

S. P. TELLS WHY FRICTION LEADS TO STRIKE VOTE

W. R. Scott, General Manager, Insists All Grievances Have Been Settled and Walkout Averted — "Not So," Declares T. A. Gregg, Conductors' Vice President

RESULT WILL BE KNOWN JULY 27

Policy of Broad Denial of Trouble, Hitherto Pursued by E. E. Calvin, Is Broken Upon Official's Departure for Los Angeles—Union Men Are Determined

Officials of the Southern Pacific railroad system awakened yesterday to the stern possibility of having a strike on their hands unless the demands of conductors on both main lines and in suburban service be complied with.

San Francisco, reading its Call at the breakfast table, also learned exclusively and for the first time that a vote already is in progress among conductors, brakemen and yardmen over the entire steam and electric system, which will determine whether or not the road shall be tied up by a strike.

E. E. Calvin, vice president of the Southern Pacific company, whose obdurate stand is blamed by the men for the present acute situation, has gone to Los Angeles, and the policy of the broad denial of trouble instituted by him was broken yesterday when W. R. Scott, general manager, hastened to assure the public that all grievances had been settled and the strike averted.

"NOT SO," SAYS GREGG
"Not so," said T. A. Gregg, grand vice president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, who is the general in charge of the army of disputing railroad employees. "The strike vote was authorized, the men taking the vote are on the road and the result will be known July 27, by which time all the vote is returnable."

"All questions at issue have been disposed of to the satisfaction of the committee but two," said Mr. Scott in his statement.

"To be exact, there were three," corrected Mr. Gregg upon reading Mr. Scott's statement. "One of these questions, however, was eliminated after the committee had disbanded by the Southern Pacific agreeing to our demand."

REQUEST DECLINED
The first was the demand that the rights of the main line conductors, both freight and passenger, be extended to cover suburban electric service in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley," continued Mr. Scott's statement.

"These rights have never been interchanged in the past, and the request was therefore declined, the company taking the position that the suburban service was peculiar to itself and required long and careful special training, because of the difficulties surrounding the operation of trains in the cities. Main line experience alone is not sufficient, unless men have had experience on these runs."

"But Mr. Scott does not explain," commented Mr. Gregg, "why interchange of engine drivers is permitted, while that of conductors is refused."

He then read carefully through the remainder of the statement, as follows:

SECOND DEMAND
The second was the demand that certain lines in Oregon and also the Portland, Eugene and Eastern should be considered as parts of the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific company, as regards the application of the agreement covering rates of pay, working conditions, etc. This was declined for the reason that the lines were not completed and the date of their operation could not be fixed at this time. There have been no changes in rates of pay on any of the properties under discussion, and the committee was advised that the company was willing to cause to be issued a separate schedule in the case of each of the two properties (Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, and Portland, Eugene and Eastern), covering the rates of pay and working conditions in the present schedule of the Pacific system which apply on these lines.

"The method of handling discussions and grievances was to be taken up through the usual channels, with the officers of these properties respectively to the ranking officer thereof. Failing in adjustment, appeal was to be had to the vice president in charge of operation of the Pacific system, through such general chairman as the men on each property might select, such chairman to be an employee of the property upon which the question arose, or of the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific."

MATTER OF SENIORITY
"In the matter of seniority on the lines of the Portland, Eugene and Eastern, other than in streetcar service, the men employed at the time of the transfer to the new management on the steam lines..."

BRYAN'S BOARD HOW MUCH? Senate Gets Meal Ticket Move

Bristow Offers Resolution Asking Wilson to Name Wage High Enough to Permit Secretary to "Tend Business"

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Washington was interested chiefly today in developments following Secretary Bryan's statement that he had to spend his vacation on the lecture platform because he could not live on the secretary of state's salary of \$12,000 a year.

The lobby investigation, the tariff and the Mexican situation were forgotten, temporarily, at least, while everybody talked about the resolution introduced by Senator Bristow calling on the president to "advise the senate what would be a proper salary to enable the present secretary of state to

live with comfort and to enable him to give his time to the discharge of his public duties."

When the Bristow resolution was read amid republican laughter, Democratic Leader Kern and other senators immediately objected to its consideration, and after a few brief exchanges it went over. It was fully discussed, however, in the lobbies and cloak-rooms at both ends of the capitol.

Later, Secretary Bryan issued this statement:

"When Mr. Bryan's attention was

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FIREBUG, STARTING SEVENTH BLAZE, ROUSES STOCKTON

Police Baffled in Hunt for Incendiary—Fund Launched by Citizens to Detect Flame Fiend

STOCKTON, July 15.—Added to the \$150,000 fire loss suffered Sunday night when a block and a half of business buildings and manufacturing plants were destroyed, a "firebug" tonight destroyed \$16,000 worth of property in the manufacturing district. Totten & Brandt, who lost \$75,000 Sunday, lose several thousand dollars in the last blaze. They were the lessees of the building.

Though the police scoured the neighborhood at the first detection of the blaze, no arrest was made.

After experiencing seven fires here in three days, officials and business men today started a campaign to apprehend the incendiaries thought to be responsible for the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property since Sunday night, when a block in the commercial district was burned.

Mayor Robenstein announced that he would contribute \$100 to the fund being raised to reward the person catching the "firebugs." Several merchants and lumbermen have also subscribed. Fires were started last night in the meatfall plant, Wilson's planing mills and the Stockton woolen factory. The flames were extinguished before great damage was done.

Two Santa Fe boxcars were destroyed about midnight. In each instance water saturated with oil was used, but vigilance upon the part of watchmen of the establishments prevented loss.

AVIATOR KERNS FALLS TO DEATH NEAR CHICO

Lower Plane of Aircraft Collapses Precipitating Young Man to Earth—Death Instant

CHICO, July 15.—Thaddeus Kerns, Chico's 29 year old aviator, was killed instantly at 6:15 this evening near his home, one mile north of town, when the rear lower plane collapsed while he was making a dip in the air, and man and wreckage fell to the ground.

The radiator crushed, Kerns' head, while other parts of the biplane pierced his body.

Kerns' aged mother, who had stepped outside to see her son fly, was a witness to the tragedy.

The accident occurred directly in front of the home of County Assessor Morton and was seen by the Morton family and several other neighbors, who were watching Kerns' effort to glide to earth after a flight of several miles.

Kerns returned yesterday from a series of successful exhibition flights in Chicago, Sioux City and other middle west cities.

HAVE EARNED \$3,304,000,000 Income of Corporations for 1912 Larger Than Ever Before

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Corporations of the United States earned \$3,304,000,000 above all expenses during the calendar year of 1912, exceeding all previous records since the enactment of the corporation tax law by \$400,000,000.

KANSAS SIZZLES AT 113 Little Relief Except That Hot Winds Are Somewhat Less Severe

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—There was no relief from the heat in Kansas and western Missouri today except that the hot winds were a little less severe. Clay Center again was the heat center, a temperature of 113 being recorded there.

FOUR KILLED BY LIGHTNING Entire Family Exterminated By Bolt in Southwest

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 15.—Four persons, composing an entire family, were killed last night by lightning at the Mababi ranch, 50 miles southwest of this city.

SUITOR NEGLECTS WARNING; SHOT BY GIRL'S UNCLE

Dan Polipopoulos, Jewelry Salesman, Slain by John Risikos for Persistence in Courting

Dan Polipopoulos, a jewelry salesman who lived at 1612 Thomas street, was shot and killed last night by John Risikos, a grocer's clerk.

The cause of the murder was the failure of the victim to heed the warning of his slayer to cease paying attentions to Adriana Risikos, the 25 year old niece of the murderer.

The shooting occurred in the store of Babbas & Babbas at 1773 Railroad avenue, where Risikos was employed.

Polipopoulos entered the door, evidently in search of his sweetheart, when Risikos saw him. Risikos at once drew a revolver and fired.

Polipopoulos fell to the floor. Risikos then stood over him and fired four other shots, three into the body and one into the head of the wounded man.

The murderer then ran outside and made his escape, and up to a late hour last night no trace of him had been found.

Polipopoulos, whose business was selling jewelry, chiefly to the Greeks of the city, had for some time been the admirer of Adriana. Her uncle objected vigorously to his paying his attentions to the girl and had repeatedly warned him to stay away from her.

The murdered man's sweetheart is in a state of collapse.

John Risikos lived at 515 N street with some of his relatives.

Polipopoulos had a mother and several brothers and sisters, all of whom lived with him at 1612 Thomas street.

MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST WINS DIVORCE DECREE

Description and Misconduct Charge Wins Interlocutory After Short Hearing in London Court

LONDON, July 15.—An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted today to Mrs. George C. Cornwallis-West, formerly Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill, a daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York. The decree may be made absolute in six months.

SAN JOSEAN AS MOSLEM FAILS TO SHAKE WIFE

"Mahmoud" Maurice Rose Returns to America to Find Turkish Divorces No Good Here

CALIFORNIA SPOUSE ALWAYS ON TRAIL

Two Abandoned Children Cared For by Hebrew Institution in New York

Becoming a Mussulman in Constantinople in order that he might have annulled a marriage performed in San Jose on August 21, 1909, and falling in that stratagem, "Mahmoud" Maurice Rose, a musician, has found himself a defendant in a New York criminal court charged with abandoning his wife and children.

The wife, Mrs. Bertha Rose, is in New York now ready to prosecute her husband, and her California relatives have the satisfaction of knowing that it was their vigilance that prevented Rose from securing a durable American annulment of the marriage.

The difficulty with the Constantinople divorce is that while it is efficacious in a caliphate of Islam, it doesn't apply in America.

The Turkish divorce was negotiated by Rose after he had become a Mohammedan, repudiating his Jewish religion. Under the Mohammedan religion, all that a man must do to divorce his wife is to announce that decision formally, and this "Mahmoud" Rose did in the following terms:

Take notice that your marriage to Maurice Rose has been dissolved and that you are free to marry; that the alleged marriage contracted between you and said Maurice Rose has been repudiated and deemed null and void. Yours, etc., MAHMOUD MAURICE ROSE, Constantinople, Aug. 21, 1911.

Rose was accompanied to Turkey by a girl whom he had met in New York, Annie I. Sigel of 122 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and who was known as Mrs. Rose.

Last week he came back to New York and surprised the police by walking into Judge O'Sullivan's special sessions court and asking if there was not resting in the docket a warrant for his arrest. The warrant was discovered, the dust was brushed off the document, it was found as good as new and was promptly served on the Mussulman.

The story of Mrs. Rose's search for her husband rivals in its narration of persistency the story of Rose's efforts to escape from his real California wife and the mother of his children. Mrs. Rose learned that he was traveling in Europe with Annie Sigel and had the state department cancel the passport under which Rose traveled. This cancellation made it difficult for Rose to cross Europe.

Finally Mrs. Rose received the notice of her husband's Mussulman divorce and communicated with the American consul general at Constantinople. From him she received particulars of Rose's apostasy, the consul writing:

"It is the custom in Turkey that when a foreigner desires to embrace the Mohammedan faith for the ministry of justice to notify the applicant's embassy or consulate, and for that embassy or consulate to send an official down to see that such applicant is changing his faith of his own volition."

ROSE WAS SANE
"On August 19, 1911, having received word from the minister of public worship that an American citizen was desirous of becoming a Mussulman, the deputy consul general called at the ministry and found Mr. Rose, who wanted to embrace the Mohammedan religion. It being apparent that he was in full possession of his mental faculties, there was nothing else to do but let Maurice Rose carry out his intention."

"If he later divorced his wife he apparently did it as a Mussulman. He apparently repudiated the wife in the presence of two witnesses is sufficient for a Mussulman to obtain a divorce; even the presence of the two witnesses is not absolutely essential. If Maurice Rose has obtained a divorce in this manner it is perfectly legal and no further appeals can be made to annul it. He stated his intention of becoming an Ottoman subject also."

Rose never became an Ottoman subject, for the Turkish government sees to it that only those who have been in the country 15 years can acquire Ottoman citizenship.

Two days after he had changed his religion he sent the note of repudiation to his wife. She sent it to the Turkish consul in New York city and she rejoiced upon learning from him that the Mussulman divorce had no effect whatsoever in this country.

"I did not understand what this word 'Mahmoud' meant when I saw it signed to the letter repudiating our marriage," said Mrs. Rose. "So I wrote to the

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JURIST'S SON IN ELOPEMENT Fritz T. Henshaw Takes Wife

Mrs. Fritz Tubbs Henshaw, who was Miss Mary Gwendolyn Casedy Henderson.



Miss Mary Gwendolyn Casedy Henderson, Bride; Couple Off for Honolulu

OAKLAND, July 15.—Fritz Tubbs Henshaw, son of Justice Frederick W. Henshaw of the supreme court of California, has eloped with Miss Mary Gwendolyn Casedy Henderson of Claremont and started for Honolulu on the Sierra for a hurriedly planned honeymoon.

Friends and relatives are just learning what has happened and are trying to figure out how the two kept secret an engagement of several weeks and then got down to San Jose to be married without any one hearing of it.

Young Henshaw is 22 and his bride 19. She lived with her uncle, R. T. Casedy, 6033 Claremont avenue. Yesterday morning she told him that she and Henshaw were going to visit Henshaw's mother at her summer home at Ben Lomond. Mr. Casedy helped her aboard the train with her luggage.

They were married in the Catholic church in San Jose and this morning they broke the news to the uncle from San Francisco over the telephone.

Mr. Casedy did not even know their honeymoon destination until their baggage was traced, although he had unwittingly helped start them on their journey.

Mr. Henshaw is the youngest member of the family of Justice Henshaw. He is employed here in the Union Savings bank.

Miss Henderson is a remarkably pretty girl. She has been prominent in social circles in the Claremont set for several years.

The romance of the couple began at dances which they attended. In the last few weeks they have been together frequently and they visited with Mrs. Grace Henshaw, the young man's mother at Ben Lomond and also at the country place of Justice Henshaw in Burlingame.

Now foreign nations feel that a great deal of blundering has been made by the Wilson administration. They feel that if this country had recognized the Huerta administration several months ago conditions would have been better in Mexico.

In denying this recognition, against the advice of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, the democratic administration gave considerable comfort to the rebels, who increased their effort to wrest control from the Huerta government, using as an argument the fact that the United States had never recognized that government.

CABINET REACHES NO CONCLUSION
Now the harm has been done and the foreign ambassadors in Washington do not see how it can be remedied. The president had a long conference with members of his cabinet tonight, but came to no conclusion.

Mr. Bryan declined to say what the policy of the United States government would be toward any European representations, but intimated that a pronouncement on the situation might be expected soon. It is known that the administration officials have been continuously opposed to recognition of the Huerta government until elections were held, and it has been expected that any future declaration to the foreign powers would be along the lines of the Latin-American statement made by President Wilson soon after he took office.

In this he proclaimed that his administration would seek to make a basis for intercourse with Latin-American countries the principle of governments set up on orderly processes, and "not upon arbitrary or irregular force." He also stated that the American govern-

J. BULL WANTS TO KNOW WHAT U. S. WILL DO IN MEXICAN CRISIS

English Ambassador Calls Bryan's Attention to Conditions Menacing Welfare of Foreigners in Southern Republic With a Polite Inquiry as to What the American Government Proposes to Do About It

OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS IMPATIENT

Move Indicates Concerted Action of Old World Nations to Force Stand—Denial of Recognition Aids Rebels and Wilson Administration Seems Unable to Keep Up Monroe Doctrine Respect Fostered by Taft

By IRA E. BENNETT

(Special Dispatch to The Call)
WASHINGTON, July 15.—Foreign nations are pressing the state department so impatiently for a declaration of policy with regard to Mexico that definite action will have to be taken by Secretary Bryan within a few days.

It was admitted unofficially today that Great Britain, through the ambassador in Washington, had directed the attention of Secretary Bryan to the acute conditions in Mexico, and the effect upon the welfare and safety of its citizens there, with a polite inquiry as to what the United States proposes to do about it.

Upon his return from his Chautauque engagements Mr. Bryan was informed of the inquiry from Great Britain and other nations. It is believed that the inquiry is part of a concerted movement on the part of European powers to bring the state department to a declaration of its purposes toward Mexico.

President Wilson said that the policy of the United States is to withhold recognition until a constitutional election has been held in Mexico and the people have a chance to express their choice for president. Neither the Huerta government leaders nor the foreign powers are willing to wait, however.

EUROPEAN NATIONS INSISTENT
It has been made plain to officials of the state department that there must soon be some official declaration on the subject to reassure European powers of the protection of their citizens and subjects against pecuniary loss by the continuation of present conditions. Failing such declaration, some of the officials fear that the European powers may feel themselves free to take steps to restore peace.

The present noncommittal policy of the United States government is creating general dissatisfaction. The position of the United States is regarded as extremely embarrassing.

The Taft administration took pride in the fact that all the foreign nations were recognizing the Monroe doctrine and had full confidence in the United States, refusing to interfere in any way. It was recognized by the foreign nations that this country would give full protection to all foreign citizens in Mexico.

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