READ "NUBBINS" BY ZACH COBB; PAGE 6

COUNTRY IS SWEPT BY HEAVY BLIZZARD

ANNUAL SLAUGHTER IN MINES IS TERRIFIC

HOME EDITION

EL PASO HERALD

EL PASO, TEXAS, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1914—(32 PAGES, 4 SECTIONS TODAY)

WEATHER FORECAST—Fair tonight and tomorrow. ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE—Day and Night Reports.

DEATH RATIO IS PRESENTED BY WELLBORN

One Man Killed For Every 176,957 Tons of Coal, Says Operator.

SHOWS FATALITIES LOWERED SLIGHTLY

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—One man was killed in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company's mines last year for every 176,957 tons of coal produced, according to the testimony of J. F. Wellborn, president of the company before the house strike investigating committee today. The total number killed in the 20 operating mines of the corporation was 17.

In 1912, 20 were killed, or one for every 175,579 tons; in 1911, 22, or one for every 149,302 tons. In 1910, excluding the two great disasters at Primero and Starkville, 36 men were killed, one for every 113,573 tons. The Primero and Starkville disasters, Mr. Wellborn testified, were the only serious explosions which had occurred in the mines of his company since he became head of the corporation in 1907.

The testimony relative to fatalities came after a long series of questions by James Brewster, attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, touching Mr. Wellborn's knowledge of mining statistics in America and abroad.

Feels Responsibility for Men.

In redirect examination Wellborn was asked by his attorney, Fred Herrington, whether he felt any obligations to the miners who had taken employment with the company with the understanding that they were to work under "open shop" conditions.

"Yes," replied the witness with emphasis.

"I feel so much responsibility for them that I shall never ask them to leave our mines if they don't join a union."

"Do you feel under as much obligation to these men as you do to the United Mine Workers of America?"

"I am under no obligations whatever to the United Mine Workers and shall be under none as long as the present conditions remain."

Surprised That so Many Remained.

The mine company president said that his company was surprised that as many men remained in the mine as did remain when the strike was called.

"You realized that this strike would be a serious matter, did you not?" asked James Brewster, attorney for the strikers.

"Yes," replied Wellborn.

"And yet you would not meet the officers of the United Mine Workers for the sake of preventing this strike?"

"No."

States Preference for Open Shops.

The witness was questioned at length regarding the effect of the strike and admitted that coal production in the last months of 1913 was seriously curtailed.

"Do you think this large number of men went out on account of imaginary grievances of threats?"

"Many men left the state before the strike was called, others quit work because they believed what they were told by union agitators, a large number were coerced by threats."

"I don't consider that any closed shop, which prevents employing a man who does not belong to a union, is ever preferable to a nonunion shop," said Mr. Wellborn, in response to a question.

Mr. Brewster asked when the operators first ordered rifle for use of the guards.

Brewester Thinks Operator Ignorant.

"Our first order of guns was made between September 17 and 20 five days after the first order was made by the United Mine Workers."

"Do you, after rejecting the proposal for a conference with the union, feel no responsibility for the tragic events which followed?" asked Brewster.

"None whatever."

A long series of questions about relative fatalities in American and foreign coal mines brought the admission from the witness that he had not made a study of foreign conditions.

"Without wishing to reflect personally upon Mr. Wellborn, I think he is too ignorant to be the employer of 6000 mine workers," said Mr. Brewster.

Custodian of Employes' Money.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company is custodian for $400,000 of the money of its employes, a considerable portion of the sum being the property of strikers, according to the statement of Jesse F. Welborn, president of the company. Mr. Welborn also testified that his company settled out of court for deaths and injuries in accidents.

He said John D. Rockefeller was a stockholder in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company but denied that he controlled the corporation or owned a majority of its stock.

Denies Peonage Charge.

The witness briefly and emphatically denied that his company had been guilty of peonage, interference with the mails or violation of the immigration laws. He said the company had not been a party to any illegal arrests, but admitted it had purchased arms and ammunition for the defence of its propery and the lives of its workmen.

Rents Houses, $2 Per Room.

Mr. Welborn was led into a discussion by a provision made by his company for the comfort and welfare of its men. He said that in nearly all

(Continued on Page 3B, Sixth Column.)

AVIATOR SEEKS REVOLVER DUEL

PARIS, France, Feb. 14.—Jules Vedrines, the French aviator who recently flew from Paris to Cairo, arrived from Egypt today and telephoned two friends, asking them to act as seconds in his duel with Rene Quinton, president of the French Aerial league. Vedrines will demand a fight with revolvers.

The quarrel arose out of the refusal of Vedrines to give satisfaction to Henry Roux, a rival French aviator, who had also flown from Paris to Cairo and who challenged Vedrines to fight after the latter had struck him in the face. Quinton ordered Vedrines to fight Roux and Vedrines replied: "I will not fight Roux, but will fight you as soon as I return to Paris."

M. Vedrines intends to run as a candidate for the chamber of deputies at the approaching election. In the meantime, after fighting M. Quinton, he will return to Cairo in order to take part in the flight from that city through Africa to the Cape.

Senator Bacon Dies; Blood Clot the Cause of Death

Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee Passes After Month's Illness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, died in a hospital here today. His death was announced to the senate while it was in executive session and just before it adjourned for the day. The end came unexpectedly. The Georgia senator had been ill from an affection of the kidneys a little less than a month. The end came at 2 oclock this afternoon. His office was advised that the immediate cause of death was a blood clot on his heart.

Senator Bacon was in his 75th year. He was one of the Democratic leaders in the senate, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and was in the group of senators who stood fifth in point of service. He was first elected in 1895. He was born in Georgia, became a lawyer by profession and was an officer in the confederate army.

During the last congress he served as president pro tem of the senate and presided over the impeachment trial of former judge Archbald. He was the first senator to be elected under the new constitutional amendment for the popular election of senators.

SENATOR BACON

Shackleton Outlines Ideal Physical Makeup For Arctic Traveler

London, Eng., Feb. 14.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is to lead the Imperial expedition across the Antarctic continent this year, told, today of the qualifications necessary for a man to take part in such a task.

He smiled at the suggestion that anything like a course of physical training was necessary beforehand. "All of us," he said, "are fit before we sign on. It would be impossible to take a man to the South Pole who was not in perfect health. The doctor sees to that.

"But if we don't do anything special in the way of training, we are all very careful as to diet. We don't use alcohol, or only in the strictest moderation, and we all have good digestions.

"Good teeth," he went on, "are of the first importance."

"Nerves," said Sir Ernest, "are good if you ally them with perfect health. You don't want a too phlegmatic man for this sort of job. Nerves are always more alive and responsive in hot weather than in cold, so that you must discount a lot of a man's nervous vitality as the temperature decreases.

"But against that there comes the question of emergency, which tightens the nerves and braces a man up. I would sooner have a man with a touch of imagination than the absolutely calm, phlegmatic individual."

Another most important quality which is necessary for the Polar traveler is the gift of sleep.

"We want," said Sir Ernest, "men who sleep well and who sleep quickly—that is to say, fall to sleep the moment they are at rest. Sleep is a most powerful vitalizer, and when, at times, you have to do with very little, every minute is of value. I like men who can sleep well."

FINDS BOMB NEAR FEDERAL BUILDING

What possibly may have been an attempt to wreck the federal building was discovered Saturday morning when patrolman Caplinger found a hand grenade or bomb with caps attached, lying against the wall of the postoffice building.

The hand grenade was in the alley between the postoffice building and the Southern Pacific city ticket office and next to the government building. It was seven inches long, an inch thick and appeared to be loaded and ready for explosive purposes. Ordinarily, it is said, grenades of that size have sufficient force when exploded to wreck a brick wall.

MURPHY SAYS HE WILL HAVE BOTH SWEENEY AND PERDUE

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14.—"Sweeney and Perdue will play with the Chicago Cbs or they will play nowhere," declared Charles W. Murphy in his office today. "I have the complete formal papers concluding the deal in my desk. Mr. Tener has no more to do with the matter than has my bootblack and no man and no organization of men shall be permitted to interfere in this deal."

Murphy said that telegrams had been sent to Sweeney at Boston and Perdue at Gallatin, Tenn., ordering them to report in Chicago next Monday evening to go with the Cubs to Tampa for training.

RANCHER'S DAUGHTER ORDERED DEPORTED

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14.—Because of her alleged relations with Donald P. Scott, formerly superintendent of a mine in Durango, Mex., Laura Leon is to be deported to Mexico. She is the daughter of a Mexican ranch owner. She escaped from Mexican bandits and was escorted to safety in the United States by Scott.

The order came from Washington while senorita Leon was a witness before a federal grand jury inquiring into the circumstances of her flight with Scott.

An attempt was made by deputy sheriffs while senorita Leon was on her way to the grand jury room, to intersept her to serve her with a subpena to testify in the divorce suit Mrs. Scott has filed against her husband, from whom she has been estranged since Scott escorted senorita Leon to Chicago.

COUNSEL DECIDE NOT TO CALL GORE AT PRESENT

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 14.—Instead of calling senator Gore to the witness stand when court opened for the day's session of the trial of the $50,000 damage suit brought against the senator by Mrs. Minnie Bond, counsel for the defence decided at the last moment to call other witnesses in the effort to lay grounds for the impeachment of several of those who testified for the plaintiff. The first witness today was W. F. Fisher, an Oklahoma City attorney.

JACK SIMPSON CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER

Local Realty Company Manager Said to Be Wanted in Nashville.

PHOTOGRAPH IS CAUSE OF ARREST

CHARGED with the murder of his wife on September 23, 1911, at Nashville, Tenn., Grover C. Puckett, alias Jack Simpson, partner in the Tip Top Realty company and General Agency company, was arrested Friday afternoon by city detective Billy Smith. Simpson had been in El Paso a little over a year before his arrest.

Photograph Causes Arrest.

In April, 1912, the city detectives received a circular letter relative to Puckett, which stated that he was wanted at Nashville. Chief of detectives Stansel stated that the letter received contained a poor description. Friday another letter, including a photograph, was received by the detectives. Detective Stansel stated that he and Billy Smith recognized the photograph as the likeness of Simpson. Smith was sent out to arrest the man.

Warned Not to Talk.

Shown the picture sent the detectives by the Nashville authorities, Simpson, detective Stansel said, admitted that it was his photograph. "A man will do a lot of things when he is drinking," Simpson said. Detective Stansel warned Simpson that anything he might say would be used against him and Simpson did not make any further remarks. Asked if he was willing to return to Nashville without extradition process, Simpson, it is said, told the detective he was.

Nashville Officer Coming.

Later, when the warrant charging him with the murder of his wife, which had been filed in the court of justice of the peace James J. Morphy, was read to Simpson, he was asked again if he would sign an extradition waiver. Simpson, it is claimed, said then he would rather fight as he thought he might fight extradition. Simpson was then transferred to the county jail. Chief of detectives Sidebottom of Nashville, has wired police chief L. N. Davis that an officer would leave there at once for El Paso.

Since Simpson has been in El Paso he was married to Powell Roberts's daughter. The two have been married about nine months.

Says He Is Not Man Wanted.

After his arrest, Simpson made a statement to a Herald reporter. He appeared excessively nervous and was smoking a cigaret. He said:

"My name is John Wade Simpson, and am sometimes called Jack. My name never has been Tuckett. I came here between four and five years ago from Terre Haute, Ind. I was married five months ago and that was my first marriage. I am not the man they want. They may say I am, and if they do, I will go back with the officers. I will not fight extradition. I was connected with the Tip Top Realty Co., but sold out three weeks ago and have since been with the R. C. Bailey Land Co."

DISTINCT QUAKE AWAKENS QUEBEC

Quebec, Que., Feb. 14.—An earthquake shock was felt over the city and district of Quebec at 5:40 a. m. today. The shock was violent enough to waken hundreds of citizens. Messages from Levis, Baie St. Paul and L'Islet recorded the same disturbance.

EARTH TREMOR IS FAINTLY RECORDED IN NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 14.—The siesmograph at the American Museum of Natural History here recorded a very faint earth tremor at about 5:40 oclock this morning. These tremors have occurred daily, it was said, since the earthquake of last Thursday.

NO CARTRIDGES, VILLA DELAYS TORREON FIGHT

Two Executions As a Result of Raid at Ysleta, Villa Admits.

TWO of the 11 alleged federal prisoners brought to Juarez Thursday after being captured by the rebels Wednesday night near Guadalupe when the attempt to "invade" Mexico from Ysleta was made, have been "pasado por las armas," or executed. It is said in Juarez that the two men were shot in order to intimidate their companions and secure a confession that would reveal the names of the ringleaders in the plot. If this "third degree" method has had the desired effect, military officials refuse to disclose it. There is little doubt, though, that Villa has secured all the information possible from the nine prisoners still alive.

Except for the statement made Thursday by Villa that Juan Creel, Ignaco Cullty and other relatives of the Terrazas family were "backing" the filibuster—denied by the accused men—no other information has been made public. Thirty-five horses captured by the rebel patrols who are guarding the river east of Juarez were brought to the border town Friday and will be used by "Constitutionalist" soldiers. The animals were "exported" to Mexico by the federals who tried to cross the line, say the rebels.

Roasts the Cientificos.

"The men who engineered the uprising last Wednesday night at Ysleta are Cientificos and I know their names," declared Villa. "That incident indicates to me that I must strengthen the garrison here before leaving for Torreon to direct the big battle which must be decided there. The border is long and the Cientificos are desperate.

Are Anti-Americans.

"These Cientificos," continued the rebel leader, "owned the yellow press of Chihuahua when I took that city. They were rabid anti-Americans and through their papers applied the vilest terms to Americans, and it makes me fairly ill to observe how quickly they fled to those same Americans to escape the punishment of their own outraged country."

FEDERAL SOLDIERS SENT TO MONCLOVA

Four hundred federal soldiers of the garrison at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, on the frontier opposite Eagle Pass, entrained Friday night and were sent south Saturday to reinforce the Huerta troops at Monclova, which is threatened with attack by "Constitutionist" forces under Gen. Pablo Gonzales, according to word received by Rafael Muzquiz, rebel consul in El Paso.

Two hundred volunteers under Col. Alberto Guajardo were left in Diaz, but about 300 federal regulars from outlying villages will be brought in to supplement Guajardo's command.

Six cannon and a number of machine guns were taken to Monclova by the reinforcements.

REBELS HEAR REPORT THAT CASTILLO IS IN SONORA.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 14.—Agua Prieta officials are awaiting confirmation of advices that Maximo Castillo, bandit leader, is encamped with some of his followers near El Paso, Sonora, 15 miles east of Colonia Oaxaca. If the report is confirmed a rebel force will be sent out against the bandit chieftain.

Carranza Reported Sending Reinforcements to Villa From Sonora.

SIX thousand Sonora troops will be concentrated at Agua Prieta, adjoining Douglas, Ariz., by February 20, for the march into Chihuahua to reinforce the Villa armies which will invest Torreon, according to news given out at military headquarters in Juarez. Venustiano Carranza will accompany the column on its journey through eastern Sonora and northwestern Chihuahua, the report says. The troops will march by way of the Janos pass and strike the North Western railway at Casas Grandes. In case the railway has not resumed traffic to Chihuahua by that time, on account of the Cumbre tunnel being blocked, the Sonora contingent will probably entrain and come to Juarez, from where they will go south over the Mexican Central. Gen. Alvaro Obregon will command the column.

This statement is in answer to a rumor that has been prevalent here for a day or so that Carranza was coming to Juarez with a force of men sufficiently strong to take charge of Villa's base and in effect force Villa to recognition of Carranza, which while publicly given, has not been in real effect. The report said that Carranza had been waiting for Villa to get most of his troops away and that he then planned to march to Juarez with several thousand men, so far superior in number to Villa's men that Villa could do nothing but extend the official hand and pretend to like it. The denial is given to the story and the report that Carranza is bringing troops to help Villa fight is offered as a substitute.

CARRANZA TO SPEND MILLIONS FOR ARMS

Hermosillo, Son., Feb. 14.—The decree formulated recently by Gen. Carranza increasing the "interior" public debt from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pesos, the object of which is to purchase munitions of war for the "Constitutionalist" cause, will be published tomorrow. Ten million pesos will be issued by the "Constitutionalist" treasury under the new decree. The money will be used to buy rifles, cannon, cartridges and equipment for the forces now under arms and to provide weapons for new recruits. Gen. Carranza believes that this act will shorten the present struggle and hasten Huerta's downfall.

PARRAL REPORTED TAKEN BY FEDERALS

Americans in Chihuahua have written to friends here that Parral had been reported taken Thursday by the federal forces from Torreon. The report says that the federals advanced from Jimenez and drove the rebels out of the town.

SEVEN EXECUTED; 23 ARE MISSING

Villa, it is said, told an American Friday that he had executed seven of the invaders who crossed the river below Ysleta Wednesday night. Villa did not explain what had become of the other 23, which were reported to have been captured.

Castillo, Leader of Bandits, Escapes from the Rebel Soldiers.

DELAY in receipt of ammunition is delaying the attack upon Torreon by the rebel forces and is keeping Pancho Villa, the rebel leader, on the border. Two million cartridges ordered from New York have failed to arrive and Villa is waiting for them before undertaking the task of attacking the place. This is admitted at Villa's headquarters in Juarez.

Convinced now that Maximo Castillo's bandits who were responsible for the Cumbre tunnel disaster in which 51 passengers lost their lives last week, have eluded for a time the 500 "Constitutionalist" cavalry sent out from Casas Grandes and Pearson to capture them, Villa is hurrying preparations to leave Juarez and return to Chihuahua.

Reports reached Juarez Friday night that a portion of Castillo's band was encountered near the Dos Cabezas ranch last Wednesday and routed by a rebel detachment of 50 men. Castillo himself was not with this group and the whereabouts of the guerilla chief are unknown. The general opinion in Juarez is that Castillo is attempting to reach the mountainous country that divides Sonora and Chihuahua. Hiding places are numerous there.

Railroad Not Cut.

The arrival in Juarez last night of a passenger train from Chihuahua confirmed the statement made in the afternoon by road officials that the Mexican Central had not been cut below Juarez, as rumor said it had. There were few passengers on the train and none of them had seen any signs of a hostile force on the trip from Chihuahua to the border. Forty miles south of Juarez the train was met by the 200 cavalrymen of the Zaragosa brigade who detrained at Sanualguea Thursday night to search for the 50 armed men who had appeared along the railroad. Arrivals were told that no trace of the new force had been found.

No Standing Army.

"Armies," said Villa, in an interview, "are the most powerful means of oppression—the greatest support of a dictator. There will never be another dictator in Mexico. My idea is to form military colonies all over the republic of the men who have fought for independence. Three days out of each week would be devoted to military instruction and three days to work, for the mind of a soldier who is not at some useful work runs to war. Work educates men and makes them good citizens. It is the purpose of this government to make the whole face of the republic hum with industry, and to fill the land with good citizens. In case of national danger, we need only use the telephone and the citizens of the republic will spring to arms as one man."

How He Would Pension.

"I don't believe in the usual way of paying pensions like charity except in cases of utter incapacity of the recipient," said he. "Most men who survive their wounds can still do some work and my idea, when this revolution is over, is to establish factories where in one way and other the veterans can support themselves. Some of them will be able to do little, but they can be paid the equal of a pension any way, and they will be happier at work. The leather industry offers a great opportunity for the experiment in Mexico.

Getting the News; Running Down the Report of Gen. Salazar's Death

By G. A. Martin

If You Think It Is Easy to Get Into—Not to Say Anything of Getting Out of—the Fort Bliss Prison Camp, Try It at Night; the Experience of a Herald Man Friday Night.

SALAZAR wasn't, but I came near being. At midnight Friday night the report—like a wireless message—spread over downtown El Paso in a flash that Jose Ynez Salazar had been shot at Fort Bliss; that he had tried to escape and had stopped a bullet from a khaki soldier's rifle. The police had heard the report, the hotel lobbies had heard it and it was generally buzzed about town.

A telephone message to Fort Bliss brought the information from a sleepy voiced, though accommodating telephone operator that it was not true. But still the story circulated and refused to down. There were those who had heard those who ought to know, say they had heard somebody say that Salazar was really shot.

Deciding to get the information first hand, I kicked in the self starter, backed out of the garage and made a run for the prison camp. If anybody thinks it is easy to get into—to say nothing of getting out of—that camp of refugees at Fort Bliss after dark, all I can say is that such person is welcome to the belief; there is a chance for somebody to have a different view before it is over, if he tries it. I had a pass from Gen. Hugh L. Scott that said I could go through his lines on business—but it did not say that I could prowl about the prison camp at night in an automobile, and there is where the trouble came.

I got through the fort all right without being stopped, but as I passed out by the stables and entered the gate in the wire fence and started towards the prison camp, a sentry in the darkness of a boxcar stepped out in front of me, and with a rifle thrown squarely between the two big gaslight eyes of the car and slightly elevated, to point at about the angle of the driver, he said "Halt," and before I could halt he said it again. I had heard that when a sentry says "halt" three times, he shoots. But I had the car stopped before he said it the third time. I didn't care about tires; I was strong for stopping. I then hastened to explain that I was not trying to rescue Salazar or any of his compatriots, but was merely after information in the interest of accuracy. The sentry was sympathetic—he had once been in the newspaper business, he said—but he hadn't heard of Salazar even being scratched on the barbed wire. However, he had heard a shot, come to think of it, in some direction, earlier in the evening. He couldn't let anybody through the lines, however, for the orders were to let nobody in after sunset.

I went back to Fort Bliss. A bright light was burning at the guardhouse and I decided to run in and see what they knew about Salazar. As the car came to a stop in front of the guardhouse, there was another "Halt!" from a young man with a gun on his shoulder, and again I was told to stand still. I stood. Out of the darkness advanced a young officer. Another "Halt," then "Advance, officer of the guard," and I was introduced to the lieutenant. He had not heard of Salazar being killed, but it might have happened, he said; it could have happened without the post knowing it. If the guard over in the infantry camp had heard a shot, it must have been over in the direction of the prisoners, for no shots had been fired in Fort Bliss during the evening, the officer said.

Then I got a tip that by running due east, past all the buildings and temporary buildings in the fort and then turning north, I could get across the drill ground and reach the vicinity of the prison camp without being stopped by any pickets, this route being north of the 20th infantry camp. I took the tip and made the run. I drove out past the temporary cavalry barracks, past the artillery and signal corps camps and then into the bright blaze of light from the prison camp. Turning to the west, towards the wired enclosure, I was hitting it up across the open space rather lively, when I saw a sentry come running on foot and two mounted men coming down the line from the north.

I stopped before anybody said halt and stopped the engine so I could hear and be heard. Then I advanced slowly towards the man on foot until he said halt. The mounted men arrived by this time and an officer was coming at a brisk walk from a tent. I explained to the sentries who I was and the officer—Lieut. McDonald, of the 20th infantry—then listened with considerable amusement to my story of the news that was afloat downtown. I showed my pass from Gen. Scott and proved that I wasn't a spy.

"The old boy is pounding his ear as peacefully as anybody in the world," said Mr. McDonald. "He hasn't been shot and he hasn't tried to escape." Then the lieutenant told the guards to return to their posts and he got into the machine and piloted me part of the way out of the camp until we reached the next corner of the wired prison camp, where he stopped to inspect the guard, after we had been halted again and glistening rifles with shining bayonets had been leveled in our direction. "Officer of the guard," in reply to the "Halt," had squared everything here, however.

Keep away from the prison camp at night if you are not looking for excitement. It's bad enough for a newspaper man to do it when he has to chase down a wild rumor of a wilder citizen.

ICY GALE CHILLS ATLANTIC COAST

Mile a Minute Blizzard Sweeps Northeastern States and Ships Are in Distress on Storm Swept Sea; Railroad and Street Car Traffic Tied Up By Snow.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 14.—The northeastern part of the country is in the grip of the first big storm of the year, which reached blizzard proportions in some places. Railroad traffic is delayed and street railway service in several cities is much hampered.

Of the southern New England states on the coast a mile a minute gale is blowing, greatly endangering shipping. Several vessels are reported in distress along the coast from Cape Henry, Va., northward.

The intense cold in New England and the middle Atlantic states moderated somewhat with the coming of the snow but to the southward where snow has ceased falling, lower temperatures are predicted.

Storm Sweeps Northward.

The storm developed Friday afternoon off the Georgia coast and has moved rapidly northward. It was in the central states early today with much of the intensity shown in the south New England coast.

Snow has fallen in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region, the middle and south Atlantic states and in southern New England. It will continue tonight in New England and the lower lake region but elsewhere weather bureau experts say, the weather will be fair.

Warning to shipping that the storm will be severe was ordered all along the Atlantic coast from East Port, Maine, to Cape Hatteras, N. C.

Herald Truly People's Paper

Dragoon, Ariz., Feb. 13.

Editor El Paso Herald:

Herewith please find money order for The Herald. Please continue to send the paper to Dragoon, Ariz.

We think The Herald the Best Paper in the southwest and would not be without it. It is truly the people's paper, giving the people all the news that is fit to read and its special features are great.

Yours truly, W. E. Kelso.

GUARDS SURROUND JAP PARLIAMENT

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 14.—The Japanese government today took extensive measures for the maintenance of order in the capital and for the suppression of disturbances in connection with the demonstration of protest against the increase in taxation. A line of police armed with sabers was drawn around the parliament buildings and several opposition newspaper editors were arrested on the charge of inciting the populace to riot.

In the house of peers an interpolation was addressed to the government in connection with the naval scandal. In the course of the debate, baron Konjiro Den censured admiral baron Mineru Saito, minister of marine, for not investigating the affair earlier.