

ZAPATA AND VILLA CAN GUARANTEE MEXICAN CALM But With Everybody Else It Is Entirely a Matter of Guesswork

PROSPECT FOR PEACE BRIGHT ZAPATA SENDS HIS MESSAGE



ZAPATA (ARROW) AND SOME OF HIS SOLDIERS.

Washington, July 25.—Official advice today revealed that the Washington administration was meeting with success in bringing Provisional President Carranza, General Villa and General Emiliano Zapata into harmony for the restoration of peace in Mexico. From these four leaders—representing all factions concerned in the establishment of a stable government—came encouraging messages in answer to the counsel and advice which the United States has been lending through its numerous consular and diplomatic agents to smooth the way to an agreement.

General Carranza, about whom little had been known hitherto, answered a communication sent indirectly to him, promising to co-operate with the constitutionalists in the work of pacification. It became known also that two emissaries from General Carranza to General Zapata were due in Vera Cruz tomorrow and would explain to the southern military leader the concessions and reforms planned by the constitutionalist chief. Officials were confident an amicable understanding would be reached and did not attribute any significance to the activity of the roving Zapata bands in the vicinity of Mexico City.

General Carranza, through the American consuls accompanying him, sent renewed assurances of his friendliness for the United States and indicated that he would make satisfactory arrangements concerning the amnesty and guarantees desired by the Carranza government. Carranza arrived at Tampico today and while there will meet Reginaldo Cepeda, his intimate friend, who has been authorized by Provisional President Carranza to make preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the government to the constitutionalists.

While General Carranza is ready to grant amnesty and give guarantees to those who have opposed the constitutionalists, persons criminally responsible for the assassination of Madero and Suarez, will not be given immunity. As most of the guilty have fled the country, the Carranza government is not disposed to object to such exceptions as are made by General Carranza in this connection, especially as it is intended to prosecute them through the courts and those accused will have an opportunity to prove their innocence.

Provisional President Carranza sent for the Brazilian minister, who is caring for the interests of the United States in Mexico, and asked him to inform the Washington government that he and his associates wanted no share in the new administration, but simply an amnesty and guarantee for the property of all Mexicans, regardless of political affiliation.

What Mr. Carranza said was transmitted to American Consul Sullivan today to assist in preparing the way for the peace conference to be held when Cepeda arrives.

As an instance of the good faith of the Carranza government, General Carranza has been permitted to talk by telegraph to his agents in Mexico City, direct communication having been set up by way of San Luis Potosi.

Doubts which officials had expressed over General Villa, also were quieted to a considerable extent today when word came from the fighting general himself that he would do all in his power to restore peace in Mexico and would unite with the other constitutionalist leaders toward that common purpose.

Villa's message was sent in response to the personal appeal of the Washington government urging him to forget his personal differences with Carranza in the interest of national patriotism. Officials felt, after the receipt of Villa's message, that even if political dissension did arise over promotions or divisions of political spoils, such friction would not be permitted by Villa to develop to the point of a counter revolution, a circumstance on

which he now realizes the American government would frown.

Another incident today which served to elevate Villa's status in the situation was the receipt of a message from Charles G. Chasse, the French consul, who informed Secretary Bryan that an investigation by agents of the French government exonerated Villa from personal blame in connection with the killing at Zacatecas of two French citizens, members of the Order of Christian Brothers.

General Carranza has given assurances that those responsible for the death of the Frenchmen would be punished. This incident as well as all other foreign complications officials think, will be adjusted as soon as a transfer of government is effected in Mexico City.

The American government has as yet not taken up with General Carranza the question of those European powers which had recognized the Huerta government as legal. Carranza has announced that he would repudiate such debts. When a stable government is established, however, representations on the subject will be made by the United States so as to obtain an equitable settlement. At present much interest is manifested in the investigation being conducted by Provisional President Carranza into the financial transactions of the Huerta administration.

Much of the uneasiness felt in Mexico City and legations and embassies here have received many telegrams describing the unrest there, is attributed to the uncertainty over the attitude of General Carranza. Some generals there think Carranza intends to take the capital by force and arrest those who serve Huerta.

El Paso, July 24.—Contrary to official Washington advice that the administration was meeting with success in pacifying different factions among the constitutionalists and that peace was near in Mexico, it was reported here on good authority today that General Villa's agents were buying large quantities of arms at Chicago and St. Louis. Agents of the national constitutionalist government declared that none of the purchases had been made by Carranza.

Coincident with this came further news that Villa was entreaching himself in his Chihuahua stronghold. Arrivals from Santa Rosalia, Torreón, Chihuahua City and other points said that those towns were placarded with appeals for enlistment in the army of the north. Two pesos a day were offered as pay, making a scarcity of labor in mines and on ranches.

Opinions of officials and observers here still differed as to whether Villa would move south to Mexico City or remain in the north. The former belief was strengthened by the report that one of Villa's brigades, commanded by General Raoul Madero, departed from Chihuahua today for the south, its destination not being given. Villa returned to Chihuahua City today, officials here said.

THRONES JAR AS EUROPE WAITS

AUSTRIA'S DEMAND UPON SER-
VIA THREATENS TO INVOLVE
GREAT KINGDOMS.

RUSSIA TAKES A HAND

The Ultimatum Takes Effect Tonight
and the Diplomats of All Europe
Are Devoting Their Energies to
Avert the War Which Threatens and
Which Would Be General.

Tonight, Vienna, July 25.—Baron von Closser, the Austrian minister at Belgrade, has been instructed to leave Serbia with the entire legation staff, by 6 o'clock Saturday evening the Serbian government has not notified him that it agrees without delay to comply with the demands of Austria's note.

A Sensation. Belgrade, July 24.—The contents of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia became known here tonight in an Austrian newspaper and caused a great sensation. The cabinet ministers met today and will convene again tomorrow morning. It is expected they will decide to make an evasive reply to Austria.

London, July 24.—European diplomacy is faced with a situation of extreme gravity in the controversy between Austria and Serbia. Unless it is handled with great delicacy, it is not unlikely that others besides these parties will become involved in war. An Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia, couched in a tone of almost unprecedented severity and fastening on the Serbian government and people responsibility for the assassinations of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo, has been presented at Belgrade. It demands satisfaction within 48 hours.

The almost universal opinion in the European capitals is that the Serbian government cannot comply with such humiliating terms as are set forth in the ultimatum, since compliance would be tantamount to an admission of Serbia's guilt. The Russian government already is seeking an extension of time for Serbia.

The efforts of European diplomacy, should the powers fail to avert the threatened war, will be devoted to localizing it. Montenegro has indicated her readiness to support Serbia in the event of an Austrian attack. This certainly would plunge the whole of the Balkans into hostilities. Austria counts on the neutrality of her allies, Germany and Italy, but with the possibility of Russian intervention on behalf of Serbia, Austria would run great risks of raising among her own great Slav population.

A fact much commented upon by the European newspapers is that Austria has chosen a moment for the issuing of her ultimatum when President Poincaré is absent from France and two of the Balkan premiers are abroad.

The Serbian government is withholding publication of the text of the ultimatum in Belgrade.

Against the forts and Austrian gunboats on the Danube, Belgrade could not hold out 24 hours, and it is rumored in diplomatic circles here that the Serbian government is preparing to retire from the capital into the interior, probably to Nisch or Uskub.

According to Berlin reports, Germany will not permit interference by any third party in the event of Austro-Serbian hostilities.

It is reported that President Poincaré of France will abandon his proposed Scandinavian tour on account of the trouble.

Russia Alarmed.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Austro-Serbian situation was considered at a four-hour meeting of the cabinet today. It is understood that as a result, Russia immediately will intervene in the controversy by asking to prolong the period she has given Serbia to reply to her ultimatum so that European diplomats may have time to act.

The official view is that should Austria refuse to prolong the term of the ultimatum, Russia may take extreme measures. It is considered here that the dispute should have been submitted to the European powers, to whose decision Serbia is willing to defer.

Another cabinet council will be held under the presidency of Emperor

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SENATORS MYERS AND WALSH WIN OUT CUTTING RED TAPE BINDING FLATHEAD

Washington, July 24.—(Special)—Senators Myers and Walsh scored a decisive victory today in the senate. It was the contest over the senate amendment to the Indian bill, making the appropriation for the Flathead Indian project conditional upon an affirmative opinion from the attorney general, that the rights of the Indians are protected under the existing law. After several hours of debate by the senators, it was decided, by a vote of 45 to 7, to instruct the conferees of the senate to proceed to the amendment. This action serves to eliminate the amendment.

MAJORITY OF MEN DECLARED HONEST

Great Chicago Financier
Says Men of All Classes
Are Honest as a Whole
but Individuals Err in
Every Line of Life.

Chicago, July 24.—There is no foundation for much of the agitation about business conditions in the United States, George M. Reynolds, resident of the Continental & Commercial National bank, and John G. Shedd, president of Marshall Field & Co., asserted in their testimony today before the federal commission on industrial relations.

The witness said much of the pessimism expressed could be traced to politics.

"Unrest exists but there is a great exaggeration of present conditions," Mr. Reynolds said. "The prosperity of our own people compared with that of people of any other land is such that so much discussion and criticism is not warranted. A great deal of our troubles are only mental after all."

The United Charities last winter, acting with laudable purpose of aid-

ing suffering, advertised Chicago's unemployment and suffering. It pointed the picture as black as possible to obtain aid, but it overdid the picture. There is too much agitation from all sides."

"Do you consider the men who make up unions more dishonest than other classes?"

"No," Mr. Reynolds replied.

"The majority of men in all classes are honest. Individuals sometimes abuse their positions."

Mr. Shedd said that his firm employed between 10,000 and 15,000 persons.

"Unrest in industry is worldwide," he said, "and is caused by a desire for better food, better housing, better clothing and more leisure. A large element is in the prevailing agitation for purely political purposes and by irresponsible purposes of notoriety."

Another element is the rapidly increasing complexity of industrial conditions.

"Unrest is a sign of progress, not necessarily an evil."

John H. Hubbard, commissioner of National Trades associations, said he did not believe in collective bargaining because of lack of responsibility of the unions.

"It has become apparent," he said, "that railroads and large corporations have had to be controlled. Before unions can deal with us on a collective bargaining basis they must be controlled."

Grace Abbott, director of the Immigrants' Protective league, urged the establishment by the government of a national labor exchange, which she said would do away with private employment bureaus by which the immigrant is exploited. She advocated a permanent commission to investigate labor uprisings.

SENATE SHIES AT TREATY JOBS

PRESIDENT SENDS TWOSCORE
WHITE-DOVE PACTS BUT THEY
MAY BE PUT ON ICE.

SURRENDER TO COLOMBIA

The Solons Are Afraid to Touch This
Agreement Even With a Long Stick
and the Business Will Probably Go
Over to the Next Session, Which
May Mean the Colonel Won't Testify.

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson sent to the senate today for ratification Secretary Bryan's new peace treaties with 20 nations, providing for special investigation of disputes in all cases where the resources of diplomacy have failed. They are the treaties with which Secretary Bryan has indicated the president wishes to have ratified before congress adjourns. Whether they can be passed through is considered doubtful by some members of the foreign relations committee among them several democrats.

The treaties are with Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, The Netherlands, Bolivia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Italy, Norway, Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. The three latter were signed today. Similar conventions negotiated with Great Britain and France have not yet been signed.

Secretary Bryan forwarded the treaties to the senate and conferred with Chairman Stone and other members of the committee.

Administration senators have agreed to do their best to have the treaties favorably reported speedily. No meeting of the committee will be held until next Wednesday, when Theodore Roosevelt's request for a hearing on the Colombian treaty will be considered. There is a growing feeling not to report the treaty at this session. Administration senators, however, do not say there is such an intention.

ALL HOMESICK BUT MUST STICK

REPUBLICANS ARE ANXIOUS TO
GET HOME BUT WILL HOLD
DEMOCRATS TO PROGRAM.

Washington, July 24.—Republicans of the senate let it be known today that they are as anxious as the democrats to adjourn congress and go home. Moreover, they have determined to hold the democrats to their legislative program, permitting no business except trust legislation and conference reports to come up for discussion and are hoping to get away by September 1.

Discussion of the interstate trade commission bill was resumed in the senate. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts opposing it chiefly on the ground that it would be enormously expensive. He objected to all the trust bills because, in his opinion, there is no public demand for such legislation.

Senator Thomas interrupted Senator Weeks to make an attack upon Senator Newlands' amendment to the trust, commission bill, providing that an order of the commission should not be admissible as evidence in suits under the Sherman anti-trust law. The senator thought this would lead to inextricable confusion.

Senator Colt of Rhode Island said that after the supreme court had taken 15 years to get a basis for interpreting the Sherman law it seemed that congress, by using the term "unfair competition" was setting out on a sea of doubt and uncertainty.

Senators Cummins and Newlands defended the bill and amendment. The former asserted it would be highly beneficial to keep the offense of unfair competition separate from the offenses of restraint of trade and monopoly forbidden by the Sherman act.

CANDIDATES WORRIED OVER THE SIGNATURES

Helena, July 24.—(Special)—Whether candidates for state offices are required to obtain the signatures of 2 per cent of their party's congressional vote in the state, distributed over seven counties, or merely 2 per cent of their party's congressional vote in one-tenth of the precincts of seven counties, is a question several candidates would like to have answered. O. W. Tong insists the first construction is the proper one; Dan Boyle and Earl J. Johnson, whom Mr. Tong seeks to keep out of the campaign book, insist the second construction is proper.

Margaret Hinchey Tells a Sad Story

"Brothers, I appeal to the sense of justice, to the broad-mindedness which I have found characteristic of western men, in asking you to give your women the vote, to raise them out of slavery, to set them by your sides as your equals, your co-workers."

So did Miss Margaret Hinchey, blacklisted leader of the great 1912 strike of New York laundry workers, conclude an appeal for equal suffrage last night. Miss Hinchey addressed a large, interested crowd of men and women from an automobile at the corner of Higgins avenue and Main street and for a full hour held her audience raptly interested in her recital of the conditions of life which make the ballot an absolute necessity for the woman who toils.

Miss Hinchey spoke as the representative of the women workers of the country. Missoula voters had heard often enough the case of the woman in the home; last night they were given a chance to hear reviewed the needs of the thousands of women to whose home life is an economic impossibility, who have been driven into active industrial competition with men. This side of the case was quite new to many of the speaker's listeners, but the applause with which brilliant thrusts were greeted showed that all were affected.

Herself a member of the great oppressed class she represents, Miss Hinchey knows whereof she speaks. She came to this country while yet a child and since then has toiled in real slavery as scrub woman and laundry worker. She came to the fore as a leader during the great 1912 strike of the laundry workers, was blacklisted for her endeavors and since then has been fighting for the enfranchisement of her sex, seeing in political equality a chance to make the slavery of her sisters a little less abject.

Miss Hinchey's speech sparkled with homely figures of speech, illustrative of the life she has led. She presented, off-hand, horrifying glimpses into the conditions surrounding the child and women workers of her state. The address was a glowing exhortation of social injustices; an appeal to the western man to aid his eastern sisters.

The speaker told of woman toiling dreary hours over steaming vats, driven at top speed that male New York might go the next day in fresh-starched cuffs and collars. She told of women about to become moth-

ers standing at their labors in the laundry until the ambulance came to take them away. She told of children—dead, unfeeling bits of human machinery—dying at their posts. She told of women struggling to keep body and soul together on insufficient wages until at last the slender nest of food drove them to sell themselves. She told of policemen, fat on the salaries paid from taxes on women, sending innocent girls to the gutter with threats of jail sentences. She told—

But the list is long enough. The facts Miss Hinchey hammered out at her audience last night should make the most callous voter blush for shame. They constitute a true bill against our civilization which cannot be evaded.

And in return for these inhuman injustices, Miss Hinchey asked, no reimbursement in the shape of a reorganized society, but the mere privilege of voting, the ballot only, that women may in some measure fight for themselves and aid their brothers in working out their common destiny.

"You men, I know, will not keep us in slavery," she said. "You will not class us with the feeble-minded, with mere beasts of burden. Woman was intended by God to stand at man's side, his helper. Instead we are being trampled underfoot, denied the right to protest. Personally, I feel sure that Montana men will give their sisters the right to vote."

"In New York equal suffrage is to be voted on in 1915, and I'll tell you that if it isn't passed, the laundry workers will have something to say. Every man who sends his shirts to the laundry will find the tail starched hard and stiff. After the men of New York have stood this for a while they'll be glad to sit down at any cost. "We ask you for the vote as a matter of justice. It is our right, and without it we have become mere slaves."

Again Tonight. Miss Hinchey will speak from the same corner at 8 o'clock tonight. In this talk she will present statistics about the women workers in this country which are in themselves irrefutable arguments for equal suffrage.

CONFIRMED. Washington, July 24.—(Special)—The senate today confirmed the nomination of James C. Bole, receiver at the Bozeman land office.

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVES IN ENTHUSIASTIC CAMPAIGN

Success Is Predicted in at
Least One Congressional
District and the Interest in
the Battle Is Intense.

New Orleans, July 24.—Members of the progressive party in this city and throughout the state are enthusiastic over the meetings already held at Broussard, Lafayette and Abbeville, and predict freely that they will elect a congressman in the Third congressional district, the rice and sugar country of Louisiana.

First meetings of the campaign, which opened Friday night at Lafayette, indicated that the progressives were strongly entrenched in southwest Louisiana, and that unless some unlooked-for circumstances arise, they would carry that part of the state in the coming elections.

Many of the foremost democrats of southwest Louisiana are evading the direct question as to whether or not

they are Bill Moosers, Andra M. Martin, member of the state central committee; Overton Cade, former railroad commissioner, and many others say that they have not joined the party as yet, but intimate that they will if conditions keep on as they are.

Not since 1880 has there been other than a democratic congressman from the Third. William Pitt Kellogg was the last republican. Action by the democrats on the sugar and rice matters has changed the attitude of the people in the district against democrats.

Edwin S. Broussard, brother of Democratic Senator-elect Bob Broussard, has joined the ranks of the progressive party. The Lafayette, Abbeville and Broussard meetings brought out great crowds. Edwin Broussard, Wilson T. Peterman, Judge Whitman P. Martin and T. J. Labbe addressed the voters. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm ever given speakers in this state so early in a campaign. There was a meeting today at Houma, and on Tuesday the progressives will hold a state convention at Morgan City.