

WILSON LIFTS EMBARGO ON ARMS; SAYS IT WILL HASTEN COMING OF MEXICAN PEACE

Conditions Have Changed Radically Since Adoption of the Order Annulled by Proclamation Formally Issued Last Night; Possible That Munitions of War Held Up on Border Will Now Be Allowed to Go to Rebels

Carranza Affirms That No Concessions Were Made to Secure the Order; Villa Declares End of War is Now Put in Sight; Smuggling Was Unsatisfactory; U. S. Foreign Relations Committee Endorses Action Taken

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Wilson, by executive order dated today, made public tonight the removal of all restrictions against the exportation of munitions of war into Mexico from the United States, placing the contending elements on a basis of equality with respect to the purchase of arms and supplies in this country.

The executive order emphasized the desire of the United States to be in the same position of neutrality toward the contending factions in Mexico as other powers.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas, by proclamation of the President, issued March 4, 1912, under joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President on the same day, it is declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence which is promoted by the use of arms or munition of war procured from the United States; and

"Whereas, by the joint resolution above mentioned it thereupon became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico except under such limitations and exceptions as the President should prescribe.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions on which the proclamation of March 4, 1912, was based, have essentially changed, and as it is desirable to place the United States, with reference to the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico in the same position as that of other powers, the said proclamation is hereby revoked."

Accompanying this order, the White House issued the following statement in explanation:

"The executive order under which the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico was forbidden, and its departure from the accepted practice of neutrality and deliberate departure from those practices under a well considered joint resolution of Congress, was determined upon circumstances which have now ceased to exist. It was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico. "Since that order was issued, the circumstances of the case have undergone a radical change. There is now no constitutional government in Mexico and the existence of this order hinders and delays everything the government of the United States is now insisting upon, namely, that Mexico be left free to settle her own affairs as soon as possible, and put them on a constitutional footing by her own force and counsel. The order is therefore rescinded."

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Chairman Bacon of the Senate foreign relations committee, who is ill in his apartment, made no comment on the raising of the embargo, but his colleagues did not hesitate to say he was heartily in accord with it.

The probable disposition of large quantities of ammunition destined for the constitutionalists, but seized by the American government, is one of the points brought up for discussion by the President's proclamation. It is expected that an official ruling on this will be issued from the treasury department and the department of justice tomorrow. It is understood that upward of 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been held by the government at points along the border. It is not considered likely that the ammunition confiscated in connection with some overt violations of the neutrality statutes will be given up, but shipments of arms sent to the border pending the removal of the embargo on arms and consigned through commercial channels, are expected to be released.

As Villa Sees It. JUAREZ, Feb. 3.—"The Mexican war will not last much longer," com-

FROM POOR BOY TO MAYOR OF BOSTON, CURLEY'S CAREER; CALLS WIFE BIG HELP



Mayor-elect Curley, his wife and children.

From a poor boy to mayor-elect of Boston, with a dominating position in Massachusetts politics, is the boast of James M. ("Jim") Curley. He was further handicapped by a jail sentence.

Born in the south end of Boston thirty-nine years ago, Curley became a clerk in a drug store at an early age. Later he was a salesman for a grocery store. In the meantime he widened his acquaintance and developed a natural eloquence. In the early nineties he became interested in politics, served in the Boston city council and in the board of aldermen, and then was elected to the legislature. Next he became a congressman, and is at present serving his second term.

Curley says that much of his success in politics is due to the inspiration and sound judgment of his wife. They have four children—James M., Jr., aged six; Mary, five; Dorothea, three; Baby Paul, seven months.



NEWS OCCASIONS STIR IN DOUGLAS AND OVER INTERNATIONAL LINE

DOUGLAS, Feb. 3.—At 1.30 this afternoon Col. Guilfoyle commanding the Ninth cavalry at this place, had received no information from the war department regarding the lifting of arms and ammunition into Mexico. Until he is instructed to the contrary he will continue his patrol duty against the taking of guns and ammunition to Mexico, as heretofore.

The general opinion prevailed today among those spoken to in Douglas about the new presidential order upheld it. Practically all spoken to declared that this course was the wise one to pursue, as now the Constitutionalists may have all the arms and ammunition they can pay for, and with this favor it is believed that they will make short work of the Huerta government. As the United States will not recognize the Huerta government the belief prevails that the sooner it is out of the way the better.

Local Constitutionalists were much elated when they learned that the embargo had been lifted, and there was great rejoicing at Constitutional headquarters. Ives G. Leveier, Constitutionalists agent said: "This means the end of the war and the triumph of the Constitutionalists in the near future. We should be in control of all of the republic, including Mexico City, within 30 days."

The public has no idea what a tremendous handicap the embargo has been to the triumph of our cause. Huerta has been able to import all the arms and ammunition he needs from Europe and the United States. "We have been much more interested in securing the lifting of the embargo than in having our belligerence recognized, for with the embargo raised we shall soon secure recognition because we will be in control of the country. We have had hundreds of soldiers throughout the republic since the war began whom we were unable to arm, and we have had to refuse volunteers for this same reason."

"Now we will be able not only to import small arms and ammunition, but artillery as well, and you may look for the fall of Guaymas as soon as we have time to get some big guns down there to destroy the gunboats now in the harbor, or drive them away."

"We are delighted with President Wilson's action and have felt all along that it would be only a matter of time until he would take the action he did today."

The first news of the raising of the

CONFESSES TO MAIL TRAIN ROBBERIES AT CALIFORNIA POINTS

AUBURN, Cal., Feb. 3.—After the confessed robbery of a mail car of a Southern Pacific train near Burlingame, on October 14, Jean Labonte, alias Claude Kaufman, under arrest here on a charge of forgery, broke down today and admitted to Sheriff McAuley that he robbed the mail car of train No. 77 near San Jose on November 17, and of another mail train near Los Angeles on January 10.

At first he strenuously denied all knowledge of the latter robberies, but convincing evidence in the hands of the sheriff caused him to waver following his confession earlier in the day, when he admitted the holdup. Labonte told McAuley the exact places where he had hidden the loot stolen from the mail cars and where he had cached the various disguises and the clothes he wore during the operations. He was identified today by George W. Scott, the mail clerk held up by him on the train near Burlingame, and by R. M. Gray, the mail clerk who was on board the car robbed near Los Angeles.

embargo came in a special Associated Press bulletin to the International. The message was immediately posted in the Gadsden cigar store for the benefit of the public and one minute later was the only topic of conversation on the street, and has remained so since. One man read the message and then sent it to Nacozari and other towns down the line. The news spread like wildfire, and thirty minutes after its receipt the International was deluged with telephone calls.

THE HUERTA EXCLUSION ATTITUDE IS NOT CHANGED

Relations to Continue Undisturbed; Is Not Bothered About Embargo Lift; Rebels Have Been Getting Aid

Fear Is That Money May Follow; Foreigners in Mexico City Learn News With Uneasiness; News From Ojeda

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—President Wilson's determination to give both factions in Mexico liberty to obtain war material from the U. S. will not cause President Huerta to deliver to the American charge d'affaires, his passports, nor will it affect his attitude towards the U. S. or toward Americans in Mexico. This assurance was given tonight by General Huerta.

Mexicans holding official positions and friends of the administration generally profess not to believe that President Wilson has improved materially the position of the rebels by lifting the embargo on arms and ammunition, but fear that financial assistance might also be accorded the rebels in frankly expressed tonight by Querido Moseno, minister of foreign affairs.

Although there is no disposition to confuse Wilson's act as a recognition of the belligerency of the rebels, those at the National palace asserted tonight that it virtually has the same effect.

The fact that removal of the embargo permits the free importation of arms from the U. S. by either faction, brings from the officials here a sneer, as they point out the proximity of the rebels to the U. S. He admitted impoverishment of the federal government leaves no doubt as to which side will be the greater beneficiary.

President Huerta, however, said a few days ago that lifting of the embargo would not improve the position of the rebels greatly, because in his opinion they have been getting into the country from across the international boundary, all the guns and ammunition they were able to pay for, in spite of the apparent effect of the American war department to prevent smuggling. He added that money was the thing the rebels needed more than anything else.

The news that President Wilson intended to raise the embargo had been no secret at the American embassy for several days, nor in President Huerta's office, but the receipt of cablegrams stating the accomplished fact caused a slight stir in both offices. It came as a shock to that small part of the public to which it became known.

The American charge, under instructions of the state department, informed the American residents. Tonight the news is widely disseminated among foreigners, among whom it has aroused apprehension, because of the lack of knowledge as to the effect upon President Huerta. He talked over the telephone to Senator Moseno regarding the affair. Later the foreign minister was summoned to a conference.

Many months ago it was generally assumed that such action by the U. S. would result in rupture of the relations between the two countries and it was believed not improbable that there would result in rioting in the capital. Ignorance of the public as to what has taken place leaves yet unanswered the question as to the part the people will play, but there is a reason to believe there will be no anti-American demonstration. Those who predict that the Mexican people will accept calmly the attitude of the U. S. point to the fact that the sentiment of the people has changed so much in the last few months that they will secretly applaud Wilson's action instead of manifesting disapproval by assaulting Americans here.

Senator Moseno summoned a conference today with President Huerta relative to the lifting of the embargo. The minister expressed the opinion that there was nothing to be feared, as so far appeared to be indicated in the instructions to Charge O'Shaughnessy. He said he did not believe the lifting of the embargo would greatly aid the rebels, but that the thing Mexico had to fear was that the U. S. might extend financial aid to the rebels.

It is learned here that General Ojeda has reported himself ready to proceed to advance to Hermosillo and recover the territory in northern Sonora which has been partially evacuated by the rebels in their movement to the south.

CHINESE REFORM GOES ON

President Annals Councils in the Provinces—Assemblies to Follow

PEKIN, Feb. 3.—All district councils in the provinces of China were dissolved today by President Yuan Shi Kai. This dictatorial action is regarded as another important step toward the suppression of all resemblance to popular government in China.

DISARM ALL IN STRIKES SAYS WILSON

Secretary of Labor in His First Annual Report Protests to Congress Against Methods Employed in Strike Riots

Recommends Laws to Prevent the Employment of Armed Guards and Private Detectives in Labor Wars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Protest against the use of firearms and the employment of armed guards and private detectives in labor disputes and strikes was made by Secretary W. H. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, in his first annual report submitted today to President Wilson. He recommends that Congress enact legislation "within its constitutional limitations to regulate this business in the interest of public peace and order."

"The use of firearms," said Secretary Wilson, "in a species of private warfare in connection with labor strikes, calls for serious consideration. Groups of men on both sides, without military or police authority for it, have used firearms with fatal effect in the coal strike in southern Colorado. These arms and the ammunition have doubtless been procured through interstate commerce; and many of the armed men are said to have been imported into Colorado from other states through a business concern engaged commercially across State lines in supplying corporations with an armed and trained private soldiery or police in numbers running into hundreds and even thousands. In connection with the Fere Marquette strike in Michigan, armed guards, furnished by agencies in other States supplying men to take the place of local strikers, accompanied these men to Grand Rapids. They were turned back by the United States marshal under instructions from the district judge. In the Calumet, copper-mining region, armed guards under contract with the employers were forwarded to the locality by agencies in other States."

On relation of capital and labor, Secretary Wilson makes advanced ground. "The relation of employer and wage-earner," says he, "is no longer personal or individual, because both employers and operatives act in groups. "It is obvious," the report says, "that this method of employment, generally necessary for success in modern industry, may give to employers great contractual advantages over wage earners. Unless wage earners also act collectively through their own agents, they are often at a practical disadvantage. Employers who act collectively offer their services. They desire to control with wage earners individually. It is upon this point that labor disputes frequently spring up and become acute. In most instances in which employers accord workmen practical recognition of the right of collective bargaining which they themselves exercise, fair relations are maintained. "In any circumstances, differences must be expected to arise. In such cases the Department of Labor might possibly find a common ground for agreement which the disputants, in their eagerness for advantage or in the heat of their controversy, had overlooked."

In that connection, it is suggested that Congress clearly define the functions of the Department of Labor in the mediation of labor disputes and vote an appropriation adequate to meet the requirements of mediation work. In that way, it was suggested, the welfare of wage-earners could be fostered while the prosperity of employers and the peace and good order of society at large were conserved. Amicable settlements between the parties themselves without mediation, are manifestly first in the order of preference. Mediation comes next. Arbitration third. But any of the three is preferable to strikes or lockouts."

The success already achieved by the Department of Labor, in the adjustment of labor controversies, demonstrates, in the judgment of Secretary Wilson, that such disputes nearly always may be adjusted to the profit of all interests; and he believes that the Department "properly equipped, should be able to make mediation, progressively popular with both

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MANN STEMS STORM IN HOUSE

With Flat Presentation of the Danger of War Following the Proposed Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Asiatic exclusion agitation was today quieted, temporarily at least, in the house after a heated debate today that brought the Republican and Democratic leaders to the floor with pleas for calmness and deliberation.

An overwhelming vote stripped from the immigration bill under consideration all amendments which would place a bar against Asiatic immigration. The action was taken after Representative Mann, Representative Shirley, of Kentucky, and other leaders had made a vigorous fight to overcome the sentiment which last night expressed itself in a vote 111 to 90 in favor of an amendment to exclude Mongolians, Malays and negroes. The speakers insisted that the action might embarrass the state department in its relations with Japan.

The house was surcharged with excitement when met. Representative Burnett in charge of the immigration bill, forced the attendance of a quorum. The anti-Japanese forces rushed into action, Representative Baker, of California, presenting a substitute for the drastic exclusion amendment presented by Representative Hayes. The debate became heated, the Californians differing as to details but both manifesting certainty that an amendment would be accepted in some form.

The house was in confusion with a half a dozen members demanding to be heard, when the tide was turned by Mann, who, from the center of the chamber spoke in a grave, low voice. "I have been long enough in this house, I hope, to place country above party," he said. "I do not believe any of these amendments should be adopted at this time. Dealing with our foreign affairs is a subject of delicacy, while I feel that in conducting our relations with foreign countries I am bound to rely in the first instance, at least, upon the state department. I am not prepared to invite war with Japan, or any other country, although it was should come as the result of any legislation I would not shrink from it."

As the house listened, in a hush of silence, Mann turned to the Republican side. "I think now is the time for us to be cool and collected," he warned, "and not be carried off our feet because we think we can play politics at the expense of the Democratic party in the house. We owe our allegiance to the country, above party."

"Shouts of approval came from Democrats and Republicans and drowned the voice of the speaker. "We represent the entire country, and ought to protect it at this time, even California against herself," he finally concluded, amid a tumult of applause. The debate continued, but when the votes were forced on the amendments they were decisively defeated. It was agreed to allow the immigration bill the right of way tomorrow, when it will be passed.