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MEDIATORS ARE NOW IN MIDST OF WORK PERFECTING PEACE

First Steps Toward Perfecting Bi-partite Agreement Between United States and Huerta Government Have Met Success

DICTATOR MAY YET WITHDRAW

Said to Have Given His Delegates Authority to So State in Event All Other Advances Fail — Rebels Still Fighting

(Associated Press Dispatch) NIAGARA FALLS, May 22.—After a long conference late last night, participated in by the mediators and Mexican delegates, the former declined to say what their attitude would be toward the representative of the constitutionalists said to be en route here from Montreal. It is not generally believed the representative will be admitted to the negotiations at this stage of the proceedings.

This question was the subject of the discussion, which began shortly after 11 o'clock and continued until 1:15 o'clock this morning.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 21.—Three South American mediators let it be known tonight that the first steps toward affecting bi-partite agreement between the United States and the Huerta government have met success. Points they now seek effect agreement on are: definite understanding on the kind of provisional government to be established at Mexico City as a successor to the present regime. A guarantee that agrarian and other internal reforms will be put in operation. When these two questions are settled the mediators it is said, propose to bring about an agreement between the United States and the Huerta government, expecting to obtain acquiescence of the constitutionalists through separate negotiations.

These, in brief, are the aims of the mediators, which though hedged about by many difficulties, Ambassador Du Gama de Brazil is hopefully confident tonight will be realized. The mediators learned from the American delegates in conference late today that the Washington government had approved the course of procedure outlined last night to Justice Lamar and Frederick Lehmann covering, it is understood, the consideration first of all, of the serious incidents growing out of the arrest at Tampico of the American blue jacks. The selection of this incident as a starting point for the discussion is in line with emphasis which has been placed by mediators on the purpose of the conference. Tonight the mediators, American and Mexican delegates, were the guests of Martin Burrell, the Canadian minister of agriculture, who gave an official dinner to the distinguished visitors on behalf of the Canadian government.

Carranza Senes Delegate
WASHINGTON, May 21.—The constitutionalists are preparing to send a representative to Niagara Falls to confer with the South American mediators who are endeavoring to solve the Mexican problem. This will be done with the distinct understanding that the representative is to give information as to Carranza's purpose, without committing the constitutionalists to any plan for the pacification of Mexico that the mediators may determine upon. Jose Vasconcelos, now in Montreal on a financial mission for Carranza, is understood to be the man chosen to go to Niagara Falls. It is said that he will arrive there within a few days. That the machinery of the Mexican mediation conference is working smoothly was the full extent of the information.

Missionaries Handicapped By Lack Of Holy Bibles

(Associated Press Dispatch) KANSAS CITY, May 21.—The Presbyterian Church of the United States (the Southern Presbyterian Church) pledged itself to the cause of education when it elected W. J. Martin of Davidson, N. C., president of Davidson College, and moderator of the Fifty-Fourth General Assembly, today. Mr. Martin succeeds the Rev. J. S. Lyons of Louisville, Ky., and is the fourth layman elected to that office in the history of the church.

FOREST FIRES DESTROYING TOWN

SEATTLE, May 21.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer says the town of Lebam, of 1000 population, is being destroyed by a forest fire. All the wires between Lebam and South Bend, near by, are down and details of the fire are lacking. The last report said the entire town will be destroyed. The last report was received from the Northern Pacific operator, who said he was leaving because the depot was then on fire. When the operator left his post he said two hotels and stores near the station were burning. Two churches nearby were also destroyed.

Mellen Suggests That Government Control Railroads

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Absolute monopoly of transportation under government regulation and control was suggested by Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven railroad, to the interstate commerce commission as a solution of the American railroad problem.

"To get efficiency and economy," Mellen asserted, "there must be a monopoly; that monopoly is certain to be the United States government."

A little later he remarked that "every time a railroad official comes to Washington he has to take his hat off to some government official."

Mellen said he was frankly apprehensive at that time of the enactment of a law by congress that would prevent railroads from owning or controlling water lines, but was assured by Roosevelt that as long as the law remained as it then was, the New Haven need have no fear about its water line holdings. When asked why he relinquished the presidency of the New Haven, Mellen said he had been "practically fired."

In the acquisition of various trolley lines in New England, Mellen said, he proceeded upon the theory that the diversion of much of the traffic of the steam roads to the electrified lines would be more economical with the rate lower and the service generally more satisfactory to the public. Mellen was virile and active, mentally and physically. He responded vigorously and promptly to questions fired at him by Chief Counsel Joseph W. Folk, never hesitating a second for a word.

Information on the progress of mediation announced in Washington in official circles.

The American delegates, it is known, communicated the results of last night's consultation with the mediators to Washington. Secretary Bryan conferred with the President during the day and a message of instruction was later sent to Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, the American delegates. Nothing concerning its purport was discussed. Mr. Bryan late in the day had a conference with John Lind, and the American representative of the constitutionalists. Despite the conflicting reports regarding the resignation of Huerta the assurance persisted in official circles that Huerta had placed himself unreservedly in the hands of his delegates at Niagara Falls, and if necessary, as a last resort they will be found able ultimately to announce his retirement, although on conditions. While the mediation negotiations are developing, the constitutionalist campaign is vigorously in progress. Senator Zubaran, Carranza's Washington representative, received an official message announcing the evacuation of Saffillo. The constitutionalist force, which captured Tampico has withdrawn, except for a small garrison and is hurrying by railroad back to Monterey to participate in the general campaign against Huerta's strongholds in Central Mexico.

Six commissioners were nominated for moderator—two hymens and four ministers. They were the Rev. McDougall, Anniston, Ala.; Rev. Thompson of Kosciusko, Miss.; Rev. T. A. Wharton, Sherman, Texas; Rev. Summey, New Orleans; R. A. Brand, Wilmington, N. C.; and W. J. Martin of Davidson, N. C.

SENATOR ROOT SAYS EQUALITY IS VIOLATED

New Yorker Claims Exemption of Tolls to Coastwise Vessels Violates the Spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty

IS FOR REPEAL NOT ARBITRATION

Says He is Now Willing to Vote for Administration Measure Because Senate Cannot Put Dispute to Arbitration

(Associated Press Dispatch) WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Root, republican member of the foreign relations committee, held the senate's rare attention for five hours, speaking in support of the administration bill to repeal the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal law.

Taking the specific question of the exemption of American coastwise vessels, the senator said the law of 1912 granting this exemption violated the equality guaranteed by the treaty. This was true, he argued, because no real coastwise trade of the United States could pass through this canal, 10,000 miles away, and consequently what the law did was to exempt the class of American over-sea trade without at the same time exempting the like over-sea trade of Great Britain, Russia, Mexico and other countries.

The senator said that he was voting for repeal now because in the judgment of senators best able to judge, the senate could not vote to arbitrate this dispute.

As the New York senator sat down, Senator Kern, democratic floor leader, led the applause from the floor in which the spectators in the galleries joined them. The burden of the speech was to prove that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty provided that treatment, accorded by the United States to its own citizens, to all nations.

Root asserted that the United States always had insisted on this broad principle of equality, and insisted that the understanding of Henry White, Joseph Choate, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt, the Americans who had negotiated the treaty, was that the equality mentioned in the convention was the broad equality which had marked American diplomacy.

A quiet walk along North Central avenue beyond the McDowell Road, late last evening, led C. G. Norris, a civil engineer, formerly in the employ of the city under City Engineer Fritz Halpquist, into the clubhouse of two unidentified footpads, who chucked him into submission, struck him over the head with a rock or club and robbed him of between \$5 and \$10. Dazed from the blow, Norris fell, then regained his feet, walked a short distance and swooned. F. L. Hart, of 247 North Third avenue, driving along Central avenue, was directed to the unconscious man by a stranger, and placing Norris in his machine, hurried him to the police station.

Although it was more than a mile and a half from the point where Norris was found to the police station, he had not regained consciousness when he was placed upon a cot in the emergency hospital and City Surgeon Godfrey was rushed to the police station in the auto police patrol. He crossed the wound and in the meantime Norris regained consciousness. He was found to be not seriously injured and was later removed to the Stag hotel where he occupies apartments.

According to the story told by Norris he had passed outside the city limits and was enjoying the cool night air. He was obliged to pass close to some shrubbery and had just reached a point opposite the growth when two men sprang from places of concealment one grasping his throat in his hands while the other pinned his hands behind his back. His breath was fast leaving him when one of the men struck him over the forehead inflicting a wound from which the blood flowed freely. He remembers no more except that he later found himself walking along the road with the blood streaming into unconsciousness. He again lapsed into unconsciousness and remembered no more until he found himself upon the cot in the police station. He was unable to give any description of his assailants.

LINDSEY URGES FEDERAL INTERVENTION

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Intervention by the federal government to force an agreement between the mine owners and the miners in the Colorado coal fields was urged on President Wilson by Judge Ben R. Lindsey of Denver, and a delegation of Colorado women. It is understood the president told the delegation he had no present plan of removing the federal troops from the danger zone, but was inclined to settle the strike without further federal interference.

Coxey's Army of Nine Occupying The Capitol Steps

(Associated Press Dispatch) WASHINGTON, May 21.—General Jacob Coxey, at the head of his so-called unemployed "army" of nine, climbed the steps of the capitol today and unmolested by the police delivered a prolonged speech on industrial conditions to a curious crowd.

General Coxey said five million working men with fifteen million dependents were idle throughout the country. He demanded that Congress enact into law his scheme for the creation of government-owned banks to issue all legal tender, eliminate interest and put all the unemployed to work on public improvements.

RECIPROcity IN CARE OF INSANE IS CONSIDERED

Board of Control to Take Up With Adjacent States Question of Transporting Their Insane Back to Them for Like Treatment

The state board of control at its meeting yesterday afternoon took up the matter of arrangements for handling non-resident insane, voted to enter into a reciprocal arrangement with adjacent states providing for the return of charges who are not legally entitled to asylum in Arizona, and instructed the secretary to make proposals to border state officials. The care of unfortunates who become public charges, either while passing through the state or who wander across the border in a demented condition, has been the cause of no slight expense. There are now between twenty and thirty of these cases at present receiving the care of the state which are not entitled to it and are rightfully charges of the states in which they formerly resided.

The board voted that in cases of this sort the patient would be conducted to the state line at the expense of the state of Arizona, and there turned over to the proper authorities of the state from which he came, and that in the case of residents of Arizona at present in asylums in other states that a similar arrangement would be carried out, and that they would be met at the border and taken care of by this state.

The question of relief for non-residents who come to Arizona in search of health and, as in some instances become insane or otherwise in need of care, is one that has been up before. Two years ago the legislature was asked to pass a bill providing that no person could be committed to the state asylum for the insane until he had been a resident of the state for a certain length of time. No action was taken at the time, and the question of caring for such unfortunates has become one of increasing importance.

The care of non-resident indigents and insane, while not confined to Arizona, is more acute here on account of the fact that a large number of health-seekers are attracted to the state by the climate, and that many arrive unable to care for themselves, either physically or financially, and the result is that they become public charges. The same situation prevails in other states of the southwest, and at its recent meeting in Memphis the convention of Associated Churches and Churches passed a resolution favoring a uniform inspection law for those who are advised to seek health in other states. At present there is no way to prevent the coming of many invalids to this section of the country who are likely to become a source of expense to the state, and while the board feels that all possible should be done to help those who come to Arizona in search of health, yet it is manifestly unfair that they should be maintained by a community to which they do not belong.

THE WEATHER
WASHINGTON, May 21.—For Arizona: Fair.

ROOSEVELT HAS CONFERENCE AT SAGAMORE HILL

Participates in Most Important Political Gathering Since the Close of the Progressive Campaign in 1912

WILL STUMP FOR JOHNSON

Arrangements Are Perfect-ed for Tour of United States from Atlantic to Pacific and from Lakes to the Gulf

(Associated Press Dispatch) OYSTER BAY, May 21.—The most important political conference in which Colonel Roosevelt had participated since the close of the campaign of 1912 was held at Sagamore Hill tonight. Roosevelt spent word to Governor Johnson, of California, that he is going to California next fall to stump the state for him in his campaign for re-election.

The conference brought together representatives from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which states the colonel probably will do his hardest fighting this fall. At the meeting were George Perkins, of New York, Walter Brown, of Ohio, members of the national committee of the Progressive party, and a delegate for United States senator from Pennsylvania, and E. A. Van Velsor, of Philadelphia, one of the foremost figures in the affairs of the party in that state. It was decided definitely that tentative plans for Roosevelt's campaign from the Atlantic to the Pacific be adopted. This tour probably will take the former president into almost every state in the union.

After Roosevelt had talked with the progressive leaders, he delivered a statement which was interpreted as indicating that in one state at least, he will carry the light-colored robes of the republican party by appealing to its members to ignore their past affiliations and go with the progressives. His statement was made with particular reference to the situation in Pennsylvania, where Senator Penrose is opposed in his fight for re-election by Mr. Pinchot.

"A crisis has come up," Colonel Roosevelt said, "and it is the duty of all good citizens to sink party differences and stand up against flagrant wrong doings in public life or against policies fatal to the welfare of the nation at home and to the honor of the nation abroad. All good citizens should on such occasions stand together without regard to past party differences.

"I have confidence in the integrity of the rank and file of the republican party, and that they will support Mr. Pinchot."

SOUTHERN METHODISTS ENDORSE UNIFORM LAWS

(Associated Press Dispatch) OKLAHOMA CITY, May 21.—Resolutions endorsing the declaration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for equal rights and complete justice for all men, uniform divorce laws and proper regulations of marriage, were adopted today by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

EXHIBITS ARRIVE
First Shipment From over the Sea Reaches Frisco
(Associated Press Dispatch) SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The first shipment of the foreign exhibits that are to be gathered from all parts of the world for the Panama-Pacific exposition arrived from overseas today on the steamer Benefactor via the Straits of Macellan. It is a part of the Canadian exhibit which was exhibited at Ghent, Belgium, and includes that which represents a large part of Canada's wealth.

Militant Gun-Women Repulsed At Gate Of Buckingham Palace

AMERICAN WOMAN ITALIAN'S VICTIM

FLORENCE, Italy, May 21.—An American woman, Mrs. Mary E. Faville of Chicago, according to police identification, was found in a dying condition in the compartment of a train when it arrived at Arezzo. The woman had been shot through the right temple. At the hospital the woman sufficiently revived to say she had taken the train at Florence and was alone in the compartment. Her assailant, she said, was a young Italian who entered the compartment, shot her and then fled. She said she was sixty years old and married. Tonight Mrs. Faville lapsed into a state of coma.

Queretaro May Again Mark End Of Hated Regime

(Associated Press Dispatch) JUAREZ, May 21.—The one "last ditch" battle fought by the federalists (their backs to the wall) will conclude the present revolutionary movement in Mexico, if the news that Saltillo has been evacuated by the federal troops last night, today is true, according to the constitutionalist authorities. The official news of the evacuation was brought in a message from General Phillippe Angeles, the constitutionalist minister of war to the local junta. Queretaro, already twice famous as a scene where periods of anarchy have been concluded in Mexico, is the place the local officials declare will mark the end of the Huerta regime.

The probability that the final battle will be fought at Queretaro instead of Mexico City, it is thought by constitutionalists, will be hailed by delight by the foreign nations who are citizens numerous in the capital.

While the immediate troop movements of the constitutionalists will not be hurried, they will be delayed, according to local authorities. Preparations for the final struggle at Queretaro will begin when Col. Perez Romero, brother of Senora Madera, wife of the former president is ordered to proceed with a strong force from Tuxpan on the Gulf coast to the state of Queretaro. General Camillo Aguilar, in command at Tuxpan, a trusted constitutionalist commander, has been ordered to lead a large portion of his five thousand troops to the vicinity of Vera Cruz with the object it is said, of preventing the troops General Garcia Pena and Rubio Navarrete now facing the American troops at Vera Cruz from reaching the battlefield at Queretaro or returning to the capital to offer resistance at that point. Developments in the military situation in Mexico within the last few days have made it possible for the constitutionalists to concentrate a tremendous force on Queretaro. With Saltillo in his hands, Villa with fully 25,000 men may move southward unobstructed. From Tampico General Gonzalez with 7,000 veterans is preparing to move towards San Luis Potosi. Murguia with 1200 having taken Monclova is moving southward to join Villa. To the south of Mexico City, Zapata is threatening the capital.

TREATY IS HELD UP

Secretary Bryan Makes Statement Relative to Colombia Claims

(Associated Press Dispatch) WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Bryan announced today that he would not send to the senate the treaty through which the United States hopes to adjust the claims of Colombia growing out of the separation of Panama, until the senate had acted on the proposed repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal law.

Mr. Bryan added that he would not offer the new treaty to the senate for ratification until it finally had been approved by the Colombian congress, his latest information from Bogota is that the congressional committee to which the treaty was referred had unanimously approved it.

It had been understood that the treaty would not be considered immediately.

Fiercest Battle of Suffrage Crusade Waged Between King's Guards and Hundreds of British Suffragettes in London Streets

BROKEN HEADS, RUINED APPAREL

Attempt to Present Petition to King George Results in Mighty Affray — Ruler Watches Arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst

(Associated Press Dispatch) LONDON, May 21.—An attempt by militant suffragettes to present a petition to King George at Buckingham palace resulted in the fiercest battle in the history of the militant movement at the very gates of the palace. Thousands of onlookers suffered almost as much as the fighters, as the people waited in the blazing sun two hours for the attack which came from totally unexpected quarters.

Police precautions had been directed toward repelling the assault from the direction of Westminster, where the suffragettes advertised they would form a parade. Instead, a small body, known because of their militant records as the "gun-women," burst from a private residence at the Hyde Park corner and forced their way through the archway at the top of Constitution hill before the small squad of police could resist them. Many women, including Mrs. Pankhurst, were arrested. The king watched at a window.

Headed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the flying squad of women, swept down Constitution hill toward Buckingham palace, but when half way along met the most hated enemy of the militants in the person of Inspector Riley, who has charge of the suffragette detail at Scotland Yard police headquarters.

The shock of the combat was short, but sharp and resulted in the arrest of women who, in defending themselves, used clubs with facility. The roadway had just been sprinkled with water, and many mounted policemen were thrown. Comrades on foot rolled with them in the mud, but eventually the strength of the policemen told, and in a few minutes more thirty women had been arrested, while others had been scattered into small groups.

One group, headed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, reached a point almost across the drive from the palace where mounted police surrounded the women and placed Miss Sylvia and several comrades in custody. The crowd was so dense that the attempts of the police to clear the drive were without success until recourse was had to water sprinkling carts which ruined many smart gowns of fashionable women spectators. This caused the police to lose popularity with the crowd which up to that moment had cheered them.

Several members of the House of Commons among the spectators denounced the police for not adhering to their promise to treat the women with gentleness. The police retorted that the terrible attack of the militants had left them no other alternative.

For two hours after the conclusion of the main battle the police were engaged in breaking up small groups of women who had spread over the surrounding district.

The casualties were not numerous, consisting of a few broken heads, but much harm was done to the uniforms of the police and to the gowns of the women.

At one time there were more than a couple of hundred women engaged in the battle, while opposed to them was a force of fifteen hundred police.

Five Steel Employees Are Indicted For Conspiracy

(Associated Press Dispatch) PITTSBURGH, May 21.—The indictment of five employees of the Carnegie Steel Company on a charge of conspiracy in connection with steel furnished for the locks in the Panama Canal was voted by the federal grand jury. It is alleged the steel furnished was of such inferior quality that the immense locks at the dams in the canal are liable to collapse any time causing loss of property and probably lives.

The men named in the indictment are Samuel M. Westmore, David J. Simpson, Dennis K. Bullens, Henry Lutz and James E. Lacey. Two others, W. R. Warren and Fred Schoppe,

were also named in the presentment but the grand jury recommended no indictment be found against them as they gave available testimony.

The prosecution reads as follows: "That the above men named did on September 4, 1911, unlawfully and feloniously conspire, combine, confederate and agree together with divers persons, to defraud the United States of America."

It is alleged that the ends of large beams and plates were tempered highly and that when a government inspector chipped off an end to analyze he got a sample of the best kind of steel, while the balance was of inferior quality.