RICHMOND NEWS IN RICHMOND'S PAPERS
Last Week's Record
Times-Dispatch ..... 181 cols
Next nearest paper..... 82 cols
Next nearest paper..... 51 cols
Next nearest paper..... 69 cols

The Times Dispatch

IMPROVED METHODS IN VIRGINIA FARMING
See Page 10
The Ivy Depot Farmer Insists That Half-Truths Won't Answer—How Poultry Profits May Be Increased—Seeding Alfalfa the Right Way

64TH YEAR NUMBER, 19,719. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MAY 18, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES TO-DAY'S WEATHER FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

FIFTH DISTRICT BANKERS TO MEET

Will Devise Plan of Choosing Directors for Regional Reserve Bank.

CARTER GLASS TO SPEAK

Secretary Elliott, of Federal Reserve Organization Committee, to Make Address.

Acceptances from approximately 200 member banks of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, on file with the local entertainment committee last night, gave indication that a majority of the 476 banks in the Richmond district will be represented at the convention which will meet at 11 o'clock this morning in the Jefferson Hotel to devise a plan for the selection of the six directors to be chosen by the member banks.

Vice-President John M. Miller, Jr., of the First National Bank, chairman of the convention committee, said last night that he expected an attendance of at least 250 delegates, exclusive of the representation from this city. Arrangements have been made to take care of 350 at the dinner which the local bankers will give to-night in honor of the visitors. Invitations have been issued to a number of prominent citizens not allied with the banking business.

MILTON C. ELLIOTT WILL BE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER TO-DAY

The principal speaker of the opening session to-day will be Milton C. Elliott, secretary to the Federal Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The subject of his address has not been announced, but he is expected to speak in general terms on reserve bank functions and the service expected of the new institutions. Mr. Elliott sat with the organization committee at most of the public hearings on the location of the Federal reserve banks, and will bring to the convention an interesting address.

The speaking program for to-day was last night incomplete. While the address of Mr. Elliott is the only set speech, there will be several others which will deal more particularly with the problem to which the convention will address itself—the formulation of an equitable plan for the selection of six of the nine directors who will manage the affairs of the Richmond bank.

In order to economize time, a buffet luncheon will be served in the convention hall at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The sessions will continue unbroken through the day. It is thought probable that the delegates from the several States will hold separate State meetings during the afternoon, and special committee rooms have been reserved for this purpose.

CONGRESSMAN GLASS SPEAKS AT BANQUET

The management and organization of the Richmond bank will be the general topic for discussion at the dinner which will be served at 8 o'clock to-night in the hotel auditorium. Governor Stuart and Mayor Ainslie will make welcoming speeches, and Congressman Carter Glass will make an address on the importance and responsibility of selecting an able directorate. As one of the framers of the Federal reserve act and its champion in the lower house of Congress, the presence of Mr. Glass to-night is regarded as particularly fortunate.

Talks will be made to-night also by William Ingle, vice-president of the Merchants-Mechanics' National Bank, Baltimore, and George W. White, president of the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington. Congressman Andrew Jackson Montague, who had accepted an invitation to speak at to-night's dinner, will be prevented from attending by official business in Washington.

The convention will continue through to-morrow. Plans for to-morrow's proceedings were incomplete last night. It is probable that the second session will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will continue, with the same arrangement for lunch as will obtain to-day, until adjournment some time in the afternoon. The convention will be opened this morning by Chairman John M. Miller, of the local convention committee. He will preside until the body elects permanent officers.

DELEGATES DISCUSS POSSIBLE CANDIDACIES

Between forty and fifty delegates registered at the Jefferson last night, spent much of their time discussing possible candidacies for the board of directors of the Richmond reserve bank. Under the provisions of the Federal reserve act, the member banks will choose six directors—three from the banking profession and three from the field of commerce and industry not connected with the banking business. The two classes of directors are designated by the act, respectively, as directors Class A and directors Class B.

A delegation of eighteen from the national banks of Baltimore, it is stated, will support, as a Class A director, Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank, of that city. The Washington delegation, according to advices from the national capital, will come to Richmond divided, one faction supporting Cuno H. Rudolph, president of the Second National Bank, and another faction Tucker K. Sands, cashier of the Commercial National Bank.

Mr. Sands gained his banking experience in Richmond as cashier of the old National Bank of Virginia. He has a wide acquaintance among Virginia bankers, and possesses an intimate knowledge of bank and commercial credits in the territory that constitutes the Fifth Reserve District.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO CANDIDATES FROM OTHER STATES IN DISTRICT

The advance guard registered last night was slow to make guesses at the probable nominees from the other States of the Fifth District. An incomplete table of the various other bankers mentioned prominently for positions on the directorate of the Richmond bank, compiled from the gossip of the hotel lobby, reads:

Virginia—Nathaniel Beaman, president National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk; Caldwell Hardy, president Norfolk National Bank; David W. Flickwir, vice-president First National Bank, Roanoke, and W. E. Carson, Riverton, for director in Class B.

West Virginia—Edward Mann, president First National Bank, Bluefield.

North Carolina—Colonel John F. Bruton, president First National Bank, Wilson, and R. M. Miller, Jr., president

(Continued on Second Page.)

CASES COME UP AGAIN

Officers of Naval Stores Company Will Appear for Trial To-Day.

Savannah, Ga., May 17.—Five officers of the American Naval Stores Company, now suspended, are expected to appear for trial in the United States District Court here to-morrow, charged with conspiracy to restrain and monopolize the naval stores trade.

It will be the second time that the defendants, E. S. Nash, S. P. Shotter, J. F. C. Myers, George N. Boardman and Carl Moller, have faced the charge. They were convicted at the previous trial, fined, and two of them, Shotter and Myers, sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The defendants appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, alleging error, but the judgment was affirmed. Application was made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, which was granted, and on June 9, 1913, more than five years after the suit was first instituted, the Supreme Court set aside the verdict.

No new trial was directed, but United States Attorney Alexander Akerman asked that the case be put down for trial to-morrow. Counsel for the defendants indicated to-night that they would contend that the decision of the Supreme Court was final, and that the defendants could not be tried again.

Two corporate defendants were named in the original suit, the American Naval Stores Company and the National Transportation and Terminals Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., but no reference to them was made in the previous verdict returned. The Naval Stores Company had its headquarters here.

HOPE TO BAR FRAUD

Democrats in South Carolina Will Change Primary Rules.

Columbia, S. C., May 17.—Changes in the rules governing State-wide primaries will be considered here on Wednesday, when the Democratic State Convention meets. The convention will embrace 336 delegates.

Leaders in the movement to revise present regulations leave the way open to fraud, and that voters are able, if they so desire, to cast more than one ballot.

In addition to the convention considering changes in the rules, it is expected that the Democratic State Committee, which also will meet, will set a date for the forthcoming State primary. A State ticket and a United States Senator are to be nominated.

Senator E. D. Smith is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Governor Cole L. Blease. In the recent county conventions to select delegates to the State meeting the supporters of Senator Smith claim they obtained a large majority of the delegates.

Governor Blease failed to be selected as a delegate to the convention from his home county. Senator Smith will have a seat in the meeting.

TRUST BILLS MUST PASS

Uncertainty Is What Is Hurting, President Wilson Declares.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 17.—President Wilson told a group of Senators and Congressmen who sat beside him yesterday at the unveiling of the Barry Monument that the trust legislation must be passed at this session of Congress.

"Business interests are demanding where the Democratic party stands on this question," the President is alleged to have said. "The trust bills answer that question. They must be passed, because business has a right to be set at rest. Uncertainty is what is hurting."

"It will be October before we can adjourn," protested a Senator.

"The trust legislation should pass," retorted the President.

Among those with the President at the time were Senators Kern, Martin, Hughes and Representatives Underwood, Carlin, Taylor and Adamson.

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOODS

Meagre Reports Received From District Along Yukon River.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Tacoma, Wash., May 17.—A cable from Fairbanks, Alaska, received here to-night, says that the district along the Yukon River north of Fort Yukon has suffered the worst flood in the history of the North. Only meagre details have been received at Fairbanks, but it is known that Circle City was submerged on Thursday night, and it is believed great damage has been wrought at Eagle City and in scores of mining and wood-choppers' camps. Many native villages also have suffered.

Two stores, many dwellings and the government wireless station were wrecked at Circle City. The streets there are under two feet of water.

At Dawson the wharves and several steamers were damaged when the flood swept past Thursday.

ASTORS ON HONEYMOON TRIP

Vincent and Bride on the Noma for Cruise in Chesapeake Bay.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 17.—Vincent Astor and his bride, now on the Noma for their honeymoon cruise to the Virginia Capes and Chesapeake Bay, are expected to come up the Potomac to Washington before the trip is completed.

Mr. Astor's friends say that he may offer his beautiful yacht to the government for service in the Mexican controversy, if she is needed.

Before the illness of Vincent Astor, when he and his bride, who was Miss Helen D. Huntington, were planning a honeymoon cruise on the Noma, an order was given to refurnish the yacht at an expense of $70,000.

FAIR WEATHER IS FORECAST

Showers Predicted for First Half of Week in Southern States.

Washington, May 17.—Generally fair weather over much of the country is the official weather forecast for this week.

"With the exception of showers, the first half of the week in the Southern States and the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and about Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the coming week promises to be one of generally fair weather over much of the country," said the bulletin.

"Temperatures will average near or slightly above the normal over most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. There is no important storm charted to cross the country."

WANTED TO SEE MRS. BRYAN

Woman Who Sought Her Aid Sent to Hospital for Observation.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 17.—A woman who gave her name as Miss Susan Simon, of Philadelphia, announced at the Union Station this morning that Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State, was divinely appointed to assist her in her difficulties.

Station attendants immediately ordered her arrest, and she was sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for observation. According to Miss Simon's story, she had made an engagement with Mrs. William Jennings Bryan for 10 o'clock this morning, and expected her to solve her troubles.

INDICTED WOMAN NOW IN RICHMOND

Mrs. Victor Hall Finds Refuge With Relatives at 2114 Venable Street.

WILL STAY HERE UNTIL TRIAL

Expresses Wish to Be Alone. Few Recognize Her on Arrival at Station.

Recognized by only a few of the several hundred who had gathered at Main Street Station, Mrs. Victor Hall, under indictment in Louisa County for the murder of her husband on the morning of April 15, and forbidden to remain within the borders of Louisa until her trial, arrived in Richmond last night at 8 o'clock. After experiencing some difficulty in securing a vehicle, the forlorn woman proceeded at once to the home of her cousin, N. T. Dowdy, 2114 Venable Street.

Mrs. Hall was unaccompanied, and there was no one at the station to meet and greet her. Detective M. S. Angle, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway secret service, who continued yesterday his investigation into the burning of the Green Spring depot, came down on the same train, but did not force his presence on the woman nor offer to molest her further. Mrs. Hall is under a $5,000 bond for her appearance before Judge George S. Shackleford in the Louisa court on July 14, the date on which her trial has been set, and she will be free and untroubled by detectives while she is in Richmond.

LARGE CROWD GATHERS AT LOUISA COURTHOUSE

A large crowd was at the Louisa Courthouse station when Mrs. Hall arrived from the home of her attorney, R. Lindsay Gordon, to take the train, which leaves there at 5:15 o'clock. She was accompanied only by Mr. Gates, a merchant of Louisa Courthouse, who has evidenced great interest in her, and who is one of the few who has proclaimed his belief in her innocence. Detective Angle offered his help, and told her kindly that she would probably be subjected to curious stares while on the train. According to him, she replied that she could stare as well as others, and seemed to be unperturbed by the scrutiny and curiosity her presence would naturally excite. Fifteen miles east of the Louisa Courthouse station Mr. Harris, a bridge builder, who has known her for some time, approached her, and they conversed together the rest of the way to Richmond, occupying a seat somewhat distant from the detective. Mrs. Hall requested that she be not followed by detectives and newspaper men, and she was not interrupted. Arrived at Main Street Station, she lingered behind the people who detrained, and walked slowly through the waiting crowd, succeeding in hiding her identity from the majority who sought to catch sight of her. Harris left her immediately, and the woman was absolutely alone, an alien within strange gates. She had been expected by her cousin on Saturday night, and there was none to meet her. It was with some difficulty that she secured a carriage, and so fearful was she of being shadowed that she refused to give the owner of the vehicle the address to which she wanted to be driven. She said that she would tell the driver as soon as she had gotten away from the station, and so it was agreed. But fears that attempts would be made to interview her and that detectives would be forever hanging on her heels were groundless, and Mrs. Hall will be as free from intrusion as though she were again in her own home.

MAY VISIT LOUISA TO CONSULT COUNSEL

Though her temporary residence must be made in Richmond, or in any other place outside of Louisa County that she may select, the indicted woman is allowed under the verbal condition imposed by Judge Shackleford to visit Louisa Courthouse to consult with her counsel at any time she wishes. Judge Shackleford did not wish to impose a hardship on her, but, in granting her bail, requested that she remain out of the borders of Louisa, because of the unrest in the county, and because he thought it would be better for her.

W. J. Roberts, firm and constant friend of Mrs. Hall, is still in charge of her store, and is in charge of her affairs until the whole tragic affair meets the law's final settlement. Her two daughters are with their grandparents. Her brother, Hubert Dowdy, has returned to his home in Buckingham County. At Green Spring Station there now remains only one detective, standing guard through the silent watches of the night, lest another fire is lit by some incendiary hand. But there is hardly fear of another blaze now, and the former quiet of the little community is being gradually restored. People have ceased their whispering, and men begin to breathe freely again.

It is now settled that an attorney will be employed to assist Commonwealth's Attorney Bibb in the prosecution of Mrs. Hall. So deeply stirred are many citizens of the county, including members of the Town Council of Louisa Courthouse, over the murder of young Victor Hall and the fires which have blazed up so mysteriously at Green Spring Station, that a determined movement to employ a well-known Richmond lawyer to assist Commonwealth's Attorney Bibb was begun yesterday afternoon.

WOULD EMPLOY COUNSEL TO AID PROSECUTION

The Board of Supervisors will be asked to call a special meeting and to make an appropriation to pay for the services of additional counsel. A tentative agreement between some of the county authorities and Edward Grimsley, an attorney of Culpeper County, has already been reached, but interested citizens argue that he has had little more experience in important criminal trials than Mr. Bibb, and they would prefer a lawyer of experience and proved reputation. Mr. Gordon, counsel for Mrs. Hall, is a lawyer of recognized ability and experience, and men of inexperience, it is said, would find difficulty in coping with him.

The Hall case presents many peculiar anomalies. Nicholas W. and Mrs. Hall, parents-in-law of Mrs. Victor Hall, believe firmly in her innocence, and since suspicion was first directed towards her the elder Halls have offered her every comfort and given her shelter and refuge beneath their roof. Though Mrs. Victor Hall took her arrest calmly enough, the elder Mrs. Hall broke down, mingling her tears

(Continued on Second Page.)

MEN THOUGHT DEAD PICKED UP AT SEA

Four of Missing Fifteen of Columbian's Crew Found Alive in Boat.

BOOT-LEATHER USED AS FOOD

Others Succumb to Terrible Privations During Two Weeks' Exposure on Ocean.

Boston, May 17.—Four survivors of a boat load of fifteen who escaped in the third boat of the freight steamer Columbian, burned at sea on May 3, were picked up to-day by the United States revenue cutter Seneca forty miles south of Sable Island, according to a dispatch received here from the cutter to-night.

When their short allowance of biscuit and water had failed the men maintained life by chewing boot leather and the few stray crumbs of hard tack. Rain water served them when their water cask went dry. The first two days after drifting away from the Columbian they saw three steamers too far away to be signaled.

The dispatch from Captain Johnston, of the Senaca, follows:

"Ten A. M., forty miles south Sable Island, rescued lifeboat with Officer Robert Teire, Sailors Oscar Kendal, Peter Belanger, Fireman Michael Ludwigsen, survivors of fifteen. Oiler George Hull died 10th. Peter Triel to-day. Others between. All died exposure and hunger. Short allowance biscuit and water. Eating biscuit crumbs and boot leather when rescued. Saw three steamers first two days, none since. Much rain. Fine to-day. All under doctor doing well.

"(Signed) "JOHNSTON."

ELEVEN OTHERS OF CREW SUCCUMB TO PRIVATIONS

Eleven others of the boat's crew which left the Columbian when she was burned south of Sable Island, May 3, had succumbed to injuries and privations, and their bodies had been thrown overboard. The death roll of the lost freighter now stands at fifteen.

Twenty-seven other members of the crew were saved by the Cunard liner Franconia and the steamer Manhattan after two days of exposure. The Seneca reported that she expected to reach Halifax to-morrow morning.

The survivors had lived on a few ship's biscuits and a cask of water, which long since had been exhausted. They had gone the limit of human endurance. Hope for this missing third boat had been abandoned after a dozen transatlantic liners searched for five days within a wide radius of the spot where the Columbian burst into flames.

To seafaring men it seemed impossible that a small boat could pass through the series of gales that since have swept the waters in which the boat has drifted, and the news that the Seneca had picked up survivors was received almost incredulously here.

SURVIVORS TOO WEAK TO TELL COMPLETE STORY

Although the survivors were too weak from their suffering to tell the story completely, the revenue cutter's officers gathered that some of the sixteen, who had hastily piled into the third boat had been so badly burned that they died within the first few days. It was decided to lighten the boat by casting the bodies overboard. Some who had tumbled from their bunks at the first explosion and had rushed on deck half clothed succumbed to the cold; others, weakened by hunger and thirst, gradually sank into lethargy that was scarcely to be distinguished from death.

Somehow the survivors managed to keep the boat head-on to the seas when the weather became rough, but for the past few days little or no effort could be made to guide the craft. Day by day, the number dwindled until the five who were left sank limply to the bottom of the boat and awaited the end.

When the lookout of the Seneca, scanning the horizon for bergs on the ice patrol, sighted the small not through his glasses not a sign of life was seen. The Seneca put on all speed and racing to the lifeboat, sent her gig alongside. The emaciated survivors were quickly transferred to the deck of the cutter and brandy forced between the parched lips.

RESCUED MEN IN TERRIBLE STATE OF EXHAUSTION

These men were in a terrible state of exhaustion when picked up. Half-crazed from thirst, hunger and exposure, they presented an awful sight, when the stalwart bluejackets from the Seneca reached the side of the little craft. The men were helpless, being scarcely able to move hand or foot, and their voices had failed almost to a whisper. They were in despair, having given up all hopes of rescue, when the boat from Seneca came to succor them.

Tenderly the limp forms of the suffering men were lifted into the Seneca's boat, and all haste made for the cutter, which had steamed close to the scene of the rescue. The faces of the survivors, worn and haggard, were covered with long hair and their eyes had sunk clear into their heads. No attempt was made to get any detailed story from them. They required the utmost care and attention to bring them around again. And this was given them by the physician, Captain Johnson, the officers and all on board the Seneca.

That these four of the Columbia's men are living is almost a miracle. They had long been mourned as dead, and when they are able to talk freely of their experiences they will have a terrible story of the sea to tell the world.

Short of provisions from the outset, they had practically nothing to subsist on, and one by one they were smitten by the hand of death. Gradually the human burden of the boat became lessened, eleven of the men having died, and their bodies consigned to the depths.

After rescuing the men the Seneca started full steam ahead, and she is expected to reach Halifax some time to-morrow with the survivors. The exact time of her arrival has not yet been announced.

Report to Washington.

Washington, May 17.—Five of the sixteen men who left the burning steamer Columbian in the third and missing boat were rescued off the coast of Nova Scotia to-day by the United States revenue cutter Seneca. The other eleven had died from ex-

(Continued on Second Page.)

TAFT CRITICIZES AID GIVEN REBELS

Thinks Nearness to General Intervention and War Due to This Influence.

GIVES VIEWS ON SITUATION

Acceptance of Mediation Big Step Toward Solution of Future Difficulties in Hemisphere.

New York, May 17.—William H. Taft gave his views on the Mexican situation to-day in an address at the Free Synagogue's celebration of Peace Sunday. While the former President expressed little hope that the pending mediation conference would accomplish its immediate purpose, he declared the mediation offer and the United States' acceptance was an important step toward the future peaceful settlement of international difficulties in the Western Hemisphere.

The former President asserted that there was no popular pressure for a military policy which the administration cannot resist. He said that the people were determined to do their duty, even should that duty involve war. But for war, he added, the people at present have little enthusiasm.

Mr. Taft criticized the Wilson administration for aid which, he said, the administration had given to the Mexican Constitutionalists.

"It is my judgment," said he, "that if, in our course toward Mexico during the past year, we had not exerted such direct influence as we have to aid one of the contending parties, we should not now be so near general intervention and war."

CALLS ON AMERICANS TO AID THE PRESIDENT

In conclusion, Mr. Taft called on all Americans to aid the President in his efforts to find peace.

Mr. Taft took the place to-day of Secretary of State Bryan, whose duties at Washington prevented him from fulfilling an engagement to address the congregation on "International Peace." Oscar Straus also spoke. He pointed out that the Russian-Japanese War was settled through mediation, and that interference by an outside power in an international dispute was no longer regarded as an unfriendly act.

Mr. Taft's speech follows in part:

"With our Dreadnoughts and our battleships assembled at Tampico, Vera Cruz and Mazatlan, with 5,000 or more of our regular army in possession of a Mexican city, and with the rest of our available force assembling at convenient strategic points for possible further invasion of Mexican territory, it may occur to some that it is not appropriate to have a Peace Sunday or to hold a peace meeting. For those of us, however, who hope that we may not be involved in further warlike activity or in actual war, there could be no time more fitting for an expression of that hope.

"This is not a time for wishing that the past had been otherwise, but it is a time for candor and for a clear understanding of the situation. With deference to the views of others, it is my judgment that if, in our course toward Mexico during the last year, we had not exerted such direct influence as we have, to aid one of the contending parties, we would not now be so near general intervention and war. Nor would we have been so responsible for law and order in Mexico to the world as we are now likely to be if a new government comes into power through our influence. But not for this reason can I, or any one who agrees with me in this, fail to approve and applaud every honorable effort that our government can make and is making to avoid intervention and further conflict.

NOTEWORTHY MOVEMENT FOR AVOIDANCE OF WAR

"I yield to no man in my earnest desire for peace, and in my detestation of war, but an advocacy of peace that ignores conditions and takes no note of what is practical is futile and ineffective. Threatened war between two stable nations is much easier to deal with than such a condition as confronts us in Mexico. I am glad to feel that there is a noteworthy movement toward the adoption of practical machinery for avoiding war between responsible governments.

"But what we have to contend with in Mexico, however, is the disease of revolution. Eighty per cent of the people are ignorant and illiterate. They have suffered wrong and are struggling blindly with purpose, more or less ill-defined, in a state of society whose bonds are almost entirely loosed. A three-year war has laid waste the country, destroyed its industry and exposed all foreign residents to lawless violence and all their investments there to destruction. It has, in fact, become an international nuisance.

"In such a case a neighboring nation may properly intervene and help the forces of law and order to end such anarchy just because it wishes to live in a quiet neighborhood, not from a spirit of conquest and greed of territory. If we are to be involved in war because of Mexican anarchy, let us have it fully understood that we go into it 'in the service of mankind,' as the President phrases it, and not upon the issue of a mere punctilio in naval ceremonial. Let us not enter lightly or unadvisedly on a course that will involve a sacrifice the extent of which may well make us pause.

LARGER FORCE NEEDED THAN NATION NOW HAS

"There are 14,000,000 people in Mexico. Much of it is in the tropics. There are 760,000 square miles. Large parts of it are trackless deserts; large parts of it are difficult mountain ranges; large parts of it are tropical jungle and forest. We have, say, 50,000 mobile troops of the regular army fit to take the field in Mexico. If the available military force of Mexicans, trained and made hardy by a three year's war, were to be massed against our troops, we should need a much larger force than we now have, to capture the large strategic inland towns.

"After we had captured them and dispersed the armies, the forces against us would adopt a system of guerilla warfare. That is easy to carry on, and difficult to suppress in such a country. The best expert estimate of the force required by us to garrison the necessary towns, suppress guerilla warfare and tranquillize in the country is 400,000 men, and it is said that this would take two or three years and involve an expenditure of $1,000,000 a day.

"The wisest course for us to pursue, if the duty is before us, of sup-

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY

Sensation Testimony In $100,000 Breach of Promise Suit Expected.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Boston, May 17.—Sensational testimony is promised in the $100,000 breach of promise suit brought by Mrs. Caroline S. Bartlett, a prominent Boston society woman against Arthur Graves Lund, of the Back Bay and Washington. The trial of the case begins to-morrow morning in the Suffolk Superior Court.

Mrs. Bartlett is the former wife of T. H. Bartlett, a Western oil magnate.

Mr. Lund is a sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. In May, 1913, he married Louise Bankhead Perry, widow of Congressman William Hayne Perry, of North Carolina. The wedding was celebrated in the Arlington Hotel in Washington. Mrs. Bartlett alleges that she met Mr. Lund about thirteen years ago, and that he became engaged to her and gave her a diamond and platinum engagement ring and numerous other gifts.

Mr. Lund, through counsel, demanded in a series of 158 interrogatories, that she specify the gifts, and Mrs. Bartlett filed a list of presents which included flowers, candy, books, a cheval mirror, laces, clock, vanity case, china finger bowls, money at different times, a history of France and a Holland cheese.

FIRST CANAL TRIP TO-DAY

Five Loaded Barges Will Be Towed Through Waterway.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 17.—The Panama Canal will receive its first ocean-to-ocean water-borne cargo of freight to-morrow. Five barges, carrying about 2,100 tons of miscellaneous goods, will be towed from Balboa, at the Pacific entrance, to Cristobal, at the Atlantic entrance.

The barges are loading at Balboa. All impediments along the canal that might in any way block traffic are being rapidly removed.

Governor Goethals declares that the channel through Cucharacha will be ready to-morrow. A 10,100-ton vessel can easily pass here. Every available dredge has been put to work to finish this last piece of work caused by the Cucharacha slide.

The trip of the barges will be closely followed by Governor Goethals through the Cucharacha channel for the purpose of discovering whether it is subject to sudden changes likely to cause serious attacks to a passing ship.

Provided the test trip shows no change by Wednesday, the first ship will be sent from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back. The pressure of traffic has been relieved by the faster handling of freight over the railway, and it is likely that the Tehuantepec route will be reopened in the immediate future.

CARRANZA AT DURANGO

Will Leave for Saltillo Immediately on Its Capture by Villa.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Durango, May 17.—General Carranza returned to this city this evening by automobile from Sombrerete, Zacatecas, where he went yesterday to organize the state and civil governments of the State of Zacatecas. He was accompanied on the trip by his staff and members of his Cabinet.

Upon his return he made a public statement, in which he said that he found conditions peaceful and quiet in that part of the state through which he traversed, and that he expected the entire state would be under Constitutionalist control within a few days.

It is expected he will leave for Saltillo immediately upon its capture by General Villa, which he hopes will take place by Wednesday or Thursday, at the latest.

General Carranza will establish the provisional capital of the republic in Saltillo, and remain there until after the Constitutionalists have finally triumphed over all Mexico, or until after Huerta resigns and leaves the country.

It is probable Carranza will leave for the scene of the great battle to assist Villa in directing the attack.

TRIBUTE TO WAR HEROES

Annual Military Field Mass at Base of Washington Monument.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 17.—Fifteen thousand devout worshipers gathered on the White Lot, at the base of the Washington Monument to-day, and heard the annual military field mass of the Spanish War veterans.

President Wilson was expected at the services, but did not appear. He attended services at the Central Presbyterian Church with his family in the morning. A tribute for his peace policy was paid the President by the Rev. Father J. R. Meagher, O. P., during his sermon at the mass.

A mixed choir of 250 voices, accompanied by the full Marine Band, provided the music.

Among those present were: Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires of the Mexico City embassy, and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy; Charles Ransdell, of Louisiana, and Representatives Sinnott, Kennedy, Donovan, Reilly, Mitchell, Murray, of Massachusetts; Maguire, of Nebraska, and Hamill, of New Jersey.

JOHN L. GRIFFITHS DEAD

American Consul General at London Victim of Heart Disease.

London, May 17.—John L. Griffiths, the American consul general at London, died suddenly of heart disease to-night at his residence.

Consul Griffiths had suffered from a slight illness recently, but was considered convalescent. He was out driving to-day and apparently was quite well until the fatal attack. Nothing was decided to-night regarding the funeral.

John Griffiths was born in New York, October 7, 1855. He studied law at the State University of Iowa, and was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, where he practiced for a time. He was appointed consul general at London in 1909. Mr. Griffiths was engaged in writing the life of Ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

DANIELS TO MAKE ADDRESS

Will Be Commencement Orator at Davidson College.

Washington, May 17.—Secretary Daniels left to-night for Charlotte, N. C., and to-morrow morning will deliver an address on "The Scholar in Politics" at the commencement exercises of Davidson College, where President Wilson once was a student. In the evening he will speak at the graduating exercises of the Charlotte public schools, and Tuesday night at the commencement exercises of the college of Charleston, S. C.

MEDIATORS ADMIT HUERTA NEARS END

Mexican Delegates Concerned About Establishment of New Government.

LEAVE FOR NIAGARA FALLS

San Francisco Bridge on Interoceanic Railroad, Near Vera Cruz, Destroyed.

Washington, May 17.—The Mexican delegates to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls realize that the administration of General Huerta is near its end, according to persons close to the Mexicans, who talked with them before they left here to-day for the conference. Knowing some one must succeed Huerta, the delegates are most concerned, it is said, about what guarantees can be obtained against possible confiscation of property by the Constitutionalists.

What kind of a government will be established in Mexico City and protection against possible anarchy also are said to be troubling the delegates. They wish a government that will be stable and one that foreign powers will recognize, persons close to the Mexicans said.

It was learned that the delegates are extremely optimistic concerning the chances for mediation. They will insist, it was said, that no man who has gained military prominence shall take the reins of government, which would eliminate Generals Villa and Carranza.

Persons close to the delegates emphasized that the three men who represent the Huerta government at the mediation were not "Huertaists" or the representatives of any groups of persons, but representatives of the best interests of the people in the territory controlled by the Mexican Federal government.

PACIFICATION OF MEXICO IS THE ACTUAL PROBLEM

Though theoretically the delegates are dealing with an international question—differences with the United States—privately they admit that before them actually is the problem of pacification of Mexico. Those who know the viewpoint of the Washington government best declared American troops will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a stable government is established or is in sight in Mexico City.

The Huerta delegates were much interested in their informal talks in what the probable attitude of the Constitutionalists would be toward mediation. While neither Generals Carranza nor Villa would be acceptable to the Mexican delegates, there are other men in the Constitutionalist ranks who are looked on as of presidential calibre, who would not be unacceptable to the Huerta faction. These, it has been stated, are men of the type of Luis Cabrera, prominent Mexican attorney, close friend and counselor of General Carranza, and a man who has won the confidence of the Washington administration in his indirect dealings with them for the Constitutionalist cause.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS MAY AGAIN BE ASKED TO JOIN

Cabrera at present is en route to New York from Spain. It was said here that some of the Mexican delegates believe the Constitutionalists again will be asked to be a party to the mediation, or that the influence of the American government will have to be exerted to gain their participation in any plan submitted by the mediators.

The Constitutionalists have insisted that they will not compromise. Whether the United States will accord recognition to the Constitutionalists if they establish a government in Mexico City by force is the problem which some of the Mexican commissioners have told their friends will arise.

Although Huerta has sent the delegates here to mediate difference, and they know his viewpoint, there is a possibility—and it is admitted by representatives of all Mexican factions here—that hostilities at any time may be provoked by the Federal troops near Vera Cruz, which may entangle the situation and force another crisis.

This view finds credence among those who think Huerta planned the offenses at Tampico and elsewhere, hoping through American intervention to unite all Mexico and suppress the Constitutionalist cause.

ADVANCE GUARD ON ITS WAY TO NIAGARA FALLS

After a day of conference between the three representatives of the government of General Huerta, the South American mediators and the American delegates, the advance guard in the Mexican mediation proceedings to-night was on its way to Niagara Falls for the conference to open there on Wednesday. The entire Mexican party, including the three delegates, Senors Rabasa, Rodriguez and Elguero, with their wives, daughters and a large suite, left at 3 o'clock for New York, where they will remain until Tuesday before proceeding to Niagara Falls.

Two of the mediators also started for the conference, Minister Naon, of Argentina, leaving at 7 o'clock to-night direct for Niagara Falls, and Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, going by way of New York, where he will be joined by Madame Da Gama, and proceed to the scene of the conference to-morrow night or Tuesday.

Minister Suarez, of Chile, will leave to-morrow, and the American delegates, Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann, with the American staff, will leave in time to reach Niagara Falls Tuesday night.

The twenty-four-hour stay of the Huerta delegates in Washington gave an opportunity for a thorough canvass of their plans and general views. Their conference with the mediators last night lasted nearly two hours, and it is known that there was a discussion of the whole range of Mexican affairs. Also the meeting between Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann and the three Mexican delegates after the dinner at the Spanish embassy last night, while purely formal and social, gave opportunity for closer mutual exchanges than have been possible up to this time.

MAKE CALL OF COURTESY ON SECRETARY OF STATE

Before the Mexican party left today, the three delegates drove to the home of Secretary Bryan and made a call of ceremony by leaving their cards. Mr. Bryan soon after returned the call by leaving his cards for the delegates at their hotel.

There was no meeting between the Secretary of State and the Mexicans.

The chief military development of the day was a report from General Funston that the San Francisco bridge on the Interoceanic Railroad, near Vera Cruz, had been destroyed.