ASSOCIATED PRESS
Leased Wire
WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

EL PASO HERALD

EL PASO, TEXAS;
Wednesday Evening,
December 11, 1912—16 Pages
TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

REBELS SLIP AWAY FROM FEDERALS

Are Moving Towards Casas Grandes, From Which the Federal Troops Came.

FEDERALS ARE NOW ALONG THE CENTRAL

Now that the federals have been transferred to the Mexican Central from the Casas Grandes district, movement of the combined rebel forces into the Casas Grandes district has begun. Ranchmen arriving today from the Santo Domingo ranch report that the rebels were encamped Monday near Carmen, midway between Gallego, on the Mexican Central railway, and Pearson, on the Mexico North Western railway. The rebels' location at Carmen is verified by an official government report. They say the forces comprise the groups under Caraveo, Salazar, Rojas and Porras, which recently mobilized about Gallego, where the passenger train was attacked last week.

This move by the rebels throws the federal forces proceeding over the Central by rail north from Chihuahua City and Juarez in positions of little value for work against the rebels. Gen. Jose de la Luz Blanco, who left Juarez last week remains in the vicinity of Moctezuma, and so far has not detrained any of his cavalry to pursue the rebels. The rebel move evidently has been made on receipt of news that Blanco had removed his force from the North Western line to escort the work train operating below Juarez.

By crossing to the North Western railway, the rebels, whose combined strength is estimated at more than 1000, will have entered the territory least protected by federal troops. At Casas Grandes, which is admittedly more desired than Juarez, are garrisoned about 600 federals, and 300 are stationed at Madera. At Guzman, to the north, are 150 men, while 150 cavalry are stationed at Ascencion, off the railway near the Guzman station.

CAMPA IS TAKEN TO PHOENIX FOR TRIAL

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec 11.—Gen. Emilio Campa appeared before the Maricopa county superior court this afternoon on habeas corpus proceedings. He was brought here last night from Tucson, where he has been for several weeks in the Pima county prison. The application for habeas corpus was made two weeks ago on the ground that Campa had been held more than 60 days on a charge of being a revolutionist, without the Mexican government taking final action in the matter of extradition. After the application was made a charge that Campa committed murder in Mexico was filed. If Campa obtains the writ, he will still be held under the second charge.

MEXICO FAILS TO GET FORMER CANANEA MAYOR

Mexico City, Mex., Dec. 11.—The Mexican government has failed to procure the extradition of former mayor Eduardo Arnold, of Cananea.

Arnold, who is of American extraction, was a prominent factor in northern Mexico during the Diaz regime, but was forced to leave during the Madero revolution. The government caused his arrest in California on the charge of embezzlement of public funds.

THREATEN LIFE OF WOODROW WILSON

Newark, N. J., Dec. 11.—Three residents of Wharton were arrested at Dover, this state, charged with writing a letter threatening president-elect Wilson with death unless he caused $5000 in gold to be left for them in a designated unoccupied house in Wharton.

The men arrested are Peter Dunn, 24 years old, his brother Jacob, 26, and Seely Davenport, 42.

They were brought to Newark, where United States commissioner Stockton committed them to jail in default of $2000 bail each for examination on Monday.

The postoffice inspector who made the arrest accuses Jacob of having done the writing.

CHAMIZAL MATTER IS HELD IN ABEYANCE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The supreme court will leave unsettled for the present at least, the question of whether the Chamizal zone at El Paso, Tex., is in the United States or Mexico. The court today sent back to the federal court for western Texas, the case in which the title of the two nations to the zone was raised, because of failure to print the record. The Texas court held that the dispute was a matter for diplomatic and not for judicial determination.

WANT REBELS TO IMPORT ARMS, TOO

Americans in Mexico Point Out Inconsistency of the United States's Action.

FEDERALS FAVORED; REBELS INCENSED

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—W. S. Pence, of Chicago; H. S. Stephenson, of Los Angeles, and E. K. Warren, of Three Oaks, Mich., having interests in Mexico, have protested to the state department about what they claim is the practice of the United States in permitting exports of arms and ammunition to the Madero soldiers in Mexico. The three men recently appeared before the senate committee headed by senator William Alden Smith, investigating whether the revolutions in Mexico have been fomented or aided by Americans.

The three men pointed out that the effect of the application of such rules forces the rebels to levy upon Americans in Mexico by a system of forced loans or ransoms to procure weapons of war. They have urged upon the state department that the only means of meeting the difficulty was to return to the old practice of permitting export of arms and ammunition to both sides without restriction.

It has been pointed out by state department officials that under the recent neutrality proclamation the government is absolutely prohibited from permitting war supplies to go to the insurgents.

DENIES AMERICAN AID TO MADERO REVOLUTION

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Testimony that the Mexican revolutionists who overthrew president Diaz received no aid directly or indirectly through American sources was given by Sherburn E. Hopkins, formerly legal adviser of the Madero revolutionary commission in Washington in 1910-11, before the senate committee investigating whether American interests incited rebellion in that country.

This information was elicited from Mr. Hopkins through questions by members of the committee designed to ascertain whether the Standard Oil company or the Waters-Pierce Oil company gave assistance to Madero.

The witness denied that either of these interests had contributed and said the revolution was financed only by the Madero family and Mexican citizens.

Mr. Hopkins told the committee his connection with the movement was only of a legal and diplomatic nature. As to the purchase of arms and munitions of war and their shipment to the revolutionists, Mr. Hopkins said he had nothing to do. He denied that any loans were floated in the interests of the movement. Mr. Hopkins said he had no direct or indirect interest in any Mexican concessions.

U. S. DRINKS MOST OF WORLD'S COFFEE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The secretary of agriculture issued a bulletin on the coffee industry today.

In the world's production of coffee Brazil holds the preeminent place. In 1800 the exports from Brazil amounted to 1720 pounds; they have steadily increased until in 1909 they were more than 2,250,000,000 pounds.

Venezuela and Columbia rank next in amount produced, each growing in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 pounds annually. Mexico, the Central American states, and the Dutch East Indies, also produce large quantities. The only coffee produced in the United States is grown in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

In the total amount of coffee consumed, the United States leads all other countries by a wide margin. The imports amount to over 1,000,000,000 pounds annually.

DENY THAT LOUIS HEEP SAID AUSTIN HAS MENINGITIS

In the two years that Louis Heep, a student at the university of Texas at Austin, Tex., has spent at that place, he has never mentioned the word meningitis in any letter written to anyone in El Paso, according to his mother, Mrs. A. C. Heep, who lives at 1518 Mundy avenue. "He has never used the word, nor even referred to that disease," stated Mrs. Heep. "The report that he wrote that there was meningitis at Austin, I know is not true."

an employe of the city, made the statement to a Herald reporter Tuesday morning that Heep had written a letter in which he stated there were 19 cases of meningitis in the neighborhood in which he lived. This was printed in The Herald Tuesday and led to the denial today by Mrs. Heep.

OKLAHOMA TROOPS MAY SETTLE FIGHT OVER COUNTY SEAT.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 11.—Governor Cruce today awaited further news before ordering the militia to Jay, where trouble was threatened over the location of the county seat of Delaware county.

The governor has received information that a clash between the contending factions was narorwly averted yesterday and that there is likelihood of serious trouble today.

The telephone lines to Jay, which were cut last night, have not been restored.

FUEL OIL IS TAKEN OFF MARKET

Will Be Refined Into Gasoline—This City Is Not Affected by Change.

PLENTY OF FUEL OIL FOR EL PASO

Again the Standard Oil company is planning to withdraw all of the crude petroleum from the market to refine it for gasoline to keep the automobile going.

The reported withdrawal of the crude product from the oil market, which originated with the Iron Trade Review, has come back in the form of a report that the Standard had offered the Santa Fe railroad system a bonus of $100,000 for its present oil contract and also offered to convert the oil burning locomotives into coal burners free for the railroad if it would relinquish the contract which it has with the Standard for the delivery of crude oil on the entire system.

The withdrawing of crude oil by the Standard company is admitted by local oil men, including those who represent companies closely affiliated with the Standard. The reason for this important move is that the demand for gasoline and higher distillates is so much greater than the present supply that the companies, including the Standard and its subsidiary companies, have been unable to meet this demand.

Gasoline Is Away Up.

The result has been an increase in the price of gasoline from 14 to 18 cents. Even with the increased price of the product, the demand continues to increase, until the Standard has decided to withdraw all paraffine base crude oils from the fuel market and refine them into gasoline and other by-products, such as lubricants and paraffine. This decision was arrived at after a series of exhaustive laboratory experiments by the Standard's staff of chemists. In these tests it was demonstrated that a better price could be made by refining than could be obtained from the sale of the crude product, even in large quantities.

To Revolutionize Manufacturing.

The withdrawal of the crude oil is expected to revolutionize the manufacturing and railroad business throughout the country. Especially will it affect the steel trade, as crude oil is now used almost exclusively in the great steel plants of the country. Acting upon the first report of this Standard move, one Milwaukee steel plant increased the cost of crucible steel castings $12 a ton. Another plant placed orders immediately after the circulation of the report for 60 additional gas producers for the plant. The revolution in the oil industry is expected to work a particular hardship on the crucible steel industry, as these plants will experience great difficulty in operating without the use of crude oil.

El Paso Manufacturing Situation.

Locally, no immediate effect is expected upon the manufacturing situation. The El Paso smelter uses on an average of eight cars of oil each day for the various branches of its big plant. But the company has a three years' contract and this will be filled from the Texas fields which are said to be more desirable for fuel than for refining. The city of El Paso, which is the second largest consumer of crude oil, also has a contract for three years, made Nov. 5, and which expires Nov. 5, 1915. This oil is for the city waterworks, and the sewage disposal plant.

The City's Oil Contract.

The contract was a private one, made by Mayor C. E. Kelly. The bids submitted for oil after the city engineer had reported favorably upon this as the best fuel, were for $1.42 3-4 per barrel, mayor Kelly says. The Magnolia Petroleum company, of which D. C. Booth, ex-city auditor, is local manager, submitted a lower bid of $1.40 and the mayor contracted for the delivery of 150,000 barrels, to be supplied within the three years with an option of getting 175,000 barrels at the same price per barrel.

The El Paso Refining company also uses a quantity of crude oil in its plant but it also has a contract for three years with two yet to run. The El Paso foundry changed from oil to coal for fuel several months ago. The Electric Railway company also changed from oil to coal last year.

Does Not Affect El Paso Fuel.

Local oil men who have been studying the national oil situation, say that the contemplated withdrawal of fuel oil from the market will have no immediate effect upon the fuel supply in El Paso. The Texas oil fields are producing oil to supply this field for the present and much Mexican crude oil is also being shipped into the gulf ports. This oil is said to have only a small amount of paraffine in it, being of asphaltum base. For this reason it is not desirable for refining and can best be used for fuel purposes.

Mexican Crude Oil For El Paso.

With the withdrawal of oil in other fields, much of this Mexican crude is expected to be shipped to this country, and, as El Paso is on the border and a rail port of entry, it will be assured a supply of fuel oil for many years. local oil men say. One effect the change may make, however, will be to bring in the Toyah and Dayton, N. M., fields, which have not yet been developed. They are said to be high grade oil fields and, with the increased demand for refining oil, these fields may be opened. The contemplated change is expected to affect the Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania fields, where paraffine base oils are produced, and not the California or the Texas fields to any extent.

All Bent on Making Gasoline.

Millions are being spent in the erection of additional refineries to care for the crude oil which is to be withdrawn from the open market. The demand for gasoline for autos and internal combustion engines continues to increase rapidly. Contracts for delivery of gasoline at 14 cents were made in El Paso last year but cannot be renewed for less than 18 cents at the present time. The Texas company is said to have ceased to make naphtha, preferring to use the oil for gasoline manufacture. One company had 62,000,000 gallons of gasoline in reserve this year but has had to withdraw a great part of this to supply the trade, as the refineries have been unable to produce all that is being used.

S. P. May Change to Oil.

In line with the reported readjustment of the fuel market, resulting from the withdrawal of fuel oil from the market, the G. H. & S. A. railroad company has been obtaining estimates on coal from the New Mexico and Colorado fields for use on its engines in place of oil. The G. H. owns large holdings in the Texas field and its contemplated change tends to substantiate the reported move on the part of the Standard. The Southern Pacific will not be affected on its coast lines, railroad men say, for the company owns extensive fields in California.

J. W. Curd has sold to R. S. Fitzgerald lots 17 to 21, in block 2, Grandview addition, for $2,800.

BIG PROFIT ON COLLECTIONS BY BANKS

Money Trust Investigation Shows Big Sum Realized Yearly in New York.

NEW ANTI-TRUST LAWS TO BE MADE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Walter E. Frew, chairman of the New York clearing house committee, today resumed the stand before the house money trust investigating committee. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, had concluded his examination of Mr. Frew, but the banker desired to discuss further his views of clearing regulations which cause banks to charge a fixed rate for the collection of out of town checks. Chairman Pujo announced that the committee had decided to allow Mr. Frew to make an explanation.

Mr. Frew put into the record a report by the committee on inland exchange of the clearing house, showing the cost of and the charge for making out of town collections during 1911.

Big Profit on Collections.

The report showed a profit to the banks of such collection charges of $97,000 for the year. It showed total charges for collections as $2,139,551 and the cost of making collections as $1,176,162.

In addition to the cost of collection, the report also charges $569,619.58 for a share of rent, postage, salaries, etc., and $296,640 as loss of interest.

Mr. Untermyer confronted the witness with a letter from Frank A. Vanderlip, the New York banker, declaring that the banks lost about $2,000,000 a year on out of town collection.

Mr. Frew denied emphatically that he ever knew of the New York banks refusing to allow the country banks to withdraw their funds during the 1907 panic.

Expert Gives Figures.

Operations on the New York exchange were then detailed by Lawrence W. Schudder, accountant for the committee, who produced elaborate statistics to show the operations in 14 active stocks since 1906.

Mr. Untermyer led Mr. Schudder through a series of questions. The witness presented tables and figures to show that the capital stock of some concerns had been turned over eight or 10 times a year, while about 5 percent of the sales generally were bonafide transfers.

The committee has concluded its investigation of the clearing house situation, counsel Untermyer announced. Besides W. E. Frew, F. K. Lister, of the New York clearing house, also explained a report on exchange charge for out of town checks made by the inland change committee of the clearing house.

Government Ownership of Roads.

"Unless the situation in Massachusetts is relieved, congress will be called upon to seriously consider giving the people government ownership of railroads," declared representative Murray today, as the house rules committee concluded hearing the appeals of New England state and city representatives for an investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway's alleged transportation monopoly.

Questions asked by members of the committee seemed to indicate that a majority will favor an investigation by the sub-committee of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee instead of by a special committee as proposed in the O'Shaughnessy resolution, now under consideration.

Senate and House.

When the senate met at noon, it was announced that the interstate commerce commission would be called on to frame new anti-trust laws. The omnibus claims bill was taken up.

The house ways and means committee announced a series of tariff hearings.

The New Haven investigating hearings continued before the rules committee.

Boland On the Stand.

William P. Boland, of Scranton, Pa., the man charged bby judge Archbald with having organized a conspiracy that resulted in judge Archbald's impeachment and his present trial before the senate, admitted on the witness stand in the senate yesterday that he had suggested the various steps by which judge Archbald was connected with the deal for the Katydid refuse coal dump, in order to "check up judge Archbald."

"I wanted to button up judge Archbald," he said shaking his finger at the accused jurist, who sat in front of him.

"I wanted to show he was the kind of a man he is."

These admissions were interspersed with the vigorous denunciation of judge Archbald by Mr. Boland as a corrupt judge and charges that judge Archbald had been "working for the railroads."

Answers With Denunciation.

Repeated demands were made by judge Archbald's attorney that Mr. Boland be required to answer questions directly, but, notwithstanding cautions from senator Bacon, presiding, he embodied in his replies sweeping charges against judge Archbald and frank admissions that he set out to get hold of everything he could that would help in "showing up" judge Archbald.

The testimony of Boland centered chiefly about the case of the Marion Coal company, of which they were chief owners, embraced in the second article of impeachment. Mr. Boland said he believed judge Archbald had used his influence to attempt to bring about a settlement of a case between the Marion Coal company and the Lackawanna railroad.

Why Demurrer Was Overruled.

He admitted he had told attorney general Wickersham and members of the interstate commerce commission that he believed judge Archbald had overruled the demurrer of the Marion Coal company because Boland had refused to discount judge Archbald's note. When pressured for evidence to prove this, he said he had been repeatedly told by E. J. Williams, the associate of judge Archbald in coal land operations, that it would have been "better for him" if he had discounted the note.

"Where did you get your information about judge Archbald?" attorney Worthington asked.

"Mr. Williams would tell me what was going to happen and would tell me of the influence behind judge Archbald," Boland replied. "Then I began to check up the judge. I got information from his associates as to what he was doing for the railroads."

Tried to Use the Judge Himself.

"Did you send E. J. Williams to get judge Archbald to write a letter to W. A. May, urging that they give Mr. Williams an option on the Katydid dump?"

"Yes, I did," Mr. Boland answered.

"Did you afterwards suggest to Williams that he get judge Archbald to go to New York to see Erie officials?"

"I think I did," Boland replied.

CASEY JURY IS REPORTED IN DEADLOCK

Foreman Tells Judge It Is Impossible to Reach a Verdict.

FIVE ARE SAID TO FAVOR ACQUITTAL

Indications are that the jury of the 34th district court, which has the case of John P. Casey, jr., charged with the murder of his brotherinlaw, William J. Amberson, under advisement, will never arrive at a verdict, and will be discharged Thursday at noon. It is understood that when the jurors returned to the courthouse at 7 oclock Tuesday night they stood: seven for conviction, and five for acquittal. The jury left the court room with the case at 5:20 oclock, Tuesday afternoon, after having received the charge of judge Dan M. Jackson, of the 34th district court, and it is probable that standing was attained on the first ballot, taken at 6 oclock, before the jurors went out for their supper.

Early Wednesday morning the jurors intimated that they desired to report to judge Jackson, and the officers of the court telephoned for both the attorneys for the state and defence. Casey, the defendant, was brought into the court room shortly after 9 oclock. He shook hands with his attorney, Tom Lea, and several of his friends. He asked if the jury had "done anything," and then missing judge T. A. Falvey, also one of his attorneys, he asked Lea: "Is Falvey coming down?"

C. F. Hunt was in the court room before Casey was brought in. Mrs. Casey, the defendant's wife, arrived later.

At 9:30 oclock the jurors filed into the court room and took their seats in the jury box. There were few spectators in the room. Judge Jackson turned to the jury: "Gentlemen, have you reached a verdict," he asked. The usual stillness that precedes such an interrogation in criminal cases was apparent. The defendant was seated by his wife, smoking a pipe. He was gazing at the floor.

F. W. McConnell, foreman of the jury, rose. "We have not," he said. Judge Jackson then told the jury he would have to send it back to reconsider the case.

"I beg to state, your honor," said Mr. McConnell, "that it is impossible for this jury to ever agree."

Judge Jackson instructed deputy sheriff George Vellagas to retire with the jury. Casey was taken back to the county jail.

Charge to the Jury.

District attorney Joseph M. Nealon concluded the argument for the state at 5 oclock Tuesday afternoon. At 5:10 judge Jackson read his charge, which consisted of 11 typewritten pages, to the jury. The charge was the usual murder charge, dealing with murder in the first and second degrees, provoking a difficulty, and manslaughter with the elements of self-defence, with the exception that the jury was specially charged on the proposition of the evidence brought out during the trial wherein it was alleged that the deceased, William J. Amberson, had made insulting remarks to Mrs. Casey. That part of the charge read: "If you should believe from the evidence that the defendant, John P. Casey, sought an interview with the deceased, with no hostile intention, but simply to demand an expanation of an insult to his female relation, if you should so believe, and that for said purpose he had armed himself with a gun, not to provoke a difficulty nor to produce an occasion for injuring the deceased, but to act, if necessary, in self defence then and in that event, he had a right to so arm himself and seek said explanation, and if, at the time of the homicide, the deceased and Jack Amberson, or either of them, if you should find from the evidence that they were acting together therein, assaulted the defendant with a pistol or pistols in such manner as to create in the defendant's mind a reasonable apprehension of death or serious bodily injury, and acting upon such reasonable apprehension, defendant fired the fatal shot, then he would be justified upon the ground of self-defence."

The court also charged the jury that if the defendant called on the deceased for the purpose of provoking a difficulty with the intent to kill him, he would be deprived of his right of self-defence.

The case had been on trial six actual days before it was finally given to the jury. Casey's second trial, after he succeeded in gaining a continuance on October 21, was set down for December 4. Two days were taken up in securing a jury. Out of the first venire of 250 men ordered, 149 were secured. Out of that number seven were chosen as jurors. The remaining five men were obtained out of the 100 additional men ordered by the court. On the morning of December 6 the evidence in the case was gone into. The state rested late that afternoon.

The opening argument for the state was made Monday afternoon by assistant district attorney R. E. Thomason, who was followed by Tom Lea for the defence.

DEAD BODY OF A BABY IS FOUND

In an uncovered ten-pound lard bucket at the side of the Washington park street car tracks in the 4000 block on Alameda avenue, patrolman Duran Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 oclock found the nude body of a white baby girl. When and who left the child still remains a mystery to the detectives, who are making investigations.

Coroner E. B. McClintock, who viewed the body, stated that while he had not rendered his verdict in the case, he was of the opinion that the child was of premature birth.

HYDE IS SENTENCED ON BRIBERY CHARGE

New York, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Charles H. Hyde, former city chamberlain, convicted of bribery in connection with the manipulation of city funds, was sentenced by justice Goff today to not more than three years and six months and not less than two years in the state's prison.

The justice, however, issued a stay of execution agreeing to admit the prisoner to $25,000 bail, pending argument of his appeal.

PRESIDENT TAFT WILL START FOR PANAMA ON DECEMBER 19.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—President Taft will leave Washington at midnight Dec. 18 for Key West, Fla., whence he will sail on the afternoon of Dec. 21 for Panama on the battleship Arkansas. Mrs. Taft, secretary Hilles, C. P. Taft, the president's brother, and probably several other persons will be in the party. The president is expected to reach Washington on the return trip Dec. 23.

MINES TO GET POWER FROM ROOSEVELT

Big Irrigation Project to Aid Arizona Mining, Too; Birds on Wires

INTERFERE WITH TRANSMISSION LINE

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 11.—Contracts to supply the mining companies near Miami and Magna with electric power on terms that will return to the project hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, has been made by the United States reclamation service for the Salt river project.

During the month announcements have been made of great economic importance to the entire project in connection with these power lines, for the building of which surveys are now under way, and the remodeling of the Roosevelt-Phoenix line that has been in commission some time.

Experience has demonstrated that the interference with the service on the Roosevelt-Phoenix line has resulted mainly from the perching of large birds on the poles, which, by extending their wings until they touched two wires, have short circuited and burned out the line. It has been decided to remodel the line by elevating the present poles, or towers, somewhat, and attaching the wires by "suspension" insulation. The towers and crossarms will then be above the wires so birds perched thereon cannot reach them, nor can they, sittin on one wire, reach another.

This remodeling will cost considerable money, but it will also make necessary about one-third of the towers now in use. The Miami and Magna lines are to be built by the purchasers of the power and not at the expense of the project. The towers to be discarded by the Roosevelt-Phoenix line will be utilized in the construction of the new lines and the project reimbursed to the extent of their value.

It is estimated that the salvage thus secured will just about offset the expense of remodeling the Roosevelt-Phoenix line which will then be equipped in the most up to date manner and better service assured.

SERVIA INSISTS ON ADRIATIC PORT

Servian Troops Will Remain in the Territory They Have Conquered in Spite of Austria's Menaces.

Paris, France, Dec. 11.—Servia will insist on obtaining a port on the Adriatic Sea, for a maritime outlet is the life and the future of Servia, according to expremier Nevakovitch, the principal Servian peace plenipotentiary, who is now on his way to London. He made this declaration in an interview with a correspondent of the Temps and added that Servia was surprised by the enigmatic and disquieting attitude of Austria.

In spite of the menaces of Austria, he said, Servia was leaving her troops in the territory they had already conquered.

AMBASSADORS OF POWERS WILL CONFER AT LONDON

London, England, Dec. 11.—A not over optimistic view of the international situation was expressed by sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, when he formally announced in the house of commons this afternoon that ambassadors of the great powers would meet in London simultaneously with the plenipotentiaries of Turkey and the Balkan states, who are to discuss peace here.

Sir Edward defined the object of ambassadors gathering as "an informal and non-committal consultation which is, of course, an indication that the European powers are not yet sure that a solution of all the difficulties are in sight."

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY STARTS FOR UNITED STATES

Constantinople, Turkey, Dec. 11.—Ambassador and Mrs. Rockhill will leave shortly for Rome. They had intended leaving here two months ago but were delayed by the war.

The ambassador has expressed the belief that the peace conference at London will result satisfactorily and for this reason he is satisfied to start for the United States.

DECIDED NOT TO PRINT ROOSEVELT'S COMMENTS.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 11.—In the Capital-News, the afternoon paper here, the text of Col. Roosevelt's remarks at Chicago yesterday concerning the action of the Idaho supreme court in citing the Capital-News publishers for contempt of court, did not appear. A full report of the colonel's speech, denouncing the court, was in the office of the newspaper, but only the introduction was printed, with this addition:

"The Associated Press report of Col. Roosevelt's speech at this point contained his further reference to the above decision and the fact that his message to the people of Idaho was published in the Capital-News of Boise and that the publisher and editor were cited for contempt. The report was submitted to the attorneys for the Capital-News and, acting upon their advice, that its publication in Idaho would be a further and additional contempt, punishable by the supreme court of this state, the balance of the speech is herewith suppressed."

WITNESS HELD ON PERJURY CHARGE

Detroit Man Denies Authorship of Letter in Dynamite Conspiracy Case.

FAILS TO GIVE BOND AND IS SENT TO JAIL

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 11.—William H. Quigley, of Detroit, business agent of the Carpenters' union, was today held to the federal grand jury on the charge of perjury as a witness in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial. He was taken into custody by a deputy United States marshal, and on failure to give bond was taken to jail.

The charges developed over a letter alleged to refer to proposed explosions at Detroit in 1910. The letter, which the government stated was procured at Detroit, was stated to have been written by Quigley. Herbert Wood, a handwriting expert, testified the letter was in Quigley's handwriting. Quigley took the stand and said the handwriting was not his and that the signature was a forgery. District attorney Miller refused to dismiss Quigley, whose arrest followed.

The letter was addressed to Hiram Cline, of Munice, Ind., national organizer for the Carpenters' union, and stated that proposed Detroit explosions, which local officials of the Carpenters, Machinists and Iron Workers' unions were alleged jointly to have plotted, had been called off, because Charles Wachtmeister, an iron worker, had "talked too much."

Another Defendant on Stand.

As the 14th of the 41 defendants to appear in his own behalf, Michael J. Cunnane, a Philadelphia official of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, testified. He asserted he had been associated with J. J. McNamara's present friend Frank M. Ryan and other officials of the union but he never had discussed with them any plans for the use of violence or dynamite jobs.

"Before McNamara was taken to Los Angeles had you any knowledge that dynamite or nitroglycerin was used on non-union jobs?" asked William A. Gray, counsel for Cunnane.

"Never heard of it till McNamara's arrest."

Cunnane said his appearance before the International union's executive board was not to discuss dynamiting, but in connection with proposed "local option" for the Philadelphia union so the members might work for contractors who maintained union shops locally regardless of the strike.

Deny Plot at Detroit.

Testimony by Robert G. M. Ross that officials of various trades union in Detroit in June, 1910, formed a plot to cause a series of explosions in that city against non-union jobs was disputed by other witnesses today.

Ross also said that Charles Wachtmeister, business agent for the iron workers' union, received $100 from the carpenters' union toward the expense, but that explosions were postponed because Wachtmeister "talked too much."

Several other witnesses who said they were present at the meeting referred to by Ross denied Ross's testimony that the union officials met because they "were frightened."

"Ross came to that meeting and we asked him why he had been circulating reports that we were going to be arrested?" William H. Quigley said.

"He apologized. He said he was a sheet metal worker and we asked him how he was making a living. He declared a congressman was paying him to do political work."

Wachtmeister testified he never had received $75 as a part of a fund to pay for explosions, and he never had a "black eye," as it was said he received for "talking too much." He said he and Hockin had visited a non-union job in an effort to have it unionized, but he knew nothing of explosions.

"Did you ever hear of Hockin being arrested in connection with an explosion in Detroit in June, 1907?" asked district attorney Miller.

"I never heard of it." Wachtmeister replied.

ALLEN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

Wytheville, Va., Dec. 11.—Sidna Allen, leader of the Hillsville gunmen, who shot up the Carroll county court and killed five persons, was convicted today of involuntary manslaughter. The jury fixed his punishment at five years imprisonment. He was on trial on a first degree murder indictment for the killing of commonwealth attorney Foster.

FORNOFF AGAIN AT HEAD OF POLICEMEN

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 11.—Governor W. C. McDonald today named the following as members of the state mounted police: Fred Fornoff, captain, in command, reappointed; Jno. A. Beal, of Deming, promoted to be sergeant, second in command; C. F. Lambert, A. Hunter, regulars, and J. H. McHughes and J. A. Street, specials; Gus Kock, clerk.

TAFT CONSIDERS OFFER OF PROFESSORSHIP AT YALE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—President Taft is considering an offer of the Kent professorship at the Yale Law school. The place, which has been vacant for several years and was last filled by Prof. Phelps, at one time American minister to Great Britain, has been formally tendered to Mr. Taft and he has talked over the offer with his cabinet, but arrived at no decision.

The Kent endowment pays $5000 a year.

BULL MOOSE PREDICT

ROOSEVELT SCORES REPUBLICAN PARTY

VICTORY AT LOVE FEAST

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11.—Committee meetings and a love feast for Progressives without official position occupied the time of the new party members at the second day of their conference today.

Speakers from many different sections of the country made five minute addresses at the love feast, which was very enthusiastic. Predictions of a Progressive victory four years hence were greeted with cheers.

The gathering applauded and shouted when Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama, declared:

"In Alabama the Republican party is marked with the brand of Cain because it attempted to murder its political brother."

He also declared that "Alabama now has two Lorimer senators."

Congressman elect Henry W. Temple, of the 24th Pennsylvania district, reviewed the fight in his state. He declared that in the next campaign opponents of the Progressives would find it impossible to put as many obstructions in the path of the new party as they did during the last campaign.

Members of two committees were appointed as follows:

News service committee—Alexander C. Moore, of Pennsylvania; G. B. Daniel, of California; N. T. Chorson, of Nebraska; James Ferris, of Illinois; Henry J. Allen, of Kansas.

Publicity committee—E. A. Dickson, of California; George Fitch, of Illinois; William Allen White, of Kansas; Hughes Abbott, of New York.

"Ignoble Ending of Great Party."

Col. Roosevelt speaking at the family dinner of the delegates to the conference declared that the Republican administration was spending its last days in punishing small postmasters who had joined the Progressive cause.

"Never has there been a more ignoble ending to a once great political party," Col. Roosevelt said. "It's after election. The administration is safe from everything but incurring the hearty contempt of all good men and all good women. It could not get at any of the big people and so the administration is working out its spite on the small ones.

"Could anything be more contemptible than the administration persecution of Mrs. Helen Longstreet, the widow of Gen. Longstreet, who has been a Georgia postmaster and who had the courage and high mindedness to endorse the things for which the Progressive party stands?" he asked.

Stores Brimful *of* Practical Gifts

Get ready! A bumper gift crop is ripe for harvesting. After months of preparation the newest, brightest, and choicest Christmas merchandise has been gathered in brilliant array at El Paso's leading stores.

Do your holiday shopping early—early in the day and early in December. Everything is in your favor now. The assortments are complete, the variety at its best, and everything "just out" of the boxes, packages, and wrappings.

Read the Christmas news in THE HERALD'S advertisements closely and constantly every day. It is the most important news in the paper, featuring thousands of gift-giving suggestions, enabling you to pick and choose all your gifts in the quiet of your home.

Make out your gift list with the aid of THE HERALD'S advertisements. You will be sure then of selecting the most suitable Christmas presents and purchasing them at the most reliable stores and to the best advantage.

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