



WEATHER To-day, partly cloudy, cooler. TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY: High, 53; Low, 37. Full report Page 15.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS ARM TO AVENGE RAID ON BORDERTOWN

Martial Law Practically in Force Along California Boundary.

TROOPS ON PATROL, AIDED BY CITIZENS

Eager to Punish Mexicans Who Murdered Postmaster at Tecate.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH

Governor Johnson Urged to Demand the Delivery of the Outlaws Who Escaped.

San Diego, Cal., March 16.—Although no proclamation was issued, martial law existed in effect to-day along the border for miles each side of Tecate, Cal., following the destruction by fire of the general store containing the United States postoffice and customs office, and the murder of Postmaster Frank Johnston on Saturday night by three men declared to be Mexicans.

All last night the border was patrolled by American troops from Fort Rosecrans. Across the line, not many hundred feet away, Mexican rurales performed guard duty.

Every man within a radius of ten miles of Tecate is fully armed, and rifles and ammunition have been ordered from this city. Anti-Mexican feeling is at fever heat.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson was asked to-day to make formal demand on Governor Francisco Vasquez of Lower California for the delivery of the Mexicans suspected of having killed Johnston.

Major W. C. Davis, commander at Fort Rosecrans, received instructions from Washington to lend any assistance to the immigration and customs officials and keep the department informed of conditions. He had already taken initiative to the full scope of his authority.

Werner Wiedenbeck, who was assaulted by the Mexicans when they murdered Johnston, is positive as to his identification of one of the outlaws, but the name is withheld. All escaped back into Mexico.

Washington, March 16.—Members of a Mexican railroad construction gang killed Postmaster Frank V. Johnston and burned the postoffice at Tecate, Cal., according to a report to the War Department late to-day from army headquarters at San Francisco.

Satisfied by this report that no Mexican Federal soldiers or officials were involved and that the crime was not political, State Department officials announced that the affair would be handled in the ordinary way. Every effort will be made to secure the arrest of the murderers and have them returned to California under extradition proceedings for trial.

The report to the War Department said: "Three or more Mexicans armed with revolvers crossed the national line at Tecate, killing one civilian and wounding another civilian seriously and burning the store, including the body of the civilian. The Mexicans escaped, but one was recognized as a member of a railroad construction gang quartered about a half mile southwest of Tecate.

"Federal soldiers not now thought implicated. Captain Page and three squads of the 28th Company, coast artillery, are now encamped at Tecate, with orders to assist the customs and

This Morning's News.

Table of contents for 'This Morning's News' with sections for LOCAL, FOREIGN, MISCELLANEOUS, and GENERAL.

KING SEES BOXING BOUT

English Boom for Noble Art of Self-Defence Expected.

London, March 16.—King George attained the distinction to-night of being the first reigning British monarch to witness a public exhibition of "the noble art of self-defence." As the guest of the 2d Life Guards, of which he is colonel, he was entertained at a boxing and fencing tournament at the Regent's Park barracks.

MR. BENNETT REPORTED ILL

Rumors That He Has Fever at Suez Discredited Here.

Rumors were current last night that James Gordon Bennett, owner of "The New York Herald," was seriously ill aboard his yacht, the Lysistrata, at Suez. Dispatches coming by way of London represented that Mr. Bennett had been on a three weeks' cruise and that during the trip his health had become impaired, finally giving way to a severe fever.

FIVE POLICE BILLS REPORTED AS ONE

Assembly Committee Broadens Right of Accused Men to Rehearing.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Albany, March 17 (Tuesday).—By a vote of 8 to 2 the Assembly Cities Committee early this morning reported the Mitchell police bills in the form of one bill. The consolidated measure does not change materially the five bills as originally introduced. By way of explanation Assemblyman Hoff, chairman of the Cities Committee and introducer of the legislation, said:

"This bill provides that sergeants may be eligible for promotion to lieutenants after six months' service instead of two years and that lieutenants may be eligible for promotion to captains in one year instead of three. "Dismissed or resigned members will be entitled to a refund of the moneys contributed to the pension fund, with 4 per cent interest. The present charter gives no such privilege.

"The present charter provisions granting a full trial before the Commissioner are carefully preserved. The right of redress in the courts is eliminated. Now a dismissed police officer may make an application to the Mayor for a rehearing before the Commissioner unless he was dismissed for insubordination, conduct unbecoming an officer, cowardice or intoxication.

"This bill broadens the right to a rehearing by permitting in all cases an application for a rehearing to be made to a board of police review created by the proposed act, and to be composed of a citizen, resident and voter of the city, a member of the uniformed police force of at least equal rank to the officer against whom the charge is made, and a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, other than the Mayor, and all to be appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"Meetings of the board are to be public, a record is to be made of its proceedings and the members are to serve without compensation. The board is to examine the application, hear all witnesses desired by the accused officer, as well as such other witnesses as in its judgment may be necessary, take such testimony as it may deem advisable and report to the Mayor whether or not a rehearing should be given. The Mayor may then consent to such rehearing, in which case the Police Commissioner must rehear the charge and may affirm, revoke or modify his former decision. Upon such retrial the decision of the Police Commissioner is final and not subject to review by any court.

"The publicity which will attend all proceedings of the board of police review will prevent any injustice to an accused police officer, and the recommendatory powers of the board will have great weight with the Mayor, who, under the present system, with his manifold duties, has not the time to examine these applications with the care and attention they demand in justice to the applicant."

The two who voted against reporting the bill were McCue, of New York, and Blakely, of Yonkers. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, the eleventh member present, was not recorded, as he wanted to vote the bill merely for consideration.

George B. McClellan Ill.

George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York and now at the head of the economics department at Princeton University, is ill at his home in the college town, with a throat affection, which is causing his friends much concern. It is said that he will leave the university in May and take a long rest in Europe. His physicians say he is subject to asthmatic attacks, but the suggestion that his condition grave was discounted by them.

WILSON MOVES TO SAVE NEW HAVEN

Cabinet to Take Up To-day Crisis in Dissolution Negotiations.

WEEKS PUTS ROAD'S FATE ON PRESIDENT

Asks Him to Take Hand in Averting Disaster to New England and Whole United States.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 16.—The danger of a serious breach in the negotiations between the government and railroad representatives over the disintegration of the New Haven system has become so acute that the subject will be considered at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Complications which threaten to disrupt commercial interests in the New England States and perhaps cause business disaster in New England furnish the reason for the decision of the President to take a hand in the negotiations in the hope that an adjustment may be perfected whereby there may be an orderly dissolution which will conserve the interests of all concerned. Members of Congress and commercial organizations in New England have brought pressure to bear upon the administration in view of the difficulties which now confront an amicable settlement.

One of the chief barriers to an agreement is the insistence of the Attorney General that the dissolution shall be accomplished in this administration. Critics of the administration argue that this restriction is imposed simply for the purpose of giving the Democratic party an opportunity to call the possible disintegration "a Wilson achievement." On the other hand, administration officials say that the President knows that political expediency demands that the negotiations be minus any elements which will bring disaster to New England.

Weeks Asks Wilson's Aid.

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, held a conference with the President to-day and pointed out to him the urgency of a fair settlement of the question. He asserted that many interests in New England were peculiarly linked with the New Haven system and that this fact be given due consideration. It was the opinion of Senator Weeks that there were too many "muddlers" in the negotiations. He said that the President could soon straighten out the tangle by summoning to the White House the Attorney General, Governor Walsh of Massachusetts and Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven board. There is a strong possibility of such a conference.

"They are fiddling away while Rome is burning," said Senator Weeks. "The New Haven must raise about \$100,000,000 in the next four months to meet maturing obligations, and under present conditions it cannot. There is one man who can bring all the various elements together. He is the President of the United States.

Receivership Feared.

"I told the President that in my judgment it was necessary that prompt action be taken to complete a settlement of the New England railroad troubles; that I assume all parties at interest—the Department of Justice, the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the New Haven Railroad—were honestly trying to reach a settlement, but that minor questions were allowed to interfere with the final adjustment, and unless essentials were kept in view and details subordinated I feared the New England railroads would go into the hands of a receiver, an extremely undesirable result from every viewpoint.

Continued on fourth page, second column.

ROOSEVELT TO BACK NEW MUSEUM TRIP

Gives \$2,000, and Offers to Raise \$4,000 to Continue Work.

MADE IN LETTER TO PROF. OSBORN

Colonel Tells of Great Accomplishments in South America, and Much Yet to Do.

Theodore Roosevelt will give to the American Museum of Natural History \$2,000, and when he returns to New York, in May, will assist it in raising \$4,000 more to carry on explorations in South America. This offer was made in two letters from the colonel, made public at the museum yesterday. Colonel Roosevelt stated that his son Kermit, Anthony Faia and several others in the party had suffered from slight attacks of fever, but otherwise all had enjoyed excellent health.

The only condition attached to Colonel Roosevelt's offer was that the museum should expend the money in completing the work of exploration he had begun. It was said at the museum yesterday that this would be agreed to and Colonel Roosevelt's offer had been accepted. The letters containing the offer and other information about his trip were received by Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, and Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology.

Much Work Accomplished.

Colonel Roosevelt said the region touched by his party was productive of wonderful scientific results. One river was discovered, he wrote, and many mammals and birds were obtained. Colonel Roosevelt is bearing the expenses of Cherrie and Miller, of the museum staff, who are in his party. He speaks highly of their work in his letters, and says he wants them, and not himself to write a book of the trip.

In the course of his journeyings the colonel's rifle has brought down a giant parrot, some white-lipped peccaries and several bush deer.

Regarding his offer to finance future explorations, Colonel Roosevelt, writing from St. Louis de Caceres on January 5 to President Osborn, said: "When I get back I am anxious to help you send Miller to complete his work around Mount Duida, to ascend the top and thoroughly to work the neighborhood from the standpoint of the mammalogist and ornithologist. He ought to have about \$5,000 for the trip. I will subscribe \$1,000 and do my best to help raise the remainder.

"Miller is a capital fellow. He has begun his work around Mount Duida, and if he is given the time and the moderate amount of money necessary he can thoroughly finish the work and do something emphatically creditable to the museum. As I shall probably take Cherrie down the River de Duida, I wish to give this as a kind of consolation prize to Miller.

"I shall also help with \$1,000 in sending Cherrie back for the museum, to work thoroughly these upper Paraguary marshes. They offer a wonderful field. I earnestly hope that Chapman has been favorably struck by my proposal, that you will be struck by it and that my request will be granted."

Continued on second page, fifth column.

IMPERATOR LOSES BOATS

Several of Crew of Giant Liner Nearly Lose Lives.

Hamburg, March 16.—The Hamburg-American liner Emperor, which left Hamburg March 11 for New York, ran into a heavy gale and lost four of her storm lifeboats Saturday, according to officials of the line to-night. The ship behaved well, and few of the passengers were aware of what had happened. The weather improved later and the vessel proceeded under full speed.

Cape Race, Newfoundland, March 16.—Several of the crew of the Hamburg-American liner Emperor narrowly escaped being washed overboard during a terrific storm, according to wireless messages received here to-night.

ROCKEFELLERS IN POLITICS

They Oppose Repeal of Trolley Law in Tarrytown.

Election will be held in the Hudson River villages to-day, and the fights between the candidates promise to be warm, but the battle royal will be over the repeal of the Burns law, which prohibits a trolley on Broadway, Tarrytown. A vote is to be taken to get local sentiment, and wealthy residents are making a personal fight to kill the repeal.

William and John D. Rockefeller are putting up the strongest fight. They expect to throw a big vote against the repeal through the six hundred men employed on their estates.

Wealthy residents are coming out from New York and men who have never voted here before are going to the polls. The wealthy residents expect to be outvoted, but hope to hold down the majority.

DR. BLAKE GIVES REPORTERS CHASE

Says He Left New York to Escape "Rotten" Newspapers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, March 16.—Dr. Joseph A. Blake spent an unhappy hour to-night trying to dodge American newspaper correspondents who asked him if he was going to Paris to join Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay. He had a four-wheeler make a stop at the Ritz Hotel as if he would get out there and then drive to Brown's Hotel, but the correspondents kept a close trail.

Dr. Blake expressed his opinion of the "dirty New York newspapers" in so uncertain terms, singing out "The Tribune for an attack.

When found far down the platform after the Lusitania train arrived at Euston station, the doctor was standing inconspicuously behind his luggage. Asked where he was going, he said: "None of your damn business!" He made about the same answer when asked if he had abandoned New York and intended to practise in Paris. Dr. Blake said that he had come over to get away from the "rotten" New York newspapers. When asked how long he would stay he replied "One hundred and fifty years." Finally he said he was going to Edinburgh to-night.

When the old-fashioned four-wheeler, loaded with three heavy trunks on top and five pieces of luggage and Dr. Blake inside, left Euston station the correspondents followed in a taxicab. A large man with a bristly mustache and detective's feet leaped into another taxicab and said to the correspondents chauffeur, "Let me get first. I'm following him, too." But when the correspondents asked this man why he was following Blake he said: "Oh, I'm on the trail of a market basket which got lost at Fishguard a week ago." It was a regular parade. First came Dr. Blake, with his luggage in a four-wheeler, then the supposed detective in a taxicab and the correspondents in another cab. The detective asked the station porter where Dr. Blake was going and turned quickly out into another street. The correspondents took up a snail's pace.

As the four-wheeler careered along Dr. Blake every two minutes peered anxiously out of the window at the taxicab with the newspaper men. Finally he stopped the four-wheeler in its tracks right behind the British Museum and talked to the caddy. The carriage then started again toward Piccadilly Circus and out into Piccadilly.

In the mean time two newspaper men jumped into another taxicab. As the Ritz Hotel was reached one of the correspondents' taxicabs drove to a side entrance, and the doctor, thinking he had slipped his followers, had the driver stop at the Ritz one minute and then go around the block to Brown's Hotel, where it was his intention all the time to stop, but the newspaper men in the second taxicab followed him.

Later the old caddy, under the soothing influences of a nearby "pub" and half a crown, said the doctor was so nervous he thought him a bit queer. "My word, sir, I fancied 'im balmy him the crumpet," he said. It is said at the hotel that Dr. Blake intends to leave here early in the morning, probably for Paris.

Advertisement for Ben Franklin Quiz with text: Read the Interesting Details of the Ben Franklin Quiz On Pages 4 and 5

MME. CAILLAUX KILLS EDITOR OF "FIGARO"



GASTON CALMETTE.



JOSEPH CAILLAUX.

Wife of French Minister of Finance Tries to Avenge Husband.

THREE OF FIVE SHOTS FIRED TAKE EFFECT

Caillaux's Resignation from Cabinet Immediately Accepted by President.

TRAGEDY RESULT OF LONG STANDING FEUD

Mob Menaces Police Station Where Woman Was Taken—Minister Struck in Face.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, March 16.—Gaston Calmette, editor of "Le Figaro" and one of the most prominent journalists in France, was shot and killed this afternoon by Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance and member of President Poincaré's Cabinet. M. Caillaux's resignation as Minister of Finance was accepted by President Poincaré to-night.

The motive of the shooting was a long standing and bitter feud between M. Calmette and M. Caillaux, in which M. Calmette accused the Minister of Finance of trying to collect money from large corporations for campaign purposes.

Mme. Caillaux arrived at the office of "Le Figaro" in an automobile late in the afternoon. She was heavily veiled. M. Calmette was about to leave his office in company with Paul Bourget, the author, when Mme. Caillaux entered the room.

Three Shots Take Effect.

Upon seeing the editor Mme. Caillaux immediately drew a revolver and fired five shots, three of which took effect. M. Calmette was wounded in the groin, the stomach and the leg. The wildest confusion prevailed in the office, but Mme. Caillaux made no effort to escape.

M. Calmette was immediately removed to a hospital. He was conscious, saying repeatedly: "I have done my duty. I have done my duty." It was at first believed that the editor would recover, but later it became evident that he was sinking rapidly. His death occurred late to-night.

At the office of the Chief of Police, where Mme. Caillaux was taken after being arrested, she stated that she had been moved to act by the fact that M. Calmette had dragged her name into the sensational attacks on her husband. She had consulted an eminent lawyer, she said, who advised her that legal proceedings would be futile. She then decided to take the law into her own hands and bought a revolver.

Mme. Caillaux will be transferred to the Saint Lazare prison to-morrow. She is charged with homicide.

As soon as M. Caillaux was notified of the shooting he hurried to the police office, where an angry mob had already assembled. He entered the office amid hisses, and one man in the crowd even struck him in the face with a cane.

News of the shooting caused a sensation in this city, where the attacks of the editor on M. Caillaux have been matters of public comment for months.

President and Mme. Poincaré were at a dinner given in their honor at the Italian Embassy when news of the shooting was telephoned them. The members of the entire French Cabinet, with their wives, excepting M. and Mme. Caillaux, were present, as were also Ambassador and Mrs. Hericck and many other foreign ambassadors and their wives.

Shortly before the dinner hour word of the shooting was received at the embassy, and the news spread rapidly among the distinguished guests. President Poincaré, however, gave no sign that anything unusual had occurred, but offered his arm to Mme. Titoni, wife of the Italian Ambassador, and led her to his dinner.

Dinner Guests Under Great Strain.

The dinner was served rapidly, the guests of necessity being under a great strain and conversation being at a low ebb. At the reception following the dinner President Poincaré talked long and earnestly with Ambassador Iavolski, of Russia.

President Poincaré departed at 10:30 o'clock and proceeded at once to the Elysee Palace, where a special Cabinet meeting had been hurriedly called. No sooner had the meeting begun than a messenger arrived bearing the resignation of M. Caillaux as Minister of Finance. It was read and accepted immediately.

The motive of the crime, although concerned chiefly with the feud between M. Calmette and M. Caillaux, is a mixed one. When questioned after the shooting, Mme. Caillaux stated that she had heard that M. Calmette intended to publish some letters written by Caillaux to her before her marriage, concerning political affairs, and that she had visited M. Calmette's offices to ask him not to publish them.

Mme. Caillaux is the third wife of M. Caillaux and is herself a divorcee, having been the wife of Leo Claretie. She is a woman of striking beauty, a bru-

HOLDS TO HIS POST, DESPITE BURNS

Plucky Engineer, His Clothes Hanging in Shreds, Spurns Aid and Sticks to Train.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Stamford, Conn., March 16.—Burned badly at the 125th street station of the New Haven Railroad while attempting to remedy trouble that developed on the roof of an electric engine on the run from the Grand Central Station to the 125th street station yesterday, Michael O'Brien, of New Haven, engine driver, spurned medical attendance and insisted upon driving the train to Stamford.

Practically every shred of clothing from his waist down was burned off by the flash, and his legs and arms were badly scorched. He collapsed as soon as his train reached Stamford.

A physician dressed his burns and he was then taken to his home. His pluck and nerve are the talk of railroad circles here.

Brodie Duke's Son on Trial.

Seattle, March 16.—Laurence Duke, son of Brodie Duke, tobacco manufacturer, was placed on trial to-day in the Superior Court, charged with manslaughter in killing Henry N. Farr, a saloonkeeper, on the night of October 13, 1913, by an automobile driven by Duke.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ATTACKED IN CROWD

Struck by Man at Bradford Station, After Making Home Rule Speech.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] London, March 16.—It has only now transpired that Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was assaulted on Saturday evening at Bradford, when about to return to London after a speech on Home Rule. The railway station was crowded with a seething mass of people, who were howling, booing, hissing and cheering. In the centre of the throng was Mr. Churchill. Dozens of policemen surrounded him, but were powerless to keep the crowd away.

Mr. Churchill was walking to the platform when a man rushed up, and before the police could stop him hurled himself on the First Lord of the Admiralty and dealt him a severe blow in the mouth with his fist. Mr. Churchill turned to close with his assailant, and, in fact, pushed him through the police who crowded around him. The man then darted into the crowd and was lost to view.

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