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ANTI-VILLA PLOT OUT; EXECUTIONS ON

Disorders in Mexico City Result in Deaths.

VILLA'S ARRIVAL IS AWAITED

Reasons for Gutierrez Departure Unexplained.

ANARCHY AND RUIN DECRIED

General Obregon Replies to Request That He Stop Fighting That He Can't—Result May Be Another Independent Faction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—General Francisco Villa, commander-in-chief of the forces controlled by the convention in session at Mexico City, was due to reach the capital tonight to assist Colonel Roque Gonzalez Garza, selected by the convention as temporary executive to succeed General Eulalio Gutierrez.

Advices to this effect reached the State Department today, together with the information that, while the capital was "well protected and policed," there had been some executions for disorders and the populace was uneasy over the general situation.

The reasons for the departure of Gutierrez have not yet been explained to the State Department, and the belief prevails that, with the 5000 troops accompanying him from Mexico City and Generals Blanco and Robles, he is endeavoring either to join General Obregon and the Carranza element, or intends to set up an independent faction.

Plot Revealed by Letters.

Light was thrown on the conduct of Gutierrez tonight by the receipt here from Vera Cruz of the copies of letters said to have been exchanged between General Gutierrez and Generals Obregon and Candido Aguilar, dated January 7, approximately the time when Gutierrez announced to the convention that he was working on plans for the pacification of Mexico. Briefly, his plan was said to be to unite with Generals Obregon and Aguilar in deposing General Villa from control of the convention forces. Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency here, made public the text of the correspondence. The letter purporting to have been signed by General Gutierrez follows:

"Generals Alvaro Obregon and Candido Aguilar, wherever they may be: By virtue of a decision reached between Generals Robles, Minister of War; Lucio Blanco, Minister of the Interior; Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, sub-Secretary of War, and myself we believe it patriotic and honest to address you in order to point out the convenience of you suspending your advance towards this capital while we are formulating a plan of campaign that we intend to pursue against General Francisco Villa, whom we have always had the intention of separating entirely from the conventionist army and from all the public matters of our country.

"Honest" Chiefs to Co-Operate.

"For your information I must tell you that delegates have arrived here from the states of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi and have stated that the forces which are operating in those states are willing to support the attitude which this government may assume against Villa, and that few followers will second his policy of brigandage and desolation, because a number of honest chiefs of the northern division also are willing to co-operate with us.

"I desire to point out to you that it is our intention to occupy the principal public offices of our country, but to use all of our activities, good will and patriotism to the end that peace may be restored in the land. To attain this end we are endeavoring to accomplish the union of all the revolutionaries who have no exclusively personal ambitions, but who are animated with the common desire to save our country from anarchy and ruin.

"I trust that as soon as this communication reaches your hands you will give me a reply which I have no doubt will be agreeable to our purposes. Your affectionate friend and colleague.

Obregon's Reply Unfavorable.

General Obregon's answer was quoted as follows:

"Puebla, Jan. 12, 1915—General Eulalio Gutierrez—My dear friend and colleague: I have just received your communication of the 7th instant, in your own name and in the names of Generals Robles, Aguirre, Benavides and Blanco, you express the desire that our advance toward Mexico City should be suspended until you begin your campaign against Villa and the men who follow him in his work of brigandage and desolation.

"I am pleased to see that you have come to understand the justice of the fight we have waged from the beginning against the Villista faction, knowing that the worst crime that our history could record would be to enter into compromises with men who only serve as specimens of monstrosity, and you must now recall with pain that one of the strongest reasons we had as honest men to undertake this new fight was that you, disregarding the counsel of your friends, nullified our last efforts to avoid it by appointing Villa chief of operations.

"I cannot arrest any of the military

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WARNING IS GIVEN CAPITAL DIPLOMATS

EVANGELIST "BILLY" SUNDAY TALKS TO 15,000.

Picturesque Is Sermon in Which Baseball Preacher Discusses "If Christ Came to Washington."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—"Billy" Sunday, the revivalist, visited Washington today, called at the White House and talked to some 15,000 people about "if Christ came to Washington." Members of the Cabinet, Congressmen, diplomats and Government officials helped to swell the big audience that listened to the picturesque sermon of the baseball evangelist as he climbed upon a table and warned his hearers that "God must be served."

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, presided over the meeting, and Secretary Bryan, Attorney-General Gregory, Secretary Lane and J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, occupied seats on the platform. A number of Senators were present, and Speaker Clark remarked as he introduced the preacher, that a "quorum of the House was on hand."

Sunday was a trifle hoarse, but he spoke for an hour with tremendous energy. He declared that he believed he "would not have to leave the corporate limits of Washington to find people who would vote to crucify Jesus Christ if he walked up Pennsylvania avenue today."

"Christ is already in Washington," he asserted. "He sees every false vote that you cast here or that is cast in your constituencies. His judgment of you or me is not based on what he reads in the Congressional record."

As the assemblage arose to hear the preacher's final prayer, he thanked God for "a President in the White House who bows his knee in submission to God."

The President was invited to the meeting, but was unable to attend. His daughter, Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Bones, the President's cousin, were present.

LATE NATURALIST RICH

John Muir, Noted Californian, Leaves Estate of $250,000.

MARTINEZ, Cal., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—California's greatest naturalist and famed descriptive writer of its beauties, John Muir, who died at Daggett, on the Mojave Desert, December 24, amassed a fortune from his life work, which he loved so well.

Knowledge of this came today as a surprise when the naturalist's two daughters, Mrs. Wanda Muir-Hanna, of Martinez, and Mrs. Helen Muir-Funk, of Oakland, appeared in the Superior Court and asked to be appointed administratrix of their father's estate.

They said the estate had a value of $250,000, of which $179,758.91 was cash in various banks. Shortly after the death of the naturalist the two daughters filed a statement, in which it was said the estate was believed to have a value of only $50,000.

DOCTORS' LATIN CUT OUT

House Bill Would Demand Prescriptions to Be in English.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—No longer will physicians' prescriptions be written in Latin or other languages that cannot be interpreted by the average layman, if a bill introduced by Representative Hunt, of Clackamas County, is passed.

"I believe that if prescriptions are written in English," said Representative Hunt, "a lot of persons will get along without them. The Latin words impress and they think they are getting an effective medicine, when, sometimes, in fact, the commonest remedies are prescribed."

ENGLISH PRISONERS SHOT

Attack on German Guards Results in Death for Fourteen.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News reports that three English prisoners who escaped from Louvain have been arrested and shot.

Serious rioting occurred at the prisoners' camp at Neerwinden, the same correspondent reports. The prisoners attacked the German guards, killing one, whereupon drastic methods of repression were adopted. Six Englishmen and eight French Turcos were shot.

5 GERMAN STEAMERS LOST

Baltic Sea Swallows Big Craft Due to Striking Mines.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Morning Post's Stockholm correspondent says:

"During the last fortnight five German steamers have disappeared in the Baltic Sea with all their crews. They were lost by striking mines.

"It is reported that leading members of German commercial and shipping circles have collected $50,000 for relatives of Swedish seamen who have been lost through disasters in the Gulf of Finland, due to German mines."

HUNGARY CALLS OLD MEN

Landsturm of 1875 and 1881 Are Summoned to Colors.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—"A Budapest dispatch received here," says a Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "said that the trained landsturm classes of the years 1875 to 1881, inclusive, and the younger landsturm men in Budapest have been summoned to join the colors January 21."

FEDERAL RULE OVER BIG CHARITIES IDEA

Income and Growth Limitations Urged.

POVERTY LAID TO FINANCIERS

Witnesses at Industrial Relations Hearing Offer Remedy.

CONCENTRATION IS SCORED

All Railway Labor Matters Can Be Settled in One Office Now, Declares Samuel Untermyer, Who Charges Unfairness.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Samuel Untermyer, of New York, who was counsel to the Pujo Congressional committee which investigated the so-called money trust, and Roger W. Babson, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., statistician, were the two witnesses who testified today at the opening session of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission into the country's great philanthropic organizations, namely, the Rockefeller, Carnegie, Sage, Cleveland (O.) and Baron de Hirsch foundations.

Mr. Untermyer contended that, while philanthropic foundations were ably managed and administered, the laws governing them should be revised. He advocated Federal charters, a limitation as to size, representation by Federal trustees when the present trustees begin to retire, and a prohibition against the accumulation of income.

Absentee Control Assailed.

Both witnesses assailed the "absentee control" exercised over many of the country's leading industries as being not only unfair to the workers, but unusually contrary to good business practice.

Mr. Untermyer also asserted that, in his opinion, the "illicit gathering of money" in certain quarters had been the direct cause of much poverty, and that nearly all the railroads and other great corporations were under the complete control of the banking interests, which had reorganized them after they had become insolvent. The situation had narrowed down in railroad matters, he asserted, until all questions regarding labor conditions in connection with their operation could be decided in one office. The concentration of power and capital was grossly unfair to labor, he said.

Remedies Are Proposed.

The witness then proposed that there should be established Federal labor exchanges, similar to those which existed in Germany before the war; compulsory state-regulated insurance against sickness and accident, and the enactment of a law doing away with the voting of proxies on stock and making it necessary for the stockholders themselves to vote, either in person or by mail.

The witness went into a discussion of life insurance companies. There is

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INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

BLIND TO HEAR SINGER

Sam Hill's Party at Orpheum Will Be Unique in Portland.

When Sam Hill, president of the Home Telephone Company, entertains the blind of the city this afternoon at the Orpheum Theater, he will have the distinction of having held one of the most novel parties ever given here.

Mr. Hill set his corps of exchange operators and clerks at work yesterday hunting up blind persons. "The blind can hear in most cases, and usually they have a keener sense for music than those of us who have our eyesight," said Mr. Hill last night.

"I want the blind of this city to hear the wonderful, golden-throated Jomelli. I have listened to the great singers of America and abroad who have appeared in the last 20 years, and I consider Madame Jeanne Jomelli to be the best of them all."

TURKS QUIT ADRIANOPLE

Second Most Important City in European Turkey Abandoned.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens, the statement is made that Adrianople has been abandoned by the Turkish garrison.

After Constantinople this is the most important city in European Turkey.

CRANLEY, SCARRED BY EMDEN, ARRIVES

Food Ship Attacked in Moji.

TWO BROADSIDES ARE FIRED

Transport Is Target for Friends and Foes.

ONE OF CREW IS WOUNDED

Captain Henderson and Men Pick Up 20 Injured Sailors of Russian Cruiser Destroyed by Guns of German Vessel.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Bearing several visible marks of her encounter with the German cruiser Emden the British steamer Cranley arrived this morning 19 days from Moji, Japan. She will load the supplies donated by the people of Oregon for the relief of the starving Belgians.

Captain Alex Henderson, her master, brings a thrilling story of his one-sided battle with the Emden and that the Cranley escaped destruction is little less than a miracle.

The event occurred at the port of Penang, Straits of Malay, where the steamer was lying at anchor, with some French and Russian cruisers and torpedo boats. One morning, just at dawn, the Emden, which had been disguised by the addition of a "fake" funnel so as to resemble a British vessel, steamed into port and circling within a hundred yards of the Cranley, which was flying naval transport flag No. 5, fired two broadsides at her.

Shot Bounces Around in Ship.

One shot went through the steamer's galley, while another pierced her hull about four feet above the waterline. It passed through 15 feet of coal, ricochetted up through the deck and pilothouse and then, turning downward again, pierced the deck and went out the other side of the vessel. Later it was necessary to put seven new plates in the steamer's hull to repair the damage done by that one shot. The craft was also hit in several places by pieces of shrapnel, but none of them did any serious damage. The Cranley's second engineer was struck on the arm, shoulder and in the side by pieces of shrapnel and was seriously hurt, but has recovered.

After attacking the Cranley, the Emden began firing on a Russian cruiser, whose crew was apparently asleep, and soon destroyed it, although it made some resistance.

Cranley Picks Up Sailors.

Captain Henderson and his crew picked up 22 Russian sailors, 20 of whom had been injured during the attack. The Emden then crossed out to sea and escaped, as none of the fleet of war vessels in the harbor were prepared for action and none of the cruisers were speedy enough to overtake the "Flying Dutchman."

It appears that the Emden passed be-

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THEY'RE WATCHING A VEERING WIND AND THE WEATHER VANE AT WASHINGTON.

Monday's War Moves

CHARACTERISTIC fighting is going on in Northern France, where the village of La Boisselle, 20 miles to the northeast of Amiens, was taken from the French by the Germans and later recaptured by the French. At this point there has been much work with the bayonet.

A French ammunition depot blew up and part of the village was destroyed by fire. The Germans, taking advantage of this incident, attacked the French with the steel and drove them to positions beyond. In a fierce counter attack some hours later the French recaptured the position.

The omission from the German official report of any reference to Soissons, the scene of the recent marked German success, and the French statement that there has been no change in that region, leads to the belief that a renewal of the violent struggle there is impending, the temporary quiet being due to the fact that neither side cares to risk an offensive in the present circumstances.

At widely separated points elsewhere on the western front there have been engagements, but the weather again is playing an important part. The storm in Belgium prevents operations, except artillery duels, and snow in the Vosges, at the other extremity of the line, makes attacks exceedingly difficult.

In the Argonne, however, fighting is almost continuous and each side asserts minor successes. For the time being the Germans seem to be more on the offensive than the defensive.

The German reports of all the eastern operations are brief, but those of the Russians are more in detail, and it is believed the Russians again are menacing East Prussia and Posen.

The Turks, according to reports, have been dealt another staggering blow after their determined stand in the snow at Kara Urgan in the Caucasus. They are fighting rearguard actions, but are being pressed back toward Erzerum in great disorder.

The Turkish garrison at Adrianople, the partial withdrawal of which was previously reported, has withdrawn completely, according to an Athens dispatch, which gives no explanation.

The London papers print a forecast appearings in the Paris Figaro that Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania will join the allies, but there is nothing more definite relative to this turn of affairs than there was a fortnight ago.

A French eye witness, with official authority, gives some idea of the nature of the fighting which has been going on in the west. He describes the fighting near Soissons ten days ago as resulting favorably for the allies, but later the waters of the Aisne, swollen by the heavy storms, came over the banks, washing bridges away and prevented the allies from sending reinforcements to points where the French troops were being hard pressed by the Germans.

This resulted in a retirement of something like a mile and the establishment of a strong front in a good strategic position on the right bank of the Yser.

The long awaited decisive action in Russian Poland has not yet developed, probably on account of the unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed for some weeks, but the Russian statements tell of small engagements at certain points along the trenches which indicate preparedness on both sides to take advantage of any opening that offers.

In Galicia the Austrians have succeeded to the east of Zakliczyn in forcing the Russians to evacuate their trenches for several miles.

The Prussian losses in the war, as disclosed in a list, according to a Vienna dispatch, number 877,107. The Austrian losses, not including those of the last two months, according to the same authority, number nearly 284,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Great Britain has promulgated regulations for the conservation of British capital. Issues of capital or participation in issues for undertakings outside the empire are prohibited. It is explained that "all considerations must be subordinated to the paramount necessity of husbanding the financial resources of the country, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war."

GIRL, SCOLDED, KILLS SELF

Fifteen-Year-Old Shoots Herself in Presence of Family.

WOODLAND, Wash., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Lola Beaver, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Beaver, of Cougar, committed suicide Saturday night by firing a revolver bullet into her heart.

The family had been attending a meeting of the Cougar Literary Club, near the home of the Beavers, about 30 miles up Lewis River. Mrs. Beaver found it seemingly necessary to reprove the girl before the assembled crowd, whereupon the girl left the schoolhouse in which the meeting was being held, went home, procured a revolver and met the family on her way back to the meeting. As she reached them she placed the muzzle over her heart, fired and fell dead in their presence.

WILSON'S TRIP IN DOUBT

Urgent Duties May Prevent Visit to Panama Canal and Fair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—While plans for the President's trip to the Panama Canal and the Pacific Coast are proceeding, the President made it clear to callers today that conditions at home or abroad might prevent his departure. Invitations to speak on the way back from San Francisco are being answered with the statement that it may be impossible for him to leave Washington at all.

The President was asked today to attend a luncheon on the New York Reservation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition during his visit.

IMPORTANT BILLS STILL IN FUTURE

Legislation Session Unexciting Thus Far.

BIG COURT CHANGE IN VIEW

Bill to Create Appellate Bench May Be Filed Soon.

COUNTY JUDGES MAY GO

Judiciary Act Would Divide State Into Two Departments With 30 Jurists—Method Appeals to Many Legislators.

BY RONALD C. CALLVERT.

STATEHOUSE, Salem, Or., Jan. 18.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Were it not for the certainty of things to come this could be put down as an uninteresting Legislature. Most of the really important measures are yet to be introduced. So far there has not been a bill freakish enough to cause laughter. In point of number the bills are well below the record of the last session.

In 1913 upon adjournment on the second Monday of the session the House had received 168 and the Senate 94 bills. Upon adjournment on the second Monday of the present session the House had received 127 and the Senate 54 bills. The members are just 81 bills less industrious than they were two years ago, but there is a quite general impression that Legislatures are too prolific in bill offerings, so doubtless if the record continues there will be few if any expressions of regret.

Court Bill Pending.

One of the important bills to come before the Legislature will provide for a revision of the courts of the state. This measure has been drafted and will appear, in the Senate, within a day or two. The chief author of the measure is the President of the Senate, W. Lair Thompson, but it is known that he has counseled with some of the ablest lawyers and judges of the state.

Chief among its provisions are abolishment of the county judgeships, creation of a court of appeals, abandonment of the fixed jury-term system and the establishment of several new circuit judgeships so that long periods between court terms in the remote counties will be avoided.

Expense Not Entailed.

One attractive feature of the bill is the fact that all this is to be accomplished without actual additional expense to the taxpayer. The existing County Judges are to become County Commissioners and draw the per diem fixed for such officials. Eleven new Circuit Judgeships are created, but it is figured that the saving in the salaries of County Judges will more than offset the additional cost of the new Circuit Courts.

The Circuit Court of Appeals newly created by the proposed law is to consist of two departments. Department No. 1 is to hear cases appealed from Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Lincoln, Polk, Benton, Marion, Linn, Lane, Josephine, Coos, Curry, Jackson, Lake and Klamath; Department No. 2 will preside over appeals within the jurisdiction of the court from the remaining counties of the state.

Portland Bench Provided.

The Court of Appeals in the first district is to sit at Portland; in the second district, at Pendleton. The two courts are to have jurisdiction over all cases appealed from the Circuit Court, where the amount involved does not exceed $500 and where the cause does not involve title to real property or the liberty of any person, or any question under the constitution of Government or state, which has not heretofore been decided upon the same points. No appeals from the decisions of the Court of Appeals are to be permitted except upon the sole queston of the jurisdiction of that court.

The Court of Appeals is to be made up of three Circuit Judges in each district, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designating them and changing them from time to time as court business in the several districts shall require.

Court to Handle Probate.

Probate subjects now within the preliminary jurisdiction of the County Judges are to go direct to the Circuit Court. The Circuit Judges are to be apportioned as follows:

Baker County, one judge; Clackamas County, one judge; Clatsop and Columbia counties, one judge; Coos and Curry counties, one judge; Crook and Jefferson counties, one judge; Douglas County, one judge; Grant and Harney counties, one judge; Malheur County, one judge; Jackson County, one judge; Josephine County, one judge; Klamath County, one judge; Lake County, one judge; Lane and Benton counties, two judges; Linn and Marion counties, two judges; Gilliam and Sherman counties, one judge; Morrow and Wheeler counties, one judge; Umatilla County, one judge; Union and Wallowa counties, one judge; Wasco and Hood River counties, one judge; Washington County, one judge; Yamhill and Tillamook counties, one judge; Polk and Lincoln counties, one judge, and Multnomah County, six judges.

Expense Is State Affair.

I have said that the plan does not contemplate an additional cost for the

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