

CHANGE DEMANDED WITH REFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL GUARD SYSTEM

Governors Today Control Absolutely the Militia and Can Prevent Service If They See Fit.

STRONGER NATIONAL POWER IS WANTED

President Should Be Able to Summon National Guard for Service at a Minutes' Notice If Desired.

Washington, March 22.—Members of congress interested in building up a more efficient means of defense, a better and larger army, are making preparations to have laws enacted that will materially change the status of the national guardmen.

As it is at present, the president of the United States in time of war has no power to call out the national guard, as is the general impression. The president should see that out, would have to call upon the governors of the states for their militia organization and accept any organization that the governors offered.

What is wanted, according to congressmen and army officials, is an amendment to the present Dick militia law that will give the president the right to summon to the national defense the militia organizations of the several states that are fit for service, without consulting the governors.

The first militia act of congress was passed in 1792. Then, service in the militia appears to have been regarded as a public duty properly required of every citizen, much like that of working on the roads in certain rural districts. Every able-bodied citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, and every citizen upon attaining the age of 18 years, was required to be enrolled in the militia, to provide himself with arms, ammunition and equipment, and to render military service for so many days out of each year.

This was in effect a compulsory military service. The appointment of officers and the training of the militia was left to the respective states, but the president was vested with the authority to call the militia into service of the United States to execute the laws of the nation, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. He was given authority to issue the call only to such officers of the militia as his judgment should dictate and provision was made as to the maintenance to be imposed in the case of militia members of the militia who refused or failed to march to the place of the rendezvous. There was no obligation on the part of the federal government to accept the services of the militia but there was every obligation on the part of the citizen to render military service.

The fundamental idea of the old militia is said by army officials to be excellent in that it recognized the militia as an obligation owed by the citizen to the country, but the detailed methods of carrying this method into effect were so impracticable that the whole plan eventually proved to be a failure.

Beginning with the revolution, and ending with the war with Spain, the militia system has proved a failure in every national conflict, and the great victories which have come to America from arms have been through the service of the regular army and the volunteers.

The great majority of the American people make no distinction between the militia and volunteers. The essential difference is that volunteers are under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the federal government while the militia is under the joint control and jurisdiction of the federal government and the state under which it is organized.

George Washington, the nation's first president, said of the militia: "To place any dependence upon militia is resting upon a broken staff."

So severe has been criticism of the militia during every national conflict that, as wars have occurred, less and less dependence has been placed upon it, until finally, at the end of every war, the entire burden has in every case been borne by regulars and volunteers.

The militia organized under the old laws and the national guard of today, however, are very different, so different, in fact, that it may not be considered altogether fair to class them together.

The principal defect in the old law, according to army experts, is that it divided responsibility. Maryland, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas have through their governors refused to turn out the militia when called upon by the president to do so. Other states have greatly interfered with the federal government in its use of militia, either by raising objections or obstacles, or by forcing the service of troops not desired.

The old law did not require the president to consult the governors with reference to turning out the militia. He could issue the call direct, though as a matter of courtesy.

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SOCIALISM LOSES OLD TIME GAIT

Milwaukee Getting Tired of New Kind of Government and Elects Other Men to School Board.

(Associated Press.) Milwaukee, Wis., March 22.—Yesterday's primary vote for the nominating school directors in Milwaukee was a considerable falling off of the socialist vote compared with the primary one year ago, when Emil Seidel was endorsed for candidate for mayor.

Only two out of four socialist candidates were nominated and they ran sixth and ninth in the list of ten. Women voted for the first time in a primary in Milwaukee.

The socialist women registered more votes in proportion to the men than did their sisters in the poorer wards. It is estimated that of the 25,000 votes cast, 5,000 were by women.

CUT THROATS GET GOAT OF COURT

Curse and Screech in Their Cages Like Mad Men and Force Trial Against Camorra to Suspend.

(Associated Press.) Venice, Italy, March 22.—Angry exchanges between the opposing counsel at today's session of the trial of the camorra racketeers provoked a demonstration from the prisoner's cage beyond the control of the court officials and that necessitated a suspension of the proceedings.

The accused men alternately cursed and screeched hysterically while their women friends in the audience screamed and taunted.

The wife of one of the prisoners was seized with convulsions.

IMMUNITY BATH FAILS THIS TIME

Indicted Chicago Packers Lose Out in Their Demurrer Against the Proceedings Today.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Ill., March 22.—The indicted Chicago packers lost their fight against trial on the immunity statute secured by the government several months ago when Judge Carpenter in the United States district court today overruled their demurrer to the charges and held that the immunity granted by Judge Humphreys in 1906 did not apply to the present charges, which, he held, were based on new evidence not included in the Humphreys decision.

"Immunity does not mean amnesty," said Judge Carpenter in his decision. "If it did, to confess one's crime is to give perpetual permission to violate the law."

Judge Carpenter decided for the first time that the acts testified to before the immunity proceedings began could be used in future prosecutions. He said, however, that they could be used only to show an original conspiracy.

WRECK IN ARIZONA

Mail Clerk and Conductor Hurt, But None of the Passengers Suffer.

(Associated Press.) Tucson, Ariz., March 22.—In a head-on collision of the southbound passenger and mixed train on the Southern Pacific at Catalina Junction, ten miles north of Nogales, last night the mail clerk and conductor were injured, neither seriously, and traffic was blocked until today.

No passengers were hurt.

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WILKIE'S SLEUTHS PURSUE ENEMIES OF DIAZ ALONG THE BORDER

Congress to Take Up Matter at Extra Session and May Limit Expenditure and Field for Their Activity.

HARVEY PHILLIPS IS VICTIM OF SLEUTHS

Could Not Be Arrested for Violation of Neutrality Laws, and Another Charge Was Found Against Him.

Washington, March 22.—A congressional investigation of the defective establishment of the department of justice, grown into immense proportions in recent years, and frequently charged with using its money and power in all sorts of investigations, is said to be almost certain when congress reconvenes in extra session, due partly to a warrant that has been sought out for Harvey Phillips, a private detective of this city.

The story is one of the indirect workings of the Mexican revolution, and will doubtless be brought out fully in the investigations that are expected to be made into the Mexican border. Along with this investigation will come, it is said, a thorough inquiry into the methods employed by the bureau of investigation.

The warrant against Harvey Phillips charges him with shipping explosives in violation of section 235 of the criminal code, which is alleged to prohibit such shipments through the states unless they are plainly marked as "explosives." Washington has been thoroughly searched for Phillips, but he has not been found.

The charge in detail. The warrant is understood to charge him with shipping explosives from New York and elsewhere to points along the Mexican border, from which they have been obtained by the insurgents and put into effective use against the Mexican government. Phillips is not charged with violating the neutrality laws, for to maintain such a charge he would have to be guilty of shipping explosives across the border into Mexico. Not being prepared to press this charge, the department of justice, now said to be actively attempting to stop shipments of arms and ammunition into Mexico, discovered the somewhat indirect method relating to substitute shipments of explosives and swore out the warrant.

According to information today, Phillips and onto the investigation bureau of the department orders it get onto him, and disappeared from the city. One story is that the agent of the department of justice went to Phillips' office in the Superior building, where he has maintained a private detective agency, there for some time and was in his office when the agent of the department appeared and began asking questions which Phillips, it is said, surprised would lead to his identification. Phillips completely baffled the government detective and promptly got out of town. His whereabouts is unknown, although the department of justice claimed to have a trail on him as far as his identification.

His Relatives Unconcerned. Phillips' relatives said they had no idea where he is and did not seem much concerned about the charge against him. Three agents of the department of justice went to the home of Phillips' mother, Mrs. E. P. Jack, several days ago and hunted for her son. They were told that he was not there and if in the city was at his own home or in his office in the Superior building. They insisted on looking through the house, and Mrs. Jack, not knowing what to do, had to permit this. Phillips' friends in the city say that the detectives made a serious mistake in doing this.

Phillips served over two years under Chief Wilkie of the secret service, being on duty in Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. He had a nervous breakdown in 1906 and was compelled to retire from the secret service bureau. Later he went to Philadelphia, where he obtained employment on the secret police force of the Pennsylvania railroad. He remained with that road for some time, and then came to Washington to open a private detective bureau. He was recommended highly by district government officials when he made application for a permit to open such a bureau.

The Mexican insurrection junta in Washington refuses to talk about the case, and Phillips' friends say they do not know whether or not he has been helping the revolutionaries.

Just to Ask Investigation. The junta people, however, do charge indirectly that the investigation bureau of the department of justice has a big force of detectives at work along the border seeking to prevent arms and ammunition going into Mexico. It is through some of these of the junta that congress will be asked to investigate the entire

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GETTING TASTE OF THE DIAZ METHODS



EDWIN BLATT

Young Blatt, a newspaper man whose home in Pittsburg, is still being held by the Mexican government in the jail at Juarez, Mexico, despite the demand of the American government for the release of Blatt and Lawrence Converse, who was arrested with him on American territory. Since the demand of the American government for the release of the two lads, the Diaz government has set up a claim to the land on which they were captured, which heretofore has been American soil and policed by American officers.

TEN PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL

Steel Bars Are Sawed in Old Albuquerque Bastille and Men Make Their Way Out Unseen by Jailers.

A daring delivery took place at the Bernallillo county jail about midnight last night when ten prisoners, as one of the inmates of the prison, after sawing their way out of the steel cage surrounding the cells in which they were confined, sawed through the bars of the outer window and regained their liberty.

The names of the escaped prisoners, and the offenses for which they were held, are as follows: Primitive Fuentes, breaking seal on box case; Earl Gray, barney; George Miller, barney; Ray Fisher, barney; Emmett Hinkson, wife abandonment; James Grimes, barney; Dennis Hart, robbery; Santos Alvarez, barney; Emiliano Gallegos, barney.

A man named Stevens, well known to the police of Albuquerque and said to be a dope fiend, who was serving a term of seven days for some petty offense.

From the best information obtainable the escape took place about midnight—somewhere between the hours of 11:45 and 12:30. Jailer Quinto and his assistant, Fidel Ayala, had made their final inspection for the night, and found all well, and had retired. Some time later J. Cochran in the morning another inspection was made and the ten men named were then missed. The men named were then missed in the morning of their disappearance.

All of the names were confined on the first floor of the jail, which is a strongly constructed building, designed after the latest models in jail-building. Seven of the men were confined in three cells, the cells being enclosed in a steel cage, around which runs a corridor, also separated from the jailer's office and living apartments and from the outside world by stout steel bars. The men charged with serious offenses are invariably confined in the cells, while the petty offenders are usually allowed the run of the corridor outside the cage.

Outside the door to the cage is a steel box, fastened with a heavy padlock, and inside the box is a combination lock which controls a lever. By pulling the lever the doors to all the cells are simultaneously locked or unlocked, as may be desired. To saw out of the cells would mean that the prisoners would have to saw through the bars of the cage, while the petty offenders are usually allowed the run of the corridor outside the cage.

Alvarez, Gallegos and Stevens, all being petty offenders, were not confined in the cells, but were allowed the liberty of the corridor running around the outside of the cage. It is the theory of some of the officers, and of other prisoners who either did not have the opportunity to escape or did not think it wise to take advantage of the opportunity, that Stevens' dope fiend had provided himself with keys before being arrested, and had possibly concealed some minor offense for the purpose of obtaining an entrance to the county jail. As to this, of course, nothing certain is

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MORGAN'S BANK IS DIRECTLY MIXED UP IN MEXICAN SITUATION

Frank Vanderlip, President of National City Bank of New York, Visits Capital of Sonora.

BONDS INVOLVED IN OUTCOME OF REVOLT

News from Interior of Mexico Shows Insurrectos Have Surrounded Many Towns and Cut Off Provisions.

(Associated Press.) Sonora, Ariz., March 22.—The visit a few days ago of Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, to Hermosillo, the capital of the state of Sonora, where he went to confer with the Mexican authorities, has aroused unusual interest. In order to confer with Vanderlip, Governor Torres hastened to Hermosillo from Cananea, where he was giving his personal attention to the suppression of the insurrectos.

It is understood that the bank is trustee for the bonds of the Southern Pacific line in Mexico. It is thought that the visit of Vanderlip had something to do with the floating of \$5,000,000 in bonds which Finance Minister Limanour failed to place in France, and which it is believed the Mexican interests might be induced to take provided conditions in Mexico warrant it.

Insurrectos Hold Towns. El Paso, Tex., March 22.—News from the interior of the "war zone" today shows that the insurrectos have surrounded many small towns and are cutting off provisions to reach them from the surrounding country.

Hundreds of refugees are flying toward the border, many attempting to make the journey on foot.

Rebels Steal Cattle. San Antonio, Tex., March 22.—Additional details of the situation at Chihuahua and Arizpe, where the Mexican insurrectos are supposed to be in supreme command, are this morning received and show American cattle across the border, safe behind at the ranchmen's camp today.

A detachment of federal troops that were to be sent to quell the insurrection, although the roads were still impassable as a result of last night's rain, General Stahl with his brigade of nearly 2,000 men started on a train this morning to Leon Springs.

Hermosillo Safe. Hermosillo, March 22.—This town is safe. The rebels have withdrawn and the federal soldiers sent out to La Colorado have returned, the rebels having abandoned the town before the federal troops arrived.

The Yagu Indians are proving loyal. Nearly 100 Indian volunteers arrived here last night to join the federal troops.

TAFT CONFIDENT HE IS INNOCENT

Booker Washington Receives Letter in President's Own Handwriting; Educator Recovering Rapidly.

(Associated Press.) New York, March 22.—Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, whose alleged assault of Sunday night, Albert Ulrich, was held yesterday for trial on the charges of assault, is still at the Hotel Manhattan today. He is recovering rapidly from his injuries.

De Washington was gratified today to receive a letter from President Taft in the president's handwriting in which the president expressed his sympathy for and confidence in Dr. Washington.

NINE MEN ARE KILLED

Coal Supports Fall Into Mine and Roof Falls Down Onto Helpless Men.

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TOM JOHNSON IS FIGHTING DEATH

Loved Ones and Physicians Gather About Him and Believe He Is Making His Last Battle for Life.

(Cleveland, O., March 22.—Tom L. Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, is making his last battle, this time with death, in the opinion of his friends and physicians. The former mayor is suffering from relapse, occasioned by his attending a banquet a week ago, and while today his condition is a little better, he is seriously ill.

Johnson himself telegraphed to New York for his wife and children to come to see him. Mrs. Johnson, Lillian Johnson, Mrs. Lillian Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Mariani and her daughter, Margaret Evelyn, have arrived here and are with Johnson. The former mayor was strong enough yesterday afternoon to stand for an instant. His closest friends were permitted to see him. He is very weak, however, and the least exertion throes him.

Early in February a similar severe relapse occurred. It was not as serious as the one which his physicians believe Johnson has just overcome. The doctors have diagnosed the illness as cirrhosis of the liver.

The former mayor was awaiting with great impatience the arrival of his granddaughter, Margaret Evelyn, who had been a particularly close friend of her grandfather.

"Father is better than we expected to find him," said Lillian Johnson. "His condition, they tell me, is much better than it has been."

UNEMPLOYED IN SOCIALISTIC CITY

Outnumber Those in Other Cities on Account of Thousands Being Attracted There on Promises Made.

(Associated Press.) Milwaukee, Wis., March 22.—"Give us work, as you promised in the platform of the Socialist administration is hearing, according to figures prepared by Alderman William Coleman, acting business agent of the Federated Trades council, himself an ardent Socialist.

More than 20,000 men are walking the streets of the city seeking work, and the Associated Charities, a non-political, non-sectarian organization, reports a greater and more widespread suffering among the poor of Milwaukee than at any time within the last five years.

The situation seems peculiar to Milwaukee, as reports from the state are to the effect that outside of this city no more than 10,000 are unemployed, falling below the normal for this season of the year. It is generally credited that the local situation is due to the fact that large numbers have been attracted to Milwaukee on account of the campaign promises made by the Socialists last spring, when they publicly declared that everybody would be given work.

Abolition of Coercion. Democratic work for the last fourteen years, proposed to have the city start in on a plan of improvement work at this time, but the Socialists are opposed to doing any more street work on private contract, and are endeavoring to rescind contracts already let. They are planning to have all city work done by the municipality direct.

In almost every department of city service important work is being held up in an effort to keep down expenses and thus reducing the tax levy next year.

Streets are not being cleaned, ashes and garbage are being removed spasmodically, and then only when the people insist on its being done. No alley has been cleaned since last fall, it is said.

BOYCOTT AGAINST THE MILITIAMEN

Even American Miners Refuse to Go to Work as Result of Appearance of Militia at Gillespie.

(Associated Press.) Gillespie, Ill., March 22.—Despite the prohibition of the state militia, which expired early, mines No. 1 and No. 2 of the Gillespie Coal company, between here and Bond, did not resume operations today.

The miners' local union at a secret meeting last night voted not to return to work until the militia was recalled. It is possible that the militia may move today as the danger of rioting appears to be less. The merchants of Bond have refused to sell goods to the militia.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS INCENSED AT THE RUMORS OF WAR WITH JAPAN

Declares They Are Without Foundation and Terms the Stories Printed as Malicious; Denials Are Made.

INVITES MINISTER TO A CONFERENCE TODAY

Will Set at Rest Irresponsible Reports; Coaling Station Activity Is Denied by Jap Minister.

(Associated Press.) Washington, March 22.—President Taft today invited Baron Uchida, the Japanese ambassador, to a conference at the White House this afternoon. The president's object is to personally set at rest the various irresponsible stories that have been published to the effect that the army maneuvers in Texas and California are in a vague way directed toward Japan.

The president has been greatly annoyed by the persistent reports that Japan had negotiated a secret agreement with Mexico for a coaling station along the Pacific coast and that the United States was menacing Mexico as a protest.

Denials from the Japanese embassy and from the ambassador himself as to the coaling station story, as well as denials from the state department as to any connection with Japan in the army maneuvers, have failed to stop the reports, which the president regards as malicious.

When Baron Uchida called, President Taft said there was absolutely no warrant of excuse for the stories that have been printed that the United States is sending troops to the Mexican border, had done so in expectation of a treacherous move by Japan.

The president said the reports were scarcely worth denying, but he desired to set them at rest for all time. The president asked Baron Uchida to communicate those views directly to the emperor of Japan.

Sounds Warning Note. Washington, D. C., March 22.—Most remarkable confirmation of the hostile attitude of Japan toward the United States came today from J. De Soverain Lohman, a citizen of Holland, who has arrived in Washington direct from the Japanese empire. Following is Mr. Lohman's startling statement.

"Since my arrival in this country I have been surprised at the indifference of the American people toward the attitude of Japan. I mingled with all classes of people in the different cities of the Japanese empire and everywhere I went it was the main topic of conversation that Japan hates America and Americans. They do not conceal this hatred. They are possessed of a supreme confidence that they can crush the nation.

"Japan army officers and army officers of foreign nations stationed in Japan are of one opinion—that in a war with the United States Japan would win. The Japanese have their eyes first on the Philippines, then on Guam, Samoa and Hawaii. Why? Because the Japanese are indignant, incensed that this country should have placed a ban on Japanese immigration. That there is going to be trouble between the people of the Asiatic countries fully believe.

"There is no doubt in the mind of anyone who has recently visited Japan that the country is a hive of industry in preparation for war. There is only one thought, that this war must be directed against the United States."

The gentleman who sounds this warning is not an alarmist. On the contrary he is a staid, conservative, but conservative Hollander, a son, it is to be noted, of A. P. Lohman, who is a member of the international arbitration court from Holland. He comes here from Japan to visit Holland's legation.

Although the plan for the movement of troops of Honolulu was formulated in November, it is admitted that recent developments include the reports that Japanese all over the world are contributing to the war fund.

That Japan has ordered a million and a half tons of coal from the Teuton mines for immediate delivery. That Japan refused to agree to a neutralization of the Manchurian railroad.

That Japan is the one nation which has been silent on the plan for a general arbitration treaty.

The first troops are to go to Honolulu is undoubtedly due to the information regarding the large number of Japanese in the Hawaiian islands and the fact brought out by the Japanese Consul in Honolulu, that when the native Japanese inhabitants were too old to bear arms they are sent back home and their places taken by young men.

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