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MERE RIPPLE YET STIRRED BY LAND BILL

Few Important Changes Were Made in Senate Yesterday and Such Amendments as Were Adopted Only Slightly Opposed

FIRST READING NEARLY FINISHED

House Whips County Division Bill into Satisfactory Shape and Sends It to the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills

The procedure adopted by the senate yesterday morning in the consideration of the house public land bill resulted in a rather smooth and uneventful session of the committee of the whole and a rapid reading of the bill, eighty of whose 11[illegible] sections were finished when the committee rose late yesterday afternoon. It was decided that those sections which were likely to be productive of the greatest division of opinion should be passed over. That agreement was reached after a change had been made in section 2, eliminating from the force of the land commissioner the office of chief clerk and combining the duties of that office with those of the secretary of the land department. There was little or no opposition to that amendment. It was when Chairman Stapley proposed to amend section 7, requiring that the land commissioner should be a civil engineer that it was suggested that the matter should be allowed to go over until the bill had been read.

In the course of the day many amendments were offered and most of them were accepted, usually with little opposition. None of them vitally affected the bill as it had been offered to the senate. It was not understood though that those sections which had been amended were to be thereafter free from amendment. Most of the amendments had been prepared in advance and were offered by Mr. Martin and Mr. Goldwater. They were intended to correct and clarify, rather than to change.

The most spirited discussion of the morning session occurred over a clause of the section defining the powers of the commissioner, which provided that he should be "the organ of communication between the state and any department of the government of the United States in all matters respecting state lands or the public lands within the state." Mr. Campbell moved that the last five words be stricken out and replying to a defense of the language of the section he said "If that is left in we might as well change the title of the commissioner and call him God." It was later shown that as "organ of communication" the commissioner would be the representative only of the state government and would have nothing to do with the negotiations between private citizens and the general land office. The language was corrected to make that meaning clearer.

Section 13 over which the house had labored long and almost bitterly was stricken out on the ground that it was unnecessary and harmless and also on the ground that it was dangerous, according to the way of looking at it. This section related to "applications for selection by individuals." It was a modification of the provision of the old bill 127 under which the land department could be forced to the selection of lands. As modified only the examination of the lands could be forced and after that the commissioner could exercise his discretion as to recommending them for selection.

The most important amendment of the day was offered by Mr. Goldwater, doing away with the double board of appraisers for lands and improvements on such lands, restoring in effect the original house pro-

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BRITISH ARE FIGHTING HEAVILY THROUGHOUT BELGIUM AND FRANCE

COAL LADEN BOAT SUNK BY TORPEDO

LONDON, June 16.—The British steamer Strathnairn, bound from Cardif to Archangel, Russia with coal, was torpedoed and sunk in the Irish channel. Eleven of the crew were landed at Milfordhaven. The captain and rest of the crew were drowned when the boat in which they had taken refuge, capsized.

For the First Time in Weeks There Have Been Heavy Engagements Over Comparatively Extensive Lines of the British

GERMANS WIN THEN LOSE AGAIN

Field Marshal French in a Brief, Frank Statement Does Not State Losses Which Must Have Been Heavy on Both Sides

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, June 16.—For the first time in weeks there has been heavy fighting over the comparatively extensive lines of the British front in Belgium and France. A Berlin official statement makes note of it, which it describes as an Anglo-French movement synchronizing with the Russian reverses in Galicia.

In a statement, frank if brief, Field Marshal French records this incident but does not state the losses, which must have been heavy on both sides. The Germans are as frank in conceding the loss of Germans near Ypres but make no mention of having been forced even temporarily to yield a mile of their Festubert stronghold.

In the east the Austro-German advance continues to swing forward with the exception of the section between the Dneister marshes and Zurawna where the Russians are holding bridgeheads and making some headway.

General Von Mackensen, according to dispatches has given himself a fortnight in which to capture Lemberg, and it would seem at the rate his and the co-ordinate forces are going forward this time limit will be ample if the Russians are unable to initiate a stiffer resistance than they are showing now.

The latest Zeppelin raids in England created hardly a ripple of excitement. Air craft protection was one of the subjects discussed in the House of Commons, Wm. Joynson Hicks urging a marked increase in this branch. He said that London might soon expect a serious raid, and added that at one time more than five Zeppelins of the latest type were over the English coast. Under Secretary of War, H. J. Tennant, besides giving assurances that bigger aeroplanes are under construction, said that since the beginning of the war the number of machines has been increased tenfold and the number of men engaged in this branch five fold.

The capture of 122,200 Russians and a great number of guns from June 1 to 15, is reported by the Austrian war office. Berlin gives German General Von Mackensen credit for the capture of 40,000 since June 12. Whether the latter included the Austrians estimated is not clear.

Military observers at Petrograd express the belief that 2,800,000 Teutons are operating again the Russians. No one attempted to say with any exactitude how many Russians are opposing this immense force, but early in the war Russia's potential powers of recruiting were placed high up in the millions.

SIXTEEN DEAD FROM TUESDAY'S ZEPPELIN RAID

Statement Also Includes the Figures Concerning Raid of June 6 When Twenty-four Were Killed and Forty Injured

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, June 16.—Sixteen were killed and forty injured in a Zeppelin raid on the northeast coast on Tuesday night, according to the latest statement tonight. The statement also admits in the raid on the night of June 6, twenty-four were killed and forty injured. The names of the towns bombarded are withheld as well as any detailed account.

A statement tonight said:

"Further inquiries show that the casualities in connection with the visit of the Zeppelin to the northeast coast on Tuesday night amount to sixteen killed and forty injured. It is now possible to state more exactly the casualities resulting from the airship raid on another portion of the northeast coast on the night of June 6. The number of deaths there was 24, comprising five men, all civilians, thirteen women and six children. There were also forty cases of more or less serious injuries. The principal fires were in drapery establishments, lumber yard and the terrace of small houses."

Flies Over Rome

ROME, June 16.—A strange aeroplane flew over Rome a few nights ago. All the lights of the city were put out immediately as soon as the presence of the aerial visitor became known, and on every hand questions were asked. Part of a solution of the mystery was given by Messagero which published the following:

"Our enemies have succeeded in bringing an aeroplane to a point near Rome where it is kept in hiding. It has already flown over the city."

PROTESTS AGAINST ARREST

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, (Thursday) June 17.—The American consul at Trieste protested strongly to Vienna, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Daily Express against the arrest of his guest, Italian vice consul, Signor Canova, in the American consulate. Canova was interned despite assurances given the American consul by the governor of Trieste that his liberty would be respected.

POST FOR MARCONI

FLORENCE, June 16.—William Marconi asked to be enrolled as a lieutenant of engineers and assigned to the telegraph brigade.

GOLDEN TOKEN TURNS TIDE WHEN WAR SEEMS IMMINENT

What looked like a warlike proceeding but turned out to be a very pleasant affair took place in the senate at a late hour on Tuesday afternoon. Just before adjournment Senator Goldwater rose to a question of personal privilege and began a sharp criticism of the rules and he seemed to be chiding the presiding officer for the manner of their enforcement. Under the castigation, President Sims began to exhibit signs of resentment. He was plainly unpleasantly surprised. He turned from the speaker now and then to look at members as if to gain from them some idea of the meaning of the attack that was being thus made upon him.

All the time, Mr. Goldwater kept advancing toward the president's stand and talking with increasing earnestness apparently about the tyranny of the rules and the exarlike application of them. By this time the president was white. When within arms reach of the president's chair, Mr. Goldwater took something from his pocket and handed it to the president with a neat speech. It was a handsome and costly gold watch which the speaker said was intended as a slight manifestation of the senate's appreciation of the presiding officer and of his fairness in all of his rulings.

The president had been taken squarely off his feet. He was now whiter than ever and for a minute he could only gaze about him. When he had finally recovered he expressed his full appreciation of the testimonial and thanked the senator for what they had done to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

Medical Men Of State To Meet At Prescott Today

(Special to The Republican.)

PRESCOTT, June 16.—Physicians and surgeons from all parts of the state arrived today to attend the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Arizona State Medical Association, which convenes here tomorrow for two days' session. In view of the fact that the American association meets next week at San Francisco, a number of noted doctors and surgeons of the country are expected here to attend the meeting of the state organization.

Among those on the program tomorrow are Dr. Fred H. Albee of New York, who will hold a lecture and clinic on the original uses of inlay bone graft in surgical treatment, Dr. Edward H. Skinner of Kansas City, Drs. W. L. and C. P. Brown of El Paso, Alexander W. Blain of Detroit, and Dr. A. L. Bleash of Oklahoma City. Tomorrow the scientific program includes addresses by Drs. James A. Arneill of Denver George H. Moody of San Antonio and Donald J. Frick of Los Angeles.

Members of the society and their friends will be the guests at a picnic luncheon in the pines tomorrow, and later in the day will be taken by auto to Lake Watson. The Arizona association for the Study of Tuberculosis closed its sessions this afternoon.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. S. H. Watson, Tucson, president; Dr. A. C. Thomas, Tucson, first vice-president; Rev. Bertrand Cocks, Phoenix, second vice-president; Dr. A. H. Williams, Phoenix, secretary and treasurer.

MARINES TO BE SENT TO MEXICO UNDER HOWARD

Orders Are Sent Admiral Commanding Pacific Fleet to Proceed to the Relief of Besieged in the Yaqui Valley

YAQUIS DECLARE CONSIDERABLE WAR

Are Said to Have Declared War Against Germany, Mexico and United States Because Houses Are Defended Successfully

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, June 16—Orders from the navy department were sent to Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, to take three hundred bluejackets and the same number of marines previously arranged for on his expedition to the Yaqui valley. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said the admiral had wide discretionary powers to land the expedition if necessary to rescue Americans who want to come out of the region.

According to advices of the state department the Yaquis have declared war on Germany, Mexico and the United States. The declaration on Germany is because a German colonist, a crank shot met with remarkable success in defending his home, bringing disaster to the Indian raiders.

The decision to send Admiral Howard to Guaymas was reached after a conference of navy and state department officials. Although no deaths have been reported since the uprising several weeks ago. The Yaquis have threatened to annihilate the foreigners and on June 9 swept through the valley, destroying crops and property. The state department advices of the last few days are in effect that the situation is extremely threatening for Americans and it is deemed advisable to reinforce the cruisers Cleveland and New Orleans now at Guaymas.

Colorado Sails Today

SAN DIEGO, June 16.—Flagship Colorado, with three companies of ma-

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ADMIRAL SORE BECAUSE PROBE IS CONTINUED

Superintendent of Naval Academy Said He Had Confidence in Investigation Board and Thought Its Findings Final

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ANNAPOLIS, June 16.—Rear-Admiral Fullam, superintendent of the naval academy, declared that he had such confidence in the judgment of the three officers who composed the board of investigation which convicted seven midshipmen of guilty knowledge concerning a paper known to have been an examination paper stolen from the department of modern languages that he personally did not think further inquiry necessary. This expression of opinion was made before the court of inquiry appointed by Secretary Daniels to make further investigation of irregularities in the examination papers. The superintendent made it plain, however, that he intended no criticism of the Navy Department. They have their own reasons for reopening the matter, he said. Several officials of the academy and midshipmen testified concerning the examination during the day.

At the morning session Lieut. Manly, the admiral's aide, and Lieut. Commander Tompkins testified that expressions of resentment and regret had been general among the officers at the naval academy at the necessity for the present court of inquiry. In answer to questions along that line, Admiral Fullam said:

"There has been a great deal of indignation expressed about a great

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WEATHER TODAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—For Arizona: Fair.

TAFT BELIEVES LEAGUE CAN BE FORMED THAT WOULD INSURE PEACE

Former President Says Organization Proposes Practical Means of Settling International Quarrels or Suspending Them

NO ATTEMPT TO END PRESENT WAR

Says Much as He Would Be Willing to Sacrifice Meeting Does Not Contemplate Suggesting Means of Ending European Conflict

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Former President Taft in an address tonight outlined the plan for the proposed league for peace which will be discussed at Independence Hall tomorrow. Mr. Taft was firmly of the opinion a league for peace could be formed which would enable nations to avoid war by furnishing a practical means of settling international quarrels or suspending them until the blinding heat of passion had cooled.

He declared that much as he would be willing to sacrifice to secure peace, no attempt would be made at the meeting to bring the war to an end.

"In calling this meeting," Taft said "my associates, and I have not been unaware that we might be likened the tailors of Tooley Street who mistook themselves for the people of England. We wish to say we do not represent anybody but ourselves. We are not here to suggest a means of bringing this war to an end—much as that is to be desired, and much as we would be willing to sacrifice to secure peace—that is not within the project of the present meeting. We hope and pray for peace and our hope of its coming in the near future is sufficient to make us think the present is a good time to discuss and formulate a series of proposals to which the assent of a great number of powers could be secured. In no war has the direct interest that neutrals have in preventing war between neighbors been so clearly made known. This interest of the neutrals has been so forced upon them that it will require only a slight development and growth in the law of international relations to develop that interest to the right to be consulted before such a war between neighbors can be begun."

Continuing Mr. Taft said: "This step we hope to have taken by the formation of a peace league of the great powers, whose primary and fundamental principles will be that no war can take place between any two members of the league until they have resorted to the machinery the league proposes to furnish to settle a controversy likely to lead to war.

"If any member refuses to use this machinery and attacks another member of the league in breach of his league obligations, all members of the league agree to defend the members attacked by force.

"We do not think ultimate resort to force safely can be omitted from an effective league for peace. We sincerely hope it may never become necessary, and that the deterrent effect of its inevitable use in case of a breach of a league obligation will help materially to give sanction to the laws of the league and to render resort to force avoidable.

"Now what is the machinery, the resort to which we wish to force

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CHICAGO STRIKE IS ENDED AND NORMAL SERVICE RESUMES

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, June 16.—Normal service on the Chicago elevated and surface car lines was resumed after an all night session of railway and labor representatives, and a council committee headed by Mayor Thompson had agreed to arbitration. The elevated lines resumed service soon after the announcement of the agreement but it was several hours before anything like a normal schedule was in operation. On the surface lines the first cars to appear downtown reached the loop about eleven o'clock. They attracted great crowds that cheered enthusiastically and thereafter there was a gradual increase in number but not until the rush hours of the evening were the surface lines in full operation.

The formal agreement between the companies and unions was not signed until noon although the order had gone out to the 14,500 employes to return to work several hours before. Mayor Thompson is credited with the bringing about the agreement and was chosen the third or neutral arbitrator.

The arbiters, representing the men, and companies will be chosen by the respective interests before Saturday on which day the first meeting of the three arbitrators will be held. Representatives of the unions and companies expressed satisfaction at the end of the trouble that has inconvenienced the public for three days.

SHOULD MAINTAIN PEACE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

COPENHAGEN, June 16.—Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American steamship company and a close friend of the German emperor, suggested to him the advisability of maintaining peace with the United States.

LARGE SUGAR BEET CROP IS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, June 16.—This year's sugar beet crop promises to be large. The department of agriculture in a forecast based on June first condition, places the yield at 6,290,000 tons, assuming an average abandonment of ten per cent of the acreage. The area planted is 659,300 acres, which is 144,700 acres more than last year. California has 128,900 acres.

DENY REPORT MEYER SAILED FOR GERHARD

Embassy Officials Inform State Department That Personal Representative Was Not German Army Officer

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Acting Secretary Lansing has received word from sources regarded as reliable that the man who sailed for Germany with safe conduct, carrying messages to the foreign office at Berlin from the German ambassador was Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhard. Doubt had been cast on the identity of the ambassador's envoy by published reports that the safe conduct in Gerhard's name was in reality obtained for Dr. Alfred Meyer, chief of the supply department of the German army.

One report said Meyer had been buying supplies in the United States. Another story was to the effect that Meyer accompanied Gerhard. State department officials expressed much curiosity over the reports but instituted no formal investigation. From one of the editors of a New York newspaper an American citizen, came the word that he knew both Meyer and Gerhard and that he personally saw the latter on June 3 take a boat for Norway. While the state department would examine any evidence that might be brought it, nothing thus far indicates, it is said officially, that there is any foundation for a charge of trickery.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Dr. Haniel Von Haim Hausen, counsellor at the German embassy, now at the summer quarters at Cedarhurst, L. I., declared tonight he sent a telegram to Robert Lansing, acting secretary of state at Washington, characterizing as "preposterous and untrue" published accounts that Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhard was in reality Dr. Alfred Meyer, chief of the supply department of the German army, who secretly had been buying war munitions in this country. This government arranged safe conduct by the allies for Gerhard that he might return to Germany with the personal message of the German ambassador.

Dr. Hausen said he acted in the absence of Count Von Bernstorff, who is on a motor trip to the Catskills, and whose return was delayed by a rainstorm. He wanted it distinctly understood he was not speaking for the count.

SLATON HEARS STRONG APPEAL FOR LEO FRANK

Final Argument is Made Before Georgia Governor for Commutation of Death Sentence of Mary Phagan's Alleged Slayer

DECISION IS EXPECTED SOON

Governor Must Hand Down Findings Within Few Days as Execution Has Been Set for Next Tuesday Morning

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ATLANTA, June 16.—Leo Frank's final appeal for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment was completed today and his fate placed in the hands of Governor Slaton, who took the petition under advisement with the announcement he would make a decision as early as possible. It is not expected before Friday or Saturday at the earliest. Next Tuesday is the date set for Frank's execution for the murder of Mary Phagan.

The conclusion of the proceedings before the governor exhausted the last recourse Frank may employ in an effort to escape the gallows. The decision—for or against commutation—will bring to an end a remarkable series of legal contests in the state and federal courts to clear Frank's name and proceedings for clemency before the state prison commission and governor.

The session today was occupied by Wm. Howard in his closing argument in Frank's behalf. Howard was interrupted frequently by questions from the governor on points of evidence and by Solicitor Dorsey, who took issue with statements as to what had been brought out at the trial. Howard attacked the testimony of state witnesses and sought to convince the governor of the alleged inconsistencies and contradictions in the testimony and affidavits of Jim Conley, the negro who served a prison term after the trial.

He asserted Conley's testimony was the invention of his own mind and designed to divert suspicion from himself.

"Take the name of Leo Frank out of this case," declared Howard, "Forget all that has passed the last two years, give me a public mind that is a clean slate, put this case in any county in Georgia, and I will acquit this defendant in thirty minutes."

Howard declared that by the testimony of the states' witnesses the record shows that Mary Phagan was not in the pencil factory at the time the prosecution contended Frank killed her. He also declared the record showed that the girl had not arrived at Frank's office at the time Conley in his testimony said he had already disposed of the body.

The attorney presented to the governor the weekly financial sheets of the factory, which he declared Frank made up the day the girl was murdered.

"We contend" he said, "that a person could not have made out this complicated statement after he had committed such a foul murder."

Solicitor Dorsey asserted the state contended the financial statement has been compiled prior to the crime.

"That, however, the state has never proved," replied Howard.

Continuing, Howard contended, "the murder notes" which Conley swore he wrote at Frank's dictation and which were found beside Mary Phagan's body, established the negro's connection with the crime.

"We contend the evidence shows the yellow paper on which one note was written, was in the basement of the pencil factory," said Howard; "and that Coney got it there, and wrote the notes there. The record shows no original pieces of paper like the order blank on which the notes were written were in Frank's office or in the factory's store. The records show that Mr. Becker, a former employe of the factory, before he left his position, bundled up all the used order blanks, including the series of which this particular yellow sheet appeared and sent them to the basement to be burned. This yellow murder note shows an order blank used in the year 1909. Mary Phagan was killed on April 1, 1913."

Gerard Says Impression On Note Good In Berlin

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Ambassador Gerard cabled the first informal report of how the last American note to Germany was received in official quarters in Berlin. He spoke of its reception as friendly and courteous and said the unanimous opinion seemed to be the document afforded a basis for diplomatic negotiation and settlement.

Long extracts from German newspaper editorials, most of which had already been published here, were transmitted by the ambassador. There was a friendliness of tone in them and an absence of the bitterness, which previously characterized some newspaper utterances. The ambassador's own comment was brief and of a general character, bearing out the press reports of the favorable impression made by the note, especially because published reports had reached Germany that the United States would send something in the nature of an ultimatum. Gerard gave no intimation as to when a reply would be received, or what its specific character would be.