

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FAVORS A PERMANENT HOME IN OLD ADOBE

MEMBERS VOTE UNANIMOUSLY TO JOIN CITY COUNCIL AND SANTA FE CLUB IN PROJECT TO BUY FAMOUS BUILDING OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL—FAVOR MR. HUGHES' PROJECT TO GET A COMPANY TO BUILD HOUSES IN NEW-OLD SANTA FE STYLE—THANKS MR. TASCHEK FOR SPLENDID MAP.

BUSINESS MEN URGED TO AID NEW COMPANY OF NAT'L GUARD

WHAT MEMBERS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DID LAST NIGHT. Decided to purchase the "center section" of the famous Old Adobe opposite the Cathedral for \$2000 for permanent headquarters. Adopted several changes to the constitution. Extended thanks to John P. Dods and his associates of "Motor Age" for publicity granted Santa Fe and environs. Volunteered to co-operate in every way with Ashley Pond, of Roswell, in his project to get the Ramon Vigil grant, 25 miles from Santa Fe, into a game preserve for use of some Detroit millionaires who are enthusiastic over the climate of this region.

Announced that the climate booklets have been mailed to a thousand physicians in the Mississippi valley. Voted to print a letterhead to conform to illustrated envelopes, showing Santa Fe the oldest city in the United States. Extended vote of thanks to Ernest Taschek for splendid work on the road map showing points of interest near Santa Fe, and trails, etc. Following an eloquent address by Col. E. C. Abbott, recommended that business men block project to enlist another company of guardsmen in Santa Fe.

Passed resolution calling on Warden McManus to furnish brick for paving around plaza. Informed members that the Circle Drive fund of \$100 is raised. Adopted resolution expressing sorrow at death of General A. S. Brookes and appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on death of Dr. E. Almon Leonard.

Head speeches by Judge J. R. McFie on the increasing popularity of the New-Old Santa Fe style and on the need of an incinerator for Santa Fe. Appointed a committee to seek ways and means for the erection of buildings in the New-Old Santa Fe style in Santa Fe, following suggestions of Levi A. Hughes. Applauded Mr. Justice Hanna for his suggestion to ask the women of Santa Fe to conduct a "Swat-the-fly" campaign early in the spring, and to adopt other hygienic measures for the health of the city.

Before the adjournment of the meeting the president called attention of the members to the publication of a report of one of the committees in the Albuquerque Journal before that report was submitted to the chamber of commerce and politely but firmly asked the committee to report to the chamber of commerce first, and to the newspapers afterward.

The above were striking features of the meeting of the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce held last night in the new chambers presided over by President H. H. Dorman, with Secretary George H. Van Stone keeping the minutes. Although the slippery streets, the dense fog and the snow kept several members at home, there was a fairly good attendance and the business before the organization was dispatched with old-time swiftness and enthusiasm.

Of surpassing interest to many, of course, was the proposal to purchase permanent headquarters in the old adobe opposite the Cathedral. The Santa Fe Club and city council have decided to make that their home and they said to the chamber of commerce: "Come with us." And the chamber of commerce answered last night: "Yes."

The chamber of commerce is to have the central portion of the building, provided the deal is put through. There is an option on the building until the middle of February. "Can we get a separate mortgage?" asked S. G. Gantwright. He was assured that the chamber of commerce would act separately in this matter. President Dorman explained the details of the project and J. W. Giddings made the motion to have the plan accepted. "I second the motion," said John V. Conway, who held a blue print of the famous adobe in his hand. The motion was carried unanimously.

As changed some time ago it was planned to make certain changes to the constitution and these were accepted last night. This was one of the amendments. "Be it resolved, That Article II of the constitution of this organization be amended by adding thereto the following: "(5) All members in arrears on their dues for six months may, upon recommendation of the executive committee and an affirmative vote of the chamber of commerce, be dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues."

The other amendment was: "Be it resolved, That the constitution of the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce be and hereby is amended as follows: "Art. III, Sec. 1. By striking out after the word 'accompanied' the words 'by the admission fee which is hereby fixed at five dollars and.' By adding after the words 'in advance' the words 'which dues are hereby fixed at one dollar per month payable quarterly in advance.' "Art. III, By adding Sec. 6. Any member of this association may resign provided his dues are paid to the date of such resignation but such dues shall in all cases constitute a valid claim against such resigning member until they are paid."

Thank Dods et al. The following resolutions were passed unanimously: "Whereas, in the issues of the Motor Age of December 4th and 11th, two well written articles on Santa Fe and vicinity have appeared from the military prisoners held in the strike

GRAFT CHARGED AGAINST CANAL COMMISSARY

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Charges of irregular dealings between John Burke, commissary manager for the Panama canal work, and contractors who have been furnishing supplies, are being investigated by the government.

It was admitted officially today that for the last six months the inquiry has been in progress, based on charges preferred by Chas. E. Walker, a former subordinate of Burke's in the commissary department, alleging that his superior officer, was demanding and receiving large commissions from persons with whom he had placed large contracts for food and other supplies for the canal workers. Also, it is alleged that Burke had awarded contracts to the Colon import and export company, in which he is a stockholder, and that he had profited at least \$50,000 from his operations. His salary was \$4500 a year. Several important contracts were placed in Europe.

Only Hearsay. New York, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Officers of the Panama Railroad company said today that they knew only by hearsay of the charges against John Burke.

"Mr. Burke's accounts were approved by Colonel Eugene L. Wilson, head of the subsistence department of the isthmian canal commission," said Sylvester Deming, treasurer of the road. "In due course of routine, we received the accounts here for auditing, but had no other relations with Mr. Burke. I do not think, however, that his expenditures have been as much as \$6,000,000." "Some time ago we heard in a roundabout way that charges had been made against Mr. Burke. We heard nothing further of them."

Burke is about 45 years old and was formerly a resident of Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.—John Burke, whose work in the commissary department of the Panama canal, is being investigated, was found here this afternoon and denied that he ever received money from any source, other than his salary, while connected with the commissary department. Mr. Burke came to Indianapolis two weeks ago on his vacation.

"There is not a word of truth in any charge that I have profited financially on the side in connection with my work in the canal zone," said Mr. Burke. "Complaint against me arose last September on account of information given out by a disgruntled employe. The complaint was that the department had made purchases abroad. I never made answer to the complaint for it was the policy of the department to purchase supplies wherever they could be had the cheapest." "The charge that I have made money out of my position is news to me. It would be impossible, as I am not in full charge of the commissary department. I have to make detailed reports to my superior officer."

SCHMIDT WAS A "BOOB" SAYS SCHOOLMATE

New York, Dec. 17.—Hans Schmidt slayer of Anna Amuller, today notified counsel conducting the defense in his trial formally, that he was under a "divine inspiration" to take the witness stand and tell his story in his own way. The inspiration had not extended to his lawyers at noon and they were still undecided whether to call him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schader, Schmidt's favorite sister, who came here from Germany with her father to testify that Schmidt had been insane for years, was cross-examined at the resumption of the trial today. Her story will probably be unchanged by the district attorney's questioning.

There were introduced depositions of Carl Schmidt, brother of the accused and of Katherine Schmidt, a cousin. Both reside in Germany, and both testified as to Schmidt's marked eccentricities as indicating an unsound mind. Depositions from other German witnesses were to the same effect.

The Rev. Johannes Siebacher, who was associated with Schmidt in a seminary in Mainz, told of the priest's peculiarities and said he had come to the conclusion that Schmidt was not mentally responsible. "I told him the priesthood was not his calling and said he was a boob," said the deponent.

Dr. Ludwig Benzig, presiding officer of the ecclesiastical court at Mainz that investigated the charges against Schmidt, deposed that the court found Schmidt morally responsible, but did not pass on his mental state. It deposed him, however, from further exercising his functions as priest.

At the request of counsel for the defense, the court adjourned early until tomorrow.

DENIES SELLING ANY OF MEXICAN INTERESTS.

London, Dec. 17.—Lord Cowdry in denying today a statement published in New York to the effect that he was to dispose of his Mexican oil interests, to an American concern, said: "Neither my firm nor I have sold nor are about to sell our Mexican oil interests to the Standard Oil company or any one else."

REPUBLICANS ADOPT NEW PLAN

IF RATIFIED BY A MAJORITY OF THE STATE ORGANIZATIONS, THE NEW SYSTEM WILL CUT OUT A TOTAL OF 62 DELEGATES FROM THE SOUTH AND EIGHT FROM NORTH.

REPORT ON PRIMARIES AND PROCEDURE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Republican national committee met again today to conclude the reform measures it has undertaken to reunite the party, to clear its convention machinery of certain features and to reduce representations in national conventions from southern states and congressional districts which are regarded as hopelessly Democratic.

Only two propositions remained to be acted on today and a report from a special sub-committee headed by National Committeeman Warren, of Michigan, offered a solution of each. The Warren committee finally agreed on a plan of re-apportionment providing for four delegates at large from each state, one from each congressional district and one additional from each district where the total Republican vote was 35 per cent or more of the total vote cast. No district, however, would have more than two delegates, no matter how large the Republican votes. States having congressmen at large would be entitled to one vote for each.

The congressional election of 1910 probably will be used as the basis for determining the exact representation in each state. Territories and the District of Columbia would have two delegates each. The plan provides also that it shall become effective when it is ratified by states representing a majority of the electoral college.

Under the Warren plan representation in national conventions would be reduced by 70 delegates. The following named states would lose the following number of delegates: Alabama, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 6; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 8; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 14; Virginia, 5. Total loss for the south, 62. Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 4. Total loss for the north, 8.

A plan for additional delegates where the Republican vote was more than 10 per cent of the total was rejected because under it the north would lose proportionally more than the south. Under it New York's representation would be cut by 3 and Ohio's by five. The sub-committee unanimously agreed on the 35 per cent plan.

The sub-committee's report on primaries and procedure, reads, in part, as follows: "Be it Resolved, That this committee, when it issues the call for the national convention to be held in the year 1916, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president, shall provide in such call:

"(A) That in any state which shall have provided by law, prior to the election of delegates from such state for the election of such delegates to national conventions of political parties at direct primaries, such delegates from that state shall be elected in conformity with such law.

"(B) That all delegates from any state may be chosen from the state at large, or part from the state at large and part from congressional districts in conformity with the laws of the state in which the election occurs.

"(C) That delegates presenting certificates of election from the canvassing board or officer created or designated by state law to canvass the returns and issue certificates of election to delegates to national conventions of political parties in a primary election, shall be placed on the temporary roll by the national committee."

The plan of the sub-committee to recognize primary laws and change the rules governing conventions was adopted by the national committee by a unanimous vote. On a point raised by Committeeman Clubb, of Florida, it was announced that the resolution would be changed so that in states where it is optional whether a party shall hold primaries for the election of delegates they shall be selected in the old manner and the primary plan shall be observed only in states where the law provides specifically for such action.

With the resolution for re-apportionment of delegates and amendments was accepted providing that the basis for the selection of delegates from each congressional district, in addition to one, should be based on the Republican vote for Republican presidential electors in 1908, or for the Republican candidate for congress in 1914, which ever is the higher."

R. B. Howell, of Nebraska, submitted a minority report. He concurred in everything except the apportionment scheme and declared that he believed the proposal of the majority would be subversive of the object of the meeting and result in future embarrassment to the Republican party.

He contended that the principal purpose of the meeting was to reduce southern representation in Republican national conventions and that he did believe that the re-apportionment scheme as proposed would remedy the difficulty. The elimination of only 62 delegates from all the southern states, Mr. Howell asserted, would never in his opinion, be satisfactory to the Republicans of the country.

Mr. Howell suggested as an alternative a plan of the Republican congressional committee, providing four delegates at large for each state and one delegate in addition for each 10,000 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate in 1908. That plan would reduce the total number of delegates in the convention of 945. The south, which had 272 delegates in the convention of 1912, would have only 119 if that plan were adopted.

William Barnes, Jr., of New York, proposed as a substitute for the Howell amendment that the report of the special committee be adopted with a provision that no congressional district should get the benefit of an additional delegate unless that district had cast at least 7500 Republican votes for presidential electors, or in 1914 for candidates for congress. He said that it would be a fundamental mistake to adopt any scheme of re-apportionment which would eliminate the congressional district as a unit. The proposal of Mr. Howell, he said, would absolutely shut out twelve states from the congressional district delegate plan.

Mr. Barnes' substitute proposal he said, would reduce the southern representation by 77 votes in the convention, and the northern states by eight, of which New York would lose four.

An agreement on a plan is looked for tonight. National Committeeman Howell of Nebraska led the fight for a radical reduction of southern representation. National Committeeman Remmel of Arkansas, violently opposed such a plan. He said that the history of Republican conventions showed conclusively that the southern contingent always had followed the lead of a northern majority in support of presidential candidates.

"Are you going to kick us out and make the Republican party a sectional party?" he asked, shaking his fist at Mr. Howell. "Treat us fairly. Encourage us as we deserve to be encouraged and don't try to throttle us."

UNIONS PLAN FINE PROGRAM FOR COLORADO

Denver, Colo., Dec. 17.—Reports of the committee on resolutions and policy were matters of absorbing interest at today's session of the special convention of the union labor delegates. The open discussion of yesterday served to outline quite clearly the views of individuals and the local unions they represent on the question of a state wide strike in sympathy with the members of the United Mine Workers of America on strike in the Colorado coal fields.

Early today it seemed practically certain that the convention would not issue a formal call for such a strike but would confine itself to the appointment of a committee empowered to call a state wide strike of all unions represented if it finds conditions warrant.

It was explained by labor leaders that this condition has not power to enforce such a strike and should only be called under the plan outlined it would rest with the various unions, through their national officers to make the strike effective.

Yesterday's discussion, it was said, clearly outlined the position of the delegates on the chief questions under consideration by the resolutions committee and furnished a reasonable basis for predictions on its resolutions.

These include resolutions for the recall of Governor Ammons, the removal of General John Chase as commander of the militia, the recall of Jefferson Farr, sheriff of Huerfano county; a constitutional amendment for the state operation of coal mines; compulsory arbitration of labor disputes; speedy recall of the militia from the coal fields, urging Colorado's delegates in congress to support the resolution by Congressman Edward Keating for a congressional investigation of the Colorado coal situation.

Just before the noon adjournment a suggestion was made to have the 500 delegates march to the state capitol in a body, to demand of Governor Ammons the recall of the militia and the dismissal of Adjutant General Chase. The suggestion came at the close of a speech by "Mother" Jones, in which she demanded the release of the military prisoners held in the strike zone. Many delegates had already left the hall for the march on the state house when William B. Green, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers, took the floor and counseled moderation. He urged the delegates to make their demands upon the governor in an orderly manner, in the form of resolutions.

Secretary Green in his address to the convention today discouraged the plan of calling a general strike, declaring that labor unions should always live up to their contracts with employers.

It was expected that action on resolutions would be reached late today.

ASSAYER NAMED FOR SALT LAKE OFFICE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—President Wilson today nominated Charles Gammon, of Utah, for assayer in charge of the assay office at Salt Lake City.

37 ARE KILLED VILLA HAS BEEN IN VULCAN MINE BRANDED TOO BLACK

THIRTY BODIES HAD BEEN RECOVERED UP TO NOON TO-DAY.—RESCUERS STILL WORK TO RECOVER BODIES.—NO LIVING ARE HOPED FOR.

ARRANGE TO CARE FOR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN

Newcastle, Colo., Dec. 17.—Twenty-five bodies of the 37 men killed in yesterday's explosion had been removed from the workings of the Vulcan mine of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company early today. Three more bodies had been located in the rooms of the west entry. After a rest of one hour wearied rescuers started into the mine with pick and shovel to release the corpses imprisoned by broken timbers, stone and coal.

With the coming of day Newcastle, relieved of the tense excitement of yesterday, was just beginning to realize the full meaning of the catastrophe. Women and children thronged the morgue for a final glimpse of husband, brother or father. Tentative plans were made today for a general funeral at which the victims of yesterday's disaster would be buried in the same cemetery where relatives of victims of the explosion in 1896 still go to mourn for loved ones.

E. E. Shumway, general manager of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, and State Mine Inspector Dalrymple arrived here today. Dalrymple immediately entered the mine on a trip of inspection.

The thirtieth body was taken from the mine at 11 o'clock. Parties of rescuers are at work in both entries, removing the masses of dislodged coal and rock.

Coroner Hopkins, of Glenwood Springs, announced that he would arrange for an inquest as soon as the last body had been recovered. Arrangements are being made to care for the widows and children of the mine victims.

The state mine inspector spent four hours in the mine. Upon his return he said that he would have no statement to make until later. Thirty-one bodies had been brought out up to 2 o'clock.

CURRENCY BILL TO BE VOTED ON FRIDAY

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—A tentative agreement was reached late today between Democratic and Republican leaders of the senate for a final vote on the currency bill before the end of the legislative day of Friday.

Other changes are favored by many Democratic senators. The proposition against "member banks" extending any of the benefits of the new federal system to "non member banks" probably will be modified.

Efforts will be made to bring about an agreement of Democratic senators on all amendments, which then will be offered in the senate by Chairman Owen.

Democratic House Leader Underwood assured senate leaders the house would not take much time in disposing of the bill. He predicted that if the bill passed the senate tomorrow, it would be disposed of by the house before Monday.

At a conference of Democratic senators tonight it is proposed to eliminate deposits guarantee from the currency bill, change the "lawful redemption" to make treasury notes redeemable in gold, and arrange, if possible, for a final vote Thursday night.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Senate. Met at 10 a. m. Currency debate resumed with Republican senators predicting the administration bill would pass by Saturday.

House. Met at noon. Alaskan railway bill, involving issue of government ownership debated. Secretary Bryan, before foreign affairs committee advocated purchase of embassy buildings at Tokio, Mexico City, and Bern.

C. E. Mahoney, of Denver, vice president of Western Federation of Miners, made charges against mine operators in Michigan copper districts at rules committee hearing. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts urged interstate commerce committee to report his bill to require all steel cars on railroads within four years.

Representative Fowler of Illinois, and Marsh Lambert of Shawneetown, urged rivers and harbors committee to appropriate \$600,000 to repair and strengthen levees at Shawneetown. W. L. Gazzam and Jas. L. Gibson, of Seattle, declared requirements of LaFollette seamen's bill physically impossible on Puget Sound vessels, at merchant marine committee hearing. Judiciary committee heard delegation of American bar association in advocacy of removal of technicalities in judicial procedure.

CONSUL LETCHER REPORTS THAT THE REBEL GENERAL HAS NOT MISTREATED AMERICANS IN CITY OF CHIHUAHUA.—NORMAL CONDITIONS RESTORED AT TAMPICO.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 17.—United States Consul Letcher at Chihuahua telegraphed to Consul Edwards today that almost all foreigners had left Chihuahua and that the city under the rebel occupation was now quiet.

Reports from other sources were that the next activity between General Villa and the federals was expected south of Chihuahua, but it probably would be some time before the opposing forces would meet.

Luis Terrazas, Jr., is still held a prisoner by Villa. The avowed purpose is to compel the Terrazas family to pay a large sum of money for his release. Villa asserts the family succeeded in taking much of their cash and securities to the United States before the rebels arrived and it is planned to hold Terrazas until \$250,000 or more is sent back.

Not as Bad as Reported. Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Consul Letcher has advised the state department that many reports of maltreatment of Americans in Chihuahua are without foundation. The department issued this statement:

"Consul Letcher reports that many of the statements published in the El Paso press relative to conduct visited on Americans since the entry of the constitutionalist forces into Chihuahua are without foundation as also are reports of discourtesy to him on the part of the revolutionist leaders."

Rear Admiral Fletcher reported today that normal conditions were being restored in Tampico. His reports state that the weather has moderated and that he has been able to transfer all the refugees back to the summer. A later dispatch advises that the refugees have all been returned safely to Tampico. Further advices say the Ward liner Morro Castle sailed on Tuesday at 8 p. m., but eight Americans desiring to leave on board her. Rebels to the number of about 4,000 are reported to be camping eighteen miles northwest of Tampico. For the present the army transport Sumner will remain at Tampico.

Mexico City, Dec. 17.—The rebels who have penetrated the federal district and who yesterday clashed with federal troops at Milpa Alta and San Lorenzo, are said to be accompanied and directed by Emiliano Zapata, Felipe Neri and Genevo de la O, other southern rebel leaders, are reported nearby and in daily communication with Zapata.

General Zapata is alleged to have taken possession of Napanpa ranch, a few miles from Milpa Alta. At one time this property was a favorite resting place of General Porfirio Diaz.

According to government reports received at the capital today, a further rout was administered to the rebels at San Lorenzo yesterday.

After the engagement the followers of Zapata took refuge in the rough country at the base of Mount Ajusco, twenty miles south of Mexico City.

Crowds again formed this morning in front of the doors of the Central Bank hours before the opening, in order to exchange their state bank bills for cash. Notices had been posted over night to the effect that the Central Bank would redeem to their holders only half of the amount of the state bank bills. This was for the purpose of relieving as many of them as possible and the redemption was to be made conditional on the Central Bank having on deposit funds of the state banks to cover the bills. It was announced that as fast as the deposits of each of the state banks was exhausted the redemption of its bills would be stopped.

The panicky condition growing out of the refusal of state bank bills was augmented today by the flooding of the city with this currency by refugees, chiefly Spaniards from the northern states, each of whom brought an accumulation.

The refugees naturally applied to the Central Bank, which was quickly confronted with the prospect of being drained of redeemable paper and left with notes possibly good but not easily convertible.

This was due to the fact that the banks of issue were unable to ship silver for the redemption of the paper on account of the refusal of an express company to carry the money through districts where rebels are numerous.

Villa as a Strategist. El Paso, Tex., Dec. 17.—General Francisco Villa, the constitutionalist leader of Chihuahua, again appeared in the light of a military strategist yesterday when it was announced by his officers that instead of sending the column of constitutionalist troops under General Maclovio Herrera, to attack the federals at Ojinaga, he had dispatched them to Torreon to trap a

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