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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

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MOGOLLON BANDITS SURROUNDED IN HOUSE; ONE KILLED

Desperadoes Fire From Windows of Adobe Hut; One Slain, Survivor Surrenders After Battle With Posse.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MURDER OF TWO MEN

Crime Unparalleled in Annals of County For Atrocity and Blood Lust; Victims Given No Chance For Their Lives.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.) Silver City, N. M., Feb. 23.—In a pitched battle, near the Gila farms, thirty miles north of Silver City, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Sheriff Emil James of Socorro county and two deputies killed Gregorio Toranzo and captured Francisco Rodriguez. These are the two men who, on Monday night last, shot and killed Manager C. A. Freeman and Clerk William Clark and robbed the store of the Mogollon Mercantile Company of \$2,500. On one of the bandits was found the sum of \$3,000, which is \$400 less than the amount stolen from the store.

None of the officers were hurt in the desperate fight which took place after the men were surrounded in the house.

According to a telephone message from the Gila, the surviving bandit surrendered at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after defending the adobe hut single-handed, since shortly before noon, when his companion was slain.

The bandits were first seen last night at 10 o'clock, when they rode up to James Bell's ranch on the mesa. They were trailed early this morning to an adobe hut a mile and one-half north of the Gila farms. Scott, Hatley, and a rancher named Holland approached the house when the two bandits stepped out and opened fire. Hatley and Holland were unharmed and they hurriedly sought cover.

While Hatley went for his rifle, Sheriff James of Socorro county and his deputies arrived at the scene.

In the pitched battle that followed one of the bandits was killed and the other barricaded himself in the house and resisted all efforts to dislodge him until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when he surrendered.

Sheriff James, with his prisoner, arrived in Silver City at 9 o'clock tonight and the captured bandit was lodged in jail where he is heavily guarded.

Due to the brutal nature of the crime and the popularity of the two victims, there is a strong feeling against the desperadoes, but it is not believed there is any danger of violence.

More than fifty shots were exchanged during the encounter which resulted in the death and capture of the murderers.

ATROCIOUS CRIME IS MOST DARING EVER RECORDED.

Further details of the hold-up and murder in cold blood of C. A. Freeman, manager of the Mogollon Mercantile Company store and William Clark, an employee of the store, showed that for sheer atrocity and savage disregard for human life, the crime was absolutely unparalleled. The great popularity of the two victims of the blood-lust, and the fact that they had absolutely no chance, has enraged the people of this whole section and practically the whole population of Mogollon is aiding in the search for the murderers.

About 7 o'clock in the evening, shortly before the regular hour for closing the store, Mr. Freeman went to the express office and obtained a package of money which had just arrived in the automobile stage from Silver City. He returned to the store and after placing the money in the safe, turned around to find two men crouching behind him with Winchester rifles. They opened fire without a word and Clark fell. Freeman stepped around the end of the counter to see what the trouble was and was shot with a bullet in the back. Why the men did not kill the bookkeeper, the only other man in the store, is not known; but they told him to hand them the money out of the safe. His shouts in obeying, undoubtedly saved his life. The bookkeeper declares one of the men was Apolonio Durango, a native, well known around the camp, but could not recognize the other bandit.

On the street the murderers met two or three men whom they ordered to hold up their hands until the two outlaws backed into an alley, and securing their horses, immediately disappeared.

C. A. Freeman had lived in Mogollon for about five years, during all of which time he was connected with the Mogollon Mercantile Company, first as manager and later as manager and part owner. He leaves a wife and three daughters in Pasadena, Cal. Freeman, who was 55 years old, was one of the most popular men in the camp, being of a kindly disposition and honest in his business methods. Willie Clark was a native of Mogollon and had been an employee of the store for several years. The remains of Mr. Freeman will be sent to Pasadena for burial. Sheriff Emil James of Socorro county, who arrived in an auto immediately following the crime, is in general charge of the man hunt, in which are several district parties, all armed to the teeth and prepared to shoot to kill.

Constitution for Corporations.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator McCumber today told the senate interstate commerce committee that his federal incorporation bill for associations engaged in interstate commerce was a "sort of constitution for corporations."

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Not in session; meets Monday at 2 p. m.

Senator McCumber explained to interstate commerce committee his proposed federal incorporation act as a sort of constitution for corporations.

Chain manufacturers added their protest against steel tariff revision bill before finance committee.

Met at noon.

Resolution passed requiring secretary of war to submit all papers in case of Major General Ainsworth.

Private pension bills occupied most of the day.

Adjourned at 6:30 p. m., until noon tomorrow.

HOUSE.

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WOMAN LOSES LIFE IN BURNING COMB WORKS

Leominster, Mass., Feb. 23.—Flora Curtis was burned to death and seven other persons were severely injured, two perhaps fatally today when celluloid scraps caught fire in the factory of the Puritan Comb Company. Forty persons escaped uninjured.

Miss Joseph Carpenter, who jumped from a third-story window and Ira F. Holman, aged 60, who was badly burned, are expected to die. Miss Curtis' body was found in the factory after the fire had been extinguished.

The property loss was small.

SPANIARDS OCCUPY MOROCCO.

Tangier, Morocco, Feb. 23.—It is reported that Spanish troops have been driven from the Atlantic coast, ten miles south of Tangier. The action of the Spaniards is believed to have been due to opposition to the operations of the Moorish Telegraph Company, which is not stirring wires from Arzila in connection with a telegraph line between Tangier and Rabat.

COLOMBIA INVITES SECRETARY KNOX TO VISIT HER

Republic Repudiates Action of Minister Ospina Who is Reported to Have Been Recalled From Washington.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Feb. 23.—Colombia today virtually repudiated the action of its minister, General Ospina, by sending through American Minister DuBois at Bogota, a cordial invitation to Secretary Knox to visit Colombian shores on his present trip to the republics on the Caribbean sea.

The invitation was forwarded promptly to Secretary Knox, who is aboard the cruiser Washington on his tour of the Caribbean. It is expected here, he will do.

The action of the Colombian foreign office was with satisfaction. It is a disagreeable incident.

Minister Ospina who is declared to have been recalled because of his letter to the state department protesting against the proposed visit of Secretary Knox because of the feeling in Colombia against the United States said to be a tributary to the United States' acquisition of the Panama canal zone.

At Bogotá press dispatches from Bogota announced that Minister Ospina had been recalled because of his letter no official advice of the action has reached Washington.

KNOX SAILS DIRECT TO PANAMA CANAL PORT.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 23.—Just before sailing this afternoon on his diplomatic mission to the Central and South American republics, Secretary Knox announced that he had changed his plans for his itinerary and would proceed direct to Colon instead of stopping at Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica.

BRYAN SATISFIED HE IS NOT BEST CANDIDATE

Peerless One Announces Willingness to Enter Campaign On Behalf of Democrat Nominated On Reform Platform.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Denver, Feb. 23.—William J. Bryan definitely set at rest reports that he might be induced again to make the race for the presidency in a public speech here tonight. In concluding his address, he said:

"I am satisfied that some one else can sell more votes than myself, but I am ready to enter upon a campaign on behalf of a true democrat with even more vigor than that with which I have fought at any time in my own behalf."

Previously in his address, which was given under the auspices of no faction, according to former Governor C. S. Thomas, who introduced him, Mr. Bryan declared the party's only chance of victory this fall was to nominate a progressive on a reform ticket.

"If I were to seek the nomination again it would be just like some republican to raise the third term issue and say that I already had two terms."

"I believe when a party has only one man in it fit to be president it would be better to bury the party and start all over again."

TAFT DECLARES FOR TWO BATTLESHIP NAVY PROGRAM

FALSE ECONOMY TO FALL BEHIND OTHER NATIONS

Until War is Abolished It is Folly to Cease to Be Prepared For It President Tells Navy League Banqueters.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Feb. 23.—President Taft, speaking at the peace meeting of the Navy League here tonight, declared the time had not come for this country to be economical at the expense of an adequate naval establishment and said he gladly would sign a bill from congress that carried an appropriation for two new battleships.

"In order to keep up with other nations I don't think two battleships are too many," said the president. "I am fully responsible for the government and I am entirely willing to meet that responsibility by signing a bill for two battleships."

Secretary Meyer accompanied President Taft to the meeting.

"I am in favor of a good strong navy that would enable this nation to maintain its position and make our reasonable demands on other countries respected," said the president.

"I don't think the time has come to economize in respect to the navy. The navy is expensive; but so is the army, so is war and the expense of the three is a good reason for the abolition of war if there were none other; but until war is abolished we should meet the situation and we should be lacking in foresight and common sense unless we do."

"I sincerely hope this congress will give us two battleships. Other vessels may be necessary, but battleships are a basis of a navy."

"The Panama canal is being built for two reasons. One is to furnish an avenue of commerce to the world, the other so that the east and west coasts of our country shall be brought nearer. At present the route of the canal would require us to have two navies. The Panama canal will double the efficiency of the navy and then we may consider economy."

Admiral Wainwright told the delegates of the executive departments that the war with Spain never would have occurred if the United States had possessed one or two more battleships in 1900.

Representative Shirley urged the delegates to insist that a program of naval construction be presented to congress. He suggested the formation of a board composed of army and navy officers and representatives of the executive departments to draft such a program, that would be consistent and changed only when the board advanced good reasons.

OPPOSITION TO MILITIA UNPATRIOTIC SAYS TAFT.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President Taft regards as "unpatriotic" the disposition which he declared today existed "in some quarters" to discourage the enlistment in the national guard.

He expressed that opinion before the members of the First Battery, field artillery of the national guard of the District of Columbia.

The president characterized this attitude as unpatriotic and said it was a prime necessity for war.

"If ever the country is called to war," he said, "we would need more light artillery and because congress has recognized this, it has provided guns, but not enough, to be used in the national guard of different states."

"There is in some quarters, a disposition to discourage enlistment in the national guard. That is unpatriotic and ought to be frowned upon. Every man who enlists should be made to feel that he is preparing his country for a possible emergency."

The men applauded and one of the officers thanked the president for his informal visit.

SENATOR DU PONT NEXT IN LINE FOR INQUIRY

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—United States Senator Reed when told in St. Louis today that there were rumors in Washington of an investigation of the death of Senator Du Pont of Delaware, declared that Monday upon his return to Washington he would move that such investigation be made.

Senator Reed declined to discuss the merits of the proposed investigation, but that he would say was that he would recommend that the senate inquire into the death of Du Pont, who is a millionaire.

Carriers Must Protect Shippers.

Washington, Feb. 23.—It was held today by the interstate commerce commission to be a principal that "where more than one route is available for forwarding shipments, it is the duty of the carrier in the absence of routing instructions, to forward it by the route taking the lowest rate."

MYSTERY SHROUDS ROOSEVELT VISIT TO BOSTON

SAYS HE GOES TO TALK BOOKS TO HIGH BROWS

Colonel Resumes Sphinx-Like Attitude Concerning Politics; Congressman Curry Dines With Him at New York.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Feb. 23.—Not a word about Theodore Roosevelt says today about politics. He spent the day at his editorial office preparatory to starting tomorrow morning on a rather mysterious trip to Boston.

Colonel Roosevelt is to spend five days in Boston but declines to say what he is to do there or where he is to stay, further than that he will visit friends and give the literary side of his make-up an airing by talking books with some literary people.

Colonel Roosevelt's reply to the western governors who requested him to state his position in regard to the presidential nomination is to be given out in his absence. It was suggested to the colonel that he was going to withdraw from public view in Boston to escape from the commotion which his letters to the governors might cause. He smiled and said nothing.

Colonel Roosevelt talked with several politicians today. One of them was W. L. Ward, republican national committeeman who is leading Roosevelt boom in New York. Captain George Curry, congressman from New Mexico, took lunch with Colonel Roosevelt. Captain Curry served with Colonel Roosevelt in the Spanish war.

The colonel made a short speech today to forty members of the young Australian league, boys from Australia on a tour of this country, who called upon him.

COLONEL MAY EXEND TRIP TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

Boston, Feb. 23.—The activities of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in and about Boston, will begin tomorrow evening with a dinner of the Porcellan Club at Harvard and will conclude with a meeting of the Harvard overseers Wednesday forenoon.

Colonel Roosevelt is expected here tomorrow afternoon.

It was reported here today that Colonel Roosevelt might extend his New England trip so as to visit Governor Russell at Concord, N. H., one of the leaders of the progressive movement in that state.

A considerable portion of the five days will be occupied with conferences between Colonel Roosevelt and progressive republicans of Massachusetts, according to several leaders here, who also say the opportunity will be seized to organize the progressive movement in New England more thoroughly.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF GIRL Baffles KANSAS POLICE

Ward of Well Known Physician Found With Bullet in Brain Shortly After Visit of Stranger Who Cannot Be Found.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 23.—Unable to a motive for murder in the case of Miss Edna Nelson, the 25-year-old ward of the late Dr. E. E. Richardson, and with no clues to lead to the identity of the stranger seen in the Richardson home a few hours before the girl was found dying with a bullet in her brain, the officers tonight admit that they are little nearer a solution of the mystery than they were at Sunday, when Miss Nelson's body was taken in charge by the coroner.

With the arrival here today of Dr. W. Adams of Rupert, Idaho, it became known that Dr. Richardson had a wife from whom he was not divorced, living in Rupert. That wife was given a lease by the physician's will, as were three married daughters of Dr. Richardson, all residing in Idaho, and one of whom, Mrs. Sarah Crawford of Rupert, is the mother of Adams.

House resolution No. 465 is the Henry resolution which was turned down in the caucus. Although the resolution to be introduced tomorrow will not mention the points in the Henry resolution, Mr. Henry intends to refer to them in a speech, calling attention to the charges that the management of the financial and industrial organizations, banks, and

SENATE UNDECIDED ON REVISION PROGRAM

JOINT CAUCUS PROPOSED TO ARRANGE AGREEMENT

Progressive Republicans May Join Democrats in Effort to Put Through Modification of House Steel Schedule.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Feb. 23.—The tariff program in the senate will be framed at a caucus which the democrats, the progressive republicans and the regular republicans are planning to hold soon after the finance committee concludes its hearings on the house steel revision bill. That will be early in March.

Democratic leaders virtually have decided to make a first stand for the house measure with, perhaps a modification, that would not interfere with the party solidarity in congress and then, having gone on record for the straight democratic bill, to endeavor to reach some common ground with the progressive republicans.

The regular republicans have not had a final conference on the committee's procedure, but in all probability will rest on the absence of a report from the tariff board and simply bring in an adverse report on the house measure. They are not unanimous, however, on that point. Some insist that the committee report is a republican substitute.

Progressive republican senators have talked over the situation informally and while no conclusion has been reached the plan of those not active is to make some concessions to the democrats. The progressive demand is for a reduction of duties but not such a reduction will carry the tariff below the protective point.

Some of the more conservative progressives, however, are already discussing the advisability of waiting a reasonable time for the tariff board's report.

The finance committee's hearing on the steel bill were continued today with an attack by W. U. Follansbee, a Pittsburgh tin plate manufacturer on the house committee, who framed the bill. Mr. Follansbee, who also represented fourteen other tin plate manufacturers, denounced the bill as too drastic. He said that the ways and means committee was not competent to deal with an industry that had millions of dollars invested and employed thousands of men.

"How do you know that the men at that committee were not competent to handle such a subject?" asked Senator Kern.

"Because I was in close touch not only with Chairman Underwood, but with Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee that framed the bill. They got considerable information from me bearing on the tin plate industry while the measure was being framed. I do not mean that they are perfectly competent to deal with legislation, but they are not familiar with the tin plate business."

Representatives of both sides today expressed satisfaction over a redraft of the resolution introduced by Representative Pajo, chairman of the banking and currency committee. It was made by the democratic members of the rules committee.

The original Pajo resolution provided merely that there will be an investigation into the financial conditions of the country. This was by direction of the democratic caucus in which was voted down the resolution of Representative Henry, which charged the existence of a money trust and included a long list of allegations on direct control by the money power.

The democratic members of the rules committee today agreed to a clause that the committee on banking and currency be directed to inquire into such matters "touching upon in house resolution No. 465 as may come within their jurisdiction."

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INTERVENTION IN MEXICO IS ASKED BY EL PASO CITIZENS

Request That American Troops Be Immediately Dispatched To Juarez Turned Down By Secretary of War Stimson.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Feb. 23.—Two developments in the Mexican situation, each asked to be looked upon with significance, were recorded here today.

A request for American intervention in Mexico was made upon the war department when Mayor Kelly and a delegation of citizens of El Paso urgently asked Secretary Stimson to send American troops into Juarez to preserve order and to protect Americans. Secretary Stimson replied it was impossible under present conditions.

In a dispatch from a government official on the border, one not in the diplomatic service, it was reported that General Trevino in Chihuahua had turned to the aid of the insurgents.

"Have reliable information that General Trevino will join the forces of General Geronimo Trevino and has agreed to accept provisional presidency of Mexico."

This dispatch, which speaks of the revolutionary forces of General Trevino, is the first information that the state department has had that the general who stood by President Diaz when his reign was tottering, had turned to the insurgents.

The Mexican embassy had no advice and no official there, except to say that the state department received no confirmation and was inclined to treat the dispatch as a report, or a rumor.

A condition between Generals Orozco and Trevino is looked upon here as fraught with great consequences. General Trevino was last reported in Monterey in control of the military in the northeastern part of Mexico, where General Orozco was operating in the northwestern part. These two generals, hitherto controlling all federal troops in the northern half of the country, might, it is believed, end the south, isolating Mexico City and its immediate vicinity from communication with the United States.

The rather ambiguous wording of the last clause of the dispatch regarding Trevino's presidency was interpreted among Latin-Americans here two ways. The majority declared it was intended to mean that General Trevino, rather than Orozco, had agreed to accept the provisional presidency.

Mayor Kelly of El Paso, Winchester County, an El Paso banker, and three other citizens of that place, told Secretary Stimson that Juarez, with 15,000 population, had been cut off from the international bridge and a trolley line, virtually was a part of El Paso. Nightly robberies, hold-ups and assaults in Juarez in which American business houses were looted, had become intolerable. He asked that soldiers be sent to patrol the city until the Mexican government could control the situation and the withdrawal of Mexican troops, the mayor said, Juarez had been left defenseless.

Secretary Stimson pointed out the United States troops could not be sent into foreign territory under the present situation and said that a departure from this country's present policy would not be warranted so long as life and property in El Paso was not endangered by operations across the river.

The El Paso delegates protested against any reduction of the border patrol. A large cavalry force was necessary. The delegates also pleaded for leniency in the case of Ben Al. Flores, who had been sentenced to Juarez on a trolley car. Secretary Stimson declined to interfere with Colonel Steever's order for a court martial.

Officers of the war department are awaiting with the keenest interest confirmation of the reported defection of Orozco. All that is known here was contained in a brief telegram from Colonel Steever at El Paso in which he said "It is reported that Orozco's one-time right-hand man and the leading general in his army during the revolution has decided to quit his cause and to head 1,400 revolutionists who were reported to be marching on Chihuahua."

While such an attitude on the part of Orozco accompanied by a growth of the rebellion presents a most serious situation, it is expected that Orozco will do the same and thereby the safety of Americans in the troubled zone would be much improved.

It was reported from Vera Cruz that small bands of rebels or marauders swarmed that neighborhood, but no Americans complained of mistreatment at their hands.

JUDGE POPE SWORN IN AS FEDERAL JUDGE

New Mexico Jurist Receives Commission and Takes Oath of Office Before United States Supreme Court.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.) Washington, Feb. 23.—Judge William H. Pope today received his commission and was sworn in as United States district judge for New Mexico, the ceremony taking place in the supreme court of the United States.

Judge Pope, who is 41 years of age, has been a resident of New Mexico for about twenty years. He is a native of Georgia and a graduate of the University of Georgia. Judge Pope began his career as a law partner of United States Senator and former Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia. For a short time after coming to New Mexico he engaged in newspaper work, and was later appointed assistant attorney general. He was later a member of the capitol rebuilding board and served as special assistant United States attorney in the court of private land claims and as United States attorney for the Pueblo Indians. After the acquisition of the Philippines, Judge Pope went to Manila as judge of the court of the first instance, but was compelled to return to the United States owing to ill health. In 1903, Judge Pope was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico. Upon the retirement of Chief Justice Mills to accept the governorship of New Mexico, Judge Pope was made chief justice and served in that capacity until the admission of the territory into the union.

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