

CARRANZA WILL BE GIVEN CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD

Mexican Leader Wires Bandits Are Being Pursued for Punishment—Cabinet Decides to Maintain Present Policy for Time Being—Ask Americans to Go to Garrisons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—General Carranza today telegraphed his ambassador as follows from his headquarters at Queretaro:

"The murderous attack on the passenger train near Chihuahua was made by the only remaining band of outlaws. This band is being pursued by my troops, with a view to insure its capture, whereupon punishment, which the crime deserves, will be applied to every guilty participant.

Carranza Acts

"Troops of the constitutional government have been ordered to establish patrols from end to end of the railroad line in order to prepare against similar outrages."

General Carranza's dispatch was the first direct assurance that he will comply with the urgent representations of the United States government. Upon the success of the steps he takes the next move in the Mexican situation seems to depend.

After Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee had discussed the situation with the president, he returned to the senate chamber and again expressed the view that the United States should not move toward armed intervention "until the Carranza government had demonstrated whether it was capable of controlling the country."

Cabinet Stands Pat

At today's cabinet meeting it was decided that the present policy would be maintained and that General Carranza would be depended on to punish the Villa bandits who killed American citizens.

"It would be monstrous for the United States to go to war in Mexico at such a time as this," declared Senator Stone after his return to the capital.

"I was the original war man in the senate when there was no organized movement recognized by this country. But now we have recognized a government and it would be absurd to rush in without giving that government a chance to suppress and punish the bandit bands that have murdered American citizens."

Keep Out of War Zone

"We know these bandits are seeking blood of Americans for revenge. I think that Americans who venture into such places and Americans who venture forth on beligerent ships into war zones are committing a crime against the government whose protection they seek. Of course, we must try to protect them. We have a technical legal right to go into such dangerous places, but they should not do it, if possible to avoid it, and thus embarrass the United States."

"I am convinced that it will not be necessary to go into Mexico, but this is an absurd time to talk of war."

General Carranza's ambassador here today suggested to his government that all Americans in dangerous districts be compelled to go into garrisoned places where Carranza troops can protect them.

CUT TARIFF UPON FLOUR AND RUBBER

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 14.—The president has signed a decree reducing the import duty of a number of North American products. The new duties, which are in effect as from January 1 of the present year, show the following reductions from the tariffs now in force:

Thirty percent on flour; twenty percent on condensed milk; articles of rubber included in article 1033 of the tariff law; stocks and watches; inks (article 173 of the tariff law) except inks for writing, varnishes, typewriters, iceboxes, pianos, scales, windmills, cement, corsets, dried fruits and school furniture.

WORKS FATHERS RESOLUTION FOR INTERVENTION

California Senator Thinks Peaceful Outcome Impossible and Says Armed Intervention Is Necessary—Says Congress Must Share Responsibility With President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Works, republican, introduced a resolution in the United States senate today proposing armed intervention and declared that congress should share with the president the responsibility for whatever is done.

"Up to this time," said Senator Works, addressing the senate, "congress has permitted all responsibility for conditions in Mexico to rest with the president. It is too grave a responsibility. We have all sympathized with the president in the hope that conditions would right themselves without intervention. I very much doubt now that such a peaceful outcome is possible."

"Congress alone has the right to declare war, and that is what intervention means. Congress should courageously shoulder the responsibility. There is no reason for dividing the responsibility with other nations or impose it upon the president. I ask that the resolution be referred to the foreign relations committee with the hope that it would take prompt action."

The resolution was so referred. Senator Lodge submitted the same resolution he offered April 21, 1914, as a substitute for the resolution the senate then adopted, authorizing the president to use armed forces in Mexico to force its demands upon General Huerta and asked that it be reported in the record.

RECORD SNOWFALL COVERS PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 14.—Snowfall in Portland during the first fourteen days of January amounted to 17.9 inches, according to statistics of the weather bureau today. This is the heaviest since 1880, when 35.3 inches fell within a period of twenty-four days. The winters in Portland pass usually without snow being seen on the ground.

Furries continued today, and there was no indication of clearing skies in any part of Oregon. Temperatures, however, showed signs of moderating. The minimum here today was 19 degrees above zero.

PHYSICAL EXAMS FOR OREGON CONVICTS

SALEM, Or., Jan. 14.—On the theory that they are not inherently criminal, prisoners hereafter will undergo a rigid physical examination on being committed to the Oregon penitentiary, according to an announcement of the penitentiary authorities here today.

Following the latest methods of leading criminologists, examinations will be made with the idea of finding the source of criminal instincts in physical ailments. When prisoners are found to have physical defects, they will be treated with the idea of bringing about their moral reformation.

SHOT AND KILLED WIFE OVER CUP OF COFFEE

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 14.—George Meyers shot and killed his wife here today because, eyewitnesses say, Mrs. Meyers refused to give her husband a cup of coffee. Meyers is in jail suffering from injuries received from persons who witnessed the shooting.

CETTINJE FALLS; MONTENEGRO TO SUE FOR PEACE

Austrians Capture Capital City—Armistice Between Belligerents Precedes Separate Peace for Tiny Kingdom—Teutonic Allies Fail to Attack Saloniki—Italy Censured.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—The capture of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, was announced by the war office today.

The official announcement states: "The capital of Montenegro is in our hands. Our troops pursuing the beaten enemy yesterday afternoon entered Cetinje. The residence of the Montenegrin king and the town are undamaged. The population is calm."

Armistice Negotiated

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A wireless dispatch from Rome reiterating the report of an armistice between Austria and Montenegro states that it was Austria which proposed cessation of hostilities with the purpose of negotiating a separate peace.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is authoritatively announced today that the reported offensive of the Teutonic allies did not occur. The rumors that the attack had begun against the forces of the allies, apparently originated in the activity of the French in blowing up the bridges connecting Saloniki with the road over which the attackers would normally travel.

Bridges were destroyed by the French not only at Demir Hisar, on the Struma, near Serres, but also at Kildir, south of Doiran. All the bridges destroyed were in Greek territory.

Hostilities Suspended

The rumors that Austria and Montenegro have suspended hostilities for the purpose of discussing arrangements whereby further warfare on Montenegrin soil should be stopped, may be based simply on the fact that the Austrian advance in Montenegro has become so slow that suspicion of a suspension of hostilities is naturally sought. Military circles, however, are of the opinion that Montenegro is now in such a position that some form of arrangement with her adversary has become imperative.

Speculation is rife as to the attitude which Italy has adopted with regard to the invasion of Montenegro by the Austrians, which constitutes a grave menace to Italian interests. The fact that Italy's superior fleet did not prevent an Austrian squadron from assisting in the reduction of Mount Lovcen, which dominated the harbor of Cattaro, is being commented upon, though experts admit that there is not a sufficient basis of information from which to draw deductions.

HUNDREDS OF SHEEP DIE FROM STORM

PORTLAND, Jan. 14.—Reports received here today from different parts of Oregon and from the Yakima valley in Washington tell of the death of hundreds of sheep as a result of the cold and snow. At points east of the Cascade mountains, it has been impossible to move the flocks, and a heavy death toll is feared unless the weather immediately moderates.

Cattle throughout the stock belt of Eastern Oregon also are suffering for want of food and shelter, according to word from Bend, where the snow is from one to three feet deep on the level.

AMERICANS LEFT AT MADERA, SAFE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—All Americans at Madera, Mex., are reported safe in official dispatches today to the state department, which specifically deny the report of the murder of ten Americans and two English women. The colony there was attacked by bandits, who were routed.

WILL KAISER'S THROAT DECIDE WORLD WAR?



If it turns out the kaiser really is suffering from cancer of the throat, it may be necessary to remove his larynx to save his life. If this should be done it would be necessary to insert tubes connecting food and breathing passages, as shown by figures one and two in illustration.

RADIUM OFFERS KAISER ONLY HOPE IF HE HAS CANCER

BY FREDERICK M. KERBY BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—What is cancer of the throat? What causes it? Can cancer be cured? On the answer to these questions may depend the outcome of the European war.

The kaiser is suffering from cancer of the throat, according to dispatches, which say only a desperate operation can save his life, and that with the loss of the power of speech. Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins university here has just answered these three questions. Dr. Kelly's experiments with radium as a cancer cure are well known; he is one of the greatest surgeons of our time and a specialist on cancer. Here are his answers:

How Cancer Starts "Cancer of the throat—or rather cancers of the mouth and throat—may be either mild and incipient, or advanced and utterly hopeless," he said. "They all begin in a small spot somewhere about the tongue, the gums, the larynx—or the vocal cords at the base of the tongue."

All forms of cancer consist in a riotous overgrowth of the normal cells in any part of the body where the cancer grows. When a large mass of cancerous tissue is formed, the cancer cells in the central portion, failing to get nourishment, break down and discharge and so form the extensive ulcers often seen associated with cancer. In this way, too, poisons are formed which are absorbed by the body at large.

Killed by Poisons "Death in the case of cancer of the throat comes from either the absorption of these poisons in such large quantities that the patient simply dies of extreme weakness and exhaustion, or it is brought about by mechanical means by the pressure of the cancer masses interfering with swallowing and with breathing."

The ultimate cause of cancer, declares Dr. Kelly, "the reason why these cells take on this riotous development, has not yet been found out. We only know this, that any chronic irritation about the mouth or throat is liable in the end to result in cancer. In this way smoking—the irritation of a hot pipe stem on a particular part of the lip—will produce it; the irritation of nicotine will produce it in any part of the mouth or throat."

"Cancer is not contagious from one individual to another! Cancer is also not directly inheritable, although the predisposition may be inherited in

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VON PAPAN PAID FOR BLOWING UP MUNITION PLANTS

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Copies of correspondence seized from Captain Franz Von Papan, recalled German military attaché at Washington, when he reached Falmouth on his way to Germany have been turned over to the American embassy for transmission to the state department. They show that Captain Von Papan made frequent payments to persons charged with the responsibility to blow up munition works and bridges in the United States.

One entry shows that Captain Von Papan gave \$700 to Werner Horn, who was arrested in connection with the blowing up of a Canadian Pacific railroad bridge at St. Croix, Maine. The day before this check was issued, the German embassy paid \$2000 into Captain Von Papan's account.

Another check stub shows that about two weeks before the explosion in Seattle on May 30, 1915, Captain Von Papan sent \$500 to the German consul at Seattle. In February of 1915 he sent \$1300 to the German consulate in that city.

Several large payments were made to Captain Von Papan by Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington. Most of these were for salaries or similar uses. Numbers of entries show payments made by the ambassador to the military attaché for "war intelligence office." One of the payments on this account made in October of 1914 was for \$2500.

HUNDREDS VIEW HUERTA'S REMAINS

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 14.—Guarded by former military and civil officers of the former Huerta government of Mexico, the body of General Victoriano Huerta, who died last night of sepsis of the liver, laid today in unofficial state at the Huerta home. Hundreds of exiles of his party, some who came from long distances in the hope of bidding him farewell before his death, viewed the body.

A guard of local police was stationed about the front of the residence. It was planned to remove the body to a receiving vault late this afternoon. According to the family, when tranquility in Mexico is restored they will take the body to Mexico City and there a service will be performed and the body interred.

COLD WAVE IN EAST SHOWING SIGNS OF BREAK

Mercury Slowly Rising in Southwest—Chicago Still Shivering in Below Zero Weather Seventeen Below in Twin Cities—Colder Weather in Northwest—Walla Walla Suffers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—Passing of the high pressure area to the upper Mississippi valley and the Great Lakes region today is bringing relief to the southwest from the cold wave. The mercury rose from 4 to 9 degrees in Missouri over night, a little more in Kansas and Oklahoma, while in northern and western Texas the readings reported to the local weather bureau generally were 10 degrees higher than yesterday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The cold weather which has prevailed in the middle west for the last thirty-six hours continued today, but the weather bureau predicted higher temperatures before night.

In this district at 7 a. m. street thermometers in the downtown district registered 4 degrees below zero. Railroad traffic west of Chicago is still far from normal.

Break in Cold Wave

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—Gradually rising temperatures throughout the central states today brought relief from the intense cold of the last two days and enabled railroads to resume normal service.

In the Twin Cities the temperature was 17 degrees below early today, as compared with 31 below twenty-four hours previous.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 14.—The temperature fell to 22 in Seattle last night and to 24 in Tacoma. No snow has fallen in Seattle in two days. In British Columbia the temperature has fallen, and unusual cold is reported. Snow is expected tonight and Saturday in the Puget Sound country, with fresh northerly winds. Low temperature of 20 is forecast for Seattle tonight.

MAD COYOTES ATTACK TOWNS IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Rabies-infected coyotes in the mountain districts of northern California, traveling in packs, have attacked towns, driving the residents into trees, have attacked moving railroad trains, sheep herders, farmers doing chores and children on the way to school, and given scientists their first chance to study the action of crazed coyotes, according to a report received by Dr. George C. Ebricht, president of the California board of health and made public today.

In many of the small mountain towns of Modoc and Lassen counties, Dr. Ebricht says, the entire community has been driven to shelter when packs of mad coyotes ran out from the wilderness to attack any living thing that crossed their path.

The schools, says Dr. Ebricht, are closed in some of the remote sections of the counties bordering Nevada and Oregon.

CALIFORNIA DROPS PULLMAN PROBE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Investigation of rates, service and labor conditions of the Pullman company in California was dropped today by the railroad commission of California after intermittent hearings since April 25, 1914. The company, it was said, complied in part with the commission's views by increasing porters' wages.

Practically all objections to the company's methods, advanced by the commission at several hearings, were held to spring from the tipping system.

TRANQUILITY AT EL PASO AFTER RIOTOUS NIGHT

Army Patrols Withdrawn After Suppressing Anti-Mexican Demonstration, Due to Resentment Over Massacre—Mass Meeting of Protest Forbidden.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 14.—United States army patrols were withdrawn from the business district today. Tranquility prevailed where last night riotous scenes were enacted, attributed to resentment against the killing of Americans at Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua. When the disorders passed beyond control of the local police army patrols were sent to assist the local officers in quelling the disturbances.

A call was circulated today for a mass meeting to protest against the massacre of Santa Ysabel.

Mayor Thomas Lea, however, stopped the circulation of the call and forbade the meeting until Americans now in Mexico could be brought to the border.

Foreigners Fleeing

A long special train left Chihuahua City this morning for Juarez, bearing, it was said, all foreigners to the border that could be persuaded to leave the district. They included all employees of the American Smelting and Refining company. A special train left Juarez early today for Parral, western Chihuahua, to bring out about 200 foreigners in the camps there. There has been no telegraphic communication with Parral since January 10.

American Consul Edwards in Juarez received orders from Secretary of State Lansing to notify American consuls and consular agents in Mexico, including those at Torreón and Chihuahua, to urge their nationals to leave northern Mexico and to communicate this order to the foreign consuls in this city.

Villa Threatens Americans

General Francisco Villa, while at Rubio last week, declared that he would kill any American traveling west of Chihuahua City, according to reliable information secured today. At the time Villa was supplying himself with meat. It was at Rubio that Peter Keane, an Englishman, was killed.

Secretary of State Lansing has ordered through consular notice the withdrawal of all Americans in Chihuahua and Durango to well-garrisoned centers along the main line of railroads from which points they can more readily reach the border should danger threaten them.

KAISER PRESENTS SULTAN SWORD FOR DEFEAT OF ALLIES

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The German emperor, according to a Constantinople dispatch forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, has sent a sword to the Sultan of Turkey, together with a congratulatory message in recognition of the successes of the Turkish campaign on the Gallipoli peninsula.

In his telegram, Emperor William said he learned with great satisfaction that the enemy's army had been forced completely to evacuate Gallipoli. He congratulated the sultan upon a great victory which had brought to an end the severe attacks of "impudent enemies."

As recognition of his admiration the emperor announced that he had sent a sword to the sultan in order to immortalize the commemoration of a great victory, "a sword which during a war undertaken for defense and fight shall be pointed at the heads of the enemy."

In concluding his message, the emperor expressed the conviction that God's help would in the end secure victory.

The snowfall since noon today measured about nine-tenths of an inch.