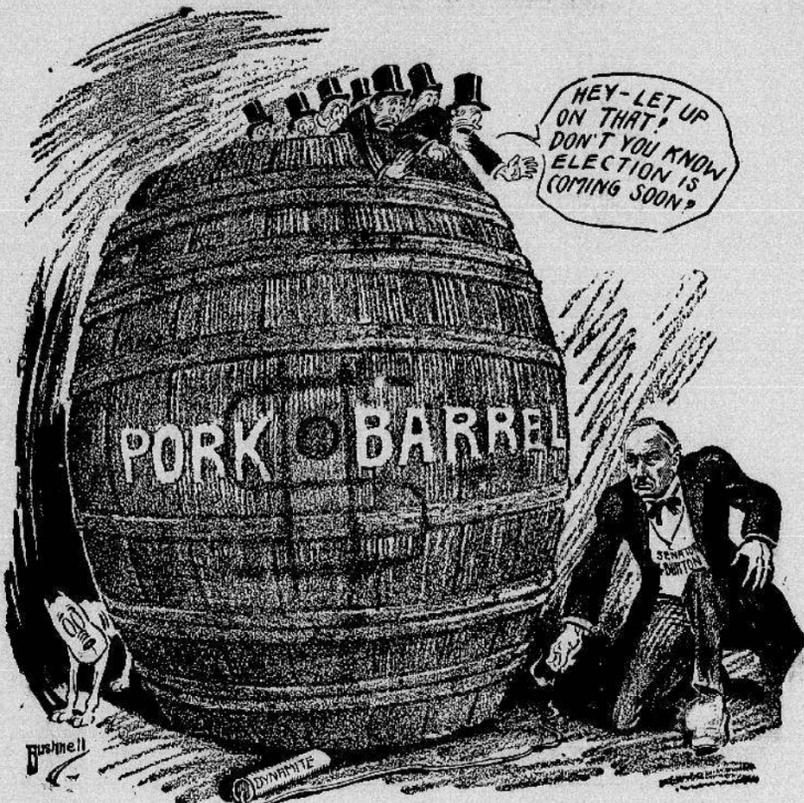


ONE MORE SURRENDER MADE BY THE ADMINISTRATION

This One, However, Is to the People and Their Insistent Demands

NEXT ON THE PROGRAM



BARNES SUES THE COLONEL FOR LIBEL

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN BOSS DECLARES HE HAS BEEN MALIGNED.

ADOPTS ROOSEVELT LINE

New York, July 23.—Chairman William Barnes of the republican state committee announced today that he had instructed his counsel to bring suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt...

Papers Served.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 23.—The obligation to appear in court and defend himself against a \$50,000 libel suit begun by William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the republican state committee, was imposed on Theodore Roosevelt tonight with the serving on him of the papers in the case.

A copy of the complaint was handed to the ex-president by James S. Y. Ivins of the law firm which is acting for Mr. Barnes. According to Mr. Ivins, it rests with Mr. Roosevelt whether the libel suit shall be tried before election or delayed perhaps two years.

Mr. Ivins, after meeting Mr. Barnes in the Republican club in New York and receiving the papers, motored to Oyster Bay in a downpour of rain. When he reached Sagamore Hill he was met at the door by Mr. Roosevelt's son, Archie. The colonel was at dinner. He had learned that the lawyer was on the way from New York and had come out to meet him.

"I am very sorry," Mr. Ivins began, "to disturb you in a matter of this kind." But Colonel Roosevelt would listen to no expressions of regret.

"That's all right," he said. He invited Mr. Ivins into his library. Then he brought out a box of cigars, explaining that as he never smoked he could not guarantee them. Mr. Ivins declined. He held out the papers he had brought with him. Mr. Roosevelt took them without a word. The men talked for a few minutes, and Mr. Ivins left.

Mr. Ivins said Mr. Barnes, when he looked over the papers in New York, remarked:

"Mr. Roosevelt last year did the very unusual thing of suing for libel a Michigan editor who called him a drunkard. I am simply following the precedent he set."

The only comment made by Mr. Roosevelt was when he was informed of the suit this afternoon. He had just returned from a walk through the woods.

When the suit was mentioned his face grew stern for an instant. Then he laughed. But Mr. Barnes goes on, he said slowly, choosing his words with care. "I have never said anything that I could not prove."

THRIFT OF HUERTA PUTS HIM OUT OF WANT

Los Angeles, July 23.—That the Rothschilds of Paris and London, under the name of the Lower California Industrial Development company, purchased 100,000 acres of Lower California land from the Huerta government a month ago for 1 cent an acre and that Victoriano Huerta received \$500,000 for allowing the sale, is charged by General Carranza in a message to his agents in the United States.

Adolfo Carrillo, local agent for the constitutionalists, said today that Ysidro Fabela, a member of Carranza's provisional government, notified him the alleged sale was registered in Mexico City under the name of Joaquin D. Casasus, Paris attorney, representing the Rothschild interests. Fabela declared the sum placed in the Mexican treasury for the 100,000 acres was only \$1,000.

In addition Huerta is charged with having imposed upon the Lower California Industrial Development company the one condition that it import no less than 50,000 Chinese laborers to be employed on this land at cotton raising.

General Carranza already has appointed Ygnacio Bonillas, a member of his cabinet, to investigate the Lower California land situation.

Dramatic Scene in Senate When Jones Is Eliminated

Washington, July 23.—Sudden withdrawal by President Wilson of his nomination of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago to be a member of the federal reserve board today ended the bitter controversy over his nomination in the senate.

Letters that passed between the president and Mr. Jones accompanied the executive message and showed that the Chicago lawyer requested the action and the president complied with some regret that the fight could not be carried through to a finish.

Senator Reed of Missouri, one of the democrats who has opposed the Jones appointment, had just finished a diatribe against the International Harvester company, of which the nominee is a director, and of those responsible for its organization and operation, when the withdrawal shut off further debate.

Opposition to the nomination had been based on Mr. Jones' connection with the harvester company which is under indictment as a trust and the senate banking committee had submitted a majority report adverse to confirmation, signed by all the republican and two democratic members.

At the White House it was said the president's action today did not indicate that there had been any change in his determination to insist upon the confirmation of Paul M. Warburg, whose nomination to the reserve board also is being opposed.

The senate contest over the Jones case, which threatened partial obliteration of party lines and a free-for-all struggle, was at its height when the president determined to abandon his effort to force the nomination through. Feeling in the senate ran high.

In this situation, Senator Reed took the floor. For several hours he attacked the harvester company and reviewed President Wilson's position against monopoly, as expressed in the president's writings, his expressions as to the "personal guilt" of officials of offending corporations, and democratic platform declarations on the same subject.

Through the history of the harvester company from its organization in 1902, the senator swept with a whirlwind of invective and sarcasm, reiterating from the arguments in the government suit against the concern and the records of congressional investigation.

While Senator Reed was speaking, a rumor reached the capital that the president had already determined to withdraw the Jones nomination and a short time later Secretary Tamm and Assistant Secretary Latta reached the capital. Mr. Tamm went directly to the president's room, off the senate lobby, and sent a messenger for Senator Dill and Senator Pomerene, who, with Senators Lee of Maryland and Shafroth, have been most active in urging the confirmation of Mr. Jones. Five minutes before, Senator Pomerene had filed the report of the minority democrats on the banking committee recommending Mr. Jones' confirmation.

"Glory Hallelujah." The president's secretary had not long been in conference with the senators from Ohio and New Hampshire before the purpose of his mission was whispered about the senate lobby. Senator Hitchcock, one of the first to hear the news, remarked, "glory hallelujah." Then he turned quickly to the chamber and as Senator Reed paused to look up a reference in his speech, handed this note to the Missourian:

"President has just withdrawn Jones. Tammity outside now with message." Senator Reed was visibly affected for a second, but cleared his throat and proceeded with his attack as though nothing had happened.

In executive session, a few minutes later the formal announcement of the withdrawal was received without comment. When the senate adjourned, however, there was a democratic love feast in the cloak room.

The report of the minority democrats on the banking and currency committee held that alleged misdeeds of the harvester company had been committed before Mr. Jones became a director and there was nothing in the record of any of the directors' meetings attended by Mr. Jones to show a violation of any law, state or federal, "unless it be the mere fact that the corporation continued to exist and do business."

The minority also took exception to the report of the majority condemning the New Jersey Zinc company with which Mr. Jones is connected, asserting that this company never had been arranged or complained of for the violation of any law and that its business dealings were clean and fair.

Speculation over who Mr. Wilson will choose as Mr. Jones' successor began immediately after the nomination was withdrawn. The names of Omer F. Hershey of Baltimore and H. M. Fenton, the choice of Senator Lewis of Chicago, were understood to be under consideration. It was thought that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin would now be made governor of the board. The president has been assured that the nomination of Paul M. Warburg can be confirmed in the senate.

From the President. President Wilson's letter to Mr. Jones read: "My Dear Friend—Your letter of the 20th of July brings to me, I think, more kinds of regrets than any other letter I ever have received—regrets first of all, that the country should lose the invaluable services of such a man as I, and all fair-minded men who know you at all, know you to be; regret that I should have brought upon you so unpleasant an experience in which you were treated with gross and

BOYLE'S BARRED OUT IF THIS CLAIM IS RIGHT

RIVAL CANDIDATE DOESN'T WANT DAN TO HAVE SPACE IN THE STATE BOOK.

Helena, July 23.—(Special.)—If the contention raised today by O. W. Tong of this city, candidate for the republican railroad commissioner nomination, is valid, the campaign text book to be issued by the secretary of state will be devoted exclusively to J. H. Erickson of Kalispell, who aspires to the democratic supreme judgeship nomination, and John A. Matthews of Townsend, candidate on the same ticket for the judgeship nomination in the fourteenth district. These two bought space.

Mr. Tong, in a letter to Secretary Alderson today, charges that the petition of Dan Boyle of Livingston, candidate for the same nomination Tong seeks, and that of Earl J. Johnson of Silver Bow, candidate for the same nomination on the democratic ticket, do not contain the signatures of two per cent of their respective parties congressional vote, and, therefore, they are ineligible to take space in the campaign book.

Secretary Alderson at present is prepared to take the position that it is not his duty to pass upon the validity of any petitions filed in his office. He says: "Unless I am restrained, I will go ahead and put these candidates in the campaign book."

SWINGING AROUND.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The French president, Raymond Poincare, accompanied by Premier Viviani, left here today for Stockholm. The president's visit to the Russian capital was greatly marred by the strike.

DEMOCRATS HASTEN ACTION IN SENATE

Washington, July 23.—Determination to expedite trust legislation and bring congress to an adjournment as soon as possible was demonstrated today when the senate promptly adopted the plan of the democratic caucus to hold daily sessions from 11 o'clock until 6 in the evening, with recesses from day to day in order to dispense with what is known as the "morning hour" for miscellaneous business.

Many republicans voted with the democrats and it was agreed that trust legislation should be pressed each day until it is disposed of. The interstate trade commission bill, already discussed for more than a week at intervals, now will be taken up in earnest and pressed until a vote is reached. Then will follow the Clayton bill to supplement the Sherman act and first will come the railroad securities regulation bill, which was reported today

VILLA AND ZAPATA CAUSE UNEASINESS

The Mexican Situation Presents Hopeful Phases, but the Course of These Two Fighting Leaders Is the Big Fly in the Ointment.

Washington, July 23.—Reginaldo Cepeda, senator from the state of Coahuila and intimate friend of General Carranza, has been elected by Provisional President Carranza to negotiate the transfer of the government at Mexico City to the constitutionalists.

Mr. Cepeda, who was hiding in Mexico during the Huerta dictatorship, left Vera Cruz today for Tampico to meet General Carranza.

As soon as Dr. Cepeda is received by General Carranza, an armistice will be formally signed as the first step in the negotiations. General Carranza has indicated to the American government his willingness to declare a truce during the negotiations, and the Carrajal government is anxious to do likewise. The Carrajal envoy has been instructed to ask for but two things: A complete amnesty for political offenders and guarantees of protection to the lives and property of the Mexican people generally.

While local agents of Carranza have said he was disinclined to grant amnesty, the speech today of the constitutionalist chief at Victoria, Mexico, and other reliable advices show that he will declare an amnesty, though the constitutionalist government will reserve the right to punish those who were directly responsible for the assassination of Madero and Suarez. Most of those implicated, however, have left Mexico City.

President Wilson today said he was sure Villa would not cause any trouble. Secretary Bryan made public dispatches from George C. Carothers, special representative of the state de-

partment with Villa, saying the fighting general would not break with Carranza, but nevertheless the general apprehension here was indicated by the number of inquiries about Villa which poured in at the state department. Mexicans here who do not take an optimistic view of Villa's position and those who have been kept advised of his antipathy toward Carranza say the breach has been but temporarily healed. Villa will make vigorous demands for a share in the government or promotions for his friends.

As to Zapata, the disquieting reports are reaching Washington diplomats. One of the South American ministers had a brief telegram from his consul general in Mexico City, saying merely: "The situation here looks very dark."

The Zapatistas are reported decidedly active and likely to take advantage of the unsettled situation at Mexico City to force an entry there before the constitutionalist troops arrive.

Keep Mum. Douglas, Ariz., July 23.—Ysidro Fabela, secretary of foreign affairs in Carranza's cabinet, issued a general order today, forbidding commercial agents giving out political opinions without first submitting them to General Carranza for approval. The order followed recent disclosures of what are said to be constitutionalist policies notably from Los Angeles.

Seneca officials expect to establish committees in each port to scrutinize applicants for admission as to their political affiliations. The plan has been submitted to General Carranza.

In the Capital. Mexico City, July 23.—No armistice with the constitutionalists has yet been arranged. President Francisco Carranza, through his private secretary, made the following announcement to the Associated Press today: "An armistice has not been signed as yet, but the president is making arrangements for a definite and peaceful settlement with the revolutionists. His most earnest desire is that Mexico shall return to the path of order and progress and the re-establishment of a legally constituted government."

Fighting around Tlalpam and Xochimilco is still going on. A strong column was dispatched at noon to reinforce the federal troops in the field. These fresh forces, it is believed, will drive the Zapata adherents back into the mountains, where their retreat will be cut off by a column under General Pedro Ojeda, stationed in Tres Marias on the railroad to Cuernavaca.

The Zapatistas still hold their positions this afternoon, but the government troops were pushing the attack against them.

The safety of the capital was further assured today by the arrival of about 4,000 federal troops from Lakes. The troops garrisoning the city now number more than 20,000. They are supplied with 60 field pieces.

Throughout the day federal reinforcements arrived at Xochimilco. The roads leading from the capital to that town were lined from early this morning until late tonight with federal cavalry and infantry, making the 20-mile trip overland. Tonight the

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While with 20 feet of water in the canal some of the great draughts might pick their way through after August 15, yet Secretary Daniels said tonight he would not be likely to order any such movement except in an emergency. He will wait until there is more water in the great ditch,

There will be no formality until the Big Fleet Passes Through in March, but the Big Ditch Will Be in Use.

Washington, July 23.—Opening of the Panama canal to the world's commerce on August 15 next was announced by Secretary Garrison tonight. Probably the first vessel to pass through the great waterway will be the Cristobal, a war department steamer now at Colon.

There will be no formalities in the epoch-making event, all ceremonies being left for the official opening when the international fleet passes through the canal in March, 1915. Mr. Garrison's announcement was made in this brief statement: "The Panama canal will be open for commerce to vessels not needing more than 20 feet of water on and after August 15, 1914.

The official opening of the canal, as heretofore announced, will be in the month of March, 1915. An appropriate announcement will be made when a greater depth of water than 20 feet has been secured.



SENATOR GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK

manifest injustice; regret that such circumstances should seem even for the moment to be associated with appointment to high office under the great government of the United States, representing a generous, fair and honorable people; regret that the organization of such a great banking system should be so embarrassed and obstructed.

No Embarrassment. "You need not think that anything in the present circumstances has embarrassed me in the least. It causes me not the slightest embarrassment or I have no moment of hesitation or flagging enthusiasm in standing by men whom I honor and believe in. It gives me nothing but pleasure and exhilaration to stand by them at any time and to any extent. You may leave my feelings (my feelings for myself) out of the reckoning.

The aspect of this matter which seems to me of gravest concern and consequence, is that the choice of members of the federal reserve board of the new banking system should have been an occasion of partisan

alignment and action. The adverse report on your nomination to which you justly refer as unfair and untrue, is of course not to be charged to the feeling or action of the senate of the United States or to anything for which that great body as a whole can be held responsible. The report is signed only by the minority members of the committee and by two members of the majority who have usually acted with them. There is no reason to believe that either in its temper or in its conclusions that report represents the attitude of the senate itself. I wish most heartily that the inauguration of the new national banking system, a system conceived and enacted with no element of partisanship in its objects or its provisions, might have been free from this unfortunate and ominous incident.

I believe that the judgment and desire of the whole country cry out for a new temper in affairs. The time has come when discrimination against particular classes of men should be absolutely laid aside and discarded as unworthy of the counsels of a great people. The effort for genuine social justice, for peace, the peace which is founded on common understanding and for prosperity, the prosperity of co-operation and mutual trust and confidence, should be a united effort without partisan prejudice or class antagonism. It is only of such just and noble elements that the welfare of a great country can be compounded. We have breathed already too long the air of suspicion and distrust. The progress of reform is not retarded by generosity and fairness.

Courtesy. "Your action in requesting that your name be withdrawn displays your usual generous regard for considerations other than your personal interest and sincerely as I regret it, I cannot but honor you for the action you have taken. I have no right to ask, much less to urge that you continue to allow yourself to be made the football of the sort of contest which has sprung up over the nomination. It is a matter of genuine sorrow to me that a man like you should be excluded from the public service upon great occasion. But neither as an individual nor as an extraordinary circumstance, we cannot ask you to undergo more than you have undergone. I can only hope that better, cooler, wiser counsels may presently prevail.

Moreover a program of corrective

(Continued on Page Five.)

OPENING OF CANAL TO BE NEXT MONTH

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Goethals will inaugurate the commercial service by sending a government boat through the canal. There will be no ceremonies incident to the occasion, but American newspapers, which may desire to have representatives present, may do so. The others who will be present on the boat will be determined between now and then.

"LINDLEY M. GARRISON." When the Cristobal steams to the Atlantic entrance of the canal it will mark the conclusion by American enterprise of the greatest engineering task ever undertaken and the culmination of 10 years of the hardest kind of work against physical obstacles that have severely taxed the abilities of the army engineers under Colonel Goethals.

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