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64TH YEAR NUMBER, 19,750. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES TO-DAY'S WEATHER FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

VILLA WINS POINT; IS GIVEN SUPREME COMMAND OF ARMY

All Principal Rebel Officers Stand by Him in His Revolt Against Carranza.

DIFFERENCES PATCHED UP

Will Take Charge of Military Advance Against Huerta in Future Without Interruption.

Situation Critical

El Paso, Texas, June 17.—Carranza and Villa adherents to-night issued a joint appeal to General Carranza and General Villa to desist from what they considered a position that would ruin the chances of Constitutionalist success, both internally and internationally.

Agents of the Mexicans met in a hotel here to-night to discuss the situation, which they considered critical. The document was telegraphed jointly to Carranza and Villa. It asked that personal differences be thrust aside for the welfare of what the authors considered the last Mexican revolution.

Washington, June 17.—Official information reaching the Washington government to-night from American Consul Edwards, at Juarez, said General Francisco Villa and General Venustiano Carranza, leaders of the Constitutionalist movement in Mexico, had patched up their differences, and Villa would proceed to take charge of the military movement against Zacatecas, where the revolutionary forces recently met reverses.

That General Villa had determined upon a break with Carranza and had demonstrated his attitude by imprisoning some of the officers in the first Constitutionalist chief's command was verified in reports to the State Department. It was declared, however, that Villa's action had served the purpose for which it was originated, and that the conquerer of Torreon and Saltillo would command the military advance against Huerta from this time forth without interruption.

The internecine dispute in the Mexican revolutionary ranks, while mediation at Niagara Falls rested, had stirred officials here, but Consul Edwards's message served to relieve anxiety. Other official dispatches received were to the effect that all of the principal officers of the revolutionary movement sided with Villa in his defense with Constitutionalists' first chief over methods of procedure in the military campaign, and that Carranza had agreed that Villa should take supreme command in the military operations against the Huerta government. All of the military officers under Villa, including General Felipe Angeles, his chief of artillery, and prominently mentioned as a candidate for Provisional President of Mexico were declared to have stood by Villa in his demonstrative revolt.

DIFFERENCES ARISE OVER ATTACK UPON ZACATECAS

According to the official dispatches, the differences between Carranza and Villa arose over the attack upon Zacatecas. General Carranza, it was stated, insisted that General Natera should lead the assault, and mapped out plans which Villa did not support. Villa insisted, according to reports, that the leader of the Constitutionalists forces was being influenced by ambitious politicians in the revolutionary movement, and determined that the only way to meet the situation was to resign his commission as chief of the military forces in Northern Mexico. Carranza accepted his resignation, and ordered Villa to Chihuahua to assume the military governorship of that State.

Immediately, it is said, all of Villa's subordinate officers revolted, insisting that the first chief had made a mistake. Carranza then is said to have yielded, and to have restored Villa to his command with instructions to proceed.

Significant in this connection were reports reaching here of additional shipments of arms via foreign ports to the Constitutionalist forces at Tampico.

Immediately following his restoration in command of the situation in Northern Mexico, General Villa, is declared to have ordered the imprisonment of men who had stirred up trouble between himself and Carranza. Official dispatches to the Washington government made no mention of this, but the agents of General Carranza here are said to understand the situation thoroughly, and in some official quarters the action of Villa was commended. This turn in events also was regarded as emphasizing the prominence and ability of General Angeles, whose name has been sanctioned by the United States as one of the available men for Provisional President of Mexico if mediation can bring results.

CAROTHERS IN PERSONAL CONFERENCE WITH VILLA

Before Consul Edwards's dispatch was received the State Department was in uninterrupted communication with Consul-General George C. Carothers, who had been in personal conference with General Villa at Torreon. Secretary Bryan would not divulge any of Mr. Carrothers's messages, but the secretary continued in an optimistic frame of mind as to the Mexican situation.

Rafael Zuburan and Luis Cabrera, the Constitutionalist representatives in Washington, who conferred yesterday at Buffalo with the American commissioners to the mediation conference, returned here early to-day and maintained silence both as to their mission and concerning the Villa-Carranza break. It was reported, however, that they had been asked particularly about the qualifications of General Felix Angeles for the provisional presidency of Mexico. It also was reported that when the mediators resume their conference with the Huerta delegates and the representatives from the United States on Friday that General Angeles's name will be submitted to head the government proposed to succeed Huerta, pending an election. General Villa is declared to be in sympathy with this move, and some officials in Washington believe that an armistice

(Continued on Second Page.)

BALTIMORE.
York River, Chesapeake Bay. $2.50 one way; $4.00 round trip. Delightful sail.

PETITION FOR RECEIVER

Action Against LaSalle Street Bank Will Be Taken To-Day.

Springfield, Ill., June 17.—A petition asking for a receiver for the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings Bank, signed to-night by State Auditor James J. Brady, will be filed to-morrow in Chicago. The petition is based on the report made by Bank Examiner Daniel V. Harkin, who had investigated the bank closed last week.

The report of Examiner Harkin declares loans of $1,573,000 were made by the bank to companies controlled by William Lorimer and C. B. Munday, president and vice-president of the closed bank. As guaranty for these loans, personal notes and securities, which the State Auditor says were worth not more than $30,000, are held by the bank.

The report said that $2,000,000 worth of notes, bonds and other securities in the vaults of the bank was good.

If the stockholders were assessed 100 per cent of their stock, the report says, and this assessment could be collected, the available fund would total $1,300,000 capital and surplus, a $1,000,000 assessment and $2,000,000 worth of paper. This would afford full payment to the depositors and be virtually a total loss to the stockholders, according to Harkin's report.

FAILED TO HEAR CRASH

Several Witnesses Testify in Inquiry Into Recent Collision.

Quebec, June 17.—Testimony to-day before the Dominion commission investigating the collision between the Empress of Ireland and the Storstad in the St. Lawrence River on May 29, which resulted in the loss of more than 1,000 lives, brought out statements that officers on the bridge of the Empress failed to see the colored running lights of the collier, even when she was only sixty feet away, and that the officers on both vessels failed to hear whistled signals blown just before the crash.

Officers of the Empress contradicted those of the collier in regard to the speed of the ships. The first officer of the Storstad, Alfred Tuteness, said the Empress was making at least ten miles an hour when the Storstad hit her, while his vessel had a headway of but one mile an hour. Captain Andersen, of the Storstad, stated that the fact that the collier's nose penetrated the hull of the Empress but twelve feet proved that the Storstad was not speeding.

TO PROTECT "DRY" STATES

Constitutional Amendment Introduced in Senate by Dillingham.

Washington, June 17.—A constitutional amendment designed to protect "dry" States was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont. Instead of prohibiting the sale for beverage purposes of intoxicating liquor in the United States, as the Hobson-Sheppard constitutional amendment does, the Dillingham amendment merely prohibits the transportation into any State for sale or use for any purpose contrary to the laws of such State. Its purpose is similar to the recently-enacted Kenyon law, but it would remove all question as to the validity of the legislation embraced in these measures.

KILLS WIFE; ENDS OWN LIFE

Farmer Heard Officers Were on Way to Arrest Him.

Mobile, Ala., June 17.—Frederick Geiser, a farmer, to-day shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide. He is said to have boasted to the authorities that he would not again be arrested for wife-beating. Geiser had been arraigned on this charge several months ago, after which he and his wife had separated. Later they were reunited, and Geiser was recently again charged with beating his wife. The tragedy is said to have resulted when Geiser heard officers were coming to arrest him.

EUGENIC LAW UPHELD

Wisconsin Supreme Court Sustains Constitutionality of Statute.

Madison, Wis., June 17.—The State Supreme Court to-day sustained the constitutionality of the eugenic marriage law, reversing the Milwaukee County Circuit Court.

The law requires male applicants for license to undergo blood tests. Alfred A. Peterson, refused a license on failure to present a medical certificate, started action to test the constitutionality of the measure.

The law prescribes a fee of $3 to physicians to make the required test. It was shown that four physicians refused to make the examination, on the ground that the fee was insufficient.

ONE NAVY FOR EIGHT NATIONS

Aim of Plan Drawn Up for World Peace Foundation.

Boston, June 17.—One navy for the eight leading nations of the world is the aim of a plan drawn up for the World Peace Foundation to be sent to Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The nations are Germany, the United States, Japan, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, France and Russia.

The plan proposes a joint convention of these nations to reduce their armaments, which may be used jointly if any one of the nations is attacked by reason of the reduction, the contracting parties engaging to postpone any resort to force until an international commission of inquiry shall have rendered its report.

TOBACCO MEN IN SESSION

T. M. Carrington, of Richmond, to Be Re-Elected President.

Louisville, Ky., June 17.—Delegates attending the Tobacco Association of the United States convention, in session here, to-day attended a sale at the breaks in Louisville, held especially for them. Attempts are being made to have the association inaugurate a campaign to secure a reduction in tobacco taxes in this and other countries. T. M. Carrington, of Richmond, president of the association, probably will be re-elected to-morrow.

EBERHART DEFEATED

Only Republican Incumbent to Lose Out in Recent Primary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 18.—Governor A. O. Eberhart was the only Republican incumbent defeated in Tuesday's primary, according to incomplete returns to-night. W. E. Lee, apparently defeated Eberhart for the gubernatorial nomination by 2,000 votes. The contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is still undecided between Congressman W. Shammond and Daniel Lawler.

KAISER WILHELM II. RAMMED BY SHIP

Liverpool Grain Steamer Incemore Tears Big Hole in Side of German Liner.

DAMAGE BELOW WATER LINE

Collision Occurs in English Channel During Dense Fog. No One on Board Injured.

Southampton, June 17.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which left Southampton shortly after noon to-day for New York, with 1,600 passengers, is anchored to-night off Netley, three miles to the southeast, with a big hole in her side amidships, caused by a collision with the Liverpool grain steamer Incemore, from a Black Sea port for Antwerp.

The Incemore, a smaller craft than the German steamer, is in dock here with her bows badly smashed.

The collision occurred in the English Channel in a fog. Just how it occurred and which vessel was responsible could not be ascertained to-night. Officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II., refuse to give out any information. Scant details came from the Incemore. That vessel, those on board said, virtually had stopped because of the danger of continuing under way in a thick fog, when suddenly there loomed up just ahead of her the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Both captains did their best to avoid a collision, but the Incemore struck the liner on the starboard side, amidships. The impact crumpled up her own bows and tore a big gap in the Kaiser Wilhelm's side. Those aboard the Incemore believed the hole was entirely above the water line.

The two steamers stood by each other until it was ascertained neither needed immediate assistance; then both started slowly for Southampton.

The forepeak of the Incemore rapidly filled with water, but the bulkhead confined it there, and she managed to crawl into port. There it was found the damage to the bows extended for a length of twelve feet and a width of ten feet.

Officials of the North German Lloyd Company are endeavoring to arrange for the transfer of the Kaiser Wilhelm's passengers to another steamer. A proposal was made to the Hamburg-American Line that the Imperator, which will leave Southampton to-to-morrow, with Colonel Roosevelt in the large list of passengers, take the Kaiser Wilhelm's passengers, but this has not been settled.

STATEMENT GIVEN OUT BY LONDON OFFICE

London, June 17.—The London office of the North German Lloyd Company made the following statement to-night:

"The Kaiser Wilhelm, II., was run into at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by the steamer Incemore in a dense fog ten miles southeast of St. Catherine's Point. The Incemore rammed the Kaiser Wilhelm at right angles, and scraped along for some distance, but the watertight doors in the bulkheads kept back the water, which leaked into one compartment. Directly the fog came on, Captain Dahl had closed his watertight doors to be ready for any contingency.

"The Kaiser Wilhelm, II., has a hole below the water line nearly amidships, but the extent of the damage has not been ascertained. After waiting on the spot for half an hour, the Kaiser returned to Southampton.

"No one on board was injured. The boats were got ready for swinging out, but were not swung out. There was no excitement. Captain Dahl decided to come into dock, so as to be ready in the morning for an examination by divers. The intention is to have the necessary repairs done at Southamptom, so that the Kaiser Wilhelm can return to Bremerhaven."

The Kaiser Wilhelm carried 152 first-cabin passengers, 188 in the second cabin and 700 in the third, with a crew of 640.

A message to Lloyds from Southampton describes the damage sustained by the Kaiser Wilhelm, II., as "serious."

The fog was general off the southern coast, and the steamer Copsewood of Middlebro, Grimsby for Newport, which arrived to-night at Cowes, announced that she had been in collision with the German steamer Etruria, New Orleans for Hamburg. The Copsewood sustained damage on the port quarter.

DIPLOMAS FOR VETERANS

Awarded by Georgia University to Students Who Volunteered for War.

Athens, Ga., June 17.—Degrees to-day were awarded by the University of Georgia to eighteen Confederate veterans, who, as students fifty years ago, left that institution to volunteer in the War Between the States. Several of the veterans who came here to attend commencement exercises received their diplomas along with the class of 1914.

Miss Mary Dorothy Lyndon, of Athens, to-day won the distinction of being the first woman to earn a master of arts degree from the university.

FRENCH OFFICER KILLED

In Fatal Accident While Testing Self-Righting Aeroplane.

Chartres, France, June 17.—Major Gullen Felix was killed to-day while testing a new self-righting aeroplane. When at a height of sixty feet, the machine turned and dropped to the ground. The cause of the accident is a mystery.

Major Felix organized the French aviation squadron for service in Morocco.

Executed at Bonega.

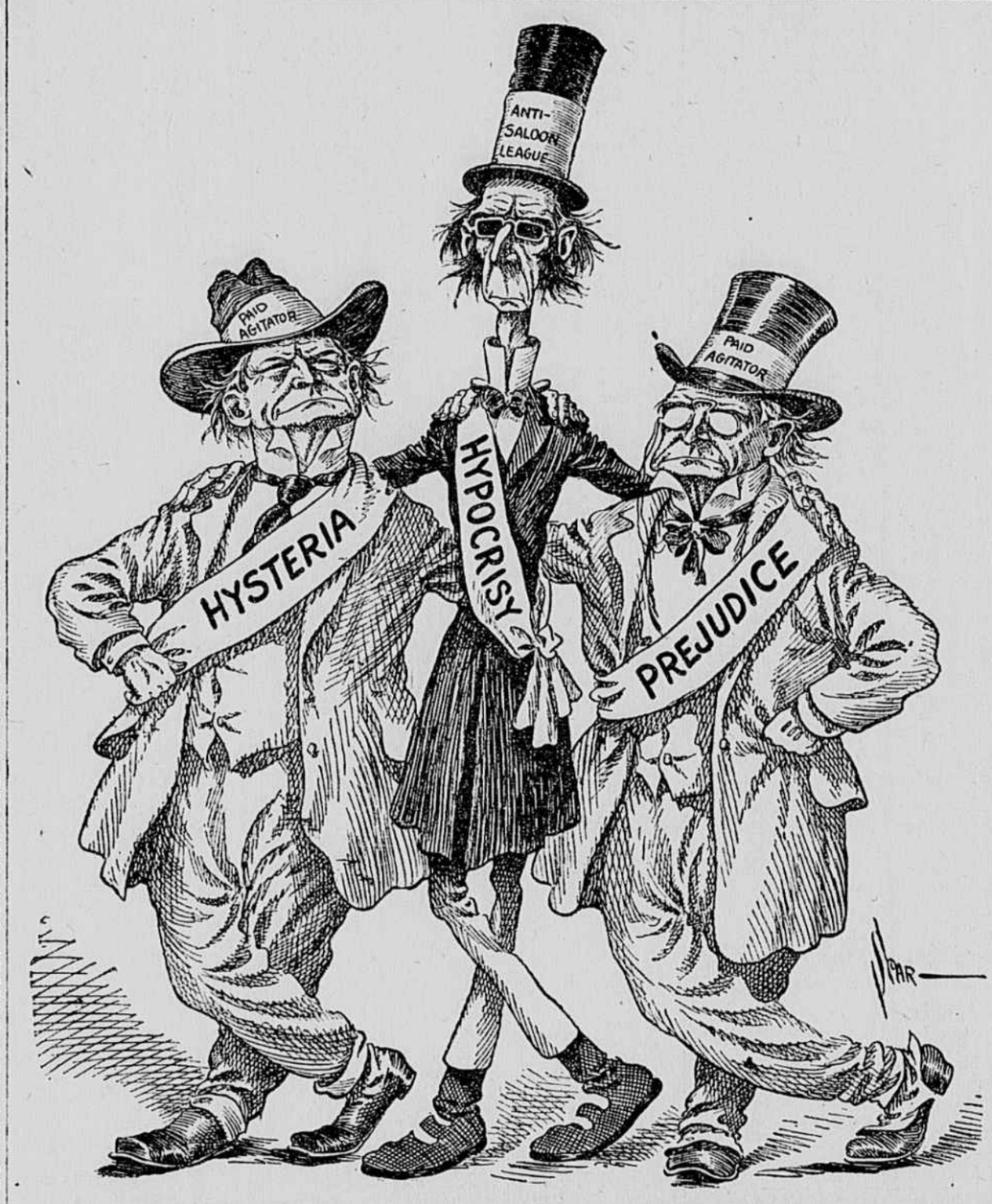
Tampico, Mexico, June 16.—(Via Laredo, Texas, June 17).—Daniel Gonzales, who was chief of police here while the Federals were in control of Tampico, and his assistants were executed at Bonega to-day.

They had been convicted of having subjected Constitutionalist sympathizers to atrocities.

Fate of Durazzo in Doubt.

Durazzo, June 17.—The fate of Durazzo still is in doubt. The Musselmen insurgents renewed their attack on the city to-day and were repulsed, but loyal troops sent against the insurgents were defeated.

THE UNVEILED PROPHETS



With Apologies to a Cartoon I Drew With Some Pride for The Times-Dispatch of June 9.

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URGES RATIFICATION OF COLOMBIAN TREATY

Secretary of State Appears Before Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

HEARING IS HELD IN SECRET

Expressions of Regret Amounting to Apology in Convention Bryan Declares Is a Heritage From the Last Administration.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, June 17.—"There are three reasons why I want this treaty with Colombia ratified.

"First, it will produce amity between the United States and Colombia.

"Second, it will restore friendly relations between Colombia and the Panama republic.

Third, it will create a good impression throughout Central and South America and remove much of the prejudice that now exists against the United States."

These were the statements made by Secretary of State Bryan before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day when he appeared to urge the ratification of the Colombian treaty with regard to the Panama Canal, and which he, for the first time, laid before the committee.

Mr. Bryan was accompanied by his personal friend, Charles A. Douglas, who admitted, on questions by the committee, that, among his other activities, he was counsel for the Nicaraguan government and for the Constitutionalists in Mexico. Judge Douglas went to the Capitol to support the arguments of the Secretary of State in behalf of the Nicaraguan treaty. According to all reports from the committee, the hearing being secret, both Bryan and Douglas were closely questioned on all points involved. Mr. Douglas will be heard again to-morrow.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET HERITAGE FROM TAFT

In response to questions about the expressions of regret in the Colombian treaty which amounts to an apology, Mr. Bryan said it was a heritage from the last administration. There was in the files of the administration, he said, a memorandum from former Minister Dubois, drawn along the same line as the language used in the pending treaty, which showed that it had been approved by President Taft and Secretary of State Knox. Mr. Bryan intimated that in due time publicity would be given to this document to refute Republican opposition to his treaty.

With regard to the $25,000,000 proposed to be paid Colombia, Mr Bryan said he did not regard it as excessive. He called attention to the fact that in the treaty of a former Republican administration, $10,000,000 had been agreed. The $250,000 a year as a leading privilege for the canal, he said, if capitalized, would bring the total up to $18,000,000, so that the amount provided for in the treaty could not be considered excessive.

The consensus of opinion is that the treaties can be reported only after prolonged discussion. The Nacaraguan treaty has been ratified. The Colombian treaty convention Republicans say can never be ratified.

BALTIMORE.
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NEW TYPE OF MONEY SOON WILL BE ISSUED

Will Be Put Into Circulation Upon Establishment of Federal Reserve Banks.

COMPTROLLER HAS SAMPLES

Five Denominations Submitted by Director of Bureau and Engraving—Plans for Uniform Design in Paper Currency.

Washington, June 17.—Millions of dollars in paper money of a new type soon will be put into circulation, upon the establishment of the Federal reserve banks. Each of the twelve Federal reserve banks will receive advances from the Federal Reserve Board in the form of Federal reserve notes, a new kind of paper money. Commercial paper will be the collateral advanced by the various banks as security for these notes.

Comptroller of the Currency Williams has samples of new $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100 notes. The samples probably will be officially accepted after members of the Federal board have been confirmed by the Senate, and can confer with Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams concerning the new notes. The designs were prepared by Joseph E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

NO ESTIMATE OF VOLUME POSSIBLE AT THIS TIME

At present no official of the Treasury Department is able to make any estimate of the amount of Federal reserve notes which will probably be put into circulation this year. Federal reserve banks are required, under the new law, to keep gold reserves of not less than 40 per cent against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. The amount of these notes required by the Federal reserve banks will depend largely on the amount of money required by member banks for the rediscounting of commercial paper.

Last year at harvest time Secretary McAdoo permitted banks in the West and South to borrow money on commercial paper, and about $57,000,000 was loaned. The immediate demand for Federal reserve notes will probably be far in excess of that sum, as the harvest loans were limited to the farming sections, while the entire United States will draw on the Federal Reserve Board for money to rediscount agricultural, industrial and commercial paper. The money for harvest emergencies was limited to twenty-eight States and none of it went to New York and New England.

DESIGNS OF NEW NOTES SUBMITTED TO COMPTROLLER

The new $5 note submitted by Mr. Ralph is typical of agriculture. The portrait on the face of the note is Lincoln's, and the back shows a harvesting machine and allegorical figures typical of farming. The $10 note bears a portrait of Cleveland and a manufacturing scene. The $20 note bears Jackson's portrait, and is typical of commerce, having a steamship, train and other mediums of trade on the back. Grant's picture is shown on the $50 note, and Franklin's portrait adorns the $100 bill. Both of these larger bills are typical of the arts. All the bills will be printed in green ink on the back, while black ink will be used on the faces.

For some time the Treasury Department has been anxious to make all

(Continued on Second Page.)

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO PATCH UP TROUBLE

Tenseness in Atmosphere Plainly Shows Grave Situation Is Considered.

NATERA IS CAUSE OF BREAK

Many Express Opinion That Unless Harmony Is Re-Established Between Villa and Carranza Intervention by United States Will Result.

Laredo, June 17.—Men who arrived here to-day from Saltillo, Mexico, reported that deseperate efforts were being made when they started for the border yesterday to patch up the difference between General Carranza and General Villa, which resulted in the tender of Villa's resignation as commander of the central army of the Constitutionalists.

Men of influence were hurried to the camps of both factions in an effort to re-establish harmony, but there was a tenseness in the atmosphere which showed plainly how grave all considered the situation.

Foreigners who remained at Saltillo, and many Constitutionalists themselves, expressed the opinion that should a final break between Villa and Carranza occur intervention by the United States would result.

The theratened break between the two Constitutionalist leaders undoubtedly had its origin, those who reached here to-day declared, in the unexpected and apparently ill-advised attack of General Panfilo Natera on Zacatecas. Natera, it is said, was extremely anxious to take the town before Villa arrived on the scene to share the glory of the conquest. Villa, it was said, resented Natera's recent promotion to general of division.

DID NOT AWAIT ORDERS TO ATTACK ZACATECAS

Natera did not await orders to attack the town, and in a desperate assault on La Bouffa, a hill which commands the town, was said to have lost between 2,000 and 3,000 men in killed and wounded, a large percentage of the force, which is said to have numbered 12,000 men, but which could hardly have been so large as reported. He asked help of Villa, and it is said was told to fight his own battles, and that as he had gotten himself into a scrape by not following instructions, he must extricate himself alone.

It is said Carranza then intervened and ordered Villa to go to Zacatecas and aid Natera. It was inferred that Villa understood this order to mean that he was not to supersede Natera in command. It also was said that Generals Benavides and Ortega, whose troops were to have formed the reinforcements, declined to serve under Natera's command, although they said they would with Villa. It was rumored Villa agreed to go to Zacatecas if he was in supreme command. It is known that there was an interchange of messages between Villa and Carranza, and that these were followed by Villa's resignation.

It was reported a representative from each of Villa's brigades were to come to Saltillo to consult with Carranza about Villa's successor, but they had not arrived on Tuesday, and it was reported then in Saltillo that instead they sent a message signed by Villa and fourteen generals saying that they no longer recognized Carranza as first chief of the Constitutionalist armies.

(Continued On Second Page.)

HUERTA'S ENVOYS RESENT ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES

Object to Insistence on Naming Constitutionalist for Provisional Presidency.

HOLD OUT FOR A NEUTRAL

Plan "Tantamount to Abetting and Even Exacting Fraud and Violence at Elections."

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 17.—The Huerta delegation to the mediation conference issued a statement to-night charging that the isistence by the United States on a Constitutionalist for the provisional presidency as opposed to a "neutral" was "tantamount to abetting and even exacting, fraud and violence at the elections."

The publication of this statment was unexpected by the American delegates. When they learned of it their attitude was that the Huerta delegates were acting entirely within their rights when they criticized the American plan for the establishment of provisional government in a communication addressed to the Americans themselves, but they were greatly surprised by the Mexican delegates' action in giving it out.

Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann read the statement issued by the Mexican delegation and determined to make public their reply. This will be given out to-morrow.

The Mexican statement outlines the substance of a memorandum dated June 12, which the Huerta delegates gave to the American delegates, and to which the latter since have replied.

KNOWLEDGE OF CRITICISM ALREADY REACHED PRESS

The preface of the statement explained that publication to-night was made because knowledge of the criticism already had reached representatives of the press. Continuing, the statement follows:

"There is no reason for further concealment of the differences that have arisen between the American and Mexican delegation, to which the press has already referred, over the provisional government for Mexico which is at present under consideration. The Mexican delegation, adopting a principle advanced by the mediating plenipotentiaries, agreed to the designation of a neutral as Provisional President. The American delegation submitted its plan, based on the condition that the Provisional President shall be a Constitutionalist, a condition which the Mexican delegation flatly rejected, of its own accord, and without even consulting its government. To put in writing the reasons for the rejection, so that they might better be studied by the American delegates, the Mexican delegation addressed to them the memorandum mentioned, the chief considerations of which are the following:

WOULD END IN NAMING ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY

"In a cuntry unused to electoral functions, such as Mexico, and particularly in the circumstances and conditions it would be in, once the revolution had ceased, a provisional government composed of revolutionists, and with revolutionaries in authority throughout the country would turn the elections as it wished; the public vote would be falsified, and the result would necessarily be the election of another revolutionary. Consequently, when the Washington government insists to-day on the designation of a Constitutionalist as Provisional President, it favors also from to-day the imposition of a revolutionary President at the elections. Such an attitude is bad for both countries, and for the chief of the revolution (who will doubtless also be its candidate), because it will create a national sentiment of hostility in the Mexican people when a sympathetic approachment between them and the United States should be striven for; bad for Carranza and for his party, because public opinion in Mexico, whose susceptibility in the matter is well known to them, would even accuse them of having brought about the intervention of a foreign nation to enable them to achieve power, and of wielding an authority submissive to a foreign government.

In Mexico in the present circumstances, only a well-balanced government can guarantee electoral freedom, so that the rejection of the neutral government proposed by the mediators is tantamount to abetting and even to exacting fraud and violence at the elections.

ILLOGICAL INFERENCE DRAWN BY AMERICANS

"The American delegation draws an illogical inference when it says that the rebel successes show that the nation is with them.

"If things are as the delegation states them to be, Carranza is certain of his election, and in this case only a matter of form is being discussed, which is whether he is to be elected at elections held by a rebel government, which will exercise violence against the people to achieve its end, or at elections presided over by a neutral government, which will carry them out honestly. Now, the government of a people in the front rank of civilization and moral culture cannot assume for a mere matter of form the responsibility for the continuation of the slaughter, pillage and atrocities which accompany the present struggle in Mexico, and which a vain effort has been made to conceal from the public of the United States."

DISTINCT TENDENCY TO PROLONG MEDIATION

Dispatches telling of the break between General Carranza and Francisco Villa have buoyed the mediating plenipotentiaries and other principals in the Niagara Falls peace conference to hope that perhaps after all there is a chance for successful outcome of their efforts. Confirmation of rumors that all is not serene in the Constitutionalist camp, it is felt, possibly may weaken the stubborn attitude of Huerta's foes.

It is admitted this hope is not built on a firmer foundation than a desire that such may be the result, but, nevertheless, there was talk to-night that Friday would not see the end of the conference, as predicted last night when it became known that the American delegates failed in the purpose of their trip to Buffalo, when they talked with General Carranza's agents.

While there were no formal conferences to-day, conversations between the mediators and American and Huerta delegates, developed a distinct tendency to prolong the mediation in the hope of an ultimate agreement.