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NO AMALGAMATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY --ALL AN "IDLE FANCY"

Executive Committee Also Says That Report of Possible Disbandment of the Party is Absolutely Without Foundation

HEAVY VOTE IN ENTIRE COUNTRY

Party Leaders from Thirty-two States Are Present at Conference in Chicago Which Shows No Outward Lack of Enthusiasm

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Reports of the possible amalgamation of the progressive party with either the republican or democratic party were characterized as "idle fancies," and reports that the disbandment of the progressive party is a possibility, were equally ridiculed by members of the progressive party executive committee who held a conference here today.

Party leaders from thirty-two states who attended the conference showed no outward lack of enthusiasm for their party when the state chairmen told of conditions in their states.

George W. Perkins, of New York, chairman of the committee, presided.

After these talks it was the intention of the committee to go into executive session.

Members of the committee who were present were George W. Perkins, of New York; William Flinn, of Pennsylvania; Walter F. Brown, of Ohio; James Adams and Medill McCormick, of Illinois; Meyer Lissner, of California; and Clarence P. Dodge, of Colorado Springs, Col., who held the proxy of Judge Ben Lindsey.

Among the other prominent leaders in attendance were E. A. Van Valkenburg, of Philadelphia; Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Hugh T. Halbert, of St. Paul; Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; Charles M. Thompson, of Chicago; Raymond Robins, of Chicago; Charles E. Burbank, of Massachusetts; William Allen White, of Kansas; Victor Murdock, of Kansas; James E. Garfield, of Ohio, and Frank H. Funk, of Illinois.

Mr. Perkins called attention to the votes of the progressives in the November elections and declared when analyzed it showed a condition far from tallying with the idea of disintegration. He then declared the continuance of the progressive party as an organization.

Victor Murdock, Gifford Pinchot, Senator Clapp and James R. Garfield were among those who reported on political conditions in their states. Each was firm in his declaration that the party organization should be continued.

K. Davis, secretary of the executive committee, presented a tabulation of the votes of the progressive party in the November election, giving the total vote of the progressive party as 1,746,125, divided as follows: The New England states, 79,171; the middle Atlantic states, 311,299; south Atlantic, 73,738; middle west, 625,722, and western, 667,199. Only three southern states, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, were included in the total.

The question of moving the headquarters from New York city was raised by several speakers, but no action was taken.

After insisting that the progressive party should continue in American politics, Victor Murdock turned his attention to peace, and declared every American should do everything in his power to keep the country at peace.

Bonds Drop While Inquiry Is Good For Short Time Notes

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Business in bonds on the stock exchange evinced further reactionary tendency with a wider variety of offerings. Declines in some of the less conspicuous issues ran from three to seven points. In several bonds the subject of reorganization and readjustment of losses were even more severe. This condition was partly offset by decidedly better inquiry for short term notes, and more active listed stocks which normally constitute the great bulk of daily operations. Demands for these securities, particularly of notes, came from various quarters, the middle west being a prominent buyer. The movement is attributed primarily to easier money conditions. The financial district derived considerable encouragement from the announcement that hereafter the stock exchange intended to issue a daily list of actual stock sales as made through the clearing houses, together with a comprehensive table of the bid, and asked prices. This is regarded as another step toward a full resumption of business.

PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO FUNSTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The president wrote Secretary Garrison paying a tribute to "the efficiency, courage and discretion" of General Funston and his forces during the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

European War Helps American Foreign Trade

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—One year of the European war will add \$500,000,000 to the United States foreign commerce, according to Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He has finished the collection of the data of agents here and abroad, and manufacturers' reports. His estimate is based on the results since August. As an illustration the machine tool industry alone will show from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in new orders. J. Massel, special commercial agent, is now en route to South America to investigate the possibilities of the tool trade. He made visits to practically every large factory here and found all busy, several preparing to increase facilities, and one with orders sufficient to operate the plant twenty-four hours a day for two years. After the outbreak of the war Russia sought the American tool supply and England and France are now placing orders.

Fear That "Merry Christmas" May Be Military Code

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Not even the words "Merry Christmas" may be written on packages of supplies sent to starving Belgians. The American commission for the relief of Belgium announced the placing of an inscription of any sort, inside or outside a package, might subject the entire shipment to confiscation by officials suspicious of a military code message. In one case a shipload of goods bound for Genoa was held up a month because the single word, "Dantsig" was printed on a bag. The prohibition extends to expressions of sympathy or even the sender's initials.

with the world. He said he was heartily in accord with the efforts of President Wilson to preserve peace and would support him in every act to that end.

The impression prevailed among early arrivals, it was reported, that the conference would not attempt to formulate a policy for the presidential election in 1916.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Governor Hiram Johnson of California, vice-presidential candidate in 1912, was present.

California, however, was represented by four delegates, and reported to be prepared to launch a boom for Johnson for president in 1916.

The conference was held at the Chicago Progressive club, as the University club, which was first mentioned as the meeting place, refused the use of its club rooms, as one member of the progressive national committee is a woman, and the rules of the club, it was announced, prohibited women.

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CARLSON SEES WAY TO AVOID LABOR TROUBLE

Governor-elect of Colorado, Before Federal Industrial Relations Commission, Suggests State Body to Handle Situation

HE CORROBORATES GOVERNOR AMMONS

Present Executive Says He is Powerless to Control Activities of Heads of Department Which Are Not His Appointees

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] DENVER, Dec. 2.—An industrial commission serving without compensation as a panacea for the industrial ills of Colorado coal fields, to which his administration will be heir, was suggested by Governor-elect George A. Carlson, before the federal industrial relations commission at its first session today. One function of the commission he proposed would be the drafting of an equitable workmen's compensation act with the assistance of miners and operators. He corroborated the testimony of Governor Ammons that the machinery of the state government is defective in that heads of departments are appointed by members of the governor's executive staff, and that the governor is powerless to control the activities of such heads. Many such committees have been openly at variance with Governor Ammons's policy, it is declared.

Governor Ammons, the first witness at the session, testified that the state had made final arrangements to sell the balance of the million dollars worth of "insurrection bonds" to defray the past expenses of the militia and its future upkeep, and that it had so notified the president, and expected the withdrawal of federal troops soon.

"In handling an industrial dispute," Ammons said, "there is no organization of body ready to enter the field. The governor must wait for the legislature to convene. Then a committee is appointed. It takes the committee members time to become acquainted with themselves and their task. Then there is questioning among the people as to whether this member or that member is not controlled by this or that interest. By the time they get to work the dispute has proceeded to violence and is getting further away from any settlement."

Mr. Carlson was still on the stand when the session adjourned until tomorrow.

J. O. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors of the Victor American Fuel company, told the commission of his unsuccessful efforts to introduce an employers' compensation commission. He declared that the majority of mine accidents were due to veteran miners "taking chances."

Discussing collective bargaining for labor Mr. Osgood outlined his attitude.

"The miner knows what wages are paid, the hours and the working conditions at a mine, and at all of the mines and he has selected the em-

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LAST YEAR AND THIS "Never again!" you said to yourself last year after getting out of the Christmas jam.

NOW Is the Time to Put That Good Resolution Into Effect SHOP EARLY and help yourself and your fellow man and woman.

On Anniversary Of Succession To Throne Francis Joseph Heirs, Of Victory In Servia

It was just sixty-six years ago yesterday that Emperor Francis Joseph succeeded to the throne of Austria-Hungary. The year just passed has seen the darkening shadows of war spread more threatening than ever before. It was on June 28, 1914, that Archduke Ferdinand was slain at Sarajevo, in the province of Bosnia, by Serbian hands. Ferdinand was to have been the successor of Francis Joseph, and his assassination was one of the incidental causes of the war that has spread to include half of all the human beings in the world today.

BELGRADE FINALLY FALLS BEFORE ONSLAUGHT OF THE AUSTRIANS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Dec. 2.—Belgrade, which until the outbreak of the war was the capital of Serbia, was occupied today by Austrian troops, the Servians having evacuated the city. Thus on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph, who is again reported seriously ill, four months after the outbreak of the war, his generals report one of the most important successes they have obtained.

Belgrade was frequently under bombardment early in the war, and but for the general European conflict which compelled Austria to send her troops against Russia, must have fallen an easy prey to Serbia's big neighbor. Apparently Austria miscalculated the nature of the Servian opposition, and only after Bosnia was invaded did she send sufficient force against the Servians to drive them back. Now they are being forced backward and are eagerly looking for the advance of the Russians into Hungary to afford them relief.

Russia has been sending Cossack raiding parties through the Carpathians with the object of diverting Austria's attention, but the dual monarchy is seemingly determined to finish with Serbia first. This, however, is only a small affair compared with what is going on in north Poland. There the German army, which with the aid of reinforcements succeeded in escaping from the ring the Russians had forced around it, has formed a new front, and at some points has assumed the offensive. The Germans assert in this series of maneuvers by which they were able to check the Russians they made 80,000 prisoners. The Russians, on the other hand, in a statement issued from Rome, say their captures greatly exceeded this number. All agree the losses are very heavy and that the battle is still undecided, as it probably will be for several days.

For the moment the allies are somewhat disappointed that the realization of a great Russian victory is denied them. They take some consolation in the fact that the German attempt to pierce the Russian lines failed and that, suffering heavy losses, the Germans were compelled to take their armies elsewhere.

The Russian report tonight says the fighting has lost some of its vigor.

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Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

CAPTURE DELAYED SEVERAL WEEKS

Austria Evidently Miscalculated Nature of Servian Opposition and Only After Invasion of Bosnia Did She Send Adequate Force

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SOUTH AMERICA NEUTRALITY TO BE CONSIDERED

Grave Controversies Between Southern Republics and Belligerent Countries Leads to Calling of Pan-American Conference

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Grave controversies between the nations of South America and the belligerent countries of Europe led to the calling of a conference for next Tuesday of the governing board of the Pan-American Union. Before this board, which consists of the diplomatic representatives here of twenty American republics, with the secretary of state of the United States as chairman, ex-officio, will come the various suggestions made by Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador for stronger assertions of the rights of the neutrals and the exclusion of belligerent warships from the waters of the Americas.

Evidence of the seriousness of the situation in South America, due to the presence of belligerent warships on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is contained in a dispatch received tonight by Eduardo Suarez-Muller, Chilean ambassador, from the minister of foreign affairs at Santiago. Fear is expressed by the Chilean officials that Germany's alleged violation of the neutrality of Chile may influence other belligerents to disregard the territorial jurisdiction of Chile and perhaps cause them to send warships within the three-mile limit to stop German operations.

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Short Range Of Torpedoes Is Defect Of The American Navy

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The lack of long-range torpedoes was pointed to as the paramount weakness of the United States navy by Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in his annual report to Secretary Daniels. All of our battleships, except two of the latest dreadnaughts and armored cruisers of the Tennessee class, scout cruisers and the oldest destroyers, are equipped with a "short-range torpedo which is considered obsolete for a battle fleet."

Since the battleships Nevada and Oklahoma were designed all vessels have been provided with the modern type of torpedo, and as rapidly as possible the equipment of the older ships are being changed. Private plants are now constructing 650 torpedoes for the navy; 350 are under construction at the government yards, and funds are available for 550 which will be ordered soon. Appropriations for 250 more will be asked.

The accumulation of torpedoes is a slow task. A year is required to complete one, and many are lost every year practicing. Even with the serious situation through the shortage of torpedoes, Admiral Strauss thinks improvement in the efficiency of officers and men handling them has not kept pace with the development of the material.

WILSON WORKS WITH LEADERS ON LEGISLATION

Confers With Members of Congress With Reference to Program for Third Session Which Begins Next Monday

APPROPRIATIONS HAVE THE FLOOR

Much Time Will Be Consumed With These Bills and Favored Messages to Get Through Must Be Adroitly Selected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson is conferring with the leaders of congress with reference to a legislative program for the third session of the 63rd congress, beginning next Monday. So much time necessarily must be used in considering the appropriation bills that the general program must be very limited. The administration apparently is determined that there shall be no extra session next summer, so the president must make very adroit selections if he is to get favored measures through without too great risk of compelling an extra session to finish with the supply bills.

Conservation will undoubtedly have an important place on Mr. Wilson's list. Two waterpower bills have passed the house and are favored by the president, having been improved, from the viewpoint of the conservationists, over the form in which they were introduced. The president may also urge a bill which extends the policy of leasing public lands, following the model of the Alaska leasing bill. This proposed measure will find opposition in the senate.

The mystery attending the fate of the seamen's bill has not yet been solved. The president has continued non-committal regarding this legislation, which has passed both houses in radically different forms, and is now awaiting a conference. This bill is one of the pets of union labor. According to its opponents, its provisions are wholly inconsistent with the business policy which must be followed by ship owners if they are to take full advantage of their privileges under the ship registry law. During the present period of transition, it might embarrass the administration. Nevertheless the unions are likely to insist that this measure be enacted, despite the argument that it may handicap the growth of the American merchant marine.

Probably some of the southern members will insist again upon the Henry-Smith bill providing for government loans on cotton. They will at least support amendments to the ship reserve act, which the overworked in the last session in their eagerness to force the government into cotton speculation, and which, according to the reserve board, would have increased the lending power of the reserve banks having dealings with the south to the extent of \$196,000,000.

Not the least important among the measures which congress must consider soon is the railway mail pay bill. The president, by his silence, has practically approved the Moon bill, which is backed by Postmaster General Burleson, and virtually turns the assistant postmasters over to the spoilsman. This bill also provides for a less rate of compensation to the railroads than providing for the Bourne bill, which has been worked out as a scientific measure. The railroads are enthusiastic over the Bourne bill, and the president may be forced into a definite position soon.

The Shackelford-Bryan good roads bill has passed the house and awaits action by the senate. This is a gift to the states of \$25,000,000. Another bill has been prepared, embodying an excellent plan of federal aid to road-building. Here again the president must make a choice.

The house has also sent to the senate two convict labor bills; one making goods of this kind carried in interstate commerce subject to the laws of

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