

PEACE COMMITTEE REACHES SEALED VERDICT TO GO TO STATE COMMITTEE

HEARING OF COUNTY FUSS FUTILE; CENTRAL COMMITTEE REFUSES TO COMPROMISE WITH THE BOLTERS

Believed Finding Will Be in Favor of Hubbell Faction; If So, Ex Parte Trial of Case Will Violate Breach in Republican Ranks and Regular Organization Will Proceed With Campaign; Pacification Committee Labors Earnestly to Arrive at Solution But Task is Useless; One Man Rule in County Thing of the Past Declares Gillenwater in Refusing to Dictate to County Republicans.

Their task rendered futile by the refusal of the Bernalillo county central committee to recognize the Hubbell bolters or the jurisdiction of the state central committee...

While the pacifiers refused to say a word last night as to their findings, it is believed that the refusal of the regular committee...

"There is no reason in my mind," said Mr. Mollinari, "why Mr. Gillenwater should refuse to place himself on record as being willing to do what is for the best interests of the party..."

ONE MAN RULE HAS ENDED IN COUNTY OF BERNALILLO

"What is the use of Malaguas Martinez, with a disgusted air, of discussing any plan if you are not at liberty to do anything?"

"I am not the republican party of Bernalillo county," said Mr. Gillenwater, "with considerable distinction..."

The members of the committee, Judge E. Wright of Alamogordo, T. J. Mollinari, of Portales; Reed Holman, of Tucuman, and Malaguas Martinez, of Taos county, showed an evident disposition all the way through to be fair, get at the root of the matter and arrive at a settlement...

NO ONE KNEW WHY CHAIRMAN WAS NOT ASKED TO CALL

At the morning session Mr. Mollinari asked Francisco A. Hubbell why Mr. Gillenwater was not requested to call the meeting at the time of the Hubbell bolt...

"Why was Mr. Gillenwater not asked to call the meeting in the first instance?" continued the questioner. "I don't know," said Mr. Hubbell.

Neither Does Judge Mann Know. In reply to a question from Holman Judge Mann also responded that he did not know why Mr. Gillenwater was not asked to call the meeting.

"I don't know," said Judge Mann, "his testimony thus corroborating perfectly that of Mr. Hubbell."

Judge Mann informed Mr. Mollinari that Mr. Gillenwater would have been thrown out of the county convention, but for Mann's good offices.

"Why did you want a new chairman?" asked Mr. Mollinari. "I will tell you," said Judge Mann.

"Simply because at the last convention Mr. Gillenwater came in and announced himself as temporary chairman, never called the committee together, arbitrarily ran the convention, gave neither committeemen nor delegates time to talk, refused to recognize men when they were on their feet, and so disregarded the wishes of the convention that they wouldn't stand for it. They didn't want one-man rule."

A subdued snicker here was heard throughout the room at the sight of a Hubbell chairman protesting against one-man rule. Judge Mann further stated that at the time of the convention a majority of the committee wanted to oust Mr. Gillenwater, that he, Mann and others, averted such action, advising delay until after the campaign.

The testimony of Judge Mann brought out plainly the fact that the first meeting of the Hubbell alleged committee was held without due notice, Judge Mann admitting the fact that he himself didn't hear about the meeting until the day before. All the testimony on this point showed clearly that the Hubbell bolt was engineered sub rosa, and in violation of all rules of party procedure and had about it everything the well-known stamp of the Hubbell methods.

Professor Andrew E. Stroop, successor to the late Estelita Vigil as superintendent of the county schools and one of the most enthusiastic of the few new Hubbell converts, said that the bolt had been discussed ever since the convention and that dissatisfaction was rife and that various irritating things had happened. Mr. Gillenwater asked him to state what had irritated him and while Mr. Stroop indicated a desire to tell he did not take advantage of the opportunity to do so.

Mr. Gillenwater told the committee that when they ascertained the Hubbell crowd were going to hold a meeting, he appeared at the office of Mann and Venable, he offered to assemble the committee on reasonable notice. "If I had been requested I should have assembled the committee, on reasonable notice," said Mr. Gillenwater.

The matter of the alleged proxies for the Hubbell meeting for D. S. Boatright, Henry Bramlett, and D. S. Rosenwald, secured under false pretenses, and once repudiated by those gentlemen, the committee found what was up, came up for discussion and after asking for affidavits on both sides regarding these committee adoptions until 2 p. m.

When the committee reconvened, affidavits on both sides of the proxy question were produced. Colonel M. Rosenwald's proxy secured by D. S. Rosenwald, secured under false pretenses, and once repudiated by those gentlemen, the committee found what was up, came up for discussion and after asking for affidavits on both sides regarding these committee adoptions until 2 p. m.

Judge Mann at this point, stated that among others George S. Kloek, who has not been mentioned, was asked for some reason, at the various Hubbell meetings, recognized Mann as chairman and that furthermore he, Mann, had eighteen members of the old committee with him.

Judge Mann throughout professed his entire willingness, in fact, eagerness, to accept the decision of the committee might make evidently desiring to get out of a tight place as soon as possible. He agreed to a suggestion by Judge Wright that the peace committee might appoint a chairman of its own choosing. The committee present agreed to do anything the peace committee recommended.

Affidavits on both sides were produced regarding the resolution passed by the convention confirming the Gillenwater organization, among the affidavits to the truth of the passage of the resolution being Herbert F. Reynolds, a member of the resolutions committee.

Mr. Hollman asked both Judge Mann and Mr. Gillenwater the following question: "Assuming that the convention adopted this resolution confirming Mr. Gillenwater as chairman and confirming the committee, what would be the effect of that action as to the power of the committee subsequently to remove the chairman?"

Judge Mann replied that no convention had power to saddle officers on a committee and the later was always the judge of its own members and officers.

Mr. Gillenwater took the opposite ground, declaring the county convention was the legislative body and that when the convention by resolution provided for an organization the committee under all rules of parliamentary procedure was without power to remove its chairman.

"Assuming," said Mr. Hollman, "that your position is correct are you willing to continue as chairman with the original members of the committee?"

Mr. Gillenwater replied that his resignation was in the hands of the committee and he was bound to respect the wishes of that committee, repeating then and at other times that he was present solely as a witness, his committee having denied the jurisdiction of the peace committee.

"If your committee had no power to remove you," asked Mr. Hollman, "what power had you to remove a member?"

"I am free to admit," said Mr. Gillenwater, "that it was a case of the exigencies of the situation. When a breach of trust (referring to the desertion of Stroop and others to the Hubbell crowd) created a vacancy that vacancy must be filled."

WEALTH OF ALASKA EXAGGERATED BY SAYS FISHER

INTERIOR SECRETARY RETURNS UNDECEIVED

Controller Bay Far From Best Harbor and Better Coal is Found in Many Places Other Than Behring River Field.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Seattle, Wash., Sept. 8.—Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher, at a dinner given here tonight in his honor, declared Controller Bay to be neither the only, nor the best harbor for the output of the Behring river coal fields, pronounced the extent and character of these fields "grossly exaggerated" and announced his policy to be the opening and development of the fields, but not under restricted private ownership.

"The plan of leasing the coal lands," Mr. Fisher said, "deserves consideration because it has the approval of the present cabinet."

He read extracts from reports showing the successful workings of this system in Australia and New Zealand, and also cited the leasing law of Yukon territory.

"It is that the government shall own and operate the mines. A great many thoughtful men in the United States are of the opinion that the time will come when it will become necessary for the government to regulate the sources of power and water-lights—upon which industry depends."

However, the opposition which government ownership and operation would encounter in congress must be considered.

Of the coal lands, he said: "I am seriously disappointed in what I saw in the Behring river coal fields. Reports of their extent and character have been grossly exaggerated. I regret this exaggeration because it may have been the means of leading persons to invest in these fields. However, there is valuable coal and the district is one of considerable importance."

The Mutsaers coal field, tributary to Seward he did not visit, he said, adding: "It is reported to contain better coal than the Behring river field and more of it. However, it is further from a railroad and farther from a sea port."

"If any foot of Controller Bay is more valuable than another I do not know it," he said, speaking of outcome of the superior court today as a case of the resolution being Herbert F. Reynolds, a member of the resolutions committee.

Mr. Hollman asked both Judge Mann and Mr. Gillenwater the following question: "Assuming that the convention adopted this resolution confirming Mr. Gillenwater as chairman and confirming the committee, what would be the effect of that action as to the power of the committee subsequently to remove the chairman?"

Judge Mann replied that no convention had power to saddle officers on a committee and the later was always the judge of its own members and officers.

Mr. Gillenwater took the opposite ground, declaring the county convention was the legislative body and that when the convention by resolution provided for an organization the committee under all rules of parliamentary procedure was without power to remove its chairman.

"Assuming," said Mr. Hollman, "that your position is correct are you willing to continue as chairman with the original members of the committee?"

Mr. Gillenwater replied that his resignation was in the hands of the committee and he was bound to respect the wishes of that committee, repeating then and at other times that he was present solely as a witness, his committee having denied the jurisdiction of the peace committee.

"If your committee had no power to remove you," asked Mr. Hollman, "what power had you to remove a member?"

"I am free to admit," said Mr. Gillenwater, "that it was a case of the exigencies of the situation. When a breach of trust (referring to the desertion of Stroop and others to the Hubbell crowd) created a vacancy that vacancy must be filled."

Mr. Gillenwater informed the committee that out of the twenty-nine living members of the old committee he had sixteen members, a clear majority.

WOMAN HELD FOR MURDER OF STEPSON

Woodward, Okla., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Maggie Miller was today held to await the action of the grand jury after a preliminary hearing on a charge of being responsible for the death of Ray Miller, her twelve-year-old stepson.

The boy, who had been living with his mother, Mrs. Mary Miller, died while visiting at his father's home. His mother started an investigation. Poison was found in the dead boy's stomach.

SHOP CRAFT UNIONS DETERMINED ON RECOGNITION

PRESSURE FOR STRIKE DECLARED INSISTENT

Heads of Brotherhood See No Way to Avert Collision Unless Harriman Officials Yield Which is Believed Unlikely.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Officials of the five shop craft unions comprised in the federation of shop workers on the Harriman lines probably will determine definitely at a meeting tomorrow what they will do about the request of Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president and superintendent of maintenance of the system, to recognize the federation as such.

No one could be found tonight who believed Mr. Kruttschnitt, who acted under full authority from Judge Roger S. Lovett, president of the Harriman system, will recede in the least from his position. That is considered one of the certainties.

It was regarded tonight as almost fully determined at a meeting today between the general advisory committees of the unions and their general officers, that the union men already taken authorizing a strike, nor are they willing to temporize, either by preferring minor demands or letting the question of recognition of the federation go over for six months, three months or any other time.

If there is any way to avert a collision, the general officers of the unions, who are the first have hoped to avoid a strike, declared themselves ignorant of it tonight, although they had no one could predict safely what might happen at tomorrow's meeting.

Pressure, for a strike, it was said, is insistent from points east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, but it is more insistent up and down the coast.

A report that the advisory committee had held a meeting today without the knowledge of their general officers was denied flatly tonight by International President J. W. Kline, of the Blacksmiths union, who said he had traced it to unfavorable sources.

"I was asked about the meeting and advised I," said Mr. Kline, "later in the day we met together. We find that the strike sentiment among the men is stronger even than when the so-called strike vote was taken. That vote came near being unanimous."

"We hope to see some way by which this strike can be avoided, but we are prepared to insist upon recognition of the federation."

ALLEGED STRIKE BREAKERS DRIVEN FROM SHOPS

Danville, Ill., Sept. 8.—Three machinists' helpers in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois shops suspected of being strike breakers installed as a foreman of others who would take the place of union men if present negotiations for an increase in wages fail, were chased from the shop today. One of them was overtaken and severely beaten.

One of the men was overheard to remark that he was waiting for a strike on the Illinois Central when he expected to take a job with that company, arousing the suspicions of the union men. All three hurriedly left the city.

MURDERED ILLINOIS CENTRAL MEN ARE TAKING STRIKE VOTE

Chicago, Sept. 8.—A report gained circulation tonight that employees of the Illinois Central have been taking a second vote on the question of a strike. The vote is believed to have been taken at the suggestion of the international unions who wished to submit the question to the men after having gained the replies of the representatives of the road. The final count is not expected before Tuesday.

RELIC OF MAINE WRECK REACHES WASHINGTON

Washington, Sept. 8.—A relic of the wreck of the battleship Maine, the gold chain ring when he met his death, Derwin R. Merritt of Iowa, who lost his life in the explosion of that vessel in Havana harbor thirteen years ago, was received at the navy department today. Lieutenant Merritt says this ring when he met his death and efforts of the army engineers to find it by screening all the debris on the boiler deck were unsuccessful.

A Havana newspaper announced it had come into possession of the ring and would turn it over to the United States authorities. It was brought here by Colonel Black of the engineer navy and will be delivered by the navy to Rev. W. W. Merritt of Red Oak, Iowa, father of Lieutenant Merritt.

MURDERED MAN'S MOTOR CAR FOUND NEAR CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 8.—An automobile found today near Gary, Ill., tonight was identified as the one which belonged to Frederick Wenerstrom, a Chicago automobile heryman, whose body was found near Fox river a week ago.

Added mystery in the case of Wenerstrom was found in a bit of feminine apparel discovered in the bottom of the car. This gave rise to a new police theory that whoever shot Wenerstrom had later murdered a woman. It is likely that Fox river will be dragged in a search for the body.

The car was found in a deep ravine and gave evidence of having been used no later than last night. The gas lamps were burning and the car was ready for use.

TAR AND FEATHERS FOR GIRL SCHOOL TEACHER

KANSAS COMMUNITY SCENE OF OUTRAGE

Young Woman Lured to Lonely Woods By Faithless Escort Cruelly Treated; Alleged Assaultants in Jail.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Shady Bend, Kas., Sept. 8.—Nine men and boys have been arrested and placed under bond for alleged connection with the tarring and feathering of Miss Mary Chamberlain, a young school mistress, two days ago by a mob. The men arrested are Edward Ricard, E. G. Clark, A. M. Simms, John Schmidt, Watson Scovron, Jay Fitzwater, Chester Anderson and Delbert Kindersparner. Miss Chamberlain belongs to a prominent family. The only excuse given for the affair is that she had "talked about" other women of the community.

It is charged that one of the men under arrest took Miss Chamberlain for a ride in a buggy and that upon reaching a lonely spot on the road he stopped the buggy and ran into the woods, several men, it is said, were waiting near the spot and drove her back to her boarding house. Miss Chamberlain was not seriously injured.

Shirrell Clark, merchant and miller of Shady Bend, the last of the men sought by the Lincoln county authorities on a charge of complicity in the tar and feather episode, was arrested this afternoon.

Clark has been absent since the prosecution in the case began, but returned home today.

The charge against Clark is assault and battery the same as that against others accused of complicity in the offense.

Two of the boys already found guilty in the justice of the peace court and sentenced each to three months in jail, have appealed to the district court and are out on bond.

Edward Ricard, who took the girl to the spot where the attack was made, is serving a sentence of a year in jail for his part in the affair.

RUSSIAN ARMY OFFICER CONDEMNED FOR TREASON

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—A military court at a private sitting today tried and sentenced to eight years penal servitude and a loss of his rights, Captain Postnikoff, of the general staff, the charge against him was selling secret documents to agents of three powers.

Captain Postnikoff was president of the Universal League of Peace and the Russian Esperanto league. He frequently traveled abroad and for a time sojourned in the United States. The case was orderly connected with recent trials. The witnesses included Baron de Ungern Sternberg, former correspondent in St. Petersburg of the semi-official Austro-Hungarian news agency, who was sentenced to four years imprisonment last November for delivering secret documents to a foreign spy and Miles Mark Zickler, sister of the widow of Count Vassili Bontourin, who was poisoned by Dr. Pantchevka in 1910.

As a result of the conviction of Captain Postnikoff the government has closed the Esperanto league, which it declared to be a convenient screen for international spies.

HUNNEWELL MUST BE GOOD

Woman Mayor Hales Youths to Court For Playing Cards On Sunday; Only Start She Says.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Hunnewell, Kan., Sept. 8.—Hunnewell learned today that it must not play cards on Sunday during the term of office of Mrs. Wilson, city mayor. To discover this fact four young men of this town paid ten dollars each in Judge Bonfall's court at South Haven this afternoon.

The complaints against them were sworn to by Mrs. Wilson, who charged they played cards on Sunday in a house on the Main street of Hunnewell without even closing the front door. Mrs. Wilson said the convictions today were just a start in her crusade against gambling—social and professional.

MEXICANS REMEMBER CHAPULEPEC HEROES

Mexico City, Sept. 8.—The memory of Mexico's heroes who fell in defense of Chapultepec during Scott's assault upon that historic hill in 1847, was honored today with music and oratory. Special tributes were paid to the cadets of the military college who were killed on the last desperate stand of the Mexicans.

Samuel Garcia Coeller, who commanded the federalists at Casas Grandes in the recent revolution, delivered the memorial oration. President de La Barra was present with members of his cabinet. The observance of the day a year ago with General Diaz presiding was one of the features of the centennial.

BEATTIE GLEY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE

Jury of Virginia Farmers Pronounce Doom of Young Richmond Man Who Slew His Girl Wife.

Must Die in Electric Chair November 24th

Prisoner Receives Dread Verdict With Composure; Will at Once Make Fight Before Court of Appeals.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Chesterfield Court House, Va., Sept. 8.—Two Virginia farmers, mostly farmers, knelt at dusk tonight in the obscurity of the small jury room of Chesterfield county, prayed fervently that they might pass judgment rightly on Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, arose from their knees, deliberated nearly an hour and silently one by one, recording a verdict of guilty.

After weighing carefully the meaning of their decision and once more on hended knees beseeching divine assistance against possible error at the end of fifty-eight minutes the jurors fled into the hushed and crowded court room and, with startling suddenness twelve voices, instead of the usual one of the foreman, spoke the word "guilty" in chorus. It was almost a shout.

The spectre of death which stalked on midnight in the jail air of July 28, when Mrs. Louise Owen Beattie was slain, stared hard at the young husband, ready to claim its victim by electrocution on Friday, November 24. But the prisoner returned the gaze unswerving and undaunted.

The court of appeals will be asked to grant a writ of error and a new trial. Young Beattie, cognizant of the legal weapons yet at his disposal, did not surrender. Instead he consoled his brokenhearted father, who comforted him as he whispered, "I have not lost yet, father."

Unusual as was the tragedy, the jurors did not hesitate to admit to their friends that they stood in judgment, not only over the cold blooded murderer, but on Beattie's matrimonial infidelity as well. It perhaps was a drastic continuation of Virginia justice which in the last half century has swiftly sent to death such similar murderers as Phillips and McCreary.

At the close of a powerful address by L. C. Wendenburg, the voluntary assistant of the commonwealth in the case, the suspense was felt not alone in the court room, but in Richmond, where thousands of people awaited the outcome. Henry had for two days speeches, but the words of Wendenburg rang in their ears as the jurors left the court room to find their verdict.

"Let that man go free," he cried. "What let that man go free?" the motherhood of Virginia, the womanhood of this nation will shudder in terror as the security of its life is threatened. Let this man go free? The man who harked in the degraded sunshine of another woman's home his home a young wife nursed his child? Gentlemen I merely ask you in the name of Justice, to do your duty."

In vivid detail, the prosecutor pictured the wife as she started on her journey into the cool air of a summer night. To the jury was portrayed the automobile in which she rode beside her husband, how Beattie stepped into the darkness of the thicket, found the shotgun, which he had earlier concealed, and deliberately slew his wife.

The desperate ride home with a bleeding and lifeless body crushed into the small space in the front part of the machine and the blood-covered head of his wife were graphically detailed to the jury. Only passing attention was given by Mr. Wendenburg to the purchase of the gun by Paul Beattie, a cousin of the accused. The defense has asserted he said, that on Paul's story alone, a powerful attorney in the prosecution, but he held aloft the blood-stained clothing of the prisoner, "as the mute evidence of the crime," and asked:

"Do you want any other evidence?" Blood flecked the lower part of the shirt in deep, black spots, not a mark was on either sleeve of the shirt or coat. The prisoner had declared that he held his dead wife with one hand and steered his car with the other, but the absence of blood on the arms, the prosecutor declared, gave the lie to his story. Not alone with the clothing did the prosecutor disentangle what he termed the "cheapest fabrication of the cheapest murderer," but he shouted shame at the prisoner for his relation with a girl of the age of thirteen years until within his own married life and held her forth as the motive for the crime.

"And the prisoner admits that it was his passion," said Mr. Wendenburg. "Yes, it was passion, but passion that sent to death his wife so that he might continue his vicious pleasure," he concluded. A brief respite was given the jury at 5:28 o'clock it began consideration of the case.

For fifty-eight minutes the jurors were together in deep consultation and prayer, men of simple life, who each morning during the trial sang hymns and strove to forget the story of dissipation as related on the witness stand.

What had been generally predicted was true, namely, their minds were well made up before they left the court room. W. L. Burgess, a square-jawed man with a earnest face, was elected foreman. They balloted and it was no surprise they afterwards declared, that all voted alike. They