IT IS JUST A WEEK TO CHRISTMAS---YOU HAVE SEVEN MORE DAYS IN WHICH TO BRING JOY TO SOME CHILD'S HEART

GET The prosperity habit; it will help you and your neighbor.

The Evening Herald

ONE Week left in which to do your Christmas shopping early.

TRIBUNE-CITIZEN. Vol. 26, No. 56. | ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915. | THE EVENING HERALD VOL. 5, NO. 227.

AUSTRIAN REPLY DENIES CAPTAIN OF SUBMARINE CAN BE CENSURED

Even If Views Taken by American Government Are Correct, Says Note, Commander Is Not Liable.

FULL FREEDOM FOR VIEW OF VIENNA WITHHELD

President Works on Reply While State Department Makes Public Text of Document Sent Through Penfield.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 18.—The official text of Austria's reply to the American note on the Ancona, made public here today, reveals that the Vienna government denies that the views presented by the United States, even if correct, warrant the blame for the disaster being placed upon the commander of the submarine.

The reply denies also that blame can be placed upon the Austro-Hungarian government even if "a most rigorous legal construction were applied to the judgment of the case."

The note also states that the Austro-Hungarian government is unable to determine what the United States intended to indicate when it mentioned the attitude which Germany had assumed towards submarine warfare.

It adds that if the United States intended "to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature existed "with respect to juridical consideration" of the affair, the Vienna government declares that it reserves to itself "full freedom of maintaining its own legal view."

Except for slight variation in translation the remainder of the official text virtually is identical with the unofficial version cabled from London.

It was agreed seemingly in official quarters that the official text did not minimize realization of the gravity of the situation which was expressed on officials by the unofficial cables, but it also was apparent that the door to further negotiations was not closed.

While the state department was making the note public, President Wilson was at work in his study on the outline of a reply which will go forward some time next week.

The state department also made public an official text of the Austrian admiralty's statement previously published, which admitted that the submarine fired on the Ancona after the ship had come to a stop and while passengers were aboard.

It was upon this official admission of the Austrian admiralty itself that a principal portion of the American note was based.

Baron Zweidinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, conferred with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today, and soon afterwards had a conference with Secretary Lansing. The charge was understood to have received more instructions from his government. The veracity of at least one of the Americans saved from the Ancona who made an affidavit is being attacked.

Secretary Lansing's memorandum sent to the president contains excerpts from affidavits and that was taken to indicate that the note to Austria will give some of the facts requested by Vienna.

The full text of Austria's reply to the American note on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona as made public today by the state department follows.

American Embassy, Vienna, December 15, 1915.

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Following note received from minister for foreign affairs noon today:

In reply to the most esteemed note number 4187, which His Excellency, Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America, directed to him in the name of the American government under date of the ninth instant in the matter of the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona, the undersigned, preliminary to a thorough, meritorious treatment of the demand, has the honor to observe that the sharpness with which the government of the United States considers it necessary to blame the commanding officer of the submarine concerned in the affair and the tenacity with which the demands addressed to the imperial and royal government appear to be expressed, might well have warranted the expectation that the government of the United States should precisely specify the actual circumstances of the affair upon which it bases its case.

As is not difficult to perceive, the presentation of the facts in the case of the aforesaid note leaves room for many doubts and even if this presentation were correct in all points and the most rigorous legal conception were applied to the judgment of the case, it does not in any way sufficiently warrant attaching blame to the commanding officer of the war vessel or to the imperial royal government.

The government of the United States has also failed to designate the persons upon whose testimony it relies and to whom it apparently believes it may attribute a higher degree of credibility than to the commander of the imperial and royal fleet. The note also fails to give any information whatsoever as to the number, names and more precise rate of the American citizens who were on board of the said steamer at the critical moment.

However, in view of the fact that the Washington cabinet has now made a positive statement to the effect that citizens of the United States of America came to grief in the incident in question, the imperial and royal government is in principle ready to enter into an exchange of views in the affair with the government of the United States.

It must, however, in the first place, raise the question why that government failed to give juridical reasons for the demands set forth in its note with reference to the special circumstances of the incriminating events upon which it itself lays stress and why in lieu thereof reterred to an exchange of correspondence, which it has conducted with another government in other cases.

The imperial and royal government is less able to follow the Washington cabinet on this unusual path, since it by no means possesses authentic knowledge of all the pertinent correspondence of the government of the United States nor is it of the opinion that such knowledge might be sufficient for it in the present case, which insofar as it is informed, is an essential point of another nature than the case or cases to which the government of the United States seems to allude. The imperial and royal government may therefore leave it to the Washington cabinet to formulate the particular points of law against which the commanding officer of the submarine is alleged to have offended on the occasion of the sinking of the Ancona.

The government of the United States has also seen fit to refer to the attitude which the Berlin cabinet assumed in the above mentioned correspondence. The imperial and royal government finds in the much esteemed note no indication whatever of the intent with which this reference was made. Should however, the government of the United States thereby have intended to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature existed for the imperial and royal government with respect to the juridical consideration of the affair in question, this government must in order to preclude possible misunderstandings declare that as a matter of course it reserves to itself full freedom of maintaining its own legal views in the discussion of the case of the Ancona.

In having the honor to have recourse to the kindness of His Excellency the ambassador of the United States of America, with the most respectful request to be good enough to communicate the foregoing to the American government and on this occasion to state that the imperial and royal government, in no less degree than the American government and under all circumstances, most sincerely deplores the fate of the innocent victims of the incident in question, the undersigned at the same time avails himself of this opportunity to renew the expression of his most distinguished consideration to His Excellency, the ambassador.

(Signed) BURIAN.
(Signature) PENFIELD

Four Classes of Recruits Called Out by England

Success of Lord Derby's Plan of Enlistment Thought to be Confirmed by Action of the Government.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

London, Dec. 18 (11:50 a. m.)—Four classes of recruits who enlisted under the Earl of Derby's plan were called out today by royal proclamation.

This infers that the Derby enlistment plan has been a success and that conscription at least is postponed. If it should develop that any large percentage of unmarried eligibles failed to enlist it is expected that they will be subjected to conscription, as foreshadowed by Premier Asquith, before any calls are made for married men who volunteered under the Derby plan.

It is inferred the government intends to consider the first class, consisting of 18-year-old boys, as corresponding to the class of 1917 in continental countries, and will defer indefinitely putting them in training. The classes called out are groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Derby recruits. The announcement placarded by the war office states that their services will begin January 20.

These groups are composed of unmarried men from 19 to 22 years of age.

TAKE STEPS TOWARD CLEANING UP POLICE SERVICE IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The first step in a campaign to clean up the Chicago police department, which he declared was honeycombed with graft and protection for criminals, was taken today by Mayor Thompson.

He called into conference the chief of police, the assistant chief and the president of the city civil service commission.

After the conference the mayor said that both he and the chief of police were convinced that there was collusion between the police department and the crooks of Chicago and that criminals were being protected.

"As soon as we find out where the protection is coming from," said the mayor, "we are going to clean up the department.

"As to plots within the department to murder its own members," continued the mayor, "I can only say that murders of policemen have been numerous of late, and that James McGrath, the partner of Policeman Burke, the latest victim, was murdered a month ago and probably by the same persons who killed Burke."

Captain John J. Halpin, former chief of detectives, found guilty of accepting bribes to protect swindling more was denied a new trial by Judge Goldwin in the circuit court today.

WESTINGHOUSE MEN STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18.—Four hundred employes at the Westinghouse company plant struck today for increased wages, union recognition and reinstatement of a union shop steward who was discharged Tuesday.

Paul Kroenig and Three Others in New York Await Formal Charge

Former Head of Investigation for the Hamburg-American Line and Chief of German Secret Service Arrested.

BANK CLERK CHARGED WITH STEALING PAPERS

More Ramifications Discovered in Plot to Blow Up Welland Canal to Halt Munition Shipments.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

New York, Dec. 18.—Charged with conspiring in a military enterprise to destroy the Welland canal, the Canadian waterway which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, three men are under arrest here today awaiting arraignment before a United States commissioner, while a fourth man is in the custody of the government authorities. Those under arrest are:

Paul Koenig, formerly head of the bureau of investigation of the Hamburg-American line, the head of the German secret service in the United States since the beginning of the war.

Richard E. Leyendecker, alleged to have been employed by Koenig, and Frederick Metzler of Jersey City.

The fourth man, held in custody, is George Fuchs, who was formerly in Koenig's employ, and who has given the authorities valuable information.

The arrests were made last night under the direction of agents of the department of justice.

The evidence which led to the arrest of the three defendants was given by George Fuchs, who, it is charged, quarrelled with Koenig over the payment of $45 which he claims Koenig owed him.

The purpose of the alleged attempt to block the canal was, it is charged, to prevent the movement of supplies to the entente allies.

Koenig and Leyendecker were held in $50,000 and $20,000 bail, respectively.

Federal authorities stated this afternoon that Metzler had made a lengthy statement in which he gave important information in connection with the Welland canal plot. It was learned at the federal building that agents of the Hamburg-American line had made several unsuccessful attempts to have Metzler released on bail.

Otto F. Mottola, a police headquarters detective, was summoned before Police Commissioner Woods, after Koenig and Metzler had stated they had employed him to make investigations for them, paying him $3 a day. Mottola denied the charge. Commissioner Woods ordered that papers be drawn up charging Mottola with making a false official statement.

BANK CLERK CHARGED WITH STEALING DOCUMENTS

New York, Dec. 18.—Detectives following the trail of plotters seeking to destroy ships bearing ammunition to the allies today arrested Frederick Schleindt, a clerk in the National City bank, whom they charged with larceny of documents, cablegrams and messages, which it is alleged he turned over to representatives of the German government.

These documents, the detectives say, gave information as to which ships bore ammunition across the seas.

Schleindt, detectives said, confessed to having obtained information regarding shipments of munitions and other matters, saying that he did this at the direction of Paul Koenig, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of plotting to destroy the Welland canal.

Schleindt was held in $25,000 bail for examination Monday when arraigned on a short affidavit charging suspicion of grand larceny.

Paul Koenig, head of the bureau of investigation of the Hamburg-American line, and Richard Emil Leyendecker, a New York art goods dealer, were held in $50,000 and $30,000 bail, respectively, today by United States Commissioner Houghton on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Welland canal. Both provided bonds and the hearing was set for January 12.

Counsel for Koenig and Leyendecker fought hard for a reduction of the bail asked by the government. Assistant United States Attorney Wood said in reply:

"The amount is not too large. The people back of these men can put up any amount of money that is needed."

The specific offense charged against Koenig and Leyendecker is conspiring to send a military expedition from this country against a friendly nation. The penalty on conviction is three years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

Frederick Metzler, employed by the Hamburg American line, and said to have acted as stenographer to Koenig, will be arraigned Monday.

Assistant United States Attorney Swryatt said that information in possession of the government made it almost certain that numerous additional arrests will be made through the country during the next few days in connection with the Welland canal plot.

OHIO RIVER STILL IS RISING FROM STORMS

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 18.—The Ohio river continued to rise today.

Weather bureau reports indicate passing of the flood stage at Pittsburgh tomorrow morning. The Allegheny and Monongahela are rising rapidly.

Evansville reports the Ohio rising faster than ever before. Farmers have been warned.

VILLA QUITS HIS REVOLT AND WILL RETIRE

Bandit Chieftain Expected to Reach Border Tonight or Tomorrow and Will Enter United States If Permitted to Do So by Authorities; Officers to Look After Their Own Fate.

COUNCIL OF WAR IN CHIHUAHUA URGES STEP

Surrounded by Traitors, Leader of Rebellion Against Recognized Government Says, and Does Not Wish to Sacrifice Few Remaining Loyal Men; Reports Substantiated in Full.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 18.—General Villa has quit the revolution and is expected at the border here tonight or tomorrow, according to apparently authentic reports from Chihuahua today.

Officers of Villa forces in Juarez were told to "take care of themselves." The advices from the south state that Villa formally announced his intention of proceeding to the United States if permitted to cross the line, or to go to Europe.

According to the advices, which are from an authentic source, the council of war held at Chihuahua for several days, decided that General Villa should retire and he was so informed.

In answer General Villa is reported as saying that he realized the time had come for his retirement.

"I have been surrounded by traitors," he declared, "and by men who will not fight. I sent 1,500 men to defend Santa Rosalia, and they joined the Carranza force without a fight. I do not want to sacrifice you. I will go to the border, cross to the United States, if I am permitted, and there live with my family. If I am not permitted to cross the border, I will go to Europe."

Substantiation of the advices from Chihuahua appears in the telegrams from General Obregon, dated at Guaymas, on the western coast, quoting a telegram from a prominent Villa general in full and stating that the Villa general had secured from Villa a promise to retire and asking a conference with Obregon upon the fate of the Villa organization's personal.

In reply General Obregon said he had stated that Villa was without the law and whether he retired was a matter of no moment. That he would be shown no consideration. The officers, he said, would be given guarantees if they surrendered unconditionally.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, foreign minister of the Villa government, admitted the truth of the advices from Chihuahua, but declared General Villa would not retire to the United States.

NEBRASKA SENATOR ON PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 18.—The name of George W. Norris, junior United States senator from Nebraska, was today filed with the secretary of state as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination at the primaries to be held next April.

COMMERCIAL CLUB COMMITTEE NAMED FOR COMING WEEK

The rotary committee of the commercial club named to have charge of club activities for the coming week was named today. It is as follows:

P. Cameron.
D. B. Boatright.
H. Blucher.
Charles Chadwick.
N. M. Cudahay.
J. B. Herndon.
M. E. Hickey.
Dr. W. G. Hope.
Louis Ilfeld.
E. H. Kent.

The work of the committee will be the conclusion of the county agent propaganda.

Arrangements All Made for Marriage of the President

Guests Reach Washington and Decorations are Completed; Executive Pays Morning Call on Bride-to-be.

LITTLE ELLEN M'ADOO IS CHRISTENED TODAY

Members of Chief Magistrate's Family Attend Services in Blue Room of the Executive Mansion.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 18.—Everything was ready today for the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt. Guests had arrived and decorations in Mrs. Galt's home, in which the ceremony will be performed tonight, were completed.

Members of the president's family attended at noon the christening of Ellen Wilson McAdoo, daughter of Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, the president's only granddaughter. The christening was in the blue room of the White House.

The president was godfather and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the baby's aunt, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of the president, were godmothers. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church here, christened the baby, who was born last May.

The president paid an early morning call today on Mrs. Galt. After a brief visit the president went to his bank, where he spent half an hour looking through his safe deposit box and going over some accounts.

Gifts continued to arrive at the White House today. One was a small bale of cotton sent by a Texas admirer of the president.

The president planned to devote the afternoon today to work and clearing up much official business before departing on his honeymoon trip.

The president celebrated his wedding day by extending executive clemency to several convicts. He gave a full pardon to Charles Couture, convicted at Missoula, Mont., for selling liquor to Indians. He commuted the sentences of D. L. Dillingham, convicted in Georgia for operating an illicit distillery, and William H. Hood, under conviction of robbery in Alabama.

The president also made several appointments. He signed an executive order permitting the appointment of Mrs. Virginia Campbell, a grand niece of Thomas Jefferson, to a federal position without civil service examination; reinstated William S. Phelps, who had been removed as an examiner in the New York customs house on what the president considered insufficient evidence and ordered the appointment of Harriet M. Sweet to a position in the treasury without examination because of her services in connection with the recent Pan-American financial congress.

Woodrow Wilson is the third president to be married during his term of office. President Tyler was the first and President Cleveland was the other. Mr. Tyler, like Mr. Wilson, was left a widower during his term. Two years later, in 1844 in New York City, he was married to Miss Julia Gardiner, who then presided at the White House functions during the last year of her husband's term of office.

Grover Cleveland's marriage to Miss Frances Folsom took place in the blue room of the executive mansion. It was comparatively a private affair, for the invited guests included only the cabinet members, their wives and a few friends and relatives of the couple.

President Wilson's wedding is the third in his family since he took office. The first White House wedding of his term was that of his second daughter, Jessie Woodrow Wilson, to Francis Bowes Sayre, and the other was that of his youngest daughter, Eleanor, to Secretary McAdoo. The president now has two grandchildren, the little son of the Sayres and the baby daughter of the McAdoos.

The president and his bride both are Virginians by birth. He was born at Staunton 59 years ago this month and she was born at Wytheville, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. William H. Bolling, and was one child in a large family. Two sisters, Mrs. Alexander H. Galt and Miss Bertha Bolling, and three brothers, John Randolph, Richard Wilmer and Julian H. Bolling live in Washington. Rolfe E. Bolling, another brother, is manager of the Commercial bank at Panama, and another, Dr. William E. Bolling, lives in Louisville, Ky. A third sister, Mrs. M. H. Maury, lives in Anniston, Ala. The bride's family has been prominent in the history of Virginia and she herself is a descendant of Pocahontas, the Indian chief's daughter who married John Rolfe.

Since 1896 Mrs. Galt has lived in Washington, belonging to none of the distinct social sets, but active in charity and philanthropy in her own ways. From her first husband she inherited control of a prosperous mercantile business of which she has been accredited with now being the active head, and many tributes are paid to her ability. But activity in business, her friends say, never has diminished her interest in a woman's world. She loves flowers, books and outdoor recreations. After the president's courtship began she took up golf and on many Saturday afternoons they were seen together on the links at some one of the country clubs about the capital, or at other times taking long motor drives over the Virginia hills or along the shore roads in lower Maryland. Often they took picnic luncheon from the White House on their journeys and ate it by the roadside.

In the White House circle the bride quickly found her place. She plays the piano, sings and loves poetry, and when in the intimacy of the family the president often has read aloud his favorite poems, as is his custom, she is said to have been one of his most interested hearers.

Miss Margaret Wilson, the president's eldest daughter, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, are said to have drawn her into the White House circle in the early autumn of 1914. From that time she was a frequent guest at the executive mansion and last summer spent a month as the guest of Margaret Wilson at the summer White House at Cornish, N. H. The engagement was announced on October 6, not long after the presidential party returned to Washington for the winter.

Both the president and his bride agreed not to have their wedding in the White House but in her home near Dupant Circle, which sometimes is called the social hub of the capital. She lives there in a tastefully arranged house, somewhat small by comparison with the mansions which surround it. It is not large enough for entertaining on an extended scale and for that reason a large company was not invited to the wedding. Mr. McAdoo, the president's son-in-law, is the only member of the cabin included in the party. The rest are all relatives.

The repeatedly expressed wish of the couple for a quiet wedding unattended by any great amount of publicity is responsible for the general lack of common knowledge of so many of the gifts received and likewise there has been no announcement of the gowns and decorations. New York dressmakers have been frequently during the last few weeks at the White House and at the bride's home and she has made one or two shopping trips out of the city to complete her trousseau.

Rumored Aid of Carranza Causes Fear in El Paso

Citizens of Border Community Protest at Detrainment of Constitutionalist Troops at Juarez.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 18.—Rumors of a plan to transport secretly Carranza troops through the United States to points adjacent to this city has stirred local apprehension in view of the effect now apparent in the treatment of Americans n Juarez, across the border from here, by Villa soldiers.

General Ochoa, in command of the garrison, has ordered all soldiers under rank of major to quarters.

Villa officials in Juarez profess to believe the United States government, because of the secrecy attending the arrival of the train on December 15, intends to assist an invasion close to Juarez, irrespective of the fact that Carranza has no nearby port of entry. If it is permitted they declare an attack on El Paso from Juarez may be expected.

Military authorities admitted here today that Carranza troops recently routed west through here traveled on a blanket permit permitting detrainment anywhere en route on the international line. State authorities claim advices from Washington and Houston that the concealed objectives of Carranza troops gathering at east Texas and Arizona points are Fabens and Fort Hancock, respectively about 20 and 100 miles east, and Columbus, N. M., about 70 miles west of El Paso.

NEW METHOD OF IRON PURIFICATION FOUND BY ILLINOIS TEACHER

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Urbana, Ill., Dec. 18.—A new method of producing pure iron, by which it is estimated $15,000,000 will be saved yearly to electrical industries of the country, has been discovered by Dr. Tryave Yensen, an assistant in the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, it was announced today.

No patient will be taken out on the process, the university and Dr. Yensen feeling that it should benefit all industry.

Dr. Yensen's method, it was announced, consists in melting electrolytically refined ore in a vacuum.

The magnetic property of iron so fused, it is asserted, has proved to be remarkable as to its purity. Its maximum permeability is said to be two or three times higher than the most magnetic iron or alloy previously produced.

The announcement of the discovery says that by alloying this iron with silicon the maximum permeability was very much increased.

EXPECT TO CONCLUDE OUSTER SUIT TODAY

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 18.—A hearing in the government suit in United States district court to dispossess the Ohio Oil company, the Grass Creek Oil company, the Mexico-Wyoming Petroleum company and ten individuals of oil lands in Wyoming was expected to be concluded here today. The government alleges that the defendants have no legal right to the holdings in the Grass Creek oil field by reason of failure to make discoveries before the lands were withdrawn from entry by presidential proclamation. The government holds that the lands are worth in excess of $100,000.

JURORS IN SOLE CHARGE OF FATE OF BACA ET ALS. IN PLOT TRIALS

Court Charges Jury for 45 Minutes and They Retire Shortly Before 1 o'Clock This Afternoon.

BURKHART, RENEHAN AND LARRAZOLO ARGUE

Judge Pollock Tells Men Who Will Decide Case That "Law Looks on All Alike, as American Citizens."

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 18.—The case of the alleged conspiracy by Elfego Baca, Trinidad C. de Baca, Manuel U. Vigil, Carlos Armijo and Porfirio Savedro, to liberate General Jose Ynez Salazar from the Albuquerque jail, went to the jury in the federal court at 12:45 p. m., after the court had charged the jury for forty-five minutes. Among other things the court said that although the defendants were prominent men, the "law looked on all alike," and "although the ancestors of the jurors and defendants were different from those of the court, they were all American citizens." The jury is composed of Spanish-speaking talesmen.

United States District Attorney Summers Burkhart and Attorneys O. A. Larrazolo and A. B. Renehan each took the floor to argue the case this morning. Mr. Burkhart declared there was no evidence to disprove the government's contention that M. U. Vigil had been paying bills of Celestino Otero after the escape; the evidence of Mrs. Celestino Otero that her husband had been offered $1,000 to aid in the escape; the promise of Vigil, after the death of Otero, to send more money to Mrs. Otero; and the killing of Otero by Elfego Baca two days after the receipt of the cryptic and alleged threatening telegram sent by Vigil to Dr. Romero and delivered to Baca. "A conspiracy," said Mr. Burkhart, "does not have to be made in person. All that is necessary is the arrangement. We have shown that everything indicated these men were connected with a plan to liberate Salazar."

Arguments in the trial of five defendants charged with conspiracy to secure the escape of General Jose Ynez Salazar from jail in Albuquerque were to be presented today in the United States district court. Evidence for the defense was closed last night. It included testimony by Elfego Baca, counsel for Salazar; Trinidad C. de Baca, former state game warden, and M. U. Vigil, district attorney at Albuquerque, all defendants, that they had nothing to do with the alleged conspiracy.

Manuel U. Vigil testified that he had advised Celestino Otero, subsequently killed at El Paso in a quarrel with Elfego Baca, to avoid the latter. Vigil swore he never had seen Salazar and declared false the testimony of Mrs. Otero that Salazar had been secreted at Vigil's ranch several days. Mrs. Otero has testified that she and her husband were living at the Vigil ranch at the time.

The district attorney this morning withdrew the charge against Porfirio Savedra, thus leaving only four defendants.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 18.—All the evidence in the trial of Elfego Baca, Manuel U. Vigil, and others, charged with conspiracy to aid General Jose Ynez Salazar to escape from the Bernalillo county jail last December, while the general was held as a federal prisoner, was completed at a night session of the federal district court last night, Judge John C. Pollock announcing his determination that the case should be finished today.

Baca himself and Trinidad C. de Baca, another defendant, state game warden, were on the stand last night and made categorical denials that they had anything to do with the supposed conspiracy to aid the general's escape. Manuel U. Vigil, district attorney, of Albuquerque, also denied participation in the alleged offense.

Baca and Trinidad C. de Baca, it was testified, did visit Vigil's ranch north of Albuquerque but remained there only twenty minutes. Vigil said he was at Gallup when the escape took place and denied that the reported cave in which Salazar was hidden had ever existed in the patio of his ranch house. Vigil said he never saw Salazar at his ranch and denied the truth of Mrs. Celestino Otero's story, the feature of the first day's events in the trial.

General Salazar was excused from testifying yesterday and promptly left for Albuquerque.

Trinidad C. de Baca described his movements from the time he left Santa Fe on November 17 to several hours after the escape took place.

Ignacio Herrera, John L. Zimmerman and Edmund Ross testified that they found no evidence of a tunnel or cave in the patio of the Vigil house, though Ross said test holes showed the earth had been disturbed there.

STANDARD OIL PUTS UP PRICE OF OILS

New York, Dec. 18.—The Standard Oil company of New York today announced an advance of one cent a gallon in all grades and packages of gasoline for export.