



## PRESIDENT WILSON READS FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Briefest Document of Its Kind Ever Presented By U. S. Chief Executive—Treats Variety of Subjects Tersely—Mexican Situation Dismissed With Brief Comment—Huerta Government Slowly Crumbling.

## UNITED STATES WILL NOT ALTER POLICY

Will Present Special Message Dealing Solely With Trust Legislation—Endorses Alaskan Railway—Necessity of Rural Credits—Common Council and Conference Between States and Federal Government, Revision of Primary Elections System.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Wilson read his first annual message to congress today at a joint session of both branches at 1 o'clock in the house chamber. The message, among the briefest documents of its kind from any president, about 3000 words long required less than thirty minutes for reading, though it treated upon a variety of subjects.

usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional president, has at last cast aside even the pretense of legal right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order, and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, believe me, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

No program for the trust legislation was presented, further than the mention of the desirability of an early amendment to the Sherman law, "to prevent private monopoly more effectively than it has yet been prevented," and an announcement that the president would later address a special message to congress dealing solely with that subject. Building of Alaskan railways, which the president endorsed, the need for concentration by the senate on the pending currency bill, which he urged; urgent necessity of rural credits legislation; self-government for Porto Rico and Hawaii; independence for the Philippines; a policy of "common council and conference" between the federal government and the states on the conservation question, and a revision of the system of primary elections were the other features of the president's address. For details of the government's business, the president referred congress to the annual reports of his cabinet officers.

### The Message.

Gentlemen of the Congress: In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare and progress of the nation. I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, fore-shadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the senate. In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which cannot be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

Mexico the One Cloud. There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his

## GUNS OF UNCLE SAM'S FLEET FROWN ON CITY OF VERA CRUZ



Watching the mobilizing of U. S. fleet in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

American battleships for many weeks have lain in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, ready to protect American interests or to seize the city on a moment's notice should intervention on the part of the United States be necessary. Vera Cruz is Mexico's largest seaport city. The battleships New Jersey, Michigan, Virginia, Louisiana and Rhode Island are now anchored there.

## TWO ENTOMBED MEN RESCUED

Hundreds of Miners Desperately Fighting Against Tons of Rock and Dirt.

## GRAVE ANXIETY FELT

Three Still in Cave-in in Golden Cycle Mine—Fate Is Unknown.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 2.—Fighting against tons of rock and dirt, hundreds of miners working in shifts of 25 minutes each, struggled today to reach the three men still entombed in the Golden Cycle mine here, the property of J. T. Milliken of St. Louis, in which four men were entombed late yesterday afternoon by a cave-in and from which one man has been taken alive. A fifth miner was entombed in the Christman mine adjoining and rescued late last night.

Grave fears for the safety of the men, Frank M. Woods, Patrick Keany and Samuel Sorenson, were expressed early today by rescuers, who fear that a second slide had occurred between them and the imprisoned men.

Thomas Spindel, one of the imprisoned miners, was the first to be rescued last night. He was at the eighth level of the Golden Cycle. After nine hours' work in the Christman mine at the fourth level, Frank Gabis was taken out, uninjured.

Deputy Mine Inspector James Stewart made an investigation of the Golden Cycle slide today. He expressed the belief that the slide was due to the failure of large supporting pillars between the slopes of the fourth and third levels. Five stope, filled with debris, parallel and perpendicular to each other, evidently collapsed and came together, and then the slide was precipitated through the other levels to the bottom of the mine.

The main shaft remained practically clear and it was from the levels of that shaft that the rescue work was conducted. Throughout the forenoon the progress of rescue workers was slow, owing to the necessity of timbering every foot of ground recovered. At noon no response had been received to signals of the rescuers and it was feared that the three entombed men had perished. Rescuers reported the rock still falling.

## LYMAN FRAUD TRIAL HALTED

Court Inquires Into Alleged Illegal Approach of the Jurors.

Los Angeles, Dec. 2.—The trial of Dr. John Grant Lyman, charged with misuse of the mails in connection with land deals in Panama, came to an abrupt halt today while Judge Wellborn of the United States district court inquired into published intimations that the jurors had been approached. Counsel for Lyman called the court's attention to the newspaper articles declaring there was no truth in them. Edward A. Ragan, special counsel for the government, said there had been no suspicion of communication between the jurors and the defense but counsel joined in stating their belief that the published rumors had made it impossible to continue with the present jury. Judge Wellborn ordered a recess while he considered the advisability of ordering a new trial.

## TITLED OFFICER CAUSES TROUBLE

German Lieutenant Cuts Down Lame Shoemaker With Sharp Edge of Sabre.

## WOUND IS DANGEROUS

Serious Bloodshed Feared Unless Regiment is Immediately Transferred.

Zabern, Alsace, Germany, Dec. 2.—Lieutenant Baron Von Forstner, who started the trouble between the troops and civilians here by referring scornfully to the citizens when he addressed the recruits of his company, aroused still further indignation against the army today by cutting down a lame Alsatian shoemaker with his sabre.

The titled lieutenant was leading a half company of the Ninety-ninth Infantry from the barracks to the country to go through the morning drill when a group of workmen recognized Von Forstner. They hooted the officer who at once halted his company and sent a squad of soldiers in pursuit. The infantrymen succeeded in catching only one man, a lame shoemaker, who resisted arrest.

## VILLA'S CHIEF OF STAFF IN JAIL

General Asserts Former Officer Failed to Account for \$14,000 in Cash.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 2.—Juan N. Medina, chief of staff to General Francisco Villa, is in the El Paso county jail, charged with bringing stolen property to the value of over \$50 into the state. He was arrested last night when he came to El Paso, chief of City Detective J. C. Stansel making the arrest.

Stansel says he made the arrest on the information from Villa himself, who asserted that Medina had not accounted for \$14,000 in cash. Medina denies that he got any of Villa's money and says he had resigned as Villa's chief of staff and was quitting the rebel service when he came to El Paso.

## RAILROAD FILES MORE BRIEFS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The contest over \$700,000,000 worth of oil lands, part of grants to the Pacific railroads, took an unusual turn today before the supreme court when the government and counsel for the Southern Pacific railroad came in with additional briefs arguing whether oil is a mineral. The government has a suit to cancel grants to the Southern Pacific on the ground it was not intended that mineral lands should pass it.

## REWARD OFFERED FOR HOLDUP

Southern Pacific Posts \$5,000 For Capture of Bandit Who Killed Agent.

## DEPUTIES SCOUR HILLS

Dead Man Given No Chance for Life—Bullet Crashed Through Head.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 2.—A reward of \$5000 was offered today by the Southern Pacific company for the capture of the youthful bandit who held up the passengers in the rear Pullman of one of the company's limited trains near here last night and shot and killed Horace E. Montague, a traveling passenger agent of the road.

Sheriff's deputies were searching the hills near the scene of the robbery today and the police hunting through this city without having found any trace of the bandit. Passengers on the train said today Montague had not been given a chance for his life. He had entered the sleeping car while the bandit was at work and was ordered to throw up his hands. The shot came before he had a chance to comply and the bullet crashed through his head.

## MANY CHARGES ARE DISMISSED

Persons Indicted for Alleged Smuggling of Arms Across Border Cleared.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 2.—All indictments pending in the United States district court here against firms and individuals of El Paso, Texas, and Tucson, and Douglas, Ariz., on charges of smuggling arms to the Mexican revolutionists, were dismissed today by Judge William Sawtelle, who sustained demurrers. There remain, however, several indictments charging conspiracy to smuggle war munitions across the international boundary.

Indictments had been filed against the following business firms and persons: Krakaur, Zork and Moyer, and Shelton-Payne Arms company of El Paso, Texas; Albert Steinfeld & Co., A. Steinfeld and Hugo Dunago of Tucson; Phelps-Dodge Mercantile company; W. H. Brophy, F. E. Coles and W. H. Fisher, of Bisbee; Douglas Hardware company; L. D. McCartney, Joseph Slater, N. M. Tucker, W. E. Schwamm and Isadore Blitky of Douglas.

The true bills pending against Manuel Escalado, Gregorio Flores, Helodoro Rivera and Joachim Camillo, reputed agents of the Mexican insurgents, also were dismissed. The conspiracy indictments still pending are against the Shelton-Payne Arms company; Krakaur, Zork and Moyer, the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile company; A. F. Hernandez; J. M. Moreno, Gustav Padres, Mexican agents; L. D. McCartney and the Douglas Hardware company.

## PRESIDENT HALL DEAD

New York, Dec. 2.—Thomas A. Hall, president of the American Hide and Leather company, died at his home in New Canaan, Conn., early today of heart disease. He was 68 years old, was the first and only president of the American company and in his early life was an intimate friend of Henry H. Rogers.

## CHIHUAHUA TO BE REBEL BASE

Hurried Preparations Being Made for Prompt Occupation of State Capital.

## FEDERALS LEAVE CITY

Plan Aggressive Activities Southwest—Early Attack to Be Made on Mexico City.

Juarez, Mex., Dec. 2.—Hasty preparations were under way today in the rebel ranks for the prompt occupation of Chihuahua, the picturesque capital of Chihuahua state, which is reported to have been evacuated by the federal troops because of threatened starvation of its 35,000 population.

Pointing out that of the important federal strongholds in the north only Monterey and Guaymas remained, General Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, said Chihuahua would be made the base of aggressive activities southward.

"We will be shooting at the ramparts of Mexico City within a month," said Villa. "A mob in the capital can oust Huerta in a day." With 3500 rebels and 16 field pieces advanced as far as Carrizal thirty miles south of Juarez, on the way to Chihuahua, Villa will remain here until he communicates with General Venustiano Carranza, before he personally proceeds south. At Chihuahua he expects to join General Chao and other rebel leaders and with a combined force of 7000 will proceed toward Zacatecas, the first important city south of the American border. Forces, Villa said, are to proceed up the west coast toward Guadalupe.

Poor People Starving. According to late reports which Villa said he received by couriers who traveled overland 130 miles to Villa Ahumada, where the telegraph line has been connected with Juarez, the desertion of Chihuahua by the federals was brought about by the famine of the citizens. The people it was said, protest that if the federal garrison resisted the fighting would result in the wholesale killing of non-combatants, that the poor were half starved and that the wealthy residents could not expect mercy at the hands of the invaders.

General Escobedo is said to have decided on flight to the American border so that he could communicate with Provisional President Huerta. Communication between Chihuahua and Mexico City has been impossible for weeks.

## Hundreds Flee Across Desert.

Reports received today from the telegraph outpost at Villa Ahumada stated that hundreds of men, women and children were fleeing across the desert from Chihuahua to Ojinaga and other border points. Long wagon trains, horses and burros, laden with household goods and valuables and followed by a scurrying horde of people on foot were seen. It appears as though almost the whole city, carrying its richest possessions, had been set in motion suddenly and was struggling through clouds of dust to keep pace with a hurrying escort of federals, according to the rebel scouts.

Among the refugees were said to be members of the wealthy Terrazas and Creel families, whose lives were threatened by the projected rebel attack on Chihuahua. These families, some of whom were heads of banking institutions, had been isolated in Chihuahua for many weeks.

## All Facing Starvation.

The reports brought to General Villa were that food supplies were so scant that not only the poor but the wealthy faced starvation and that finally these representations induced the federals to evacuate. Villa sent couriers south today to learn whether General Chao had consented to have entered the city. Villa said he did not regard the evacuation of Chihuahua as a complete surrender of federal authority, but rather that the federal troops had decided to adopt guerrilla tactics and after replenishing their supplies and communicating with Mexico City, planned to continue fighting.

## AMERICAN HELD FOR A RANSOM

Los Angeles, Dec. 2.—W. S. Windham, formerly cashier of a bank at Pasadena, now superintendent of a ranch at Quimichis, Mexican territory, of Tepic, sent wireless message to former United States Senator T. Bard of Ontario today saying he was being held by Constitutionalists until he paid a ransom of \$5000 gold.

Dr. W. R. Livingston, president of the Quimichis Ranch company, telegraphed to the state department at Washington asking that a demand for protection be sent to the Carranza provisional government at Hermosillo.

## PANAMA HAT SALE

Washington, Dec. 2.—The government has 25 cases of Panama hats on its hands for sale cheap. The hats arrived in New York from South America on invoices alleged to have been fraudulently low, but the consignee did not call for them. The shipper claimed therefore they were not technically "entered" and could not be seized by the government. The supreme court of the United States has decided otherwise.

## RALPH LOPEZ' FATE SEALED

Heavy Fumes of Wet Gunpowder Turned Into Mine for Twenty-four Hours.

## NO DASH FOR LIBERTY

Resourceful Mexican May Have Found Spot Not Yet Reached by Deadly Gases.

Bingham, Utah, Dec. 2.—The fate of Ralph Lopez, slayer of six men, remained a question early today which it appeared that only the removal of the bulkheads and a search of the Utah-Apex mine, where he took refuge, would answer. All night long snuggles poured their deadly gases into the tunnels. A dozen men watched each exit to shoot the desperado on sight, but the expected dash for liberty did not occur.

Early today fumes from wet gunpowder were directed into the underground corridors. These fumes are heavy and hang close to the ground beneath the strata of lighter gases that have been pouring into the mine since yesterday morning. It was expected that the powder fumes would settle into several blind stopes not yet penetrated by the gases of less density.

Granovich Not in Mine. The seven sheriffs in charge are convinced that Mike Granovich, who recently shot and seriously wounded his wife, is not in the mine or that he would have surrendered himself. They found evidence that he had hidden there before Lopez entered the mine last Friday.

The failure of Lopez to attempt a dash from the mine has led some to the belief that perhaps the resourceful Mexican had found a secure retreat from the gases and would live to fight another underground battle such as occurred Saturday when he killed two deputies, before he surrendered his own life. Lopez began his outlaw career on November 21 when he killed a fellow Mexican. Later in the day he killed the chief of police and deputies who pursued him. After a chase through the mountains of several counties he returned to Bingham and took refuge in the Utah-Apex mine, where he killed two more deputies. He is perhaps the most deadly shot that ever lived in a mine. He is handsome and debonair, but his pursuers have come to know that his bravado is not assumed.

## WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST MINERS

Twenty-five Officials and Members of Trinidad Union Indicted by Grand Jury.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 2.—The task of issuing warrants for the arrest of the twenty-five officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America, who were indicted late yesterday by the United States grand jury, was begun today by court officials here. The indictments charge conspiracy to monopolize labor and conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce. The indictments followed several weeks' investigation of conditions existing in the Colorado coal fields where a strike has been in progress since September 23.

## WOMEN TO HAVE BUDGET SYSTEM

Suffragists May Adopt New Constitution on Broader Plan—Some Opposition.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Chief interest in the second day's session of the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association was in the discussion of a new constitution for the organization. The purpose of a change in constitution, it was explained, was to give the association a budget system. Money for carrying on the work hitherto has been raised by subscriptions. Reports of credentials, ways and means, church work, congressional and other committees, took up the morning session. The committee which drew up the new constitution was also ready to report.

Despite the optimistic views of those leading the new movement, however, there was talk of opposition when the suffragists got down to work today. Some of those who had become most radically opposed to the new plan were urging other delegates to join a movement to form a concerted opposition to it before the convention. Those favoring the plan, however, were confident all differences would be removed and that all forces would finally be united to work in harmony for the cause.

## POTTERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—More than 200 manufacturing potters assembled here today for the annual meeting of the United States Potters' association.