

BRYAN'S PLAN PROVOKES TALK

PROPOSED PROTECTORATE OVER NICARAGUA ABSORBS NATIONALITY'S ATTENTION.

OPPOSITION IS MANIFEST

Bacon, Clarke and Other Influential Members of Foreign Relations Committee Will Oppose Plan While O'Gorman, Burton and a Few Others Will Support It.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Bryan's plan for the extension of the protecting wing of the United States over Nicaragua, broached to the foreign relations committee of the senate yesterday with the consent and approval of President Wilson, has become the absorbing topic of diplomatic and congressional consideration. Members of the senate evince a growing conviction that the principle to be applied to Nicaragua is one that the Wilson administration should be glad to see extended to the other Central American republics.

Not to Guarantee Debts. Secretary Bryan has not proposed, it is understood, that the United States shall assume or guarantee debts of Nicaragua.

Secretary Bryan has not proposed, it is understood, that the United States shall assume or guarantee debts of Nicaragua. The desire of Nicaragua for control of its customs sources by the United States so it could obtain loans to meet its pressing needs has been known for some time, but it met the opposition of the foreign relations committee when it came before that body in the form of a definite treaty agreement.

Secretary Bryan's plan calls for a definite statement of policy and would guarantee Nicaragua's independence, would guarantee the control by the United States of that country's dealings with foreign nations and would put into definite terms the recognized principle of the Monroe doctrine, prohibiting foreign nations from securing foothold on the American continent.

A Single Payment. The only specific payment to be made by the United States is the \$3,000,000 in gold to be paid for exclusive canal rights over the Nicaragua route and the naval bases on the bay of Fonseca and on the Great Corn and Little Corn islands in the Caribbean sea.

Nicaragua's finances have been the cause of repeated attempts at negotiations with the United States. After the failure of the efforts to have the United States take charge of the customs houses, an agreement was made by the republic with New York bankers whereby a loan of \$1,500,000 was obtained and Nicaragua voluntarily placed its custom house administration in the hands of an American, W. J. Ham, who was recommended by President Taft.

The Platt amendment under which the United States became the virtual protector of Cuba, adopted in 1901, received much democratic support. Secretary Bryan proposes to incorporate almost without change the general language of this provision in the Nicaraguan treaty.

FAMOUS DETECTIVE DEAD.

Ogden, Utah, July 20.—James E. Pender, former chief of detectives of Ogden, scout under General Custer throughout the west during the Indian wars and who arrested three of the Mayberry gang of swindlers and also secured the confession from Sir Henry Cooper, a forger of international notoriety, died here today.

COAST BLOCKADED.

London, July 21.—Ten warships, including a cruiser and a Shanghai in support of the southern fleet, according to a Peking dispatch to the Telegraph, are cruising near the Wu Sung forts. Seven thousand five hundred southern troops have surrounded 1,000 northerners at Kiang Si arsenal and its fall is inevitable.

CHINA'S 'PRESIDENT' CHARGED WITH CRIMES

Hong Kong, July 20.—Governor Pitt Chan, who at Canton has proclaimed the independence of the province of Kwang Tung, charges President Yuan Shi Kai with having committed 12 crimes. These include the contracting of a loan and negotiating the Russo-Chinese treaty on Mongolia, with the possible abandonment of outer Mongolia. Business has almost been suspended and there is much apprehension for the future.

AMERICANS APPEAL FOR GUARD OF SOLDIERS

LUMBERMEN IN MEXICO SAY THEY ARE IN IMMINENT DANGER OF MASSACRE.

El Paso, Texas, July 20.—Officials of the Madera Lumber company, a Canadian-American corporation which owns a forest of timber, several important towns and mills and controls the Mexican Northwestern railroad, appealed to General Francisco Castro, federal commander in Juarez, American Consul Arthur D. Edwards and Inspector of Mexican Consulates Miguel E. Diebold, today, to send soldiers to protect the little band of Americans at Madera lumber camp, 200 miles southwest of El Paso, who are reported to be threatened with massacre by Mexican bandits led by "El Mocho" Martinez.

The lumber company's officials are fearing news of wholesale killing of their employees. They say that the Americans of their district are in greater peril today than ever before in the subsequent three years of revolution in Chihuahua. Messengers were dispatched on handcars over the Northwestern railroad today to learn if possible, some news of the besieged colony.

There is no communication with the lumber town, railroad and telegraphic communication having been abandoned nearly two months ago. No word has come from Madera since the middle of last week.

Announcement has been made by the American cowboys on the Rabinora ranch east of Madera, to Northwestern railroad officers that they would join the lumbermen in the defense of the town. About two weeks ago the cowboys repulsed a Mexican band in a fight in Teniente canyon, killing nine of the bandits. The Americans in Madera have armed themselves and are policing the camp. There are six families of American women and children there besides a dozen single men.

It is intimated by the lumber company officers that they may rely on General Francisco Villa's constitutionally elected government in the situation should federal aid be not forthcoming.

A detachment of Colonel Porfirio Talamantes is operating against the bandits in the Casas Grandes district at present.

WOMAN FOOLS POLICE OF LONDON

MRS. PANKHURST THOUGHT TO HAVE ESCAPED FROM HER GUARDED APARTMENTS.

SENT IMPERSONATOR OUT

Woman Dressed Like Suffrage Leader Came Out of House and Was Pursued by Detectives, Who Left House Unguarded—Imposture Revealed and Emmeline Is Thought to Have Fled.

London, July 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, again has succeeded in outwitting the police. It was thought she had been arrested last night, but it was another woman, impersonating Mrs. Pankhurst, whom the police captured in a taxi-cab and took to Scotland Yard. Then they discovered the mistake and liberated their prisoner.

At first the whole affair was considered a hoax, but it developed into an apparently well laid scheme whereby Mrs. Pankhurst could escape from her flat by another passage while her impersonator was luring away the police.

Late last night a woman emerged from the militant leader's flat. She walked freely and was assisted to a taxi-cab. The detectives who had guarded the building day and night since Mrs. Pankhurst escaped after the rioting at the Women's Social and Political union, July 10, immediately concluded that Mrs. Pankhurst was attempting to flee. They jumped into the cab as it was driving off and ordered the driver to proceed to Scotland Yard. Before they reached their destination they lifted the veil and discovered their prisoner was an unknown woman.

Simultaneously 50 men and women, including several stout navvies, gathered at the entrance as the veiled woman, leading heavily on her supporters descended the steps. Immediately there was a clash between the police and women. Two detectives managed to cling to the cab. After the taxi had rounded the corner the crowd scattered. Within half an hour the detectives regrouped and resumed their investment of the premises.

Meanwhile, however, the flat was unguarded, and it began to dawn upon the police that probably they had been hoodwinked. There were lights in the Pankhurst flat again tonight and there were detectives in the streets, but all information was refused.

Many mail boxes in London and the provincial cities were damaged last night, it is believed, by suffragettes.

ASKS FOR GUNBOAT.

Mexico City, July 20.—Alarmed by reports of the intention of the rebels to attack the port of Frontera on the east coast, the American consul has asked Washington to send a gunboat. The rebels have occupied two American-owned plantations near the city and have done much damage.

BULGARIANS ELECT NEW LIBERAL CABINET

PEACE IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW TRIUMPH OF COALITION OF LIBERALS.

ADRIANOPLE RETAKEN.

London, July 21.—The Turks have entered Adrianople after a brief conflict with the Bulgarian garrison, says a Sofia dispatch to the Times. Bashi Bazaraks are burning, pillaging and committing atrocities. The Roumanian troops are advancing in an easterly direction and threatening eastern Roumania. "The events of the last few days," adds the correspondent, "indicate the complete collapse of the authority of Europe."

The Servians and Greeks essayed to push their attacks on Friday and Saturday all along the line, but everywhere were repulsed.

Sofia, June 20.—The new coalition cabinet under the leadership of M. Radoslavoff, the liberal leader in the Bulgarian parliament, has been constituted as follows: Premier and minister of the interior, M. Radoslavoff; Foreign affairs, M. Ghenadieff; Finance, M. Todoroff; Justice, M. Pecheff; War, General Masloff; Commerce, M. Blakoff; Public works, M. Dancheff; Railways, M. Metzhoff.

Peace Expected.

London, July 20.—The advent of a new Bulgarian cabinet, comprising a coalition of the liberal groups, seems to have brought a prospect that peace negotiations will soon be entered into. After vain attempts to negotiate separately with Roumania, the Bulgarian government accepted advice of Austria and Russia and offered Roumania an important territorial concession. Bulgaria also sent delegates to meet the Serbian and Greek and presumably the Roumanian representatives at Nish to negotiate an armistice and peace.

It is confirmed from Athens that Serbia, Greece and Montenegro are ready to participate in these negotiations. Turkey, however, has introduced a new complication and notified the Roumanian powers of her intention to make the river Matizza the new frontier, giving as her reasons that she always has claimed this frontier, but that the powers set the claim aside in order to facilitate and expedite peace; that the ports would be prepared to settle the question by diplomatic means, but that the atrocities and vandalism of the Bulgarians in the occupied territories make it impossible to hope for a diplomatic settlement and that new conditions arising from the last war between the allies make it doubly necessary for Turkey to obtain a frontier guaranteeing safety to Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

The ports promises not to cross the new Matizza river, and asks the powers' assistance in establishing it so as to secure durable relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is not considered likely, however, that Europe will permit the decisions of the Bulgarians.

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Archduke in Danger



CROWN PRINCE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA AND FAMILY. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, is seriously ill with tuberculosis, a disease from which he was thought to have been freed 20 years ago. The archduke has taken every precaution, spending his winters in Switzerland and living always out of doors. He is now at Miramar, near Trieste.

SOCIALISTS BLAME JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Radical Wing of Seattle Local Sends Memorial to President Wilson Condemning Secretary of the Navy for Inspiring Riots With So-Called Incendiary Speech.

Seattle, July 20.—Responsibility for the riots Friday night in which the headquarters of the socialists and the Industrial Workers of the World were sacked and the furniture burned in the streets by mobs of civilians and sailors from the Pacific reserve fleet, was placed on Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a memorial to President Wilson, adopted today by the national wing of the socialist party. The headquarters of this branch of the socialists at Fifth avenue and Virginia Street was one of the places wrecked by the mob Friday night.

The memorial denounces Secretary Daniels for his speech at the Tambo Club Thursday night in which he made a brief reference to patriotism and denounced the red flag and its supporters.

The memorial sets forth that the socialist party has never advocated violence and that the socialists have never advocated, done, attempted, or even remotely dreamed of any act of destruction to the flag of the United States or any emblem or insignia thereof.

"Moreover," continues the memorial, "we remind that the chief way in which the national emblem is being desecrated in this and other cities of the Union today is by the closing of the shops and the burning of the property of the poor within its folds; in short, making a lie of its symbolism. We call attention, Mr. President, to the saving of Dr. Johnson, 'Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.' We have, on the contrary, steadfastly and consistently insisted that the issue toward which our activities and our propaganda were directed was not one of flags but one of bread."

Times Also Blamed. The memorial then reviews local conditions and alleges that a local newspaper has lent its energies toward the creation and infatuation of a criminal lawless and intemperance to advance itself upon us, to destroy our libraries, office and book stores, and to threaten our very lives.

Then, taking up the visit of Secretary Daniels and his speech at the Tambo club, Thursday night, the memorial says: "Our propaganda and our educational efforts steadily prospered under the daily fire of abuse and misrepresentation until the coming to this city of Mr. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, who on Thursday evening, July 17, delivered himself of an ill-considered address under any conditions, and which, local conditions, the presence in port of the Pacific fleet of the navy under his ranking control with its men and officers on shore leave under the artificialized psychology of hatred and bitterness toward us, amounted to and had the same, resulting almost immediately, or so soon thereafter as it was possible to get the report of his words to the men of his command, which occurred so soon as the land mob, fostered and inflamed by the paper, realized how well fortified they were in the secretary's words, in the sacking and de-

struction by fire of our several organization headquarters. We question the practice of government officials speaking in public questions to private clubs from which the public is excluded. Although delivered to the private club, extracts of the speech quickly appeared in all newspapers with the lawless and destructive results outlined. The directly to the official enemies of the secretary, his authority and influence over such a large number of naval men, not ordinarily a contingent of the city's population, the secretary's words afforded just the spark needed to inflame the artificialized conflagration and at the same time had the effect of making accounts of the civil police and rendering them unable to cope with the program of riot, arson and destruction."

Socialists Didn't Attack. The memorial then recites that a secondary cause was the attack made on three soldiers by a crowd about a street speaker Thursday which was not connected with the socialist party, "and which therefore cannot be presented as an extension of the lawless, riotous and unwarranted interference with our orderly and lawful processes by naval and military fragments, and which appears to have been probably fore-knowledge upon the part of those in authority, for at the very time the riotous destruction was proceeding the secretary and Admiral Reynolds were dining together aboard the West Virginia."

Concluding, the memorial says: "We therefore, after due and serious deliberation, place responsibility upon the secretary of the navy, Mr. Josephus Daniels, who is already making efforts to explain. But we submit, Mr. President, that no amount of explaining can restore to us our estate in both moral and physical particulars held by us prior to disasters resulting from his remarks."

Students Blame Officers. Charges that the riots were the result of "unofficial orders issued to the men of the Pacific reserve fleet" were made by speakers at a meeting at the Seattle open forum on the campus of the University of Washington today.

Anna Lewis, the lecturer on women's rights, who was speaking in Washington street Thursday night when a fight occurred between soldiers and sailors and members of the audience, was scheduled to give her version of the occurrence at today's meeting, but did not appear. Several members of the socialist party and of the Industrial Workers of the World were present, however, and said they had been warned of the Friday night disturbances by members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were sailors on the cruiser Chattanooga, A. J. Chalmers, who said he was a member of the I. W. W., declared that he saw an army officer in uniform standing in an automobile and shout: "Good work, boys; good work." to the sailors as they passed him on Fourth avenue and Pike street. Councilman Oliver T. Erickson blamed the police for the trouble and charged them with inefficiency.

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ROADS' CLAIMS WILL COME LATER

MEDIATORS AND PARTIES TO DISPUTE SEEMINGLY HAVE COME TO AGREEMENT.

TO HEAR EMPLOYEES FIRST

Demands of Trainmen Will Be Considered First, Then Board Will Take Up Grievances of Roads—Conference During Day Rumored to Have Been Entirely Successful.

New York, July 20.—An agreement to arbitrate first the wage and other demands of the trainmen and conductors against the eastern railroads and then to take up the roads' grievances against the men is the probable outcome of conferences to be held here tomorrow between members of the mediation board created by the Newlands act and representatives of the employes and of the roads, according to opinion tonight.

Judge William L. Chambers and G. W. W. Hanger, the two members of the board already confirmed by the senate, will arrive here tomorrow, when the conference begins. The business at hand will be to frame a stipulation acceptable to both sides as to the questions to be arbitrated. The employes contend that only their demands, which have been the subject of negotiations for months, shall be taken before the mediation board. The railroads, on the other hand, have presented demands for changes in existing agreements with their employes in matters outside the sphere of the present controversy for arbitration. A. B. Garretson and W. G. Lee, the heads of the conductors and trainmen, respectively, declare that the men would not agree to simultaneous arbitration of the roads' demands, announcing that should the roads persist in their declared intention of pressing their grievances at this time the strike recently authorized by vote of the employes would be called at short notice.

In view of the attitude of the men, the belief exists that the mediators will recommend an agreement to take up first the men's demands and after these have been decided by the arbitral body, to give the railroads their day in court as it were, and settle this dispute in separate arbitration. The employes unofficially have indicated a willingness to let matters take this course, and it is not believed the conference committee of managers which is handling the dispute for the roads will offer serious objection.

LISBON STILL INTACT, THANKS TO GUMSHOES

Lisbon, July 20.—An organized attempt at bomb-throwing in various parts of the city early today was frustrated by the police, who had been warned and were on the lookout. They captured several automobiles, in which they found baskets of bombs and arrested many persons who had gathered in the streets.

While the police were engaged in these operations, shots were fired and several persons were wounded. One bomb, thrown from an automobile, killed a policeman and injured others. A man dressed as a sailor and carrying a bomb was arrested when attempting to enter the barracks.

Many of those arrested are said to belong to the advanced radical party. Children playing in the streets later in the day found two bombs. A boy hit one of the bombs with a hammer and it exploded, wounding him severely.

STEFANSSON BUYS BOAT.

Nome, Alaska, July 20.—The gasoline schooner Mary Sachs, a vessel of 33 tons net register, which was built at Benicia, Cal. in 1898 and which has been engaged in trading out of Nome, has been purchased by Vilhjalmur Stefansson as the third vessel of the Canadian polar expedition which will lead into the Arctic. It is expected that the Mary Sachs will be ready to sail tomorrow when Stefansson will join Captain Bartlett on the Karluk at Port Clarence, 93 miles north of Nome and the entire expedition will be under way.

TO CUT DYKE IN OCTOBER.

Panama, Canal Zone, July 20.—Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, today announced that steam shovel work in the Culabra cut section hereafter will be conducted on the assumption that Gamboa dyke will be dynamited October 1. The destruction of the dyke will allow Gatun lake to flood the cut, thereby practically connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, although actual navigation of the canal probably will not be attempted for some time thereafter.