

Fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature.

# DOUGLAS DAILY DISPATCH

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## U. S. PLANS EXTENSION OF AIRWAYS

### Experts Say Mexican Bribery Documents Fakes

#### HEARST'S MEN ADMIT PAPERS ARE SPURIOUS

Authenticity of Startling Documents Destroyed By Witnesses.

#### CLEARSENATORS

Purported Signatures of President Calles Declared Spurious.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Mexican documents published in Hearst newspapers were pronounced "spurious" today by five handwriting experts, three of them employed by Mr. Hearst, in reports submitted to the senate investigating committee.

Called to the stand after submission of the reports, Miguel Avila, producer of the documents, insisted he still believed them authentic but added the experts' findings might indicate otherwise.

Avila quickly explained he never had examined the documents, one of which purported to show the creation of \$1,250,000 fund for four United States senators. He reiterated that he saw some of them removed from official files in Mexico City but had no idea what was in the papers. The documents, he said, were turned over by him to John Page, a Hearst reporter, without any inspection of their contents whatever by him and he did not know what was in them until they were reprinted in the Hearst newspapers.

Besides long, detailed reports of Mr. Hearst's experts declaring the documents unauthentic, it was revealed that the committee had received similar reports from two handwriting experts of its own whose names were not divulged.

In addition, at its session today, the committee had before it James R. Sheffield, former ambassador to Mexico, who denied testimony that the American embassy had purchased Mexican documents and emphasized that he had given orders that none of the so-called Mexican papers should be bought.

David E. Smiley, general manager of the North American Newspaper Alliance, and Robert Barry, a newspaper correspondent, told the committee how John Page had offered to sell them a purported letter from Senator La Follette, republican, Wisconsin, written to President Calles. Smiley and Barry were with the Philadelphia Public Ledger at the time and they declined to print the letter sent by Page from Mexico City after an investigation.

Mr. Smiley said that in the letter purported to have been sent by La Follette to President Calles the Wisconsin senator had offered to interest Senators Johnson of California, Borah of Idaho, and Swanson of Virginia against intervention in Mexico by the United States. Smiley testified that Mr. La Follette branded the letter a "forgery and fake," showed good reason why it was, and the Public Ledger dropped the matter.

Turning to Page, who sat in the room, Senator Johnson, a member, (Continued on Page Eight)

#### TEGUCIGALPA CLOSES UP SHOPS IN HONOR OF COLONEL LINDBERGH

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 4 (AP)—All the stores in Tegucigalpa, including the barber shops, closed for the first time in history; Main street carpeted with pine needles; the residents passing in and fro in gala attire, and waving flags as if on a great holiday—such was Colonel Lindbergh's first sight when he issued forth today from the American legation after a comfortable rest and long sleep.

It was an early hour, for 9 o'clock had been set for his reception at the presidential palace, where the president, Miguel Paz Barahona decorated him with a gold medal, and the finance minister followed with a personal gift and his autograph. An hour later the good will ambassador was in the halls of congress, which have become familiar to him since he flew from Washington. Then he

#### Kellogg's Peace Plan Is Received By French With Great Interest

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—Secretary Kellogg's note to Foreign Minister Briand of December 28, suggesting that the proposed amity pact to outlaw war between France and the United States be enlarged to include other nations, was made public by the Quai D'Orsay tonight. It was given the utmost prominence in the French press and became the center of discussion in all circles of French life.

The impression gained in official circles in Paris today was that France and the United States are approaching the point where they will be able to sign a pact to outlaw war.

#### ARIZ. HISTORICAL REVIEW WILL BE PUBLISHED APR. 1

Major Kelly, State Historian, Announces Launching of Publication.

PHOENIX, Jan. 4 (AP)—It was announced this morning by Major Geo. H. Kelly, state historian, that Arizona is to have in the future a quarterly publication to be known as the Arizona Historical Review, the first issue of which will appear on April 1, next.

This will be following in the footsteps of historical departments of many of the other states, such as Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. It is the purpose to devote the pages of the Arizona Historical Review to the publication of manuscripts descriptive of the prehistoric and archaeological features of Arizona, which have proven to be a rare field for the study of the peoples and their customs who inhabited portions of what is now Arizona many, many years before the coming of the Spanish conquistadors in the first half of the fifteenth century; also articles covering incidents and experiences in the progress of Arizona, since the coming of United States authority in 1848.

Through correspondence, Major Kelly has been assured that he and those who may follow him in the office of state historian, will have the hearty co-operation and help of the Arizona university, and the Arizona Pioneers' historical society, in Tucson, pledged by President Byron Cummings, of the university, and President Ed. Vail, of the pioneers' association. Governor Hunt gives his hearty approval of the idea behind the proposed Historical Review, also Con P. Cronin, state librarian.

President A. J. Matthews, of the Tempe State Teachers' college, in a letter to Major Kelly, says: "I believe that the establishment of a quarterly review for Arizona would be a success. Should you decide to take up the matter let me assure you of my personal interest and co-operation so far as I can be of service. I am sure that the state educational institutions would all be willing to co-operate with you in the publication of such a work."

President Grady Gammage, of the (Continued on Page Eight)

#### NICARAGUAN POLICY STIRS UP CONGRESS

Challenge Administration's Move to Reinforce Marines to South.

#### MOVE PROCEEDS

Navy Department Mobilizing Marines for Service in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The announced policy of the Coolidge administration to reinforce marine detachments in Nicaragua and co-operate fully in the establishment of order there was challenged on the floors of the house and senate today by democratic and independent republicans demanding that the marines be withdrawn. The challenges came less than 24 hours after the state department had explained emergency orders dispatching 1,000 additional marines to Nicaragua by the flat declaration that the Washington government "fully intends" to carry out terms of the Stimson agreement for American supervision of the Nicaraguan presidential election this year.

Referring to recent hostilities in Nicaragua which have cost the lives of six American marines, Representative Huddleston of Alabama declared it the "administration's and not the American people's war."

"You cannot have free ballot boxes at home and marines dictating at the ballot boxes in foreign countries," he said.

In the senate the challenge went unanswered by regular republicans but in the house two of the majority party representatives, Begg of Ohio and Wainwright of New York, a former assistant secretary of war, resented implication that the administration was engaged in war.

"This isn't a war," declared Begg. "This is preserving the peace and protecting the lives of nationals of other countries because there is no stable government there. The United States is protecting the peace of the world."

In this view Wainwright concurred, but at the other end of the capitol Senator Nye of North Dakota, a republican independent, presented a resolution which would prohibit use of the army, navy or marines to settle disputes between Americans and foreign countries. Senator Heflin of Alabama promptly supplemented this proposal with a resolution demanding withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua. Both resolutions were referred to the foreign relations committee.

While Nicaraguan developments were creating this uproar in congress, the administration put further pressure on its moves to back up the marines already in the Central American country. The navy department announced that detachments from San Diego and from Parris Island, S. C. would sail January 9 and that several light cruisers were en route from various points to Nicaragua ports.

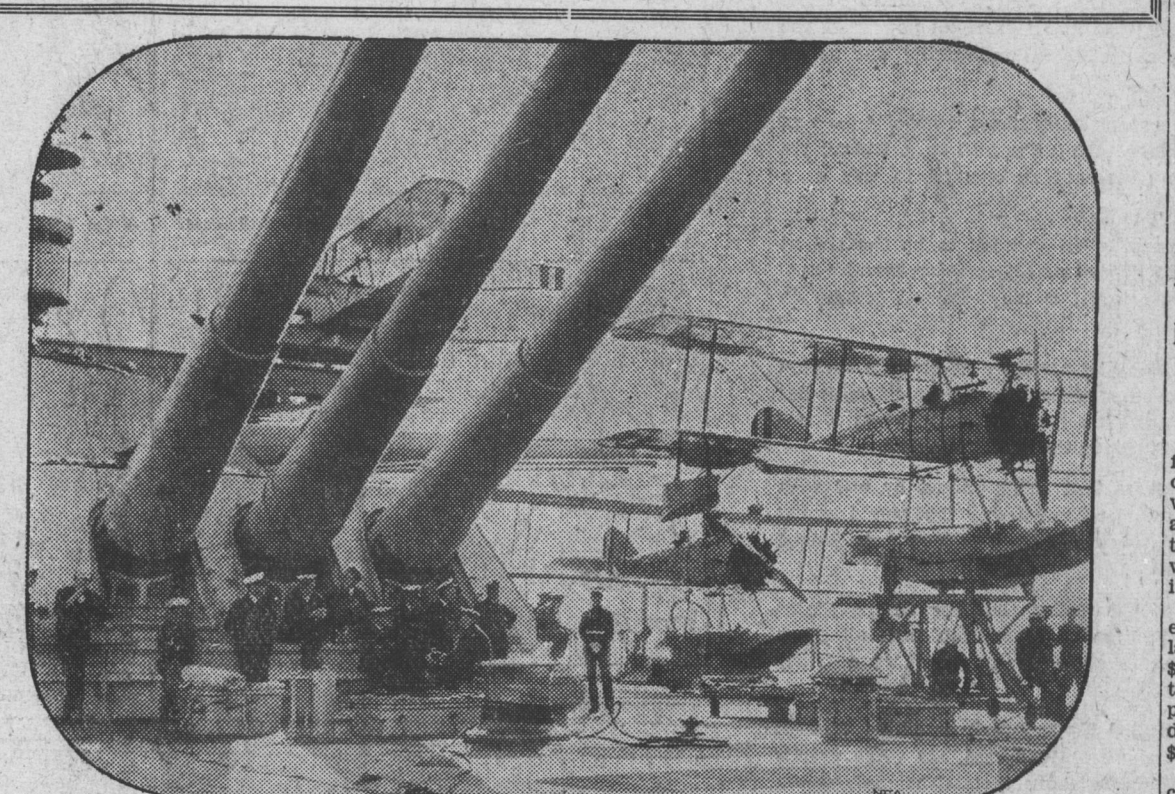
The state department denied flatly statements of Pedro Zapeda, a Nicaraguan liberal agent in Mexico City that "several hundred American marines" had been killed in Nicaragua in recent months and information as to these casualties suppressed in the United States. The department placed marine casualties to date at 16 killed and about 40 wounded while estimates of casualties to the Sandino forces ranged from 381 to 456 killed with no estimates as to the recent fighting.

In the house during the hour or so of discussion of the Nicaraguan situation, Representative Garrett, the democratic leader, affirmed the policy of protection of American lives and property in foreign countries, but asked when the life and property of any American citizen in Nicaragua had been endangered.

Huddleston argued that the marines were in Nicaragua to safeguard American investments and declared that Henry L. Stimson, who during the summer served as a special American envoy to Nicaragua, in bringing peace between two warring factions, had promised Moncada the presidency of Nicaragua after he had indicated a friendly disposition toward New York bankers.

Contending that the strife in Nicaragua had developed "after 12 months of the Coolidge plan of pacification," Huddleston said that it also came at a time when "our ambassador of good will" Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, (Continued on Page Eight)

#### The Eyes of the Navy on the Alert



The eyes of the navy—great seaplanes like those pictured above—are to take an interesting part in the Pacific maneuvers. The huge guns of the U. S. S. California, shown here, are the hands that follow the eyes.

#### Boulder Canyon Dam Bill Is Endorsed By Interior Secretary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Swing-Johnson Boulder Canyon dam bill was endorsed today by Secretary Work. He said he had been advised by Director Lord of the budget bureau that the proposed \$125,000,000 expenditure would be in harmony with President Coolidge's fiscal plans unless tax reduction exceeded materially what the treasury regards as a safe cut in revenue.

Writing Chairman Smith of the House irrigation committee, which has jurisdiction over the proposal, the interior secretary said that engineers had estimated that \$125,000,000 would cover the construction cost and operating expenses of the project and that "there is no reason to question the ultimate solvency of this undertaking if carried out along lines proposed."

"The provisions relating to the Colorado River compact appear well conceived," he continued, "and I believe are sufficient to afford the necessary protection to all states involved. The approval of this project should open the way for other developments, and encourage the construction of projects above this dam for development of irrigation, power, or other purposes."

"This bill has been referred to the director of the bureau of the budget who advises that the proposed legislation would not be in conflict with the financial program of the president unless the pending revenue bill should result in tax reduction in a materially greater amount than that recommended by the secretary of the treasury and the president."

The tax bill, now pending in the senate, was passed by the House after it had increased the proposed tax cut from the \$225,000,000 maximum recommended by the treasury to about \$290,000,000.

Secretary Work said that in passing upon the bill, he had considered the proposed development as including the following features:

A dam approximately 550 feet high, creating a reservoir holding not less than 20,000,000 acre feet of water; works for the generation of electric power, and an all-American canal starting at Laguna dam and delivering water to Imperial and Coachella valley canals.

Secretary Work said settlement of interstate and international problems growing out of the use of this river, will be promoted by the construction of these works.

"It will give a more definite basis for negotiations of the international water commission, appointed by the authority of the last congress, in formulating the basis of a treaty with Mexico."

"The diversified benefits and new rights to be created include the necessities or cities for increased water supply, large development of latent (Continued on Page Eight)

#### 4,085 MILES IS PROVIDED FOR IN BILL

Program for 1929 Contemplates Maintenance of 7,512 Miles.

#### BEACON LIGHTS

Proposes to Illuminate Entire System and Equip With Radio.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Funds for the construction of 4,085 miles of airways throughout the country were provided today in the annual appropriation bill for the state, justice, commerce and labor departments, which was reported to the house by its appropriations committee.

The bill's total of \$89,202,000 represents an increase of \$1,521,000 over last year's measure, but a decrease of \$109,900 under the budget bureau estimates. It allots to the state department \$14,017,000, to the justice department \$26,657,000, to commerce \$37,548,000, and to labor, \$10,987,000. In addition to the funds for the construction of new airways the measure provided for the maintenance of the 3,427 miles of airways already equipped.

The program for 1929 contemplates the maintenance of 7,512 miles of lighted airways at \$195 a mile, maintenance of 24 radio stations at \$12,000 per year.

The construction by the end of the year (fiscal year ending next June 30) on some 4,085 additional miles was given by the committee as follows:

Pueblo to Cheyenne, 200 miles; Dallas to Chicago, (completion) 494 miles; New York to Atlanta, 744; Los Angeles to Seattle (part) 563; Chicago to twin cities, (part) 284; Salt Lake City to Pasco, (continuation), 524; transcontinental, (Salt Lake City to San Francisco), 624; Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, (completion), 311, and Louisville to Cleveland 342.

In addition to the establishment of beacon lights, landing fields, etc., on the above mileage, the department's program for the current year includes the improvement of radio station on the transcontinental route (transferred from the post office department), and the establishment of a limited number of such stations on the more important new routes.

The labor department was allotted \$1,408,000 for its children's bureau and \$102,000 for its women's bureau.

#### WOMEN TAKE HAND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A telegram asking President Coolidge "to terminate further bloodshed in Nicaragua" was received at the White House today from the Women's International league. It was signed by Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the league.

Pointing to the recent casualties among marines stationed in Nicaragua, the message urged that he exert his influence to stop "aggressive warfare against Nicaraguan citizens without declaration of war."

#### BOOST S. W. EXPOSITION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A resolution providing for duty free admission of articles to be imported from foreign countries for the Pacific Southwest exposition commemorating the landing of the Spanish padres and the opening of Long Beach, Calif., as a world port, was introduced today in the house of representatives by Representative Evans, republican, California.

#### CRACK FISHING SCHOONER IS RESURRECTED FOR BUT MOMENT

HALIFAX, N. S. Jan. 4 (AP)—From 115 miles at sea came news today that the crack Gloucester fishing schooner Columbia, which went to the bottom with 20 fishermen in a hurricane of August, 1927, was resurrected for a fleeting moment at dawn on new year's day on the fishing banks. Then she dropped into the depths as cables parted.

The steam trawler Venosta wrested the Columbia from her tomb on the ocean floor where the pride of American schooners had met her fate with no survivor to tell the story.

Captain Myhre, skipper of the Venosta, today described the weird scene as the derelict, caught fast in the powerful tackle, with which the Venosta had been dragging the bottom 240 feet below, broke

through the surface before the astonished eyes of the crew.

Masts were erect, decks and sides gleaming with a strange brilliancy as the powerful floodlights of the trawler lit the shattered hulk with an almost phosphorescent glow.

The derelict hung in space for a brief moment with gold green sea water pouring through her seams and pounding the little trawler with every roll of the sea. Then, as suddenly as it had cleft the waves, it dropped like a plummet and out of sight as the three inch steel cables which had hauled it to the surface, parted under the strain.

"It was the strangest sight I have ever seen and I have been at sea all my life," said the skipper of the trawler.