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Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPERA HOUSE—"The Mischief-Maker"
BROADWAY—Mary Pickford.
PALACE—"A Fair Exchange."
DE LUXE—"The Bugler of Algiers"

The Arizona Daily Star

Weather Forecast for Today
Friday and Saturday, fair, slowly rising temperature, north portion.
"TUCSON SHINES"

VOL. LXXVI. NO. 40 TUCSON, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1917. City Edition

BODIES, MUTILATED BY BANDITS, FOUND

Germany Frees 72 American Seamen

ACTION COMES AT MOMENT PEREMPTORY DEMAND WAS TO BE SENT TO BERLIN

Administration Confident That Hour of Serious Trouble With Germany Cannot Long Be Postponed; Wilson Plans Drastic Steps Soon

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 15, via London, Feb. 16.—The American seamen who were brought to Germany as prisoners on the British steamer Yarrowdale, have been released.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—News of the liberation of the 72 American seamen taken to Germany by the prize ship Yarrowdale came tonight after President Wilson and other administration officials had retired. Their release disposes of one of the most pressing and irritating phases of the German-American situation.

With President Wilson's approval, a note peremptorily demanding of Germany that the Americans be released had been prepared at the state department and was expected to go forward tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There virtually is no hope that the hour of serious trouble with Germany can be postponed much longer.

Many responsible officials have concluded that unless there is a prompt and decided change in the general attitude of Germany toward the interests of the United States, the appearance of President Wilson before congress to ask authority to afford protection to American lives and property is only a matter of days.

Any doubt as to the ruthless character of the new submarine campaign and its violation of neutral rights long since has disappeared and the situation is made more and more grave daily by aggravating incidents.

Even if the president delays going to congress longer than it is believed in most quarters he will, the present session comes to an end in less than three weeks and it is regarded as inevitable that he will deliver another address on German-American relations before congress adjourns.

The president again visited the state, war and navy departments today but it was explained that this did not foreshadow any immediate important developments.

A cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow. Concern over the absence of any word from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople since the break with Germany was somewhat relieved when two brief dispatches were received from him. The first dated February 7, inquired why he was having difficulty communicating with this government. The second was said to be a routine report and its date was not made public. An investigation is under way to determine whether the ambassador's messages are held up at Vienna.

Nothing has been heard of the departure of a train, loaded with 56 American consuls and their families, together with an unknown number of other Americans, which was due to have Munich for Switzerland early this week. While officials here do not feel any alarm, several inquiries about them have been sent.

The work of clearing other Americans out of Germany is going on. The advisability of the withdrawal by the International Young Men's Christian association of its twenty or more American representatives who have been working among the prison camps in Germany was discussed today at a conference between state department officials and John R. Mott, international secretary. While it was agreed that the men must be withdrawn in case of actual war, no decision was reached as to their immediate recall.

Leak Inquiry Left To Sub-Committee

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Leaving further examination of brokers' statements as to their dealings for customers on the stock exchange during December to a sub-committee of three, the congressional committee investigating the "leak" on President Wilson's peace note today adjourned its public hearings and most of the members returned to Washington tonight. This action came after a statement by the committee's counsel, Sherman L. Whipple, that he did not consider it profitable for the full committee to spend more time taking oral testimony in view of more urgent duties of the members at the capital.

Wall Street gossip was busy after the close of the hearing today trying to deduce the identity of an unnamed speculator whose account was between $7,000,000 and $1,000,000 when the big break came in the market after the peace note became public. Oliver Harriman, a broker, testified that he carried such a big short on his books.

ROADS TRY TO RELIEVE JAM OF FREIGHT, DUE TO U-BOATS

Carriers Extend Embargoes on East-Bound Goods; Grain Elevators Over-Flowing; Cars Loaded Awaiting Release; Ships Fear to Sail

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The chief domestic traffic will be greatly curtailed if the plan works out.

GRAIN ELEVATORS FILLED

One road is reported to have every train crowded and in addition cars loaded with export wheat standing on 94 tracks in New York harbor. Every Eastern grain elevator is said to be overflowing and in addition there are 4,000,000 bushels of export wheat in Minneapolis which have been awaiting transportation east for more than two months.

At today's meeting it was decided to move two trainloads of fifty cars each, east, from Minneapolis daily, one laden with wheat and the other carrying flour.

Railroad officials believe the plan will avert any foodstuffs shortage.

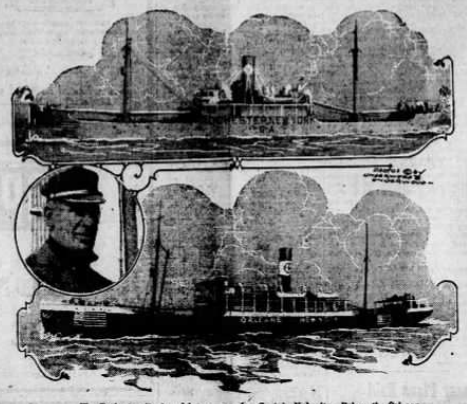
BRITAIN TO CHANGE PORT OF CALL

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Relief from the freight congestion caused by German submarine policy, was seen today in the announcement that a number of Dutch and Scandinavian vessels soon would depart with cargoes for their trans-Atlantic ports. The understanding that the British naval authorities had arranged for neutral ships bound for the northern European countries to touch at Halifax instead of Kirkwall, and thus avoid the submarine zone, gave promise of the resumption of regular sailings.

(Continued on Page Two)

Two American Ships Defy U-Boat Order

Vessels, Flying Old Glory, Sail for Europe Route Chosen Swarms With Submarines



The Rochester (top) and her commander, Captain Kokeritz. Below, the Orleans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—With American flags painted in bright colors on their sombre hulls and brand new Stars and Stripes fluttering from their taffrails, the freighters Orleans and Rochester are on their way from New York to Bordeaux and are heading straight for the German U-boat zone.

The French port they are heading for is a "closed one" under the German U-boat orders, and they are going there in defiance of the announcement of ruthless submarine warfare, and swift as strips painted on their hulls as precaution.

The master of each of the American vessels is bent on being the first American ship to defy the Teutonic U-boats. Both have promised to cram every ounce of steam into the boilers, hand a weight on the safety valve and push through the Atlantic with all possible speed. Each boat is capable of twelve knots an hour, and with a little judicious handling one or the other will forge ahead.

"It should be distinctly understood that we are not sending out the Rochester as a test case," said one of the owners of that vessel. "The Rochester is sailing according to her regular schedule, and we will continue to dispatch our steamers as advertised unless future developments demand a change in policy.

"If the Rochester happens to be the first American ship to enter the submarine zone I suppose it may become a test case regardless of our intentions. After taking the matter up at Washington we have decided to allow the steamer to proceed, as she is without mounting guns of any sort.

"Any ship flying the American flag, as the Rochester does, has the right to trade with a foreign country and we do not anticipate that the steamer will be interfered with."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION ADVANCED LONG WAY BY ACTION IN CONGRESS

In House, Judiciary Committee Favorably Reports Amendment Making Country Dry; Senate Bill Strengthens Dry Laws.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Prohibition took a step forward today in both branches of congress.

In the senate drastic amendments to the postal appropriation bill were agreed to which would make criminal the importation of liquor into states which prohibit its manufacture and sale for beverage purposes and which would exclude liquor advertisements from the mails in states which legislate against such advertisements.

On the house side, the national prohibition constitutional amendment was reported favorably from the judiciary committee with a prediction by Chairman Webb that it would be passed within a week. Champions of prohibition greeted this announcement with enthusiasm despite their realization that there is no thought of action by the senate before March 4 when the sixty-fourth congress dies.

STRENGTHEN DRY STATES' LAWS

The amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill to make it a crime to ship liquor into prohibition states was added by Senator Reed of Missouri to the Jones amendment barring newspapers or other publications or letters and postal cards containing liquor advertisements from the mails in states in which there are laws against such advertising. It was adopted 45 to 11.

The Reed amendment adopted in committee and which awaits a final vote in the senate proper follows:

"Whoever shall order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal or mechanical purposes, into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year."

This provision, if finally accepted by the senate and agreed to by the house, would make all prohibition states "bone dry."

BARS "PERSONAL USE"

It would operate against provisions in various states permitting importation of limited amounts of liquor for individual consumption.

The original Jones amendment to bar newspapers and other liquor advertisements from the mails in states having anti-liquor laws attaches the same penalties as provided in the Reed amendment. Under this provision no newspaper, pamphlet, letter, postal card, circular or publication of any kind containing liquor advertisements could be mailed into the dry states. To prevent prosecutions of innocent persons the measure explicitly stated that if the publisher of any newspaper or other publication, or the agent of such publication, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent shall knowingly cause liquor advertisements to be mailed in violation of the proposed law, he shall be guilty of violating the law."

BELIEVE MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY ARE SAFE

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has not heard from its workers in Turkey for a month, Dr. James L. Barton, its secretary, said tonight, but added no concern was felt for the safety of American missionaries, of whom there are about 200 in the Turkish field.

THREE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Margarita, of 275 tons gross, and two trawlers, have been sunk.

Senate Blocks Nominations by Gov. Campbell

Mattox Turns to Hunt Side, Preventing Confirmation of Merrill, Johnson and Smalley.

PHOENIX, Feb. 15.—Governor Campbell's nominations of Deane Merrill to the Arizona corporation commission, George Smalley to be state examiner and James A. Johnson and Frank P. Moore to be members of the livestock board were rejected by the senate today by a practically party vote 14 to 5. In the case of Johnson and Smalley the vote was 12 to 6. A week ago there was a line up of 13 to 7 in favor of confirmation. It was understood that the Democratic members, Buchanan of Pima, Mattox of Navajo, Sutor of Cochise, Campbell of Cochise, and Rutherford of Yavapai would vote for confirmation. Since then, Mattox was won over to the Hunt side, though only as to this matter, which, he said, he regarded as purely political.

Just before a vote was called on the first nomination, that of Johnson, Mr. Sutor said, that it was not the purpose of himself, or, he believed, any other Democratic senator, to vote for confirmation. He had only desired that the matter might be finally disposed of in an orderly manner and according to the rules.

The failure of the nominations resulted from the inability of the four Democratic colleagues to bring Mr. Mattox into line. The four were ready to vote for confirmation.

Two bills affecting the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff were introduced in the senate and passed under a suspension of the rules. One of them exempts the property inherited from the late Dr. Percival Lowell, and to be maintained in the interest of science and not for profit, from the operation of the inheritance tax. The other exempts the property from taxation.

Another bill would enable the state to take advantage of the federal post roads bill and another would amend the land code so that money at the disposal of the land department may be used for defraying the expense of the appraisal of land on which application for loans is made.

THREE AMERICAN COWBOYS SHOT AND HACKED TO DEATH; SALAZAR PLANS RAID WHICH WILL SURPASS COLUMBUS

Mexican Situation Suddenly Turns to Ugly Menace of American Border When Outlaw Leader Sends Demand for Money; Villa Disappears

(By Associated Press.)

HACHITA, N. M., Feb. 15.—The bodies of Andrew P. Peterson, Hugh Acord and Burton Jensen were found late today on the Mexican side of the border, three miles south of Monument No. 13.

The bodies, stripped of their clothing, lay about fifty feet apart, on the Mexican side of the boundary, where the captives had been taken to be killed. Each had been shot by rifles and pistols many times in the head. In addition to mutilation by bullet wounds and powder burns, the head of Acord had been hacked beyond recognition with a machete.

The discovery was made by Lon Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, who served with General Pershing in Mexico and was the only white prisoner taken in the Carrizal affair. Upon finding the bodies, Spillsbury sent one of his searchers, Fred Baraguet, to the nearest settlement, Alamo Hueco, to notify the military outpost there, while hurried to the scene. Spillsbury said he located the raiders' trails early this morning and followed them during the day, coming upon the abandoned bodies late this afternoon. From what he could learn, the Mormon scout said he was convinced that the three murdered men had been taken into the Mexican hills and then killed.

The three cowboys had been out only a few days, rounding up stray American cattle along the boundary, when they encountered the raiders. Peterson was the oldest. He was 34 years old and had a wife and seven children. Jensen, 33, was also married. He had two children. Acord was 22 years old.

The circumstances of the encounter have not been established. The six Mexicans on the ranch left with the band. The room they occupied showed signs of an encounter. Other facts established were that a friend of the murdered men reported seeing the band cross just after a patrol from the Twelfth United States cavalry had gone by and that a negro from Ojitos, Mexico, arrived with an account of meeting the bandits who were under Cyclenio Miranda, and learning from them that they killed American cowboys, as they said, in a fight.

The cowboys were Mormon refugees from Mexico who has come to the border during the Orozco revolution when Jose Tres Salazar ruled the Mormon colonies and forced the Mormon settlers to flee to the border in fear of their lives. Peterson, Jensen and Acord were among the refugees who came out with the first caravan. After staying in El Paso they came to Hachita with Len Spillsbury and the Mormon young men

(Continued on Page Two)

Salazar Plans Raid on Border

HACHITA, N. M., Feb. 15.—From an isolated border raid in the "Sinnon district of the Gadsen purchase in which three American cowboys were made prisoners, the Mexican situation suddenly developed into an ugly menace to the American border late today.

Ed ("Buck") Spencer, the American negro ranch foreman for the E. K. Warren and Sons' interests, who reached the border late Tuesday with a demand for $1000 in gold, also brought with him a verbal statement which he claimed Jose Tres Salazar made to him at Ojitos, Chih., the purport of which was that he, Salazar, intended to raid an American city or town on the border which would surpass Villa's raid at Columbus, N. M., and in which all men "of Gringo blood" will have to take care, but women and children will be protected.

While Spencer made the trip to the border from Ojitos to deliver Salazar's demand for the ransom, his Mexican wife was held as a hostage at the Ojitos ranch and Spencer said he was told by Salazar that she would be shot if he did not return by sunrise, Wednesday. After delivering his message to Bob Morehead, general overseer of the Warren ranches, Spencer returned to Mexico

(Continued on Page Two)

Villa Disappears; Promises Surprise

EL PASO, Feb. 15.—Francisco Villa has disappeared after promising his men that he would return at the end of three months and give them some news that would make them throw their hats into the air with joy, according to reports brought to the border by passengers out of Mexico.

At any rate, say the passengers, no one knows where Villa is, and officers of the de facto government army say they are quite in the dark about him. His main column is commanded by Nicolas Hernandez in southern Chihuahua in the neighborhood of Jimines, and the Villa bands appearing in that section to certainly have been unusually considerate of the rights of and property of the inhabitants, according to the same source. One explanation given for their good conduct is that with Villa's disappearance his followers have turned over to the so-called "Soldiers' movement. A theory commonly offered for Villa's disappearance is that he hopes with a chosen few to catch and kill Carranza in his travels.

That Villa did announce his retirement for three months and that his command is dividing into small bands, seems to be established, the passengers affirm.

Raid Hearst Ranch; Smuggle Guns

EL PASO, Feb. 15.—Julio Acosta, a Villa commander, raided the Naherachic ranch, owned by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, two miles from Madera, Chih., on February 6, killing two Mexican ranch hands, wounding several others, completely looting the ranch houses and driving off a number of horses, according to a message received here tonight by the local representatives of the Hearst interests in Mexico.

Madera is 250 miles southwest of Juarez and is the center of the Pearson Milling company's interests. The same message also told of the looting of the Pearson company's store there, according to the Hearst representatives.

Jose Tres Salazar's real motive for appearing near the American border in the district opposite the Gadsen purchase is now believed to be for the purpose of smuggling ammunition, shells and rifles for the Villa forces which he commanded before the expected attack on Juarez is started.

Government agents here have been watching the movement of a number of well known American and Mexican ammunition smugglers who have been unusually busy recently in the vicinity of Hachita, Columbus and other border points.

These agents said today they had positive information that quantities of ammunition had been smuggled across the border to Salazar both east and west of Columbus and that this ammunition was being cached south of the line for transportation on mules to the Villa forces in the vicinity of Vado Finlos. Mexican officials here also admit that wholesale ammunition smuggling operations have been in progress along the New Mexico-Chihuahua border.

The raids across the border, they say, were made for the purpose of drawing the United States army patrols to the "Jog" district in order that ammunition might be rushed across the line elsewhere.

U. S. Troops Sent to Corner Ranch

HACHITA, N. M., Feb. 15.—Acting under instructions from Colonel F. C. Bickel, commanding the Columbus camp, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Waterman in charge of Hachita ordered all available troops from here into the Corner ranch section. The troops left tonight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Reports of the finding of the bodies of the American cowboys murdered by Mexican bandits were received at the state department tonight from Hachita.

There was no indication that any new raids would go to General Funston as a result of the raid. General Funston has full authority to deal with the situation on the border and unless there is some unexpected attack in force or a general recurrence of raids, any necessary steps will be left to his discretion.

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