

ENDORSEMENT OF GARRISON'S PLAN FOR STRONGER AMERICAN NAVY

National Security League on Record for Bigger Navy

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY

Senator Lodge Is Among the Speakers Who Insist Upon Preparedness for Defense of the Nation's Rights.

Washington, Jan. 22.—An endorsement of Secretary Garrison's efforts toward enlargement of the nation's military forces was voted today at the National Security League with the reservations that the regular mobile army should be even greater than that contemplated in the war department plan, and that adequate national defense would depend ultimately upon universal obligatory military training and service.

Definite Plans Made. Steps to co-ordinate the work of the various organizations seeking greater armament were endorsed and it was understood tonight that definite plans had been made for a general consolidation of such organizations in a defense league with Robert Bacon, former secretary of state, as its president. Besides the National Security League, societies expected to enter the new organization include the Navy League, the Army League, the American Defense Society, the Aero Club of America and many others which have joined in the movement for preparedness.

Adoption of the resolution followed endorsement of Secretary Garrison's program as a first sound step toward adequate preparedness by John D. Long and Henry L. Simpson, both former secretaries of war in republican administrations. At a banquet tonight concluding the three days meeting of the league, George W. Wickersham, attorney general in President Taft's cabinet, advocated universal military service and immediate repeal of the law under which the national guard would be called into service in advance of volunteers.

Other speakers at the banquet were Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, ranking republican member of the foreign relations committee, who discussed "America's Danger," and George Haven Putnam, of New York.

A series of resolutions drafted by a committee, of which Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war, was chairman, were adopted almost unanimously. They follow: "Be it resolved, that the defense of the United States depends upon an adequate navy and a national army founded upon a system of universal obligatory military training and service. This system must be wholly under the discipline and control of the national authorities. We deprecate all steps which tend to obstruct or postpone the adoption of such a universal system."

Qualified Endorsement. That the National Security League endorses the efforts of Secretary Garrison to obtain an increase in the regular army, the correction of our faulty enlistment law, the establishment of an adequate regular army reserve and the accumulation of an adequate supply of ammunition, artillery and material, but we believe that in addition to the proposed quota of coast artillery auxiliary troops the mobile regular army within the United States should comprise at least four complete infantry divisions as recommended by the war college report of 1914.

That the National Security League recommends the authorization by congress of a national defense fund to be set forth in house bill No. 1592 of the first session of the previous congress, commonly known as the Hobson bill, for the purpose of securing more harmonious co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of the government with respect to the national defenses.

Wants Bigger Navy. That the National Security League commends the establishment of a navy adequate to conserve the national interest in conformity with the following recommendations: That the personnel of the navy be increased in conformity with the requirements of the fleet as interpreted by the general board of the navy, that there shall be established for the navy

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THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Jan. 22.—New Mexico: Sunday and Monday, fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday: Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; minimum, 25 degrees; range, 21 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 36 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS. Yesterday: \$21,296.25. Week's Clearings: \$330,316.42.

a general staff, similar to the general staff of the army as is customary in all other navies of the world; and that the National Security League endorses the program of July 30, 1915, of the general board of the navy and urges its immediate adoption by congress.

"That a fundamental factor in the problems of preparedness should be such intensive mobilization of the productive, industrial and commercial forces of the United States as would insure the most effective mobilization of their fullest resources at a restricted profit, to be regulated by the government.

National Organization. "In view of the fact that the great interest in national defense throughout the country has created a number of local and national organizations aiming to increase the efficiency of our military and naval service, the National Security League immediately endeavored to avoid the overlapping of the effort and energy of these organizations by creating a number of unifying and co-ordinating their activities."

The only vote against the resolution advocating universal military service was cast by William A. Ketcham of Indianapolis, who said he represented the governor of Indiana. Mr. Ketcham objected vigorously when the chairman at first announced that the resolution had been adopted unanimously. Although officials of the league would not indicate tonight what degree of definiteness had been reached in the negotiation for amalgamation of the defense societies, it was understood that the navy league and several other bodies already had agreed to come in, and that Mr. Bacon had promised to accept the president of the new organization. Extensive plans for a combined campaign for preparedness already have been made, it was said.

Mr. Wickersham in his address tonight emphasized the necessity of wide publicity, saying he saw no hope of a change in the policy of the nation "until the weakness in unfairness of our traditional system is more sharply brought home to the people."

War College Program. General McComb said the war college had taken the policies he mentioned as the basis of its study to formulate a definite military policy. With these obligations in mind, he added, the college had produced the plan already made public for a regular army of 500,000 men with the colors or reserve within eight years and a continental army of a million men in the same time.

Brigadier General Albert L. Mills, chief of the war department division of military affairs, preceded General McComb and endorsed the plan proposed by Secretary Garrison, which is a modification of the war college proposals. He said inherent difficulties in the use of the organized militia in place of a continental army seemed insurmountable, and outlined many faults of the national guard system from a national point of view.

Among these were lack of proper reserves to supply war wastage; lack of auxiliary arms; inadequate training; constantly changing personnel and lack of uniformity of state military codes.

National Guard Defective. "These conditions," said General Mills, "forty-eight little state armies organized without reference to national needs and each clinging jealously to certain state rights."

General McComb differed from a recent statement of the adjutant general that 140,000 men was the largest force that could be maintained under present enlistment regulations.

"He states that it is impossible to recruit more men than that," General McComb said, "and that is only his opinion. He doesn't know what he can do beyond that for he has not tried."

Judging from his experience as a military observer in the Russian-Japanese war, General McComb said, "most people utterly miscalculated the amount of training necessary for an infantry soldier. On the infantry, he said, depended the final outcome of any fight. He estimated it would take two years of five hours of intensive work a day, "to make what we call a good soldier."

Importance of Victory Due to Fact That It Opens Way to Erzerum; May Relieve British in Mesopotamia.

The importance of Kupri Keul is due to the fact that it is the last natural stronghold on the road to Erzerum, thirty miles to the west, to which the Turks are retreating. It is considered possible that the victory will have an influence on the situation in Mesopotamia and oblige the Turks to withdraw forces thence for the defense of Erzerum.

SELECTION OF HUSBAND TROUBLES DUCHESS. Luxembourg correspondent announces that the marriage of Grand Duchess Marie, of Luxembourg, probably will take place shortly. Court officials of Luxembourg favor an Austrian archduke. The duchess, for political reasons, cannot marry a German prince or any of the Bourbon princes and the prince of the smaller neutral states are too young or are Protestants.

AMPLE FORCE IN UNITED STATES NEEDED TO BACK HER POLICIES

Head of War College Declares Two Years Required to Train Infantrymen to Meet Soldiers of Other Nations.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM BEST TO BE HAD NOW

Five Hundred Thousand Men With Colors or Reserve and Million Men Partly Trained Believed Necessary.

Washington, Jan. 22.—National policies of the United States, particularly maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, an open door in the Orient, supremacy in the Pacific, and Asiatic exclusion, can be upheld only if backed by force, Brigadier General Montgomery M. McComb, president of the army war college, told the senate military committee today.

The tradition that entangling alliances should be avoided, he declared, further emphasized the necessity that the United States be prepared to fight along for its ideals.

"Unless there is force behind these policies," he said, "they will not play an important part in the history of the world."

General McComb, who appeared at a hearing on the army increase measure, suggested that the Monroe doctrine was tending toward development of a Pan-American entente which "might or might not be a good thing," but did not alter in his opinion the urgent necessity of military preparedness.

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PORTO RICO SHIP IN PORT BADLY DAMAGED. New York, Jan. 22.—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Brazos with 171 passengers and a crew of 130, arrived at her pier in Brooklyn at 9 o'clock tonight with a jagged hole in her side after a collision late today twenty-three miles southeast of Scotland light with the coasting steamer Suffolk. The Suffolk also returned to port.

The Brazos came to port under her own steam and officials said repairs probably would be made so she could sail on Monday. Captain H. W. Barstow said he would have made San Juan without turning back but thought it best to take no chances.

Steaming slowly in a fog late today persons aboard were startled by the shriek of a whistle nearby. Five minutes later the Suffolk came on and she crashed into the Brazos' side. There was no panic on the Brazos. She is of 6,339 gross and carried 27,000 barrels of freight. The Suffolk is of 4,715 tons.

POPE BELIEVES TO AID BELGIUM IN RECOVERING INDEPENDENCE

Vatican to Insist That Full Indemnity Be Paid for All Property Losses Sustained During War.

MOHAMMEDANS ARE STIRRED TO 'HOLY WAR'

Documents, Seized in Consulates at Saloniki, Contain Proclamation Urging Moslem Attack on Christians.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The British embassy issued this statement based on its dispatches from London today: "A distinguished Belgian Jesuit, Father Benusse, lately received by the holy father, has given the following account of his audience to a Dutch chaplain in the Belgian army on his return."

The pope told me and told me to repeat it along the trenches to men and officers and even to the king himself, that he considers Belgium has the right to complete reparation from Germany and that he will never consent to offer his good offices for re-establishment of peace unless Belgium has all her territories in Europe and Africa restored her with plenitude, her liberties and international rights as they existed before and this without prejudice to her claim for an adequate indemnity to be fixed after a minute inquiry and inventory of all public monuments destroyed, after rebuilding factories and private houses and restitution of all private property."

German Stir 'Holy War.' "The Times" correspondent at Saloniki reports that the examination of enemy consular archives still is incomplete. Among documents found at the consulate of his majesty of Austria are fifteen hundred copies of a long Arabic proclamation to Soussani chiefs imploring them to holy war on non-Germanic Christendom. They were found in sealed parcels addressed to the Austrian military attaché at Athens.

The proclamation contains the following words: "Of all instruments Allah has chosen for protection of our religion the sword is the German nation. In these circumstances we have realized the imperious necessity of proclaiming a holy war. In northern Africa the most powerful ruler and one possessing most authority in the Mussulman world is his excellency the imam, illustrious exemplar, champion of Islam, the commander of the faithful, who is our lord and master, the sure guide of all elect. This leader is bred in the truth of the Koranic law and his soul shining with its pure effulgence has undertaken the task of purging all corrupt souls and directing the faithful to the revival of the holy books given all Mussulmans."

"There is evidence that this proclamation was produced in Germany, a country whose monarch is always invoking God."

Little Activity in West. The Franco-Belgian front is undergoing a period of comparative calm which probably is to be explained by the seasonal conditions. There are frequent outbreaks by the artillery on both sides, however, several such being mentioned in the current official statements. Berlin mentions the shelling of German positions and villages behind the lines between the Moselle and the Vosges, while Paris apparently describes a series of artillery operations as directed against provision trains and groups of hostile troops.

Victory Over Turk Forces. The defeat of the Turks by the Russian army of the Caucasus, officially reported by Petrograd, is commented upon in a news dispatch from the Russian capital as an event looked upon as important by the military authorities here, as it caused the retirement of the Turkish forces to Erzerum, which is considered endangered by the Russian success. It is even held that the result may be favorable to the British operations in Mesopotamia, as the Turks may have to withdraw forces thence to aid in the defense of Erzerum, one of the important Turkish centers of defense in this region.

POLICE SEARCH FOR WOMAN AND NEGRO CHAUFFEUR

Mystery Surrounds Disappearance of Mrs. Viola Hood, of San Diego; Last Seen in Company of Mulatto

San Diego, Calif., Jan. 22.—Police officials throughout southern California have been asked to aid in a search for Mrs. Viola Hood, 26 years of age, wife of a San Diego hotel proprietor, and who, it is alleged, was last seen in the company of a mulatto chauffeur in the employ of Hood, who is alleged to have threatened to kill the Hoods and Mrs. Hood's parents. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McPherson, if she did not accompany him.

Investigation by the local police has revealed that a woman answering the description of Mrs. Hood purchased a ticket for Los Angeles yesterday from an auto bus company, and five minutes later a negro, who fitted Dodds' description appeared with two suitcases. According to the driver, both went to Los Angeles.

Wires Her Husband. This morning Hood said he received a telegram from his wife at Los Angeles, which read: "I have taken the only course open to keep my family from death and destruction. Am leaving here right now. Will write again soon. Go to mamma; she will tell you all. Brace up; you can not suffer more than I am or have been. Tell the people we had trouble and I left. With love, Viola Hood."

Dodds is six feet, five inches in height, and about 20 years old. According to the police he was dismissed from Hood's employ for alleged thefts. After his discharge it is alleged he declared he would "get even" with Hood. A number of letters threatening death to Mrs. Hood, her husband and her parents are said to have been received by the hotel man's wife.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE. Rome, Jan. 22 (via Paris, 12:15 a. m.).—The Italian navy department has received information that the Austrian scout cruiser of the Novara type, which was sunk a week ago, was the cruiser Heligoland, which has been attached to the Cattaro base since the outbreak of the war.

It was officially announced in Rome on January 13 that the submarine Poncault, attached to the Italian fleet, torpedoed and sank in the Adriatic an Austrian scout cruiser of the Novara type.

LITTLE FIGHTING REPORTED FROM BATTLE FRONTS EAST OR WEST

Montenegrin Situation in Doubt, Stories From Entente and Austrian Sources Differing as to Facts.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS IN BESSARABIA CEASE

Artillery Actions Feature Operations in Belgium and France; Slav Victory Over Turks in Asia Important.

On none of the major fronts of the field of war in Europe are notable military operations in progress so far as the official reports show. Not even from little Montenegro have there come additional reports of fighting, indirect advice on Friday declaring that hostilities had been resumed after rejection of peace terms offered by Austria.

The Montenegrin situation remains somewhat clouded in view of the conflicting statements that come respectively from Teutonic and entente allied quarters. Vienna declares that the Montenegrins are proceeding with the laying down of their arms, as was agreed upon, but that the difficulties of communication, together with other factors, are making the process a slow one. On the other hand there come repeated denials from Montenegrin sources that the Montenegrins have capitulated, one official statement from Rome even declaring that no negotiations preliminary to peace with Austria were ever entered into.

No Changes in East. From the northern front in Russia to Bessarabia there are no changes in positions of the various forces. According to the official reports indications that the Russians have again ceased for a time, least their attacks on the Antrimians near the southern end of the line, while Berlin mentions only artillery activity in accordance with the Russian military attaché at Athens.

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NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE BY MONTENEGRO

Rome, Jan. 21 (via Paris, 10:40 p. m., delayed).—The Montenegrin consulate here issued the following communication today: "The official report of Montenegro declares, contrary to statements published in the press, there have never been either capitulation or negotiations preliminary to peace with Austria."

MONTENEGRO QUEEN MEETS DAUGHTER IN ROME

Rome, Jan. 21 (12:10 p. m., delayed).—There was an affecting scene last night at the central station, between Queen Helene of Italy and her mother-in-law, Queen Milena of Montenegro, who, accompanied by her daughters, Princess Xenie and Princess Vera, reached Rome about 9 o'clock on her way to Lyons, France, where the Montenegro court is to take up its abode.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helene, with Prince Royal Humbert and Princesses Inolanda and Mafalda, were at the train to meet the refugees, and under the painful circumstances the king discreetly left the mother and daughter together both weeping to console each other.

The Italian royal children embraced their grandmother fervently. The party remained together for several hours. After the spending the night in Rome, the members of the Montenegrin royal family continued on a special train to Lyons.

The fact that the king and queen met the Montenegrin queen is taken as evidence of good faith that Montenegro will cling to the alliance with Italy and the other entente powers to the end.

The Messagero says: "At the last moment Montenegro preferred national honor and accepted the guarantees of Italy and her allies for national restoration, as in the case of Serbia and Belgium."

British Steamer Sunk. London, Jan. 22 (4:20 a. m.).—The British steamer Trematon, 2,665 tons, has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

JOHN LIND MAKES SLIGHT CONCESSION

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The bandit who held up the office of Thomas Cook & Son here yesterday was the object of widespread fruitless search today. Detectives uncovered no definite clues as to his whereabouts or his woman companion.

Chief Detectives Hunt interviewed additional witnesses and was confirmed in his opinion that the man wanted is William La Trasse, a robber who broke out of the Kansas penitentiary a few months ago. Ernest L. Walsh, cashier, and Edward Stone, manager of the office from which the bandit escaped with \$900, identified a photograph of La Trasse as that of the robber.

Their identification was confirmed by that of others who saw the robber while in custody, but who shot and killed Policeman B. A. Johnson.

FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR CHICAGO BANDIT

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GALLES PROMULGATES NEW LAND TAX DECREE

Washington, Jan. 22.—The state department today received a copy of a decree by Governor Galles of Sonora, designed to block the burden of direct taxation upon the large land owners and the holders of unutilized tillable lands. The decree is in line with the Carranza government's program of land reform, which is calculated to force the owners of great estates either to cultivate their property or to sell it for taxes.

The decree promulgates a graduated tax scale, under which the old rate of eight pesos on the thousand for various classes of property applies only to small estates, while unimproved lands fit for cultivation are taxed at a flat rate of twenty pesos per thousand. Mining enterprises and ore-treating outfits are exempt.

DETAILS OF FEAT OF ITALIAN SUBMARINE

Rome, Jan. 22 (via Paris).—Details of the destruction of an Austrian hydroaeroplane by a British submarine, which also sank a torpedo boat coming to its rescue, were received here today. The incident occurred near Grado. The submarine caught the seaplane after it had fallen into the sea as the result of engine trouble and captured two officers who were piloting it. The submarine then torpedoed the seaplane.

The torpedo boat, which probably was escorting the seaplane, appeared and the submarine by skilful maneuvers fired a second torpedo. The torpedo boat sank instantly.

VILLA DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR MASSACRE

Sends Word to Border That He Will Promptly Execute Murderers of Americans, Even if They Are His Men.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 22.—Theodore Prieto, who says he is a major in the Villa army, appeared here today and declared that he had been sent in disguise to the border by General Villa to say that Villa had nothing to do with the massacre of eighteen foreigners at Santa Ysabel, January 19. "Villa did not know of the tragedy for days afterward," said Prieto. "He instructed me to say that he will execute the men responsible even if they prove to be his own men, if they are caught."

Villa was near El Riego, in the vicinity of Parrason, Chihuahua, when Prieto left him.

FORD PEACE PARTY REACHES STOCKHOLM

Copenhagen, Jan. 22 (via London, Jan. 22, 1:02 a. m.).—Twenty-two Americans, members of the Ford peace party, returned here tonight from The Hague. The party experienced no difficulty in passing through Germany but no one was permitted to leave the train.

The party will remain several days, after which it will proceed to Stockholm where the members of the party will stay until peace negotiations take place. At Stockholm it is expected that Henry Ford and Miss Jane Addams will join the party.

PROMPT DEATH TO BE INFLICTED UPON MURDERERS WHO SHOT AKERS

United States Provost Guard Opens Fire, Near El Paso, on Mexican Soldiers Who Come Across Boundary.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS SCARE RAG SMUGGLERS

Civilian Homes in Juarez Are Searched for Arms and Ammunition to Prevent Outbreak Against Americans.

DECLARES DURAN DID NOT MURDER AKERS. Ysleta, Tex., Jan. 22.—Douglas Downs, survivor of the attack by Mexican cattle rustlers in which his companion, Bert Akers, was killed yesterday, declared tonight that he had gone to Juarez this afternoon and had seen Bernardo Duran, the man who is said to have confessed to the killing, and that Duran was not the man who pursued him and Akers, on the fatal chase after the first conversations at the Duran home.

"They let me see only Bernardo Duran, saying he was the man who confessed to have killed Bert," said Downs, "but I am convinced that he is not the man who pursued us and who rode on Bert's horse, and shot at me and finally killed Akers."

Citizens met tonight and adopted a resolution directed to Congressman W. P. Smith, of this district, asking that Carranza of Mexico be requested to exhibit the bodies of the Duran brothers after the execution tomorrow so that it may be definitely determined whether either actually was the man who killed Akers. The statement was made by Downs that Bernardo Duran was not the man who chased him and Akers on horseback, coupled with his declaration that five men participated in the attack, by the chief of police, created the belief that the real slayer had not been arrested in Juarez.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 22.—Bernardo and Federico Duran, the Mexican cattle thieves involved in the killing of Bert Akers, an American, yesterday at San Lorenzo, Chihuahua, just below the boundary line, will be executed tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock, according to an announcement made tonight by Andreas Garcia, Mexican consul here.

"The Durans confessed their crime and were sentenced to death today," said Mr. Garcia, "and a firing squad will execute the penalty."

Akers Shot Three Times. The Akers was brought to El Paso today to await instructions from the widow. An examination at the hospital showed Akers had been shot through the heart and the brain as well as through the body.

Juan Harris, a police officer who accompanied the Americans, is helping an investigation.

A United States provost guard today opened fire upon a number of Mexican soldiers who, while rounding up horses for the Mexican government, crossed the international boundary near here. The guard, Private Harrison, Company C, Sixteenth infantry, first ordered the Mexicans to return to their own side of the boundary line. When one refused Harrison fired several shots, which severely wounded the head of the Mexican, who then fled.

Rag Smugglers Scared Off. Earlier in the day customs officials fired in the direction of several Mexicans who were attempting to smuggle rags from the border. The Mexicans fled because of the fear of contagion from typhus.

General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, today issued an order providing for further search of civilian homes for arms and ammunition, in order, he said, to prevent any outbreak against Americans there. Ten thousand arms of various sorts have already been collected, it was said.

Hooded Cows Recovered. The blooded milk cows which Akers and Downs were seeking when the Duran cattle rustlers opened fire on them from the top of their adobe house, were brought to the American side late today and returned to the owner, Mrs. J. D. Murphy, of Ysleta, Texas. The three horses which had been left in Mexico when Akers was killed, also were returned today.

Downs repeated to an official stenographer this afternoon the story which he had told early today of the attack by the Durans upon him and Akers. In this statement, which was telegraphed to Washington, Downs made the positive statement that at least five Mexicans fired upon him and Akers from the roof of the Duran home near San Lorenzo. Downs' statement also sets out that he and Akers went into Mexican territory unarmed, on the advice of Thomas D. Edwards, American consul at Juarez.

Zach L. Cobb, United States customs collector here, called the attention of the Juarez authorities to Downs' assertion that five Mexicans participated in the attack, and asked that the three cattle thieves believed to be still at large be arrested and punished also.

The body of Akers was surrendered by Juarez authorities to brother lodge members here today. Funeral arrangements will be made tomorrow.