TODAY'S PRICES.
Mexican bank notes, state bills, $7.50@35.50; pesos, $1.00; Mexican gold, $50.50; nacionales, 26c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, $1.17; copper, 18½@18¾c; grain, lower; livestocks, lower; stocks, strong.

EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, fair; New Mexico, fair, little change in temperature; Arizona, fair and warmer.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS. EL PASO, TEXAS, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1920. DELIVERED ANYWHERE, 75c MONTH. 20 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS, TODAY

LODGE PROPOSES TREATY COMPROMISE

BIG SHOW FEATURING EX-SENATOR BAILEY BECOMES NEAR-RIOT

Half of 10,000 People Gathered to Hear Dallas Speech Stand and Yell "Hurrah for Wilson," Answering Bailey's Criticism of President; Tumult Checks Criticism; Prepared Speech Partly Abandoned.

DALLAS, Tex., March 12.—The big show here last night featuring Joseph Weldon Bailey almost turned into a riot when cries of "Hurrah for Wilson" from the audience greeted Bailey's criticisms of Wilson.

"At the Democratic meeting here last Saturday they criticised me for trying to get a law passed permitting the sale of beer and wine," said Bailey. "Why didn't they say something about Wilson calling from abroad asking for an amendment to the wartime prohibition law which would prohibit the sale of wine and beer?"

This was in the beginning of the speech. Then the cry, "Hurrah for Wilson," was heard.

Half of the 10,000 persons assembled in the Fair auditorium stood up, waving their hats, yelling and cheering and repeating the cry.

Then the Bailey supporters sprang to their feet, "Hurrah for Bailey," they shrieked, trying to make themselves heard above the tumult of the Wilson boosters' yells.

"Down with Bailey. Put him out," the yells continued.

The speaker appeared to be very nervous. He paced back and forth across the stage, waving his hands, with this comment:

"No Bailey man would disturb this meeting. Dallas should not be disgraced by having any disturbance here."

Women ran to the exits. A riot seemed inevitable. Luckily that was averted and the crowd settled down to hear Bailey. Bailey did not mention the name of Wilson or refer to him during the remainder of his speech.

Says He Won't Sling Mud.

He also refused to defend himself against the remarks other candidates made about him, giving this excuse:

"I am not going to indulge in a mud slinging contest."

Again the tumult of yells arose, but Bailey coaxed the audience to be quiet, and it became so.

Bailey spent a lot of time talking about a Dallas news editorial criticising him for wanting to call in all Liberty bonds and issue two and one-half percent bonds instead.

"The Dallas News printed half of the statement I gave it," said Bailey. "Then it got a man up from the boiler room to write an editorial."

He also spent a lot of time trying to show why booze and the saloon should be brought back again.

"They are not going to stop with national prohibition and woman suffrage unless we stop them," Bailey said. He was referring to what he said was the tendency to make all laws national, taking the power away from the state.

"You may as well acquire the bootlegging habit and be prepared for a long drouth," he said.

Complains of High Taxes.

Bailey repeated a lot of his Gainesville speech, complaining of high taxes and the child labor law. In this connection he said the law should protect the lives and health of the children and leave everything else to the parents.

He predicted the passage of a national marriage law permitting whites and blacks to wed. Negroes in the back of the auditorium grinned.

He took a shot at preachers, saying they enter into politics, making the church partly political and partly religious.

Bailey gave out a copy of his speech before he started to speak. It is a great deal different from the speech he delivered, because of all the references to Wilson are eliminated in the verbal address. In fact Bailey seemed to lose his poise when the near riot occurred. He was nervous throughout the entire evening. If the audience had sat meekly, listening to him slam Wilson, he would have said many rough things, those who were present say.

Never Such Huge Crowd.

Never in the history of Texas did so many persons attend a political gathering. The auditorium in which the speech is made is a massive building at the state fair grounds. It seats about 8000 people and 2000 can stand in the aisles. The building was filled to overflowing and the overflow crowd of about 3000 was addressed outside by Jack Beall and J. H. Kirby. It was stated that 5000 went home when they found they could not get inside.

HARDING REFUSES TO ENTER PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

St. Paul, Minn., March 12.—Gustaf Lindquist, chairman of the Republican state central committee, today was requested by senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, to have Harding's name removed from ballots to be used at the Republican presidential preferential primary Monday. Senator Harding said he did not have time to make campaigns in states where preference primaries are to be held.

Prohibition Causes Heavy Emigration, Says Congressman

NEW YORK, March 12.—Prohibition is causing so many foreigns born to leave the United States that emigration is exceeding immigration, according to congressman Isaac Siegel a member of the house immigration committee.

Ellis Island records today showed that immigration since January 1 totaled 12,908, while 61,000 persons left the country. Most of the latter have gone back to Poland and Czecho-Slovakia to stay. It is estimated that the figures for March will be 35,000 departures and 25,000 arrivals.

WILSON MOVES TO QUELL MINE BOARD ROW

Attempts To Compose Differences Arising In Commission.

SPLIT PENDS ON WAGE AND HOURS

Miners Disappointed At Failure To Get Improved Conditions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—An effort to compose the differences between the majority and minority of the bituminous coal strike commission will be made by president Wilson, it was said today at the white house.

Officials said that neither the majority nor minority report would be made public if there was a probability of bringing the members of the commission to an agreement on their principal differences—the amount of the wage advance and the hours of work.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who hurried here last night from New York, where he has been conducting the anthracite wage conference, conferred today with Mr. White and William Green, secretary of the miners' union, familiarizing himself with the facts.

The failure of the majority to recommend improved working conditions came as a great disappointment to the miners, it was said, as this had been one of the chief demands of the men.

Officials said today that John P. White, the miners' representative, had held out for a six hour day throughout the negotiations between the commissioners in an effort to reach a unanimous agreement. The miners originally demanded a six hour day and five days a week.

MINE COMMITTEE RESUMES AGREEMENT DELIBERATIONS

New York, March 12. — The subcommittee of miners and operators appointed to negotiate the new wage agreement for the anthracite miners resumed their deliberations in executive session here today.

Hopes that the report of president Wilson's bituminous coal commission would be available as a basis of settlement in the hard coal field has virtually be n abandoned, as John P. White, miners' representative, refused to sign the report.

STEVEDORES' STRIKE HALTS COMMERCE IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 12.—A strike of stevedores today prevented the loading of overseas steamers in one section of the port. It was announced that the action was in sympathy with the striking stevedores at Rosario, where ranks have been broken by the return of some of the men to work.

The majority of the stevedores here, who belong to a different union did not go out.

Altman, Drunk, Had Major's Gun When Driver Was Shot, Scanland Says As Witness

Defendant in Murder Trial Takes Stand in Own Defence; Declares He Traded Pistols to See if Altman Could Have Better Luck in Target Practice; Witness Says He Does Not Know Who Fired Shot.

By L. E. CLAYPOOL.

LAS CRUCES, N. M., March 12.—Maj. F. M. Scanland, on trial here on charges of first degree murder in connection with the death of John T. Hutchins, race car driver, November 2, appeared on the witness stand today when he testified in his own defence that at the time car No. 16, which Hutchins was driving, passed the Scanland party he (Maj. Scanland) had "Chalk" Altman's pistol and not his own.

Maj. Scanland said that he and Altman had traded guns just before the Hutchins car came along, and that he gave Altman's gun back to him between the time the car passed and when Judge W. D. Howe, of El Paso, came back and said a man had been shot.

Unable to Explain.

Maj. Scanland said that he and Altman had traded guns because Altman had not had any luck with his own gun in the shooting match which had been held, and that he (Scanland) wanted to see if Altman could do any better with his gun.

"When I shot at Hutchins' car, my gun when car No. 16 came along I am not able to say," said Maj. Scanland.

Maj. Scanland told the jury that is to pass on his case that Altman was too drunk to drive his own car to Las Cruces after Judge Howe had come to El Paso and told the party that Hutchins had been shot. Harry Overstreet, of El Paso, Maj. Scanland said, drove the car containing the Scanland party from where they were camped along the race course to Las Cruces because of Altman's condition.

At Las Cruces, the defendant said, each member of the party was searched by a deputy sheriff. The army officer said that his gun and Altman's had previously been surrendered to Judge Howe and that the deputy sheriff of Dona Ana county found only a few cartridges in his (Scanland's) 45 in his overcoat. A few cartridges, he said, were also found in Altman's overcoat. None of the cartridges, he testified, found in Altman's overcoat were for Altman's automatic, and none were for the 45, which belonged to Scanland.

Did Not Hear Shots.

Maj. Scanland testified that he did not hear shots fired as car No. 16 came by for the reason that cylinder exhaust made so much noise that it was impossible to hear.

The penetrating power of the kind of a gun Scanland carried on the day of the road races was the subject of much questioning by attorneys for the accused. The strong questioning was conducted by J. H. Paxton. At noon the witness was turned over to the prosecution for cross-examination, which continued well into the afternoon. The object of the questioning as to the penetrating power of Scanland's gun was to show that Scanland, who said he was only 10 or 15 feet away from the Hutchins car when it passed, could not have shot the driver for the reason that a gun like Scanland's would have so much force that a bullet fired from it would have gone directly through Hutchins's body.

A gun like Scanland had, the defendant testified, will shoot through 2.22 inches of soft pine at a distance of 72 feet. The witness also said shots were heard at frequent intervals as his party was on its way up the valley to watch the races.

Maj. Scanland declared he had no interest in the race and did not know the names of the entries and had no knowledge of the shooting until after the tragedy had occurred.

He said that he was stationed at the base hospital at Fort Bliss, but had purchased a house in East El Paso and obtained permission to sleep in one of the rooms, the balance of the residence being occupied by Mrs. P. L. Holbrook.

Tells of Meeting Altman.

It was here, he said, that he met "Chalk" Altman, also charged with murder in connection with Hutchins's death, and Harry Overstreet some time before the tragedy. It was his opinion, the witness said, to work on a report during the evenings of the operations of the 223rd regiment of the 83rd division, of which he was a member during its operations in Montenegro an' Adriatic regions.

He said he was invited to go with the motor party up the valley to view the races and accepted. The night before the race, the party gathered at the Holbrook home, he testified and after dinner, Altman took Mrs. Altman to a theater, the rest of the party chatting until a late hour and then went to their homes. Prior to the party that night he said he went to a hotel in El Paso, got a shave, had his boots polished and then went directly to his house, where Mrs. Holbrook lived.

Engaged in Target Practice.

The party arose at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, the day of the race, and started for the valley. When they reached the spot in New Mexico where the shooting later occurred they stopped, built a fire and engaged in target practice, he said. The gun he used, according to his testimony, was purchased in Paris, France, from the army, and the ammunition which was in the weapon came from Camp Sherman.

At this point in his testimony he was asked by J. H. Paxton if he ever heard of Hutchins, the race car driver, or Oliver Lee, who was in the car with Hutchins.

The witness replied: "No."

Asked if he knew any of the entries in the race, Maj. Scanland said not until after the shooting when Judge W. D. Howe came up to the party and told them one of the race car drivers had been shot. He reiterated he knew none of the entries and had no interest in the road race.

Tells of War Experiences.

In his testimony the major described some of his experiences while overseas with the army during the war. Objections were raised to this by the prosecution.

L. A. Broaddus, a jeweler of Las

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

CONVOY SYSTEM DELAY BLAMED ON DANIELS

Sims Says Navy Department Disregarded His Recommendations.

CAUSED SERIOUS BEARING ON WAR

Declares U. S. Asked Explanation After Four Months Of Appeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Disregard by the navy department of his recommendations with regard to adoption of the convoy system was described by admiral Sims today as "infinitely more serious" in its bearing on the war than other cases of alleged inefficiency cited in previous testimony before the senate investigating committee.

Admiral Sims said that early in 1917 the allies were compelled by the submarine to adopt the convoy plan for protecting shipping and that on May 1 he "urgently recommended" that the United States give its cooperation, but it was not until June 29 that secretary Daniels replied he considered American vessels having armed guards were safer when sailing independently.

Reiterated Belief.

The admiral said he again stated his belief that arming merchantmen did not offer sufficient safeguard against submarine attack.

On July 1 he received a cable outlining an entirely new plan of protecting merchant ships, formulated in the department, which he said was widely at variance with the British and French systems and which he claimed the department would be "fundamental military error" resulting in "direct assistance to the enemy."

In answer the navy department submitted another plan, he said, and asked that he present it to the British admiralty. He did so and was told that the proposal had been tried out by the allies early in the war without success and that the admiralty desired assurance of American cooperation in convoy plans so the first convoy might sail from New York July 5.

Expressed Grave Apprehension.

About the same time admiral Jellicoe wrote him expressing grave apprehension for the success of the convoy system unless the United States decided to participate, the admiral stated.

Finally on July 22 the navy department accepted the convoy plan for troop ships and later accepted it for supply vessels, the admiral testified.

Even as late as August 10, he said he received messages from the department asking that the convoy system be explained, although "for four months I had been exhausting my vocabulary in attempting to explain the system."

"It is very difficult for me to make clear to you now the desperation in which I found myself almost constantly during the early months of the war," admiral Sims said. "I reiterate there was no question that these recommendations were right. The fact remains that they were virtually all adopted in the end."

A misconception of the doubles of defending the American coast from submarine raids was partially responsible for the failure of the navy department to act on repeated recommendations as to operations abroad, during the early months of the war, the senate investigating committee was told today by rear admiral Sims.

Policy Adhered to.

The officer said that during the first six months of the war he was told repeatedly that operations abroad would be undertaken but that nothing would be spared from the adequate defence of home waters. This policy was adhered to, he said, despite his efforts to convince officials in Washington that it was the consensus of allied naval opinion as well as his own that the best defence for the American coast lay in offensive operations against submarines in the eastern Atlantic.

On April 13, 1917, he said, he had informed the department that enemy submarines would likely attempt raids in American waters to divert attention and keep our forces out of the critical area in the eastern Atlantic through effect on public opinion."

OFFERS SUBSTITUTE FOR RESERVATION TO ARTICLE 10 OF PACT

New Negotiations Line Up Almost Enough to Ratify Treaty, Republican Leaders Declare; Agreement Not Yet Reached; Vote on Proposal Is to Be Had Soon; Follows Draft Agreed to at Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—A substitute for the Republican article 10 reservation to the peace treaty was introduced in the senate today by the Republican leader, senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. In general, it follows the form of the draft agreed on several days ago in bipartisan compromise negotiations.

When the reservation was offered, it was declared among the Republicans that the negotiations had lined up almost enough votes to ratify the treaty on that basis, but that final agreement had not yet been reached. The Republican leaders planned to obtain a vote late today.

Text of Reservation.

As presented the reservation reads as follows:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination, or to interfere in controversies between nations whether members of the league or not under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the congress, which under the constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military forces of the United States, shall in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act, or joint resolution, so provides."

No Substantial Change.

In presenting the substitute, senator Lodge said he did so in the interest of compromise and not because the new draft represented any substantial change in the meaning of the reservation.

"I do this," he said, "in full consonance with what I have stated on the floor of the senate several times. I do not feel that I should be justified in insisting on defeat, of the treaty on a mere question of the phraseology of any reservation. If I thought the modification made any change in the substance of the reservation, I not only should not offer it, but I should vote against the treaty with it included.

Opposition Develops.

It was apparent that the Republican leaders had failed to unite their colleagues behind the new reservation. Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, who voted for ratification last November, told the senate the modification had a weakening effect and that he would not support any reservation which did not go as far as the original. He offered a substitute.

The irreconcilable opponents of ratification also indicated they would not vote to substitute the new draft for the old one, but leaders insisted they would hold close to 36 votes. Compromise advocates among the Democrats predicted that about the same number on their side would vote for the substitute. It takes 64 to ratify, however.

TWO EVADERS OF DRAFT HELD BY MEXICANS

Accused of Transporting Ammunition to West Coast Outlaw Gang.

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora, Mex., March 12.—Edward Fulmore and Herman Sidway, giving their addresses as New York city, are being held by the Mexican authorities at Hermosillo, according to a statement made this morning by Roberto Carrillo, chief of the northern zone of the Carranza secret service. The men both admit to having fled from the United States to avoid the military draft three years ago and have since been residing in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora.

According to chief Carrillo the men were apprehended by the military last night at Sonoita, Sonora, near the Chihuahua state line with two automobile loads of ammunition, which they confessed had been turned over to them on the west coast for delivery at a certain designated spot in the state line, there to be turned over to agents of an outlaw gang, said to be prime movers in the new revolt announced for May 5, Cinco de Mayo, Mexican national holiday, by the army of the reorganized government of Mexican freedom.

Chief Carrillo says if the men are adjudged guilty they will be sent to the federal prison at Mexico City.

Gen. Salinas Made Governor Of Chihuahua

Juarez officials late Thursday received advices of the appointment of Gen. Emilio Salinas as provisional governor of Chihuahua. Gen. Salinas is a member of the Mexican senate and is now at Mexico City. He is expected to arrive in Chihuahua within a week. The appointment is made necessary by the resignation of Gov. Andres Ortiz, who resigned to become a candidate for governor in the election set for May 30, at which time Chihuahua state officials are to be elected by popular vote for the first time since the outbreak of the revolution in 1911.

MEXICO REFUSES TO GIVE PERMISSION TO USE PLANES

Washington, D. C., March 12.—A second request by the state department that the American oil companies in the Tampico district be allowed to use airplanes between Tampico and their plants to transport money for their payrolls has been refused by the Mexican government.

The Mexican foreign office in its second refusal, it was learned today, states that the Mexican government is studying a plan to establish this service with government owned and operated planes.

The American companies' request resulted from frequent attacks made on the men carrying the payrolls.

SENATOR HARDING FAVORS AN UNDERSTANDING WITH MEXICO

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 12.—Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, candidate for the Republican nomination for president, speaking before the Winter Night club here, declared for the safety of American citizens everywhere and for a complete and effective understanding with Mexico. On this subject he said:

"America's part in the world war

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

FLOOD IN WHITE RIVER MENACES 600 FOOT DAM

11 Known Dead After Storm in Turkey Creek Valley, Mo.; 3 at Nevada, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 12.—As a result of heavy rains in the Ozarks for the preceding 24 hours, the white river is rising rapidly last night and threatening the huge dam at Powersite, Taney county, through which electrical current is furnished south Missouri towns, including Joplin and Springfield.

The dam, which is 600 feet long and 90 feet high, was holding back the flood waters.

Eleven Known Dead.

Eleven persons are known to be dead, one reported dead, two missing and eight injured as the result of a tornado which swept through the valley of Turkey creek, near Branson and Hollister, in Taney county, Thursday. Seven of the dead are minor children of Ran and William Sisk, brothers, living at Melva, a small town five miles south of Branson.

Mrs. Alva Howard and child, living at Melva were instantly killed and William Jackson, living five miles southeast of Branson were reported dead. John Gross and his wife, living on a farm near Oasis, north of Branson, were blown away

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

Papers Served On Rangers In Oil Land Row

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 12.—Frank Morgan, deputy United States marshal, today went to the Red river to serve injunction papers issued by the federal court at Enid, Okla., on Texas rangers in charge of oil wells in land involved in the boundary dispute between Texas and Oklahoma. Authorities here expect the rangers to obey the injunction.

JUAREZ TO FIGHT NARCOTICS.

In pursuance of orders issued by chief of police Antonio Rueles, of Juarez, a drive against narcotics has been instituted by the police. A raid was made Thursday in a resort on Cuarte street and an outfit for smoking opium was seized. Two residents of Juarez and two negro women from El Paso were arrested.

BUILD UP TRADE, SAYS GEN. WOOD

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—The fostering of domestic business and world commerce was advanced by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, candidate for the Republican nomination for president, as one of the paramount obligations of the American people and government in an address before Indiana Republican leaders at a luncheon at the Columbia club here today.

Gen. Wood advocated careful training of consular officers for all foreign countries, in the offices of which would be attached trained commercial agents. In this connection he mentioned particularly the South and Central American and far east countries in which he declared the United States has never had such an opportunity to advance its trade relations.

The sale or lease of American shipping built during the war, to American firms only, in order that the merchant marine built up might be kept under the American flag also was urged by the speaker.

Gen. Wood reiterated that he favored adoption of the treaty of peace and the league of nations covenant with reservations "which would absolutely Americanize it" and a "strong courteous foreign policy" which would include a trade policy.

HEARING ON SHIP SALE CONTINUED TO MARCH 19

Washington, D. C., March 12.—Hearing on the application of shipping board for dissolution of the temporary injunction against the sale of 29 former German passenger vessels was continued until next Friday by justice Bailey today in the District of Columbia supreme court.

Save Money On That Family Dinner Sunday

THE HERALD today is again offering household bargains in food and drink. Genuine price savings are offered on pages 3 and 5 of this issue. Turn to them and see what can be saved when you take the market baskets to be filled. Each week these advertisements appear; by watching for these advertisements and patronizing the advertisers you get good service and take a wallop at high cost of living.

"The proved circulation of The El Paso Herald is nearly twice that of any other El Paso paper."

British Envoy Lauds America In His Speech

London, Eng., March 12.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly appointed ambassador to the United States made his first speech today since his appointment was announced, addressing a large gathering in his honor at the American luncheon club. The American ambassador, John W. Davis, presided.

Sir Auckland spoke of the characteristics of the American and English people and the essentiality of binding them together. Referring to the phrases "our American cousins" and "blood is thicker than water" the ambassador said he felt at first that he was dealing with a great civilization which seemed different from all he had met, until "the crust was broken and I found myself among people I understand." He continued:

"The case for such ties as exist is, I am sure, frankly to recognize that the common language is not only a bond and a barrier, and to work to strengthen its binding power and weaken its separating influence. It can be done, but it is not the work of a day or a year.

One Cause of Dislike.

"The Englishman who saw his best girl off with an American soldier or sailor is going to continue to praying that he dislikes Americans, which is not what he really means at all. What he really means is 'I dislike seeing my girl take any notice of another male.'

"What we all want more to realize is that nations cannot be judged by a few chance specimens of their citizens. They must be judged by the expression of their collective will, made manifest in hours of crisis. Judge Britain by her action as a nation during the war, during, if you will, one month of the war—April, 1918—and I think no Briton or friend of Britain need be ashamed of his citizenship or his friendship.

Sees Good Signs.

"Judge America by her action when she came into the war, her wholehearted and instantaneous adoption of compulsory military service and even more striking, the voluntary rationing of the use of food and fuel in millions of households, and I think no American or friend of America need be other than proud of his citizenship or his friendship.

"These are the great signs of the pure gold of unselfish idealism in national souls, and long after the hysterical shouting and exaggerations have passed away, long after the false generalizations have been exposed and their falseness recognized, the ultimate essential verity the capacity to forget self in the service of a common ideal, will bind our nations in a yoke of service to mankind."

BARE PLOT TO OVERTHROW U. S.

Tombstone, Ariz., March 12.—Documentary proof that there was in July, 1917, a concerted action by certain elements throughout the country to destroy the government of the United States, and that this movement included the Warren mining district of Arizona, is in possession of counsel for the defense of Harry E. Wootten, Bisbee hardware dealer on trial here charged with kidnaping in connection with the Bisbee deportations of July 12, 1917, according to a statement made in open court by W. H. Burges, chief of counsel for the defense, today.

Contending that a community as well as an individual has the right to defend itself against attack, by the operation of "the laws of self defence when of necessity," Mr. Burges, in a lengthy argument made after the jury had been excused, declared that if a body of men can take the lives of those who threaten them with destruction, all the more can such a body render it "temporarily impossible" to realize those threats.

"Necessity knows no law," Mr. Burges quoted. "This is not only a proverb as old as mankind but we want to show that the principle is recognized by the courts."

The jury was excused at the opening of the morning session until 2 o'clock this afternoon after counsel for the state had indicated that it preferred that the legal principles involved in arguments adjected to be brought up should be discussed out of the jurors' hearing.

Mr. Burges asserted that Capt. Harry C. Wheeler at the time of the deportations sheriff of Cochise county, who has assumed full responsibility for them, had reason to believe that the deportations were necessary to protect the lives and property of the people of Bisbee, and that persons acting under his orders were even less open to blame.

Not Satisfied When Without The Herald

Del Rio, Texas, March 7.
Editor El Paso Herald:
Enclosed please find a money order for $2.10 for which send The Herald to my address for three months, and oblige.
While stationed in El Paso during the war, I became attached to your paper, and now I find that I am not satisfied without it.
Sincerely,
Wm. H. Manning.

Jury Indicts 125 Coal Miners And Mine Operators

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—An indictment charging conspiracy in violation of the Lever fuel control act and the federal criminal code, naming 122 coal operators and miners as defendants, was returned in federal court here Thursday by a special grand jury which has been investigating the coal industry since December 17, 1919. More than half of the defendants are operators, it is said.

Bond was fixed by federal judge A. B. Anderson at $10,000 in some of the cases and at $5000 in others. The defendants will be arraigned May 4. Names of those indicted will not be made public until they are arrested.

Ten overt acts are charged against the coal men in the indictment which contains 18 counts. It is understood that many of the violations charged have no connection with the strike of bituminous miners, but occurred prior to the signing of the armistice.

It was learned that practically all those facing charges are active in the central competitive field, which embraces Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Bodies Of 50,000 American Dead To Be Returned

Washington, D. C., March 12.—The bodies of about 50,000 of the American dead in France will be returned to the United States, while between 20,000 and 25,000 will remain permanently interred overseas, secretary Baker today informed chairman Wadsworth of the senate military committee.

The secretary, who wrote in response to a senate resolution, estimated the cost of returning the dead and concentrating the bodies remaining in cemeteries overseas at $30,000,000.

Congestion of the French transportation systems and shortage of materials used in the manufacture of coffins is handicapping the work, Mr. Baker said.

While 111 bodies of American dead have been returned from Archangel, Secretary Baker said the same number still remain in northern Russia and that it was improbable that anything could be done toward their removal for a year.

Exhumation of bodies in England is progressing, he added, while in Italy all bodies have been concentrated ready for return to this country.

Conviction Grows That To Persuade England To Reduce Her Navy, America Must Be Ready To Build Equal Force

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The navy department of the United States looks askance at the plans of Great Britain to stimulate the building of a navy in each of her colonial possessions, including Canada, Australia and New Zealand, believing that thus the combined naval strength of the British empire will be greater than it has been before and will virtually nullify the public statements of Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British ambassador, and other British officials, to the effect that England is planning a reduction of naval armament.

Proposes Canadian Defence.

The discussion here is occasioned by the completion of a report by lord Jellico, after a trip around the world, in which he has advised the British colonies plans for naval defense. Particularly did this arouse comment here in connection with Canadian naval defense, for there never has been any feeling here that the two neighbor countries needed any naval vessels on the great lakes and from this fact it has been usually supposed that special naval defence for Canada would never be attempted. On the other hand, it cannot be said that the question has been thoroughly canvassed, and it is too early to reflect Washington opinion. Thus far the project of enlarging the entire British navy through colonial navies is coming in for a good deal of adverse comment and Canada is not singled out especially.

Indeed, coming upon the heels of the controversy over the right of the British colonies to vote as six units in the league of nations, the question of building navies for the British nations as well has already been seized upon by persons none too friendly to British cooperation as a vehicle for further argument in that direction.

Sensitive Attitude of Congress.

The sensitive attitude of congress and the navy department may be discovered in the stenographic record just available of secretary Daniels's testimony before the house naval affairs committee:

Representative Browning—Did you see an article in this morning's paper in regard to the English navy?

Secretary Daniels—Yes.

Mr. Browning—Saying that they did not expect it to be any larger than the American navy?

Secretary Daniels—I saw that.

Mr. Browning—Have you any comment to make on that statement?

Secretary Daniels—Of course I would not like to make any comment on it as being official. Unless I had an official statement from Great Britain I would not like to assume—

Mr. Browning—I do not presume that it is official.

The chairman—It purported to quote the ambassador who is coming to this country and, Mr. Secretary, if that statement of the ambassador should turn out to be the policy of Great Britain, what have you to say about it?

Secretary Daniels—I would like to ask whether that is the policy of Great Britain as represented in parliament and London, or whether, instead of building these great ships by Great Britain through the imperial government, the increase is to be made in line with the policy for which lord Jellico has been around the world, where he has proposed to Canada, New Zealand, the English colonies, that they should themselves build a navy which they have not had heretofore. In that case, it might be that the imperial government in London would not build all the ships but the colonies would.

Recommends Largest Navy.

The Chairman—As I understand it, Mr. Secretary, you stated that unless the league of nations is entered into by the United States you feel constrained, as I understand, to recommend that the United States build the largest navy in the world.

Secretary Daniels—Absolutely.

Mr. Hicks—What I would like to know is, how can you reconcile that to this condition. Previously to the war, Great Britain had the largest navy in the world, as she has now. There was not a league of nations then even in contemplation, yet we were not building them to outstrip Great Britain. Now, why should we at the present time, even without the league of nations, embark upon a program of outbuilding Great Britain? Why should we change the policy we

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