

WEATHER

Partly cloudy Sunday, probably local thunder showers in the afternoon or night in east portion; Monday fair.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1916

24 Pages Today TWO SECTIONS

WHOLE NUMBER 39,595

UNITED STATES READY TO JOIN ANY FEASIBLE ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS FOR A LASTING PEACE

Against Selfish Aggression and for Territorial Integrity and Political Freedom.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES CREED

Hopes United States Will Make Peace and Provide for the Freedom of the Seas.

LESSON FROM WORLD WAR

More Wholesome Diplomacy Will Settle Future Disputes.

Washington, May 27.— President Wilson declared here tonight before the League to Enforce Peace that the United States was ready to join in any feasible association of nations to preserve the peace of the world against "political ambition and selfish hostility," and in service of "a common order, a common justice and a common peace."

He expressed the hope that the terms of peace which end the war would include such an arrangement. Outlining suggestions for the peace which the President said he hoped the United States would make, if it had opportunity to do so, he included provision for absolute freedom of the seas, a contention which has been the keystone of all the diplomatic discussions with Germany and Great Britain, and virtual guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence.

His interest only in peace. "I am sure," said the president, "that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines."

"First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves, an adequate award that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees."

"Second, an universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the high way of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war being begun either contrary to treaty or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

"Fundamentals of Lasting Peace. The fundamentals of a lasting peace, President Wilson said he believed were: First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they live. Like the president, the president said, "we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle when for a little while we collected our selfish passions, as our franker historians would not hesitate to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life since the war."

"Second, that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon."

"And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of peoples and of mankind."

"The outstanding lesson of the world war, the President said, had been that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy."

"More Wholesome Diplomacy. "If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world," he said, "it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of the world have made it possible to think of public right must henceforth precede over the individual interests of particular nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails as against all selfish aggression; that henceforth alliances must be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolate rights of peoples and of mankind."

"So sincerely do I believe in these things," said the President, in conclusion, "that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is ready to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed to realize these objects and to make the measure against violation."

President's Address Before The League to Enforce Peace

Washington, May 27.—President Wilson's speech, delivered here tonight before the League to Enforce Peace, follows in full:

When the invitation to be here tonight came to me, I was glad to accept it—not because it offered me an opportunity to discuss the programme of the league—that you will, I am sure, not expect of me—but because the desire of the whole world now turns eagerly, more and more eagerly, towards the hope of peace and there is just reason why we should take our part in counsel upon this great theme. It is right that I, as spokesman of our government, should attempt to give expression to what I believe to be the thought and purpose of the people of the United States in this vital matter.

We are Profoundly Affected. This great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago, and which has swept within its flames so great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, but it is perhaps our duty to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects.

With its causes and its objects, we are not concerned. The obscure fountain from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity engulfed many a fair prospect of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a nation, the liberties, the privileges, and the property of our people have been profoundly affected. We are not mere disconnected lookers-on. The longer the war lasts, the more deeply do we become concerned that it should be brought to an end upon the terms which would permit us to resume its normal life and course again. And when it does come to an end we shall be as much concerned as the nations at war to see peace assume an aspect of permanent give promise of days from which the anxiety of uncertainty shall be lifted, bring some assurance that peace and war shall always hereafter be reckoned as the common interest of mankind.

We are participants, whether we would be or not, in the life of the world. The interests of all nations are our own also. We are partners in the common cause, and that which is inevitably our affair as well as the affair of the nations of Europe and of Asia.

War Without Warning. One observation on the causes of the present war, we are at liberty to make, and to make it may throw some light forward upon the future, as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have come only as it did, suddenly and out of secret counsels without warning to the world, without any of the deliberate movements of counsel which it would seem natural to approach so stupendous a contest.

It is probable that if it had been foreseen just what would happen, force must be rejected and we must have moved forward to the thought of what forces arrayed against one another.

METHODIST MINISTERS WILL FACE A PENALTY

Must Obey Discipline in Officializing at Marriage of Divorces.

Marriage of Divorced Person in Violation of Rules Would be Act of Mal-Administration According to Amendment.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 27.—A Methodist minister who officiates at the marriage of a divorced person in violation of the rules of the church is guilty of an act of mal-administration and may be compelled to answer charges before his conference, according to an amendment to the discipline of the church adopted unanimously today by the general conference. The church has always recognized only one ground for divorce and has permitted re-marriage only of the innocent party, but no penalty has ever existed.

"For the purpose of completing action on committee reports the conference was in session late today. Virtually all debate was shut off, and by adopting this course, the delegates believed an adjournment would be possible on Monday morning. The consecration of the bishops chosen last week will be held tomorrow."

A report adopted today says the income of the board of foreign missions of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society from regular sources must be doubled, in addition to the maintenance of special gifts at not less than the present amount. The report continued: "In addition to the annual income from the churches and Sunday schools, large sums should be immediately available for the purchase of lands, the erection of buildings and for the proper equipment of Methodist Episcopal churches and educational institutions throughout the world."

The years of 1918-19 were set aside for the centenary celebration of the foundation of missionary work. George M. Fowles, of New York City, (Continued on Page Two.)

other, those who brought the great contest on would have been glad to substitute conference for force. If we ourselves had been afforded some opportunity to apprise the belligerents of the attitude which it would be our duty to take, of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in certain circumstances even our physical strength, also our own contribution to the contest, which might have averted the struggle would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

And the lesson which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so vitally important to all the nations of the world has made painfully clear is that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest and as to some feasible method of acting in concert when any nation engaged in war seeks to disturb those fundamental things can we feel that civilization is at least in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals.

Put Statesmen to Thinking. We must indeed, I think very same breath with which we avow our conviction admit that we have ourselves upon occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy which every forecast, but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear on that account. If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a moral necessity to discontinue the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this, that the principles of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails against any sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth alliances must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object, and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

The nations of the world have become each other's neighbors. It is to their interest that they should understand each other. It is imperative that they should agree to co-operate in a common cause, and that they should so act that the guiding principle of that common cause shall be ever handed and impartial justice.

Peace and Modern World. This is undoubtedly the chief interest of America. This is what we ourselves will say when there comes proper occasion to say it. In the dealings of nations with one another, arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of the (Continued on Page Two.)

Other, those who brought the great contest on would have been glad to substitute conference for force. If we ourselves had been afforded some opportunity to apprise the belligerents of the attitude which it would be our duty to take, of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in certain circumstances even our physical strength, also our own contribution to the contest, which might have averted the struggle would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

And the lesson which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so vitally important to all the nations of the world has made painfully clear is that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest and as to some feasible method of acting in concert when any nation engaged in war seeks to disturb those fundamental things can we feel that civilization is at least in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals.

Put Statesmen to Thinking. We must indeed, I think very same breath with which we avow our conviction admit that we have ourselves upon occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy which every forecast, but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear on that account. If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a moral necessity to discontinue the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this, that the principles of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails against any sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth alliances must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object, and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

The nations of the world have become each other's neighbors. It is to their interest that they should understand each other. It is imperative that they should agree to co-operate in a common cause, and that they should so act that the guiding principle of that common cause shall be ever handed and impartial justice.

Peace and Modern World. This is undoubtedly the chief interest of America. This is what we ourselves will say when there comes proper occasion to say it. In the dealings of nations with one another, arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of the (Continued on Page Two.)

Other, those who brought the great contest on would have been glad to substitute conference for force. If we ourselves had been afforded some opportunity to apprise the belligerents of the attitude which it would be our duty to take, of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in certain circumstances even our physical strength, also our own contribution to the contest, which might have averted the struggle would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

And the lesson which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so vitally important to all the nations of the world has made painfully clear is that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest and as to some feasible method of acting in concert when any nation engaged in war seeks to disturb those fundamental things can we feel that civilization is at least in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals.

Put Statesmen to Thinking. We must indeed, I think very same breath with which we avow our conviction admit that we have ourselves upon occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy which every forecast, but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear on that account. If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a moral necessity to discontinue the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this, that the principles of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails against any sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth alliances must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object, and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

The nations of the world have become each other's neighbors. It is to their interest that they should understand each other. It is imperative that they should agree to co-operate in a common cause, and that they should so act that the guiding principle of that common cause shall be ever handed and impartial justice.

Peace and Modern World. This is undoubtedly the chief interest of America. This is what we ourselves will say when there comes proper occasion to say it. In the dealings of nations with one another, arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of the (Continued on Page Two.)

WITHDRAWAL WILL NOT BE DISCUSSED

Question Will Not Come Up at the Conference to be Held by Gavira and Pershing.

CARRANZA'S NOTE MONDAY

May Make Fermopty Demand for Withdrawal But May be Satisfied for the Gradual Retirement of the Americans.

Washington, May 27.—The administration's determination not to discuss a proposal for immediate withdrawal of the American expeditionary force in Mexico was further emphasized today when officials made it clear that the question of withdrawal would not be discussed at the conference to be held by General Pershing and General Gavira, Carranza's commander in Chihuahua.

The State Department heard unofficially today that even if General Carranza's forthcoming note should demand withdrawal he would not insist to the point of an armed effort to expel the American troops, but would be satisfied with some arrangement for gradual retirement as de facto armies assume control of the bandit ridden territory south of the border.

Official information regarding the contents of the Carranza communication still was lacking, but there would be little surprise here if it made peremptory demand for withdrawal. Its phraseology, officials expect, will be dictated largely by the domestic and political situation in Mexico, where continued presence of the American troops is said to have caused much popular unrest.

Manuel Mendez, attached to Carranza's foreign office, will arrive here Monday with the note and it probably will be presented Monday or Tuesday by the Mexican ambassador designate. Charles Douglas, former counsel for General Carranza here, conferred with Counsellor Folk today.

General Oregon, and many other officials are satisfied that this is dead, said Mr. Douglas. "I, too, am of that opinion, he has not been seen either by Mexican or American soldiers for over two months. It is not his nature to stay in seclusion so long."

An urgent deficiency appropriation of \$3,089,290 to meet obligations coming due on the border and in Mexico was asked of Congress today by Secretary Evans, now second vice president of the House. The bill provides for transportation of the army and its supplies and \$161,315 for army horses, including those for the border states militia.

Atlanta, Ga., May 27.—David Lamar, known as the wolf of Wall street, arrived here late today to begin a two years' sentence in the United States penitentiary. He was recently convicted in New York of impersonating Representative A. Mitchell Palmer. Lamar resided in Atlanta in the early nineties.

MANY SOCIAL AFFAIRS HELD BY CLUB WOMEN

First Week of General Federation Convention Closes.

Much Interest in Proposed Propaganda for Internationalism—Presidency is Question Now Being Much Discussed.

New York, May 27.—The first week of the 13th biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs closed here tonight with scores of dinners and receptions, after a day of committee and conference meetings, at which were formulated the important National policies of the organization to be voted on next week.

Much interest attaches to the proposed propaganda for internationalism, in behalf of world peace, and its corollary—a pan-American Congress of women in 1920. Two proposed amendments to the by-laws also are occupying the attention of the delegates. They provide for the investment of the \$100,000 endowment fund and for enlarging the board of directors from 15 to 27 members so that each state may have a representative on the board.

The chief topic of discussion tonight, however, was the presidential election to be held May 31. Interest was enhanced by announcement of the withdrawal from the race of Mrs. D. Sherman, of Chicago; Miss Georgia A. Bacon, of Worcester; and Mrs. B. W. Corliss, Jr., of Baltimore. The contest now is definitely between Mrs. Josephine E. Swindell, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, O. Their supporters declare personalities will not figure in the fight. The West, they say, will be arrayed against the East.

At this morning's business session all the recommendations made by Mrs. Percy V. Pannbacker, the president, in her report were adopted. They include the Pan-American Congress, a National survey of motion pictures, the continuation of the work of Americanizing the immigrant, improvement of rural conditions, and time and money saving methods to bring about close contact between the state federations and national officers.

(Continued on Page Two.)

HE PRESIDES WHILE PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKS



Former President William H. Taft is the president of the League to Enforce Peace, which was addressed last night in Washington by President Wilson.

BLAKESLEE BRINGS STORM OF PROTEST

Senate Committee Men Say They Were Slandered By Postoffice Department Official

CHARGE HIM WITH LOBBYING

Had Told Committee Men He Believed They Had Surrendered to Railroad in Making Amendments to Postal Bill.

Washington, May 27.—James I. Blakeslee, fourth assistant postmaster general, told members of the Senate Postoffice committee at a hearing today that he believed their course in framing amendments to the annual postoffice appropriation bill constituted a surrender to railroad influence. His declaration brought a storm of protest and countercharges of lobbying from committee members.

Blakeslee hotly defended his efforts to defeat the amendments into which the senators were inquiring. No action was taken but an executive session of the committee will be held Monday to determine what course shall be pursued.

Members of the committee declared they were slandered by the postoffice official in letters he had written to postmasters, and intimated that the matter might be brought officially to the attention of President Wilson. It is understood Postmaster General Burleson's appearance before the committee will be sought later. Blakeslee said he had acted without Mr. Burleson's authority in urging postmasters of many cities to bring pressure to bear on their representatives in Congress to defeat the Senate amendments.

Senators Vardaman, Martine and Harwick were particularly incensed by Mr. Blakeslee's statements. Blakeslee admitted he had written the letters in question but maintained that he did not directly charge senators with surrender to the railroads. He said it was his opinion, however, that their action would be injurious to the interests of the people and showed that the contentions of the railroads had been accepted, rather than the advice of the department. He contended that he had a right as a citizen to endeavor to defeat the committee's plans.

MISS BLANCHE WESCOTT SAVES TWO PERSONS FROM DROWNING

Rescues Rev. C. C. Kelsey and Miss Elsie Swindell from Pungo River.

Belhaven, N. C., May 27.—Miss Blanche Wescott today saved Rev. C. C. Kelsey, pastor of St. James' Episcopal church, and Miss Elsie Swindell, both of this place, from drowning in the Pungo river. The minister got beyond his depth while bathing and began to sink. Miss Swindell, who first responded to his call for assistance, was overcome. Miss Wescott, who is a remarkably strong swimmer, reached the minister as he was going down the third time. She brought him to shore and then returned to assist Miss Swindell, who was able to remain above the water by floating.

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE 2500 ITALIANS ON TRENTO FRONT

Vienna, (via London), May 27.—Twenty-five hundred Italians, four guns, four machine guns, and a quantity of war material have been captured by the Austrians who stormed an extensive mountain ridge on the Trentino front, according to an official statement issued by the war department here.

DR. WAITE WILL BE SENTENCED TO DIE

Jury Finds Him Guilty of Murder in First Degree for Poisoning Father-in-Law.

RECEIVES VERDICT CALMLY

Prisoner Expresses Relief That Ordeal is Over—Appeal May Be Taken But Chief Counsel Says Verdict is Proper.

New York, May 27.—Convicted of murder in the first degree for poisoning his father-in-law, John E. Peck, a millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. Arthur Warren Waite is tonight in the toms prison where he will remain until Justice Shearn sentences him on June 1 to death in the electric chair.

Walter R. Deuel the young dentist's chief counsel, said tonight the verdict of guilty was a proper one. He declared all that could be done for the defendant had been done in the trial which ended today. One of Mr. Deuel's associates said nevertheless that preparations were made to take an appeal of once. District Attorney Swar had tonight that if an appeal were taken his office would be ready in ten days to argue the case in the higher courts.

Waite declined to make any statement from his cell but said he might issue "some impression" later. That he was inclined to accept the verdict as final and was resigned to his fate seemed to be indicated by his remark "this is a great relief" as he was led from the court room.

Apparently Expected Verdict. The dentist, who admitted not only the murder of Mr. Peck but also that of Mrs. Henna Peck, his mother-in-law, and who admitted that he attempted to kill his wife's aunt, Miss Katherine Peck, apparently had no doubt that the jury would convict him. At the jury retired he turned to his brother Frank and said: "The jury should not be out five minutes. It was a long drawn out proceeding." Half an hour later he remarked: "I don't understand this. You shouldn't talk that way," said Frank. "They may be finding you not guilty."

"Oh, yes, they will find me guilty," insisted Dr. Waite. The trial lasted six days. The final trial of Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal lasted 16 days while Harry K. Thaw's first trial occupied 42 days.

The jury which was out only one hour and 25 minutes, made a compact not to reveal the nature of the deliberations. The young dentist preserved his nonchalant demeanor, not only while facing the jury to learn his fate but after he was led back to the toms prison. Through out the trial he seemed unmoved by any human feeling and he recited the details of his deliberate attempts to kill Mr. Peck with the bacilli of various diseases, of his final resort to poison, of his murder of Mrs. Peck by administering disease germs and his attempts to kill his wife's aunt by placing ground glass and germs in her food.

He heard the verdict without displaying other emotion than relief that the ordeal was over. When he had given his pedigree to the clerk of the court and had been taken to the toms he was allowed to exercise. He marched up and down a corridor whistling "La Patona."

Warren W. Waite, of Grand Rapids the dentist's father, and Frank and Clyde Waite, his brothers, were in the court room when the verdict was returned. Frank Waite led his father from the room without having spoken to the convicted man.

TERRITORY ABOUT DOUAMONT HOTLY DISPUTED GROUND

Germans Holding Their Own in the Terrain, But Efforts to Advance Prove Futile.

AUSTRIANS MEET SUCCESS

Accounts of Progress in Trentino Campaign at Variance—Bulgars Invade Greece.

Verdun and the southern Tyrol remain the centers of current military activity. Before the French fortress the tide of battle is flowing now with one combatant and then with the other. On the Austro-Italian front the advantage seems still to remain with the Austrians, who continue pushing their offensive vigorously, although in most of the sectors the Italian resistance is apparently increasing in effectiveness.

Northeast of Verdun the territory about Fort Douaumont is hotly disputed ground. The Germans are holding their own in the terrain recently won there, but their efforts to advance further have been frustrated by the strength of the French defense. In the Thiaumont wood sector, nearby, however, the crown prince's troops scored a gain southward.

On the other bank of the Meuse, to the northwest of Verdun, engagements of probably equal intensity are in progress. In a vicious midnight attack the French succeeded in forcing their way into the village of Cumieres, which the Germans captured last week; but Berlin declares that the village was soon cleared of the French forces who had penetrated it, a few hours after falling into the hands of the Germans in the process.

Italian and Austrian accounts are at variance concerning the progress of the campaign in the Trentino. Rome admits a retirement from an advanced position on the Astico river, but claims that a sanguinary defeat was inflicted upon the Austrians in the Lagarina valley; and that they have been held in check along all other sectors of the front. The Austrians, it is pointed out in news dispatches, have failed in their two weeks offensive to attain their object of forcing their way into the Arco valley and into the mountain road to the Venetian provinces.

Vienna's official reports, however, announce a sweeping success in the capture of the entire mountain ridge from Cornocicampe Verde to Maata and pronounced successes over the Italians north of Asiro where the crest of Monte Cimone has been captured. The taking of Bataia in the upper Posana valley, also is claimed.

There is pronounced activity now in the Balkans, artillery engagements along the entire macedonian front, where the Franco-British forces and the armies of the Teutonic Allies are facing each other, being reported. Saloniki advises report the invasion of Greek territory by a Bulgarian force, which has occupied all other regions of the Struma river, after notifying their Greek occupants to evacuate them.

Reports from the front in Rumania and from the Caucasus and Mesopotamian regions do not indicate any recent developments of first rate importance.

BERLIN REPORTS DESTROYING CANAL LINE OF FRENCHES

Barlin, via London, May 27.—Today's official statement follows: "Western Front: North of LaBassee canal, one of our patrols penetrated an enemy position southwest of this fort since May 22nd we have taken prisoner 48 officer and 1,942 men."

"Eastern Front: In a successful patrol incursion south of Gekku, we took a few prisoners. "Balkan Front: There is nothing to report."

New York, May 27.—Two office boys under arrest here charged with the larceny of \$10,500 from J. P. Morgan & Co. intended to join the Texas Rangers and go into Mexico after bandits, one of them said today. A third boy is under arrest in Philadelphia where the first two were caught last night.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE Met at 11 A. M. Resumed consideration of Rivers and Harbors bill. Postoffice committee began inquiry into alleged lobby against proposed change in system of railway mail pay, recessed at 5:30 P. M. to 11 A. M. Monday.

HOUSE Met at 11 A. M. Took up the Naval bill. Adjourned at 6:12 P. M. to 11 A. M. Monday.