

information as to the Mexican situation.



## BLISS DISCUSSES BORDER SITUATION

### Presents Weaknesses and Strong Points to Americans of Joint Commission.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of the United States army, today informed the American representatives of the American-Mexican joint commission of the weaknesses and strong points in the different plans that have been considered for the restoration and maintenance of peace along the Mexican border.

The suggestions for border control by the Mexican representatives were gone over carefully by General Bliss before the joint session today, and the Americans placed before the Mexicans some of the general's opinions.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—A decree issued tonight provides the death penalty for train robbery, highway robbery, attempt to stop trains, shooting at trains, burglary, cutting telephone or telegraph wires, or any robbery by violence. Failure to report robberies, failure of the authorities to use their efforts to make arrests, failure to prosecute or failure to give testimony will be punished by imprisonment for from one to five years. The penalty for robbery without violence is set at five to ten years. Persons aiding in the escape of robbers will be subject to the same penalty.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 9.—General

## AT OPENING OF STATE CAPITOL

### Estimate Is That About Forty Thousand Persons Visit the Great Building During Day.

## CITIZENS VOTE TO ACCEPT STRUCTURE

### People Cheer Announcement of Cost; Reception Held by Governor and Other Utah Officials.

With appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of more than 10,000 people that thronged the main rotunda and filled every inch of available space in the corridors, Utah's magnificent capitol building, constructed at a grand total cost of nearly two and three-quarter millions of dollars, was officially opened and dedicated yesterday afternoon by Governor William Spry, and was formally turned over to the people of Utah as the official home of the commonwealth of Utah.

People of Salt Lake and every county and town of the state showed their appreciation of the handsome and imposing new building by turning out en masse yesterday and last night to inspect the building and grounds and to attend the ceremonies incident to the formal opening.

As early as 9 o'clock in the morning crowds of visitors began arriving at the building, and from then until midnight last night a steady throng poured through the building going through every room, every hall and every possible place of interest and over the grounds. It is estimated that during the day and night not less than 35,000 to 40,000 persons visited the building. And not one who was there went away without seeing everything there was to be seen in the structure.

### Acceptance Is Voted.

The magnificent reception room of the

## NOT SUBMIT TO INTERFERENCE

### If Elected, He Promises to Protect American Property, American Mails and American Lives.

## ASSAILS FOREIGN POLICY OF WILSON

### Declares Honor of Country Has Been Sacrificed in Mexico and in the Lusitania Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Charles E. Hughes, in a speech at Metropolitan Opera house here tonight, vigorously assailed the administration for its foreign and Mexican policies and outlined the Republican party programme in two respects, as follows:

"We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails, or with legitimate commercial intercourse.

"No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation."

In addition to references to the seizure of American mails and the British blacklist of American firms, Mr. Hughes recalled the sinking of the Lusitania, repeating the declaration contained in his speech of acceptance that had the American government left no doubt "that when we said 'strict accountability' we meant precisely what we said," there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania."

### Refrains From Comment.

Earlier in the day Mr. Hughes had authorized the issuance of this statement:

"Mr. Hughes was asked today for his views with respect to the present submarine situation. He refused to discuss it. He said he was not in control of official agencies and was not in receipt of official information. He said

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The penalty for robbery without violence is set at five to ten years. Persons aiding in the escape of robbers will be subject to the same penalty.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 3.—General Jacinto Trevino's wound, which he received while fighting the Villa forces in Chihuahua City, has become infected and his condition is causing his friends much alarm, an American who arrived today from the Chihuahua state capital reported. General Trevino was struck on the chest above the heart by a bullet, which then passed through his left arm, breaking the bone. Blood poisoning, said the American, was feared. Because of the wound, it is possible that General Carlos Ozuna, who arrived in Chihuahua recently from Saltillo, may assume command of the northeastern zone, pending General Trevino's recovery.

## REORGANIZATION OF MISSOURI PACIFIC

New Plan Provides for a Stock Assessment of \$50 to Begin With.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—The plan for a reorganization of Missouri Pacific railway, now in receivership, was filed with the Missouri public service commission today.

The plan provides for a stock assessment of \$50.

The reorganization plan as submitted today provides that present obligations to the extent of \$128,000,000 shall remain undisturbed; that present obligations amounting to \$27,000,000 shall be paid in cash, and that new securities shall be offered in exchange for present securities amounting to \$123,189,000.

It is provided that new securities shall be issued as follows:

Refunding 5 per cent bonds, \$46,928,000; general mortgage 4 per cent bonds, \$44,899,000; new convertible 5 per cent preferred stock, \$76,751,000; new common stock, \$82,839,000.

The total of new securities is to be \$250,988,000.

The plan authorized the reorganization managers to deposit the stock for five years with a voting trust.

## PATIENT SHOTS A CHICAGO PHYSICIAN

Operation Improperly Performed Is the Excuse of the Man Who Uses Gun.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Dr. J. B. Weintraub was shot and probably fatally injured in his office today by Arthur McLaren of Livingston, Mont.

McLaren was a patient of the physician's and is said to have been dissatisfied with his treatment.

In a statement to the police after his arrest, McLaren said that Dr. Weintraub operated on him in 1909; that the operation was improperly performed and that as a result he could not marry.

"I was sick at the time," said McLaren. "He told me that the operation would cure me, but it did not. I have never been able to stop thinking of what he did."

The prisoner said that he was a dentist and formerly practiced his profession at

ing everything there was to be seen in the structure.

## Acceptance Is Voted.

The magnificent reception room of the governor's office, with its wonderful Scotch carpet, its beautiful decorations and the supreme elegance of its appointments, was, of course, the center of attraction for all, but the beautiful marble decorations of the halls and corridors and the richly furnished office rooms were given due attention.

When Governor Spry in his address informed the people of the state that this imposing home of the state had been constructed and furnished at a cost considerably less than the amount allowed by the legislature for the expense, the people broke forth in cheers that echoed and re-echoed through the corridors of the great building.

Responding as one man to a motion by W. J. Robinson, the thousands in attendance upon the opening ceremonies of the afternoon unanimously voted to accept the Utah state capitol building from the governor and state capitol commission as the future official home of the people of Utah.

## Reception Is Held.

The formal exercises of the afternoon, which were held in the main rotunda of the executive floor, consisted of music, addresses and readings. In the evening there was a formal reception in the governor's reception room, in which the governor, officials of state and the members of the capitol commission, with their wives, were in line and received the hundreds of people who filed through and shook hands with those who had had the charge and management of the construction and equipment of the great building. This reception was followed by a grand ball on the rotunda floor, which closed the formal exercises in the dying hours of the evening.

Seats were provided in the rotunda for as many as possible, and the governor's stand, for the exercises, was arranged on the landing of the grand stairway at the west end of the executive floor. This stand was occupied by the governor, members of the capitol commission, state officials and representative men of the state.

Among those in the party were Governor William Spry, David Mattson, secretary of state; A. R. Barnes, attorney general; C. S. Tingey, secretary of the capitol commission; and M. S. Browning, Anthon H. Lynd, John Dern and C. E. Loose, all members of the capitol commission; John K. Hardy, private secretary to the governor; President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church, Charles W. Penrose of the first presidency of the Mormon church, Senator Reed Smoot, the Rt. Rev. Joseph S. Glass, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Utah; the Rev. J. El. Carver of Ogden, Bishop C. W. Nibley of the Mormon church, United States Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota and Alexander Millar, secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad company.

It had been arranged to seat the tabernacle choir directly in front of the governor's stand, but the crowd had filled the seats before the choir arrived, and for that reason the musical numbers on the programme by this organization were omitted.

Governor Spry called the visitors to

his views with respect to the present submarine situation. He refused to discuss it. He said he was not in control of official agencies and was not in receipt of official information. He said further that he had no desire to embarrass the administration in dealing with any current matters as to which the administration had the whole responsibility.

Mr. Hughes's attack on the administration foreign and Mexican policies was couched in more vigorous terms than any he has heretofore employed.

"The administration asks for a vote of confidence," he said, "but its defenders certainly shout in protest when its record is critically examined. When its humiliating failure to safeguard American rights is held up to deserved condemnation it seeks to escape by asserting that its conduct had no alternative but war; that to disapprove its conduct is to favor war."

## Peace With Honor.

That Mr. Hughes characterized as "an astounding assertion," which could not avail to "divert attention from the serious errors committed."

"We all desire peace," Mr. Hughes said, "but we desire peace to be honorably maintained by correct policies, by firm insistence on known rights, by deserving and holding the esteem of the world. We have not been kept out of war; we have not enforced our rights; we have sacrificed our honor."

Act after act by the administration in its dealings with Mexico was cited by the nominee to uphold his contention that the country had not been kept out of war, but that it had waged "an ignoble, personal war," against Huerta in the days of his power. John Lind's alleged authorization to state that "Huerta would be put out," the occupation of Vera Cruz, the sending of the punitive expedition into Mexico and the failure of the American troops to utilize Mexican railways were points upon which Mr. Hughes touched.

"Has America forgotten Carrizal?" he asked. "What was that? Peace or war?"

## Carranza Brutality.

"One brave officer," the nominee said he had been informed, "stricken with pneumonia, was compelled to travel four days in an army wagon over rough roads in intense suffering, and died in the camp to which he was thus removed." This followed the "curt refusal" by Carranza authorities to allow American troops to use the roads.

"We have not been kept out of war," Mr. Hughes repeated. "We have had intermittent peace without honor and intermittent war without honor."

"We shall not say now," he added, "in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next, but this much is certain: If entrusted with responsibility, we shall be able to have it understood that there will be no meddling in matters which do not concern us; that we shall not simply talk of the rights of other states, but shall observe them; and, further, that at all events

# SHIPS TO

## Story of Data

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# PEOPLE ACCEPT STATE CAPITOL AT BIG OPENING

**Governor Spry Makes Dedicatory Address; President Joseph F. Smith Also Speaks.**

(Continued from Page One.)

order and announced that all would join in singing "America," led by the choir members. As soon as the echoes of this patriotic song had died away in the recesses of the great dome the invocation was offered by the Rev. J. E. Carver of Ogden. An instrumental trio, with the piano, cello and harp, was rendered by Willard Flashman, Oge Jorgensen and Mrs. Edward T. McGurrin, after which Professor A. C. Lund, director of the tabernacle choir, sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Governor William Spry then arose and delivered the opening and dedicatory address, telling the history of how the Utah capitol had come to be erected and giving some interesting details as to its construction and cost, ending by formally presenting the capitol to the people of Utah as their official home.

The governor spoke, in part, as follows: "It affords me a great deal of pleasure to undertake to welcome so many people here on this occasion. Speaking for the capitol commission, I thank you because so many have come here on this occasion, and I want to tell you how glad we feel that such numbers have turned out to accept from us this home that we now turn over to you."

Some years ago—many years ago, in fact—the city of Salt Lake saw fit to present this beautiful piece of ground to the state as a site for the future capitol of the commonwealth, presenting it to Governor Wells, who was then chief executive. Some years later an effort was made to beautify the grounds and to prepare the way for the erection of a capitol. It was decided to levy a tax on the taxable property of the state to build a building; the legislature provided for an election for this purpose, but at that election the people decided that the time was not then ripe for the work and the matter went over to the next legislature. Then provision was made for the state to bond itself to erect a building, but about this time the state received a large sum in inheritance tax from the estate of that great man and railroad builder, E. H. Harriman, and from this a large sum was set aside for the construction of this capitol.

## Plans Are Selected.

The state's bonds were sold and we proceeded to arrange for the erection of this building. Under the law the governor, secretary of state and attorney general were made members of a commission to handle the erection of this building, and it was provided that the governor should appoint four citizens to co-operate with the originals in this work. Your governor chose for

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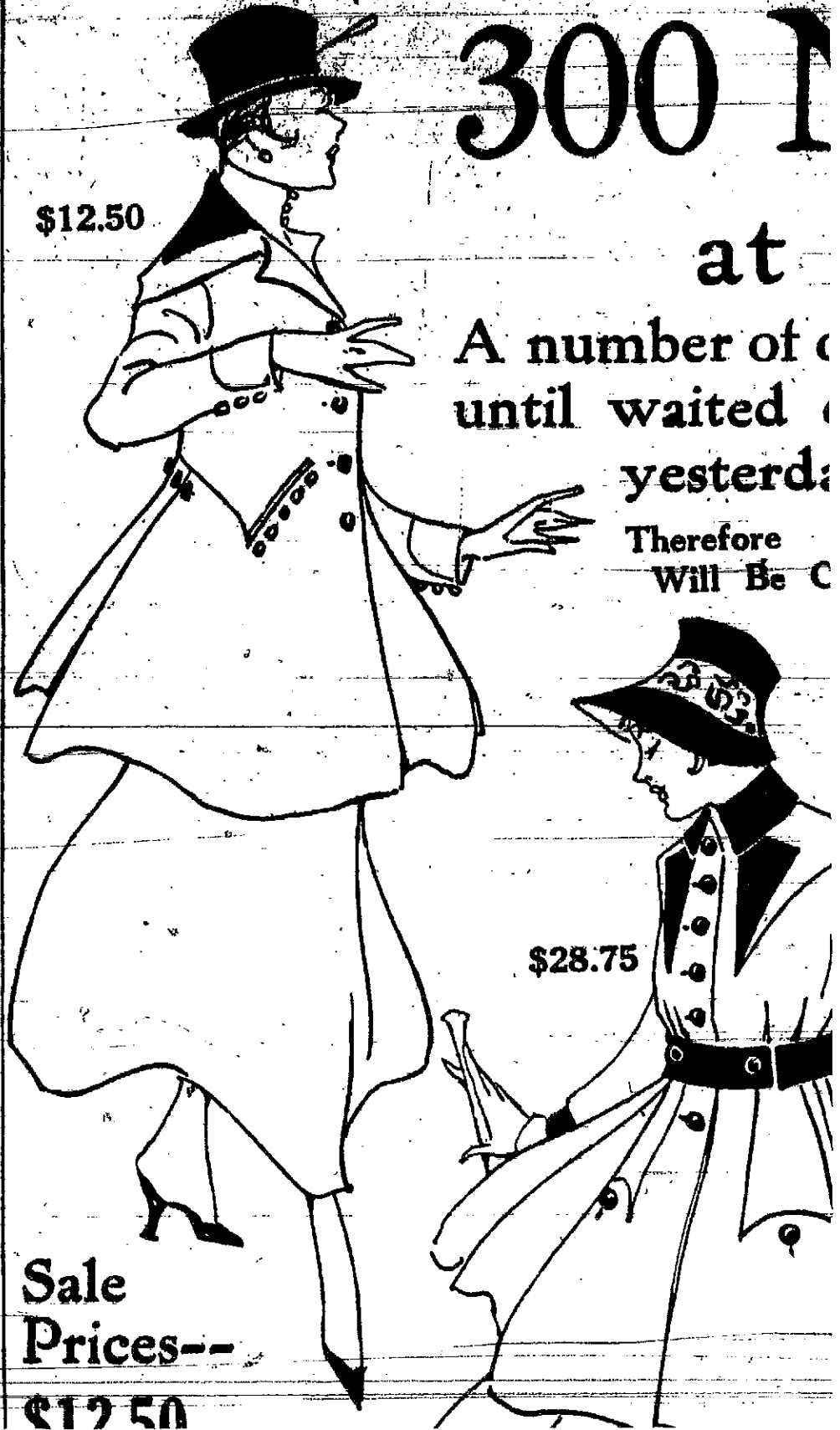
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