

# PAN-AMERICAN MEDIATION IS PROPOSED

## John Barrett, Noted Diplomat, Offers a Solution of the Mexican Difficulty to President Taft

### UNITED STATES WILL BE FOUND PREPARED

#### Government Does Not Want to Intervene in Trouble, But If Necessary Will

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for the outrage committed upon the vice consul."

#### PRESIDENT OBSERVANT

President Taft continues to observe the situation, not without anxiety, but with his normal calm. Nothing will impel him to take a step in the direction of intervention until he feels that the situation absolutely demands it. His patience and forbearance seem unlimited, but it is a grave mistake to assume that there is no breaking point.

If the breaking point is reached he will act with a suddenness and a celerity which will amaze those who have assumed that because he was slow to act he will be slow in action.

In the meantime he is causing to be made every possible military preparation, and if military intervention should be decided on the forces of the United States would be prepared to strike a blow, the crash of which would reverberate from Sonora to Chiapas.

If this country is finally forced to act it will be an investment rather than an investiture.

#### EVERY ROAD PLOTTED

Every road in Mexico has been plotted, every harbor and every strait, every fortification and national barrier diagrammed and photographed. The entire Atlantic fleet is within striking distance of the Mexican ports. The marines are on the quiver and so is the army.

For more than a year the possibility of having the United States intervene has been realized and the army war college and navy war college have been studying the problems which would be presented.

But all this does not mean that the president has decided upon intervention any more than did the mobilization of the troops on the Mexican border a year ago. It is determined to be prepared and that if the United States is compelled to act it will act in no half-hearted manner, but with a speed and a severity proportionate to the long period during which its endurance has been so greatly taxed that the president keenly realizes the gravity of the situation.

#### Realizes Importance

But so, too, he realizes all that invasion means. He feels it to be his sacred duty to bear with Mexico to the utmost and as long as possible to preserve the friendly relations which so long have been unbroken with the republic to the south.

#### No amount of criticism will force the president's hand.

No hue and cry in some sections of the press will swerve his course. But it is true that the very calm with which he surveys the situation should prove a warning to those who are tempted to impose or to suspect that in addition to deliberate he is supine.

#### WOMEN ACCIDENTALLY SLAIN

Although the reports that two American women have been killed by the warfare in the City of Mexico are confirmed there is nothing to indicate that they met their fate other than through accident and while the American ambassador was instructed to demand that hostilities in the city cease, it is realized that that was a demand insufficient for either party to the conflict to comply with.

#### But should there be the slightest indication of serious attacks on Americans because they are Americans or should the situation become so serious that European nations feel compelled to give notice that unless this country acted they would intervene, it would be an accomplished fact almost in the twinkling of an eye.

It is a fact that President Taft with less realization of his responsibilities might be tempted to strike now, before the close of his term, as, indeed, he might have been tempted throughout the last year, and that such a one might be strongly inclined to demonstrate the efficiency of the military organization which he had perfected, but suggestions offer no temptation to President Taft and the extent of American preparedness will never operate to hasten his decision or to influence it.

#### RUMORS ARE RIFE

A large force is working at the war department, and rumors are rife that orders for the mobilization of troops either at Newport News or on transports off the Mexican coast will be issued within the next 24 hours, but war department officials are all action under strict injunction of secrecy. Telegraphic orders have been sent in every direction and the official wires were buzzing late last night.

#### Mediation as a means of meeting the situation was suggested tonight by the director general of the Pan-American union, John Barrett, in a communication addressed to President Taft and the chairman of the house and senate committee on foreign affairs.

His idea is to have an international commission consisting of an American statesman and a Latin-American diplomat and an influential Mexican investigate the situation and make recommendations toward both and readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability.

#### ROOT AND BRYAN URGED

Senator Root and William J. Bryan are suggested as possibilities to represent the United States. After explaining that his plan is proposed on his own responsibility, without involving in any way the Pan-American union or the members of its governing board, Barrett says:

"In a word, the suggestion is that through the initiative of the United States government an international commission shall be immediately named consisting of one of the most available statesmen of the United States, such as Elihu Root or William J. Bryan; some eminent Latin-American diplomat now in Washington, representing a government sufficiently remote from the United States and Mexico to have no prejudices and yet be kindly disposed toward both and at the same time arouse no jealousies among other Latin-American countries (Barrett suggests men like Senator Don Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia; or Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, minister of Uruguay) and some corresponding influential Mexican, like Senator Don Francisco de la Barra, late provisional president and late ambassador to the United States, or Senator Juan d'Casas, former ambassador to the United States, who shall investigate the whole situation in Mexico on the ground and endeavor to compose it and make recommendation to Mexico which shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability; that the president of the United States shall immediately instruct the United States ambassador to Mexico to present this

plan to the Mexican government and the revolutionary leaders and urge complete cessation of hostilities pending the action and report of the commission and that it shall be made known to the Mexican government and the people that they will be expected, with this moral support and interest of all America, to carry out the conclusions of such international commission.

#### SELECTIONS WILL SATISFY

The selection of Mr. Root or Mr. Bryan will be satisfactory to the people of the United States and immediately within the confidence of Mexico and Latin-America.

The selection of the minister of Bolivia or the minister of Uruguay, both of whom are men of ability and of strong character, coming from two countries in southern South America, which by location and relation to the

other American countries, have no selfish interest in the situation and whose participation could not arouse any jealousies between Brazil and Argentina or Chile and Peru, will insure the moral support of all Latin-America and can not be opposed by Mexico. The selection of a representative Mexican will protect Mexican interests and be satisfactory alike to Mexico, the United States and Latin-America.

#### PEACE OF COUNTRY DEPENDS ON NAVY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—"If the United States abandons its policy of maintaining a powerful navy, within five years—certainly within 10 years—aggressions would be made upon us which the American people would not tolerate for a moment."

This was the warning issued by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts in an address at the naval war college tonight, pleading for a big navy "as a guarantee of peace and nothing else."

"For the peace of the country, and for the peace of the world," declared the senator, "a powerful American navy in the present condition of human affairs is absolutely essential. No extravagance which can be committed with regard to economizing by reducing the navy."

Referring to the fact that the United States already had dropped from second to third place among naval powers, Senator Lodge asserted that the annual authorization of battleships by congress never should fall below two.

"That the United States should be at nations and nations should exert its great influence for the maintenance of the world's peace is above all things to be desired," continued the senator, "but the primary condition of our peace rests upon the navy of the United States. While we have a powerful navy no one will attack us and we shall be able to use our influence for the cause of peace everywhere."

Senator Lodge said there was no argument more shallow and dangerous than that which holds a proper national defense to be an incentive to war.

"We have but to look about us at this moment to see illustrations of this fact," he said, in pointing out that although Germany is the most powerfully armed state in Europe, it has had no war for more than 40 years.

#### JOHN BARRETT HAS MEDIATION SCHEME

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mediation in Mexico, rather than intervention, by the appointment of a Pan-American commission, was urged today upon President Taft, Senator Culion of the foreign relations committee and Representative Flood of the foreign relations committee, by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union.

The commission, which, it is suggested, should seek to bring about a readjustment of Mexican affairs, would be composed of a statesman from the United States, an eminent Latin American diplomat now in Washington and one influential Mexican.

Mr. Barrett suggested for the commission such men as Senator Root, William J. Bryan, Senator Calderon, minister from Bolivia, or Doctor Pena, minister from Uruguay, or Senator De la Barra of Mexico, former ambassador to the United States.

The mediation proposal was made after conferences with members of the senate and house and following renewed assurances from the state department that there was no present intention of departing from the established policy of dealing with the situation in Mexico.

#### DETAILS OF BARRETT PLAN

In his letter outlining the plan, Mr. Barrett says that "it involves mediation rather than intervention, international American co-operation rather than individual United States action, and a practical application of the Pan-American union, rather than the Monroe doctrine."

The commission, he suggests, should investigate the situation in Mexico on the ground and "make recommendations to Mexico which shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability."

Through Ambassador Wilson, in Mexico City, the plan would be represented to the Mexican government and to the revolutionary leaders, who

Commander of the American army; generals who will command the United States troops that are being mobilized for possible invasion of Mexico; commander of the Atlantic squadron, now in Cuba, who is in readiness to proceed with his fleet to the Mexican coast; American cruiser whose officers were assailed by Mexicans at Acapulco, and the cruiser that is now on the way to the western coast of Mexico to give protection to Americans whose lives are in peril.



ADMIRAL CHARLES J. BADGER, MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, BRIGADIER GENERAL TACKER BLISS.

For the Study of Tuberculosis at 1547 Jackson street.

Other American countries, have no selfish interest in the situation and whose participation could not arouse any jealousies between Brazil and Argentina or Chile and Peru, will insure the moral support of all Latin-America and can not be opposed by Mexico.

"If Latin America and Mexico fail to act on this suggestion," says Mr. Barrett, "they still will be obliged to admit that the United States first has tried to proceed on the fairest lines possible and with every effort to convince Latin America and Mexico of its good faith and intentions."

"Above all things," he adds, "it will bring for the moment immediate peace to Mexico, the actual protection of life and property of foreigners, which should in due time develop into permanent peace, stability and prosperity for the Mexican government and people, without striking a blow at Mexico's independence and with evidence to all America that the United States seeks no territorial aggrandizement."

Mr. Barrett expresses the opinion that this government would find the Latin-American government in sympathy with his plan, that the selection of either Senator Root or Mr. Bryan would be satisfactory in Mexico and other Latin-American countries, as well as in the United States, and that the other possible members whom he named likewise would be agreeable to all concerned.

#### PREPARATIONS COMPLETE

Except to prosecute a few inquiries at some of the coast cities with a view to learning what water transportation could be secured from private ship owners in case it should become necessary to transport more than the first brigade of the regular army to Mexico, the military agency of the government read today, satisfied with the preparations already made to meet any emergency.

For the present the entire efforts of the administration are being concentrated upon the protection of foreign life and property in the Mexican capital, without actual forcible intervention, which the president is determined to avoid until the last extremity.

Ambassador Wilson is acting under instructions of that character, and it was in pursuance of those instructions that he was given a credit of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of removing, sheltering and feeding helpless Americans and presumably other distressed foreigners from the city.

Such action was necessary because of reports from unofficial sources in Mexico to the effect that many Americans who had fled from the city were prevented from doing so by lack of funds for railroad transportation.

Admiral Fletcher, who is in command of the naval force now bound for Vera Cruz, and Admiral Usher, who will appear at Tampico within the next 24 hours on his flagship Virginia, will act under similar instructions to those which govern Ambassador Wilson.

#### LANDING PARTY AUTHORIZED

These are generally understood by naval officers to warrant the commander of a ship in landing his marines or bluejackets at a port to succor Americans in distress there, but not to authorize the dispatch of such a force into the interior of the country without further special instructions.

Secretary Knox's view is that, while some American lives may be lost through the wild and reckless firing of the battling forces now in the City of Mexico, it is certain that a great many more lives would be lost as an incident to an assault on the city by an American attacking column.

Rumors today that President Taft is framing a message to be sent to congress to lay before that body an exact statement of conditions in Mexico and soliciting an expression of its will for guidance of the administration were denied by officials who would be called upon to supply data for such a communication.

#### MEXICANS MUST NOT TRIBLE

Discussing the Mexican situation in the house today, Representative H. Moore of Pennsylvania said it would be deplorable "if, in order to maintain the honor and dignity of the United States, we should be obliged to send troops into Mexico, but if even our well intentioned diplomatic negotiations are trifled with, then, of course, the matter assumes a different aspect."

Approximately 300,000 American citizens are either temporarily or permanently residing in Mexico, according to estimates of the state department.

### SEVENTY INSURGENTS KILLED IN SKIRMISH

#### But Rebel Force Makes Fair Trade When 200 Government Troops Desert Madero

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—One rebel reverse terminated in the wiping out of 70 rebels and the temporary loss of a position they had taken yesterday, several blocks south of the arsenal. The rebels had wrested from the federals the police barracks south of Bellem prison.

The federals from advantageous buildings swept this today with machine guns, pressing the action until every one of the occupants had been killed.

So little did the federals think of this position as a strategic point that they did not hold it.

For those killed in this action there was more than a fair trade made, as about 200 men of one government regiment deserted to the rebel ranks.

While General Huerta had been busy last night preparing for the possible blow, Diaz also had worked effectively. He sent through the government lines various small detachments of sharpshooters and organized at least one stand of artillery. These detachments, which acted independently, appear to have had orders to harass wherever possible and pick off the federal gunners.

One of them fell into an engagement with a body of rurales near Hamburgo street. The rebels had concealed themselves on the top of residences. The exchange between them and the rurales was sharp and brief, without great advantage to either side.

The scene of the operations shifted without any great interference from the government forces.

#### MEXICANS ASSAULT OFFICERS OF NAVY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Anti-American feeling at Acapulco, Mex., culminated in an assault upon two officers of the cruiser Denver before she departed yesterday from Acapulco, Honduras.

The victims of the assault were Surgeon Cameron and Ensign Guthrie, who were passing through the streets. Neither was injured.

Officials here are alarmed. Acapulco has been a storm center of revolutionists for several weeks and the Denver was protecting Americans there when the assassination of President Araujo of Salvador and the gathering of war clouds over all Central America made it necessary to send the cruiser to Acapulco, Salvador.

Officials at the state department feel the gravest concern for the safety of Americans in Acapulco pending the arrival of the cruiser South Dakota, due there Sunday.

#### IDAHO NOT CHAGRINED OVER QUARANTINE LAW

Report That State Will Refuse to Appropriate Money for Exposition Selected by Commissioner

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 13.—Horticulturists of Idaho and California conferred today in the capitol over the advisability of modifying the existing quarantine law, prohibiting the importation of alfalfa, bees or honey from Idaho into California because of the alleged prevalence of the alfalfa weevil in several counties of the former state.

At the conclusion of the conference State Horticultural Commissioner Cook stated that if Idaho promptly quarantined the three southeast counties of the state, Bear Lake, Oneida and Bannock, and established a statewide quarantine against Utah and Wyoming, and took immediate steps to prevent further distribution of the alfalfa weevil, he would modify the embargo.

J. V. McPherson, the Idaho horticultural commissioner, scouted the idea that Idaho was seriously considering the idea of refusing to appropriate money for an exhibit at the San Francisco exposition unless the quarantine was modified.

Utah and Wyoming, the other states included in the quarantine, have made no effort to obtain a modification of the order.

MAJOR E. S. BEAN, SOLDIER—St. Paul, Feb. 13.—Major E. S. Bean, formerly a superintendent of mines here, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, is dead at a local hotel. Death was supposedly due to apoplexy. After service in the Philippines, he returned to San Francisco, where he lost considerable property during the fire, and where his widow now resides. The cause here, where he has relatives, from San Francisco, several months ago.



BRIGADIER GENERAL M. P. MAUIS.

MEXICANS HATE ALL AMERICANS IN THEIR LAND

For Two Years Yankees Have Been Subjected to All Sorts of Mal-treatment

(Special Dispatch to The Call)

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Percy L. Griffith, one of the victims of the fighting in Mexico City, was a sister in law of Philip M. Dreyfus, an electrical engineer of this city. Griffiths, husband of the slain woman, was an electrical engineer in the employ of the Mexican Light and Power company. He went to the Mexican capital from New York about three and a half years ago.

"Griffiths has been ready to flee the capital and come back to America at a moment's notice ever since the downfall of the old Diaz regime," said Mr. Dreyfus today.

"The tone of his letters has shown us that he has been in a state of constant alarm, as has most of the other Americans living in the Mexican capital."

NO CONFIDENCE IN MADERO "The Americans have doubted Madero's ability of conducting the government from the first. They never have had confidence in him—not even when conditions appeared so rosy at the outset of his administration."

"My sister in law frequently has made mention of the dangers of life for the Americans in Mexico City. She has written several times of the lack of protection accorded Americans under the Madero regime. It has been unsafe for an American woman to venture out in the streets of Mexico City alone for the last two years."

Mr. Dreyfus says that Griffiths, with most of the other Americans in the capital, have been expecting intervention by the United States for a long time. Most of the citizens of this country would have left Mexico at the first official intimation of intervention.

#### MEXICANS ALWAYS HOSTILE

"The Americans were ready for such an exodus and there would have been no trouble in persuading them to act. Griffiths' letters and those of his wife have indicated that feeling has been especially hostile to Americans for the last two years. No doubt other foreigners have been mistreated, but the Mexican authorities have shown a marked dislike to Americans. This is owing to the fear of intervention and the belief of the Mexicans that the United States would interfere sooner or later."

That "SKUNKY" Taste in Some Beers is caused by the action of Light.

This is the deliberate opinion of no less an authority than Philip Dreesbach, German expert and scientist in the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology. He says:

"Beer acted upon by light soon takes up the very disagreeable, so-called 'light taste,' and also a repulsive skunk-like odor. Beer so affected is offensive to the palate of most consumers, and there is probably nothing that will influence them more against any brand of bottled beer than to have once tasted beer possessing this 'light taste' to a marked degree. The presence of this defect, however, is not always the bottler's fault, as the consumer himself very often lets the beer stand in the light. But the consequences must usually be borne by the bottler."

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In our brewery we spend more in purity—in time, in skill and in money—than any other cost.

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