

HUGHES REPLIES TO HECKLERS IN IOWA AUDIENCE; ROUNDLY CHEERED

Answering Question If He Would Have Adamson Law Repealed, He Says, "A Surrender Cannot Be Repealed"

TELLS OF RECORD AS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

Declares He Went Into Office Fully Determined to Protect Every Right of People When Possible.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 Sioux City, Oct. 17.—Charles E. Hughes, facing a friendly audience, sprinkled with hecklers, tonight replied in answer to a question as to whether he would repeal the Adamson law if elected president, that "a surrender cannot be repealed."

Mr. Hughes was asked what he would have done to avert the threatened railroad strike.

"If arbitration had been refused," Mr. Hughes replied, "I should have gone right to the American people, stated the facts and put the responsibility where it belonged."

"I should at the same time," Mr. Hughes continued, "have secured a commission of inquiry so impartial, so fair, as to command the respect of the entire country and directing public opinion to that end that there is no group of men in the United States that would have dared hold up the instrumentalities of commerce if that were done."

The heckler still had another question to ask.

"Mr. Hughes," he said, "any question that is asked here is asked with no enmity toward the candidate of the republican party. You would have done all that within twenty-four hours."

Mr. Hughes replied, "The United States is a democracy and I am a democrat. I am not in the senate for an inquiry, and was laid on the table. For months the business men of the United States asked for an inquiry as to this very matter, and the crisis was allowed to be developed, when it was unnecessary that it should have been developed and there was adequate time to ascertain what the facts were."

Great Confusion.

The heckling was attended by the utmost confusion. The audience, which had cheered and applauded loudly in the earlier parts of Mr. Hughes' address, apparently was incensed at the interruptions, and there were many cries of "put him out," "sit down," and "shut up." As the nominee replied to each question, the audience cheered its approval. It was necessary after each interruption for Mr. Hughes to step forward and request that the heckler be allowed to proceed.

In the first part of his speech, Mr. Hughes also was heckled.

Mr. Hughes cited his record as life insurance investigator and as governor of New York, in answer to the declaration that his election might mean the setting up of "invisible government" in the United States.

Has Tilt With Heckler.

A man with a big stick in the gallery sought to heckle the nominee on labor affairs. He asked a question that apparently was misunderstood in the confusion and Mr. Hughes, amid a roar of applause, read what the Legislative News, the official organ of organized labor, had to say in praise of his record as governor. When the applause died, the man arose again. The crowd would have put him out and for more than a minute the audience was a tumult of confusion.

Mr. Hughes, with outstretched hands, sought to quiet the crowd. He finally made himself heard.

"Let the gentleman ask any question he wants to," the nominee said. "What do you want to say, sir?"

Amid hisses and boos, the man asked his question, waving the stick in his hand.

Squabbles Disturber.

"Evidently, according to what you have said," the man began, "the labor field has taken you from the bench and put you up as their standard bearer. Is that right?"

There were cries of "No, no!" and "Put him out." It was some time before Mr. Hughes could make himself heard. "One moment," the nominee shouted to the crowd, "one moment, please." When some sort of order was restored, the nominee went on: "I am not here, sir, as the standard bearer of any one group or set, but

A Whine and a Lie

With the columns of practically every independent, self-respecting newspaper in New Mexico closed to them because of their unscrupulous and unclean methods of advertising, the leaders of the republican old guard who are endeavoring to get back in power in this state have adopted a novel method of reaching the voters with their propaganda. They are flooding the mails with letters addressed to individual voters—letters in the nature of a personal appeal for support for the old crowd on grounds that wholly disregard any consideration for the public welfare.

The remarkable part of these letters is the complete success attained in preventing the word of truth from creeping into them. From beginning to end they are a tissue of lies, formulated with the intention of creating the impression that the old-guard candidates are being persecuted by some one for some undisclosed and imaginary purpose.

A whine and a lie—they are the last weapons of a desperate and unscrupulous political machine that sees itself beaten in the effort once more, to fasten its rapacious clutch on the government of the state.

If there were once single argument in favor of returning the old republican ring to power in this state it would have been advanced long ago. If the candidates of that ring had any qualifications whatever for the offices they seek these qualifications would have been set out in bold and fearless fashion before now.

Not having an argument—realizing that their candidates are wholly without qualifications or claims for public favor—the leaders of the old gang have nothing to fall back upon but vilification and abuse. They are making good the threat of their keynote speaker at the Santa Fe convention and are waging a campaign of mud-slinging the like of which New Mexico has never seen.

And now, in their desperation, they are risking the penalties of the United States laws by sending through the mails, in the form of personal letters, matter that a number of independent newspapers will not consent to publish for them.

The people of New Mexico will not be misled by a whine and a lie, no matter how adroitly they be disguised. They demand argument, and nothing less will satisfy them as a reason for voting for candidates for office.

desirous to serve the whole of the American people."

The house roared again, the heckler sat down, and the nominee went on with his speech.

"Now that I am on this personal note," Mr. Hughes said, "let me recall some of the unusual circumstances under which I entered public life. You may recall that there were some very important investigations in the city of New York. The first of these had relation to the charge to be made for gas. I was requested by a legislative committee to undertake this investigation. I had no desire to undertake any inquiries which could have possibly any political reason or other purpose that to ascertain exactly what was fair and just.

Gain for New York.

"The assurance was given me that I should have a free hand for that purpose. We went ahead on that line, and as a result the city of New York (Continued on Page Two.)

SEVEN PERSONS, POSSIBLY NINE, PERISH IN FIRE

Charred Bodies of New York Dye Factory Workers Found in Smoldering Ruins of Building.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 New York, Oct. 17.—Seven persons were burned to death and two others who are missing are feared to have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed two factories in the manufacturing section of Queens borough late today, with a material loss estimated at \$250,000.

The charred bodies were not found until the flames had been extinguished, and firemen were pouring water into the ruins of the buildings. Search is being made tonight for two persons still missing, but it is believed they perished. All those burned were employed in the plant of the Oakes Dye Manufacturing company, where the flames started. The known dead: HARRY C. COOK, 42 years old, married, treasurer of the Oakes company.

FREDERICK CRISMAN, 35, married, head bookkeeper of the company.

ROBERT VOGEL, 30, married, assistant bookkeeper.

MISS EMILY KIENSEL, 22, bookkeeper.

MISS DAUPHEMANN, 20, bookkeeper.

MISS E. FAURMANN, 20, stenographer.

MISS GEARS, 20, stenographer.

The fire started among chemicals on the first floor of the Oakes building, and spread with such rapidity that the office force was trapped on the second floor.

In addition to the office building, five one-story buildings of the Oakes company were destroyed. From these buildings, the fire spread to the Astoria Veneer Mill and Lumber yard, where many thousands of feet of lumber was destroyed.

The police have learned that an electrician at work on the first floor of the dye-making plant, making repairs to the electric light fixtures, dropped a ladder which struck a jar of chemicals that burst into flames.

There were six young women and the three men on the second floor when the fire began. Not one of them has been seen since. A steel stairway led from the upper floor to the first floor on the inside of the building. There also were two iron fire escapes and one steel stairway escape on the outside.

A half-dozen windows were located close to where the young women were at work and it is stated that a drop of only sixteen feet to the street. The authorities believe the employees were suffocated by chemical fumes and were unable to attempt escape.

Arrest Privates on Desertion Charge

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 El Paso, Oct. 17.—Privates T. Thomas and F. Washington, of Company M, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry (negro) stationed at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, were delivered to United States military officers at the international bridge here today by Mexican officers after being brought from Casca Grande, Mexico, late last night. The men said they had left their camp at Colonia Dublan Saturday.

The negro admitted that they intended to come to El Paso so as to have a good time. The charge lodged against them is desertion.

MOTHER SHOTS SON AND COMMITS SUICIDE

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—Elizabeth Adams, 26 years old, guest at a local hotel, early this afternoon, shot and killed her five-year-old son, Harold, and then committed suicide. She was found in her room with the child lying at her side. One shot had fired into the boy's breast and two into the woman's head. The hotel register did not show Mrs. Adams' address.

No motive for the act is known.

British Hold United States Tobacco

London, Oct. 17.—Local consignments of tobacco from the United States for Dutch and Scandinavian ports are being held here on the claim of the government that they fail to comply with the recent arrangement under which the cargoes paid for before August 4, and shipped prior to August 30, might proceed to neutral destinations.

Payrolls Must Be in Carranza Hands

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 17.—All mining companies and other concerns in Mexico are prohibited from paying their employees in any but Carranza money, according to a recent Carranza decree, according to information reaching here today. Many who have been receiving their wages in gold are said to be dissatisfied.

Twenty-six Prisoners Escape

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 17.—Twenty-six political prisoners, including Carranza Torres, confined in the penitentiary at Monterey, Mex., overpowered their guards last Thursday and escaped, according to reports received here today.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
 New Mexico—Wednesday and Thursday generally fair, warmer Wednesday; cooler northeast portion Thursday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
 For week—four hours, ending at 6 P. M., yesterday.
 Maximum temperature, 72 degrees; minimum, 46; range, 22; temperature at 5 P. M., 58.

COLLEGE BOYS TO BE TRAINED FOR OFFICERS OF REGULAR ARMY

War Department Authorizes Courses in Sixteen Principal Educational Institutions of Country.

50,000 MEN REQUIRED IN EVENT OF BIG WAR

Curriculum to Be Framed With View to Meeting Military Needs for Trained Leaders.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 Washington, Oct. 17.—Official authorization for the training in military science of students in sixteen of the country's leading universities and colleges, was given by the war department today to executive offices of the institutions at a conference between them and ranking department officials.

The purpose of the conference was to establish a systematic method for training reserve officers along lines described by the army reorganization law. It has been estimated that a corps of 50,000 reserve officers will be necessary to establish an adequate military force, should the United States become involved in war with a first class world power.

In the absence of Secretary Baker, who issued the invitation to college and university heads, the conference was presided over by Acting Secretary Ingraham and others present, included Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the eastern department; Brigadier General Macomb, president of the war college, and members of Harvard, chairman; Major John J. Kingham, U. S. A.; Superintendent E. W. Nichols, Virginia Military Institute; the Rev. Edward A. Pace, Catholic University of America; President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State university, and President George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota, to work out a curriculum acceptable to the various institutions and the government, and to arrange other details for the actual beginning of instruction.

To Draft Curriculum.

The curriculum will be drafted to cover such subjects as are known to junior army officers and will exempt graduates of such institutions of the necessity of taking the regular army examinations in order to receive commissions as reserve officers. It will be made effective when completed by a general committee selected by the secretary of war.

The conference concluded its work tonight and adjourned to await the committee's work. The institutions authorized today to give military instruction are: Princeton university, Harvard university, Yale university, University of Michigan, University of Alabama, Virginia Military Institute, Stevens' Institute of Technology, Catholic University of America, Lehigh university, Ohio State university, University of Tennessee, Clemson Agricultural college, University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, City College of New York and University of Vermont.

IRELAND NOT TO HAVE CONSCRIPTION SOON

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 London, Oct. 17.—An indication that the government does not intend to have recourse immediately to conscription in Ireland, was given in the house of lords today by Earl Derby, under secretary for war.

In reply to a question, he said that pending a decision on the whole question, he would make an appeal for voluntary recruiting in Ireland, to which he hoped there would be a worthy response.

STOCKHOLDERS VOTE TO MERGE R. R. COMPANIES

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 17.—Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad here today, adopted by almost unanimous vote, the agreement for the merger and consolidation of the Vandalia Railroad company, the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad company, the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern Railroad company, the Anderson Belt Line Railroad company, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company.

The effect of the consolidation will be to group into one organization the railroads in the Pennsylvania system between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and, according to its officials, will strengthen and fortify the company as a common carrier.

BULGARS INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON FRENCH

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RUSSIAN REVERSE CLAIMED

Berlin (via London), Oct. 17.—The eastern front (via London).—This statement regarding the eastern front says:

"The enemy artillery fire which was directed against positions of the army under General Count von Boehmer was incessant during the afternoon to the greatest intensity and lasted until midnight, only being interrupted during repeated sniping attacks. All the infantry attacks were repulsed and the enemy suffered a heavy defeat. The Guard Grenadiers and Pomoranian Grenadiers pursued the retreating enemy and took the foremost enemy trenches on a front of two kilometers and brought in thirty officers

STATESMEN OF ENGLAND AGAIN AGITATED OVER UNITED STATES

Believe Drastic Action Should Be Taken Against Submarine Warfare Near American Coast.

LORDS TAKE SERIOUS VIEW OF SITUATION

Hear That U. S. Warships Got Out of Way So Undersea Boat Could Smash Merchantmen at Will.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 London, Oct. 17.—In reply to a question concerning the attitude of the United States toward British patrols, Viscount Grey, in the house of lords today, said that the United States admitted the British ships were not exceeding their legal rights under international law, but that the American government complained of their presence on the ground of the irritation which the continued presence of belligerent warships off the coast of the United States naturally caused in a neutral country. He declared that the United States had requested Great Britain very emphatically not to patrol off its coast and said instructions were sent to the British ships there to avoid causing any irritation and to comply as far as possible with the American request.

Discusses U-53.

"With regard to the U-53," the foreign secretary continued, "we do not know what steps were taken by the United States for patrolling its waters or in regard to her coming into port and securing information from newspapers. We do not know whether it is true that American warships got out of the submarine's way. That is a matter for the American government only, and we assume that government is making full inquiries. We also assume it will announce its attitude in the course. Pending that, we do not propose to make any official representation on the subject of the submarine."

The question concerning the German submarine and in American waters was raised by Baron Charles Bessborough, former commander of the British home fleet. Earl Grey, former governor general of Canada, and others. Baron Bessborough asked whether British cruisers were removed from American waters owing to American objections, and if so, what steps the government proposed for the protection of British vessels. He criticized the submarine reply as at least curt, and said the American ideas of neutrality were absurd.

Ready America's Reply.

Earl Grey wanted an assurance that the report was untrue that American commanders of destroyers had acceded to the request of the German commander to clear out of the way and give him room to blow up ships.

The foreign secretary said in reply to Lord Bessborough's question:

"The best thing I can do is to read a summary of what actually passed between the United States government and his majesty's government on this subject since the war began, and what we understand the view of the United States to be."

Viscount Grey then read the following statement:

"On the fourteenth of September, 1914, the British ambassador at Washington telegraphed that the United States authorities had intercepted wireless dispatches from H. M. S. Suffolk in New York, asking for supplies and newspapers, and he informed us that the United States government considered that this would be making use of United States territory as a base for supplies and information as to shipping movements through the newspapers.

The proceeding was, as far as I am aware, not repeated and no official protest was received, so far as I have been able to discover in the foreign office.

Objected to Warships.

"On the fifth of October, 1914, we had a private communication respecting the presence of British ships near New York harbor. We had an official communication later on deprecating the same thing and saying that in the past such hovering of foreign vessels in the vicinity of the great ports of the United States had forced that government, owing to the public feeling aroused, to take a very strong line, and if the practice continued, it might be construed into an act of unfriendliness requiring some action on the part of the United States government.

There was later on an official complaint on the sixteenth of December, 1914, (1915?) founded on the shadowing by a British warship for some distance along the American coast, though from a position admittedly beyond the territorial limits, of a vessel named the Vinland, and this complaint referred to the seriousness with which the United States government regarded the hovering of belligerent warships about American ports and coasts.

Official Complaint.

The official complaint stated that the British government was aware that the United States government had

WAS GUIDED BY CHIEF HEALEY, SAYS THOMPSON

Chicago Mayor Testifies License Restorations Were Sometimes Backed by Minister's Pleas, However.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 Chicago, Oct. 17.—Mayor Thompson testified today that he was guided largely by the recommendations of Chief of Police Charles C. Healey in revoking and restoring saloon licenses.

Restorations, however, he said, were usually "backed up" by the pleas of reputable citizens, influential business men, and even ministers.

This testimony formed the basis of a lot of screams on the part of Henry Berger, an assistant state's attorney. Mr. Berger produced records from the office of the mayor and the chief of police bearing on restorations. Many of the applications had the endorsement of Aldermen de Priest and Alderman Lawley.

He read a number on which the only recommendation came from politicians. The hearing was in the municipal court, on the application of State's Attorney Hoyne for warrants for the arrest of Chief Healey and William Luthardt, his secretary.

Samuel P. Thrasher, superintendent of the committee of three, a voluntary organization, formed to prevent traffic in women and assist in enforcement of law, testified at the afternoon session. He said:

"I have specific evidence which I have submitted to the state's attorney to show that policemen are collecting tribute from houses of ill-fame. I don't want to be questioned along that line, however, until the state's attorney has finished work on my report."

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GREEK ROYALISTS THROG STREETS AND CHEER KING; HISS ADMIRAL

Austro-Germans Take Positions From Russians Both in Volhynia and in the Carpathian Passes.

RUMANIANS RESIST ATTACKS OF INVADERS

Great Britain Is Expected to Make Representations to Washington Regarding U-53, Says Report.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEARNED WIRE
 With the occupation of Athens and Piraeus by marines from the warships of the entente powers, a tense situation has arisen in Athens. Great crowds of royalists have paraded the streets of the Greek capital, cheering the king, and cordons of Greek troops and marines have been thrown about the railway stations, city hall, and other points occupied by the entente forces to prevent clashes between them and the royalists. An unofficial dispatch says Admiral du Poutre was hissed by the throngs in the streets of Athens and that a detachment of French soldiers was driven back by the hostile crowd.

King Is Firm.

King Constantine, in a speech to the officers of his fleet, told them he would stand by them, no matter what consequences might follow their loyalty to Greece.

Volhynia, Galicia and Transylvania are still the points where the heaviest fighting is taking place. Along the Somme in France, bombardments alone have prevailed, except to the east of Belloy-en-Santerre, where the Germans threw two vain attacks against the French.

In Macedonia, the hostilities have been confined mainly to patrol engagements and artillery duels. Throughout the Austro-Italian theater, little fighting of moment has taken place.

Russian Reverse Claimed.

The Austro-Germans, according to Berlin and Vienna, have taken trenches over a front of one and a quarter miles from the Russian and made prisoner thirty officers and 1,200 men. West of Lutsk, in Volhynia, the Russians attacked violently many times, but, according to Vienna, were everywhere repulsed with great losses. In the southern Carpathians, near Dorna Watra, additional heights have been taken from the Russians by the Teutonic allies.

Rumanians Are Firm.

In Transylvania, the Rumanians to hold back the Austro-Germans almost everywhere. In the Dan valley, they have driven the invaders back across the Rumanian border.

No official representations will be made for the present to the United States by Great Britain concerning the German submarine U-53 entering an American port and the subsinking of steamers off the American coast by the German under-water boat, according to an announcement made in the house of lords by Viscount Grey, the British foreign secretary.

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