

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO AID STANDARD OIL TO STAY IN GERMANY

Berlin, March 16.—The decision of the United States government not to protest in favor of the Standard Oil company against the German oil monopoly bill conforms with the expectations of the German government, was announced today. A representative of the government informed the committee in charge of the bill in the imperial parliament that American retaliatory action might be a deterrent factor against the legislation, but assured he was confident this would not occur.

It is generally understood here that the Standard Oil company is not asking the American government to protest against the oil monopoly, but establishment of which is well within the prerogative of the German government. The company, however, wishes the American government to support its demand that the German monopoly bill be amended in order to compensate the company for its loss of business and its investments in Germany.

The bill promises to compensate the Standard Oil company, but only for

the equipment of its wholesale business established before March, 1912, within the customs limits. Nothing is to be given for the retailing equipment, which cost \$2,000,000, or the good will.

The wording of the bill excludes compensation for the refinery in the free port of Bremen, outside of the customs zone, or for the expensive establishment at Hamburg, started two years ago.

Although the American government has not protested against the passage of the oil monopoly bill, it recently requested a postponement of action, pending determination of the American standpoint.

The German imperial parliament did not pay any heed to this request, but establishment of discussion of the measure in committee.

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VILLA, EX-BANDIT, IS DETERMINED TO HOLD PRESIDENCY

Chihuahua, Mex., March 16.—"Villa, the one time bandit, will be the next president of Mexico. That is his ambition and despite all reports to the contrary, it will remain his ambition until he either is dead or president."

This declaration was made today by a friend so close to General Villa as to give authority to the assertion. It was prompted by reports that the coming of Chihuahua of General Carranza, recognized as the civil head of the revolution, was to bring about conditions satisfactory to foreign governments and to place in the seat of authority better advisers than General Villa appeared to have in handling complications growing out of the killing of William S. Benton, a British subject.

That Villa and Carranza might meet and that they might publicly embrace as an evidence of their perfect harmony was given out as a possibility.

Won't Bow to Carranza.

General Carranza is now on his way over land from Sonora and a magnificent building has been prepared as the official residence of the president. But it was stated emphatically that the coming of Carranza is not to lessen in any way the power now wielded by Villa, who for months has been a dictator.

"General Villa will remain supreme commander throughout the progress of the revolution," said one of his advisers. "His succession of victories against the federal army has driven away of the Huerta soldiers from the north of Mexico, while Carranza remained in comparative obscurity on the Pacific slope, have so exalted him in the minds of his soldiers as to make his subordination to any one else improbable."

"General Villa could not afford to go south at the head of his troops in the attack on Torreon before he had first satisfied himself that his going would result in the loss of any of his power."

SAYS VILLA DIDN'T LIKE STYLE OF BAUCH'S HAT

Washington, March 16.—That Gustav Bauch, the American was executed by Pancho Villa at Juarez, was declared today before the House foreign affairs committee, by El Prego Baca, of Albuquerque, N. M., once a candidate for congress.

Baca testified Bauch was in the same cell with a cousin of his, J. J. Baca, of New Mexico, and a third man, Bauch and the other man were taken out and executed, according to his cousin's story, which Baca related. The cousin was released.

Villa had imprisoned him because he did not like the looks of his hat. Benton, the Englishman executed by Villa, was named to Juarez on the visit which ended in his execution Baca concluded.

"Carranza lives in far off fear of Villa," said Baca, "so much so that he would not sleep in the same room with him."

He praised the supporters of Huerta, and declared Villa's men were fighting for plunder. Baca was presented to the committee by Representative Ainey, a republican of Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO YEGGMEN LOOT STORE SAFE

Chicago, March 16.—Five armed robbers broke into the mail order branch of the Hartman Furniture company, at 3313 Wentworth avenue, today, blew open the office safe, tossed out its contents, threw aside valuable securities, discarded \$40,000 in money orders and cash and escaped with \$15,000, the weekly payroll of the company.

The quintet worked with machine-like precision. A basement window furnished them ingress. One remained outside and the other four attacked, money and gaggled at watchmen. A second employe of the furniture company was surprised on the second floor and was bound, gagged and led to the basement.

Passing through the buildings, the thieves waylaid a third watchman and carried him also to the basement. They then attacked the safe in the office on the second floor. The door was blown off with nitroglycerin.

The burglars worked leisurely and apparently left the valuable papers and cash orders by design, taking only currency which would less likely lead to detection.

The bonds of one of the watchmen were loosely tied and, after several minutes, he worked himself free and released his companions, after which the police were notified of the theft.

MOTHER-IN-LAW CANNOT BE BARRED IN VIENNA

Vienna, March 16.—The judge of a civil court in Vienna has decided that a husband cannot prevent his mother-in-law from coming to his house to see her daughter.

The decision was given in a case where a railway official named Michna wrote a letter to his mother-in-law forbidding her to enter his house. She disregarded the communication and Michna brought an action charging her with disturbing him in the peaceful possession of his own home, and asked for a judicial order prohibiting the lady from making any further visits.

It was urged on behalf of the mother-in-law that the wife had the right to receive her mother in the common home of her husband and herself, and that the husband's application was illegal.

Rejecting all the evidence as irrelevant, the judge ruled that a husband could not forbid his wife to receive her own mother in the home, and that in accepting her daughter's invitation to come there the mother was performing a meritorious act, and, therefore, was not interfering with any rights of quiet possession.

OLDEST ELK DIES

Owosso, Mich., March 14.—Daniel O'Connell, known during the last few years as the oldest living member of the fraternal organization of Elks dies at his home near here today. He was 109 years old. He was a member of the Owosso lodge of Elks.

PROWLERS ARE SHOT

New Orleans, La., March 14.—Two men and a woman were killed and three men mortally wounded by soldiers who caught them prowling about the ruins of the fire that swept Ceiba, Honduras, early Sunday, according to reports brought here by passengers.

SAVAGERY IN PLUMES. DECLARES CONAN DOYLE

London, March 14.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was one of the leading speakers at the meeting held this week in support of the plumage bill, now before parliament. He said in his speech:

"I hope that as white feather cowardice is the greatest slur a man can wear, so may white feather cruelty be the greatest a woman can wear upon her head."

LATEST DECISION GIVES LOW RATES TO INTERIOR IOWA

Washington, March 16.—In a decision just handed down by the Interstate Commerce commission, the proportional class rates from Mississippi river crossings to interior Iowa stations are reduced from 10 to 23 per cent on first class traffic. Reductions as a rule are smaller for the lower classifications. Missouri river points are not materially affected.

On traffic to interior Iowa points, proportionals are added to the rates at the Mississippi river in order to make the rates to such interior Iowa points. In the past, on this traffic, the eastern territory has been divided into 12 different groups and a different proportional used for each group. This led to much confusion and inconsistency. The commission has now established one set of proportional applicable to the eastern territory. The following comparison for five Iowa cities shows the difference between the old proportional and the new schedule which goes into effect March 17.

"For Des Moines the new proportional on first class traffic will be 34.8 cents, which is 3.3 cents less than the average now existing, and 6.2 cents less than the highest now existing."

"For Cedar Rapids, the new proportional on first class will be 22.8 cents, which is 6.7 cents less than the average today and 10 cents less than the highest today."

"For Ottumwa, the new proportional, 23.6 cents, will be 5.7 cents less than the average, and 8.5 cents less than the highest today."

"For Waterloo, the new proportional, 25.6 cents, will be 9.2 cents less than the average today, and 12.9 cents less than the highest today."

"For Storm Lake, the new proportional is 50 cents, which is 1 cent less than the average today."

These orders by the commission cause a revision in the freight rates on over 8,000 articles, between over 1,000 towns in Iowa and several thousand in New York and other states east of Illinois; the western three-fourths of Nebraska and Kansas, Colorado, Utah, and a few points in Wyoming and New Mexico. The eastern rates go into effect March 17, western rates April 1. Very few decisions by the commission are on such a large scale, affecting so many articles, and such a large number of cities. Mr. McCain, chairman of the Trunk Line association, referring to our Mississippi river case, pronounced it the most radical modification of the percentage system of rates existing between the Mississippi and the Atlantic coast that has ever been made by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Commenting on the new schedule, Charles Thorne, of the Iowa Railroad commission, said:

"This closes a contest that has extended over a period of several years. Four years ago I started my campaign for state railroad commissioner, with this as one of the objects of my commission should secure a general revision of Iowa interstate freight rates."

PROPORTIONAL CLASS RATES FROM MISSISSIPPI RIVER CROSSINGS TO IOWA STATIONS.

Classes—	ALGONA.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	56.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Low group	53.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Average 10 groups	54.6	40.9	32.7	24.8	20.9	22.7	18.9	15.9	12.9	10.9	9.9	
PROPOSED	46.8	35.1	26.1	21.6	16.9	18.9	16.4	13.3	11.4	9.9	9.9	

Classes—	CEDAR RAPIDS.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	56.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Low group	52.	39.	32.	24.	20.	21.5	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Average 10 groups	53.8	40.	32.	24.	20.5	21.9	18.	14.9	11.9	9.7	9.7	
PROPOSED	46.8	35.1	26.1	21.6	16.9	18.9	16.4	13.3	11.4	9.9	9.9	

Classes—	CARROLL.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	56.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Low group	52.	39.	32.	24.	20.	21.5	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Average 10 groups	53.8	40.	32.	24.	20.5	21.9	18.	14.9	11.9	9.7	9.7	
PROPOSED	46.8	35.1	26.1	21.6	16.9	18.9	16.4	13.3	11.4	9.9	9.9	

Classes—	DES MOINES.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	41.	34.5	30.	23.	14.6	17.6	16.	14.5	11.5	9.	8.5	
Low group	35.	28.	25.	17.5	14.6	17.6	16.	14.5	11.5	9.	8.5	
Average 10 groups	38.1	31.4	25.9	19.3	16.2	14.1	12.5	10.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	
PROPOSED	34.8	27.8	20.9	16.6	12.6	13.8	11.9	10.4	8.9	7.6	7.6	

Classes—	FORT DODGE.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	41.	34.5	30.	23.	14.6	17.6	16.	14.5	11.5	9.	8.5	
Low group	35.	28.	25.	17.5	14.6	17.6	16.	14.5	11.5	9.	8.5	
Average 10 groups	40.6	33.8	31.4	23.7	18.7	21.1	17.6	14.9	11.9	9.7	9.7	
PROPOSED	41.2	31.7	23.7	19.3	14.9	16.5	13.8	11.9	10.2	8.8	8.8	

Classes—	MARSHALLTOWN.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	41.	34.5	30.	23.	14.6	17.6	16.	14.5	11.5	9.	8.5	
Low group	35.	28.	25.	17.5	14.6	17.6	16.	14.5	11.5	9.	8.5	
Average 10 groups	46.1	37.8	30.6	20.6	15.7	17.1	15.7	13.8	10.9	8.9	8.9	
PROPOSED	38.	29.7	22.3	18.	13.7	15.2	12.8	11.2	9.5	8.2	8.2	

Classes—	SIoux RAPIDS.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	55.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Low group	56.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Average 10 groups	55.6	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
PROPOSED	56.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	

Classes—	STORM LAKE.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	56.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Low group	55.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Average 10 groups	55.6	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
PROPOSED	50.	37.1	27.5	22.8	18.1	20.2	16.2	14.	12.	10.	9.	

Classes—	WATERLOO.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	10.	
High group	56.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Low group	55.	41.	32.	24.	20.	22.	18.	15.	12.	10.	9.	
Average 10 groups	54.8	40.6	32.5	24.8	20.6	22.3	18.3	15.3	12.3	10.3	9.3	
PROPOSED	46.8	35.1	26.1	21.6	16.9	18.9	16.4	13.3	11.4	9.9	9.9	

UP TO THAT TIME, NO DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED AN INTERSTATE RATE CASE.

Within 60 days, after I made my announcement, one prominent commercial organization filed a petition asking the state railroad commission to commence such a case on traffic from the east to interior Iowa cities. Other commercial bodies on the Mississippi river made a similar request for the river cities. In compliance with these petitions, the state railroad commission commenced these cases but soon found they had no money to get ready for trial. The cases dragged along till the legislature made an appropriation. Then work began in earnest, several hundred exhibits were prepared, traffic men of the various cities and of the state commission, the commerce counsel and the attorney general, rendered invaluable service. A score of prominent business men of the east and west examined the cases constant attention and much valuable time.

"The decisions were rendered last summer, directing the carriers to revise their schedules in accordance with certain principles laid down by the commission. This they attempted to do, but we were not satisfied with much that they did. We accepted the rates proposed by the railroads from the Atlantic coast. The Interstate Commerce commission itself prepared a new schedule of rates differing from those prepared by the railroads from intermediate territory, including Ohio, western Pennsylvania, western New York, Indiana and Michigan."

"The commission has accepted the proportional, west of the Mississippi, proposed by the railroads. The commission prepared a new schedule from Chicago to Iowa points. The commission adopted the schedule prepared at its suggestion by the Iowa commission, west of the Mississippi, and a few points in Wyoming and New Mexico. The commission itself prepared a new distance schedule, between Iowa and Kansas and Nebraska. We have not secured all we asked for in the new rates. The changes are constantly proposed by the railroads that must be watched. These run into the thousands every year."

Mr. Thorne said what had been secured must be carefully guarded, but the new rates were practically over. He predicted this general revision of interstate rates, made for the first time in the history of Iowa, would mark the beginning of a new industrial era for the state.

A table prepared by the commission shows the present proportional for the high group in eastern territory, the present proportional for the low group in eastern territory, the average of the present proportionals for the new or proposed, proportionals. The showing in this table follows, as applied to towns in various sections of the state: Marks swore on the stand that she had dealt out a set of cards and had predicted the "rosiness" of his future through them. Judge H. F. Sims did not take the woman's testimony.

MILITANTS WRECK HOME OF M'KENNA

London, March 16.—A detachment of militant suffragettes armed with bats and hammers smashed every pane of glass on the ground floor of the residence of Reginald McKenna, home secretary, in Smith square, Westminster today. The six women were driven in the square in an automobile and took by surprise the policeman who kept on continual guard over the homes of the state ministers. All of those who took part in the attack were arrested, however as they were leaving. Mr. McKenna left town for the week end yesterday.

The six women gave false names. They were later arraigned at Westminster police court and each sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor. The policeman who has been on guard at Mr. McKenna's residence for 12 years, the women "crept stealthily in Indian file along the side of the wall and then made a rush for the windows."

One of the prisoners who gave the name "Fondleca," said in evidence that she would have given much for him (Mr. McKenna) if he had got inside."

Another woman said:

"It is a lucky thing for you we do not shoot."

All the women pleaded guilty and said they had been driven to wreck Mr. McKenna's windows by "the great brutality shown to our beloved leader."

The magistrate in passing sentence, said he had never heard a sadder or more deplorable story than that which had been told to the court.

"Not!" exclaimed one of the women.

MRS. PANKHURST STARVES WAY OUT OF JAIL AGAIN

London, March 16.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, was again released from Holloway jail today. She said she started a "hunger and thirst strike" immediately after her arrest on Sunday night at Glasgow and was weak and exhausted.

A demonstration had been arranged by the militant suffragettes outside of the prison, but this failed owing to the secrecy with which Mrs. Pankhurst was removed in a taxicab to a nursing home.

Suffragists have charged the police with brutal treatment of the militant leader at the time of her arrest in Scotland. Mrs. Pankhurst fell during the scuffle and the militant newspaper said the police threw her bodily into a cab where they allowed her to lie on the floor while they sat on the seats insulting her. An investigation is being made.

TENNIS CLUB BURNED.

Birmingham, England, March 16.—A militant suffragette "arson squad" set the torch to the Tennis club house and grandstand at the Offen club five miles from this city early today. The building was burned to the ground.

SCARED STUDENT STARTLES CROWD

Cries Nearly Start Panic Causing One Man to Leap Into Ash Earrel.

Boston, Mass., March 16.—An audience of 600, at a Glee club concert, at Boston university, was thrown into excitement, last night, when cries for help were heard from the library adjoining. Thinking the library was on fire, the Rev. Dr. Kendall McLean leaped from a second-story window. He fell into an ash barrel and came out dirty, but uninjured. Several women fainted.

When order was restored, it was found that the cries came from a student, who had become so occupied with his reading, at the library, that he did not hear the closing bell and became alarmed when the lights went out.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

Chicago, March 14.—Herman H. Kohlsaat, president of the Inter-Ocean Newspaper company, has been appointed receiver for the Inter-Ocean by George A. Carpenter, federal judge.

Chancery proceedings were started by the Lake Superior Paper company, which alleged that because of default of a receiver was necessary to conserve the property and preserve its good will as a going concern.

Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Kohlsaat a bill was filed in the state court by the Central Trust company asking that a receiver be appointed. These activities followed the filing of a suit yesterday by George Wheeler Hinman, president of Marietta college, former owner of the paper, against Mr. Kohlsaat for the recovery of an alleged unpaid balance of \$36,252 on a note for \$177,500 given by Mr. Kohlsaat in part payment for the paper.

Mr. Kohlsaat said the paper would continue to be published. He asserted the application for a receiver was a result of complications growing out of litigation regarding the revaluation of the lease of the ground occupied by the paper.

FARM HAND SUICIDES AFTER LOVERS' QUARREL

Aberdeen, S. D., March 13.—Henry Gardiner, aged 23, whose home is in Ripon, Wis., where he is said to have helped support a widowed mother, committed suicide on the farm of a wealthy farmer, James Miller, near Ripon, Wis., last night. He was found by the head after a lover's quarrel with a young woman also working on the place.

The verdict of the jury was suicide while temporarily insane.

AND WENT RIGHT OUT AGAIN

Stockholm, March 14.—Jack Johnson, the American negro pugilist, who was to have engaged in wrestling matches with Jess Pedersen and others in Copenhagen, has been forced to leave Sweden owing to the hostile demonstrations against him.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF TOLLS LAW ATTACKED

Minority Members of Committee Assail Policy of President Wilson.

Washington, March 16.—Vigorous denunciation of the Sims' bill, which he characterized as a notice to the world that the United States abandoned its policy of an American controlled Panama canal and virtually surrendered its power to regulate its commerce because of the new "peace at any price" feature, a minority report of the House today by Representative Knowland, of California, against repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act.

The interstate commerce committee, of which Mr. Knowland is a member, has favorably reported the Sims bill, proposing a flat repeal. The Knowland minority report said in part:

"A situation unparalleled and unprecedented in history now confronts this nation. The passage of the bill would give a British interpretation to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and thus surrender for all time rights vitally affecting this nation, commercially, strategically and politically."

"Thousands of patriotic American citizens insist that we can not maintain our national honor in the present controversy if we abjectly surrender every American right at Panama. The leader of this country would have been less glorious had we failed to urge our contentions even when fully convinced of our right. When the Venezuela question stirred the nation, it was a mistake to this new peace at any price policy for President Grover Cleveland to have declared in a message that commanded the respect of the world:

"Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent and its flag is law on the subjects to which it confines its interposition."

The report warned the interstate commerce committee and members of the House that by the provisions of the Sims bill it would forever foreclose the right of the United States to pass through the canal without payment of tolls, either battleships, revenue cutters, colliers, transports or other government owned craft.

MARRIAGE PREACHER IS CONVICTED OF SLAVERY

Seattle, Wash., March 16.—Rev. Albert Dahlstrom, founder of a religious sect known as "Helgia," which he says has 10,000 members in the United States, and one of the central figures in the Helgia movement, was convicted here of violation of the Mann white slave act in transporting Miss Edna Englund, of Tacoma, Wash., from Fresno, Cal., to the state of Washington. Extracts from Dahlstrom's numerous books and pamphlets were introduced in evidence against him.

Edna Englund, who turned against Dahlstrom because he showed a preference for her sister, Hilda, was a witness against the clergyman. Hilda testified for him, saying that she herself bought the ticket on which Edna traveled from Fresno. The mother of the girls, who are young and attractive, was a witness for the government.

According to William R. Bryon, special agent of the department of justice, Dahlstrom has married and deserted a score of women in the western part of the country since 1889. Bryon said he had in his records a long list of young Swedish women whom Dahlstrom is said to have converted to his religion and then lived with for a time. In Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eggleston, Minn.; Denver, Rockford, Ill. and elsewhere.

WIFE OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF SWEDEN SUMMONED TO APPEAR IN COURT.

Stockholm, Sweden, March 16.—The Grand Duchess Pavlovna, of Russia, wife of Prince William of Sweden, second son of King Gustav of Sweden, summoned today through the Swedish legation in St. Petersburg, to appear in the court of assizes at Stockholm. She will there have to answer a charge of having deserted her husband. Divorce proceedings between the royal couple have been in progress for some time.

Prince William, who is now on a hunting expedition in Uganda, is not expected to return to Sweden before the end of April.

The grand duchess has been in St. Petersburg for some time. She is a daughter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch and a cousin of the emperor of Russia. She is now in her 24th year. Her husband is in his 30th year, and the marriage took place in 1908. They have one son, Prince Lenart, born in 1909.

Witnesses are to be heard by the court of assizes and the suit will be fought in the usual way. It was at one time thought possible to arrange a divorce without these formalities, but the Swedish law makes an exception in the case of royalities.

GRAND DUCHESS HELD FOR DESERTING HUSBY

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JOBLESS GANG IS DEFYING SHERIFFS

Sacramento, Cal., March 16.—"General" Kelley's army of the unemployed was still encamped today in Yolo county to which they were driven from Sacramento on Monday.

Yolo county officials were no nearer a solution of the problem of getting rid of the army than they were last Tuesday. Every proposal to divide the army into smaller units, in some groups has met opposition in some quarter. Sacramento labor unions continued today to supply the camp with food.

A conference of sheriffs from 13 counties in northern California to devise means of getting the army of unemployed out of Yolo county and dispersing them without force will be held in Sacramento tonight.

Leaders of the army dispatched to President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of Labor Wilson a letter outlining their grievance against working conditions. The letter complained of alleged brutality against the army from Sacramento and included the statement that proof of the death of at least one of the unemployed could be supplied.

"Capt. J. Murray of Company L of the army who had been listed as command today.

TEN PERSONS KILLED IN WRECK IN WALES

Temora, New South Wales, March 14.—Ten passengers were killed and 15 injured, in a collision, today, between a mail train and freight locomotive, at Exeter station, near Moss Vale. The accident occurred during a dense fog.

Among the killed were a man and his two daughters, who were taking home the body of the man's wife, who had died in a hospital. A son of the same family was severely hurt.

ELLIS GETS 15 YEARS FOR MURDERING WIFE

Chicago, March 14.—William Cheney Ellis, Cincinnati leather merchant, convicted of killing his wife, was sentenced to 15 years in the state penitentiary today for the crime. He made no effort to obtain a new trial, formal motion for retrial made by Ellis' counsel George Remus, was withdrawn by Remus, and Judge Pettit imposed sentence.