

ASSOCIATED PRESS
Leasea Wire
DAY AND NIGHT REPORTS.
WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled tonight and Tuesday.

EL PASO, TEXAS,
Monday Evening,
January 12, 1914—12 Pages
TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

"MOTHER" JONES HELD PRISONER

Woman Strike Leader Returns to Scene of the Trinidad Strike, and Military Authorities Fulfill Promise; She Is Arrested, Taken to Hospital, and Held Incommunicado.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 12.—"Mother" Jones, noted strike leader, who was deported from the southern Colorado coal fields a week ago by the militia, returned to Trinidad this morning from Denver. As soon as her presence here was learned by the military authorities, she was arrested and taken to the San Rafael hospital, where she is being held incommunicado.

"Mother" Jones slipped out of Denver at midnight last night. She left the train at the outskirts of Trinidad this morning and later appeared at a local hotel. She was arrested shortly before noon by a detail in charge of Lieut. H. O. Nichols. She was hurried out of the hotel, placed in an automobile and whisked rapidly through the streets, with a cavalry escort galloping at full speed in front and behind.

Several hundred strikers lined the streets on either side and cheered wildly, while "Mother" Jones waved her hand in a friendly manner to the excited citizens that gathered while the arrangements were being made without difficulty.

On the "Military Despotism." "I have returned to Trinidad because I have a fight as a citizen to be here," said "Mother" Jones a moment before her arrest. "I have violated no law and even had I done so, there are civil courts and civil officers competent to pass judgment on my charges. I recognize no military despotism such as exists here and constitutional rights shall not be established and snatched upon military despots. If I have done wrong I claim the right of trial by jury."

"Why Hospital? I'm Not Sick." "You're after me again, are you?" queried "Mother" Jones when the military detail appeared. "Yes," replied Lieut. Nichols. "The orders are to take you to the hospital."

"I'm simply obeying orders," replied the officer, while "Mother" Jones' answers to rather up "Mother" Jones' baggage. "That's a 'hell' boy," was the reply, "always obey orders and the law, I go with you."

In the lobby of the hotel "Mother" Jones made a short speech while waiting for the automobile to arrive. She appeared highly amused at the entire procedure and laughed and joked with her custodians while being taken away. "I just wanted to see if they'd do it," was her parting statement to the crowd.

German Is Killed. The killing of John German, an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, at the Cameron mine last night by private William O'Leary, of the 1st Cavalry, 2nd regiment, Colorado

18 PEOPLE BITTEN BY RABBIT DOG

All Are Here for Treatment at Pasteur Institute—Arizonans Also Here.

LAS CRUCES COLONY AT THE INSTITUTE
ALL southwestern records for hydrophobia cases were broken when 18 men, women and children from Las Cruces, N. M., arrived in El Paso to begin treatment at the Pasteur institute for the prevention of rabies. Every one of the 18 patients was bitten by the same dog described by one of them as "a harmless looking, woolly little pup." Many friends and relatives accompanied the patients here, and El Paso is now host to a good sized Las Cruces colony.

In addition to the Las Cruces defectors, there are five other out-of-town persons here for treatment to ward off the dreaded disease that sometimes follows a bite of a stray animal who has "run amuck." These five come from Arizona. El Paso has only one patient taking treatment at the institute.

Twenty-four cases under treatment here now—the largest number yet recorded at any one time in El Paso. All of the patients have been bitten by mad dogs, while the other, an Arizona man, was bitten by a hydrophobia skunk. Dr. Hugh White and his colleagues, who have treated 24 of the 24 patients under treatment, the Las Cruces contingent is probably the most interesting, because of the fact that all of them were bitten by dogs. The first was a year old first bit three children who were playing in a Las Cruces street. The next day he continued his biting and marked 11 persons.

Reign of Terror Begins. By this time, there was a reign of terror in Las Cruces. The dog that caused all the trouble was not captured until the following day, after it had bit a child and a woman. The last to be bitten were Oscar Lohman and his son, Oliver. The dog was captured by the Lohmans, who chained him to a tree and kept him there until the morning—last Monday—the animal died and the carcass was shipped to El Paso for examination. It had bit the child and the woman. The last to be bitten were Oscar Lohman and his son, Oliver. The dog was captured by the Lohmans, who chained him to a tree and kept him there until the morning—last Monday—the animal died and the carcass was shipped to El Paso for examination. It had bit the child and the woman.

The Patient's Names. Following is a list of the patients here from Las Cruces: Oliver Lohman, Mrs. N. Villard and children, Antonio and Narciso; Francisco Sanchez, Juanita, Oso, Juan, C. Reche, Elmida and Juana; Duran, Nicholas and Santiago Medina, Kulepina, Josefine, Mercedes and Mercedes; Montoya, Pedro Davilla and Mrs. Estorin Montoya.

The other six cases under treatment are Richard Stevens, 405 W. 10th street, El Paso; Mrs. S. T. Murphy and son, Elmer, El Paso, Ariz.; Frank Lee Brown, Don Young, C. L. Kerr, Tucson, Ariz., and Raymond Keenan, Gallup, N. M.

If George Washington Liked Cock Fighting, It Is Still Illegal
Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 12.—George Washington's alleged liking for cock fighting and the participation of various gentlemen here and in Great Britain in the sport of boxing were brought to the attention of the superior court jury which is trying Jess Willard, the pugilist, on a charge of cock fighting. The case, which was the outcome of the death of John Young in a bout with Willard August 22, may go to the jury late today.

Joseph Forrist attorney, argued that Washington's partiality for the sport of the cock pit did not render cock fighting any less illegal today. This angle was taken by the prosecutor to counteract the argument of counsel for Willard that from the time of the turkey penning, which ruled the brutal old London prize ring rules, down to the present time, gentlemen have liked boxing while they have abhorred cock fighting. The analogy was that gentlemen attended the Willard-Young contest and that they would be no more shocked by the cock pit than they were by a prizefight.

COLD WEATHER IN STRIKE DISTRICT
Houghton Mich., Jan. 12.—Below zero temperature accompanied by snow flurries caused some increased activity among union relief committees here today. It was said, however, that, except for additional requisitions for coal and fire wood there would be no increased demands on union funds.

Further depletion of the executive forces of the United Federation of Miners was apparent today in the copper strike district. The latest defector was that of O. N. Hilton, chief counsel of the Federation, who boarded a train early today, giving Leaville, Colo., as his destination.

Chas. Tanner, of the Federation, who was deported and returned to the district of the copper strike, was announced by E. S. Mackenzie, who alone represents the executive council of the Federation here now, that both Tanner and Hilton are to return.

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They then fled to the mountains, after burning the freight train and a number of oil cars. This was the reason for the detention at Orizaba of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires, who was on his way to the federal capital.

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CONGRESS IS DEEP IN ITS LABORS

Calendars Are Crowded; Ashurst of Arizona Would Probe Copper Strike.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—With the calendars of both houses crowded with legislation, some of it of a far reaching character, congress convened today upon its second portion of the long session after a vacation of nearly three weeks.

Trust regulation through further corrective and prohibitory legislation will receive careful attention. Rural credits legislation will also be given consideration. The bill will take the form of a measure creating a system of county banks from which farmers and stock raisers can obtain credit upon special terms of security and time of maturity, and the creation of credit associations by which farming communities can finance their own operations.

The house convened at noon. Representative Nolan of California introduced a bill to pay a minimum wage of \$1 a day to every federal civil service employe.

The house then resumed its debate, before the holidays, on the Judiciary committee's Wage Bill. The bill to conserve radium on the public lands of the United States for the benefit of the people, and for the purpose of conserving the same, and for other purposes, was introduced by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. The bill was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Through investigation of strike conditions in the copper fields of the Calumet, Hancock and south range districts of Michigan was proposed in a resolution today by senator Ashurst of Arizona. It would direct the senate education and labor committee to ascertain:

Relations between employers and employes, so far as they relate to the present troubles; the justice and reasonableness of a minimum wage and other demands made by the strikers; investments and profits of the companies; whether employers or employes are the cause of the trouble; and whether there is a violation of law, and whether there is a combination in the mining district in restraint of trade.

Senator Works introduced a bill for a tariff committee of nine members. Senator Owen introduced a bill to regulate the sale of land to the public.

A bill introduced today by senator Smoot of Utah, would limit the leasing of Alaskan coal lands to 3,200 acres to any one person or corporation and fix a minimum royalty of five percent of the value of the coal at the mine.

Other Legislation. Some of the problems that will receive early attention from congress are:

The taxing of trading in cotton futures to prevent speculation; Panama canal exchange; the original form of the government and the establishment of the free-soil provision for American ships; investigation of the Calumet and Colorado mining troubles; strengthening of the army's organization and the authorization of two new battalions of the cavalry; construction of government railroads in Alaska; establishment of a literary test for immigrants; extension of federal aid for building of roads and for instruction in agriculture and trades; regulation of the employment of seamen.

The Alaskan railroad measure has a place on the calendars of both houses of congress and will come up for consideration. It is believed congress will here to the financing of government roads to develop the resources of Alaska, and to bring its coal and minerals into commerce.

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MAJORITY ESCAPED

Come to United States and Are Slipping Out to Interior Points—Secret Service Men at El Paso and San Antonio Instructed to Watch—Federal Prisoners at Presidio to Be Removed to Marfa—Villa Prepares for His March South Against Torreon—Orozco and Salazar Have Made Good Their Escape.

RESIDIO, Texas, Jan. 12.—Many federal officers from Ojinaga, who escaped to this side of the river when the town was surrendered, did not surrender to the United States troops, but are making an effort to escape. Information from Marfa today is that the depot there is lined with Mexicans, many of whom are recognized as former federal officers in Ojinaga. Telegrams have been sent to El Paso and San Antonio to secret service agents of the United States to watch the trains and arrest all Mexicans suspected of being deserters from Ojinaga.

The federal prisoners now held here by the United States troops are to be sent to Marfa, where they will be guarded, as it was not considered wise to hold them here on the border so near their recent enemies. They will probably be sent today overland to Marfa. The march will require two or three days.

Believing the retreat of the federal army from Ojinaga has completely crushed the Huerta government in the north of Mexico, Pancho Villa has begun to move his army to Chihuahua, preparatory to his campaign southward.

Since all the federals except the volunteer generals and a few of their men who were in Ojinaga have fled to the United States, Villa said he would leave only a few soldiers on the border near here. At Chihuahua he expects to have a force of 10,000 men from which to draw for attacks on Torreon, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes and Guadalupe.

"The defeat of the northern division of the federal army leaves us concerned only with the south," said Villa today. "The few remaining federal garrisons on the west and east coasts, will be driven out by our forces now surrounding them. Mexico City has always been my destination.

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Refugees in Distress. The distress of the refugees is intense. They have scant food and no shelter. Men, women, children, boys, chickens and cattle are packed together in a space covering several acres. Urgent requests for the immediate removal of the soldiers and refugees to some other place were sent by Maj. McNamee to the war department through Gen. Bliss.

Charges of cowardice are made today against Gen. Orozco, Salazar and Troop Major Mercedo, who asserts that these generals abandoned their troops at the beginning of the battle and thus weakened the federal defense.

Mercedo Charges Cowardice. The only general who quit the battlefield with honor, Gen. Mercedo said, were those who accompanied the federal troops at the beginning of the battle and who were with him until he was wounded. He said at the retreat his soldiers had an average of only 75 cartridges.

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The government will attempt to resume the full service of trains on all railroads tomorrow in order to satisfy crowd and passengers, regulations usually imposed only during a stage of siege are to be introduced. A desperate attempt was made today to wreck with dynamite the great railroad bridge at Fourteen Streams, about 14 miles north of Kimberly on the border of the Transvaal. The rails were torn up by the explosion and portions of the approach were damaged, but the bridge itself withstood the shock. The attempt succeeded, but the main line communication would have been cut between Cape Town and northern cities, including Johannesburg, Pretoria and Mafeking.

NONSTRIKERS ARE BECOMING INVOLVED. Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Jan. 12.—The first break in the ranks of the nonstriking railroad employes in Cape Colony occurred today, at Salt River, about two miles from Cape town. Half of the men employed in the railroad shops ceased work. They formed a procession and marched in the direction of Cape Town to hold a mass meeting. On the way, they made an unsuccessful attempt to induce the cases resulting from similar incidents returned at Indianapolis are disposed of.

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The earthquakes continue incessantly and the work of rescuing the inhabitants of Sakura by boats across the intervening three miles of water from Kozushima is extremely difficult. Ashes have fallen all day in Kozushima itself and the telegraphic communication with the capital is interrupted.

ARMY SENDS RATIONS TO FEED FEDERALS

Relief rations are being sent from El Paso to feed the Mexican federals at Presidio and the refugees at Laredo, Texas.

Death Will Be Dealt to Dynamiters. Through investigation of strike conditions in the copper fields of the Calumet, Hancock and south range districts of Michigan was proposed in a resolution today by senator Ashurst of Arizona. It would direct the senate education and labor committee to ascertain:

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MARTINEZ MUST PAY PENALTY WITH LIFE

Slayer of Saragosa School Teacher After Appealing to United States Supreme Court, Loses Fight and His Conviction and Death Sentence, Imposed at Pecos, Are Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Leon Martinez, the young Mexican convicted at Pecos, Texas, of the murder of Miss Emma Brown, a school teacher, near Saragosa, that county, must hang. The supreme court of the United States today confirmed his sentence.

The young woman was dragged from her buggy and killed, her body being found later by the roadside, her horse wandering nearby, grazing the meadow in which she had been riding. Martinez was arrested because he had been seen in the locality prior to the crime and he had been trying to buy attention to the young school teacher and had been rebuffed. He was convicted of the murder of Miss Emma Brown, a school teacher, near Saragosa, that county, must hang. The supreme court of the United States today confirmed his sentence.

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\$300,000,000 RAISE IS UPHeld BY COURT

TAX COMMISSION CAN INCREASE VALUATIONS

D ENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—The legality of the state tax commission and its recommendation of an increase of more than \$300,000,000 in the assessed valuation of Colorado property was upheld today in a decision handed down by the supreme court. The court decided four in favor and three against.

The decision held that the state tax commission is advised by the state board of equalization, which is a constitutional body. The majority opinion was signed by chief justice Mueser and associate justices White, Bailey and Scott.

A dissenting opinion was handed down by justices Gabbert, Hill and Garrison. Under the decision the declared full cash valuation of the state is \$1,306,690,467, and the state taxes for all purposes \$1,698,447.

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