Russians continue to wage sanguinary warfare in Galicia, with the Teutons seemingly pressing more closely toward the fortress of Przemyel. The Teutons are declared to have driven their forces so far in this direction that their forces are now only a short distance from Przemyel—six miles east of the San and fourteen miles north of the fortress.

Elsewhere in the Galician district stubborn combats are in progress with both sides claiming successes at various points and with the Russians admitting losses near Radymno and Goussow.

Progress for the British troops toward La Bassée and gains for the French near Bourle and in Alsace are reported in Paris. Along the remainder of the western front, the Germans are either delivering furious counterattacks, which it is declared are being held, or engaging in artillery duels with the allies.

The Italians continue to report gains of Austrian terrain at various points over the Austro-Italian frontier, but no battle of any great importance has yet been chronicled. Both infantry and artillery engagements and bombardments of Turkish positions by allied warships are in progress in the region of the Dardanelles, but according to Constantinople the fire by the land forces is feeble. Italy announces that Italian torpedo boats have sent an Austrian submarine to the bottom during an engagement. German submarines have added to their score of sunken vessels the Swedish bark M. Roosvall, and the British steamer Spennymor. Two men on the bark and the captain and five men on the steamer were lost in the disasters. Berlin reports unofficially that Germany's note to the United States government in answer to the American note regarding the Lusitania warfare will be delivered to the American ambassador Saturday and published by the Berlin newspapers Sunday.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS TENSELY WAITING GERMAN REPLY

Feeling in Washington Is That Situation Is Becoming More and More Critical as Days Pass.

EVASIVE STATEMENT IS BELIEVED LIKELY

Administration in No Mood to Tolerate Anything but Full Compliance With Its Demands.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, May 28.—The passing of two weeks with no reply from the German government to the note from the United States concerning violations of American rights in the war zone, has caused widespread speculation in official and diplomatic quarters.

Two circumstances contributed to the development today of further tension in an already delicate situation—the insistence of reports from London that the American steamer Nebraska was torpedoed and published intimations that Germany would send a serious message in answer to the American communication, delaying a discussion of the merits of the question until there was an agreement on facts.

While high officials were naturally avoided comment, it was evident that they were loathe to believe the German government had underestimated the intense feeling of the American people in the Lusitania disaster with the loss of more than 100 American lives or would seek to delay the reparation demanded by the United States.

Bernstorff Warns Berlin

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, confirmed the London reports that he had sent wireless messages to the German foreign office, declaring the American press was becoming impatient over the delay in sending the German reply and that the Nebraska incident had aggravated the situation. It was explained at the embassy that the ambassador was not expressing his own opinion in these matters, but merely keeping his government informed as usual on the state of public opinion in the United States.

Berlin press dispatches saying that Ambassador Gerard had been in daily conference with the German foreign office, and therefore probably sent in advance the main points to be contained in the German reply, were shown to Secretary Bryan tonight. He said that while the ambassador had sent his own conjectures, nothing that could be called an outline had been received and that he was not aware that any official information had been given to the contents of the reply.

Counter Move Contemplated

The general trend of comment in official and diplomatic quarters was that if the preliminary note from Germany proposed an agreement on the facts of various cases mentioned in the American note there would follow immediately a counter proposal from President Wilson for a cessation of submarine warfare, which might endanger American lives or vessels while the diplomatic discussion was in progress.

The German government, according to published reports, is reported as intending to inquire first whether the Lusitania was armed or unarmed, and whether she carried munitions of war. The position of the United States government is that the Lusitania sailed unarmed from an American port and did not resist capture. Whether or not the vessel carried contraband of any character did not, in the American view, deprive her of the right under the rules of international law universally acknowledged, to be given an opportunity to transfer crew and passengers to a place of safety before being destroyed.

Lusitania Was Unarmed

Officials pointed out, moreover, that the British liner by careful investigation before sailing, was found to be unarmed, and that there was no denial of the fact that she carried munitions of war. This was shown on her manifest published the day of sailing. Collector Dudley Field Malone, of the port of New York, who was in Washington tonight for a conference with President Wilson on what were described as personal matters, explained that his assistants had made a thorough investigation of the Lusitania and that she had no guns aboard either mounted or dismounted. Nebraska Disaster Uncertain. Officials still were non-committal today about the explosion aboard the American steamer Nebraska. Ambassador Page cabled that he expected affidavits from the captain and crew of the Nebraska, but did not reveal their nature. As yet the Washington government does not know positively whether a mine or a torpedo caused the explosion. The reports of the naval attacks

GERMANY IS DEFIANT OF UNITED STATES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, May 29 (2:35 a. m.)—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says that Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador in London, under the caption "The American Call to German Fear," publishes an attacking article which breathes defiance to the United States in every line and declares that Germany's submarine warfare will be continued regardless of any consideration. The article declares that Germany is not frightened by the threat of war on the part of the United States, according to the correspondent, and adds:

"The complete cutting off of negotiations would leave us cold. America would only be able to damage us by confiscating the trading ships left in her harbors, and much other German property. Further dangerous deeds by America against Germany are not to be feared, because they are not possible. Also, we do not forget certain inferior difficulties in America. That is another side of the business."

The article is then reported to argue that it is impossible to give Germany submarine commanders any instructions without nullifying the whole value of the submarine warfare against England and to declare that Germany never will do that Germany, it says, cannot be frightened by big words.

"The only German answer to the American note worthy of our empire," the article is declared to conclude, "is that the submarine war against British trade must be carried out by all means and without consideration. America may then do or not do what she likes. We British care for her bluff nor for her deeds."

ITALIAN-TORPEDO BOATS SINK SUBMARINE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Rome (via Paris, May 28, 11:40 p. m.)—It is officially announced that an Austrian submarine boat was sunk by Italian torpedo boats in an engagement yesterday.

BRITISH SHIP SENT TO BOTTOM BY SUBMARINE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Falkland, May 28 (11:30 a. m.)—The new British steamer Spennymor has been sunk by a German submarine off Start Point, Orkney Islands.

The captain and five men of the crew of the steamer were drowned by the capsizing of a boat while it was being launched, and the engineer was badly injured by the bursting of a shell in the engine room.

Another Steamer Is Crippled by Submarine

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Liverpool, May 28.—The British steamer Argyleshire, which left Sydney, N. S. W., April 16, is sending out wireless distress calls after having been attacked by a German submarine, according to information received in shipping circles here. It is reported that the Argyleshire, badly crippled, reached port.

STEAMER CADEBY SUNK BY SUBMARINE SHELLS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Penzance, Eng., May 28.—The British steamer Cadeby has been sunk off the Scilly Isles by gunfire from a German submarine.

All those on board the vessel, including four passengers, were saved.

ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOR IS NATION'S PROBLEM

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) St. Louis, Mo., May 28.—"We cannot get cotton goods and have a clear conscience today in this country, for there is no cotton field where there are not child laborers," declared Mrs. Florence Kelly of New York, general secretary of the National Consumers League, today in an address at the opening session of the eleventh annual conference of national child labor committees at the Panama-Pacific exposition, Mrs. Kelly urged work for the enactment of a national child labor law. "Except as we make that congress that protects our industries protect our children, too," she said, "we cannot have clear consciences."

"The slogan of organized labor is child labor is not essential to any industry. Any industry that needs child labor is not essential to society."

Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, chairman of the committee, who presided, spoke strongly in favor of a national child labor law. "Every one of us," he said, "may be a partner in the crime against the child as we wear the garments produced by the slavery of the child."

GREAT BRITAIN ALARMED OVER SUBMARINE WAR POSSIBILITIES

Destruction of Two Big War Vessels Near Dardanelles Not to Interfere With Campaign in Gallipoli.

ITALIAN INVASION OF ASIA MINOR PROBABLE

Russians Are Putting Up Desperate Resistance to Advance by German and Austrian Allies in Galicia.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, May 28 (10:40 p. m.)—The success of the German submarines in their attacks on the British fleet supporting the army on the Gallipoli peninsula, which resulted in the sinking of the battleships Triumph and Majestic, with the ever-increasing activity of these boats in the waters around the British Isles and the threat to carry this underwater warfare to the Suez canal, while they have not caused any great alarm in naval circles here, have brought the officials to a realization of the great danger that will exist if Germany is able largely to increase her fleet of "U" boats.

Today came reports of the sinking of the British battleships Cadeby and Spennymor and the Swedish bark M. Roosvall, and a statement that the big liner Argyleshire was chased and fired upon by an under-sea boat, but succeeded in escaping and reaching Haifa.

Trade from Ports Unchecked. Trade to and from British ports goes on as if there were no submarine danger, and it is stated that there will be no interruption in the operations in the Dardanelles. The fleet there will have to assist the army on the Gallipoli peninsula, taking many chances of destruction by submarines and mines or sea mines.

The Turks and their German officers probably will have another invasion to meet before long. Unofficial reports reaching London today are that the Italians have landed on the island of Rhodes, off the coast of Asia Minor, while a cruiser has been bombarding Bedrom, which is on the gulf of Koa, on the mainland of Asiatic Turkey, not far from Rhodes. This is believed to be the first step in an attempt to land on the Asia Minor coast.

Russian Resistance Stubborn

There has been little or no change in the situation on the eastern or western battle fronts. The Austrians are steadily occupied in resisting German attacks around Ypres, the attempt to capture which place is said to have cost the Teutons an enormous number of men.

The Italian claim to have made territory in the Tyrol, the Trentino and Istria, but no important battle has yet been fought in this southwestern theater of the war.

AUSTRIANS STILL ARE GAINING IN GALICIA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Vienna, May 29 (via London, 1:25 a. m.)—An official communication issued by the war office states:

"Yesterday Russian reinforcements coming from the north attempted on several sections of the front east of the river San by means of violent attacks to check further advance of the allied troops. Hostile attacks both day and night interrupted and the allied troops gained more ground on both sides of the Wyszyna. Near Sienawa, small Austro-Hungarian detachments were compelled to retreat on the west bank of the San before a strong Russian force and compelled to leave some guns on the east bank.

"Engagements near Drobozye and Stry are proceeding successfully, despite stubborn resistance. Fresh Russian positions have been captured.

"In Tyrol an Italian detachment crossed the frontier in several places where they had to deal only with some gendarmes and patrol guards. The bombardment of our frontier fortifications with heavy artillery has ceased.

RUSSIANS ARE MAKING TERRIFIC RESISTANCE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Petrograd, May 28 (via London, 11:45 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In the Shavli region our troops have captured the strongly fortified positions of Babie, taking more than a thousand German prisoners.

"On the lower Dnubysa, there has been stubborn fighting.

"In Galicia the fighting on the San continues with the same intensity. On the night of May 27 our troops opened an energetic offensive against the enemy positions north and east of Sienawa, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses. In the course of the day we captured his fortifications on the Hunyary front, where the Third Caucasian corps captured 6,000 Austrians and Germans and six heavy guns and six field guns.

"Nevertheless on the south and east of Rodomye, the enemy, profiting by his considerable superiority in artiller-