

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK AFTER GETTING "RAISE"

Terms of Company Granting Ten Percent Increase Accepted by Workers.

ROCKEFELLER DENIES THAT HE IS INTERESTED

Organizer of Federation Says Riot Was Part of a Scheme to Lower Stock.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 11.—Fred Croxton of Columbus, O., mediator sent here to adjust the wage disputes in this district, announced tonight that the strike of the tube workers at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company had been declared off.

The men at a mass meeting tonight voted to accept the company's offer of an increase in wages amounting approximately to 10 per cent, and decided to return to work tomorrow.

The plant employs 9,500 men, not all of whom have been on strike, although they were compelled to quit work.

Rockefeller Not Interested.

Mediator Croxton is endeavoring to settle the strike at the plant of the Republic Iron and Steel company and conference of representatives of the company and men will be resumed tomorrow. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a telegram received late today, denied charges made by Thomas H. Flynn, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, that the Rockefeller interests were in any way interested in the merger of the big independent steel interests and indirectly responsible for the rioting in East Youngstown last Friday.

Mr. Flynn, in his statement, which was issued here late last night, charged that the riot was part of a scheme to depress the value of stock of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company so that control could be obtained and a merger effected with several other companies, in which the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was to be included. When the telegram was received, Mr. Flynn at once replied that he would if Mr. Rockefeller desired, submit to him the source of his information.

HAY DISAPPROVES OF NEW MILITARY BILL

President Wilson Meets With First Opposition on Bill to Strengthen Army.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The first definite indication of what a troubled legislative sea the administration plan for strengthening the army has been launched upon came today, when Chairman Hay of the house military committee told President Wilson that he disapproved the fundamental program.

The president's reception of this expression was not disclosed. Secretary Garrison, who framed the administration's scheme, said he had no knowledge of what had transpired at the White House and would not comment on it. He indicated, however, that the attitude of Representative Hay, before whose committee hearings on the bill will be resumed tomorrow, would not alter the war department's insistence on the plan in substance, at least.

Representative Hay said that he favored a passage of a militia pay bill under a contractual bill with provisions for state soldiers who drew pay from the federal government which would require them to serve in the regular army in time of war. He also proposed that the present organization of the army be brought up to war strength, which, he said, would furnish the number of men thought necessary by Secretary Garrison, without any large addition of officers or increase of overhead charges.

The plan, which Secretary Garrison told the committee, had the entire approval of President Wilson, would provide for additional regular army organization to bring the total force up to 241,000, as compared, approximately to 100,000 at present.

CHURCH PENSION FUND.
New York, Jan. 11.—A campaign to raise \$5,000,000 before July 1, to establish the church pension fund of the Episcopal church was launched today in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, by 16 men prominent in the financial world.

"CUPID" PODZIUS DEAD.

New York, Jan. 11.—Fritz Podzius, widely known as "Cupid," editor of the Matrimonial News, who claimed to have brought about the marriages of 20,000 couples, died here today.

BOUND TO FIGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY



Prince Henri of Orleans.

Prince Henri of Orleans, at the opening of the war, offered his services to France, but was refused because of a law which prohibits any member of a one-time reigning house, to fight in the French army. He crossed the channel to the nearest ally and secured a commission with the British expeditionary force.

PROGRESSIVES TO HOLD CONVENTION

National Convention to Be Held in Chicago June 7; Committee Meets.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The progressive party will hold its national convention June 7, in Chicago, concurrently with the national convention of the republican party, in the hope that both may agree on the same candidate for president. This action was decided upon today by the national committee of the Progressive party.

Forty-seven of the 48 states were represented at the meeting. Before adjourning the committee adopted a declaration of principles in which the administration of President Wilson was criticized for its alleged failure to deal with adequacy, national honor and industrial welfare, and the progressive party went on record as favoring preparedness, consisting of a military armament as well as a mobilization of the country's resources with a view of its unification of its citizenship.

A message was read from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, urging the necessity for adequate preparedness, which was enthusiastically applauded.

Progressive leaders declared there would be no amalgamation with the republican party, even if the both parties choose the same presidential candidate. The progressive party plans to nominate a national ticket at its convention in June.

Many of the party leaders declared that if the republicans will nominate Roosevelt or any other man who is regarded as unobjectionable, and will incorporate in its platform the salient features of the Progressive principles, both parties will unite on the same candidates in Chicago next June.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN ON RAISING FUNDS

Meeting of Progressive Republican League Held at Grand Pacific Hotel.

A meeting of the Progressive Republican league was held at the Grand Pacific hotel last night, at which plans were discussed for raising funds for carrying on the campaign in the state this year. The meeting was called by Secretary H. N. Tucker of Courtenay, and was of an informal nature, owing to the absence of President James A. Buchanan, who is ill at his home with the grip, and was unable to attend the gathering.

No candidates were endorsed at the meeting last night, but all present pledged themselves to attend the state league meeting, to be held at Fargo, January 18, when a full state ticket will be named.

Among those present at the meeting last night were: H. N. Tucker, Courtenay; Michael Tschida and Sam J. Nagel of Glen Ullin, States Attorney William Langer of Morton county, Theodore Koffel and Thomas Hall of Bismarck.

CROSS EXAMINE CHAS. ETCHESON FOR FIVE HOURS

Young Salesman's Story Remains Unshaken Under a Fusillade of Questions.

TWO MORE WITNESSES TO APPEAR FOR STATE

"Iron Man" Remains Unmoved as Father of Murdered Wife Takes Stand.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—For five hours today Charles D. Etchison bore up under a fusillade of questions by M. C. Brady, chief counsel for Frederick T. Price, a Minneapolis business man, on trial for the murder of his wife.

When cross examination was completed tonight, Etchison's story that Price pushed his wife from a cliff and then stoned her to death, with a view to inheriting her fortune, remained unshaken.

Threats, intimations, sarcasms and the most grilling questioning that attorneys for the defense could devise failed to tear down the web of incriminating evidence that has been woven about the defendant. The young salesman of Washington met the onslaught with calm answers as he sat steeled in the witness chair and faced the hundreds of eager spectators.

State to Complete Case.
When court adjourned, it was announced that the state has but two more witnesses to testify before completing its case. It is probable that the fate of the defendant will be known before the close of the week.

Mrs. Price's father, David H. Fridley, after whom the town of Fridley, Minn., is named, followed Etchison on the stand. As he hobbled to the chair his eyes fell upon the defendant, and it was with difficulty that the old man was prevailed upon to compose himself. He testified regarding large sums of money which he said he had given his daughter, a present of \$10,000 in bonds having been placed in her hands the day before death.

Through it all, Price, the so-called "iron man," sat unmoved taking in every word and occasionally taking notes.

GARRY HERMANN QUILTS COMMISSION

Court of Last Appeal in Baseball World Goes Out With New Truce.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11.—The resignation of Garry Hermann of Cincinnati, chairman of the National commission and the dissolution of the commission, which has been the court of last resort for baseball affairs since 1904, will come with the final disposition of all matters relating to the peace agreement between organized baseball and the Federal league, according to information received here from an authoritative source.

Both the American and National leagues favor the plan to do away with the tribunal and it has become known that had the peace terms been finally settled at the time, the recent meeting in Cincinnati would not have been the final one.

The fact that the members of the commission, which is composed of Ban Johnson, president of the American league; John K. Tener, president of the National league, and Garry Hermann, had the dissolution of the body in view delayed their reorganization of the commission for another year.

In view of the many difficult problems which might develop, however, with the demise of the Federal league, it was thought best to go on, and the old officers were re-elected for another term.

An amicable agreement has been reached and the dissolution of the commission will occur before the close of another championship season. It is stated on the highest authority.

FORM TOMLIN SOCIETY.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The Tomlin society, the fundamental belief of which is that efficiency of school children and everybody else for that matter is increased by singing, was formed here tonight. Work to increase the amount of singing in schools will begin in Chicago and in time will be taken up in other cities, according to the plan.

THE WEATHER:
North Dakota: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder east portion Wednesday; slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Closer Relations Should Exist Between United States and Latin American Nations, Declares Senator Burton

(This is the second article in a series written for this paper by ex-Senator Burton of Ohio, dealing with questions of national interest. By reason of his long service in congress during which time he became an authority on pan-American affairs, and his extended tour of South America last year, Senator Burton is specially qualified to discuss the relations between the United States and her sister republics to the south.—The Editor.)

By THEODORE E. BURTON.

The present European war has aroused in the United States a strong feeling of interest in the South American countries. The war abroad has shown us that we of the western continent possess common interests quite apart from those of Europe, and these will tend to draw us much closer to those other nations of this hemisphere whose aims and ambitions are so closely akin to our own. Last summer, I spent several months in a tour of South America in an effort to learn more of those countries, to become better acquainted with their people, and to promote as best I could better relations between us.

In spite of these ties which should bind the nations of South America to the United States, the fact remains that in the past century there have been many misunderstandings, due to differences in race, traditions and language, ascribable also to that distrust which smaller countries always feel toward a larger and more powerful nation, situated in geographical proximity. The worst obstacle, however, has been the fact that the people of North and South America have not properly understood each other.

LATIN AMERICANS A REMARKABLE PEOPLE.

We of the United States are essentially ignorant of the conditions and the people south of the Canal Zone. We do not realize what a remarkable people they are. They on the other hand have always cherished a grave fear of what they have sometimes called the North American Peril. They have not understood correctly our attitude with reference to the Monroe Doctrine, and have felt that under its provisions we were seeking to exercise a suzerainty or overlordship over them. Fortunately, however, they have come gradually to realize that we have no such ambition. That suspicion has disappeared and the South American nations are now willing to cooperate with us.

There are sentimental and practical reasons why we should be bound in close harmony with them. We both belong to the same America. We are working out the same destiny, and solving the same problems of popular government. Our country was the first to recognize their independence when they were struggling for freedom from Spain. Today they need our capital and our assistance for their proper development. We need their products of raw materials, and they need our manufactured articles.

The people of the United States do not realize, even vaguely, what a wonderful group of nations comprise South America, and how advanced and prosperous are their people. Buenos Aires, the metropolis of Argentina, has a population of two million people, and is as large for example, as Chicago. It compares in brilliance and splendor with Vienna and Brussels, and even with Paris. When I was there, I did not see a single beggar in the streets of that city. Indeed it has no slums. The Buenos Aires opera house is a marvel of architecture and splendor, and its people heard many of the greatest opera singers of Europe even before we heard them in New York city. Its hotels rival any to be found in the United States, and it has one club of a membership of two thousand, in which the initiation fee is \$100 in gold. It has also a subway system, equal, if not superior to that of New York city.

LATINS AMBITIOUS AND PROGRESSIVE.

The people of South America are extremely brave. Their hospitality and kindness are proverbial. They are progressive and ambitious. Even the richest people have large families of children, frequently as many as ten, and they have no sympathy with our ideas of race suicide. In Argentina voting is compulsory, and any one who fails to cast his ballot is punished by a fine. South American constitutions are based upon that of the United States, and some of them may be said to be an improvement upon our own. Contrary to the general belief, the greatest danger I experienced on my long trip in South America was not from wild animals, or from pestilential diseases, or from bullets, but from the reckless manner in which they handled automobiles. They have no speed limits.

In the United States we are of the

opinion that South America is being widely colonized by Germany. As a matter of fact, most South American immigrants are Spanish and Italian. Very few Americans have emigrated to those countries, and this in itself, explains in large measure, the reason why we are so unfamiliar with the



Theodore E. Burton.

conditions which prevail there. In Buenos Aires for example, there are forty thousand English, thirty-five thousand Germans, thirty thousand French and only four hundred Americans. It is not remarkable therefore, that we have made very little progress in developing trade with South American countries.

MEXICAN BANDITS EXECUTE SEVENTEEN AMERICANS ON WAY TO REOPEN MINES

El Paso, Jan. 11.—Seventeen Americans, all believed to have been Americans, were killed by Mexican bandits yesterday after being taken from a Mexican Northwestern train, 50 miles north of Chihuahua City, and stripped of their clothing, according to a message received tonight by A. G. Myles, British vice consul here, from British Consul Scovell at Chihuahua City.

The train on which the Americans were travelling from Chihuahua City to Cusihuiriachic, Chihuahua, carried thousands of dollars in currency and a large quantity of supplies sent by the American Smelting and Refining company to its mines in Cusihuiriachic.

It is believed here that all of the 17 American mining men, known by means of a check on Mexican passports to have been in Chihuahua City, were on board the looted train.

Thos. H. Holmes, the only known survivor, however, in his brief telegram giving the first news of the raid, that he counted but 16 Americans taken from the train.

It is supposed the bandits belonged to the forces of General Jose Rodriguez, a Villa supporter known to be operating in Chihuahua against the de facto government.

Almost immediately after the first news of the raid was received, a censorship was imposed on the wires between Juarez and Chihuahua City by the Carranza officials. This action was taken, it was said, "until the story could be verified from official Mexican sources."

According to brief messages received here, the train bearing the Americans was stopped by the bandits at about fifty miles west of Chihuahua City, the mining men taken from the train, robbed, stripped nude, and lined up along the cars for execution. Holmes, it is said, was on the extreme end of the line. As the firing squad detailed by the bandit leader took position, it is reported, Holmes broke away and fled into the desert for his life. With feet and body cut and bleeding from the stones and sharp cactus, he ran without looking back until he no longer heard the whistle

of bullets passing him or the sound of firing.

He succeeded in reaching friendly Mexicans, it is reported, and was aided back to Chihuahua City.

The Americans, it was said, were sent to reopen the mines on assurance of protection by the Smelting company, given by the Carranza government through the United States state department.

News of the raid caused consternation here, as many of the families of the men supposed to have been on board the train reside here.

Reports from El Paso that a number of Americans were killed west of Chihuahua will, if confirmed, result in urgent representations by the United States to Carranza to increase his force to capture Villa or destroy his forces. No official advice regarding the affair have been received and the state department tonight and the officials were hopeful that the reports received in El Paso by the Smelting and Refining company might prove erroneous.

All Americans reported killed were residents, either of El Paso or Arizona, with the exception, A. G. Pringle of San Francisco, being among the number.

Dispatches tonight stated that the bodies were enroute to Juarez.

Confirmation of the news of the tragedy tonight was made by officials here of the Carranza de facto government.

Confirmation of the shooting of Maurice Anderson, a clerk, one of the party, was received tonight. It was a brief message from his father, Roland Anderson, at Chihuahua City, to his mother, reading: "Maurice is no more. Hope to secure his body."

ATTORNEYS OUTLINE FACTS IN MOHR CASE

Providence, R. I., Jan. 11.—An outline of the facts that the state expects to prove in the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Mohr, and two negroes, Cecil Brown and Henry H. Spellman, charged with the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, the woman's husband, was presented to the jury today. The testimony of one witness, Medical Examiner C. H. Griffin, also was heard.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS JOIN REVOLUTIONISTS

Late Reports Say Chinese Revolutionists Are Gaining in Strength.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Chinese government troops in the province of Huen and the city of Nankin, the former capital of the province of Kiangsu, had joined the revolutionists, and revolutionists in Fukien and Hunan provinces have proclaimed their independence, according to cable advice received here today from Shanghai by Tong King Onong, president of the Chinese Republic association. So far, the message said, President Yuan Shi Kai's forces have not appeared to resist the revolutionists' progress.

TRAVELS 8,000 MILES WITH BROKEN BACK

Rosealwn, Ind., Jan. 11.—A journey of 8,000 miles in a basket-bed ended here today, when C. C. Smith, a mining engineer, of Natal, South Africa, arrived at the home of his parents. He suffered a broken back in a mine accident and is paralyzed from the waist down, but will wed Miss Amy Palmer, an English nurse, who cared for him in a hospital in Cardiff, Wales, and brought him home.

STEAM ROLLER ATTACK ON MONTENEGRO

Austrian Onslaught Menaces the Entire Country; May Meet Fate of Serbia.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN WEST IS SLOWING UP

Recent Offensive of Germans on West Front Was on Big Scale Say the Reports.

London, Jan. 11.—Montenegro is being treated to a steam roller attack which crushed its friends, the Serbians. The Austrian onslaught which has been a long time in preparation, is now being prosecuted with great violence, menacing several important positions close to the coast.

The great Montenegrin stronghold, Mount Lovcan, has fallen, according to tonight's Austrian official communication. The attack here has been largely assisted by Austrian warships and guns of Cattora forts. In addition, the Montenegrins said the Austrians made abundant use of asphyxiating gases. A battle is raging on the woe northern and eastern frontiers of Montenegro. On the east the Montenegrins have been compelled to evacuate Berane.

British in Bad Straits. For the British public, the latest statement regarding the situation in Mesopotamia will not entirely relieve the anxiety.

The British General Aylmer's column, which is advancing to the relief of Kirkwall-Anara, has met and repulsed a strong Turkish force, but its present position is by no means satisfactory, for it lies in front of a large Turkish army greatly superior in numbers. Therefore, it is evident that a successful juncture of the two British forces, although they are only a few miles apart, may prove a difficult matter.

Russians Advance Stopped. There have been no fresh developments on the Russian front, where the cold weather has set in, the thermometer touching 20 degrees below zero. The Russians are reported as enjoying a respite recently won by them.

As far as the western front is concerned, the center of interest is the Champagne region. According to French accounts there was clearly nothing casual or ordinary about the big German attack, which the French claim they successfully stopped.

Paris claims that the French, by vigorous counter attacks, expelled the Germans from all except a small section of the trenches, which they had won in Champagne.

Seize Parcel Post. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Bergen says that 120 bags of parcels post were seized at Kirkwall on board the Norwegian steamer, Lyngnesford, which sailed from New York December 24 for Bergen.

Opposition Dwindles. Opposition to the government's conscription bill dwindled to a mere handful in parliament today and prediction in the lobby of the house of commons tonight was that the vote on second reading tomorrow will find little more than 20 or 30 in opposition, as contrasted with 105 on the first reading.

The Irish nationalists today announced abandonment of their opposition in view of the fact that the bill does not apply to Ireland. John Redmond, the veteran home rule leader, who made this announcement, shared the most prominent position in the day's debate with his own enemy, Sir Edward Carson, who in a fiery speech, declared that Ireland ought to be included in the bill.

Wants to include Ireland. Sir Edward rose to speak as soon as Mr. Redmond ceased.

"I welcome the announcement which has just been made," he said, referring to Mr. Redmond's withdrawal of the Irish nationalist's opposition, "but it would have been better if the honorable gentleman had allowed Ireland to have been included in my heart, I believe that when the hour of victory comes, as it certainly will come, we who are Irishmen, will feel the deepest shame to remember that we expected others to make sacrifices from which we provided our own exclusion."

Reviewing the history of the war, Sir Edward Carson declared that lack of men had been the chief reason for the failure in the Dardanelles and Serbian expeditions. "The fact is," he urged, "we cannot win the war without this bill."

Planes Attack Saloniki. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Sofia says: "A squadron of 12 German aeroplanes on Friday dropped 70 bombs on Saloniki, devoting special attention to the courts of the British and French legations, among which 30 hits were scored, causing outbreaks of fire. The German squadrons returned without loss."

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