

GENERAL SCOTT FULLY APPROVES ARMY PLAN OF THE PRESIDENT

Universal Compulsory Service Better but People of Country Would Not Approve of It at This Time.

FORCE 500,000 STRONG MINIMUM FOR WAR

Short Term Enlistment Not Thought Feasible; Costs \$100 Now to Get Each Soldier to His Command.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Unqualified support was given Secretary Garrison's continental army plan before the senate military committee today by Major General Scott and Major General Bliss, respectively, chief and assistant chief of staff of the army.

General Scott declared the plan would save at least five months time in building up an army of defense in a war emergency.

Important Revenue Corps. General Scott also urged that a quartermaster's reserve corps of enlisted men be formed to include mechanics of all kinds, telegraphers, radio operators, motor-vehicle drivers and experts, teamsters, railway men and the like.

Both of the generals expressed the opinion that universal military service was the only "ideal" democratic method of building an army, but thought the country would not tolerate the proposal now.

500,000 Soldiers Necessary. Discussing the detail of various bills under consideration, General Bliss said that proposed by the war department was the only one which appeared satisfactory or to contemplate a definite policy.

The proposal to increase the regular army to 250,000, as suggested in Senator Chamberlain's tentative bill, was added, was wholly inadequate by itself.

Continental Army Plan. Discussing the continental army plan, General Bliss said he contemplated 246 batteries of artillery which alone would be worth all that may be expended.

Questioning both witnesses, Chairman Chamberlain brought out the statement that the bill prepared by Secretary Garrison had never been submitted to the war college division of the general staff.

Not in session; meets Monday. HOUSE. Met at noon.

Military and naval affairs committees continued hearings on national defense.

Hearings on literacy test of immigration bill closed.

Urgent deficiency bill carrying appropriations amounting to \$12,500,000 passed.

General debate on the Shackelford federal post roads bill resumed.

Committee on insular affairs began consideration of the Philippine measure.

Comptroller Williams urged rules committee to report promptly for passage resolution for investigation of unscrupulous charges by national banks.

Adjourned at 5:35 p. m. until noon Saturday.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Jan. 21.—New Mexico: Saturday and Sunday fair, not much change in temperature.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

Yesterday \$46,234.85.

CLIFTON MINERS OFFER CONDITIONS TO MANAGERS

Clifton, Ariz., Jan. 21.—The copper miners who have been on strike in this district since September 11 last, telegraphed to the managers of the three operating companies, at El Paso, tonight, agreeing to return to work with the single provision that the non-union men now at the so-called "refugee" camp at Duncan be not allowed to return to work with them in a body.

Hywell Davies and Joseph M. Myers, federal conciliators, arrived today and will remain pending the result of the latest offer by the strikers.

MANAGERS NOT READY TO RETURN ANSWER

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21.—Norman Carmichael, manager of the Arizona Copper company, one of the three corporations operating in the Clifton district, said tonight that the condition made by the striking miners was vital, and that a similar proposition had been refused once before.

BRITISH SUBMARINE TAKES AUSTRIAN TOLL

London, Jan. 21 (11:20 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says a British submarine has sunk in the upper Adriatic an Austrian hydroaeroplane and also an Austrian torpedo boat, which went to the rescue, taking the crews of both crafts prisoners.

GREAT DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS BY RIVER FLOODS

Highest Water in Ten Years and Lowlands of Many Cities Are Inundated; No Lives Reported Lost.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Northern Illinois today faced flood conditions such as have not been experienced for a decade. Small streams were swollen into torrents and large rivers overflowed their banks and inundated hundreds of homes, threatened pollution of water supplies and did damage estimated at thousands of dollars.

Joliet and nearby towns suffered from the overflow of the Desplaines and its tributaries, which submerged the village of Rockdale beneath six feet of water, swept a bridge at Chanahan and inundated the lower section of Joliet.

In the valley of the Fox river from Elgin to Ottawa there was flood damage, the greatest danger being at Aurora, where whole sections of the city were submerged and for a time the artesian wells which supply the city with drinking water were threatened with pollution.

Further north the Rock river, and its tributaries, the Pecatonica and Sugar rivers, went on a rampage and threatened the destruction of interurban and steam railroad bridges.

In Rockford a school house was surrounded by the flood and the children prevented from attending. Boats and rafts took the place of wagons and automobiles in many towns and cities.

No loss of life was reported, but many persons were assisted from their homes.

In Chicago a warning to boil the water was issued by the board authorities because of possible sewage pollution and all day firemen were kept busy pumping out flooded basements.

ICE GORGE BREAKS; BRIDGES ENDANGERS. Kansas City, Jan. 21.—Released by last night's warm rain, a gigantic ice field poured down the Kansas river today. It struck the new Twenty-third street viaduct that partly spans the river at Kansas avenue, carried away one hundred and twenty feet of false work and threw the weight of an entire cantilever on two small groups of piles.

This afternoon the west end of the structure had fallen ten feet and it was feared the bridge would be carried out.

The bridge is intended to join Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan. Reports from Lawrence, Kan., said the river was rising rapidly, but the ice pack there had not broken. The breaking of this field, it was said, would mean disaster for the local bridge.

THE PRESIDENT DECIDES UPON DATES OF TOUR IN MIDDLE WEST

Leaves for Cruise of Two Days During Which Address to Be Delivered in New York Is to Be Prepared

SECOND TRIP TO BEGIN MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY

Is Expected on Latter Jaunt to Carry Preparedness Doctrine as Far West as Denver, Then Swing Southward

Washington, Jan. 21.—Final plans for President Wilson's forthcoming trip through the middle west to speak on national preparedness, approved tonight, include stops at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Des Moines, Topeka, and Kansas City.

A tentative itinerary drawn up last night included St. Louis, St. Joseph and Davenport, but these cities have been eliminated, and Milwaukee and Topeka substituted.

Is Preparing Address. Tonight the president and Mrs. Wilson left Washington on the naval yacht Mayflower for a two day cruise down the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay, the president having decided to seek seclusion for the preparation of an address he will deliver January 27 in New York before a banquet of the Railroad Business association and to tentatively outline the speeches he will make in the middle west.

He will keep in touch with the White House by wireless while away, and plans to return Monday morning.

Middle Western Tour. On the middle western trip the president will leave Washington Friday night, January 28, and will return February 4 in time for the judicial dinner at the White House. He will speak at a day meeting in Pittsburgh January 29, in Cleveland the same night; at a day meeting in Milwaukee January 31; in Chicago the same night; at a night meeting in Des Moines February 1; at a day meeting in Topeka February 2 and in Kansas City the same night. He will spend Sunday, January 30, in Cleveland.

National Defense His Topic. In addition to the formal addresses in these seven cities the president is expected to speak briefly at several cities and towns through which his train will pass.

The national defense plans of the administration will be his principal topic, but he probably will take up other subjects, including the European and Mexican situations.

The president sent to the war and navy departments today for information concerning the army and navy to be used in the preparation of his speeches. His stenographer accompanied him on the Mayflower and he will spend much of his time dictating.

Second Trip to Follow. As soon as the president finally approved the itinerary tonight messages were sent to the friends and organizations extending the invitations to the cities chosen and preparations were begun immediately for the series of meetings. In most of the cities business associations will arrange the meetings. If present plans are carried out no members of the cabinet will accompany the president.

On the president's second trip about the middle of February, in addition to going as far west as Denver, he is expected to visit several southern cities, probably including Birmingham and at least one point in North Carolina.

MISSOURI NIGHTRIDERS CONVICTED BY JURY

New Madrid, Mo., Jan. 21.—John Elder and Dick Gamble today were convicted of participating in a night rider attack on M. R. Adkisson, a land owner living near Gideon, Mo. Piffy alleged night riders remain to be tried.

Ed Miller, one of the alleged night riders who has turned state's evidence, testified today as to the secret workings of the different bands. He said he was induced to join the "Gideon band" so called because its members lived near Gideon, Mo.—because he was told it was a sort of labor union.

Miller testified that Riley Miskel, who he said was chief of the band, gave orders that R. B. Langley, town marshal of Gideon, be killed, and stationed groups of men to waylay the marshal. The latter, however, did not get within reach.

Miller testified that he was told if he did not obey orders he would be beaten and if this did not have the desired effect, he would be killed.

John Osborn pleaded guilty to participation in the attack on Adkisson.

Sewall Shipyard Leased. Bath, Me., Jan. 21.—The local shipyards of Arthur Sewall & Co., which have been idle for ten years, have been leased to the Texas company for a term of five years, it was announced today by William D. Sewall, principal owner of the company. It was said two tank steamers will be built as soon as material is received.

VILLA TAKES A THIRD WIFE AND RIDES IN COACH WITH NEW BRIDE

Civil Governor of Chihuahua State Says Three Columns of Men Are on Trail of Bandit Chieftain.

FEW FOLLOWERS ARE NOW WITH PANTO

Peon General Said to Have Declared He Would Force United States to Intervene in Mexico Within 30 Days.

Juarez, Jan. 21.—Although supposed to be the object of a determined search by three Carranza columns sent out to bring him in dead or alive, Francisco Villa, the proscribed Mexican chieftain, has found time to be married again, and has forsaken his cavalry saddle to ride in a coach with his bride, according to Ignacio Enriquez, civil governor of the state of Chihuahua, who arrived here today.

At least two women, one now in Cuba, and the other in Los Angeles, already claim Villa as husband, but Enriquez said he had authentic information that Villa had married at Chihuahua, in the mountains of western Chihuahua, long enough to be married.

The man who gave this information, Enriquez said, saw Villa only four days ago. He was one of Villa's "corrales" and confirmed previous reports that Villa was boasting that he would force intervention by the United States inside of thirty days, but declared that Villa had only a few men with him.

Enriquez asserted that the man who made the report and forty other Villa followers, had sought amnesty. "We have three columns after Villa," Enriquez added, "and I expect to hear some time that he has been killed or captured."

AMERICANS HAVE PERILS ON JOURNEY TO BORDER

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21.—A. J. Trumbo, a wealthy mine owner of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, who with his wife underwent a nerve-wearing experience in getting north to the border, left here tonight for Los Angeles.

They were accompanied by H. C. Tanner, of Mexico City, who is recovering from a bullet wound in the lungs, inflicted by a Mexican military officer and also by Mr. and Mrs. Willard Haymore, of Douglas, Ariz.

A train on which the Trumbos rode was immediately behind one which was blown up by Zapatistas with the loss of twenty-three lives.

Tanner received his wound in a restaurant in Mexico City in an encounter which resulted, he said, when he resented insulting references to the United States.

The Trumbos reported that typhus was rampant throughout southern and central Mexico.

Conditions as to fifth, and destitution were simply indescribable, they said. For many days during the journey north to the border, Mr. Trumbo said he and his wife had only dry tortillas to eat, and at every stop officers collected money from all who appeared to have any. One officer took Mr. Trumbo's leather lined coat.

"The narrowest escape we had was on the ride in a Mexican train to Puebla," he said. "The train ahead of us was blown up by Zapatista forces and twenty-three, out of twenty-four persons aboard, were killed. Several times volleys of bullets were fired into the train by the Zapatistas."

COPPER PRICES BREAK ALL RECENT RECORDS

New York, Jan. 21.—An unprecedented demand for copper metal from foreign and domestic sources resulted today in an advance in the quotation from 24 1/2 to 25 1/4 for delivery in the second quarter of the year. A price of 27 1/2 a pound was reported to have been offered for March delivery and rumors were current that 29 cents was bid for delivery in February, which, however, could not be confirmed.

Not since March, 1907, when the metal stood at 25 1/2 a pound for a short period, has copper been so high.

UNSKILLED LABOR AND SKILLED TO BE MIXED

London, Jan. 21 (4:30 p. m.)—The urgent necessity of speeding up the supply of munitions has determined the government to put into force immediately plans for the dilution of skilled labor with semi-skilled, unskilled and female workers in all controlled establishments.

ANTI-CARRANZA CHIEFS CONSPIRE TO SLAUGHTER ALL AMERICANS

State Department in Possession of Facts Regarding Convention Held at Cordoba Last November.

EXPLAINS MASSACRE OF 21 FOREIGNERS

Villa, Zapata, Argumedo, Aguilar and Cedillo Brothers Leaders of Pact for Extinction.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Death to Americans in Mexico and destruction of their property, as well as a war to a finish against Carranza was determined upon, it became known here tonight, at a formal convention of Mexican revolutionary leaders held in November at a ranch near Cordoba.

Present and joining in the agreement are said to have been representatives of Villa, Zapata, Argumedo, Higinio Aguilar, the Cedillo brothers and many lesser chieftains.

Meager reports of this gathering came to the state department long ago, but they were not made public until tonight few people in Washington knew that there was a general conspiracy against Americans or even that the various rebel factions in the field in Mexico had effected any kind of an agreement for concrete activities against the de facto government.

Massacre Part of Plan. The recent massacre at Santa Ysabel, attributed to bandits led by Villa officers, is believed to have been perpetrated in accordance with the rebel convention order. Officials think the long period elapsed after the Cordoba meeting before the murders because of the time required by the various delegates to make reports to their commanders, and the fact that news of the convention's decision had to be carried to subordinate military commanders by courier. Cordoba is on the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, and some one thousand miles from Ysabel.

The Carranza authorities have been fully advised concerning the movements of the rebels, and have been depended upon by the Washington government to take every possible precaution to prevent the threats against Americans from being carried out. They are believed to have the situation fairly well in hand now, although the chiefs whose delegates met at Cordoba are still in the field operating more or less openly.

Why Americans Were Warned. Soon after Carranza was recognized, the state department withdrew its consular officers from northern Mexico and reiterated its warning to Americans to leave. Only by getting citizens of the United States from territory not fully controlled by the de facto government, it was realized, could there be any real assurance of safety.

Few details of the Cordoba convention are known, but according to the reports, it lasted for several days and some of the earlier arrivals awaited probably weeks for all the delegates to appear. Apparently the call for the meeting was sent out as soon as it became known the United States was about to recognize Carranza, although it was a month after recognition actually had been accorded before the delegates got together. At that time large forces of Villa and Zapata forces were operating in the neighborhood of the railroads near Mexico City, and it was possible for the convention to assemble and do its work with comparative safety from interruption.

Future Is Unknown. Whether there is any great probability of continued concert of action among the factions fighting Carranza, officials here do not profess to know. Some information has reached here to indicate that money may be forthcoming to finance a revolution on a considerable scale with the hope of enlisting the support of all the rebels, but officials tonight said there were no reports to show that such a movement actually was under way.

Advice to the state department from El Paso today told of the rescue of a man from Chihuahua of eighteen bandits alleged to have taken part in the Santa Ysabel murders, and said they were to have been executed today. No confirmation of the report that Villa himself had been taken was received and officials of both the department and the Mexican embassy abandoned hope that it was true.

TREVINO TO CRUSH NEW REVOLT AT BEGINNING

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21.—Gen. Jacinto Trevino, military chief of General Carranza in the states of Coahuila, Durango, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, arrived at Jimenez today en route to Torreon to take command of an army of at least 10,000 men, now being concentrated at that point for a campaign to kill in its inception a new revolt proclaimed by Francisco Villa, Benjamun Argumedo, Calisto Contreras and other anti-Carranza chiefs.

Each of these leaders so far has been operating independently. Their

Villa Reported Hemmed in By Carranza Troops

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Torreon, Chihuahua, Jan. 21.—Francisco Villa according to military reports, was at El Ruedo, thirty miles from here and surrounded by Carranza troops. His capture was expected at any moment, military officials declared.

Partisans here, however, declare they will combine and immediately enter upon the first phase of a new revolution. But Carranza supporters, as represented by Ignacio Enriquez, who arrived at Juarez for a conference late today, maintain that General Trevino, who they assert has fought and won forty-one battles, will exterminate the various bands before they can form a junction.

"Villa has handled 40,000 men in his career," said Governor Enriquez. "It must be admitted that he will be a factor as long as he is alive. However, with 10,000 men and a commander like General Trevino who, despite his mere 32 years, is a great general, neither Villa nor any of the others can last long. In fact, their commands are nothing but bands of bandits."

Torreon was selected as the concentrating point for the Carranza troops because of its location in the territory in which the bandits are now operating. Argumedo's troops occupied a suburb of that city two weeks ago and after looting some stores and holding up Howard Potter, a son of James Brown Potter, of Chicago, for \$10,000, departed for the northwest. Since then the city has been reported quiet.

Governor Enriquez said tonight that in the official report, rendered to General Carranza concerning the murder of eighteen foreigners, by bandits at Santa Ysabel January 19, the statement was made that while General Trevino was undoubtedly in command of the men responsible for the massacre, he was not within thirty miles of the scene at the time it occurred.

Mexican officials denied today the report that eighteen of the bandits concerned in the massacre had been captured and executed at Chihuahua City. Governor Enriquez said, however, that a number of bandits captured by General Cavazon in a battle several days ago near Guerrero, had been executed on the field, instead of being taken to Chihuahua City as originally planned to execute and then

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BOLD ROBBERY AND MURDER IN CHICAGO STREETS

Policeman Is Shot Through Heart, Employee of Thomas Cook and Sons Is Wounded, and Bandits Escape.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Chicago, Jan. 21.—A bandit, accompanied by a woman, this afternoon robbed the tourist agency of Thomas A. Cook & Son of \$900, wounded the cashier, killed a policeman and escaped. According to the police the deed was the most daring of years in this city. It was accomplished on one of the busiest streets of the downtown district at an hour when the thoroughfare was congested with automobiles and workers on their way home.

The woman did not participate in the actual robbery. She ordered a taxicab at the Great Northern hotel through the doorman, John McCabe, of the Fay company, responded. The woman instructed him to drive to No. 15 East Jackson street, the Cook office. There she waited without alighting. Meanwhile the robber had entered the office. The cashier, Ernest L. Walsh, attempted to reach a revolver but was shot and painfully injured and backed into a vault with four other employees.

R. A. Johnson, a traffic policeman, was attracted to the scene but found that the bandit had locked the door after entering. Johnson was trying to force an entrance when the robber suddenly threw it open and fired a bullet into the officer's heart.

He scattered the throng on the sidewalk and leaped toward the taxicab. He pointed his weapon at McCabe and ordered him to drive away, but McCabe jumped. The bandit hesitated a second and then sped up an alley. The woman followed. She paused for a moment at the face of the dead policeman and, according to witnesses, seemed about to faint, but recovered and disappeared in the crowd. McCabe was interviewed at police headquarters and allowed to return to work. The police were satisfied of his innocence.

CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE WAS COLD AND HARSH

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Congressman Joseph F. Meeker, of St. Louis, today filed suit here for divorce from Mrs. Maude L. Meeker, from whom he had been separated a year.

Congressman Meeker in his petition says that Mrs. Meeker was cold and harsh to him for years, that she pursued him with groundless accusations of improper conduct and tormented him with fits of jealousy. He asks custody of their four children.

Congressman Meeker formerly was pastor of a Congregational church in St. Louis.

ADMIRAL GIVES GOOD ADVICE TO ADVOCATES OF PREPAREDNESS

Senator Chamberlain Urges Universal Military Service as Only Real Solution of American National Defense.

PHELAN, OF CALIFORNIA, SEES JAPANESE MENACE

Declares Appearance of Mikado's Fleet Off Mexican Coast Was Not to Rescue Disabled War Vessel.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, Jan. 21.—Attacks upon and defense of the administration's preparedness policy again today marked the sessions of the National Security league. George L. von Meyer, secretary of the navy during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations; Henry A. Wise Wood, who recently resigned from the naval advisory board and Representative J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways association, led in the day's program of addresses. At tonight's session the program included addresses by Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee and Senator Phelan of California, whose subject was "The Pacific Peril."

Denounces Foreign Policy. Mr. Wood arraigned the administration's conduct of foreign affairs, asserting that "we have no foreign policy at the moment." Mr. Meyer declared that the fundamental defect of the navy department was that it had no brains and Mr. Moore assailed the "repeated and continued failure" of the government to heed lessons taught by other ways and develop waterways near the coast adequate for naval strategical moves which might become necessary in war time.

Admiral to Defense. Among the administration's defenders was Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, retired, who reminded the league that under the constitution the president alone was vested with authority to recommend to congress naval and military improvements. "If you don't like the way the president handles this problem," he said, "you have the recourse of turning him out of office; but so long as he is in office we should remember that he represents the entire nation and should support him in the recommendations he makes along this line." A resolution securing the senator's support of the present was introduced by Admiral Chester but was not acted upon.

To formulate a definite suggestion, a committee headed by Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war, was appointed, with Robert Bacon, former secretary of state, as vice chairman. Members of the committee had freely expressed their advocacy of some form of universal military training and the inclusion of that suggestion was forecast.

Senator Chamberlain expressed the opinion that universal military service offered the best solution of preparedness problems, but that the program that had been outlined by the administration might be hammered into acceptable form.

"I am not going to discuss the navy," said Senator Chamberlain. "I want you to remember, however, that while it is not so much because congress has failed to keep it up to a reasonable state of preparation but because the other nations of the earth have outstripped America in the race that she ought to win. We are not prepared at sea. We have not done our whole duty; and I do hope that in the very near future we may instead of occupying the fourth place as has been stated to you by your distinguished chairman, will occupy at least somewhere near the first place amongst the navies of the world."

Refers to Panama Canal. "If there had been no war in Europe I would still say there was necessity for preparedness for national defense. The American brain and the American energy and the American money built a canal which absolutely changed the geography of the world. That fact alone was sufficient to have compelled the American patriotic citizen to have seen to it that our country has changed the map of the world should always be in a position where no other power on the face of the earth could change the handwriting of America across the isthmus of Panama."

Monroe Doctrine at Stake. "But that is not all. The ringing message of Monroe to the congress of the United States in 1823 served notice upon the powers of the earth that America was to be kept intact for Americans. There was no pass-footed diplomacy about that method.

"If we intend to do what Monroe said we ought to do, it is our duty to see to it that our country is prepared to carry out the obligation to the Central and South American republics, not so much for their protection, but for the sake of redeeming the pledge that have practically been in existence between the United States and these countries for nearly 100 years.

No Need to Fear Other Nations. "Now what is the use of refusing or