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Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPERA HOUSE—"Insults and Paid For"
BROADWAY—"Microscope Mystery"
FIMA—"Arms and the Woman"

The Arizona Daily Star

Weather Forecast for Today
ARIZONA—Wednesday and Thursday fair; not much change in temperature
"TUCSON SHINES"

VOL. LXXVI. NO. 8 TUCSON, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1917. City Edition

LAWSON'S EVASIONS MAY MEAN 'LEAK' QUIZ END

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION IS SUFFICIENT COURT RULES

Campbell Gains Point In Legal Battle to Make Hunt Surrender Governor's Chair; Arguments On Mandamus Writ Are to Begin Today

(Special to The Star.)

PHOENIX, Jan. 9.—Hon. Thomas E. Campbell gained a point today in his legal battle to be seated as governor of Arizona when the state supreme court handed down an opinion on Mr. Campbell's application for a writ of mandamus to compel former Governor G. W. P. Hunt to relinquish the office.

The opinion stated that the certificate of election issued by the secretary of state to Mr. Campbell was sufficient in his application for the writ.

The court's action came as the result of contentions by counsel for Hunt that claims of Campbell in regard to the election, the canvass of ballots and their delivery to the secretary of state were superfluous.

The court agreed, ruling that the certificate of election alone was sufficient.

Arguments on the application for the rit will be begun tomorrow.

HOUSE NEARLY IN BATTLE

PHOENIX, Jan. 9.—By a narrow margin, the precipitation of the governor's fight into the legislature was averted this morning.

Mrs. Pauline O'Neill, Democratic member of the house from Maricopa county, had prepared a resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on Governor Campbell, Republican, and inform him of the organization of the house and its readiness to receive a message from him. Speaker Johns, however, discouraged the presentation of the resolution, saying it was premature. Mrs. O'Neill consented to withhold her resolution.

The legislature completed its organization today by the election of attaches and the assignment of standing committees and adjourned until Thursday morning after a brief session in each house. The adjournment over a day was for the purpose of awaiting action by the court in the mandamus proceedings.

SEVEN FILIBUSTERERS HELD

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 9.—Seven prisoners were taken by men of the First New Hampshire infantry regiment in their brush with filibusterios Saturday night near Zapata, Tex., according to an official report received today at southern department headquarters, U. S. A.

Confession of Chicago Vice King Involves Healey

Police Lieutenant White Also Admits Collecting Graft, Hoyne Asserts.

GREEN NOTE BOOK, FACTOR

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Thomas Costello, who, according to State's Attorney Hoyne, was the "directing genius of the system for extracting tribute from vicious resorts, gambling dens and from policemen who sought promotion," has made a confession in connection with the graft charges which led to the arrest of Chief of Police Healey and others, Hoyne announced tonight. Lieutenant Augustus Martin White also has confessed, Hoyne said.

According to Mr. Hoyne, Lieutenant White in his admissions laid most of the blame on Costello and Costello, according to Mr. Hoyne, said that Chief Healey was the person responsible for the system.

"Healey," said Mr. Hoyne, "has been quoted as saying that he saw Costello two or three times in the last ten years. According to Costello's confession, and the reports of my detectives who have shadowed every move of the chief for months, they saw each other several times a week. Costello took the chief's share of the tribute to the latter's home. They have talked over the telephone every day. On one of Costello's trips to the chief's home he was accompanied by Mike de Pike in a taxicab. We have the number of the cab and know the driver."

Chief Healey, during whose administration, Mr. Hoyne alleges murder, robbery and graft have been rampant in the city, were asked in a resolution his resignation to the city council today. It was a request for an appropriation of $500 to analyze beer and other drinks taken in saloon raids. Chief Healey's resignation, effective January 11, has been accepted by Mayor Thompson. His successor's name will go to the council Thursday night. Mayor Thompson would not divulge the name.

The chief's bond, which was set at $100,000 last night, was reduced to $25,000 today. The defendant asserted his innocence and referred further inquiries to his attorney.

Eleven persons so far have been taken into custody on authority of the state's attorney. Besides Chief Healey they are: Thomas Costello, alleged "Czar;" Lieutenant Augustus Martin White, William Skidmore, Michael Hotter known as "Mike de Pike," Harrison J. Streeter, an investigator for a reform organization known as the Committee of Fifteen; Sergeant John J. Naughton, confidential secretary to the chief, and Phonie Taylor, Minnie Howard, Peter Angelo, Jacob Levin and Rose Cohen, alleged denizens of the West Side tenderloin district, said to have paid protection money. Warrants are out for Lieutenants Edward Grady and John Hartford.

Mr. Hoyne had intervieweed with Skidmore, White and Hotter today. He manifested much interest in a green covered note book alleged to have been kept by White. It contained a long list of saloons and dives and various notations. Some were marked "split three ways."

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Suffragists' Coup Failing They Will Post Pickets to Meet Wilson at Every Turn

President's Explanation, When Militants Meet Him By Subterfuge, That He Approves Cause But Is Unable to Help, Is Ignored.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Women suffragists, after another futile appeal to President Wilson today for his support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, announced plans for retaliation by picketing the White House grounds with "silence sentinels." Their purpose is to make it impossible for the president to enter or leave the White House without encountering a sentinel bearing some silent pleading for suffragist cause.

The move was acknowledged to be a step in the new policy of militancy which began with the coup in the house gallery when suffragists unfurled a "votes for women" banner while the president was making his opening address.

After the women had their audience today, they returned to headquarters of the Congressional Union and pledged $300 for the "silent sentinel" campaign.

MET WILSON BY COUP

Headed by Miss Maud Younger and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, 200 suffragists from the Congressional Union went to see the president, ostensibly to present memorials on the death of Mrs. Jean Mitchland Bolsevalts. Because of the affair in the house gallery in December, there was some difficulty in arranging the audience, but the president consented to receive the women.

When they made it the occasion to renew their pleas that he support the suffrage amendment the president expressed his surprise, reminded the spokesman of the party that he had not been apprised of their full purpose and was not prepared to say any more than he had on previous occasions. He repeated that he believed personally in their cause, but as the leader of his party he could not commit it to action it had not endorsed.

The president added that he could not understand why women failed to realize that the Democratic party had done more for suffrage than the Republicans.

"I do not need to tell you where my own convictions and my own personal purpose lie," the president said, "and I need not tell you by what circumscribing lines I am bound as the leader of a party. As the leader of a party, my commands come from the party and not from private personal conviction. My personal opinion, of course, comes from an source but my own convictions, and, therefore, my position has been so frequently changed, and, I hope, so candidly defined, and so it is impossible for me, until the ordeal of my party one changed, to do anything other than I am doing as a party leader, and I think nothing more is necessary to be said.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

"I do want to say this: I do not see how anybody can fail to observe from the utterances of the last campaign that the Democratic party is more inclined than the opposition party to assist in this great cause and it has been a matter of surprise to me and a matter of very deep regret that so many of those who were heart and soul for this cause seemed so greatly to misunderstand and misinterpret the attitude of the parties, because in this country, as in every other self-governing country, it is only through the instrumentalities of parties that things can be accomplished. They are not accomplished by the individual voice, but by concerted action and that action must often only be fair as you can convert it. I have done my best and shall continue to do my best to convert it in the interest of a cause to which I personally believe."

Douglas Gets Relief From Coal Shortage When 7 Carloads Come

(By Associated Press.)

DOUGLAS, Jan. 9.—The coal shortage which existed here for three weeks, was relieved last night when seven carloads consigned to local dealers, reached Douglas. Several additional carloads are reported to be enroute here.

Dr. W. A. Greene, medical superintendent of the county hospital, who had been selling coal at cost in small quantities to reduce suffering among the poor, withdrew his offer today.

Dealers say it will be at least two weeks before they can catch up with delayed orders.

P. O. ABSCONDER CAUGHT AFTER 10,000 MILE CHASE

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 9.—After a seven months chase of over 10,000 miles the search of Postoffice Inspector L. M. Cima of Chattanooga, Tenn., for Adrian B. Walker, alleged absconding postmaster of Chelsea, Ala., ended today when he arrested a man giving the name of J. A. Smith, a timekeeper employed by the Union Pacific Railroad company, who, he claims, is Walker. Walker, it is charged, with an accomplice named Turner, looted the Chelsea postoffice of all valuables and fled. Turner was arrested a month ago in Colorado, and is now under indictment at Birmingham, Ala. Inspector Cima left for the south tonight with his prisoner.

Senate Passes Measure Making Washington Dry

Sponsors Claim House Will Approve Bill; 'Personal Use' Permitted.

REFERENDUM IS DENIED

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Sheppard bill to abolish saloons in the national capital after November 1, 1917, was passed by the senate late today and now goes to the house, where its friends claim it is assured of passage. The vote in the senate was 55 to 32.

While the measure prohibits the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia, it permits personal use. An amendment which would have submitted the proposal to a referendum of citizens of the district was defeated just before passage by a tie vote, 43 to 43.

Neither the vote on the referendum amendment nor that on the passage of the bill was on party lines. There were 26 Democrats and 17 Republicans voting for the referendum and 32 Democrats and 11 Republicans voting against it. Most of the Republicans of the so-called Progressive group voted against it.

For the bill itself there were 38 Democratic and 27 Republican votes, with 22 Democrats and 10 Republicans against it. All the Progressives voted for its passage.

LOCKER SYSTEM PROHIBITED

The prohibition language of the bill says that after November 1:

"No person or persons or any house, company, association, club or corporation, or his agents, officers, clerks or servants, directly or indirectly, shall, in the District of Columbia, manufacture for sale, or gift, import for sale, offer for sale, keep for sale, traffic in, barter, export, ship out of the District of Columbia or exchange for goods or merchandise, or solicit or receive orders for the purchase of any alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes or for any other than scientific, medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental, or other nonbeverage purposes."

Another section says the measure shall not be construed to prevent "the manufacture, importation, exportation or sale of denatured methyl alcohol or of that alcohol for scientific, medicinal and like purposes, but the manufacture and sale are limited to licensed druggists or manufacturers. The so-called locker system is specifically forbidden.

All common carriers bringing liquor into the district are required to keep a record of the shipper and consignee, who must make affidavits that they are for personal use.

HEAVY PENALTIES PROVIDED

Heavy penalties are provided for violations, including a provision aimed at physicians who prescribe liquor for patients without cause. A right to sue

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HOUSE COMMITTEE WEARY OF RECENT PROCEEDINGS; NOTHING TO BACK CHARGES

Boston Financier Again Refuses to Submit Any Definite Information; Baruch Says He Did Not See Tumulty; Correspondents Clear Selves

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Thomas W. Lawson promised today to disclose "names and amounts" involving men high in official life if congress ordered an inquiry into the alleged "leak" in advance of President Wilson's peace note, there were indications tonight that the house rules committee was about to drop its hearings on the Wood resolution for such an investigation and return the resolution to the house with an adverse report.

Members of the committee freely expressed their weariness over the proceedings of the past few days and their conviction not only that nothing to warrant further inquiry had been brought out so far but that Mr. Lawson knew nothing to support his sweeping charges.

Mr. Lawson continued today to defy the committee, refusing time and again to give the names of the men he said he had been told protired by the "leak." After suggesting that he could name an official higher up than any yet mentioned, Four motions to cite him before the bar of the house for contempt, pending when he left the witness stand early in the day were considered by the committee in executive session. No decision was about to leave for Europe on his honeymoon, reached the witness stand shortly after his boat had sailed from New York.

Sabin frankly corroborated a story told by Lawson to the effect that in October he called representatives of New York newspapers to his office and told them he had reason to believe that the German government was about to ask President Wilson to support peace to the allies.

Otto Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, read into the record a statement denying that he was in any way connected with a "leak" or that he had ever sold short in his life. He was excused after testifying briefly.

Allan Curtis of Boston, called by the committee on a suggestion that he might be the "A. Curtis" who wrote to Representative Wood, occupied the stand long enough to deny that he was the writer.

A bill designated especially to provide for the punishment of persons who refuse to testify at the "leak" inquiry committee was introduced today by Representative Caldwell, New York.

Baruch in his testimony, denied that either Otto Kahn, or "a man named Reich, or any one connected with the government," was associated with him in his short sales about the time of the peace note.

CORRESPONDENTS CLEAR

John Hoyle and Henry E. Bland, representatives of the Wall Street Journal, a financial paper owned by the Dow

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"There, There, The Naughty Lady Won't Bother You Any More."

By BRINKERHOFF.

THAW INDICTED ON CHARGE OF KIDNAPING AND WHIPPING BOY

Slayer of Stanford White, Saved From Chair When Thrashing of Girls Proved Insanity, Beat 19-Year Old Youth, Is Charge.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Harry K. Thaw, who was legally released fifteen months ago from an asylum for the insane, where he was sent after he killed Stanford White, was today indicted here charged with kidnapping Fred Gump, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., a youth of 19 years, and assaulting him with a whip.

With him was indicted on the kidnaping charge a man described as George F. O'Byrnes, and supposed to have been employed by Thaw as a bodyguard. Word was received that O'Byrnes had been arrested in Philadelphia and detectives were looking for Thaw there tonight. The complaint, which was placed against Thaw with District Attorney Swann by Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the United States industrial relations commission, appearing now as Gump's counsel, alleges that Thaw enticed the youth to his rooms at a hotel late Christmas night and there beat him with two whips three different times until he bled and became almost unconscious.

Testimony describing the whipping of young girls by Thaw made up some of the most sensational chapters in the numerous court actions on the question of Thaw's sanity after his acquittal of the murder of White on the grounds of insanity and his commitment to the Matteawan state hospital for the criminal insane. Alienists for the state testified that whipping was a mania with Thaw.

After several years' litigation at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars in New York state and to Thaw, and in which bitter partisanship was engendered as to whether he was justly or unjustly kept in Matteawan, he was declared sane by a jury in habeas corpus proceedings in the latter part of 1915 and released by a court order.

According to the information laid before the district attorney, it was toward the end of 1915 that Thaw first met and became interested in Gump. He came to California, after his release here, to attend the Panama Pacific exposition at San Francisco, and later went to the southern part of the state, spending some time at Long Beach, Cal., where he met Gump at an ice cream parlor.

Gump's mother and his father, Fred Gump, who is said to be a manufacturer of leather trunks in Kansas City, went with the boy at Long Beach and made no objection to their son's acquaintanceship with Thaw, the district attorney was informed, apparently "sharing popular opinion that he had been vindicated."

OFFERED TO HELP YOUTH

After Thaw left California he continued to correspond with Gump, according to Mr. Walsh. These letters, Mr. Walsh said, warned the boy not to show them to any one, but he let his mother read them and she answered them for him. The exchange of letters continued through 1916, Thaw expressing a great interest in the boy's future and a wish to pay for his education abroad.

Although profers of money by Thaw

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8-HOUR LAW TO BE SUBMITTED TODAY TO COURT FOR RULING

Agreements Near End With All-Day Attack on Measure as Putting Regulation of Wages Into Realm of Politics.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Arguments before the supreme court on the constitutionality of the Adamson act practically close tonight after an all day attack on the law by railroad counsel. Tomorrow the final statement of the government's case will be made and the test suit will be submitted for court decision.

Questions of law, the merits of the legislation and the manner of its enactment were discussed at length and members of the court continued to ask interest to the proceedings by interrupting counsel with questions.

Lack of congress of authority to enact what they termed railroad wage legislation was the principal line of attack of the railroad attorneys. Walker D. Hines and John G. Johnson. They contended also that the law is incapable of operation without judicial interpretation, takes property without due process of law and interferes with liberty of contract.

BENEFITS HIGH-PAID CLASS

Difficulty of definitely applying the act was emphasized by Mr. Hines. He said although the law fixes an eight hour standard railroad day for train operatives, nearly all such employes are employed on a mileage trip, run or monthly basis.

The primary purpose of the act was arbitrary regulation of private contracts, he declared in concluding an address of more than three hours.

"It sets aside legitimate methods, substituting an unworkable speculative arrangement. Its classification gives benefit only to the four brotherhoods who were demanding the changes—all for the benefit of a special, high paid class. In all aspects it is of unconstitutional and bewildering unworkability, without relation to any substantial promotion of character."

In closing an address for the railroads, Mr. Johnson assailed the haste of the enactment of the legislation by congress, as well as the conduct of the brotherhood leaders. He said the act was against public and purely for private interest and "arbitrarily transfers between forty and fifty million dollars from the pockets of the railroads to the pockets of the workmen."

PUTS WAGE ISSUE IN POLITICS

He insisted it is solely and purely a wage increase law. To make the question of higher wages political, to be settled from time to time, he said, would lead to unforeseen results.

"There is nothing in the Adamson act for protection of the public," he said. Regarding the statement that the act was passed to prevent a strike, he added:

"Have we come to that? Have we reached the period when the men who threaten a strike shall be rewarded? I'm not comparing men, only methods,

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