

Catcher Urges War Dealing With Huerta

Terms Against Premature Recognition of Mexican Regime Until Adequate Guarantees Are Given
Writes Secretary Colby

Suggests Steps To Be Taken to Safeguard American Interests in the Republic

GREENCASTLE, Pa., July 11 (By The Associated Press).—Warning against premature recognition of the new Mexican government was given the Administration to-day by Henry F. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico.

In a letter to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, he urged that in no case should the recognition of the de la Huerta regime be other than that of a de facto character, with the understanding that even this would be withdrawn should subsequent events prove that it was prematurely extended.

Mr. Fletcher's letter resulted from suggestions made in a conference between the State Department and Dr. Iglesias Calderon, Mexican High Commissioner to the United States, regarding recognition of the new government at Mexico City.

Dr. Calderon has assured the American government of the desire of the new regime to live up to the obligations of government. Mr. Fletcher in his letter suggested that before any recognition was extended an informal agreement be made with the Mexican authorities that American citizens would not be deprived of their property rights without compensation and that such property as they were deprived of during the Carranza regime would be compensated.

Mr. Fletcher was the American Ambassador to Mexico during the Carranza administration but resigned several months ago because of a disagreement with the American government's policy toward Mexico. His letter to Secretary Colby follows:

"In my capacity as a private citizen interested in good relations between the United States and Mexico, may I suggest for such consideration as they may deserve the following regarding the recognition of the new government of Mexico?"

"Without animadverting to past difficulties and with a view to avoiding a repetition of them, I would respectfully suggest:

"First: That the United States should not recognize the new government of Mexico until it is reasonably clear that the said government is not only willing but anxious to assume the fundamental duties of a government, i. e., to maintain law and order and to afford adequate protection to the lives and interests of foreigners in Mexico.

"Second: That the United States should be recognized, if at all, merely as the de facto government, and it should be informed that such recognition is provisional and would be withdrawn if it should subsequently prove to have been prematurely extended.

"Third: That before extending such recognition we should take steps to secure an agreement (later to be made formal if desired) covering the following pending matters:

(a) That the constitution of 1917 and the laws passed in pursuance thereof shall not be given retroactive effect as to property lawfully acquired previous to its promulgation, and that American citizens shall not be deprived of their lawfully acquired rights without compensation.

New Brunswick Dry by Majority of 2 to 1

Modified Proposal to Permit Beer and Wine Defeated by 36,374 to 23,693
ST. JOHN, N. B., July 11.—The prohibition majority shown in yesterday's plebiscite in the province of New Brunswick was increased by further returns received to-day, the figures, nearly complete, giving a 2 to 1 victory for the drys.

Union of Labor and 48 Parties Recommended

(Continued from page one)
in its reference to Russia and Ireland and to the Republican and Democratic parties.

"For years and years labor has followed the old routine of appealing to existing political parties," Fitzpatrick said. "We have gone to them without programs, making no difference whether the Democratic or Republican party was in power, and have come away with our promises, only to see those promises broken and shattered.

"So, now we are through. We have got our own people together. We have tried to say, if words have meaning, that this program of ours was big and broad enough for every man and woman who does useful work with hand or brain to stand upon, though big business has perverted our statement in an attempt to show it is wholly a proposition for organized labor. There are other groups here in Chicago now, and I can tell you we are all agreed. We have all got the same program."

"The Republican party met here last month," he resumed. "They drew up their platform and nominated their standard bearers. Where can you find a free man or a free woman in this country who can stand for those candidates or that platform? It is a denial of every right that free men have stood for."

"Again his audience broke up the speech.

"Then you go to San Francisco," he continued, "and you see the Democratic party. Where is there a free man or woman who will stand for or accept the promises of the Democratic party after the way its representatives have betrayed our people during the last four years?"

"They nominated a standard bearer with an attractive personality, who can appeal to people, and by that the Democratic party hopes to stay on the job of serving the financial pirates who have always dominated the Republican party."

Fitzpatrick criticized Governor Cox's handling of events in the steel strike last fall.

"What's our duty, as the representatives of men and women and children, against the representatives of the greed of gold?" he continued. "Our duty is to proceed immediately, unconditionally, to take over the reins of the government of the United States."

"They want us to look abroad. They tell us about Russia. There was a monarchy there under which the Russians lived for 700 years, and one day they shot it into the garbage can. Do they want the United States to tell them how to govern? We'd be poor instructors. They might go to Ireland for help."

"Russia has created a new government, taking care of the right of people in the way Russians want it done."

What Cox Says Of Pro-German Articles in Paper

(Continued from page one)
from 'The News' to accept the position with 'The Dispatch' here."

Hoped for German Victory
"The Daily News," which is the sole property of Governor Cox, was hopeful as late as September 21, 1916, that Germany would triumph over the Allies.

In an editorial on that date "The News" said, in part:

"The world gets its news from the victors. At this time most of the news from the battlefields comes from the Allies. That has been the case to a great extent all along, but never more noticeably than at present. The friends of Germany are still hopeful. They have an abiding faith in her genius. They have seen her on other occasions at a disadvantage only to note her working her way out of the difficulty."

On December 15, 1916, Cox's newspaper said editorially:

A military critic who has closely followed the progress of the war states that the contest can only end in one of three ways: Either through a knockout for Germany, through a knockout for the Allies, or by the world coming to a disadvantage only to note her working her way out of the difficulty."

On October 5, 1916, an editorial in the Governor's newspaper, under the heading "Our German Friends," said:

"It is reported that many of our German friends are going to vote for Justice Hughes for President and against President Wilson. They are said to be unfriendly toward the President because of his attitude upon foreign questions. Indeed, some of them accuse the President of being unneutral toward Germany."

Assailed Roosevelt's Stand
"Our German friends can get some idea of how Justice Hughes stands upon these foreign questions by understanding those who are back of him. Thus we find Theodore Roosevelt as the chief supporter of Justice Hughes. He goes all the way to Battle Creek, Mich., to make a speech against President Wilson, in favor of Justice Hughes. And this is exactly what Mr. Roosevelt thinks of Germany, and of President Wilson for not making war upon Germany."

"On May 7 the Lusitania was torpedoed, and 1,396 persons were drowned. But Mr. Wilson did not make a mark of any kind when America speaks the means what she says. On the contrary, he selects this as an appropriate occasion for his remark about 'being too proud to fight.' He did not hold Germany to strict accountability, he did not hold her to any accountability, strict or loose. He wrote notes. On June 9, President Wilson sent his second note and on July 23 his third. Justice answered these notes on August 19, by sinking the Arabic, drowning forty-one persons, including two Americans."

"No atonement has been made by Germany, and in more than one case newspapers report that the captain of the submarine has been promoted or decorated as a reward."

Other Flings at Germany
"But this is not all. Mr. Roosevelt, speaking in Justice Hughes's behalf, takes other flings at Germany."

"This action by Mr. Wilson would be entirely proper and necessary if he had taken the right position on behalf of Belgium and exacted prompt atonement for the murder of our men, women and children, by German submarines."

"Is there any doubt about what Mr. Roosevelt would have done if he had been President, any more than there is doubt about what Justice Hughes would be forced to do under similar circumstances in the event he is elected President? Others may profit through the election of Justice Hughes. We do not see how the Germans can hope to do so."

Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt accuses the Germans of murdering men, women and children. Speaking in the interest of Justice Hughes, he said fault with President Wilson for not interfering when Germany entered Belgium. Speaking in the interest of Justice Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt condemns the President for writing notes to Germany when the Lusitania was sunk. Can any German sympathizer doubt where Mr. Roosevelt's heart is, or where Justice Hughes would be compelled to stand if Roosevelt were back of him, as he will be if Hughes is elected President?

"We do not believe that all of our German friends, or anything like a majority of them, have so lost their love for the fatherland as to line up on the side of those who find fault because this government did not go to war with Germany over the invasion of Belgium. We do not believe that these German friends are so disloyal to their friends and relatives who are fighting for what they believe to be right, as to give aid and comfort to the worst enemies of Germany in this country—namely, the rabid Roosevelt and his personal choice for President. We do not believe that these sober, staid citizens, Americans as they are, by sympathizing with their loved ones across the water, will vote for the candidate of the man who says those same loved ones murdered men, women and children and ought to have been attacked by the United States. We do not believe that these German friends will vote against President Wilson for having written notes to Germany instead of having declared war upon the Emperor. But last night we saw what will happen if a German sympathizer votes for Justice Hughes. He will be aligning himself upon the side of the most rabid anti-German bunch in this country."

The following editorial appeared in Cox's newspaper October 6, 1916:

"One Choice Against Peace"
"In a recent speech President Wilson took occasion to say: 'All our foreign policy is wrong, they say, and conscientious men should change it. And if they are going to change it in what direction are they going to change it? There is one choice as against peace, and that is war.'"

"It could be more plainly stated. President Wilson has followed certain policies. Those policies have resulted in our being at peace with the world to-day. The opposite policies would, if adopted, have resulted in our being at war to-day. And that is war."

"If Justice Hughes is elected, he would, if he is a man of conscience, take Germany to task for the sinking of the Lusitania. He would even at this late date, if he is a man of conscience, protest to Germany against her occupation of Belgium. It would be too late to oppose her invasion of Belgium, but Germany is still occupying Belgium, and if, as Mr. Roosevelt says, and as Mr. Hughes approves, the United States should have protested against the invasion she should also protest now against occupation."

"It is said that if Justice Hughes is elected President Theodore Roosevelt will be made Secretary of State. In fact, it is generally understood that such will be the case. It has frequently been mentioned and never denied. Theodore Roosevelt's first act as Secretary of State would be to give Germany so many hours to get out of Belgium. Mark that. He wouldn't be Secretary a week until a formal notice would be sent to Germany with a time limit to get out of Belgium. Germany would, of course, refuse, and the government of this country would have nothing to do but to attempt to put her out. A state of war would exist; that is all there is to it. There is one choice as against peace and that is war."

Said Women Oppose Draft
In an editorial on October 14, 1916, discussing whether conscription would be adopted in Australia, and the fact that women were to vote, the Governor's newspaper had this to say:

"We know how the women of this country would vote upon the subject. They are as loyal with us as are the men. They are as patriotic, but they are opposed to war, and if the American women were to vote to-day upon conscription they would vote against it."

"Our German friends," was the caption of another editorial in Cox's newspaper, beginning:

"It is only a few days until the election, and that which is said now may have little effect, but before our German friends go into the booth and vote against President Wilson they ought to read what one of the ablest thinkers of this country has to say upon the subject, as follows:

"We are not yet able to figure out how the politicians are so dead certain that the intelligent German vote of this country will be solid for Hughes. It is clearly seen that the election of Hughes would be calamitous to them and to the Fatherland."

Forecasts Attitude in Germany
"It is well known that in Germany the officials and the people are sharply divided into factions of those who favor the resumption of the old style submarine warfare and of those who favor compliance with President Wilson's interpretation of international law and the rights of neutrals. There can be no question but that the warlike would be taken in Germany as justification for resumption of the Lusitania-Sussex style of submarine warfare."

"Under such a catastrophe what would Hughes do? He could lie down without successful protest; or he could successfully protest, exactly as President Wilson has done; or he could bring on war with Germany."

"But that is not all. You can tell generally what an officer's course of conduct will be if you know the influences that elect him to office. So our thoughtful writer making the further observation, 'Who are backing Hughes?' All the financiers who are reaping big percentage from Europe's financial pinch."

"All the combinations of steel-makers, iron-makers, copper producers, oil producers, cannon and shot makers that are making millions on millions because Germany is blockaded."

"Is there an intelligent German-American who can force himself to believe that Hughes's backing of million makers would let him destroy the very condition through which they make their enormous profits?"

"How can an intelligent German-American, understanding the feeling in Germany, fail to see that Hughes's election and the consequent rupture with Germany would be the most terrible calamity that could befall Germans in America?"

On October 26, 1916, "The News" said editorially:

They Complain Bitterly
"Our German friends who have been condemning the government of the United States so severely for its attitude in regard to neutrality should have a bit of patience with the government after reading what Canada has to say about it. That is, if we were as unneutral as some of the more rabid pro-Germans believe, Canada wouldn't be also denouncing the United States to the extent she is."

"But both the Germans and the Canadians can be forgiven. When nations are at war the citizens of the nations, and citizens of other countries who sympathize with them, cannot think calmly. But the point is that if we were unneutral against Germany the British ought not to condemn us, and if we were unneutral against Britain the Germans ought not to condemn us. But the truth is we have been unneutral toward neither, and both still condemn us. Hear what the semi-official 'Toronto Globe' says concerning the recent activities of the German U-boat in the vicinity of our shores:

"For a submarine to sink offhand an unarmed merchant vessel is an act of common piracy, no matter what the rules of war may say. And for a German submarine to do that thing on the very doorstep of the United States—well, no wonder many Americans are biting their finger nails at the thought that their great nation still exchanges ambassadors with Germany and pre-

ferred the name and form of neutrality."

"We hadn't heard of 'many Americans biting their finger nails' at the thought of the submarine activities. All of us feel sorry for any merchant vessel that is sent to the bottom of the sea, whether armed or unarmed. We feel sorry also for the man-of-war that is sunk in a fair encounter. We sympathize with the soldiers who are losing their lives in the trenches—with miserable humanity in general. But our skirts are clean as regards the activities of the German U-boats. They have committed no crime against us. They have played the 'hard' combatants, and respected our borders. We feel sorry for the men who have lost their lives in this war, and for the women and children who have been made to suffer through no fault of their own. But it is not our war; it is the war of Great Britain and Germany, and we are not going to interfere with either side so long as our rights are respected."

On November 7, 1916, six months after the Lusitania was sunk, "The News" said:

Discussed a German Victory
"Nor is a victory by Germany the worst thing that can happen. If the Allies were to win, and their winning meant a vast increase of Russian aggressiveness on the one side, and of Japanese self-assertiveness upon the other, America might live to be very sorry that Germany had not won."

On October 6, 1916, "The News" said:

"It would help if the warring nations would stop fighting long enough to explain what they hope to gain by continuing the struggle."

On December 15, 1916, "The News" declared that the words of the German peace terms, at that time offered, contained "no threat, no hint of intimidation, no self-assertion," and advised that the "Allies would do well to ponder these words."

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"Germany's peace proposal probably means the end of the war. In fact, there is little question but that the fighting will now speedily end, although the details of the terms may not be arranged and agreed to by the contending forces for many months. Germany does not consider herself whipped. But there will be no more fighting. Both sides are willing to compromise unquestionably. God grant that the next arm lifted to wield a sword so foolishly may be paralyzed and that the brain be stopped from thinking before it conceived of war."

Here is the editorial, September 3, 1916:

Combinations of War
"Here is a thing to remember when the world is talking war. The navy of Germany and of the United States combined would be more powerful than Great Britain's. In other words, a combination of the two navies would have nothing to fear from the powerful fleets of the mighty Britain and in war-time it has been demonstrated nobody can guess what combinations will take place."

On October 19, 1916, "The News" said:

"Every indication now is that with tens of thousands of these splendid people (Germans) still sympathizing with the fatherland, still believing in the righteousness of the German cause, still hopeful that Germany will win, there is every evidence that they will vote for President Wilson for reelection as the best means of aiding Germany, as well as because the reelection of President Wilson will be tantamount to the United States."

"Our German friends are coming to understand that it does not 'just happen' that most of the rabid anti-German people in this country are for Hughes. From Theodore Roosevelt down the enemies of Germany are in the Hughes bandwagon. So it is evident in this instance, as in all others, Woodrow Wilson has been the real friend of the American citizen who sympathizes with Germany."

Governor Cox declared at Cincinnati in October, 1916:

"Two of the leading sponsors for Justice Hughes are Elihu Root, of New

York, and Theodore Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay. In his first speeches Mr. Root declared that the President should have intervened when the Germans went into Belgium. Theodore Roosevelt said this government should have seized every ship in American harbors. Both have criticized the President for not doing the things which have embroiled us in a war with Germany."

"The Germans are getting their eyes opened, and about one more speech from Teddy and the German-Americans will join in a triumphant victory for Woodrow Wilson in November."

On April 2, 1917, "The News" said:

"The best way to injure our enemy, if Germany should become our enemy because of a state of war, is to supply the deficiencies of the Allies. These deficiencies consist of food and clothing and munitions of war. Instead of diverting our resources to raising an army of a couple of million men, instead of sending men abroad for sentimental purposes, we ought to go to work to supply the Allies with everything they need, and they do not need guns. We can best serve our own purposes by furnishing other matter than

referees an intimate conception of just how far he can go in his League of Nations program without offending President Wilson.

The League Covenant it became known here to-night is to be one of the main topics of conversation between the running mates. What passes between them is not expected to be made public, but it is expected that Governor Cox and Mr. Roosevelt will have reached a very definite agreement concerning the League before Mr. Roosevelt continues his journey East.

Hooker Attacks Baker
Tells of Secretary's Refusal of Offer of Gas in War
Special Dispatch to The Tribune
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 11.—In an address before the Republican County Committee, assembled here yesterday afternoon to select delegates to the Saratoga convention, Elton H. Hooker, candidate for Governor, charged Secretary of War Baker with wilfully squandering millions in the manufacture of gas masks and poison gas.

He said that when America entered the war he, as president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, offered the Secretary fifteen years' experience in the manufacture of gas masks and guaranteed to turn out immediately and deliver in France 300 tons of poison gas each day. This offer was refused and the government placed only 1,400 tons of chlorine gas in France during the entire war, a quantity that his firm could have delivered in two days, he said.

He added that if elected Governor he would give a pledge that his actions would not be controlled by any railroad, clique or corporation.

Cox May Propose More Reservations
To Ask Roosevelt To-day How Far He Can Go and Not Offend Wilson
Special Dispatch to The Tribune
DAYTON, Ohio, July 11.—The meeting to-morrow between Governor James M. Cox and Franklin T. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for President and Vice-President, may be of considerable more import than has been anticipated. Governor Cox, his friends say, hopes to carry away with him from the con-

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While appreciating the almost limitless possibilities for stupid governmental rulings, sometimes to be met even in our own republic, we exclaim in the tragic tones of the dear old melodrama queen, "Curses on our fatal beauty!"

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Larraga, Mexican Rebel, Seeks Amnesty Terms

Leader of San Luis Potosi Uprising Sends Emissary to de la Huerta
MEXICO CITY, July 10.—General Manuel Larraga, who recently headed an uprising in the State of San Luis Potosi, has sent an emissary to call on Provisional President de la Huerta to arrange terms for surrender, according to "Excelsior."

The railway line between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo has been cut. Rebels at Santa Elena in the State of Coahuila, near the northeastern boundary of that state and Zacatecas, according to newspaper dispatches to-day, would attack the city of Saltillo. A dispatch "Herald" reports a strike of considerable magnitude at Tampico, the streetcar men, bakers, carpenters, longshoremen, oil workers and leaders having gone out, it is declared.

Tammanyites See Forest Fire and Roaring Rivers

From a Staff Correspondent
RANF, Alberta, July 11 (On board the Tammany special train).—The Tammanyites, homeward bound from the Democratic National Convention, have all that tourists can ask. Leaving Vancouver Friday the special passed a forest fire on the Fraser River. The hot weather during the last two weeks has melted the snow on the taller mountains of the Coast, the Gold, the Selkirk and the Canadian Rocky ranges, with the result that all the rivers are full to the banks. The Upper Columbia, the Kicking Horse and the Bow, along the Canadian Pacific are roaring torrents. Saturday the New Yorkers did Lake Louise and Banff, having lunch at the former and dinner at the latter. The San Francisco convention has nearly been forgotten. Half of the party say they are homesick for Manhattan and they are death of snow-capped mountains and the roaring of the falls. They are having trouble compelling members of his district organization to salute the British flag.

Several workers worthy and well qualified than them through a Tribune strip.



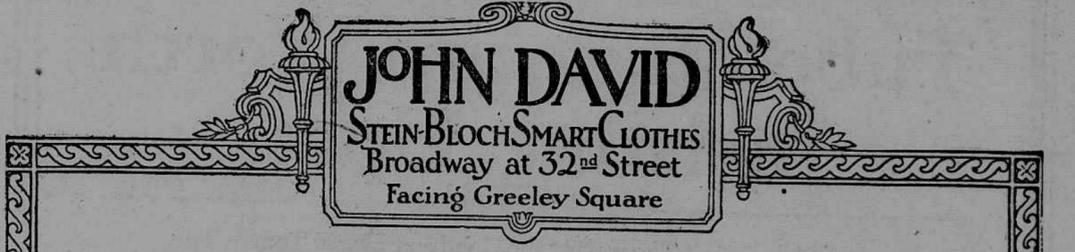
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