

HOUSE RULES ARE SHATTERED WHEN PROHIBS TURN LOOSE

Deafening Outbreaks of Applause From Galleries Attend Impassioned Speech by Representative Hobson.

PERSONALITIES BRING REPLY FROM UNDERWOOD

Republican Leader Mann Puts Quiet on Oratorical Broadside by Making Point of Order Against Spectators.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Dec. 11.—Shattering the rules of the house of representatives, champions of prohibition who packed the galleries late today, broke into repeated outbursts of applause and actually shouted from their seats as Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, pleaded for a resolution which would submit a constitutional prohibition amendment to the states.

The extraordinary demonstration continued unrestrained for many minutes as Mr. Hobson proceeded dramatically to discuss the prohibition question, and was not checked until the speaker had drawn into the controversy his colleague, Representative Underwood, who is now engaged with him in a race for the senate.

Republican Leader Mann at this point demanded that the rules of the house be observed, and Representative Mann of Tennessee, who was in the chair, admonished the spectators. Quiet was restored temporarily, after a voice from the gallery shouted: "We're American citizens."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Hobson had said: "We ought to have our party understood now while the war is on that it never was intended for an alliance with the liquor interests. Yet there is a great democrat, a great Alabamian who is present today, who recently announced—that at least so they say I read the reports—that if prohibition continues to be injected into democratic politics either prohibition would be ground to dust or the democratic party must die. I do not think that to no man who loves his party, and let me tell you that if the democratic party can only live by joining with the liquor interests to debauch the American people, then in God's name, let it die."

Mr. Hobson fairly shouted these words as he reached the climax. With arms waving in the air, and shaking his head almost in the faces of members who sat near him, including Mr. Underwood, he drew from the packed galleries prolonged cheering. The stamping of feet in the gallery increased the din. Before the tumult had subsided Representative Underwood, who had been listening quietly up to this time, rose in his place. Cheers and handclapping from democratic and republican members on the floor greeted him.

"I am not going to detain this house," he said. "The gentleman from Alabama has made a partial statement, but I regret exceedingly that in presenting petitions for the cause of prohibition to the house that he should have drawn into his speech a partial utterance of mine that misrepresents my remarks. At some other time and in the proper place I will interpret my own remarks."

Mr. Hobson replied he thought he had been justified in his remarks and that he had correctly quoted Mr. Underwood, suggesting that the latter be given all the time he wanted to interpret his remarks to the house. Cheers from the gallery and Mr. Underwood again rose.

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Christian Temperance Union. The crowd extended into long lines in the corridors outside and even those who could not see but who could hear joined in a demonstration as both Representative Mann and Representative Underwood arose.

"The rules of this house," said Mr. Mann emphatically, "have always been that there should be no applause from the galleries. Those in the galleries who are making these demonstrations as good citizens should observe that rule."

As Representative Mann pounded for order, Mr. Hobson turned to the chair to ask why, inasmuch as the members of the floor had made "a partisan demonstration the rules cannot be extended to the galleries just this once."

Quiet eventually was restored and Mr. Underwood again spoke. "I cannot sit here in silence," he said, "and allow my colleague to assert that I am the candidate of any interest without challenging his statement. I am not, never have been and do not intend to be the candidate of the liquor interests. I never have received a dollar from the liquor interests nor do I intend to receive such. I have asked the people of my state to elect me on other issues. He may assert it if he wishes, but I challenge his statement that I am the candidate of the liquor interests."

Mr. Hobson concluded his speech by declaring he came with a petition sanctioned by a majority of the American people demanding a referendum on the liquor question. The fight of the people for this referendum was an earnest one, he asserted, and men in public life had better realize it. Referring to Mr. Underwood as a reactionary, he added:

"If there is a man on this floor who is afraid of danger," he said, "I'd better get to cover in the next few years."

When the Alabama representative had taken his seat, Representative Barthold of Missouri, suggested that Mr. Hobson had packed the galleries with a multitude of his adherents and that he (Barthold) could bring "two million German-Americans to Washington for intimidation, but he did not think it was a 'healthy thing' to do anything of that sort."

He attacked Mr. Hobson's argument and said that "sobriety and temperance are not identical with prohibition, as Mr. Hobson had said, but that prohibition is an attempt to make a man sober by law."

"The Creator himself put temptation into the garden of Eden and it has been there ever since," concluded Mr. Barthold, after saying that the man he respected was the man who could resist temptation.

"Why to abolish temptation, you'd have to abolish women."

Senator Gallinger, the republican leader, suggested that the president had approved of the caucus on the tariff bill, and had also approved the caucus on the currency bill.

"I doubt that," said Senator Hitchcock emphatically. "I shall not believe until I hear the votes cast here, that men who have assured me that they would not be bound against their convictions by any caucus, will actually themselves and come in here to vote against the things in which they believe."

The Hitchcock amendment to section two of the bill, would provide for the organization of four regional reserve banks instead of eight or twelve, and for the sale of stock in the regional banks by public subscription underwritten by the banks.

PRESIDENT'S TALK AGAINST CAUCUS IS QUOTED BY HITCHCOCK

Vigorous Fight on Democratic Currency Bill Waged by Nebraska Senator in Dramatic Speech.

"THE NEW FREEDOM" IS USED AS GOOD TEXT

Burton of Ohio, Takes Up Much of Day Advocating One Central Bank as Best Solution of Problem.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The final assault on the detailed provisions of the administration currency bill was begun in the senate tonight, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, leading the attack. In a bill in the flood of currency oratory which has occupied the senate day and night for nearly two weeks, Senator Hitchcock began the presentation of his amendments to the bill, declaring in a dramatic speech that he declined to consider the measure completed by the democratic caucus as unalterable.

Senator Hitchcock quoted from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," to show that the president was on record against caucuses and committee legislation and was in favor of consideration of reform measures "in the full light of publicity."

"I have no purpose to delay the consideration of the bill," said Senator Hitchcock, "but I deplore the tendency of senators on both sides of this chamber to regard this bill as foreclosed to amendment by action of the democratic caucus. The president has proclaimed time and again that discussion in public was above all things the most important consideration in legislation."

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Senator Burton of Ohio, occupied the greater part of today's session with an argument favoring a great central bank as against the regional bank plan.

Witnesses in Highway Graft Probe, New York, Dec. 11.—The grand jury heard two witnesses today in connection with District Attorney Whitman's investigation into state highway graft, but took no action. They were John A. Mason, former secretary of the democratic state committee, and James Hamilton, a partner of Thomas Hassett, who is accused by Madison R. Aldrich, of Poughkeepsie, of obtaining a bribe from him.

SCHMIDT ASKS HIS AGED FATHER TO FORGIVE HIM

Confessed Slayer of Anna Amuller Makes Tearful Plea on Knees Before Parent He Once Refused to Recognize.

INVADERS BRITISH VICE CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA

During Absence of Official, They Forcibly Enter Building and Arrest Luis Terrazas, Jr.

PRISONER IS PARADED THROUGH STREETS

Victim of Alleged Outrage Unable to Communicate With Friends, Finally Appeals to American Charge.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 11.—Americans who arrived tonight from Chihuahua reported that the rebels, since their occupation of that city, had entered the British vice consulate and forcibly seized Luis Terrazas, Jr., a son of the wealthy land owner, and after carrying him through the streets, placed him in jail.

According to the Americans, the rebels also served notice upon 100 Spanish residents of Chihuahua that they must leave the city within ten days.

The entry of the British consulate and the seizure of Terrazas, who had some there for protection, after hearing that his wife was in danger, were reported to have occurred during the absence of British Vice Consul Scobell. It was said that Consul Scobell, enraged at the action of General Francisco Villa's army, was denied facilities to protest to the British minister at Mexico City, or to the British ambassador at Washington, and that he then appealed to United States Consul Marton Letcher. All the other foreign ministers are said to have joined in a protest, in what was regarded as a violation of the rights of asylum under a foreign flag.

The story told by the Americans was that Terrazas, who had been in charge of much of his father's vast estate, including great cattle ranges, had been left in Chihuahua, after the evacuation by the federals, to look after women and children members of his family, and that, taking fright, he went to the British vice consulate, that, during the absence of Vice Consul Scobell, the rebels who had been searching the town for Terrazas, rushed into the consulate, seized Terrazas and then paraded the prisoner through the streets, afterwards locking him in a cell in the state prison.

It was said that a demand for \$250,000, which he failed to pay, was the chief motive in the arrest of Terrazas. Luis Terrazas, Sr., the aged father of the prisoner, recently arrived at Ojinaga with the federal troops. His great wealth has been a special mark for discussion in the propaganda of the revolution, while the thousands of head of his cattle over the state have served to feed both rebels and federals.

United States Consul Edwards, at Juarez, said he had received no official confirmation of the arrest of Terrazas up to a late hour tonight. The telephone line between Chihuahua and Juarez was not working.

SEVERE COLD KEEPS PRESIDENT IN BED

Washington, Dec. 11.—President Wilson stayed indoors today, fighting a cold, and canceled all of his engagements by order of his physician. The president's indisposition started a week ago, with a cold in the head and nose, and extended to his throat. He improved by staying in bed several days last week, but during the last day or two took a little more cold, which affected his voice.

No engagements will be made for the president for earlier than Monday and those which have already been made will be canceled. While the president was reported not at all uncomfortable, his physician has determined to guard against any exposure for the next few days.

The president today remained in bed much of the time. He slept in the late afternoon. He was reported to be resting comfortably and feeling much better tonight.

While the president denied himself to visitors, Secretary Tumulty had a busy day at the executive offices. Among his callers were Roger C. Sullivan, democratic national committeeman of Illinois; Thomas P. Riley, democratic state chairman of Massachusetts; and W. J. Connors, of Buffalo, former New York state chairman, who came to talk politics of their respective states.

Girl Swimming From Ocean to Ocean, Colon, Dec. 11.—Miss Elaine Golding, of Bathenah, N. Y., who hopes to swim the Panama canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, started this morning from the five mile buoy over Cristobal and reached the lower lock at Gatun early in the afternoon. She will continue her swim across Gatun lake to Gamboa tomorrow.

REBELS PREPARE TO MAKE VIGOROUS ASSAULT ON OJINAGA

General Villa Says He Will Delay Movement Against Mexico City Until North is Cleared of Federals.

BORDER TOWN MAY BE HARD NUT TO CRACK

During Madero Revolution It Held Out for Long Period Against Greatly Superior Besieging Force.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 11.—Convicted that General Salvador Madero, with his 4,000 soldiers, the largest number of federals in the north, is preparing at Ojinaga, on the border opposite Presidia, Texas, to make a desperate stand against an attack, the rebel forces today sent an artillery regiment with ten cannon to reinforce the 3,500 rebels already approaching Ojinaga.

Until the outcome of the situation at Ojinaga is determined, Gen. Francisco Villa's march with his rebel army southward to Torreon and Zacatecas, will be checked. The rebel leader, now at Chihuahua, informed his headquarters in Juarez that he would not leave the north with federal troops behind him. He ordered the artillery sent to Ojinaga in the belief that the town would have to be besieged, because the federals have built extensive defenses there. It is believed that an attack at Ojinaga would be of long duration, as the town stands on a hill and from the forts the rebels have a sweeping survey of the approaches. During the Madero revolution the place held out long against superior numbers even though the water supply had been cut off and a fortified ditch from the river had to be dug.

The only cause the federals have at Ojinaga are those which they carried with them in their retreat from Chihuahua and these are believed by the rebels to be few because the federals lost heavily in ammunition and arms in their flight south of Juarez.

Five federal soldiers were killed eight miles south of Juarez today. They had taken refuge in an adobe house when the federals retreated north more than ten days ago, before being taken they held out several hundred rebels for hours but finally were overpowered.

A band of bandits, not affiliated with the rebels, operating under Maximo Castillo, are raiding the property of Mormon colonies in various parts of Chihuahua state, according to reports from the rebels. E. L. Taylor, a Mormon farmer, was taken prisoner at Pearson, and was liberated on payment of \$200. A. B. Call of Colonia Dublin, was threatened with death until a similar amount was paid.

FEDERAL FORCES RETAKE TORREON AFTER EIGHT FIGHTS

Mexico City, Dec. 11.—The story that the federals had recaptured the town of Torreon, situated on the border line of the states of Coahuila and Durango, was announced by General Velasco's official report, received today at the war department.

General Velasco says he retook Torreon on December 9, after eight engagements. The rebel losses are given as 200 men killed. The federal casualties are not stated.

AMERICAN HELD AS SPY RELEASED BY REBELS

Douglas, Ark., Dec. 11.—After being held prisoner for more than five hours on the charge that he was a federal spy, A. Aronwald, an American citizen, was released from the hands of the rebels. Aronwald, a resident of Dallas, was arrested in the city of Dallas, Tex., on the charge of giving the federals information concerning ammunition shipments to the rebels, which had been seized.

The prisoner denied the charges but was held incommunicado until his wife crossed the border from Douglas and pleaded his case.

Eighty-eight refugees at Galveston from Vera Cruz, Galveston, Tex., Dec. 11.—With eighty-eight American refugees on board, the Hamburg-American liner Frankfort, arrived in port today from Vera Cruz.

General Mutiny Threatened by Federals at Guaymas, Hermosillo, Sonora, Dec. 11.—A general mutiny among the two thousand or more federal troops defending Guaymas is threatening, according to reports reaching the insurgent lines. It was reported today that three federal soldiers arrived at the insurgent base above Guaymas, with news of the execution of federal officers to prevent their desertion to the constitutionalist side.

It was stated they had attempted to leave Guaymas with their command of sixty men, taking arms and supplies.

The federals had not been paid for three days, it was said, contrary to the usual custom of making small daily payments.

REORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, Dec. 11.—The committee of progressive republicans which will present plans for a reorganization of the republican party to the republican national committee, when it meets here next week, met tonight to consider plans. Senators Cummins and Jones and Representatives Anderson of Minnesota, Crandon of Michigan, and Rogers of Massachusetts, were present. Definite action was postponed until a meeting to be held Sunday or Monday, when former Governor Hadley of Missouri, will be here.

The committee is considering three proposed essential reforms. One would change the basis of the representation of southern states in national conventions; the second would allow state laws to govern the selection of delegates to national conventions, and the third would provide that the national committee, when chosen should immediately take charge of and conduct the convention by which they are selected.

COMPETITION CAUSE OF REDUCTION IN PHONE RATES

Witness at Inquiry Into Monopoly Methods of Bell Company Tells of Improvements by Independent Lines

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, Dec. 11.—The immediate reduction of telephone rates, reconstruction of old plants and a prompt improvement of service so as to compete with modern methods, invariably followed the invasion by independent companies of the field of the Bell system, according to testimony adduced today at the hearing here in the government's suit, under the antitrust law, against the American Telephone and Telegraph company and others, to dissolve the purchases of independent companies in the west.

The suit was brought in Portland, Ore., and hearings have been held in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities.

Through D. A. Reynolds, who for many years has been interested in the organization and operation of independent telephone companies throughout the country, C. J. Smyth, special assistant attorney general, sought to show results of competition in Michigan, in several western states and in New York state, where the witness has engaged in the telephone business.

Mr. Reynolds declared that independent companies had always been successful, except in a few cases where they have been improperly managed. He related instances where the independents have been bought out by the Bell system, pointing to Albany, N. Y., where he said the defendant company obtained control of competing lines, and recalled that recently the business men of that city had complained to the public service commission regarding the service.

"Do you know anything that will take the place of competition in producing efficiency in telephone service?" "I do not think that anything can possibly do it," the witness replied. "Even if the public service commission actually wanted to do it, they couldn't."

Illustrating this point, Mr. Reynolds referred to the sworn statement of the auditor of the New York Telephone company, which states that the capital per telephone amounted to \$43.29, and that while paying eight per cent on the capital stock, they cannot reduce rates without infringement on their securities.

Counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph company caused the witness to tell in detail of his connection with the Great Eastern Telephone company, the holding company of two paper corporations, which contend that they hold franchises for the operation of telephone systems in Greater New York. Mr. Reynolds told of the fight of the Bell system made against his companies in Brooklyn some years ago, when the New York & Eastern company established a central office and put up poles and wires which later were chopped down by the Bell company. He also went into detail about the litigation which is still pending between the Bell system and his companies, which still claim the right to operate telephone lines in this city.

Hot Exit From Burning Hotel, St. Louis, Dec. 11.—Charles H. Wheelton, of Arcadia, Mo., made a hot exit from a local hotel today, after an alarm of fire had been given. He attempted to slide down a hot smokestack, leading from the boiler room.

ATTACK ON TAMPICO IS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN WAR'S PROGRESS

Admiral Fletcher Reports Constitutionalists Are Gaining Ground in Efforts to Capture Mexican Gulf Port.

PROTECTION IS GIVEN TO ALL FOREIGNERS

No Transports or Merchant Vessels Upon Which American Refugees May Be Taken Embarrasses Consul.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The fighting at Tampico, a Mexican seaport of strategic importance, was recognized by administration officials here as likely to have an effect on the immediate progress of the revolution.

The possession of a port where munitions of war could be landed safely from abroad as well as the revenues that would be acquired through the collection of customs receipts there, would greatly aid the constitutionalist cause, in the view of the officials.

Reports of the fighting which reached here today were meagre but those received at the navy department showed that the constitutionalists were making an aggressive attack. Secretary Bryan conferred today with Secretary Daniels over dispatches from Rear Admiral Fletcher. Both seemed confident that Americans and other foreigners would not be endangered. The taking of British and German vessels, respectively, and the gathering of a number of Americans on the American ships relieved officials somewhat of anxiety. Though there is every assurance that the foreigners who had gone to a some degree, Rear Admiral Fletcher will be expected to take them aboard the ships in the harbor if such danger is encountered.

Official reports from Rear Admiral Fletcher to the navy department today, said the constitutionalists were making progress in their attack on Tampico and that Americans and eleven other foreigners had been removed to a neutral zone for protection. Thus far no foreigners have been injured.

The dispatches say the non-combatants have been concentrated at a point near the water front where they are under the protection of the guns of the scout cruiser Chester, and the gunboats Wheeling and Tacoma. The battleships Rhode Island and Michigan are further out.

Diplomatically there was no development of any kind in the Mexican situation. It became known that the movement of British vessels from the West Indies to Mexican waters was in accord with previous intention of the state department.

Secretary Garrison, when asked by members of the house committee on military affairs, about alleged dissatisfaction of American troops stationed at Texas City, on the Mexican border, said it would be impossible to move the camp from that point now as it might lead to a misinterpretation of the administration's plans.

The navy department received the following wireless dispatch tonight from Rear Admiral Fletcher, sent from Tampico at 10 a. m. today: "Firing was continued during the night, but there was no change in the situation this morning."

NO FOREIGNERS INJURED IN FIRST DAY'S FIGHT

Vera Cruz, Dec. 11.—The American consul at Tampico, Clarence A. Miller, reports by wireless that no Americans or other foreigners were injured in the first day's fighting between the federals and rebels. He expresses regret that no vessel is now available at Tampico for the reception of American refugees other than the warships. The British and Germans being more fortunate in having merchant vessels under their flags in port. The consul requests authority from the state department to charter a vessel.

Huerta Undisturbed by News from Tampico, Mexico City, Dec. 11.—The knowledge that Tampico was in danger of falling into rebel hands did not appear to disturb President Huerta. He was the guest of honor at a banquet today at Tacubaya, a suburb, to celebrate the inauguration of the interurban railroad. General Huerta certainly gave the impression that he was not troubled by the possible outcome of events at the port.

According to a private message, fighting was in progress this afternoon at Tampico, the rebels being in possession of the freight yards at Dona Cecilia, between Tampico and the coast, from which point the federals had been forced back into the city. Official messages indicated that the federals would be able to resist the attack, but the same note of optimism was lacking in the few private messages received here.