The Times Dispatch

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STUART SUGGESTS NEW PROVISIONS IN PRIMARY BILL

Outlines Views in Special Message to General Assembly.

MAIN IDEA IS TO KEEP OUT FRAUD

Recommends That Regularly Sworn Election Officials Conduct All Primaries, and That All Contests Should Be Heard in Court—Small Entrance Fee.

In a special message yesterday to the General Assembly Governor Henry C. Stuart outlined his views on the subject of primary legislation, and urged the enactment of adequate measures controlling the conduct of such elections. Features of the Governor's recommendations are: conduct of primaries by the regularly sworn election officials, creation of a State primary board of canvassers to canvass the vote for all officers not strictly local, provision for preferential voting, by which voters can name their first and second choice, party registration, trial of election contests before the courts instead of by party committees, and a nominal fee for candidates.

Received With Applause.

The message was read in both houses and was received with applause. It was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was stated that the committee bill recently reported by the Committees on Privileges and Elections of both houses, as a substitute for all of the bills referred, in many of its sections agrees with the recommendations of Governor Stuart, except as to party registration. The bill was prepared by a joint subcommittee headed by Delegate Land and Senator Rison. The Senate bill provides a 2 per cent assessment on candidates, the House bill none at all; Governor Stuart recommends that it be merely nominal. The Governor recommends that the primary be made optional except possibly in regard to State officers and United States Senators, where he suggests that it might well be made compulsory on all parties, a joint primary to be held by all parties on the same day.

The Governor suggests a provision by which "no person belonging to a class that has been excluded by the proper party authorities should be permitted to vote in the primary of that party." That is to say, the Democratic party might declare itself a party for white voters only, and thus bar negroes from participating in a legalized Democratic primary, just as they are now barred from participation under party rules, notwithstanding that they may declare their intention to vote the Democratic ticket.

Bars Freak Candidates.

The Governor also suggests that notice of candidacy should be accompanied by a nomination paper signed by a reasonable number of electors belonging to the party of which the candidate is a member, thus barring freak candidates who post their names without any assurance or expectation of support.

Several members commented favorably on the Governor's message yesterday, saying that it contained valuable recommendations. With the committee primary bill as a basis, it is believed that amendments can be offered on the floor which will meet the views of the Governor and give a workable law safeguarding that part of the election machinery which, in an overwhelming Democratic State, such as Virginia, is the real election, and of more importance to the State in the final result that the general election itself.

The Governor's Message.

The message of Governor Stuart follows in full:

February 21, 1914.

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

The manifest need of legislation to safeguard the purity and perfect the machinery of primary elections, as demonstrated by experience and evidenced by the widespread public interest in, and general demand for, changes in our laws, impels me to urge the enactment of an adequate measure, or suitable amendments to the present statute, governing and controlling the conduct of such elections. Even if it were demonstrable that no serious irregularities have been permitted under the existing statutes and that nothing approaching fraud has been perpetrated, it is nevertheless imperative that the people be convinced that their choice in party contests is duly registered, fairly counted and promptly returned. That this conviction is now lacking in many quarters is evident.

In my inaugural address I dealt with this subject in general terms, and would now suggest, more in detail, that the following features should be embodied in any primary bill that may be adopted:

1. The regular election officials should conduct the primaries and canvass and certify the returns.

2. A State Primary Board of Canvassers should be established to canvass the vote for candidates for offices not strictly local.

3. There should be a preferential vote; that is, electors should be permitted to name their first and second choice.

4. Notice of candidacy ought to be accompanied by a nomination paper, signed by a reasonable number of electors belonging to the party of which the candidate is a member.

5. There should be a fixed and definite time for holding all primaries.

6. Party affiliations of electors should be registered upon their declaration.

7. No persons belonging to a class that has been excluded by the proper party authorities should be permitted to vote in the primary of that party.

8. No names of candidates should be placed on official ballots at regular elections unless they have been duly certified by the proper authorities as nominees, or if, they belong to no recognized party, unless they have been nominated by petition containing a

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MARIE LLOYD WEDS AGAIN

London's Favorite Becomes Bride of Jockey Dillon.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Portland, Oregon, February 21.—Marie Lloyd, actress, London's favorite, is married again. Four weeks after the death of her first husband, to-day she took unto herself Bernard (Jockey) Dillon, also of London, who gave his age as twenty-six, while Marie gave her age as thirty-two. The wedding took place, as planned, at the British consulate, and British Consul Thomas Erskin was one of the witnesses, though he did not act as best man, as originally planned. Rev. Father Thompson officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Collins, and Mr. Binn acted as best man. Both were from the Orpheum.

Matilda Hurley was the name given by Miss Lloyd when the marriage license was issued, and London was named as the home of both the contracting parties.

Previous to her marriage this morning Marie Lloyd was under bonds that she would leave the United States on the completion of her theatrical tour. The bridegroom arrived from British Columbia this morning, after the filing of bonds that he would not remain in this country.

NO DECISIONS ON MONDAY

Supreme Court Will Observe Washington's Birthday.

Washington, February 21.—By way of observing Washington's Birthday, the Supreme Court will hold no sessions on Monday, but will announce decisions on Tuesday.

Justice Lurton, who has been ill since November, had not recovered sufficiently at the Florida resort, where he went three weeks ago, to resume his seat.

Because of recent severe weather in Washington, he has been advised to remain in the South until some time in March.

About 110 cases are awaiting decisions by the court. The eight justices who will be on the bench on Tuesday are expected to announce decision in probably a third of the cases, which include the Gompers contempt case, and cases involving the validity of the "grandfather clause" legislation in Oklahoma and Maryland.

COMMITTEE FULLY ADVISED

Knew From Beginning That Wilson Opposed Literacy Test.

Washington, February 21.—Chairman Smith, of the Senate Immigration Committee, to-day emphatically declared that he never had told the committee President Wilson would sign the pending immigration bill if it contained the literacy test. Members have been much confused over conflicting reports on the attitude of the President. The committee is going ahead, intending to retain in the bill the House provision for a literacy test.

Senator Smith asserted he frankly informed the committee immediately upon the next meeting after seeing the President that the President was not in favor of the literacy test. He left to-day for New York to make an inspection of Ellis Island, with a view to aiding the committee in concluding its work on the bill.

LEADERS OF BAR ORGANIZE

American Academy of Jurisprudence Formed in New York.

New York, February 21.—More than fifty recognized leaders of the American bar to-night met here and organized the American Academy of Jurisprudence. Its purpose, in the words of James Dewitt Andrews, of New York, who called the meeting to order, is the production of "a complete and comprehensive statement in systematic form of the entire body of American law." Among its organizers are ex-President Taft, United States Senator Root, Attorney-General McReynolds, Alton B. Parker, Joseph H. Choate, former Attorney-General Wickersham and Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut.

"The work of the academy," Mr. Andrews said, "will be the encouragement of systematic research, the recognition of a system of legal education, and a systematic restatement of the law."

VINCENT ASTOR APPOINTED

Chairman of Commission to Study Operation of Food and Drug Laws.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, February 21.—Vincent Astor to-day was appointed chairman of a commission to investigate the operation of the Federal and State food and drug laws. The appointment was made by Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation.

Dr. Cale L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, to-day declared: "There is a great need for adequate sanitary and hygenic control of food. The food and drug control in the United States is not 50 per cent sufficient. The trouble has its root in the laws of the Federal government and in the laws of the States. This is where the National Civic Federation can help the food officials."

GAIN IN SOUTH'S EXPORTS

Increase of $43,500,000 During First Seven Months of Year.

Washington, February 21.—Forty-three and a half million dollars increase in American exports of products of the South, pirncipally due to the high price of cotton for the first seven months of the fiscal year, compared with that period of last year, to-day was reported by the Department of Commerce.

The total was $788,607,719; last year's, $694,905,980.

Value of cotton exported during the seven months was $38,000,000 more than in the same period last year; mineral oil, $12,000,000 more, and meat and dairy products $15,000,000 more.

Breadstuff decreased $19,000,000; cotton seed oil, $3,000,000.

FLOATING BOTTOM UP AT SEA

Officials Puzzled Over Identity of Hulk Reported by Barbarossa.

New York, February 21.—Steamship officials to-day were puzzled over the identity of a steamship which the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa, upon arrival to-day, reported she passed floating bottom up off the Grand Banks. The Barbarossa officers said she was a single-screw iron steamer, but that they were unable to identify her. Two blades of her propeller, visible above the waves, were missing. The Barbarossa changed her course to avoid a collision with the hulk, but did not stop to investigate.

GOETHALS AT WHITE HOUSE

Does Not See President, but Will Confer With Him This Week.

Washington, February 21.—Colonel George W. Goethals to-day called at the White House, but did not see the President. The Panama Canal engineer will see Mr. Wilson next week. He said the length of his visit to Washington depended upon the time needed to explain appropriations before Congress.

Asked if he had anything to say about the New York police commissionership, he replied:

"Not a word."

MILITANTS AT THEATRE

Shout "Votes for Women" During Performance Attended by King and Queen.

London, February 21.—Militant suffragettes to-night took advantage of the presence of the King and Queen and Prince of Wales at His Majesty's Theatre to draw their attention to the suffragette cause by standing up at the close of the second act and shouting "Votes for Women!"

The militants were ejected speedily by attendants, to an accompaniment of a storm of hisses from the indignant audience.

MODEST ACCOUNT OF INCIDENT GIVEN BY ADMIRAL DEWEY

Newspaper Man at Manila Bay Praises Tact of American.

GREAT INTEREST FELT IN GERMANY

Von Diederichs's Reply Expected to Make Clear Correctness of Course He Pursued—Serious Character of Controversy Shown by Statement of Von Tirpitz.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, February 21.—Only two newspaper men and one newspaper artist were actual eyewitnesses of Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila.

The two newspaper men were Mr. Stickney, a graduate of Annapolis, who was serving a New York newspaper, and E. W. Harden, now a New York banker. The newspaper artist was John T. McCutcheon, of Chicago.

Mr. Stickney is dead. Mr. McCutcheon's story was published to-day. Edward W. Harden, the only survivor of the newspaper staff correspondents present, kept notes of the events he witnessed, and from these notes, which are still preserved, he wrote to-day a graphic account of the clash between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diederichs, commander of the German fleet.

Mr. Harden shows that Admiral Dewey has given, in his autobiography, a very modest and tactful account of what occurred. Now the German Reichstag and the Kaiser's Foreign Office have taken up the controversy, all the facts are certain to be brought out. No one is more competent than Mr. Harden to write or speak of his own knowledge.

Various Aggravating Incidents.

After describing various incidents which threatened to cause strained relations between the American and German naval officers, Mr. Harden tells how Dewey put an end to the German incident in Manila Bay, as follows:

"The action of the Germans had become so menacing that Admiral Dewey finally lost all patience and concluded he must bring them to terms. He sent a flag officer to call on Admiral von Diederichs with a statement that Manila Bay was blockaded, and that he could no longer permit German vessels or any other vessel to run in the bay at night. Admiral Von Diederichs replied that he would see that this was complied with.

Changed His Mind.

"He evidently thought the matter over after the American flag officer had left the Kaiserin Augusta, for within an hour he sent his flag lieutenant to call on Admiral Dewey, with a statement that he objected to the course of the Americans in stopping all of his ships as they came in, and that he desired the Americans to cease to overhaul his vessels.

"He said that he did not object to having one of his vessels boarded when it first came into the bay, but he did object to a visit from the boarding officer when it had been in the bay and had gone outside and was returning. Admiral Dewey replied that Manila Bay was a blockaded port, and that he would continue to have all vessels boarded that he desired, whether on the first or hundredth time of entrance to the bay. This message from Admiral Von Frederichs made Admiral Dewey angry. He had restrained himself through a long period of time, during which the Germans had been acting in a manner which he considered as more than unfriendly, and he sent another and a stronger message to Admiral Von Diederichs.

Peace or War.

"This message was that Admiral Dewey presented his compliments to Admiral von Diederichs and he desired to know if Germany and the United States were at peace or at war. If at peace he desired that the Germans should pursue a different course, and that if at war he desired to know it, in order that he might take action accordingly.

"That was a strong message for one admiral to send another. It was two navel officers, each backed by a fleet of powerful war vessels, lying within gun's range of each other, and on the answer of Admiral von Diederichs depended the peace of two powerful nations.

"Admiral von Diederichs evidently recognized that Admiral Dewey was in earnest, and his reply was pacific in tone.

"He said that Germany and the United States were at peace; that he hoped they would continue to be so, and that he regretted exceedingly that Admiral Dewey had taken exception to the action of his ships, and that in future there would be no cause for complaint.

"That practically put an end to the German incident in Manila Bay, and it gave to Admiral Dewey another victory, and one which he is perhaps to be commended for quite as much as the one which he won on the first day of May, 1898."

Will Finally Clear Up Incident.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Berlin, February 21.—Count Reventlo, commenting on the announcement that Admiral von Diederichs had decided to reply to Admiral Dewey's charges, said to-night:

"The decision is highly gratifying, for it offers the only possible chance of finally and thoroughly clearing up the incident. Dewey's incredible narrative, portraying the conduct of German naval officers in the worst possible light must not and shall not be permitted to gain acceptance as an alleged historical fact.

"Dewey does not enjoy any too high a place in American esteem. He is too self-sufficient. It is incorrect to speak of his utterances as due to a casual error of judgment. His autobiography is a big work, which has taken nearly fifteen years of his life. He undoubtedly intended it as a historical document. That is what makes it important, and for that reason, it is impossible that Admiral von Diede-

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SENATE RATIFIES TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS

Adopted Without Any Amendment to Limit Their Scope.

SHOWS SUPPORT OF WILSON'S POLICY

Supporters of Proposal for Repeal of Panama Tolls Exemption Believe Practically Same Support Will Be Given President on That Question.

Washington, February 21.—Without any amendment whatever to limit their scope, the Senate, by more than a two-thirds vote, to-day ratified general arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland.

Attempts to exempt the Panama Canal tolls question, or questions of immigration and public education, which were related to the treaties with Great Britain and Japan, were defeated, and the conventions go into new force in the same general terms as existed before they expired.

The vote, while an evidence of the Senate's support of President Wilson's treaty policy, was interpreted by those backing the President's proposal for a repeal of the Panama tolls exemption as an indication that the President will have practically the same support on that question.

Ratification of the conventions clears the diplomatic atmosphere, so to speak, relating to the Japanese protest against the California antialien land laws and British protests against Panama tolls exemption. The phrase that the United States was "in a state of isolation" was frequently used in describing the situation.

Held Up on Tolls Question.

The British treaty had been held up particularly by those who were opposed to submitting the tolls question to The Hague. President Wilson's plan to repeal the exemption included first the ratification of the British treaty as well as the other, "to first rehabilitate the diplomatic relations of the United States," as some administration supporters have described it.

Technically the Senate ratified agreements to extend the treaties five years from June 4, 1913, the date on which they expired.

Under the terms of the treaties arbitration at The Hague is provided for differences of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of other treaties existing, which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy—provided they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the contracting parties, and do not concern the interests of third parties. A subject for arbitration, under the treaties, however, must be embodied in a special agreement defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the arbitrators and other details.

Some Senators who voted for the treaties may not vote for repeal of the Panama tolls provision, but President Wilson is confident of a majority in the Senate to support his foreign program throughout.

Still Before Committee.

Matters still before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are the Panama tolls question, the pending treaty with Nicaragua, and the treaty with Colombia growing out of the surrender of the Panama strip. Reports on these, it is understood, will be laid before the Senate in the near future.

Although the majority for the ratification of the treaties was overwhelming and the amendment to exempt from arbitration the Panama tolls question was rejected by more than a two-thirds vote, Senators who urge repeal of the tolls exemption provision insist that these votes are not significant of the Senate on the tolls issue. Senator O'Gorman to-night said he did not regard the ratification action as a test. He is determined to continue the fight for tolls exemption.

The Senate is looking to the President for some initiative action in the tolls matter and several Senators to-day averred that the issue would be a matter of party caucus. That some Democrats would refuse to enter such a caucus has been reported for several days.

Arouses Opposition.

The treaty with Nicaragua, which has been before the Senate for seven months, is expected to be taken up for further consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee in the near future. It provides for the purchase of a perpetual option on the Nicaraguan Canal route, and of naval station rights on the shores of the Gulf of Fonseca, for $3,000,000. It also proposes to extend the chief features of the Platt amendment, which would give this country control over the customs of Nicaragua, to the relations between the United States and Nicaragua. This feature of the treaty has aroused opposition among some members of the committee. They believe that such a proposition is too far reaching.

Vigorous opposition to the treaty has

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HE EXECUTED BRITISH SUBJECT

GENERAL PANCHO VILLA.

DIVERGENT VIEWS BY WORD PAINTERS

Prosperity and Depression Pictured by Democrats and Republicans in House.

CHARGE AGAINST REDFIELD

Conclusions in Report on Lumber Industry Directly Contrary to Evidence.

Washington, February 21.—Prosperity and depression to-day were pictured again in the House by Democratic and Republican word painters.

Representative Humphrey, Republican, of Washington, arraigned Democratic claims of beneficent effects of the new tariff law.

"Since the present Democratic tariff law took effect," he said, "the foreigners have captured our markets, and the balance of trade has been against us for the first time in the history of the nation since the old Wilson law went into effect."

Representative Fitzgerald, Democrat, of New York, replied that under the Republican tariff law there was a deficit regularly at one time of the year because of inadequate customs receipts, and added that by June 1, payments aggregating $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 for the ten months of the past calendar year would begin to be paid under the Democratic income tax law.

Mr. Humphrey charged that Secretary of Commerce Redfield had prepared and submitted a report on the lumber industry in Washington, with conclusions directly contrary to evidence on which they were based.

"That I may be understood clearly by the country," he said, "I want to make the direct statement that evidence submitted by special examiners on which the report is based is directly contrary to every statement in that report."

Charge Is Resented.

Messrs. Underwood and Fitzgerald resented the charge, and declared it inconceivable that it could be substantiated.

The industrial relations commission was under fire by Minority Leader Mann during the debate. He said the commission had been stirred by reports of many people out of employment, to investigate conditions from Boston to Kansas City, and suggested it should look into conditions in Buffalo and Chicago on the way.

Representative Madden, Illinois, Republican, tried to find out what the commission had ever done, and suggested that the commissioners "drew salaries and looked wise." He called attention to the fact that when it came to investigating the Michigan and Colorado mining strikes, the House appointed special subcommittees to make the investigation.

Representative Fitzgerald, in charge of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was under debate, read testimony of Chairman Walsh, of the commission, before the Appropriations Committee.

"But if I had my way," he commented, "without stirring up a dozen hornests' nests, I would have the commission transferred to the Department of Labor, and let the gentlemen and gentlewomen on the commission go their various ways."

SNEER AT RECORD OF COURT-MARTIAL

Benton's Friends Continue in Belief That He Was Deliberately Murdered.

REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

It Says Englishman Was Executed for Attempted Armed Violence Against Villa.

El Paso, Texas, February 21.—The record of the court-martial of William S. Benton, made public at Juarez late to-day asserts that the Scotchman was present at his trial, that he was represented by a rebel officer as attorney, and was permitted to testify, and that the session was public.

He was executed for attempted armed violence against General Villa, declares the record, and was found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by giving them cattle and forage, and by giving them information.

Benton's friends on this side of the Rio Grande received the report with sneers. They pointed to their knowledge of many years that he guarded against possible serious results of his high spirit and temper by never carrying a pistol. The statements that Benton was allowed to testify and that the proceedings were public, carried no conviction to the men who assert that their friend was deliberately murdered.

The record opens with the statement that an extraordinary council of war was convened at 4:15 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon by Colonel Fidel Avila. The council convened a court-martial, of which Major Jesus Rodriguez was president, assisted by four other judges.

Defended by Captain Tamez.

"The accused," the report says, "was arraigned and having been advised to name some one to defend him, Captain Mariano Tamez was designated for this purpose and was warned to defend Benton loyally."

There was no further mention of any activity on the part of the captain.

Witnesses against Benton were Major Manuel E. Banda and Adries Farias. It does not appear that Villa testified. Banda and Farias swore that Benton called on Villa on Tuesday afternoon "at an inopportune moment."

Witnesses were with Villa at the time. Benton, they said, made complaint of rebel depredations on his ranch, "Los Remedios," in the State of Chihuahua, and asked permission to return to it.

Villa replied that it was not desired that Benton should return to Mexico, because he was well known as a sympathizer with Huerta, "to whom he had given help in many ways; giving information of the movement of our troops; having intimate relations with the 'red flag' chiefs (Orozco and Salazar), and considering the Constitutionalists as rebels and bandits.

"Villa," the report continues, "stated that because Benton was a foreigner, his property had not been confiscated, but he must remain out of the country, because he was an element destructive of the peace and prosperity of the country.

"The accused answered in harsh and violent terms and asserted that no human power could keep him out of

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BRYAN IS WAITING FOR FULL DETAILS OF BENTON AFFAIR

Secretary Orders Far-Reaching Investigation of Killing.

NO OPINION UNTIL ALL FACTS KNOWN

Determination of Proper Course Towards Villa Will Be Left by Great Britain Entirely With State Department—Situation Cause of Grave Discussion in Senate.

Washington, February 21.—Secretary Bryan has ordered a far-reaching investigation of the killing of William S. Benton, the British subject, at Juarez. He announced to-day that, until all facts in the case had been gathered from all available sources, no opinion would be expressed by the State Department. All information received will be transmitted to the British government.

Explanations made by General Villa to Thomas D. Edwards and George C. Carothers, the American consular representative at Juarez, together with the court-martial record, are to be supplemented by further information. Instructions went forth to American Consul Letcher, at Chihuahua, to get additional details from Villa, and it is understood that inquiry through independent sources will be carried on at Juarez.

Mr. Carothers is consular agent at Torreon, temporarily assisting Mr. Edwards.

Advices received by the State Department up to late to-day, giving Villa's version of the affair, were that Benton was armed, had personally quarreled with Villa, had been disarmed, tried by court-martial, and executed on the charge of attempting the life of Villa.

Officials Make No Comment.

Villa's explanation, as telegraphed by him to-day to the Constitutionalist agency here, was unofficially exhibited to State Department officials, and, though read with interest, brought no comment. Army officers took particular interest in the reference to Benton as an "armed prowler," and as such, not entitled to the protection of the rules of war. "The armed prowler" described in "order 100" of the American army is essentially a guerrilla, they explained, and one who is caught within military lines with arms, either engaged in the wanton destruction of property or as part of an invading force. It generally was admitted that if Benton had made a murderous assault on Villa with a weapon, he might have been subject to the death penalty, but on that point evidence is wanting, and army officers are reserving judgment.

Unless there are other instructions from the Foreign Office the British embassy here will make no further move pending the outcome of the investigation which the State Department has undertaken. It is understood that Ambassador Spring-Rice has emphasized the unofficial character of the representations he has made to the State Department thus far on the ground that the British government claimed no legal obligation on the part of the United States to look after the welfare of British subjects in Mexico. The action of the State Department, directing consuls to extend to British in Mexico the same degree of protection as is given to Americans has been regarded as an act of courtesy, for which the British government was duly grateful.

For this reason, it is said, there is no basis for the expectation that any demand will be made on the United States government to obtain reparation for the killing of Benton, and determination of the proper course to be pursued towards Villa consequently is to be left entirely to State Department officials.

Feeling of Apprehension.

One result of the Benton incident has been to create a feeling of apprehension in diplomatic circles as to the safety of the foreign element in Mexico. So far, resident diplomats have rested content in the belief that the undertaking by the American State Department to look after the welfare of their people in Mexico would be sufficient to insure protection guaranteed by the rules of civilized warfare.

Closely following the news of the killing of Benton under conditions which European diplomats are inclined to regard as violative of such rules, has come a report of the killing of two Spanish subjects in Mexico. The Spanish government, through its embassy, here requested information from the State Department, and so far this has not been available. Consequently, there has been discussion among diplomats of recommending a general withdrawal of Europeans from the disturbed country.

The seriousness of the Mexican situation generally and particularly the execution of Benton, furnished the Senate a subject of grave discussion. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee gave assurances that they were in close touch with affairs as directed by the President and State Department. Official attention was called to the Benton case in a telegram to Senator Fall, of New Mexico, from R. M. Dudley, who declared Villa had murdered Benton "like a dog" and that the American policy of "watchful waiting is a failure." Senator Fall also read to the Senate resolutions of protest adopted last night at a mass-meeting in El Paso, Texas. He urged a more aggressive policy, and other Senators sided with him.

Senate Takes No Action.

The Senate took no action. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee urged that the executive and State Departments be not embarrassed in efforts to protect foreigners in the revolution-torn republic.

Despite efforts of leaders to keep the lid on Mexican affairs so far as the Senate is concerned, there is a growing feeling of uneasiness, and fears were expressed to-night that some Senators would be restrained no longer form discussing the situation on the floor of the open Senate. To avert this is one of the tasks confront-