

Weather for Today: Fair
"TUCSON SHINES"
Maximum, 63; minimum, 34.
Wind, north; clear.
Arizona—Fair; same temperature.
New Mexico—Fair; same temperature.

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U.S. Army to Remain Under Present War Organization For Another Year, Is Plan

Secretary Baker Pigeon-Holes General March's Recommendations For Universal Military Training, Saying He Will Not Take Action Until After the Peace Meet Ends; Agrees It Is Impossible for Congress to Reorganize Army Now

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—The house military committee practically reached an agreement today in conference with Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, to postpone the war department reorganization bill until the next session of congress and with it a large part of the prospective debate over the future military policy of the country.

A suggestion by Chairman Dent that a legislative rider on the army appropriation bill continuing the existing war organization of the department and the regular army for another year, be substituted for the reorganization measure, met with the approval of Mr. Baker and apparently with that of a majority of the committee members.

500,000 Army Was Proposed.
The proposal grew out of a conference at which Secretary Baker and the chief of staff explained to the committee the reorganization measure framed by the department, providing for a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment on a flat three-year basis. The bill also would have made permanent the absolute control over all branches of the army now exercised by the chief of staff as a war-time necessity.

Chairman Dent said it would be impossible to get such a bill through congress in the six weeks remaining of the session. Committee members agreed with him, pointing out that the war department bill on its face appeared to be a military policy measure which abandoned the theory of universal military obligation.

Baker Blocks Universal Training.
Secretary Baker would make no declaration in regard to universal military ser-

vice suggestions, saying he would submit no proposal of that nature until the peace conference had finished its work and the obligation of the nation could be gauged. He said the general staff had submitted several studies which were still on his desk. Later, Representative Sanford sought to obtain General March's views on this question.

"The question of universal training is a question of national policy," said General March. "It is the duty of the general staff to submit recommendations to the secretary of war when they are called for. If they do not get by the secretary, they are stopped. The secretary has told you that they are on his desk."

All of the existing war-time organizations, such as the tank corps, transportation and motor transportation corps, independent air service and the like, are to be continued, with the exception of the chemical warfare service.

Against Poison Gas.
"We are not in favor of the use of poison gas in war," General March declared. "Not that it makes any difference how you kill a soldier, but the gas lies on the ground and penetrates back to villages and kills women and children. No civilized nation ought to use it."

The general said that even before the armistice was signed, the International Red Cross was working for an agreement among the belligerents for abandonment of gas warfare. He added that the peace congress was expected to prohibit its use absolutely. In the meantime, the army will continue to study the subject, to provide masks for defense of troops against gas, but make no plans to employ it, the general said.

U. S. VOTED DRY WITH A MARGIN OF TWO STATES

Nebraska Wins Honor of Making Deciding Ratification; Nation Is First Great Power in the World to Vote in Prohibition

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 16.—The prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was ratified by the house of the New Mexico legislature today, but action in the senate was deferred while the measure was referred to committee and both houses adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Ratification today of the federal constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to stop permanently the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by congress in December, 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 38 states in all which have approved a "dry" America.

Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

Huge Stocks to Dispose of.
Under the terms of the amendment, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 until the demobilization of the military forces is completed. Under the war-time measure, exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the federal amendment becomes effective.

Discussion as to whether the new amendment becomes a part of the constitution now that 36 states have ratified it or whether it becomes a part of the basic law only when each state has certified its action to the secretary of state, led today to a search for precedent, which showed that the only two amendments ratified in the last half century providing for income taxes and direct election of senators were considered effective immediately the thirty-sixth state had taken affirmative action.

Senator Sheppard, author of the prohibition amendment, held that national prohibition becomes a permanent fact January 16, 1920.

Only Fourteen States Certified.
Only fourteen of the states have certified their action to the state department. The vote of the Mississippi legislature, the first to act, has not been received at the state department. The Mississippi secretary of state said today at Jackson that the certificate had been mailed to Washington immediately after the legislature acted and that a duplicate would be sent if the original had been lost. Proclamation of the ratification of a new amendment is made, but this was said to be a formality and not a requisite part of changing the constitution.

Raises New Federal Problems.
New problems of government are raised by the prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of malt liquors, as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment also will have to be passed by congress.

Only a minimum unemployment is expected to result, as the cumulative effect of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants. Hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in distilleries and breweries.

More than half the territory of the United States already is dry through state action or local option elections. Until recently the movement of limited quantities of liquor for personal use was permitted, but the supreme court ruled several days ago that the Reed "bone dry" amendment made such traffic illegal.

West Led in Prohibition.
Western and southern states took the lead in prohibition. In the west only California, Nevada and Wyoming still license the sale of intoxicants and in the south only Louisiana. The remaining wet states form a belt through the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys to New England, these states including Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

NOT TO JUNK COLORADO ROAD.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 16.—Following today's decision of the Colorado public utilities commission, upholding jurisdiction of Judge J. W. Shearforth, of the federal court, permitting A. E. Carlton and associates to junk the Colorado Midland railroad, Mr. Carlton declared tonight that for the present at least the road would not be junked.

U. S. STEAMER DISABLED.
Halifax, N. S., Jan. 16.—The American steamer Susquehanna, which sailed from New York January 10 for Genoa, put in here today with her steering gear disabled. The damage is not serious.

500 Bolsheviks Cowed By Police in Attempted Seattle Demonstration

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Seattle, Jan. 16.—Approximately 500 persons, leaving an open-air mass meeting and attempting a parade through the city's business district, singing I. W. W. songs, were dispersed early tonight by 50 mounted police officers, supported by five automobiles containing police armed with carbines, and behind them a platoon of policemen with clubs.

The parade marched down Third avenue to Yesler way, where, according to witnesses, it was said, leaders started the cry, "Let's go for the police stations." Hardly had the men turned into Yesler way when the police, who had been fully aware of their movements, appeared. Most of the persons in the crowd broke and fled. Through the groups remaining the mounted officers rode back and forth and later kept up a patrol of the streets of the vicinity. No violence was reported. The preparedness of the police evidently cowed the marchers as quickly as it surprised them.

LA FOLLETTE IS WHITEWASHED OF DISLOYALTY

Senator Who Justified Lusitania Sinking and Charged War Was For Capitalists Chews Cigar As Hears Self Voted a Patriot

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—By a vote of 50 to 21 the senate today adopted a resolution recommended by a majority of the privileges and elections committee, dismissing disloyalty charges brought against Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, by the Minnesota public safety commission, because of his speech on the war delivered before the Non-Partisan League at St. Paul, Minn., September 20, 1917. The resolution said the speech did not justify any action by the senate.

On the vote, which was preceded by severe arraignment of Senator La Follette by Senator Williams of Mississippi, 33 Republican senators and 17 Democrats supported the resolution, while 20 Democrats and one Republican, Senator Smith of Michigan, voted against it. Among those voting in the affirmative were Senator Lodge, the Democratic leader; Senator Lorimer, the Republican leader; and the two Minnesota senators, Kellogg and Nelson. Those opposing the resolution included Chairman Pomeroy of the privileges and elections committee, and Senator Spaulding of Delaware, president pro tem of the senate.

The senate's action disposes of not only the Minnesota safety commission's proceedings, which have been pending for more than a year, but in effect also of numerous petitions to the senate asking for Senator La Follette's expulsion.

Except for the attack on Senator La Follette by Senator Williams, the resolution was adopted with little debate. During most of the proceedings Senator La Follette occupied his seat at the front of the center aisle, chewing a cigar.

Senator Williams' criticism apparently was unexpected. The formal documents in the case, including Senator Pomeroy's arraignment of Mr. La Follette in the minority committee report, had been read and a roll call on dismissal of the case begun when Senator Williams interrupted, declaring he was unwilling to let the resolution get to a vote without voicing his criticism.

The Mississippi senator then delivered a vigorous address, in which he declared that Senator La Follette's speech at St. Paul was disloyal in spirit, words, intention and effect and was made with a set purpose. Mr. Williams said the Wisconsin senator had charged that the United States went to war to protect "Morgan interests" and in order that rich Americans might ride on munition ships. Denouncing those charges as "lies," the senator declared they were "a calumny and slander upon the American people."

Oregon Provides Fund For Returning Troops

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Salem, Ore., Jan. 16.—The lower house of the legislature today passed a bill providing for \$250,000 to be drawn from the state's funds and placed in the hands of a soldiers' and sailors' committee for aid of discharged men.

U. S. STEAMER DISABLED.
Halifax, N. S., Jan. 16.—The American steamer Susquehanna, which sailed from New York January 10 for Genoa, put in here today with her steering gear disabled. The damage is not serious.

BOLSHEVIK HISS AMERICAN FLAG AT LABOR MEET

Radicals Hold Floor at Mooney Gathering; Denounce A. F. of L., Demand "War;" Japanese Valet Delights the Delegates

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Chicago, Jan. 16.—This was field day for the extreme radicals at the national labor congress called to consider a program for liberating Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings.

Practically every principle of the Socialists and the I. W. W. was urged for adoption in the flood of oratory which occupied both the morning and the afternoon sessions.

Speakers demanded the organization of an American soviet, the press and the capitalist class were denounced, and the declaration was made that a new day for labor is at hand in which the masses will rule the world.

A. F. of L. Assailed.
Pleas were made for industrial democracy and solidarity of labor, and the American Federation of Labor was bitterly assailed. The radical delegates and the crowd in the gallery loudly cheered the revolutionary sentiments expressed by the speakers.

The climax was reached when a moving picture was shown of the Mooney case. One scene showed soldiers carrying an American flag in the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade and there were hisses from some of the radicals in the crowd when this was flashed on the screen.

The committee on resolutions is expected to make its final report tomorrow after which the convention will adjourn. Tonight the leaders of both the conservatives and the radicals were unable to predict with any degree of accuracy what the congress would do at its closing sessions.

Debs, "Detained," Sends Regrets.
The report, it is said, will recommend the adoption of the program of the International Workers' Defense League for the liberation of Mooney and Billings and make some kind of a declaration on the numerous radical ideas suggested for the policy of organized labor during the reconstruction period. A telegram was read from Eugene V. Debs, expressing regret at his inability to come to Chicago and address the convention because of the conditions imposed by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver, of Cleveland, when the Socialist leader was released on bail after his conviction for violation of the espionage law.

In the telegram, Debs said among other things:

Puts Russia Ahead of U. S.
"Free speech prevails in Russia but is dead in the United States since the world has been made safe for democracy. The conservative element has the unqualified approval and support of the capitalist press which can only mean that the conservative element is true to the working class. I am with and for the radicals."

"The hour has struck for action. Long winded resolutions and humble petitions to corporation tools in public office and corrupt politicians are worse than useless. Money is innocent and the whole world knows it. The convention can do no less than demand his unconditional release and issue an ultimatum to that effect giving due notice that if that fails, a general strike will follow at a specified time and industry paralyzed throughout the land. Appeal has been made to their consciences in vain and now let the batteries of labor be opened on their profits."

"Silk Hat Conspirators."
"If the silk hat conspirators and would-be lynchers out on the Pacific coast and elsewhere insist upon war, let it come. We have nothing to lose but the gags upon our lips and the chains on our bodies. Now is the time to prove the solidarity of our class. The people are with us in this fight, and will stand by us from coast to coast in our determination to rebuke capitalist criminals and maintain our rights as American citizens."

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and vice chairman of the convention, expressed the radical view when he said:

Urges "Good Revolutionists."
"There are some things for this convention to do that are more important than the Mooney case. While President Wilson is at the peace conference to free the poor slaves of Europe, he will not forget to do something to free the poor wage slaves at home. We are going to stay here and finish this job if it takes all year. If you are a good revolutionist, you will not do anything to obstruct this new radical movement. The day has passed when officialism can railroad a man to the gallows because of his opinions."

The speaker was cheered when he criticized some of Postmaster General Burleson's official acts.

W. P. Dunn, of Butte, Mont., said the radical program embraced a plan to liberate Mooney and Billings, adoption of a method of uniting the working classes of the United States which will compel capital to give them everything they demand.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Forty-Six I.W.W. Leaders In California Are Found Guilty of Anti-War Plots

Sacramento Jury Finds Every One of Defendants, Including One Woman, Conspired With Haywood and Chicago Convicts For Reign of Terror in Pacific Coast State in Hope of Hampering U. S. Conduct of War; Sentence Today

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16.—All the 46 defendants in the I. W. W. conspiracy case were found guilty by a jury in the United States district court here tonight. The verdict, "Guilty as charged," was returned at 6 o'clock, after the jury had been out since 4:35 o'clock. Sentences will be imposed tomorrow by United States Judge Frank H. Rudkin of Spokane.

The jury retired after Robert Duncan, chief government prosecutor, made the concluding statement, in which he said:

Would Drag All to Lowest Level.
"The I. W. W. recognizes no country, no flag, no color line. They represent no flag but the red flag. They would drag us all down to the level of the lowest man. They do not recognize difference of ability in men, but would give the unworthy the same privileges for which the worthy have to strive so hard."

Duncan read at length from journals of the organization which were alleged to have stated that "no peace officer could be a member of the I. W. W." The "uniform of the United States soldiers is merely the livery of the 'scab'" and "sabotage is a sign of courage."

"It is a fine example of courage when some I. W. W. throws a phosphorus bomb into a haystack and then arranges to be hundreds of miles away before that bomb ignites," Duncan said. "They said that conscription was a challenge to the working class. Since their organization, in 1905, they have constituted an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of the orderly and progressive programs of this government. They were asked to mark their claims for exemption 'I. W. W.,' opposed to war. They sought to bring about the sort of government that exists in Russia today. It is that sort of disorder they would have us live under."

Denounces Woman.
Miss Theodora Pollok, the only woman defendant, was called by Duncan "just as disloyal as Bill Haywood, the executive head of the organization."

"She could have cast her lot with the United States when it was sadly in need of her talents," he said, "but she chose to 'eat it with this treasonable, disloyal' I. W. W. organization but not one cent to give her government."

In his charge to the jury, United States

District Judge F. H. Rudkin of Spokane, who heard the case, said:

"The mere fact that these defendants are Industrial Workers of the World should not justify a verdict of guilt. The fact that they may be found to be conscientious objectors to war should not be held against them in the consideration of this case. Opinions which they hold in opposition to war and which undeniably stand alone are not an evidence of guilt."

Referring to the "silent defense" of 43 of the defendants, who have spoken no word and have been unrepresented throughout the trial, Judge Rudkin said that such silence should not be held against them.

REVIEW OF INDICTMENTS.
Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16.—The writing and circulating of "poems" and songs threatening capitalist "parasites" with the menace of the "sab-cat" and "wob-bly" are among the overt acts charged in the indictment under which the 46 alleged Industrial Workers of the World were tried here for conspiracy.

Several defendants were charged with having in their possession in Sacramento at various times, copies of "I. W. W. Songs to the Flames of Discontent," among which was one written by Joe Hill, or Joseph Hillstrom, executed in November, 1915, for killing a grocer and his son at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Theodora Pollok, the only woman defendant, gave an outline of her career. She was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1879, of a southern abolitionist family, established in America for at least five generations. According to her account she took up social settlement work in New York and Chicago, prior to going to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1908 where she lived in the Women's University Settlement and taught in the Rev. Dana W. Bartlett's Bethlehem Institute. In 1915-16 she was assistant to Professor Arthur Upham Pope of the University of California in the American Neutral Conference. She was employed by the city museum of Newark, N. J., for a time and in 1917 was assistant executive secretary of the California Conference of Social Agencies.

Woman Was Active.
During the winter of 1913-14 Miss Pollok was executive secretary of the International Defense Workers' League.

(Continued on Page Three)

CZECHS AND POLES ADVANCE UPON FRONTIERS OF GERMANY; SPARTACANS BEATEN IN BATTLE

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Jan. 16.—According to a dispatch from Eger, Bohemia, the Czechs-Slovaks have occupied the Bavarian frontier. Pickets are within hearing distance of each other along the entire Bohemian-Bavarian frontier.

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—The Polish legionaries have advanced to within two miles and a half east of Bromberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Posen, according to a report received by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The Poles had practically invested Bromberg.

SPARTACANS DEFEATED.
Amsterdam, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—A regular battle with machine guns and rifles has occurred at Buer, Prussia, between government troops and Spartacans who had barricaded themselves in the town hall, according to a dispatch from Dortmund. The Spartacans finally hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

Upon the retirement of the government forces, the Spartacans seized the machine guns belonging to the troops and reoccupied the town hall. The chief burgomaster was detained temporarily by the Spartacans as a hostage, but later was released. Five persons were killed in the course of the fighting.

Peace Conference Marks Time While Newspapermen Wage War For Publicity

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the A. P.)—The meeting of the supreme war council at the foreign office this morning, occupying two hours, was the only formal gathering of the peace delegates today. As summed up in the official communiqué, the Russian situation and the conference's relations with the press were the only subjects treated.

After the meeting President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, Secretary Lansing and Mr. Balfour remained for some time in the ante-chamber of M. Pichon's office in earnest conversation.

The discussion of the Russian situation appears to have been confined to an agreement to exchange available information.

The supreme council appointed a committee to discuss the subject of publicity, and the British and American correspondents this afternoon met separately in caucus to formulate the position they would take at the later conference with the council's committee. After the British and American newspapermen met in joint caucus to harmonize their plans.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROGRESSES.
Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the A. P.)—The draft of the league of nations in the form of treaty enactment has proceeded much further than generally supposed as a result of recent conferences between Lord Robert Cecil, Secretary Lansing and Colonel House, at which the best features of the various projects were embodied in concrete form of enactment. This is called a covenant, instead of a treaty, and embraces thirteen articles and eight supplementary provisions which bring together the main features of all the plans presented.

The covenant, while subject to much revision, probably will be ready for the congress or committee whenever the subject is considered.

Mexican Families Flee Ojinaga to U.S. As Villa General Captures Guadalupe

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Fabens, Texas, Jan. 16.—Guadalupe, opposite here, was captured and held overnight by a band of armed and mounted Mexicans reported to be a part of General Felipe Angeles' command in the north. Guadalupe is 30 miles south-east of Juarez. The men rode into the main street firing at the fleeing fiscal guards who were the only military force in the garrison at the time. A house in house search was then made for ammunition and arms and all were seized together with the horses belonging to civilians.

The Guadalupe priest crossed the border here today and reported that the sergeant commanding the fiscales and a private soldier, were taken to the foothills and executed at sunrise today after which the band rode eastward toward Ojinaga. A command of cavalry from Juarez passed through Guadalupe today in pursuit of the Angeles men.

MEXICAN FAMILIES FLEE.
El Paso, Texas, Jan. 16.—Mexican families are moving to the American side of the border from Ojinaga, Chihuahua, fearing an attack by the rebel forces under General Felipe Angeles, according to a special dispatch from Presidio, printed tonight in La Republica, a Mexican daily here, favorable to the Angeles movement. Ojinaga is opposite Presidio, Texas.

The dispatch stated that Angeles' column was advancing from Cuernavaca, which was occupied Monday, advance guards having been seen at La Mula pass, 20 miles south of Ojinaga. American military sources here have no confirmation of the reported advance of Angeles force toward the border.

The article also stated that Angeles had machine guns and cannon for use in besieging Ojinaga.

MINIMUM TWENTY DOLLAR WAGE FOR WOMEN BEFORE LEGISLATURE; LOWER CALIFORNIA PURCHASE UP

Rosa McKay, Author of the Present \$12 Minimum Weekly Wage for Women, Would Raise the Ante \$8 More Per Week; Minimum Of \$1200 Yearly for Teachers Also Asked; Campbell Presents Memorial Backing Ashurst on Purchase

(By Star's Phoenix Bureau)
Phoenix, Jan. 16.—With the introduction of an amendment to the minimum wage law for women, the first of the contemplated labor legislation which the present session of the legislature is to be called upon to consider, appeared. A bill providing a change in the salary to be paid female workers was presented in the house this morning by Mrs. Rosa McKay of Globe.

The amendment proposes that "No person, firm or corporation transacting business within the state of Arizona shall employ any female in any store, office, shop, restaurant, dining room, hotel, rooming house, laundry or manufacturing establishment at a weekly wage of less than \$20 per week." The bill carries a penalty clause providing that violations shall be punished by fines of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than two months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Is Author of Present Wage.

It was while serving a previous term as representative that Mrs. McKay, then of Cochise county, introduced the present minimum wage law which fixes the lowest amount that may be paid a woman employee at \$12. It is the consensus of opinion, however, that the proposed amendment will meet with much more strenuous opposition than its predecessor, the agricultural district members being almost all opposed.

Five other new bills were introduced in the house, which was in session only half a day. The first of the session was presented by Eddy and contains a provision for the proper burial of ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States, and their widows who may hereafter die in the state without sufficient means to accord them a fitting funeral.

Minimum For Teachers.
Another wage bill was engineered by Lacy fixing the minimum salary that may be paid school teachers at \$1,200 per annum, allowing three months vacation in each year.

A bill introduced by Lines defines the manner in which the names of qualified legislators are to be transmitted to the legislature.

Gloom For Attaches.
Mrs. Hayward of Cochise today took all the joy out of life for the attaches. A resolution by her prepares a strict schedule for the assistants. In the future there will be a roster of beauty at 9 o'clock every morning when the roll is called. They must work eight hours and may be compelled to put in an additional hour without extra compensation through an arrangement made whereby time off is granted the following day in the case of two or more hours overtime.

To Protect Waterways.
At the request of several water users' associations, Senator Wilkinson introduced a bill at the morning session of the upper body that will delegate to the board of supervisors the power to designate and keep free from obstruction the channels of natural water courses. The proposed legislation prohibits the erection of dams without the consent of the supervisors and requires the removal of trees, brush or other obstructions likely to hinder the free passage of the water. The bill also calls for a descriptive sur-

LEGALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO SELL LOWER CALIF. DECLARES GOV. CANTU

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Mexico's legal inability to sell Lower California to the United States, as proposed in congress, is set forth in a statement authorized by Governor Estaban Cantu of Lower California, issued by his secretary, and received here today.

Governor Cantu's statement also asserts a belief that there has been no demand by inhabitants of Lower California for such a purchase.

The statement follows:

"Governor Cantu has nothing to say about the resolution for purchasing a portion of the Mexican territory, which has been submitted by some American congressmen. They are perfectly free to discuss the matter, but it would be well to observe that, according to the Mexican constitution, neither the president nor the congress of Mexico are authorized to dispose of any part of the national territory. The only thing that Governor Cantu would like to set straight, because it involves a misrepresentation, is the statement published by some American papers, that a number of inhabitants of the northern district of Lower California, both Mexican and American, had asked the government of the United States, or any of its high functionaries, to purchase this portion of the Mexican republic. The governor is sure that not a single application of that kind has been made, and a referendum among the inhabitants of this district, and among all the population of the Mexican republic, for that matter, would bear out the truth of what the governor asserts."

Lower Calif. Purchase Introduced.
In support of the Ashurst bill pending in congress Campbell of Coconino, presented to the senate a memorial requesting the passage of the measure. The Ashurst bill contemplates the acquisition by the United States by purchase of the state of Lower California, the Coronado Islands and a tract of land in the State of Sonora approximating 10,000 square miles.

Concurring in the house resolution extending the sympathy of the legislature to the widow of the late Theodore Roosevelt, the senate under a suspension of the rules passed the Coffey resolution, which is to be forwarded immediately.

Senate Session Fades Away.
A senate session went for naught. Called to order at 3 o'clock, the senate recessed for two hours awaiting a report from the appropriation committee upon the bill providing for the expenses of the legislature. When the committee made a report two hours later a quorum of the senate could not be secured and adjournment for the day was taken.

MONTENEGRO RISES AGAINST SERBS

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—Occupation of Montenegro by Serbian troops has resulted in a revolt by the Montenegrins, according to an official statement issued here tonight at the Montenegrin legation. Insurgents numbering about 20,000 have succeeded in occupying several towns from which the Serbian forces were driven.

The insurgents, the announcement said, have sent a delegation to King Nicholas at Paris, asking that American troops be sent to Montenegro to preserve order.

Some weeks ago, the state department was informed by the Montenegrin committee for national unity, that a convention of representatives duly chosen by the Montenegrin people had met and deposed King Nicholas and voted to join the country with the federation of the Serbs, Slovenes and Croats under the Serbian dynasty. Later, representatives of the assembly went to Belgrade to report this action, and the country was formally accepted by the king regent as a part of Greater Serbia.

The Montenegrin government has insisted and has so informed the state department, that the assembly which deposed King Nicholas was without authority, as it never had been legally formed. The legation's statement tonight called attention to the fact that the victorious associated nations had decided that Montenegro should have a representative at the peace conference.