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The Ogden Standard.

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WEATHER—Tonight Fair; Wed-
nesday Partly Cloudy.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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Atlantic Fleet Ordered to Tampico

DANIELS CALLS FOR GENERAL CONCENTRATION OF WARSHIPS

Secretary of War's Order Immediately Follows Cabinet Meeting and Discussion of Mexico's Refusal to Salute American Flag—Text of United States Demand to Be Given Out—Thorough Investigation at Tampico Ordered.

WASHINGTON PREPARING TO ENFORCE WORD

Transport Hancock With 950 Marines to Sail at Once—Possible Landing of Men May Be Considered Act of War and Military Intervention—More Drastic Measures Should Be Pursued by United States in Dealing With Huerta—Delay and Evasion Said to Be Dictator's Plan—Lind Favors Firmness.

Washington, D. C., April 14—A general concentration of the Atlantic fleet at Tampico was ordered today by Secretary Daniels after a cabinet meeting in which President Wilson laid before the cabinet the necessity for backing up the demand of Rear Admiral Mayo, that the American flag be saluted by the Huerta commander. The cabinet had discussed the situation in a two-hour meeting and the general consensus of opinion was that the Washington government should insist on a salute. After the meeting there was a conspicuous silence on the part of all officers, and Secretary Daniels hurried to the navy department, where he prepared a memorandum of naval orders.

President Wilson conferred with Secretary Tumulty and reports were current that later in the day a statement covering the American demand for a salute would be made. Officials said that while no ultimatum had been issued to the Huerta government, the mobilization of the fleet at Tampico was intended to enforce the United States in position to enforce one, should the immediate developments make it necessary.

Secretary Daniels' Statement. A statement issued by Secretary Daniels follows: "Secretary of the Navy Daniels this afternoon sent orders to Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, to proceed at once with all the ships under his command, to Tampico, Admiral Badger is at Hampton Roads. At the same time orders were issued for the Hancock, now at New Orleans, with 950 marines, to proceed at once to Tampico, and orders were also issued to the South Carolina, en route to San Domingo, to join the fleet at Hampton Roads, intercepting her and ordering her to Tampico. Orders were also issued to the Nashville at San Domingo to proceed to Tampico. Orders were also issued to the Tacoma, now at Boston, to proceed to Tampico. The torpedo fleet now at Pensacola was notified to stand by for orders to proceed to Tampico."

Naval officers eagerly transmitted the orders to the fleet and there was a scene of activity and anticipation. The feeling that the Washington government had determined to show the Huerta government its fixed determination to insist on an apology and public salute pervaded official circles. It was learned authoritatively that while further investigation of the Tampico incident was being made, there was a general feeling that the demand of Rear Admiral Mayo should be backed up. In the meantime, however, it was determined that negotiations with the Huerta government through Charge O'Shaughnessy should proceed in order to represent to General Huerta the insistence of the United States.

Members of the cabinet were hopeful that no further step would be required to obtain compliance with the American demand, but they privately admitted that the Washington government was getting ready to enforce its demand should it meet with resistance. The mobilization of the fleet under such circumstances as occurred today, immediately raised, in official circles, the question of whether the possible landing of marines at Tampico, in satisfaction for the arrest of

the marines, last Thursday, would be an act of war. May Mean War. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the landing of any armed forces without the permission of the government in control of the territory was regarded here as an act of war and military intervention. It was pointed out today, however, by those familiar with precedent, that should the Huerta commander fail to resist any aggressive steps by the American naval officers and retire, no further serious consequence might result, as the United States might feel disposed not to press the affair any further. Inasmuch as the United States has recognized no government in Mexico, but regards the southern republic as in a state of anarchy, it has long been released here that unusual steps might be taken without using extensively aggressive measures. Drastic Policy Necessary. John Lind, the president's personal representative in Mexico, who now is in Washington, is known to have held, for some time, the view that a more drastic policy should be pursued by the United States in dealing with Huerta. He is understood to have told the president and Secretary Bryan that Huerta would delay and evade the issue just so long as the United States seemed disinclined to use force.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—After conferences between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and John Lind, and after a cabinet meeting today, it was decided that before the Washington government goes further in backing up Rear Admiral Mayo's demand for a salute to the American flag at Tampico, as an apology for the recent arrest of marines there, a further investigation would be made into the facts connected with the incident. All officials were silent on the situation, admittedly a tense one. They let it be known, however, that the delay did not indicate a disposition to change President Wilson's attitude but to afford opportunity to investigate fully Huerta's statement of the affair and Admiral Mayo's representations to the federal commander. Officials said the administration wished to be fully and completely informed before proceeding further. Officials pointed out that the difficulties of communication between Washington and Tampico might put off a final determination probably two or three days. Secretary Bryan had made all arrangements to leave tonight for Miami, Fla., for a few days rest. The developments of the Mexican situation, however, forced a change in his plans and late today he cancelled his traveling reservations. Mrs. Bryan and some of the family will go.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—Latest developments in Mexico, particularly the demand by Rear Admiral Mayo, that the American flag be saluted by the Huerta commander at Tampico, were discussed in detail today at a conference between President Wilson, John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico for the last eight months, and Secretary Bryan. Mr. Lind's own view was that the salute should be insisted on. The

SEVEN LIVES LOST IN FIRE

Five-story Apartment House in Boston in Ruins—One Other Occupant Missing. MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Flames Shoot Rapidly Through Waste Paper Chute and Elevator Well.

Boston, Mass., April 14.—Seven lives were lost in a fire which wrecked the Melvin, a five-story brick apartment house at Commonwealth Avenue and Long Avenue, in the Allston district early today. It was feared that one other occupant of the building, who was missing several hours after the fire also had been burned.

The dead: MRS. C. L. SHACKFORD, MRS. H. E. BEMIS, MRS. F. C. BEHARRELL, sister of Mrs. Bemis.

Mrs. Bemis' sister, Mrs. F. C. Beharrell and Miss Eileen Hazel are missing. The unidentified body may be one of them.

Mrs. Shackford and Mrs. Bemis met death by jumping, one from the fourth floor and the other from the fifth. The bodies of the other victims were found on the fifth floor. All had been suffocated.

The fire started in the basement, near a waste paper chute, and the flames shot rapidly up through this chute and an elevator well. The whole building was ablaze when the firemen arrived.

Miss May Boyd, living next door, was the first to see the fire. While another neighbor rang in an alarm, Miss Boyd rushed into the burning building and rang the bells in all the suites. The occupants were quickly aroused. Many were able to escape by the stairways. Others used the fire escapes in the rear, until the flames made this impossible. The firemen carried a number of men and women down ladders. Several persons jumped from upper floors into the life nets.

Official Dispatches Meagre. While official dispatches from Admiral Mayo are meagre, it is believed that Mr. Lind assured President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that American marines never went ashore armed and always were careful in their demeanor when they were in get supplies.

Part of the conference, it was said, was devoted to a discussion of the condition of the Huerta administration financially and such information as Mr. Lind gathered from Senator Porfirio y Rojas, Mexican foreign minister, in recent conferences at Vera Cruz.

Entire Situation Discussed. The entire situation was discussed at length at the cabinet meeting, but the general impression prevailed that until more information was received from Rear Admiral Mayo there would be no further steps by the Washington government, immediately action in the interval being left to the discretion of the admiral.

At the navy department, officials were in communication with Admiral Mayo. That there was "no news" was the terse and only announcement there. That was generally accepted as meaning that the salute had not been fired.

New Orleans, April 14.—The transport Hancock with 950 marines aboard is expected to sail for Tampico tomorrow morning, according to officers of the vessel. Orders were received today to proceed at once and the men who have been at the naval station here for several weeks hurriedly prepared to embark.

HARRY MATHEWS SHOT AND KILLED

Man Believed to Be Bellingham Train Bandit, Dropped By Special Detective.

Lemmon, S. D., April 13.—A man believed to be Harry Mathews, the Bellingham train bandit, was shot and instantly killed here tonight by officers, who were attempting to effect his arrest.

Before meeting his death the bandit seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff A. A. Axtell of Lemmon. The man who is supposed to be Mathews, boarded a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul freight train at Harlowton, Mont. He was detected by Conductor Edward Striebel, who attempted to eject him from the train at Bowman, N. D., when the fugitive drew a revolver and attempted to shoot the conductor. The man with a companion, were locked in a box car and the officers at Lemmon notified. On its arrival here Deputy Axtell and Officer G. W. Schlegel opened the car door when they were met with a fusillade of bullets. Axtell was shot in the arm and escaped death by a bullet which was deflected from his course by a package of papers in his coat pocket.

Mathews' companion, who gave his name as Roy S. Smith, claiming Philadelphia as his home, said he was on the train when Mathews boarded it. Schlegel, who killed Mathews, is a special detective in the employ of the railway company. He asserts the dead man is Mathews, one of the men wanted in the Great Northern robbery near Bellingham, last month.

FATHER ARRIVES TO TAKE HOME HIS ERRING GIRL

G. C. Burchard, the alleged white slaver from Owensville, Mo., who was arrested in Ogden on April 6 by Detective George Wardlaw of Ogden and Detective L. S. Little of the Burns agency at Denver, with Mamie Fitzgerald, also of Owensville, left this morning via the Gould lines for Owensville.

He was in charge of Detective Little and Sheriff A. L. Schmitzer, the latter having reached Ogden yesterday with T. S. Fitzgerald, father of the girl in the case. The father and daughter also left the city this morning with the officers and their prisoner.

BOYS' CHOIR WAS A FEATURE OF SERVICES

The Easter services at St. Joseph's Catholic church on Sunday morning were especially pleasing and impressive, owing to the presence of Father P. M. Cushman and the fine program of music which had been arranged by Mrs. Maurice Kennedy and Miss May Conroy.

The boys' choir sang at 6 o'clock mass and never sung better. The order of Knights of Columbus received communion in a body. At 8:30 mass the girls' choir from the Sacred Heart academy did the singing. Ruth Ragan and Ruth Thatcher sang a duet for the offertory.

The children of Mary went to communion at this mass. At 10:30 solemn high mass was sung by Rev. Father Ryan and Rev. Father Cushman delivered the Easter sermon.

Credible mention must be given to the chorus work of the choir which was well sustained throughout the mass.

Mrs. Edna Healy-Smith, Miss McNulty and Mr. Critchlow sang the solos very well. Immediately after mass, benediction was given at which Mrs. M. E. Kennedy sang the O Salutaris, following which the "Laudate" was sung by the choir.

Martin Found Guilty by the Jury on the Second Ballot Taken

Jurors Were of One Mind That the Accused Was the Black-mailer Who Shot David Edwards, But They Decided That Martin Did Not Intend to Kill the Detective—Mrs. Martin Reasserts That Her Husband Was With Her the Night of West Seventeenth Street Shooting—L. R. Eccles and Others Pleased With the Verdict—Three of Jurors Were for Acquittal on the First Ballot.

After deliberating about nine hours, the jury in the J. H. Martin case last evening at 8:30 rendered a verdict of guilty of assault with deadly weapon with intent to do bodily harm. The charge against the accused was assault with intent to commit murder, the information specifically alleging that on the morning of November 3, the defendant fired upon the Pinkerton detective, David Edwards, with intent to kill him.

During yesterday afternoon the jury asked for the reading of the testimony of Ray Shurtliff and Bert Ham, witnesses for the defendant, and it was taken as an indication that there was a possibility of a verdict of not guilty. This occurred at 5 o'clock and in a little more than three hours after that time the jury filed into the court room and presented to the court the verdict of guilty as above indicated.

The jury organized by appointing E. J. Marshall foreman and the deliberations were conducted under his direction. When the jury came into court, Mr. Marshall announced that the verdict was at hand. It was turned over to the clerk of the court, who read it aloud. Martin sitting within a few feet of him. As soon as the verdict had been read, Judge Howell extended thanks to the jurymen for the service rendered and discharged them.

When the verdict fell upon the ears of Martin, he maintained the same composure that has marked his demeanor during the long drawn-out trial, and the same rather vacant smile played on his face. He had said during the afternoon that he was prepared for the verdict, whatever it might be, and that he would not flinch should it be against him. The sentence for the offense as given in the verdict will be for an indeterminate term in the state penitentiary, the maximum time for which is five years. A pardon may be granted at any time within that period, in the discretion of the state board of pardons. The board of pardons is guided largely by the recommendations of the trial judge and his recommendations are based on the gravity of the offense and the character of the person convicted.

There are four other indictments against Martin by the county grand jury and four by the federal grand jury. The former indictments charge robbery on Canyon road in April of 1913, attempt to destroy the home of L. R. Eccles in November, 1912, the robbery of Mrs. Isabelle Wallin in 1911 and the robbery of Mrs. George Culver in 1911. The federal indictments charge Martin with using the mails to defraud, the basis of the indictments being the using of the mails to send blackmail letters to the parties involved in the charges made by the county grand jury. So that Martin still has facing him both the state and government on criminal charges of a grave nature. Just when the prosecution of these cases will begin, depends largely, as to whether Martin takes further steps in the present case. If he should accept the verdict of the jury and abide by the judgment that shall be passed upon him, it is quite certain that further prosecution will not be taken up against him until his term under the present conviction shall have expired.

The Martin Family. Martin is cheerful today and he has no regrets to offer over the trial or the verdict rendered. In fact, the Martin family as a whole are of the opinion that it is as well that the verdict is as given as to have had the jury disagree.

The case will be appealed to the supreme court, the expectation being that it was reversible error to permit testimony to go before the jury respecting all the blackmail events of the past three years, and it is on that question, largely, that the defense expects the supreme court to direct that the defendant be given another trial.

On the other hand, the attorneys for the prosecution contend that the admission of the testimony was not error, especially in the face of the instructions of the court that the jury should consider that testimony only insofar as it went to the identification of handwriting, and that it had no material bearing on the shooting which occurred on Seventeenth street, November 9.

The uncle, J. F. Martin, states the matter is entirely in the hands of Attorney Soren X. Christensen. "Speaking of the case today, J. F.

chances to kill more certain. Sentence will be passed Thursday morning unless something intervenes to prevent it.

L. R. Eccles' Views. Speaking of the verdict this morning, L. R. Eccles stated that he did not care for any notoriety, in the matter, and that he would rather say nothing about the verdict. However, he said that he was satisfied that the right party had been convicted, and that, in his mind, it will put an end to the blackmailing business. Mr. Eccles cannot understand fully why the jury did not find Martin guilty of the crime charged in the information, as it is his opinion that the party who did the shooting intended to kill. He says he considers that Martin has had a fair and impartial trial.

Others concerned in the affair are of practically the same opinion. The Eristols and Culvers, Mrs. Wallin and Mr. Porter feel certain that no mistake has been made in the conviction of Martin and they are considerably relieved that the trial is over.

The city and county officers, together with government officers, say they are certain that Martin is the right man and they are pleased with the verdict, except that they are of the opinion that Martin should have been convicted of the higher crime as set forth in the information.

SHERIFF SEIZED BY ARMED MOB

Fifty Men March on Canon City Jail Intending to Lynch a Prisoner.

Fire Department With Prison Guards Soon on Scene—Crowds Leaves.

Canon City, Colo., April 14.—Masked and armed, a mob numbering about fifty, said to have been citizens of Florence, reached here in automobiles early today, seized Sheriff Newcomb, and with axes and ropes marched on the county jail with the avowed intention of lynching Charles Ragland, a negro under arrest charged with the murder of Joseph Pety, a Florence merchant.

While the mob was battering at the doors of the jail, Mrs. Newcomb, the sheriff's wife, who had hidden the keys to the jail, turned in a general fire alarm and telephoned to Warden Tynan at the state prison.

Members of the fire department and half a dozen prison guards, armed with sawed off shot guns, were soon on the scene.

Several shots were fired but so far as is known no one was injured. After some display of resistance the members of the mob re-entered their automobiles and drove away. An investigation has been started by county authorities.

TODAY'S GAMES

The Ogden team is playing Medicine Hat this afternoon at Glenwood. In the third inning the score stood 5 to 1 in favor of Ogden.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn, April 14.—Score: R H E
Brooklyn ... 2 11 1
Boston ... 2 9 3

St. Louis, April 14.—Score: R H E
Pittsburg ... 1 4 1
St. Louis ... 2 5 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago, April 14.—Score: R H E
Cleveland ... 2 5 0
Chicago ... 5 7 1

New York, N. Y., April 14.—The score: R H E
Philadelphia ... 2 5 2
New York ... 8 13 3

FEDERAL LEAGUE

(Final 10 innings.) R H E
Brooklyn ... 1 5 1
Pittsburg ... 0 4 1

BASEBALL TOMORROW

GLENWOOD PARK, 2:45 P. M.

MEDICINE HAT of Western Canada League vs. OGDEN.

OGDEN		MEDICINE HAT	
Murphy	.....rf.	Daniels	.....cf.
Carnes	.....2b.	Fleiger	.....rf.
Roonsack	.....lf.	Vetterly	.....ss.
Jones	.....3b.	Morse	.....2b.
Cobb	.....cf.	Hillman	.....3b.
Risberg	.....ss.	Healy	.....1b.
Woolums	.....1b.	Hayes	.....cf.
Seabough	.....c.	Bliss	.....c.
Lemley	.....p.	Lind	.....p.