

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

THE WEATHER

Tonight generally fair and cooler; Wednesday fair.



Forty-third Year—No. 261—Price Five Cents.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

GENERAL DIAZ AND SUPPORTERS SEEK REFUGE ON U. S. GUNBOAT

Men Flee From Vera Cruz Hotel at Midnight Over Roof Tops to American Consulate—Three Mexicans and Newspaper Man Taken in Small Boat and Hurried to Warship Wheeling.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO THE CONSUL

Fugitives Prominent in Politics—Late Developments Convince General of Imminent Danger—Prompt Action Taken by U. S. Officials—Later Refugees Are Transferred to Cruiser for Better Protection.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 28.—The fact that General Diaz and two of his supporters were refugees on board the Wheeling was not discovered by the Mexican authorities until this morning. The flight took place after midnight, the three men taking the risk of an excursion over the roof tops, which were guarded by armed men, into the American consulate.

It was late last evening when General Felix Diaz became convinced of the advisability of seeking American protection. He went from his hotel to the United States consulate and informed Consul William Canada he had received information that his life was in peril. He told the consul that a number of his adherents had been put in jail.

General Diaz was accompanied to the consulate by Jose Sandoval and Cecilio Ocon, who also requested protection for themselves.

The American consul at once took steps to have the refugees transferred on board the gunboat Wheeling which was lying in the harbor. The three Mexican fugitives and Alexander Williams, an American newspaper man, were taken to a small boat and hurried on board the American warship, where they were given accommodations.

General Diaz was accompanied by Jose Sandoval and Cecilio Ocon, who were taken to a small boat and hurried on board the American warship, where they were given accommodations.

When they arrived inside the room they asked that Consul William W. Canada be called. Apparently suffering from great excitement, they assured him when he came that their lives were in imminent danger. They declared they had knowledge that orders for their arrest had been issued and they begged for his protection.

In reply Consul Canada pointed to the water front some 200 yards distant. "There's a launch there," he said, "you'd better make a run for it."

The fugitives hesitated for some time to make the venture, as the street in front of the American consulate was patrolled by detectives.

When they finally left the door of the consulate the detective on duty apparently did not recognize them and they walked deliberately through the street to the pier, where they presented a card from Consul Canada to the officer in command of the launch.

Consul William W. Canada had not informed the Mexican authorities, up to 9 o'clock this morning, of the flight of General Diaz during the night nor had the authorities ordered the removal of the detectives, who remained guarding the deserted rooms of the hotel.

Evartito and Daniel Madero, relatives of the late president, who were arrested at Monterey for complicity in plot to hand over the city to the rebels and brought by way of Tampico to this city, have arrived here on a Mexican gunboat and have been lodged in the prison of San Juan.

The two Mexicans who sought refuge with General Felix Diaz on board the United States gunboat, Wheeling, last night, have played prominent parts in Mexican politics. Cecilio Ocon was charged on May 24, 1913, in the Mexican chamber of deputies by Puerdita Mohna, now minister of foreign affairs, with being "the actual murderer of Gustavo Madero."

This denunciation was made in connection with a demand for an appropriation of \$15,000 to be paid to Ocon "for services rendered to the government."

Jose Bonales Sandoval, the other fugitive, was an attorney in Mexico City and an adherent of the late General Bernardo Reyes, at one time secretary of war, who was shot while leading the rebels toward the national palace during the attack by General Felix Diaz in February, this year.

GEN. HUERTA IS NOT A SANE MAN

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 28.—Bernardo Calero, brother of Manuel Calero, who was a candidate in the Mexican elections Sunday, announced today that he had been converted to the Constitutional cause. He visited Hermosillo last week in the interest of his brother's candidacy.

"Huerta is not a sane man," he declared. "If tried for any offense by a jury, he would be sent to an asylum, not to a prison."

Mr. Calero formerly served as Mexican consul at Bordeaux and as vice consul at Paris, France. He left here for Los Angeles, Cal., it was said, on an important mission.

Admiral Reports Flight. Washington, Oct. 28.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the squad-

terday at the railway station of Lufu, between Saltillo and Panagua, Coahuila. More than 100 federal soldiers, including three officers, were killed. All the survivors were injured.

STANDARDIZATION OF COTTON

Washington, Oct. 28.—Representatives of the New York, New Orleans and other cotton exchanges conferred today with Secretary Houston and officials of the department of agriculture on standardization of American grades below middling, to conform with the Liverpool revised grades which become effective next September.

FIRST WIRELESS SENT TO ASIA

Signal Corps Station at Nome Sends Message to Anadyr, Siberia.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.—The first commercial message handed by wireless between America and Asia was transmitted yesterday from the United States army signal corps station at Nome, Alaska, to the Russian government station at Anadyr, Siberia.

It was a Russian government message from St. Petersburg addressed to Commander Wilkitzky, discoverer of the large body of land in the Arctic recently reported, who is on the flag ship Talmay off the Siberian coast.

The message was sent by cable from St. Petersburg to New York, telegraphed to Seattle and sent by cable, land lines and wireless to the Nome station, which forwarded it to its destination, 500 miles further west. In all the message traveled 12,000 miles.

DISCLOSURE OF BRIBERY SCHEME

Former Krupp Representative Claims Company Was Aware of Brandt's Work.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—The promised disclosure of the methods of working adopted by the Krupp Armament company in order to obtain an insight into the German government's pending contracts were partly developed this morning at the resumption of the trial of Otto Eccius and Brandt, a former director and Berlin representative, respectively, for the Krupp concern.

Von Metzen, formerly the chief representative in Berlin of Krupp's, testified that his employers were aware of the nature of Brandt's activities for several years. Von Metzen said that when he took his post in Berlin in 1909, he called the attention of the firm to the dangers of Brandt's subterranean work, and protested against the retention of Brandt in Berlin in this capacity.

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MRS. EATON CLOSES HER TESTIMONY

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 28.—Both sides rested late today in the trial of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton for the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, by poison. Arguments will be made tomorrow.

Mrs. Eaton returned to the witness stand this morning for another day of cross examination.

Although District Attorney Barker questioned the defendant for six hours yesterday, he did not reach the death of the admiral.

The cross examination gradually brought Mrs. Eaton's story to the week of her husband's death.

Describes Admiral's Death. The illness and death of the admiral were described by Mrs. Eaton who contradicted portions of the testimony of her daughter, Dorothy. District Attorney Barker tried repeatedly to make Mrs. Eaton remember having ordered Dorothy to retire early on the two nights before Admiral Eaton died. Mrs. Eaton finally said she might have done so.

"But I don't admit it," she added.

Mrs. Eaton denied having written or dictated the document found by State Officer John H. Scott, in a typewriter at the Eaton home soon after the admiral's death, which purported to be her will.

She concluded her testimony at noon, after having been on the stand fifteen hours, nine hours of which was spent in cross examination.

STILLWELL OFFER IS MADE PUBLIC

New York, Oct. 28.—Stephen J. Stillwell, former state senator from New York City, acquitted of bribery charges by the senate last spring, convicted afterwards by a jury and now serving his sentence in Sing Sing, appealed to William Sulzer, governor, for a pardon and offered, in return, to expose the inner workings of "Boss Rule" in New York.

Whereby representatives in the legislature are placed between the alternative of political destruction by failure to obey the boss or the violation of their obligations to the people.

Stillwell's offer to tell what he knew long rumored but never definitely established, is contained in a letter made public by Sulzer today.

MUCH TESTIMONY IS CONTRADICTED

Mrs. Eaton Refutes Evidence of Witnesses Including Her Daughter Dorothy.

SHE PITIED THE ADMIRAL

Husband a Confirmed Drug User and Much Ashamed of His Habit.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 28.—The cross examination of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, who is on trial for her life charged with poisoning her husband, Rear Admiral Eaton, was uncompleted when court adjourned last night. She had then been on the stand twelve hours, six under direct examination Saturday and six hours in the hands of District Attorney Barker yesterday. At adjournment the district attorney had not questioned her at all regarding the death of Admiral Eaton or incidents surrounding it.

The witness showed signs of fatigue. She answered questions readily. Much of the examination had to do with numerous letters written by the defendant. Regarding one of these, written in 1909, the witness said:

"The admiral's brain was full of drugs. He was almost childish at times, and should have been operated upon. If he had, he would be alive today."

Witness Contradicts Testimony. Mrs. Eaton repeatedly contradicted testimony given by witnesses for the prosecution, including that of her daughter, Dorothy, who had said that her mother gave the admiral medicine in his tea and other beverages. Mrs. Eaton admitted that she had bought this medicine on two occasions. Once she said she told the admiral about it and gave it to him with his knowledge but the other time she didn't use it.

"I never could have deceived Admiral Eaton. So expert was he in medicine, that he would have detected it immediately," she said.

Some of the medicine she bought for the admiral he liked so well that he "ate it like poppermint," she declared.

Explaining a phrase in one of her letters which referred to the "rottenness of the navy," Mrs. Eaton said she believed the admiral's mental condition was due in a large measure to his life abroad while in the navy.

Was Fond of Admiral. "I was very fond of the admiral, and pitied him deeply," she replied, when asked regarding testimony that she had endeavored to have Eaton put away. She explained that she merely wanted to have him put in a sanitarium for three or six months as she believed it would cure him.

"Did you ever see the admiral use drugs?" "Yes, dozens of times," was the reply. "He would eat it from the palm of his hand and almost immediately his eyes would become set and glassy and he would appear as though intoxicated."

Admiral Eaton was ashamed of his drug habit, the witness said, and often she had known of him to sprinkle whiskey on his coat and even on his moustache in order to give the impression that liquor was responsible for his condition.

Explains Letters. Regarding letters in which she had said the admiral winked at other women, the witness asserted that she was positive of those facts.

Her letter to Grace B. Howard, in which she asked the recipient to testify that the admiral winked at her, was written, Mrs. Eaton said, because she was afraid that the admiral would try to fasten the death of their adored child on her daughter, June. She gave publicly to the baby's death, she said, "to save any more lives that might live around him."

Going into details regarding neighborhood gossip, she said: "I came from an exclusive family and I cannot understand all this gossip. I sit and gasp at the dowdiness of New England women. Southern women would be clever enough to know which of the two parties was short of brains."

APPEALS FOR AMERICAN MONEY

Christian Turkey, for Million Dollars Subject of Plea to Church Board.

Kansas City, Oct. 28.—A Christian Turkey for one million American dollars; that was the substance of an address by Dr. Charles Tracy, president of the Anatolia college, Turkey, before the American board of commissioners for foreign missions here today. The board is holding its sessions in connection with the national council of Congregational churches.

Dr. Tracy reviewed the conditions in Turkey during the last few years and predicted with the proper support the American missionaries now there could bring the nation out of its darkness to Christianity.

Lyman M. Peet, of Foo Chow college, China, said the anti-opium movement was the basis of his present social transformation in China.

The canal of Governor Lin, a graduate of our American college, which swallowed up 20,291 chests, or \$9,000,000 worth of the drug, will ever stand in China's history in the same

place as the Boston tea party stands in New England history.

Old Religions Lose Hold. "The old religions have lost their hold on the people of China. Never again will the makers of incense and idol papers ply their trade; they formerly did. In Foo Chow just outside the east gate of the city during the few days immediately following the revolution, thousands of idols were thrown from the places and trampled under foot or burned. A new religion is springing up in China and American missionaries are helping to build it."

Rev. Chase Ewing, who has spent 19 years in Tien Tsin declared America the ideal that inspired and is inspiring the republic of China.

The following officers were elected: President, Samuel B. Chappell, Boston; vice president, Edward D. Eaton, Beloit, Wis.; recording secretary, Henry A. Stinson, New York.

FRENCH ASKING FOR PROTECTION

American Cruisers Will Offer Asylum If Colony Is Found in Distress.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The reported appeal of the French minister in Mexico City to Charge O'Shaughnessy for an American warship to protect for an American colony at San Ignacio, Sinaloa, had not reached Washington today, but if such a request has been made it probably will be granted.

The cruiser Maryland is due today at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, the cruiser California is at Guaymas with the supply ship, Glacier, and the cruiser Pittsburg leaves San Francisco for the Mexican Pacific coast Saturday.

If news of distress of the French colony at San Ignacio reaches any of these vessels, asylum will be offered to any refugees without the formality of a request from the French government.

MEXICAN POLICY TO BE DEFERRED

Great Britain, France and Germany Await Exchange With United States.

ASSURANCES GIVEN

Statement of Course to be Pursued by American Government to be Proclaimed.

Washington, Oct. 28.—In response to requests from the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany today notified Secretary Bryan they would defer formulating any Mexican policy until after exchanges with the United States.

Secretary Bryan announced that all three countries had given assurances that they would take no action until the United States has formulated its own policy and that was taken as an indication that the United States would present to the powers a statement of the course it intends to pursue in the new situation, which is expected to arise out of the elections Sunday. The policy will not be proclaimed until a sufficient time has elapsed for a formal proclamation of Sunday's balloting.

SCORES INJURED AT BALL GAME

Section of Grandstand at Tulsa, Oklahoma, Collapses With Six Hundred Spectators.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—A special to the Daily News from Tulsa, states that scores of spectators were injured today when a section of the grandstand occupied by nearly 600 persons collapsed.

The attraction was the Sox-Giants baseball game.

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 28.—More than a score of persons were injured seriously and twice as many suffered other injuries, when a portion of the bleachers collapsed during a ball game between the New York Nationals and the Chicago Americans here this afternoon.

No one was killed outright, but it is believed that several of the injured will die.

NEW PETITION FOR THAW EXTRADITION

Concord, N. H., Oct. 28.—Another petition for the extradition of Harry K. Thaw was filed with the secretary of state this afternoon by Bernard Jacobs, a New Hampshire lawyer representing the state of New York.

The new petition is based on the indictment returned by the New York county grand jury last week and charges that Thaw conspired to escape from the Matteawan asylum.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO MAY CALL FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS

Executive Determined to Keep Order in Coal Strike Zone If Federal Aid Has to be Invoked—Martial Law Already Declared and State National Guard Sent to Scene.

ALL PEACEFUL MEANS ARE EXHAUSTED

Both Factions to be Forcibly Disarmed—Program Will be Carried Out If Every Militiaman in Commonwealth is Required and Call for Assistance From Regular Army Becomes Necessary.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.—A threat to call upon the United States government for regular troops to help keep order in the coal strike zone is contained in a statement issued today by Governor E. M. Ammons. The governor asserts that he declared martial law and called out the Colorado national guard only after exhausting every means of peaceful settlement. He outlines the program for forcible disarmament of both factions, and adds:

"This program will be carried out if it takes every militiaman in the state, and even if it should become necessary for me to call upon the federal government for assistance."

Denver, Oct. 28.—At noon today eight companies of state troops, on their way in accordance with the orders of Governor Ammons, issued at 1:30 this morning, proclaiming a state of insurrection, will have reached the scene of the coal miners' strike in Huerfano and Las Animas counties, and before sundown it is expected that they will be joined by eleven other infantry companies, three troops of cavalry and two batteries of field artillery from northeastern Colorado. Three other infantry companies from western Colorado will arrive somewhat later.

The scene of the disturbances was in the two counties of which Walsenburg and Trinidad are the county seats. The mines are located among the foothills, and are reached by branches from the Colorado & Southern railroad and from Denver & Rio Grande, which parallel a few miles toward the station of Barnes, where a bridge was reported destroyed last night, is the junction point of one of these branches, and the destruction of this bridge would interrupt travel on that railroad's Trinidad line.

Governor Makes Statement. Immediately after signing the order directing Adjutant General Chase to proceed to the mining district, with the entire militia force of the state, Governor Ammons made a statement of his reasons for issuing the order.

"I have no other recourse," said the governor, "yesterday the situation got away from everybody. I am compelled to act. For forty-eight hours I had been trying to arrange a settlement, but the agreement to keep the peace during the negotiations was violated, and the events of Monday showed that the leaders did not have enough authority to prevent outbreaks. Anyone who wants to work will be given protection to go and come in peace, but I will not allow the importation of strikebreakers. I mean to be fair to both sides, while enforcing peace and protecting life and property."

The governor's orders to the adjutant general proclaim a state of insurrection, direct the disarming of both strikers and mine guards, order the closing of saloons in the district and the enforcement of the order against the importation of strikebreakers, prohibit the intrusion upon company property or all except company workers. They direct the preservation of law and order, and the protection of life and property.

The ordering out of the militia came after a series of conferences that began at 8 o'clock Monday morning. The strike leaders had yielded several points and the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the strike looked good when the outbreak of violence was reported to the governor.

Outbreak of Violence. The first conferences had hardly begun before word reached the governor that a hundred deputies had fired upon the tent colony of the strikers at Ludlow and that the strikers replying with shots, had caused the retreat of a trainload of guards proceeding to the Tabasco mine, said to be besieged by the strikers. The report that the deputies had fired first was later denied. Late in the afternoon a party of guards proceeding across the hills to the relief of the Tabasco mine was attacked by strikers near Berwind and in the ensuing exchange of shots, it was reported that two strikers were killed and five were wounded. A report that the strikers had captured seven mine guards could not be confirmed, but it was admitted the strikers had taken possession of a Colorado and Southeastern switch engine.

The latest outbreak reported after the governor had decided to order out the troops, was the dynamiting of the railroad bridge at Barnes.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 28.—In a battle which is believed to have started at 5:30 o'clock this morning between approximately 1200 strikers and possibly 200 mine guards in the camps at Hastings, Delagua, Tobaco and Berwind, one mine guard and three strikers are said to have been killed.

Greeks Will Fight. Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.—Telephone advices from Sheriff J. S. Grisham at Trinidad to the governor's office this morning state that a large force of Greek strikers started at 6 o'clock this morning for the coal camps at

Tobasco, Berwind, Hastings and Delagua, announcing that they would attempt to take the camps and, if successful, would hold them against the state troops.

Wage and Property Loss. Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.—While the ordering of state troops into the southern Colorado coal fields followed the failure of Governor Ammons' efforts to arrange a settlement, an additional reason for this action was found today in the list of casualties and property damage that have marked the 35 days of the strike.

These strike incidents were summarized today as follows: Battles and skirmishes, 18. Killed, 28. Wounded and injured, 41. Personal assaults, 6. Buildings and bridges wrecked or damaged by dynamite, 11. Property loss (estimated), \$50,000. Loss in wages (estimated), \$2,500,000.

Trinidad, Oct. 28.—After three hours hot fighting between mine guards and strikers in the canyons surrounding the mining properties at Delagua, Hastings, Berwind and Tobasco, a lull in the battle was caused by lack of ammunition on the part of the strikers and mine guards.

One striker is known to have been seriously injured and conflicting reports are received here concerning the fatalities among the mine guards. One report has it that none was injured, and others say that fifteen mine guards were killed. Because of lack of wire communication no accurate information relative to the mine guards casualties was available to noon.

SCHMIDT TAKES RESPONSIBILITY

Exonerates Muret of Counterfeiting and Complicity in Murder of Anna Aumuller.

New York, Oct. 28.—Hans Schmidt, one time priest and confessed slayer of Anna Aumuller, took full responsibility today for the counterfeiting operations for which his associate "Doctor" Ernest Muret is on trial.

"I made the money, I did it," shouted Schmidt, rising from the witness chair. "It is no person's business why I did it. That is between God and me. Muret refused to help me. I bought the whole equipment."

Schmidt is soon to be tried on the murder charge. His defense will be insanity.

"Muret had nothing to do with my murder of Anna Aumuller," continued the former priest. "He never met her. I murdered her."

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The day in congress: Senate. Not in session; meets Thursday. Banking committee continued work on currency reform in executive session.

House. Met at noon. Representative Hobson proposed a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcohol in the United States.

Representative Gillitt proposed a constitutional amendment to prevent polygamy. Adjourned at 12:40 p. m., without a quorum, to noon Wednesday.

TRIBUTE TO LATE JOHN T. MORGAN

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 28.—Delegates to the Southern Commercial congress passed in their discussion of the Panama canal long enough today to pay impressive tribute to the late Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama who for more than 20 years advocated an isthmian waterway.

Following closely on the heels of President Wilson's statement yesterday that the United States would gain no more territory by conquest, Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana offered a resolution providing that congress should at once begin an investigation of how this country secured the canal zone. He said the United States should not ignore the claims of the republic of Columbia. The resolution was sent to the committee.