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The Evening Herald

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TRIBUNE-CITIZEN, Vol. 26. No. 58.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1914.

EVENING HERALD VOL. 2. NO. 306

TELLER DIES AT RIPE AGE

Veteran National Lawmaker Former Cabinet Officer and First Citizen of Colorado Passes to Reward.

POWER IN COUNCILS OF BOTH PARTIES

State and Empire Builder in Broadest and Truest Sense, Tribute of Governor of Colorado.

SENATOR REACHES AGE OF EIGHTY-FOUR

Fellow Citizens Believe Venerable Statesman Should Be First Coloradoan to Get in Hall of Fame at Capital.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

Denver, Colo., Feb. 23.—Henry Moore Teller, former cabinet officer and for more than 30 years United States senator from Colorado, died here early today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. E. Tyler. For two years Senator Teller had been in poor health, experiencing frequent sinking spells from which he rallied.

Two weeks ago, however, his condition became most critical and his death was momentarily expected. Late last night he relapsed into an unconsciousness from which he did not recover. Most of the members of his family were at his bedside at the end.

Senator Teller's reputation became nation-wide when he made his famous speech in debate in congress upon the repeal of the Sherman law which provided for the demonetization of silver. Then Senator Teller made his famous statement, known as "the sensation of the senate." He said: "I say it in cool and calm deliberation, weighing well my words, that if the Republican party stands for the gold standard, the four silver producing states will not hereafter be able to act in co-operation with this (the United States) or another body."

In the councils of the Republican party and subsequent to 1896 in the Democratic party Senator Teller was a power. He bolted the Republican party during the convention in St. Louis in 1896 after the gold standard plank had been adopted. His actions in that convention won such respect for him in Colorado that notwithstanding his renunciation of the Republican party he was re-elected to the United States senate where he continued his work as one of the leaders of that body.

One of the late senator's most ambitious commercial endeavors was the construction of the old Colorado Central railroad, a pioneer road through the extremely mountainous sections of the state. This road later was taken over by the Colorado and Southern railway and is in use today. This road was his dream and with the aid of the late General Frederick D. Grant, who acted as engineer of the project, the dream was consummated. Senator Teller was president of the Colorado Central railroad for five years.

Senator Teller ranked high in Masonry. He was the first grand commander of Knights Templar of Colorado and for several years was grand master of the Colorado F. and A. M. He received his thirty-third degree in 1882, and was one of the oldest living thirty-third degree Masons in the United States.

Senator Teller would have celebrated his eighty-fourth anniversary May 22, and had lived almost fourteen years longer than he always said had been his expectation.

In 1909 he finally retired from public life, and was forced to live quietly because of his failing health.

Arrangements for funeral services over Senator Teller's body have not been arranged, but city and state officials said today that their course would be governed by the wishes of the family.

That Senator Henry M. Teller should be the first Coloradoan to be given a place in the hall of fame at Washington was the suggestion made today by Governor E. M. Ammons. The governor, voicing his personal grief and the sorrow of the people of the state at the death of Senator Teller, said:

"The death of Senator Teller removes the greatest of the public men who have lived in the far west during the past half century. He was a state and empire builder in its broadest, truest sense. As a lawmaker and secretary of the interior he fathered the policies under which the public land states made their best and greatest growth and development. Throughout his more than thirty years in the senate and cabinet he was faithful to the interests of his state even to the extremity of abandonment of party when he deemed it necessary. He was a man whose private life was a model for our boys to follow and whose public career was full of rich accomplishments. He was easily the first citizen of the state.

"Up to the present time Colorado has not been represented in the hall of fame in the national capitol at Washington. There has been a widespread feeling among our people that Senator Teller should be the first to bear that honor. Colorado should take pride in bestowing this distinction upon one who has done our state and nation so much of splendid service."

Governor Ammons today communicated with some members of Senator Teller's family, suggesting that the body should lie in state at the capitol so that the state of Colorado might render last honors to Senator Teller's memory. Decision on this point will be made later when all members of the family will have been consulted. Pending the arrival here of Addison Teller, brother of Senator Teller, who is now visiting in Morrison, Ill., the old family home, no definite funeral arrangements will be made, but it was announced that funeral services probably will be held Wednesday.

Senator Teller's Career.

Henry Moore Teller on March 4, 1909, completed more than thirty years' service in the United States senate, a period which was interrupted only by three years as secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Arthur. At that time Senator Teller expressed a desire to retire from public service in which a large part of his life had been spent. Subsequently he served as a member of the National Monetary commission, created to investigate financial conditions in this and foreign countries and to devise reforms in the banking and currency systems of the United States.

Descended from ante-revolutionary stock, the founder of the family in America having crossed the Atlantic from Holland in 1639, Senator Teller was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., May 23, 1830. After a meager academic training young Teller studied law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1853, at Binghamton, N. Y. For three years he practiced law at Morrison, Ill. In 1861 he crossed the plains with an ox team and located at Central City, Colo., at that time the first city of the territory.

In the rough mining camp Teller had for companions such men as George M. Pullman, Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, and William A. Clark, who subsequently became United States senator from Montana. The rough "rules and customs" of lode mining, as amplified by Teller, were recognized as furnishing title to mining claims, and became the basis of federal legislation in 1866 governing mining.

In 1862-64 Teller served as major general of the territorial militia, and participated in campaigns against the Indians. He aided in promoting the building of the Colorado Central railroad from Central City to Denver in 1865, and until his death continued to take an active part in the industrial and commercial development of Colorado.

A Democrat in early life, Teller joined the Republican party at its organization. He took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the admission of Colorado to statehood in 1876, and was elected United States senator by the first assembly which convened November 1 that year. He was re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1877, and served in the senate until appointed to a cabinet position by President Arthur in 1882. Upon retiring from the cabinet in 1885, Teller was re-elected to the senate and served continuously until 1909. During his career in the upper branch of congress, Senator Teller served as chairman of the committees on pensions, patents, mines and mining and as member of the committees on claims, railroads, judiciary, public lands and appropriations.

Senator Teller for years was one of the leading advocates of bimetalism, and his convictions finally led to a break with the Republican party in 1896, when he led the silver bolt from the National convention after an adoption of the gold standard plank. His return to Colorado from that convention was marked by a public welcome which surpassed any previous tribute ever accorded any public man in Colorado. From that time Senator Teller acted with the Democratic party, but notwithstanding his change of politics he continued to be one of the recognized leaders of the senate.

Senator Teller was a thirty-third degree Mason, and for seven years was grand master of the order in Colorado. He also served as first grand commander of the Knights Templar in the state.

Senator Teller was married June 7, 1862, to Harriet M. Bruce of Allegheny county, N. Y. Three children, John Harrison and Henry Bruce Teller of Central City, and Mrs. Bruce Tyler of Denver, survive him.

NEGRO ARRESTED AFTER LONG CHASE

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—Eugene Fruits, a negro who had been traced to Honolulu and back to San Francisco, was arrested at the Angel Island immigration station here yesterday, charged with killing George Murphy of Louisville, Ky., after robbing Murphy's residence. He was turned over immediately to Louisville detectives.

PEONAGE CHARGE IS EMPHATICALLY DENIED BY OFFICIAL

Victor American Fuel Company Superintendent Gives Lie to Testimony of Italian Miners at Trinidad.

SALVATOR VOLENT HAS DISAPPEARED

One of Chief Men to Make Accusation Gone; Committee Locks Up One Too Many Witnesses.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 23.—Charges of peonage in the Delagua coal camp of the Victor-American Fuel company were given emphatic denial today by B. W. Snodgrass, superintendent of the Delagua mine, before the congressional committee investigating the coal miners' strike.

Mr. Snodgrass' appearance as a witness was the sequel to the serio-comic embroglio of Saturday afternoon, when the committee discovered that it had locked up five Italian witnesses when it had intended to put only four in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. After the testimony of the Italians Saturday Frank E. Gove obtained permission of the company to put Mr. Snodgrass on the stand to give the company's side of the alleged peonage cases. The superintendent denied every charge of peonage and also said positively that no miner had been shot to death by soldiers or anybody else in the Delagua camp.

It developed today that Salvator Volent, a witness who told a story of alleged peonage at the Denver hearing, had disappeared. Counsel for the operators told the committee that Volent, who had agreed to meet General John Chase at the Denver union depot and return with him to Trinidad, did not go to the depot. John R. Lawson said later that he had seen Volent in Denver since he appeared before the committee but that he did not know his present whereabouts.

On the stand today Snodgrass denied the charges of peonage made by Volent, James Adams and Giovanni Minnotti.

At the opening of today's session Chairman Foster read an Associated Press bulletin announcing the death of former United States Senator Henry M. Teller. Mr. Foster said:

"The chair begs to announce that Henry M. Teller, former cabinet officer and for thirty years United States senator, died today. When such a man dies the world suffers a loss."

The committee this morning took no official action regarding Senator Teller's death and no member of the committee was designated to attend the funeral. Before the taking of testimony was begun there was a discussion of ways and means of limiting the number of witnesses for each side, but no order was made by the chairman.

Superintendent B. W. Snodgrass of the Delagua mine of the Victor-American Fuel company was put on the stand by Frank E. Gove to give his version of the stories of alleged peonage at Delagua. His appearance was the signal for a protest by E. P. Costigan for the miners, who said he saw no reason for interrupting the regular procedure. Chairman Foster ruled that the entire testimony of Mr. Snodgrass on all matters connected with the strike be taken at this time.

Mr. Snodgrass first was questioned about the manner in which Pietro and Vittorio Freio, Quintinio Simoni and Leobardo Morelli were brought to Trinidad Saturday morning to appear as witnesses before the committee.

He declared that he had not talked with them about their testimony and that they were not influenced to give testimony favorable to the company. He said that in response to a request from Mr. Gove he had sought out Anof Yamicelli as the man who had signed contracts for the other four Italians. He brought Yamicelli with the others, he declared. He denied that Yamacelli had any closer connection with the company than any of the other miners.

The witness then was questioned about Giovanni Minnotti, the Italian who last week said he had escaped from the Delagua mine after being held a prisoner. He said he had no knowledge of the alleged search of the Ludlow tent colony by the militia and the Delagua boarding house boss after Minnotti's escape.

He admitted that at one time a company watchman took a miner out of a tree and brought him back to camp. He explained that the man was wanted for participating in a fight and was chased up the tree by the watchman's dog after he had refused to halt when walking out of the camp.

Mr. Snodgrass said he never had attempted to prevent Giovanni Minnotti leaving the camp. He said he never had seen the militia at the Delagua camp "all drunk" and that none of them were intoxicated on last Wednesday night when Minnotti said he had made his escape over the hills. He declared that he never had seen but one intoxicated militiaman at the Delagua camp. The witness also denied the story told in Denver by James Adams, the first self-styled "peon" to testify before the committee. Adams had testified that he was held prisoner at Delagua and escaped.

The witness was asked about the visit of Eli Gross and George Howe, of the state labor bureau, to the Delagua camp, when he refused to permit them to talk to the miners. Snodgrass explained that he had been advised that the men had first visited Hastings and there had told an Italian workman that he was a "disgrace to the Italian race" for working during a strike. On that account, he said, he refused to permit them to interview miners at Delagua.

Snodgrass told of general conditions at the Delagua mine and the efforts of the company to protect the men. He said the instructions of General Manager W. J. Murray were to spare no expense in making the workings safe. The practice of putting stone dust in the mine as a preventive of coal dust explosions, he declared, was adopted at the Delagua mine eighteen months before it was advocated by the federal bureau of mines. The witness, in response to questions, said he had never discharged a man for making complaint or belonging to the United Mine Workers of America. He asserted that the men at Delagua camp were satisfied, and that before the strike many of them had assured him that they would not leave the employ of the company.

"Why did they strike, then?" asked Mr. Gove.

"I asked them why they were going blackhand letters warning them not strike, and they said they were afraid to work," replied the witness. "They told me they had received threats and balckhand letters warning them not to stay in the mine."

The witness then gave his version of the various disorders at Delagua and Hastings during the acute period of the strike.

Snodgrass said that a few days before the strike was called he made a canvass of the Delagua miners and that not more than fifty wanted to strike. He said that at present he had as many men at work as he had thirty days before the strike.

The witness was cross-examined by E. P. Costigan. He was asked about the story of a Montenegrin secret society being broken up by the company and replied that the organization was not broken up but that its members gradually drifted away from the camp and, he supposed, ultimately took their charter with them.

In response to a question, the witness said he had been elected mayor of the town of Delagua by the voters, a majority of whom, he said, were employes of the company. He added that he received no pay as mayor, and that he was elected after announcing his candidacy on his own initiative and without any prompting from the company or anyone else.

Mr. Costigan questioned the witness searchingly about alleged political activity of the Victor American Fuel company, but he made a sweeping denial of all charges.

In response to further questions, Snodgrass reiterated that the miners were free to leave the camp any time they wished.

Questioned further about the town affairs of Delagua, the witness admitted that in some cases the company deducts from the pay of the miners a poll tax levied for the maintenance of the roads. Replying to questions by Captain Danks, the witness said the militiamen stationed at Delagua during the strike had been orderly and well behaved.

Oscar Vanderbur, camp marshal at Delagua, next was put on the stand by the operators. He denied that he stopped Giovanni Minnotti when the latter was trying to get out of the camp.

The committee then took luncheon recess until 1:30.

Major Edward Boughton, judge advocate of the Colorado national guard, today investigated the cases of Delayo Constantinio and Ettore Ferrero, arrested Sunday for attacking Mike Pinchek, a witness for the mine operators before the strike investigation. The men satisfied the judge advocate that they were not strikers and that the incident was the result of a personal quarrel.

Major Boughton said the prisoners probably would be released.

13,500,000 Gallons of Water Lost, Unnoticed

Break in Walls Empties Reservoir Two Miles Above Pueblo and Contents Escape Into Arkansas River.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 23.—More than 13,500,000 gallons of water wandered away from the "Long reservoir," situated about two miles from this city, Saturday, and the fact was successfully kept secret by the water commissioners, it was learned today. Forty feet of the retaining wall of the reservoir broke away and the entire contents of the lake swept out, covering a nearby field and then flowing back into the Arkansas river, whence it came. Fearing announcement of the fact would cause grave alarm in the city, the members of the water board kept the matter a secret until today. The reservoir is situated in an isolated spot, which accounts, it is thought, for the fact that the break was not heard of sooner by outsiders.

HEAVY STORM OF SNOW AND WIND PREVALENT IN THE WEST

Railroads Blockaded and Miles of Wires Prostrated by Widespread Snowfall; Indiana and Illinois Suffer.

TRAFFIC RESTORED IN THE SOUTHLAND

Zero Temperatures Prevail in Rocky Mountain Region and Communication Is Demoralized.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The storm of snow and wind which descended on the middle western states yesterday still held them in its grip today. Snow continued to fall and drift in nearly all of the affected regions and even in those localities where storm conditions abated, low temperature made difficult the work of clearing railroads and setting up miles of prostrated wires.

Conditions in Indiana grew worse, it is reported. Snow was being driven before a 25-mile wind at St. Louis. Similar conditions were reported from Illinois. Several fatalities due to the cold weather were recorded in the state.

The storm was moderating over the prairie states, however, and through trains were fighting their way three to six hours late through snow drifts. There was a heavy task of repairing fallen wires and clearing roads in prospect all over Kansas and Missouri. Ohio points reported snow falling without cessation and drifting before high winds. Mail trains arrived in Chicago from the east four and five hours late.

Grain men here were apprehensive of the effect of the storm on the winter wheat crop.

Zero weather was reported from Hutchinson, Kan., the snow sticking to the wheat fields pretty well, though spots now and then are bare. In Illinois and Missouri many trains were reported stalled by the deep snow which had been drifted badly by the wind. Interurban lines were put out of commission and in several cities street car traffic was entirely stopped. In Des Moines and central Iowa the temperature was 5 degrees above zero today, with still colder weather predicted.

A blizzard that struck St. Louis yesterday continued today, delaying trains and sending the thermometer to 14 degrees above zero. The storm was general throughout eastern Missouri and southern Illinois.

Peoria remained in the grip of an intense blizzard. Practically all telegraph and telephone wires were down there.

With the thermometers hovering near zero at Columbus and other points, Ohio continued today in the grip of a heavy snow storm which had swept the state since early Sunday. All rail traffic was badly demoralized. Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway trains were stopped for a time today by a hurricane between Kansas City and Parsons, Kan., which rocked the coaches.

CLOSE TO ZERO IN CITIES OF COLORADO

Denver, Feb. 23.—A rain in the Missouri river valley yesterday turned to sleet last night and with the freezing temperature this city practically was cut off from telephone and telegraph communication with the east at the opening of business today. Headquarters of the telegraph companies here reported their wires prostrated east of Lexington, Neb., and Fort Dodge, Kan.

There was a light snow in Colorado yesterday and last night, the lowest temperature in Colorado in the last twenty-four hours being two degrees above zero. Today was clear with rising temperature.

Reports from the state give Pueblo a minimum temperature of 5 above zero, with 4.5 inches of snowfall. At Trinidad the maximum temperature for the last twelve hours was 58 degrees, and the minimum 15 above zero. Only a trace of precipitation was registered. Colorado Springs reported 9 above zero, with snow flurries during the night and rapidly rising temperature today.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC WITH EAST RESTORED

San Bernardino, Cal., Feb. 23.—Railroad traffic with the east was restored today. Cajon Pass, on the Santa Fe railroad, was cleared of storm wreckage, washouts were repaired and forty trains from the east, stormbound since Friday night, began moving today. Many eastbound trains also were started for Chicago.

FAIR WEATHER AIDS IN RESTORING COMMUNICATION

Los Angeles, Feb. 23.—Continued fair weather aided work today in restoring service on railroads and wires put out of commission by the storm of last week. Communication with the east by rail is expected to be restored late today.

Passengers of the eastbound California limited and Phoenix express, marooned Friday night in the mountains at Summit, 25 miles east of San Bernardino, were reached today with provisions.

The Chicago White Sox team was expected to reach Los Angeles late today. They are twenty-four hours behind time.

HOUCK TRAINS UP TO HOUR OF HIS FIGHT WITH BILLY MURRAY

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23.—Leo Houck, the Philadelphia middleweight, continued training work almost up to the hour for his 20-round open air fight at 2:15 p. m. today with Billy Murray of Sacramento, uneasy over the question of making the stipulated 158 pounds at ringside. An influx of money from the east today made Houck a 10 to 8 favorite.

INTERVENTION BY BRITAIN UNLIKELY

Futile and Impolitic to Take Mexican Situation Into Own Hands, Attitude of Foreign Office.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

London, Feb. 23.—The putting to death of William Benton, a British subject, by General Francisco Villa, Mexican rebel leader at Juarez, has aroused the British parliament and people to a keen apprehension of the British interests involved in the Mexican situation.

The killing of Benton was the principal subject for discussion in the house of commons this afternoon. A full house listened with intense interest to the explanation given by Sir Edward Grey, foreign minister, and Sir Francis Dyke Acland, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs. They spoke of the British government's attitude and discussed their communications with Washington.

Francis Dyke Acland replied with an emphatic "certainly" when asked if the British government was prepared to co-operate heartily with the United States government in this matter. Mr. Acland also expressed the hope that the proposal of the United States would prove generally acceptable to the other powers.

Mr. Acland emphasized the undesirability of publishing anything at present which might tend to increase the chances of danger to British property at the hands of the contending parties in Mexico.

A significant cheer was given by the members of the house when Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, had told Secretary of State Bryan that public opinion in Europe was likely to be seriously affected by General Villa's actions.

Sir Edward Grey explained fully that Great Britain did not hold the United States responsible for Villa's acts but he said the British government was powerless to take any measures in the disturbed regions. Several members questioned the secretary for foreign affairs to make sure that the government was taking all possible steps to learn the facts of the Benton case.

Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, expressed his personal regret at the killing of Benton in an informal talk today with Sir Edward Grey. Newspapers throughout the British Isles today gave a prominent place to information and comment on the killing of Benton, the general tenor of remarks being that the execution was plain murder.

"The pacification of Mexico is an object we honestly desire to see accomplished, but it is impossible to effect it by British intervention. We do not intend to make any attempt of that character, which would be both futile and impolitic."

This is the attitude of the British foreign office as outlined today in the house of commons by Francis Dyke Acland. He promised to lay the papers on the subject of Mexico before the house of commons as soon as possible, but he added significantly:

"The most interesting papers at the British foreign office, however, are communications made at various times with the government of the United States concerning its policy and its viewing of facts. Some of these are of a confidential character and I cannot include them in a blue book without asking the consent of the United States government."

Sir Edward Grey said:

"Before this incident occurred the United States government had, at our request, impressed upon the leaders of the constitutionalist party in Mexico the necessity of respecting the lives of foreigners. I should like to add that the fact of our communicating with the government of the United States does not, of course, imply that it has any responsibility for what has taken place.

"Communication had been made because the United States alone can in these circumstances exercise any influence to discover the truth and get justice done."

Sir John Rees asked whether Sir Edward had any information regarding other Europeans who are said to have disappeared in Mexico.

"No," Sir Edward replied, "but I have already telegraphed to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice suggesting for his consideration what steps it would be possible to take in this very disturbed region to ascertain the whereabouts of these people."

SAVAGES REFUSE TO GIVE UP THE BODY

No Response to Request of American State Department for Riddled Remains of British Ranchman.

CORPSE MAY SHOW MANNER OF DEATH

Tension Grows Greater in Senate and Radical Action on Mexican Situation Daily Grows More Probable.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PATIENTLY WAITING

Talk of Armed Intervention Again in Air and Almost Anything Is Expected to Break in National Capital.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

NO RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR BODY OF BENTON

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 23.—The request of the state department for the body of W. S. Benton, made last Saturday, has met with no response. George C. Carothers, of the consular service, visited Juarez today for a reply but none had come.

Mr. Carothers learned that Gustav Bauch, the German-American being tried by the rebels as a spy, is still safe at Chihuahua and received renewed assurances that he would not be executed unless found guilty. Bauch is said to have given the only damaging testimony against himself, while rebel friends testified to his apparent harmlessness. Bauch told the military court that he had been running an engine for the federals between C. P. Diaz and Monclova, carried a pass from the federal government and had many friends among the Huertistas.

"Why did you come to Juarez?" he was asked.

"Oh, just to get drunk," he is quoted as replying.

His rebel friends confirmed this reply and declared their opinion that he was harmless.

No word was received as to when the fifteen rejected American soldiers will be returned from Chihuahua. It is hoped that among them will be found at least some of the foreigners reported missing—Harry Compton, Roger Laurence and a man named Curtis.

SENATE WOULD LIKE TO KEEP LID ON SITUATION

Washington, Feb. 23.—Upon the developments of the next day or two in the case of William S. Benton, the British ranchman executed by the Mexican constitutionalist general, Villa, at Juarez, seems to rest whether the senate will take a hand in the Mexican situation.

Acting Chairman Shively of the foreign relations committee after a conference with President Wilson today, said if the senate discussed Mexico, it would probably be upon some of the pending resolutions which for months have been sidetracked, that the administration might be left free to deal with the problem. There are three such resolutions. One by Senator Penrose proposes that United States troops be placed in Mexico as a constabulary for the protection of Americans. Another by Senator Fall proposes to put the senate on record to the effect that Americans and their property must be protected. Still another by Senator Sheppard concerns recognition of the belligerency of the constitutionalists. If administration leaders let the Mexican situation break out in senate debate it probably would be upon either or both of the first two.

Secretary Bryan today declined to discuss, deny or affirm whether he had demanded production of Benton's body. An examination of its wounds, it was pointed out, probably would disclose whether the Englishman was executed by a firing squad or killed by one shot, and also whether his death was caused by rifle balls or revolver bullets.

Meanwhile, no additional details of the killing had been received here, nor had further report been made of

(adv.)