

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR, VOL. CXXXVII, No. 61.

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THIRTY OPERATORS MAKE MILLIONS PROFIT FROM LABOR STRIKE

People Pay Advance of \$13,450,000 On Fuel Bills to Provide \$4,000,000 Increase of Wages for Miners.

STARTLING STATEMENT BY BUREAU OF LABOR

Price of Hard Coal Boosted Average of 26 Cents a Ton to Provide Working Man With Additional Pay.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, March 1.—Hard coal companies increased the wages of their employees \$1,000,000 a year by the strike agreement of last May, and increased the price of anthracite to consumers \$13,450,000, according to a report based on an investigation by the bureau of labor, submitted to the house today. The report submitted by Secretary Nagel is the result of an investigation conducted in response to a house resolution asking for the elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite.

WILSON SETTLES ON SEVEN MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL FAMILY

Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture Still in Balance According to Report From Trenton, N. J.

NAMES ELIMINATED ARE VERY PLENTIFUL

Louis D. Brandeis and Colonel Goethals Among Those Who Have Been Erased From President-elect's Slate.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) New York, March 1.—Congressman William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, will be secretary of commerce in the Wilson cabinet. Louise D. Brandeis, of Boston, whose name has been mentioned for this post, will not be in the new cabinet. This information was received tonight from an authoritative source in Trenton, N. J. Three names in the new cabinet, the portfolios of war, interior and agriculture, are still under consideration by President-elect Wilson. This statement came from three places the names of former Governor Norris, of Montana; former Governor Burke, of North Dakota; Joseph Peall, of Oregon; former Governor Hawley, of Nevada; State Chairman Taltman, and Col. George Goethals from further consideration for cabinet places. In the list probably are the names of Henry Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Senator Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, and Prof. Charles W. Dalmers, of the University of Cincinnati, all of whom have been mentioned for secretary of agriculture.

FILIBUSTER LIKELY TO EMBARRASS CLOSING DAYS OF CONGRESS

Thirteen of Fifteen Big Supply Measures in Danger of Failure to Pass Both Houses During This Session.

MORE THAN BILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED

Root, O'Gorman and Bristow Serve Notice That Lower House Must Accept Amendments to Public Buildings Bill

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, March 1.—A well-defined filibuster that developed in the senate early today against the conference reports on the rivers and harbors bill and the public buildings bill, threatened tonight to have disastrous results on the completion of the appropriation legislation of this session of congress. With adjournment only about sixty hours away, congress tonight had thirteen of its fifteen big supply bills unfinished and the proceedings in the senate were such as to indicate that several of the measures might fail of passage before March 4th. Senators Root, O'Gorman and Bristow had issued a direct ultimatum that the house of representatives must either accept some of the general amendments put into the public buildings bill by the senate or the measure would not pass at this session of congress. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, holding the floor for several hours during the day, insisted that there should be no action on the rivers and harbors conference report unless an opportunity was given for a vote in the house of representatives upon his amendment proposing a river regulation board to take control of all waterway development.

DEMOCRATS GIVEN FREE FIELD TO LAND FEDERAL OFFICES

State Central and Executive Committees Decide to Let Every Job Hunter Boost Own Candidacy As He Wishes.

SESSION RECONCILES EXISTING DIFFERENCES

Plan Formulated Several Months Ago Is Repudiated; Wilson Will Have Plenty of Material to Pick From.

(State Capital Bureau of Morning Journal.) Santa Fe, March 1.—After morning, afternoon and evening sessions had been held here today by the democratic central and executive committees, it was finally decided to abandon the plan formulated by the executive committee for the distribution of federal patronage in New Mexico. This leaves every applicant for a federal position free to get what endorsements he can from the different members of the committee and precludes the committee as a whole from endorsing anyone for anything. Summed up, the plan agreed on checks the endorsing of candidates squarely up to the state chairman, the national committeeman and the congressman, who necessarily will have the last say in presenting the names of officeholders to the president. At the session this evening it was decided to authorize the state chairman, national committeeman and member of congress in present to the president all applications from New Mexico. This scheme, it is understood, does not leave them to make any recommendations or to pass upon any applications, but simply to get an official channel for the transmission of the executive of such applications as may be placed in their hands for that purpose. The following resolution, relating to the matter, was adopted this afternoon: "Resolved, That each candidate for a federal appointment within or without the state of New Mexico be left to his own judgment as to the method he may use or the channel through which he will present his application to the final appointive power."

OROZCO COMES OUT OF SECLUSION AND GIVES INTERVIEW

Rebel Commander-in-Chief Tells Associated Press He Is Eager to Arrange Peace in Mexican Republic.

SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO TREAT WITH HUERTA

Conference of Insurgents Was Called at Ahumada Preparatory to Meeting With Government Agents.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) El Paso, Tex., March 1.—General Pascual Orozco, the commander-in-chief of the northern revolution, until today silent regarding his stand in the Mexican dilemma, declares that he is eager to arrange peace by negotiations. In answer to questions put by the Associated Press, General Orozco, from his camp at Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, today made declarations somewhat clearing the mystery of his whereabouts and connection with the revolution since his disappearance after the rebel defeat at Ojinaga last September. Colonel Jose Cordova, Orozco's secretary, who has been with him constantly, on his way to Mexico City to confer with the party in power and to lay down the demands of the rebels as represented by the Orozco faction. In this way the rebel chief proposes to take up directly, and at once, the matter of the pacification of the north, but to see first what will be offered by Provisional President Huerta and his advisers. Orozco, himself, will remain some time at Ahumada, between Juarez and Chihuahua City, where he is in touch with the outside world by telegraph and railroad. "The government of Mexico having fallen, I am disposed to recognize President Huerta, and to complete arrangements have sent my representative, Colonel Cordova, to Mexico City," said General Orozco today. "Regarding the manner of Huerta's death I cannot express an opinion, for I lack data of the circumstances. Since the battle about Ojinaga, I have been attending to my health." "The government of Mexico having fallen, I am disposed to recognize President Huerta, and to complete arrangements have sent my representative, Colonel Cordova, to Mexico City," said General Orozco today. "Regarding the manner of Huerta's death I cannot express an opinion, for I lack data of the circumstances. Since the battle about Ojinaga, I have been attending to my health."

THOUSANDS THROUGH WASHINGTON FOR INAUGURATION FESTIVITIES

More Than 250,000 Visitors Expected in Capital to Witness Induction of Woodrow Wilson Into Office.

CITY BEDECKED FOR TUESDAY'S BIG EVENT

William J. Bryan, Josephus Daniels and William G. McAdoo Expected Tomorrow; Marshall Gets Located.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, March 1.—Fifty thousand visitors, it was estimated by railroad officials, had reached Washington tonight as the vanguard of the 250,000 expected to witness the first inauguration in twenty years of a democratic president of the United States. The inaugural committee announced late in the day that every detail for the elaborate ceremonies of Tuesday had been completed and the city, bedecked in patriotic and holiday array, already has assumed a joyous air. From the Capitol to the White House, was emblazoned with arches of electric light through which passed increasing thousands as rapidly as trains from every section reached the city. Throughout the day, Washington teemed with inaugural activity, which tonight turned into gayety, its historic avenue being transformed into a brilliant holiday thoroughfare. Enthusiasm was apparent everywhere, in hotel lobbies, restaurants, theaters and the main thoroughfares, with arriving clubs and military companies, which are to participate in the inaugural parade, contributing to the general excitement. Official completion of the inauguration plans now await the arrival of Woodrow Wilson, the president-elect, who will reach Washington at 3:45 o'clock Monday afternoon, escorted by special train loads of Princeton university students and the Essex troop from New Jersey which is to act as his official escort in the inaugural procession. Vice-President-elect Marshall spent the second day in his new home, looking over his prospects. After an early morning greeting from the black horse, from of Col. Oliver, Ind., who is to be his escort on inauguration day, Mr. Marshall visited the senate, over which he is to preside for the next four years, and inspected the office in the Capitol building that will be his late in the afternoon he called on President Taft, who received him in the blue room of the White House. The retiring president gave the running mate of his successor, a cordial welcome, expressing his delight to greet him and wishing the new administration success. The vice president-elect in turn, suitably expressed his regret that Mr. Taft would not be present after March 4th, in aid by his influence, in the assurance of such a communication. Tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will attend the church of the Epiphany, where evening eulogies from Indiana also will be given. On Monday evening they will be guests at dinner to be attended by the Indiana delegation in congress. Among the arrivals tonight were Governor Mann, of Virginia, and his staff. Governors of other states will begin to arrive tomorrow night, the majority of visiting executives, however, should reach here Monday. William F. McComb, chairman of the democratic national committee, will arrive tomorrow and will be met by a special committee. William J. Bryan and Josephus Daniels, generally accepted as assured cabinet appointees, will arrive Monday afternoon. Arrangements for their reception have been made and also for William G. McAdoo, of New York, who is to be secretary of the treasury. Mr. McAdoo already has engaged apartments here and is expected tomorrow night. Unusual precautions to prevent the destruction of the official inaugural stands at the Capitol by fire, has been taken by Elliot Woods, superintendent of the Capitol buildings and grounds. A complete fire system was installed today and the lines of fire hose were laid across the structure, surrounding near the stand where President Wilson will be sworn in. A representation of the great seal of the United States, in lights, has been placed in front of the platform. Great flags were unfurled from the front of the Capitol today and draped over the main entrance, where they will form an imposing feature of Tuesday's spectacle. General Steever to be Refired. San Antonio, Tex., March 1.—Brigadier General E. Z. Steever, in command of the department of Texas, with headquarters at Fort San Huelmo, today was ordered before a retiring board at the fort. General Steever will reach the age limit August 29th. He became commander of the department after the death last May of Brigadier General Jose V. Duesen.

PRESIDENT GIVES FACTS RELATIVE TO COLOMBIAN CONTROVERSY

Secretary Knox Details Long and Unsatisfactory Effort to Placate Little Latin-American Republic.

PANAMA CANAL CAUSE OF BITTER FEELING

Offended Government Prefers to Argue Its Cause When Democratic Administration Is in Power.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, March 1.—In a special message reviewing the controversy with Colombia over the separation of Panama, President Taft today transmitted to the senate a report by Secretary Knox which declared that Colombia's flat rejection of preliminary settlement proposals by the United States had closed the door to any further overtures on the part of the United States. The report suggested that a hope prevalent in Colombia that the incoming democratic administration would agree to a settlement on more liberal terms, was responsible for Colombia's attitude at this time. American Minister Doolittle learned unofficially that this hope existed, and that the Colombian government desired to treat with the new administration. Secretary Knox stated in his report that the efforts of the state department to replace the relations of the two countries in a state of cordial friendship and mutual confidence was inspired by the president's conviction that to do so, as far as consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States and with the principles of justice, was a plain duty. He pointed out, however, that as the subject of arbitration was now being urged by Colombia, it seemed obvious that no terms of arbitration submission could be entertained when the right of Panama to exist as a sovereign state. Supporting this view, he quoted from Secretary Hay a declaration to turn to The Hague tribunal because the questions presented in the Colombian's "statement of grievances," were of a political nature and not within the domain of a judicial decision. The report criticized the Colombian government for repeated failures to carry out its engagements during the course of the negotiations, and asserted that the Hay-Herron treaty of 1903 failed because the Colombian president, by an amazing departure from the practice of nations, declined to recommend for approval a treaty signed by the explicit direction of his predecessor. He charged that the negotiations of the subsequent treaties—those framed by Secretary Root for the adjustment of all questions between the three countries—actually were proposed by the government of Colombia itself, which now had refused to give them effect. Reference is made to the very inconsistent reversal of the Colombian representatives to attempt to create false issues, followed on one occasion by the virtual recall of one of the plenipotentiaries. The secretary admitted that Colombia has suffered by her failure to reap her share of the benefits of the canal, saying this was the explanation of the endeavor of the United States to "accommodate the conflicting interests of the three parties by the conventional fixation of a just measure of compensation, in money or in material equivalence." The course of the United States, he added, was marked by "kindly forbearance and equitable generosity." Secretary Knox touched upon the DeLong incident, when on the eve of his departure on a mission of good will to the republics of the Caribbean, a personal intimation of the pleasure it would afford him to include Colombia in his itinerary, was met by the assertion that such a visit would be "unimportant."

Coal for domestic use increased a fractional amount, but it is a ton that of pea coal and the smaller steam sizes, 15 cents a ton. These figures were based on comparison of net receipts by the operators after the agreement of May 1 with their receipts during the same months, June to September, 1911. Of the more than \$13,000,000 gained by the operators after the strike agreement, \$10,900,000 was derived from general increases in prices and about \$2,550,000 from the suspension of April and May discounts, while in addition, a limited number of operators are reported to have "received very large sums through the sale of coal at premiums made possible by the shortage of shipments," incident to the strike. The discounts of 10 and 20 cents a ton, customarily allowed in April and May on domestic size coal, were suspended during those months in 1912. As a result, the operators not only gained by making this discount, says the report, but in addition purchasers who were unable to secure their usual supply in those months were forced to buy it during June, July or August, when the discount rates were smaller, or in September and later, when full circular prices are charged. The \$13,450,000, the report says, was not net profit, because, out of it came the cost of the six weeks cessation of work by the strikers and also the increase in their wages. The increase in wages, however, the report adds, represents a raise of only 3 to 10 cents a ton in the cost of coal production. The report does not estimate how much more the public paid for its coal last year than if 1911 rates had continued, although it says that the increase in wholesale prices affected retail prices directly and that in all communities these advances were felt. The retail increases averaged 25 cents a ton on stove and 40 cents to 50 cents on chestnut coal. In New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., retail advances "correspond very closely with the advances in the circular prices of the operators," in some places, however, the advances were much more pronounced, and the report cites Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., where it was approximately \$1.50 a ton, and Boston and New Haven, Conn., where it was 50 cents. The retail dealers, it says, benefited very unequally from the price advances. Whether these increases were reasonable must be determined, the report adds, for individual communities. The report shows that the coal companies affected by the supreme court decision of last December had until then a still further advantage in that their contracts with independent companies by which they secured domestic coal at 65 per cent of tidewater prices and were not distributed when the price of coal was increased in June. While the so-called independent operators paid their miners the same increases in wages as the larger coal companies, they got only 65 per cent of the price raise, while 25 per cent of it, or 8.75 cents a ton, went to the big companies. As to the anthracite mine workers, the report says that they benefited by the strike agreement of May last not only by an average increase of 5.6 per cent in their wages, but through the concession of certain working conditions.

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WEBB LIQUOR BILL PASSES OVER TAFT'S VETO

Measure Intended to Regulate Interstate Shipment of Intoxicants Becomes Law Despite Disapproval of Taft.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, March 1.—By a vote of 24 to 95 the house today repassed over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states. The senate passed it over the veto last night and the bill now becomes law, only one other time in the last fifty years has congress overridden a president's veto. That was when the Tainey river dam bill was passed over President Roosevelt's disapproval. President Taft based his veto almost entirely upon the ground that the bill was unconstitutional in that it virtually delegated to the states control of the interstate traffic in liquor when, he held, that control was vested solely in congress. Attorney General Wickersham had given an opinion also holding the bill unconstitutional and that the bill violated the interstate commerce clause. The report forwarded to the senate yesterday with his veto message. The senate repassed the bill promptly last night and early today house leaders favoring the measure, led by Representative Clayton, chairman of the Judiciary committee, and Representative Webb, one of its framers, began working for an immediate re-passing. Debate was limited and the house repassed the bill with a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds vote, as the senate had done.

Conduct for domestic use increased a fractional amount, but it is a ton that of pea coal and the smaller steam sizes, 15 cents a ton. These figures were based on comparison of net receipts by the operators after the agreement of May 1 with their receipts during the same months, June to September, 1911. Of the more than \$13,000,000 gained by the operators after the strike agreement, \$10,900,000 was derived from general increases in prices and about \$2,550,000 from the suspension of April and May discounts, while in addition, a limited number of operators are reported to have "received very large sums through the sale of coal at premiums made possible by the shortage of shipments," incident to the strike. The discounts of 10 and 20 cents a ton, customarily allowed in April and May on domestic size coal, were suspended during those months in 1912. As a result, the operators not only gained by making this discount, says the report, but in addition purchasers who were unable to secure their usual supply in those months were forced to buy it during June, July or August, when the discount rates were smaller, or in September and later, when full circular prices are charged. The \$13,450,000, the report says, was not net profit, because, out of it came the cost of the six weeks cessation of work by the strikers and also the increase in their wages. The increase in wages, however, the report adds, represents a raise of only 3 to 10 cents a ton in the cost of coal production. The report does not estimate how much more the public paid for its coal last year than if 1911 rates had continued, although it says that the increase in wholesale prices affected retail prices directly and that in all communities these advances were felt. The retail increases averaged 25 cents a ton on stove and 40 cents to 50 cents on chestnut coal. In New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., retail advances "correspond very closely with the advances in the circular prices of the operators," in some places, however, the advances were much more pronounced, and the report cites Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., where it was approximately \$1.50 a ton, and Boston and New Haven, Conn., where it was 50 cents. The retail dealers, it says, benefited very unequally from the price advances. Whether these increases were reasonable must be determined, the report adds, for individual communities. The report shows that the coal companies affected by the supreme court decision of last December had until then a still further advantage in that their contracts with independent companies by which they secured domestic coal at 65 per cent of tidewater prices and were not distributed when the price of coal was increased in June. While the so-called independent operators paid their miners the same increases in wages as the larger coal companies, they got only 65 per cent of the price raise, while 25 per cent of it, or 8.75 cents a ton, went to the big companies. As to the anthracite mine workers, the report says that they benefited by the strike agreement of May last not only by an average increase of 5.6 per cent in their wages, but through the concession of certain working conditions.

ONLY NINE LABOR MEN REMAIN IN PEN

Chicago, March 1.—Olaf A. Tveitmo and Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco labor leaders, confined in Indianapolis in the dynamic cases, will be released on bond tomorrow from the Leavenworth penitentiary. The \$50,000 bond raised in San Francisco was approved here today by Judge Kohlsaat in the federal court. Richard Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, left tonight for Leavenworth with the order for the men's release. This leaves nine of the convicted labor men still in the penitentiary unable to secure bonds.

BILL FOR PHYSICAL VALUATION SIGNED

Washington, March 1.—The bill for physical valuation of railroads, as a basis of rate regulation, was signed by the president tonight and became a law. When this information was received at the Capitol, it was arranged to offer an amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$300,000 to carry the new statute into effect. Appropriation Bills Passed. Washington, March 1.—The house today adopted the conference report on the army appropriation bill carrying \$34,000,000 and the pension appropriation bill carrying \$18,000,000.

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COMPENSATION BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, March 1.—The house tonight, after a long debate, passed the senate workmen's compensation bill by a vote of 218 to 71. Considerable opposition to the measure was voiced. The bill, which was amended by the house Judiciary committee and made to apply to express companies and other common carriers, as well as to railroads, provides specific rates of compensation for accidental injuries resulting in disability or death to employees. It will now go to conference.

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REVOLT ASSUMES LARGE PROPORTIONS IN SONORA

Douglas, Ariz., March 1.—Revolutions against the Huerta government are mobilizing at Culiacan, Morelos, an American Mormon settlement in Sonora. The deserters from Agua Prieta broke camp today at Coniza springs and started for Morelos.

Conduct for domestic use increased a fractional amount, but it is a ton that of pea coal and the smaller steam sizes, 15 cents a ton. These figures were based on comparison of net receipts by the operators after the agreement of May 1 with their receipts during the same months, June to September, 1911. Of the more than \$13,000,000 gained by the operators after the strike agreement, \$10,900,000 was derived from general increases in prices and about \$2,550,000 from the suspension of April and May discounts, while in addition, a limited number of operators are reported to have "received very large sums through the sale of coal at premiums made possible by the shortage of shipments," incident to the strike. The discounts of 10 and 20 cents a ton, customarily allowed in April and May on domestic size coal, were suspended during those months in 1912. As a result, the operators not only gained by making this discount, says the report, but in addition purchasers who were unable to secure their usual supply in those months were forced to buy it during June, July or August, when the discount rates were smaller, or in September and later, when full circular prices are charged. The \$13,450,000, the report says, was not net profit, because, out of it came the cost of the six weeks cessation of work by the strikers and also the increase in their wages. The increase in wages, however, the report adds, represents a raise of only 3 to 10 cents a ton in the cost of coal production. The report does not estimate how much more the public paid for its coal last year than if 1911 rates had continued, although it says that the increase in wholesale prices affected retail prices directly and that in all communities these advances were felt. The retail increases averaged 25 cents a ton on stove and 40 cents to 50 cents on chestnut coal. In New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., retail advances "correspond very closely with the advances in the circular prices of the operators," in some places, however, the advances were much more pronounced, and the report cites Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., where it was approximately \$1.50 a ton, and Boston and New Haven, Conn., where it was 50 cents. The retail dealers, it says, benefited very unequally from the price advances. Whether these increases were reasonable must be determined, the report adds, for individual communities. The report shows that the coal companies affected by the supreme court decision of last December had until then a still further advantage in that their contracts with independent companies by which they secured domestic coal at 65 per cent of tidewater prices and were not distributed when the price of coal was increased in June. While the so-called independent operators paid their miners the same increases in wages as the larger coal companies, they got only 65 per cent of the price raise, while 25 per cent of it, or 8.75 cents a ton, went to the big companies. As to the anthracite mine workers, the report says that they benefited by the strike agreement of May last not only by an average increase of 5.6 per cent in their wages, but through the concession of certain working conditions.

REBEL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TELLS ASSOCIATED PRESS HE IS EAGER TO ARRANGE PEACE IN MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) El Paso, Tex., March 1.—General Pascual Orozco, the commander-in-chief of the northern revolution, until today silent regarding his stand in the Mexican dilemma, declares that he is eager to arrange peace by negotiations. In answer to questions put by the Associated Press, General Orozco, from his camp at Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, today made declarations somewhat clearing the mystery of his whereabouts and connection with the revolution since his disappearance after the rebel defeat at Ojinaga last September. Colonel Jose Cordova, Orozco's secretary, who has been with him constantly, on his way to Mexico City to confer with the party in power and to lay down the demands of the rebels as represented by the Orozco faction. In this way the rebel chief proposes to take up directly, and at once, the matter of the pacification of the north, but to see first what will be offered by Provisional President Huerta and his advisers. Orozco, himself, will remain some time at Ahumada, between Juarez and Chihuahua City, where he is in touch with the outside world by telegraph and railroad. "The government of Mexico having fallen, I am disposed to recognize President Huerta, and to complete arrangements have sent my representative, Colonel Cordova, to Mexico City," said General Orozco today. "Regarding the manner of Huerta's death I cannot express an opinion, for I lack data of the circumstances. Since the battle about Ojinaga, I have been attending to my health."

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GENERAL STEEVER TO BE REFIRED.

San Antonio, Tex., March 1.—Brigadier General E. Z. Steever, in command of the department of Texas, with headquarters at Fort San Huelmo, today was ordered before a retiring board at the fort. General Steever will reach the age limit August 29th. He became commander of the department after the death last May of Brigadier General Jose V. Duesen.

(Continued on Page Three.)