

BRITISH PAPERS DEMAND ACTION

London Press Insists that U. S. Is Responsible for Benton's Death and Should Punish the Murderer.

GREY'S STATEMENT IS LAUDED AND CENSURED

His Moderation Commended, But His Profession of Impotence Is Declared Humiliating.

London, March 4.—The Mexican situation and Sir Edward Grey's pronouncement of the views of the British government in regard to the investigation into the death of William S. Benton are the subject of much comment in today's newspapers. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The temperate and restrained language in which Sir Edward Grey referred to the Mexican murder will have the approval of all Englishmen. Its moderation, however, will not disguise the depth of their feeling."

"Patience makes every concession to Sir Edward Grey's difficulties, but if there is any danger of that patience being misdirected for indifference it would introduce the element of grave disadvantage into international politics."

"Every reason of moral and international right requires of the United States that the punishment of Benton's murderers shall be undertaken without delay. At the present moment civilization stands flouted and Great Britain outraged. The application of the Monroe doctrine paralyzed and mocked."

The Globe says: "Sir Edward Grey said much to emphasize the gravity of recent events and very little to relieve the disquietude which those events have inevitably provoked. The public opinion of this country, however, sympathetic to the United States, will not make considerations for the embarrassment of President Wilson an adequate excuse for acquiescing in such deeds as those of which Pancho Villa with the approval of Venustiano Carranza has been guilty. If President Wilson can not be held responsible for the behavior of the Mexican revolutionists his policy is directly responsible for the state of things which has led to intolerable excesses. What the United States has done is not merely to allow civil war to persist but to foment it by allowing arms and ammunition to be supplied to the belligerents."

"The United States is bound to exert that predominant and exclusive influence which it claims for putting an end to things which have become a danger not merely to the United States itself but to the civilized world."

The Westminster Gazette and the Evening Standard agree with Sir Edward Grey that the only possible policy is to await and secure reparation when the circumstances permit it.

The Daily Chronicle says: "In a sense the United States has more responsibility in Benton's murder than Sir Edward Grey stated. This, his murderer, obtained practically all his arms and supplies from across the American border because the United States deliberately raised in his favor an embargo otherwise imposed by international law. He was able to keep the rebellion on foot partly for this reason but chiefly because the United States forbade European lenders to advance Huerta money to crush him."

"If this policy of the United States shall not exist Benton probably would still be alive, and if he were not England would be in a position to get redress from the regular Mexican government. Thus it is really the United States which stands between England and redress. Though we may be philo-American enough not to say so officially, other powers in a like case might not be. The United States, in short, can hardly find a resting place. Her policies must either go forward with the assumption of more responsibilities or backwards, with the abandonment of some, if not all which it has now assumed."

The Daily News concludes its editorial by commending Sir Edward Grey's caution. "It is irritating," the News says, "that a scoundrel should be able to murder a British subject with impunity, but our anger should not drive us into dangerous quarters. Sir Edward Grey's policy may seem for the moment barren but no other policy is practicable."

The Daily Express says: "We regret the rather humiliating confession of impotence and we think that Sir Edward Grey's language was not too aptly chosen; but the sense of his statement is in accord with public sentiment and is on the whole satisfactory. The next move clearly lies with President Wilson. He has one of those opportunities that do not recur."

Spanish Peace Treaty Signed. Madrid, March 4.—King Alfonso has signed a renewal of the Spanish arbitration treaty with the United States.

LAMAR FAILS TO MAKE OUT CASE

Charges That Steel Company Received Rebates Seem To Fall Flat.

Washington, March 4.—At the conclusion of the interstate commerce commission's hearing today into David Lamar's charges that the United States Steel corporation had received illegal rebates from railroads during the last six years, Lamar submitted what purported to be an agreement between the Federal Steel company and the Carnegie Steel company by which the former was to pay the latter forty cents a ton from the published rate for carrying ore from the Minnesota mines to Lake Superior ports. The agreement, it was said, was made before the organization of the steel corporation and never became effective. Lamar declared that was the basis of his charge of a rebate conspiracy and that he had no other documents to present. Certified copies of entries on the books of the steel corporation showing rebates which were promised at yesterday's hearing were not produced today.

"I feel," said Lamar, "that I have performed all the duty incumbent on me in the matter."

ALASKAN COAL BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE

Early Action on Measure to Develop Coal Lands Is Expected.

Washington, March 4.—Early action on the administration bill for development of Alaska's vast coal resources was forecast today when the house public lands committee submitted the measure with a favorable report. A committee amendment would limit rights under proposed leases to mining only, reserving all surface rights to the government. The bill would provide that Alaskan coal lands be leased in blocks of from 40 to 2500 acres, for not more than 20 years, resulting royalties and rentals to go into a fund for Alaskan development. A royalty of three cents a ton would be charged for all coal mined in addition to a rental of 25 cents an acre a month for the first year, 50 cents an acre a month for the second and succeeding years up to five, and \$11 a year for the remainder of the 20 year period.

VESSEL FROZEN IN ICE AT MERCY OF CURRENTS

Officer and Three of Crew Are Picked up Suffering From Cold and Exposure.

Louisburg, N. S., March 4.—Frozen in an ice pack and drifting at the mercy of currents off the southern coast of Cape Breton, out of coal and water and short of provisions is the perdition of the steamer C. D. Eastington, long overdue at this port. News to the effect reached here today with the report of the rescue of first officer Seabourne and three of the steamer's crew. They were picked up off the ice near Gouin island, suffering from cold and exposure. They had set out in a dory to reach Gouin island stop the steamer's plight but lost their bearings in a fog and were for many hours in an open boat.

Steamer Floated.

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—The British steamer Riverdale floated at 11 o'clock last night after having been ashore near Little Island south of Cape Henry for ten days, passed in the Virginia capes early today and proceeded to Newport News, where she will be docked for examination and such repairs as may be necessary.

ELLIS FLEW BY PROSECUTION

Malto Him "Vile Coward Who Killed Wife and Then Tried to Blacken Her Character."

PRISONER TURNS PALE AT DENUNCIATION

Prosecutor Insists on Death Sentence—Attacks Caudwell, Alleged "Man in Case."

Chicago, March 4.—"A vile coward, who killed his wife and made his children motherless, then attempted to blacken her character to save his wretched life." As Prosecutor Malto uttered these words of denunciation of William Cheney Ellis in his opening argument to the jury today, Ellis, on trial, swayed in his chair and had to be supported.

"Look," exclaimed Malto. "Ellis gets a glass of water and has some one to lift him up but he gave his wife no water while she lay there shot four times and with her throat gashed. If he receives the death penalty at your hands he will have a chance to make his peace with the Almighty. He gave his wife none."

Malto also attacked Frederick Caudwell of Brantford, Ont., alleged by Ellis to be "the man in the case." "Caudwell lives out of the jurisdiction of this court and could not be compelled to come here to testify," said the prosecutor. "We have begged him in the name of humanity and in the name of the little children made motherless by this tragedy to come here and speak, but he has refused."

"There are no adjectives to describe Ellis. The defense probably will talk about the fire and picture a home broken up through no fault of Ellis. I want you to remember that Ellis brought nothing to that fire but a body that he himself pleads in extenuation was unfit."

Under the fire of Malto's invectives Ellis turned white but the prosecutor's attacks only grew more bitter. He insisted that nothing but the death penalty could be imposed on a man who had killed his wife as Ellis did.

Chicago, March 4.—The telegram upon which William Cheney Ellis laid responsibility for the frenzy in which he said he killed his wife in a hotel here last October, was read in Ellis' trial yesterday and defense declared its evidence completed. Ellis burst into tears when the copy of the message was read by Judge Pettit. This was the telegram:

"Cincinnati, October 20, 1913.

"Fred Caudwell, Brantford, Ont.

"Arrive Chicago alone Sunday 7 a. m. Pennsylvania. Cousin meets train. (Signed) E. H. ELLIS."

"I know it," sobbed Ellis. "I knew that my suspicions were well founded. My life is ruined."

"The defense here rests its case," announced George Remus, counsel for Ellis.

Attorneys called by the state started to try to tear down the psychic epilepsy defense.

Dr. Sidney Kuh of Chicago contradicted testimony by defense alienists that Ellis might have committed the crime while in a seizure of psychic epilepsy or transitory insanity. Responding to a 15,000-word, hypothetical question, Dr. Kuh said that Ellis' acts before the killing showed a perfectly logical sequence.

"The acts of the defendant were based on sound reason," Dr. Kuh said. "He has shown a particular good memory concerning all the important and many of the minor details of the crime."

REV. DR. HILL DENIES HE STRUCK REV. DR. HOGAN

Says He Merely Tried to Recover Papers Belonging To Him.

New York, March 4.—Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill today issued a denial of the statement of Rev. Dr. J. C. Hogan of Monroe, N. Y., that he had struck the latter in an altercation following a debate on socialism in Hartford, Conn., on the night of March 2. Dr. Hill says his altercation with Mr. Hogan arose over the possession of some papers that were lying on the table. These papers, he claims, were his personal property and Mr. Hogan attempted to leave the room with them in his possession. Dr. Hill says he then interfered and caught Mr. Hogan's coat as he was going through the door, demanding return of his papers. He says no blows were struck and no violence of any kind offered during the dispute.

UNEMPLOYED WILL REITERATE CLAIMS

Tannebaum's Followers Insist On Getting "Bread and Place to Sleep."

New York, March 4.—Frank Tannebaum, Industrial Workers of the World leader, and his followers who recently started out to invade churches, demanding food and lodging, early today left the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal church where they had rested during the night. Tannebaum told his followers to gather again tonight in Rutgers square to prepare for another march to obtain what he claims is their right—bread and a place to sleep.

Tannebaum, self-appointed leader and organizer of what he styles the unemployed men of New York city, is only 21 years old. He is well enough informed on events to talk glibly to his men. He practically has had no experience except in the present movement. Up to five weeks ago when he lost his job he was a waiter.

Speaking today of the movement he is leading, Tannebaum said:

"We don't want charity. We believe we are entitled to our bread and a place to sleep whether we are working or not. We are entitled to more than enough to keep body and soul together; we are as much entitled to the good things as the wealthy people because we are the ones who have produced them."

"We will not go to work for less than union wages; we will not take jobs if it is endangering other men's jobs. We will not work for less than \$3 a day, no matter what the nature of the employment."

A canvass of Tannebaum's followers developed that they are mostly unskilled laborers.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS ARE AGAIN ALMOST NORMAL

Large Forces Engaged in Repairing Wire Lines and Clearing Tracks.

New York, March 4.—Fair weather and thousands of snow shovelers combined today to bring about almost normal conditions of transportation and wire communication between New York and the remainder of the country.

Railroads whose telegraphic service was stopped reported that all wires were being restored rapidly and regular trains were being resumed. Practically all of the lost trains on the Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines had been found early today. In New Jersey, where the force of Saturday and Sunday's storm did the most damage, large forces of linemen began gathering up the tangled telegraph and telephone wires, more than 800 miles of which were still down together with 1,000 poles.

Trains which bring in the larger part of the milk consumed in the greater city began running on slightly delayed schedules and freight long delayed in drifts is being rushed to markets here.

Shipping still is hindered by an almost solid mass of ice in the harbor and arriving trans-Atlantic and coast-wise steamers are reaching their piers with difficulty.

RUSSIAN MANUFACTURER IS BRUTALLY MURDERED

Slayer, a Foreman, Jumps Into Machinery and Is Crushed To Death.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—Captain Von Stahl, chief of works at the Shrapnel tube factory of the Putloff armament works was brutally murdered today by one of the foremen. The murderer then threw himself into the electrical machinery and was crushed to death.

There has been a strike at the Putloff works for several days and Captain Von Stahl's attitude toward the strikers is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

ANOTHER MEDAL TO BE GIVEN GOETHALS

New York, March 4.—In recognition of his work as chief engineer in the construction of the Panama canal Colonel George W. Goethals will receive this evening the Civic Forum medal of Honor. It will be the first time the medal has been bestowed for distinguished service.

WAITING POLICY IN BENTON CASE

Every Indication That United States Will Remain in Position of "Patient Observer."

CARRANZA MEANS TO INSTITUTE INQUIRY

Matter Not Pressed Since Body Is Decomposed—Certain Conclusive Evidence Yet Undisclosed.

Washington, March 4.—Announcement of General Carranza, constitutionalist commander in chief, that he had appointed a commission to investigate the recent execution of William S. Benton, a British subject, coupled with the declaration from Great Britain that she would not look to the United States for action as a result of the incident was generally accepted today as meaning the abandonment of the expedition of American and British representatives who were to have gone to Chihuahua to examine Benton's body.

There is every reason to believe that Great Britain has closed the Benton case for the present, though she has reserved the right to exact reparation in the future. England's withdrawal at this time and Carranza's determination to investigate the Benton killing of his own accord will put the United States, it is believed, in the position of a patient observer with no present necessity for further inquiry.

The decision of Carranza to investigate the Benton execution will mean a test of his authority over General Villa, according to many officials here, and will further demonstrate whether the constitutionalists intend to afford protection to foreigners and make reparation for injury done them.

Conclusive Evidence Undisclosed. One of the reasons why there is little tendency to press the inquiry on the part of the United States or Great Britain is the fact that Benton's body already has decomposed considerably and evidence of a conclusive character as yet undisclosed has been in the hands of officials for several days.

Next steps in the situation seemed to depend on General Carranza. His declaration that the United States has no right to inquire about the welfare of any foreign subjects but her own will not be accepted by the Washington government. Carranza's friends here were hopeful today that he would eventually alter his position on this point and reveal a friendly attitude toward the United States.

While pressure that had been expected from Great Britain over the Benton case had been removed, the American government is much concerned over the reported murder of Gustav Bauch and Clemente Vergara, both American citizens, the one by constitutionalists and the other by Mexican federalists.

Paper Suppressed. Vera Cruz, Mex., March 4.—The government authorities today suppressed a new local paper, El Monteur, and arrested the staff of six editors who were considered to be the forerunners of San Juan de Ulua. They were charged with circulating false news calculated to excite popular animosity against the United States.

STARVING WOLVES KILL HUNDREDS OF SHEEP

Driven From Apennines by Snows Descend Into Valleys Near Rome.

Rome, March 4.—Hordes of starving wolves, driven from the Apennine mountains by the heavy snows, descended today into the valleys of the Abruzzi provinces and in the vicinity of Rome and devoured hundreds of sheep.

The wolves afterward took refuge in the caverns of Mount Saracte, 25 miles north of Rome.

Peasants have gone to hunt the wolves and according to the latest reports have killed a large number of them.

RULERS OF ALBANIA LEAVE FOR THEIR DOMINION. Waldenburg, Saxony, March 4.—Prince William and Princess Sophie of Albania, left here today for Albania after paying a farewell visit to the princess' paternal home. The prince, formerly William of Wind, was chosen as the new ruler of Albania on February 21.

A YEAR'S WORK BY DEMOCRATS

MR. MACNAUGHTON BECOMES EXCITED

Angrily Refuses to State Salary As Calumet and Hecla Manager.

Houghton, Mich., March 4.—James MacNaughton today declined on advice of counsel to state before the congressional committee the amount of his salary as general manager of the Calumet and Hecla mining company. The question put by O. N. Hilton on cross examination precipitated a heated discussion during which MacNaughton arose to his feet and shaking his finger at Hilton exclaimed: "It is not \$100,000; otherwise its none of your affair and I won't tell you."

Hilton had explained that his reason for asking the question was because it had been reported that MacNaughton's salary was \$100,000 a year and if it was true that he was getting such a sum while men were working for him in the mines for as little as twenty cents a week, he thought it ought to be shown.

Congressman Casey asked the witness if he had any objections to telling the committee what his salary was.

"Privately, no," replied MacNaughton.

"Will you cite any instances outside the copper district as to any officers of the Western Federation ever being convicted of offenses against the law?" inquired Hilton of MacNaughton.

"I cannot recall any convictions. Undoubtedly there were some convictions for they have been guilty of offenses."

"You said you were somewhat of a socialist; did you ever seek to join the party?"

"No," said MacNaughton.

CANAL BARGE SATURN LOST DURING STORM

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—That the Philadelphia canal barge Saturn, carrying a crew of one man, according to register, was lost in Palmico sound, North Carolina, during the recent severe storm on this coast, was established today when wreckage bearing the name "Saturn of Philadelphia" was today found by life savers of the Hatteras inlet station on the Palmico sound side near Leggin reef. The fate of the one man or others who may have been aboard of the Saturn is unknown. Eleven hatch coverings and a pilot house supposed to be from the Saturn have come ashore near Leggin reef.

Mr. Wilson Took Oath of the President 12 Months Ago—Important Legislation Has Been Enacted.

BUT MANY PROBLEMS REMAIN UNSOLVED

President Has Broken Many Precedents—Will Read His Sixth Message to Congress Tomorrow.

Washington, March 4.—The democratic administration was a year old today. Twelve months ago at noon Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office, ushering the democracy into control of the national government for the first time in 12 years.

At the White House, in executive quarters generally and in congressional circles the day served to recall the work of the fleeting year. Members of congress realized that except for a short breathing spell at the Christmas holidays they had been in practically continuous session.

From the time the president broke a century-old precedent and stood before an assembled congress to urge enactment of a low tariff there has been close co-operation between the chief executive and democratic leaders in congress. Enactment of a tariff law on October 3, 1913, making vital changes in import duties was followed by the signing of a banking and currency act on December 23, 1913. These two laws and the recent ratification of the arbitration treaties are the things which the president's friends were pointing to as the direct result of the intimate contact established between the executive and legislative departments.

Problems Unsolved. Much of the president's time and energy have been spent in wrestling with a troublesome Mexican situation, as yet unsolved, and the diplomatic tangle with Japan growing out of the passage by California of a new anti-alien land law. Lately he has been devoting himself to a rehabilitation of the foreign relations of the United States to draft a treaty with Secretary Bryan of new peace treaties, the settlement of the Panama tolls controversy with Great Britain, difficulties with Colombia growing out of the partition of Panama and many other subjects of foreign policy.

Five times the president has appeared before congress, delivering messages on the tariff, the currency, (Continued on Page Nine).

"Accurate and dependable," says Colonel Goethals of the story of the construction of the Panama Canal.

COUPON Save it for a Copy of THE PANAMA CANAL by Frederic J. Haskin Author of "The American Government" Gazette-News Wednes. Mar. 4 Colonel Goethals says: "Accurate and Dependable"

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