

CURRENCY BILL DEBATE HAS STARTED

SENATOR HITCHCOCK TELLS WHY HE OPPOSES GLASS-OWEN MEASURE—SENATOR SHAFROTH SUPPORTS IT IN HIS TALK.

TO RUSH DEBATE UNTIL BILL IS PASSED

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The struggle in the open senate over the administration second great legislative measure, the currency bill, which was opened yesterday with a short statement by Senator Owen, the administration leader was continued today when Senator Hitchcock, also a Democrat, took up the defense of the substitute bill agreed upon by the opposition faction in the senate banking committee.

Senator Hitchcock pointed out the importance of currency legislation to the country generally. "President Wilson in making currency reform an administration measure, has merited and received the praise of the whole country," he said. "His wisdom and his courage in bringing this needed reform to a practical issue is to be highly commended. Nothing less than presidential influence would have made banking and currency reform possible for some time. I yield this tribute to the president of the United States the more readily because I have frankly opposed and criticized him when he urged hasty action which I deemed dangerous."

The senator reviewed the differences between the bill he presented and that presented by Senator Owen, and dwelt at length on the provision in his draft to make the four regional banks publicly owned and government controlled. He declared that the house bill and the Owen bill were faulty, in that they forced banks to give up a part of their present capital for the new system.

"To take away from these individual banks at one sweep one-tenth of their cash capital, was, in my opinion, a mistake, it was to aggravate the evil of lack of capital, which already existed and still further reduce the margin of safety for the depositor. And so I have joined in recommending an amendment by which the capital in the regional banks, instead of being supplied by the banks themselves, is to be supplied by the report of the 'United States.' Senator Hitchcock said that his plan contemplated regional institutions at Chicago, New York, St. Louis and San Francisco. He presented the division of capital and the business of the country among these banks and described the usefulness of the four institutions to the banks and borrowers of each district.

Senator Shafroth, one of the Democratic members, who helped prepare the Owen bill, spoke after Senator Hitchcock, supporting the administration measure.

Senator Owen gave notice today that he intended to keep the Senate hard at work on the currency bill until it is disposed of.

"It is costing the country \$5,000,000 a day to delay this currency bill," he said. "I propose to keep the senate in session until 6 o'clock every evening and to insist on consideration of the currency bill on all the spare time the senate may have. Senator Pittman declared he would insist on the agreement to consider the Hetch-Hetchy bill from December 1 to December 6. Democratic senators at a conference tomorrow morning will take up a program to hurry the bill along and to develop views.

WOULD COPY CANAL ZONE SANITATION

New York, Nov. 25.—Dr. Edward Martin, who has been studying the United States army's medical work in the canal zone in the interest of the German government, arrived here today from Colon. He will return to Germany shortly to make a report and will later go to the German colonies in South America, where he will undertake to duplicate the sanitary work of the Americans in the canal zone, particularly the successful campaign against yellow fever.

Dr. Martin brought back with him specimens of fever infecting mosquitoes, which he said he had been forced to go out the canal zone to find because of the elimination of the pest by American sanitary regulations. His collection was held up temporarily by the customs officials.

1915 EXPOSITION SENDS MEN TO GUATEMALA.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, Nov. 25.—The commissioners of the Panama Pacific exposition at San Francisco, James F. Stutesman, and Oscar Fernbach, arrived here today.

PRESIDENT FINLEY OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEAD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—W. W. Finley, president of the Southern railway system, died at his home here this afternoon. He was stricken with paralysis at breakfast time this morning and sank fast.

PUBLIC PROFITED TOO MUCH TO SUIT MR. VAIL

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25.—An "immense sum" in possible telephone profits has been lost to the telephone companies of this country, by "destructive competition" between independent systems and the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

The public has profited by the warfare between the independents and the Bell system and it was to put an end to this situation that a \$400,000,000 merger of telephone companies, was proposed by the American company, backed by the Morgan financial power.

This was the substance of the testimony here today of Ernest B. Fisher, secretary of the Citizens Telephone company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the hearing in the government's anti-trust suit against the American company. Mr. Fisher said that the merger proposition was put into words by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American company, and that H. P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan and company, told the sixty or seventy independent telephone men present that the "house of Morgan" was prepared to guarantee the financing of any proposition made by the American company. This took place at the meeting here December 19, 1910, to which the members of the Independent Telephone association, then in convention here were summoned by a message that Vail was in the city and desirous of meeting them to talk merger. Mr. Fisher said that he had opposed the merger proposition as "improper" and financially bad.

SECRETARIES IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE NAMED

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—President Wilson made these nominations today: Second secretaries of embassy, Arthur Hugh Frazier, of Pennsylvania, at Paris; Thomas Hinckley, of the District of Columbia, at Vienna; Arthur Mason Jones, of New York, at St. Petersburg; Henry Coleman May, of the District of Columbia, at Tokio; George T. Summerlin, of Louisiana, at Berlin; Secretary of Legation and Consul General Henry F. Tennant, of New York, at San Salvador.

Secretaries of legations: William Whitling Andrews, of Ohio, at Bern; James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, at Lisbon; Francis M. Endicott, of Massachusetts, at San Jose, Costa Rica; Franklin M. Gunther, of Virginia, at Christiania; M. M. Langhorn of Virginia, to the Netherlands and Luxembourg; William Spencer, of Pennsylvania, Caracas; Sheldon Whitehouse, of New York, at Managua. Second secretary of legation at Peking, Frederick A. Sterling, of Texas.

EARLE OF AFFINITY FAME NOT ON STEAMER.

New York, Nov. 25.—Ferdinand Pinney Earle original exponent of the affinity theory, was not aboard the steamship Finland, which arrived here this afternoon from Europe. Counsel for his first wife, Mrs. Emilie Fischbacher were on hand with a writ of habeas corpus, which they intended to serve on Earle to obtain the custody of Harold Earle, son of the pair whom the former Mrs. Earle charges the artist with kidnaping in France.

INCOME DOESN'T KEEP UP WITH EXPENSES

WABASH OFFICIAL PRESENTS FIGURES TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION SHOWING ALLEGED NEED OF 5 PERCENT RAISE IN FREIGHT RATES.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—Representatives of railroads in Central freight association territory, were heard today before the interstate commerce commission in support of the application for a general five per cent increase in freight rates east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

W. C. Maxwell, of St. Louis, general traffic manager of the Wabash railroad, was the first witness, and J. L. Minnis, general consul, questioned him on tabulated figures relating to the increases in cost of operating during the last three years and the relatively small increase in net income.

Maxwell testified particularly as to the results of operation and financial conditions of railroads between Pittsburg and Buffalo, his data relating to 28 railroads with 31,927 miles of line. All those railroads, he said, while showing in 1913 a gross increase in operating revenues of \$78,000,000 more than for 1910, suffered a loss of \$12,000,000 in operating income.

RAILROAD BONDED ISSUE OF \$470,000,000.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 25.—Application was made to the Missouri Public Service Commission today by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, for permission to issue \$470,000,000 in refunding bonds.

The bond issue is to cover all stock issues, franchises and equipment of the ten thousand miles of the Milwaukee system. The bonds are to take up the entire indebtedness of the system.

It is thought that the commission will grant the desired permission this afternoon.

MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, WHO WERE MARRIED AT THE WHITE HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON.



WILSON--SAYRE NUPTIALS AT 4:30

MISS JESSIE, SECOND DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON BECOMES BRIDE OF FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE AT WHITE HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON

WILL GO ABROAD ON THEIR HONEYMOON.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—Miss Jessie Wilson, the president's second daughter, and Francis Bowes Sayre were married in the east room of the White House late this afternoon. The ceremony began at 4:30 o'clock.

The ceremony was completed at 4:40 o'clock.

Indian summer weather ushered in the wedding day of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Francis Bowes Sayre. Carriages began early rolling up to the White House portico and there was a distinct touch of holiday atmosphere everywhere. In the interior of the White House—a floral bower in itself—everything was quiet and in readiness for the ceremony at 4:30 o'clock. At the executive offices some of the wedding guests came early to pay their respects to President Wilson. Colonel E. M. House, of New York, an intimate friend; Cleveland H. Dodge, a Princeton classmate of the president, and John A. Wilson, a cousin, were among the first to arrive. The president had only one business engagement—a cabinet meeting.

Mrs. Wilson visited the executive offices with guests, showed them the president's office, and the cabinet room, and walked through the south grounds with them. Charles W. McAlpin, secretary of Princeton university; Andrew C. Imbrie, Edward Howe, Professors Osgood and Parrott, and a score of long time residents of Princeton, were early callers. Mr. Sayre and his best man, Dr. Grenfell took a long walk in the morning and were at the White House for luncheon.

Miss Mary Tumulty, the 9 year old daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Tumulty, was to be the youngest guest at the wedding.

It became known today that the wedded couple will spend the greater part of their honeymoon abroad. It is thought they will sail within a week, though the time of their departure and their destination is being kept secret. After a long automobile ride, members of the bridal party congregated at the White House again shortly after noon. The last floral piece to be placed in the east room was a huge mountain of white chrysanthemums sent by the minister from Ecuador. It represented the highest mountain in Ecuador and was encircled by flags and the coat of arms of the South American republic.

The white vienna rug presented by the minister from Peru, was placed on the dias on the satin-covered kneeling bench where the ceremony was to take place. That and the floral pieces from several diplomats were

the only gifts visible in the east room.

"Obey" Not in Service. The fact that the word "Obey" was to be omitted from the service attracted some attention, but reference to the book of common worship of the Presbyterian church discloses that the word "obey" is not included in the Presbyterian form as it is in the Episcopal service.

"In all love and honor, in all duty and service, in all faith and tenderness," are the words which distinguish the Presbyterian service.

Captain Bill Arrives. Captain Bill McDonald, U. S. marshal for northern Texas, former bodyguard of President Wilson, and veteran Texas ranger, came to town today to attend the White House wedding. Captain Bill arrived early wearing a broad Texas sombrero and with his coat skirts bulging as usual about the hip pockets. The captain said he was somewhat embarrassed about his dress.

"I reckon I'll have to get some one to help me get harnessed," said Captain Bill to some of his friends in the executive office.

"I'll be like putting a new harness on a broncho mule that's never been bridled."

The captain asked if there wasn't some way by which he could be excused from wearing a formal afternoon dress, but finally decided to yield to convention.

Similar tastes, a devotion to the same ideals, and a desire to dedicate their lives to work of Christian usefulness and social service is the characteristic quality of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president, and Francis Bowes Sayre, who today were married at the White House.

Both have won laurels at college for their studies in political economy and sociological subjects, and each has worked among the poor in the settlements of the big cities, familiarizing themselves with life's problems.

A fondness for outdoor sports, a desire to spend more time in the work of social welfare and service rather than in the comforts of the drawing room, and an ambition to live simply and quietly and without ostentation, have developed a mutuality of interest in the young couple aside from their congeniality of disposition. They have known each other about two and a half years, during which time two families have become intimate as well.

The Sayre family is an old Pennsylvania institution with a collegiate and theological trend quite similar to the ancestry of Miss Wilson.

Sayre is a graduate of Williams College and Harvard Law School. He has spent his vacations in the sheep ranches of Wyoming, hunting in the Rockies or exploring in Alaska. He counts among his adventures a hazardous trip across Bering Strait in a 15-ton schooner, and has tramped the Canadian woods for days at a time living the hardships of the forest. He has spent some of his summers on the Labrador coast with Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who each year ministers to the sick and needy fishermen there. Dr. Grenfell is to be best man at the wedding today. The couple has selected a modest little house in Williams town, Mass., where Sayre is to be assistant to the president of Williams College. Professor Harry A. Garfield, a son of the martyred president, and once a member of the Princeton faculty.

Miss Wilson, the white house bride of today, was born in Gainesville, Ga., 26 years ago, being two years younger than her husband. But she has lived most of her life in Princeton, where her father was for 27 years connected with Princeton University. After being educated by a German governess until the age of twelve, she at

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FEDERALS AND REBELS ARE FIGHTING

BATTLE IN PROGRESS BELOW JUAREZ—EL PASO OR AMERICANS NOT IN DANGER—REBELS REPORT ENEMY IN RETREAT ALTHOUGH FIRING CONTINUES.

TUXPAM ALSO MUCH IN THE LIME LIGHT

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 25.—At noon today, the constitutionalist officers in Juarez reported that the attacking federals had been driven back all along the rebel front and that General Pancho Villa, constitutionalist commander, had ordered an advance of his men against the federals, declared to be in retreat. The Associated Press representative stationed at the top of a wireless telegraph tower, 200 feet high, three miles east of El Paso, confirmed the rebel report that the federals were falling back south of Juarez. He could see the maneuvers with the field glasses.

At that hour, fighting was still in progress south of Juarez, but the battle had ceased at that town of Zaragoza, which is opposite Ysleta, Texas, 12 miles east of El Paso. The fighting opened there early this morning, at the same hour firing was heard on the rebel front. Inez Salazar, a former rebel general but now a Huerta commander was said to be leading the federals at Zaragoza. He has been reported a prisoner several times today but the rebel officials in Juarez declare they know nothing of his capture. The fighting has been heavy between the two armies at Zaragoza, and the cannon roar was plainly heard in El Paso all morning.

John N. Medina, chief of staff to General Villa, who remains behind in Juarez declared that "Juarez is not in as much danger from the direction of Zaragoza as in other directions and added that "we will take care of them."

He is receiving reports frequently from his chief at the front and appears optimistic. Medina declared at noon that the federals had all been driven back as far as thirty miles south of Juarez, except those at Zaragoza. Today's fighting was the second day's conflict between the two contending armies, said to total from ten thousand to twelve thousand men.

The federals opened Monday afternoon by attempting to flank Villa's west in an effort to get behind him and attack Juarez from the northwest, but the rebels repulsed them. Then the fighting opened on Villas center, when the federals, with field pieces, attempted to force through the rebel line. Again they were held back. Villa sent a trainload of wounded to Juarez Monday evening and ordered all people out of the hotels, which were turned into hospitals.

Another train bearing 50 wounded and several dead rebels came into Juarez at noon today from the front. Among the wounded brought into Juarez this morning was General Jose Rodriguez, shot in the leg.

When it returned south, it carried nurses and doctors. Americans who came in from the front at that hour, reported fighting very spirited and the

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federals doing great damage to the rebels with cannon fire. Fighting was desultory throughout the night along the front and near Zaragoza, and reopened with the first of dawn today.

Colonel Porfirio Talamantez, one of the rebel colonels, was killed in the battle last night, according to announcement at rebel headquarters in Juarez this morning.

If Villa has succeeded in driving the federals back, as he claims this means a postponement of a decisive battle for the possession of the state as Villa in case they retreat. He announced when he captured Juarez, that he came for the purpose of replenishing his ammunition supply and outfitting his men and that if the federals did not attack him "in a few days" he would go after them. The present battle has again depleted his supplies and he will be forced to wait, if the federals retreat.

Passes were demanded from all Americans who appeared on the streets of Juarez. Street car traffic across the international bridge was not stopped, but persons having no business in Juarez were hustled out by rebel guards at the border.

A machine gun platoon and troop C of the thirteenth cavalry under Captain John H. Lewis, were reported en route here today from Columbus, N. M., to reinforce the border patrol. The machine gun platoon was to reinforce troop D, thirteenth cavalry, at the international bridge, troop C being stationed at the El Paso foundry. Troop L, thirteenth cavalry, commanded by Captain W. H. Clifton, en route from Noris, N. M., was to be stationed at the El Paso smelter.

Ask Red Cross Aid.

Colonel Juan N. Medina, of the rebel forces this afternoon appealed to the American Red Cross through the local president, Dr. C. F. Braden, for aid in treating the Juarez wounded. Dr. Braden has wired Secretary Charles L. Magee, at Washington for permission to send aid over.

Medina assures the Red Cross officials that full protection will be given. The wounded in Juarez are said to be practically without attention.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Nov. 25.—A battle between Mexican federals and rebels at Las Vacas, Mexico, opposite Del Rio, Texas, was reported in progress today. It was said each side had 400 men in the fight.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—"All quiet at Tuxpam," was the message by wireless early today from Rear Admiral Fletcher, of the Battleship Rhode Island, steaming with John Lind, for the most important port on the Mexican gulf.

The battleship New Hampshire at Tuxpam is at Tuxpam. The constitutionalist general, Aguilera, has renewed his assurances that his men will commit no depredations on the valuable British and American oil properties, which are the subject of so much concern.

Execution at Douglas

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Standing against an adobe wall, chipped by the bullets which have ended scores of other lives, Lieutenant Jose Castro, of the Agua Prieta garrison, was shot to death today, in view of the entire population of the Mexican border town. Castro paid the penalty imposed by the court martial for having slain Maximiliano Montavo, a former wealthy Mexican land owner, but redeemed by the fortunes of war to the necessity of driving a hack. He was

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URGED NOT TO TALK TO MILITARY COURT

DOYLE, SECRETARY OF DISTRICT 15 IN COLORADO, ADVISED STRIKERS UNDER ARREST TO RECOGNIZE ONLY CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 25.—Mine union members need not testify before Judge Advocate Major E. J. Boughton, or give any evidence in connection with alleged law violations, unless they so desire, according to E. L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of district 15, who arrived here this morning. Doyle's first act this morning was to so advise the striking miners of this section. He advised the union members to recognize only the civil authorities.

Thus far no witnesses have refused to answer questions according to the military authorities. The military inquiry is still going on. Early today John Harulich, driver of an automobile used frequently by local union leaders, was placed under arrest. During the outbreaks which preceded the military investment of the strike zone, Harulich is alleged to have carried arms and explosives from this city to Forbes and Ludlow.

Conferees Not in Session.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 25.—The strike is set for the conference between employers and former employees, which may end the strike in the Colorado coal fields. Governor Ammons said at 2 o'clock today that all the conferees were on hand with the exception of John C. Osgood, of the Victor-American Fuel company, who was at Pueblo today to testify before the federal grand jury. If Osgood returns to Denver in time, the first meeting of the joint board will be held this evening.

Reports received at the governor's office today indicate that profound quiet reigns in all the strike districts, all parties apparently waiting for the result of the conference.

GREAT FORESTS UNDER EYE OF FRIENDS

JAMES B. ADAMS, ASSISTANT U. S. FORESTER, TELLS OF PROTECTION GIVEN BY COOPERATION OF CITIZENS AND LUMBER COMPANIES ANXIOUS.

PAST SEASON HAS BEEN A LUCKY ONE

"By cooperative agreements with little towns, with people living in and near the national forests, with lumber and mining concerns, the forestry department now is able to call out an army of men to fight fires. Formerly we had but a handful to cope with these conflagrations."

So said James Barry Adams, assistant forester of the United States, who has been here a couple of days looking over forestry matters. Mr. Adams has been spending the past two months in Arizona and New Mexico and has three more "stops" to make in the Alamo and Lincoln forests, before returning to Washington.

"I have been studying fire plans and the results of work in fire suppression during the past year," he said, talking of his journey through the southwest. "I may say that we have had a mighty fortunate and successful season."

"For several years we have been working on plans to prevent these great conflagrations which do so much damage. Every year we find that we are getting more cooperation and it is most pleasing to note the intelligent interest manifested on the part of the people who live in and use the forests. The interest leads these people to give the alarm when a fire breaks out and to give also aid in fighting the flames."

"By the system of cooperative agreements I have mentioned we are able to get nine hundred men in the Gomez and Pecos forests in case of need, whereas we employ say a score of regular forestry men. You will see therefore that we can throw a tremendous force in time of peril. This is due to a better understanding of the forestry department's efforts."

Hopes for Future. Asked if this system of cooperation all over the country will prevent any of those shocking forest fires with such dreadful loss of life and property as were seen in the past, Mr. Adams replied:

"For the future, we can hope for the best. It would be folly to predict that great forest fires are at an end. Take the case of the city fires. There was the city of Baltimore some years ago, supplied with one of the very best of fire departments, as we all know. There was an explosion, a building caught fire and despite the efforts of the trained fire fighters with all the resources that a great city could command, the very business heart of Baltimore was consumed. Perhaps the great Baltimore fire has taught a lesson that will make other great fires in Baltimore impossible. Time alone will tell. The same in the case of forests. We believe that much has been accomplished to protect the forests from another great conflagration. But we dare not predict immunity from flames! We must ever be alert to use even greater protective measures and seek even greater cooperation on the part of the citizens of this country."

In discussing the lessons taught by the moving pictures on fighting forest fires, Mr. Adams said that there are several tools now being shown around the country teaching much concerning fire-fighting but that these pictures are not sent out by the department. He told, with evident pleasure, of a reel that had been taken in Arizona while he was there with the forestry office in one of the scenes. "Of course there had to be a romance in it," he continued, "and one of the rangers consented to act the part of the disappointed lover. It was very amusing. A good brush heap, thoroughly dry, with a background of a few pines, furnished the tremendous conflagration." It certainly did look immense in the film!

A Noted Forester

Mr. Adams is a forester of note. From the very beginning of the conservation movement, he served with Gifford Pinchot and learned much from that famous high priest of conservation. Mr. Adams has steadily climbed the ladder until today he is next to the chief. He is a western man, a native of Utah, and knows and understands the "Far West" and the "Great Southwest."

CONVICTED MURDERER SENTENCED TO HANG.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 25.—Burr Harris, the young negro convicted ten days ago for the murder of Mrs. Rebecca P. Gay, the Christian Science practitioner who was beaten to death in her consultation room September 26, was sentenced today to be hanged on a date yet to be set. Harris' attorney filed notice of appeal.

Harris admitted the crime when captured and pleaded temporary insanity at his trial.