

CRISIS AT HAND IN MEDIATION ON TWO ISSUES

Choice of Huerta's Successor
and Carranza's Stand
Are Vital Points.

REBEL CHIEF AGAIN IGNORES ARMISTICE

U. S. Submits Half a Dozen
Names for Provisional
President.

MEXICO DELEGATES SAID TO OPPOSE SELECTIONS

Rebels Defeated With Heavy
Losses in Big Battle
at Zacatecas.

The mediation proceedings in the Mexican situation have reached a crisis and a make or break is looked for speedily.

The United States has submitted the names of half a dozen prominent Mexicans for provisional President, but long discussion failed to result in a choice.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan believe that the Mexican delegates will accept one of the men. No such belief is held at Niagara Falls, where the conference is being held.

Gen. Carranza sent another note to the mediators, ignoring again the main issue, an armistice. The mediators won't receive his delegates until he agrees to accept arbitration.

Senor Naon of Argentina, one of the mediators, left the conference and will be away until Friday.

In the meantime the Huerta forces in the field have apparently won their first big victory. The Federals routed Gen. Natera at Zacatecas with heavy losses to the rebels.

U. S. SUBMITS SIX NAMES. Expects Mediators to Choose Provisional President From List.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The action of the mediators in turning down Carranza again was regarded by officials here as marking a crisis in the Mexican situation.

Decisive developments are expected quickly now or not at all. President Wilson and Mr. Bryan remained in the closest touch with the American delegates at the conference throughout the day. They watched every development with the keenest interest, feeling that any hour might bring news concerning the selection of a provisional President.

The American delegates, acting under instructions from Mr. Wilson, have submitted the list of Mexicans who are acceptable to this Government for the provisional Presidency. The list, which is said to include more than half a dozen prominent Mexicans, is understood to be acceptable to the Constitution. It does not include Gen. Carranza himself. In the American list are:

Gen. Felipe Angeles, chief of artillery of the Constitutional army and acting Minister of War in the Carranza Cabinet.

Pedro Lascurain, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Madero Cabinet, who resigned under duress following the murder of Madero.

Louis Cabrera, one of the Constitutional representatives in Washington, who is expected to be one of the representatives of this faction at the Niagara Falls conference had the mediators agreed to receive them without an agreement for an armistice.

For two days the representatives at Niagara Falls have been in almost constant discussion of qualifications of these men for the provisional Presidency of the Southern republic. The Mexicans have demurred at nearly every one on the list because of their relation with the rebel cause.

Gen. Angeles at the close of the day was regarded by officials of the Administration as most likely to be agreed upon. He is a Mexican General of high standing and was formerly head of one of the military academies of the republic under Felix Diaz. He has not taken the field during the Villa campaign, but remained at the seat of the rebel government, acting as Carranza's chief military adviser. Time and time again he has been declared to be the military genius of the rebel army.

Senor Lascurain, it was said, practically has been eliminated. It was stated authoritatively to-night that nothing had occurred to justify the belief on the part of officials here that the conference would not end satisfactorily.

The objections of the Mexican delegates to Gen. Angeles and at least one other man upon the list submitted to the United States have not been of so serious a nature.

Gonzales, Huerta's Choice
Fernando Gonzales is the choice of President Huerta to be his successor. This is the fact which ex-Senator

SEFATE FOR UNLIMITED TALK.

Bryan's Hint Falls to Impress Members, as Owen Discovers.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An attempt to impose a closure rule was made to-day by Senator Owen, who began the circulation of a petition to be signed by Senators pledging them to support a closure rule. This move was along the line of Secretary Bryan's recent speech in which he said that unlimited debate in the Senate was plutocracy's last stronghold.

Senator Owen also is the author of the resolution amending the rules of the Senate to put a limit to debate. Opposition is pending in the Senate, and he has admitted that he found it impossible to get a favorable report on it.

One of the first Senators Mr. Owen approached was Mr. Martine of New Jersey, who promptly refused to sign the petition. Mr. Martine is also opposed to a limited closure. Mr. Owen met with other discouragements, although he spent the afternoon in laboring with Senators on the Democratic side.

FIVE DIE TRYING TO SAVE MATE.

Sailors in Mexican Harbor Enter Vessel's Gas Filled Hold.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The crew of the British steamer San Valero, from Tuxpan, Mexico, which docked at Point Breeze to-day, told a thrilling story of the bravery of five of their companions who died in the gas filled hold of their oil ship while trying to rescue a companion in the harbor at Tuxpan. The men who gave up their lives were First Mate H. F. Elliott, W. Shuff, boatman; H. C. Cousins, ship's carpenter; W. Garbinen, seaman, and W. F. Stanhope, fireman.

The hold was filled with poisonous gases. One after another worked his way down into the hold to rescue a man who had gone to stop a leak. All lost consciousness. The captain finally refused to permit any more to go below. Six bodies were taken out by a fireman wearing a smoke helmet. They were sent ashore for burial.

HAVANA POLICE CHIEF SHOOT DOWN FRIEND

Threats of Serious Trouble Follow Wounding of Senor Generoso Canal.

HAVANA, June 15.—Col. Charles Aguirre, chief of police of Havana, who was Minister to Brazil under the Gomez Administration, shot and fatally wounded Senor Canal, his partner in the automobile business, during a quarrel this evening.

At the height of the dispute Senor Aguirre said he would send his seconds to Senor Canal, but a moment later he drew his revolver and fired four shots at his partner.

Senor Canal is connected with a number of prominent families and there is great excitement as well as fears of further trouble because it is thought the friends of Senor Canal will attempt to secure revenge.

Col. Aguirre has fought several duels and is one of the best swordsmen in Cuba. While he was captain of the port of Havana, in November, 1909, he had a quarrel with Col. Mendieta, a member of Congress, and a challenge to a duel followed. The men met on a farm near Havana, but the police arrived in time to prevent bloodshed. In October, 1910, Gen. Freyre Andrade, the Conservative leader, accused Aguirre of embezzlement and a duel followed. Gen. Andrade received a cut on the hand and the encounter was stopped by the seconds.

Col. Aguirre was appointed chief of police on February 28, 1911.

POLICEMEN MAY OUST BURNS.

Chief's Association Said to Resist His Part in Frank Case.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 15.—That William J. Burns, chief of the Burns detective agency, is "in bad" with the International Association of Police Chiefs and will be ousted at one of the first sessions of the twenty-first annual convention, which starts here to-morrow, was the declaration made to-day by F. J. Cassada of Elmira, N. Y.

A concerted movement is on foot to oust Burns because of his activities in the Leo Frank case. Cassada, with Michael Reagan of Buffalo, vice-president of the association, and chiefs from all the Southern States are behind the plan.

"Burns has not acted right in any of his cases, including the famous McNamara dynamite case," said Cassada. "There's a lot of bitter sentiment against him, and I expect he will go by the board."

SUSPECT FRAUD AT CADET QUIZ.

Annapolis Officers Looking Up Alleged Substitutions.

ANNAPOLIS, June 15.—It became known to-day that there is suspicion that some fraudulent work was done by one or more candidates for the academy who took the examinations under civil service rules last April and that a thorough investigation is going on. It is believed that one and possibly others procured some one else to impersonate them and take the tests.

This deceit was not difficult, as the examinations are held in various places in the country, and the candidates are not specially identified by the examiners. Under the former system where the candidates were examined in Annapolis such a trick was impossible. It is reported that a bright youth who took the examination for another in a Southern town received \$500 for the work.

Judge Hornblower Dead.
Littlefield, Conn., June 16, 2 A. M.—William Butler Hornblower, Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals died at one o'clock this morning

PARIS STREETS SINK IN STORM, 7 KNOWN DEAD

Taxis, Wagons and Pedestrians Engulfed by Caverns Following Rain.

GAS MAINS EXPLODE

Fire Which Follows Hinders Firemen and Police in Their Rescue Work.

HOLES 200 YARDS SQUARE

Woman's Hand Seen Waving From Auto as It Is Swallowed Up.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, June 15.—Seven persons are known to have lost their lives and enormous damage was caused to property by a torrential rain which prevailed here this afternoon and which caused enormous caverns at several places in the vicinity of the Elysee Palace.

Taxis and other conveyances travelling along the streets without warning tumbled into the holes, which in places were sixty or more feet deep. Firemen and policemen made heroic efforts to rescue people carried down in this way, but escaping gas caused explosions which hindered them in their work, and in one case caused a fireman to fall back into the hole with the fainting woman in his arms.

The first cavern was of a portion of the Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré near the Elysee Palace and the Ministry of the Interior. Six persons were rescued from this collapse with the greatest difficulty.

Sides of excavations on the Place de la Concorde, the Boulevard Haussmann and the subway collapsed in places and traffic had to be suspended. Gas and electric connections were broken and this caused several explosions.

A taxicab was engulfed in the Place Saint Augustin, but the chauffeur and his passenger were rescued. The Place Saint Philippe du Roule was engulfed for a distance of 200 meters (650 feet) deep at 8 o'clock this evening.

Thousands of curious persons passed the night in a torrential rain around the holes in the streets in the Place St. Philippe du Roule, the Rue du Havre and the Place St. Augustin, where there are great gaps 230 yards square and 70 feet deep.

It is feared that a number of people lost their lives when taxis and carts fell into the holes. The collapses occurred with such suddenness and to such an extent that many vehicles slipped down the sides of the chasms. The loss of life would certainly have been heavier but for the fact that people were driven to the shelter of doorways and cafes by the torrential rain.

Firemen who rushed to the scenes of the collapses attempted to descend into the holes, but were prevented from doing so owing to the escaping gas and the treacherous nature of the soil. The compressed air mains also burst and the rushing from the pipes with terrific noise added to the terror. In many sections the thoroughfares trembled as if shaken by an earthquake and then collapsed.

In the Boulevard Haussmann the firemen made heroic efforts to reach the bottom of a hole in a large stretch of pavement which had collapsed. One fireman who entered the gaping hole returned a minute later with a fainting woman in his arms. His comrades stretched out their hands from the edge of the pit to seize the brave rescuer when a terrific explosion of gas was caused by a spark from a short circuit. The rescuer and the woman fell back into the chasm. This was only one of a dozen or more similar tragedies.

A taxicab which was going along the Place Saint Augustin suddenly disappeared in a chasm. The firemen reached the taxi an hour later and found the chauffeur and an unidentified woman passenger dead.

The subway was invaded by water at most of the stations and all trains stopped running. Seventy-three millimeters (2.87 inches) of rain fell in twelve hours, which is an unprecedented fall in the annals of the Paris Weather Bureau. The mass of water that fell is calculated at 4,000,000 cubic meters. Water measuring machines were broken or thrown out of gear by the torrential downpour. The barometer fell 753 millimeters between 5:30 and 8 P. M. It was the most violent storm in Paris within living memory.

BOY'S FIDDLING WINS RICH MAN.

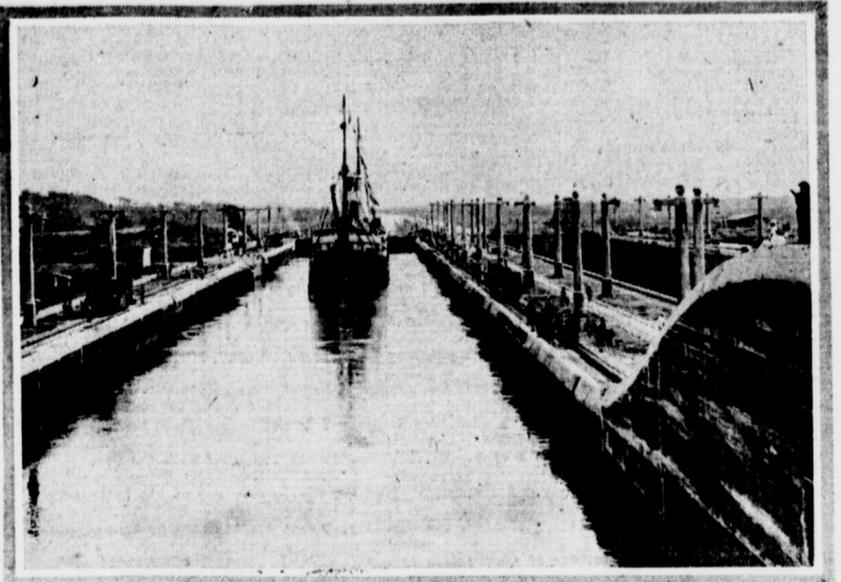
Orphan to Be Educated Instead of Toting in Labor Camp.

ALBANY, June 15.—Tony Paclano, a ten-year-old Italian orphan, bound for a labor camp along the dock canal, was playing a violin on the deck of the Hudson River steamer Charles W. Morse last night when his music was heard by Charles L. Andrews, a wealthy manufacturer of Omaha.

Impressed by the lad's playing, Mr. Andrews hunted up the boy's uncle, and got permission for the youngster to accompany him. Mr. Andrews will take Tony to Omaha, where he will be educated. He said he would turn him over to a famous violinist in the West.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-Refillable Bottle with the Green Stripes. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF OCEAN STEAMER PASSING THROUGH PANAMA CANAL LOCKS



The Alliance of 4,000 Tons Tests Electric Towing Locomotives.

The Alliance of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line was the first ship to pass through the locks of the Panama Canal. She left her berth at Cristobal at 6 o'clock on the morning of June 8 and steamed slowly through the sea level entrance of the canal to Gatun Locks. There she tied up by the north guide wall until hawsers were fastened to her in preparation for the tow through the locks.

At 7 o'clock the ascent was begun. The tonnage of the Alliance, about 4,000 gross, is so small that the work of locking her up through the three flights or chambers was much the same as that of locking the numerous tugs and dredges that had already made the ascent. The ascent from sea level to the level of Gatun Lake, eighty-five feet above the sea, was made in one

hour and twenty minutes. The ship was turned in the lake and then started downward, the lockage from the lake to sea level taking about one hour and thirty minutes.

The purpose of this experimental towing was to try out the electric towing machines before being used in the first trip of a ship through the canal. The machines worked perfectly.

"There was not a hitch of any kind," said Col. Goethals, "and yet the test should not be taken as indicative of the time that may be required to pass a ship through the locks, because the hawsers were all attached before the ascent was begun."

When all is in working order it will probably not require more than one hour and forty-five minutes to take a ship through Gatun Locks, less than the time calculated by the engineers who designed and constructed the locks.

The machines which did the towing, and which are to tow ships for years to come, are unique in such service. They are electric locomotives moving upon rack track. In the centre of each locomotive is a drum or reel on which the towing hawsers are fastened. Two loco-

Uncle Sam's Big Ditch Wide Enough for Largest Liner.

motives on each lock wall attach their hawsers to the ship fore and aft and the tow is started with the ship held steady between two lines of taut cables. In the case of the Alliance there was absolutely no deflection from the centre of the locks, the ship being held as steady during the whole lockage as though a strong hand were balancing a stick of wood midway in the chambers. It would be so with the Imperator or any other large ship. In no particular has every idea of the designers been more fully justified than in the working of the locks.

The Alliance is 333 feet long, of 42 feet beam. The most striking feature of her appearance in the locks was how small she looked and how large the lock chambers appeared. The locks could carry at one time six ships like the Alliance. The Vaterland would almost fill a lock, but could be handled easily.

A. N. BRADY'S FAMILY GIVES \$625,000 TO YALE

\$125,000 Is for Clinical Laboratory and \$500,000 as Memorial Foundation.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—At the dinner of the Yale Medical School Alumni Association held here to-night President Hadley announced gifts and conditional pledges to the school of \$1,725,000.

He reported that the university has received from members of the Brady family \$125,000 for the erection and equipment of a clinical and pathological laboratory to be known as the Anthony N. Brady memorial laboratory.

President Hadley said also that the university has been advised by members of the family of their determination to establish the Anthony N. Brady memorial foundation of \$500,000. The income from the foundation, \$25,000, is to be given annually to the university for a term of ten years in order to enable the university to declare operative at this time the agreement between the General Hospital Society of Connecticut and to conclude the alliance between the New Haven Hospital and the Yale medical school.

If within the ten year period the university receives a total of \$2,000,000 for medical school endowment and building funds exclusive of gifts from the Brady family the Anthony N. Brady memorial foundation of \$500,000 will become the absolute property of the university. Meanwhile the university is enabled to take immediate advantage of the offer made to it by the General Hospital Society.

Toward the \$2,000,000 endowment needed President Hadley said that \$1,110,000 already has been pledged. Of this \$400,000 came from unnamed donors, conditioned upon the establishment of at least one memorial professorship in public health. \$190,000 was the gift of Charles W. Harkness of the class of 1883 and \$100,000 was given by an unnamed alumnus. The remaining \$500,000 had been promised by the General Education Board, conditioned on the remaining \$1,500,000 being obtained by January 1, 1916.

The alumni advisory board of the university held its annual meeting to-day and discussed the advisability of exhibiting pictures of Yale for use of the alumni association and schools, especially in the West.

COTTON INCREASE IN INDIA.

Production in 10 Years Grows to 6,000,000 Bales, It Is Said.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, June 15.—It was announced at the meeting of the International Cotton Federation here to-day that the increase in production in India in ten years had been from 2,500,000 to 6,000,000 bales. The members of the congress are convinced that this amount can be increased in a few years to 10,000,000 bales without encroaching on the food growing area.

LONDON PRESS LAUDS WILSON ON CANAL BILL

Hopes That President Won't Lose Prestige and Place for His Stand.

LONDON, June 15.—The signing by President Wilson of the bill repealing the clause in the Panama Canal law exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls is the cause of renewed expressions of appreciation of his attitude by the London papers.

The Morning Post in lauding President Wilson's courage and magnanimity notes that the President's prestige has been somewhat dimmed by the prolonged opposition to his policy and the attacks of his opponents. The paper adds:

"It will be a sad reflection on American democracy if the President's single-minded desire to do a large thing should lead to his political undoing."

The Daily Mail expresses the belief that "the people of the United States, who never lack admiration for honesty and fearlessness, will see another proof that they have the good fortune to be governed by a great man."

The Daily Chronicle, with similar tributes to President Wilson, criticizes the Senate amendment declaring in effect that this repeal bill does not mean that the United States has not the right at any time to exempt its own shipping. The paper says:

"The refusal of the United States to arbitrate this question has been one of the shrewdest blows at arbitration in many years. It would be affecting to pretend that the remedy which has now been adopted, namely, the passage of a domestic act which can be repealed in a domestic way, heals entirely the effect of the blow."

OFFERED \$80,000 FOR DIVORCE.

Modjeska's Son Made Proposal, Wife Says in Suit.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Two offers, one for \$50,000 and the second for \$80,000, were made to Mrs. Felicie Modjeska Modjeski by her husband, Ralph Modjeski, a civil engineer with offices in Chicago, to induce her to obtain a divorce, she asserts in a suit for separate maintenance which has been filed by her in the Superior Court. The bill sets forth that they were married December 28, 1885, in New York.

It is charged that January 20, 1914, in the Circuit Court of Portland, Ore., the defendant filed suit for divorce on grounds of desertion. This is denied. Modjeski is a son of the noted Polish-American actress, Mme. Helena Modjeska.

SENATE ASKED TO PROBE GOLD MINE LETTERS

Overman Introduces a Resolution Which La Follette Had Drafted.

WISCONSIN MEMBER PLANNED TO OFFER IT

La Follette Is Vehement and Chilton and Overman Make Explanations.

BLAME IS PLACED ON THEIR OFFICE CLERKS

Denials of Any Attempt to Exploit the Mine on Senate's Stationery.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Steps were taken in the Senate to-day for an official investigation into the exploitation of a North Carolina gold mine through the letterheads of two of the Senate committees.

Senator Overman of North Carolina and Senator Chilton of West Virginia, who own stock in the mine and whose employees are blamed for the use of the Senate stationery, asked for an investigation. Senator Overman introduced a resolution authorizing the employment of a special committee of five Senators.

Before either of the Democratic Senators had acted Senator La Follette had served emphatic notice that he would present such a resolution and would urge its adoption by the Senate.

In fact, the resolution was the one drawn by Mr. La Follette. The Senator from Wisconsin had yielded in favor of Mr. Overman after Senator Chilton had told him that if such a resolution was to be submitted he should permit it to come from him (Chilton) or from Mr. Overman.

Scope of the Inquiry.

The inquiry will include not only the use of the Senate stationery, but also the sending of an employee of the Treasury Department at the Government's expense to the North Carolina property for the purpose of investigating the mine. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and probably will be reported out to-morrow.

There were reports to-night that certain Democrats would oppose the investigation on the ground that too much money had been spent in such undertakings. Senator La Follette and others, however, are prepared to press for the adoption of the resolution if there is any indication of its being sidetracked.

Sensors Overman and Chilton in the statements which they made both disclaimed responsibility for the use of the letterheads in this way. They reiterated that the reproduction of a rosy report by the mining engineer, J. C. Williams, on the Senate stationery was due to mistakes made by their employees.

Mr. Overman insisted that his stenographer had made only four copies of the mining engineer's letter on the Senate letterheads. She had done the copying at the request of Walter George Newman, the promoter of the gold mining property.

Senator Chilton did not disclose how many copies had been struck off in his office on a multigraph, but one of his clerks has said that there were about a hundred.

Mr. Overman's Stock.

Mr. Overman acknowledged that he got \$2,000 in the Gold Hill stock after the mining engineer, Williams, whose letter was reproduced on the Senate paper, had told him that the mine was worth \$60,000,000.

With the stock selling at 50 cents it looked good to Overman.

Senator Chilton did not disclose how much of the stock he held or what he had paid for it, but reports were circulated to-day that he had been more fortunate than any of the other Democratic Senators; that in fact he got a large part of it stock for nothing.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio when questioned to-day acknowledged that he had a block of the Gold Hill stock. He told friends that two Senators in whom he had the greatest confidence had expressed their opinion that Gold Hill was a good thing, and then he climbed aboard.

Mr. Pomeroy did not care to say how much money he had invested in the venture. Senator Swanson of Virginia is also supposed to have a good sized block.

Relatives in the Venture.

Another interesting development was the information which reached Washington that E. C. Gregory of Salisbury, N. C., Senator Overman's son-in-law, is a director of the Gold Hill Consolidated Company, and that Arthur Kenna, nephew of Senator Chilton, is the manager of the mine.

To-day's disclosures brought to the surface new evidences that the stock had been bought by clerks and em-