

MR MERCHANT—

Most people do more shopping on Saturday than any other two days in the week excepting Monday. To reach the Saturday shopper THE SENTINEL-RECORD is the only Saturday paper published in Hot Springs.

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Ready-to-We

NUMBER 172.

ALL ASPECTS CONSIDERED

PEACE CONFERENCE, AFTER
GENERAL RESUME OF SITUATION, IS MOST HOPEFUL.

WOULD EASE HUERTA DOWN

American Delegates Will Stand Pat
on the Theory That Land Ownership
is Fruitful of Revolution and
Insist This Question Be Solved.

Niagara Falls, Ontario, May 25.—Smooth progress toward an agreement on all phases of the Mexican problem is being made by the mediators and the American and Mexican delegates. This was stated with emphasis by the mediators tonight after a day of conferences, principally with the Mexican delegates.

The three South American diplomats made it plain that while every aspect of the Mexican situation, both internal and international, had been laid before the delegates, no formal basis had been reached for the treatment in any specified order of the issues involved, nor has the relative importance of the main issues been defined.

The discussion thus far has been general. The mediators have taken the position that they are essentially counsellors. They will not suggest names for the provisional presidency, nor will they recommend any form of government.

From the Mexican delegates themselves must originate proposals concerning the internal affairs of their country, and these suggestions will be transmitted by the mediators to the American delegates.

The theory under which the internal questions are being brought into the discussion is that the United States has a right to say whom it will recognize as provisional president of Mexico, and therefore can indicate in advance who will be acceptable.

On the agrarian problem, too, suggestions must originate from the Mexican delegates. Thus far the question has been whether Mexico's land problem could properly be discussed in an international tribunal.

The Mexican delegates regard it as a purely internal question. The American delegates, on the other hand, have maintained that as the land question has bred revolution after revolution, some program should be considered with a view to influencing a gradual settlement of the question.

The purpose of the American delegates, it is said, is to place the problem so conspicuously before the world as an obligation of the future provisional government that no new administration could ignore it.

Other aspects of the Mexican question, however, have not been ignored. The relative importance which should be attached in the parleys to the Tampico incident, the personnel of the new provisional government and kindred questions incident to the transition to another administration have been talked over in detail. No points have been decided but enough of the viewpoint of the American and Mexican delegates has been revealed to the mediators to warrant them in expressing distinct encouragement over the outlook.

The mediators and the American delegates alike pay warm tribute to the Mexican delegates. The latter have approached the work of composing the difficulties besetting their country from a broad patriotic standpoint.

The conferees have pledged themselves to keep their proceedings secret. One reason for this is the desire of the Mexican delegates that various phases of the discussion, particularly those relating to the retirement of Huerta, should not be misinterpreted in Mexico City and thus weaken the administration there in handling the military situation.

The Mexican delegates are observing with keen interest the military campaign of the constitutionalists but they do not think it possibly can result in the capture of Mexico City for months.

They deny flatly the capture of Saltillo. In the meantime it is their hope that a new provisional government will be set up which the United States will promptly recognize. This, they expect, would be followed by recognition by powers generally.

With a government established in Mexico City the Mexican delegates believe the constitutionalists would

be compelled to accept it. If they refused, the belief prevails that a constituted government duly recognized and able therefore to secure ammunition freely would be strong enough to crush revolutions quickly.

Before a final agreement is reached, however, on the character of the new provisional government, it is the intention of the mediators and the American delegates to assist in creating an administration neutral in its relation to Mexican political factions and capable of administering fairly a new election.

A government founded on such a principle and taking into consideration the platform of the constitutionalist movement—which has been the elimination of Huerta and the restoration of constitutional authority, would, in the opinion of some of the mediators, in the end be approved by the Mexican people, and a revolt against it could not reach serious proportions.

Certain Mexican delegates suggest that the United States should interpose no objections to General Huerta's becoming a candidate for the presidency at any election called by the provisional government set up as a result of the mediation.

This, they feel, would permit him to retire with dignity and would help restore permanent peace. The mediators are pleased with the prompt notification to them by Huerta of his proposed military campaign against the constitutionalists lately landed in the state of Vera Cruz.

He telegraphed the Spanish ambassador at Washington as well as the mediators that whatever movement he would take in opposition to these constitutionalists should not be interpreted as a violation of the armistice.

Jose Reguina, who was a candidate for vice president on the same ticket with General Felix Diaz, and Cecilio Ocon, left here today for Toronto, after a conference with the Mexican delegates. They preserved secrecy about their mission but it was learned that they came primarily to express their approval of mediation and place their fortunes in the hands of the Mexican delegates. The latter gave them no promises, but said they were bearing in mind the interests of all Mexicans in the negotiations here. The Diaz representatives did not see the mediators.

There were no conferences with the American delegates during the day. The mediators spent most of their time explaining to the Mexicans the viewpoint of the Americans as presented to them last night.

MISSOURI PACIFIC MAY DEFAULT ON BONDS

IF HOLDERS DO NOT AGREE TO
EXTEND PAYMENT ONE YEAR
THIS WILL BE DONE.

New York, May 25.—George J. Gould, chairman of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, today announced, after a meeting of the directors, that an extension of time had been granted holders of the \$25,000,000 three-year notes maturing June 1 to deposit their notes and thus signify their willingness to have the notes extended for one year.

Mr. Gould said that nearly 65 per cent of the notes had been deposited with the Union Trust Company up to the close of business today, and he was hopeful that the remaining 35 per cent would be turned in before May 29.

An official statement on behalf of the company explaining the plan, read:

"Unfortunately, the maturity of the notes comes at a time not propitious for financing such a large issue. The railroad property is in good physical condition and it is confidently expected that if the extension is assured the company will have ample time to readjust its affairs, especially with the prospects of good crops and an improvement of conditions throughout the country."

"If it is determined that holders of a sufficient amount of notes have not agreed, the extension agreement will be rescinded, the deposited notes returned, the railway company will be in default and the note holders will have lost their opportunity of obtaining the additional security, namely, the \$2,000,000 face value of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company bonds, which then will be returned to the treasury of the company."

"The situation and its consequences, therefore, rest with the note holders."

NEW CARDINALS CREATED.

Rome, May 25.—At a secret consistory held at the vatican today Pope Pius created thirteen new cardinals. Among those made cardinals was Monsignor Louis Nazaire Beign, archbishop of Quebec, Canada. A number of bishops also were confirmed.

YOUNG MORGAN IS DEFIANT

CHARACTERIZES AS UNTRUE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY CHARLES S. MELLEN.

NO FACTS WERE CONCEALED

Declares That the Elder Morgan
Did Not Interfere in Any Way With
the Management of the New Haven
Railroad.

New York, May 25.—J. P. Morgan tonight characterized as untrue the testimony of Charles S. Mellen, former head of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, before the interstate commerce commission in Washington last week that J. Pierpont Morgan concealed from Mr. Mellen facts regarding the New Haven road which Mr. Mellen should have known.

Mr. Morgan offered to produce before any proper tribunal at any time the records of J. P. Morgan and Company and the personal records of his father.

The statement was his first direct reply to Mr. Mellen's Washington testimony which he examined, he said, from the stenographic report. The statement said:

"I became a director of the New Haven railroad in April, 1913, and resigned December 31 of the same year. The only reference to me personally in Mr. Mellen's testimony has to do with the fact that I, as a director of the company, called upon him and told him that a change in the presidency was desirable. For that act, either as a director or an individual, I accept full responsibility."

"Mr. Mellen, in substance, charges my father with having concealed from him facts which the president of the company should have known. During the last ten years of my father's life he was abroad more than one-third of the time. He was actively connected during this whole period with many different affairs. That he would have had the time, even if he had had the desire, to interfere actively in the management of the New Haven, is impossible."

"Mr. Mellen is right in picturing my father's deep interest in New Haven affairs. My father was born in New England and believed in the New Haven railroad. He recognized as others have that with the shifting of the center of population in this country and the changing economic conditions, the commercial position of New England was threatened and that a change in this commercial position would, unless an effort were made to counteract it, result in an unfavorable effect upon New England's leading railroad. He undoubtedly believed that a railroad peculiarly situated as is the New Haven with a growing passenger traffic at very low rates and with expensive improvements required all along its line, must make every effort to increase its traffic and maintain its position. He believed, moreover, that the New Haven and the Boston and Maine, which were not, in his opinion, in any sense competing lines, could be operated to the benefit of New England more advantageously together than apart and that no harm could come to the public from this amalgamation by reason of the full measure of state and national regulation which the laws afforded. I am quite ready to believe also that he agreed with Mr. Mellen that the entrance of the Grand Trunk railway into Providence would have involved the unnecessary duplication of facilities for which the New England public sooner or later would have had to pay. But the imputation that my father in any sense took the management of the railroad, or any part of its affairs, out of the hands of the president, is untrue."

"On March 9, 1914, our firm made public a letter showing in detail the total net profits from every source to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, or to any of its members, growing out of transactions of any kind whatever connected with the New Haven lines for a period of 20 years. Those net profits amounted to approximately \$350,000, which included their compensation for handling alone or in connection with others, securities of the par value of \$333,000,000."

"The records of my firm and the personal records of my father are intact; they are available and ready for production before any proper tribunal at any time."

Mellen's Caustic Reply.

New Haven, Conn., May 25.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven system, at his home in New Haven tonight made this comment when his attention was called to Mr. Morgan's statement:

"I testified under oath. My testimony stands as it was given. If Mr. Morgan wants to testify under oath he can do so, so far as I am concerned."

TITANIC VICTIMS WILL GET LITTLE

STEAMSHIP COMPANY IS ONLY
LIABLE FOR FREIGHT AND PAS-
SAGE MONEY COLLECTED.

Washington, May 25.—Because the Titanic struck an iceberg rather than another British ship, the supreme court today held that the owner, the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, was entitled to have its liability for loss of life and property in suits brought in American courts limited in accordance with maritime law. This means that those who sue in American courts will get virtually nothing, the law limiting liabilities to salvage from the wreck and the passenger and freight money collected for the voyage, about \$91,000 in all. The total claims against the company have reached \$13,000,000.

The court held that where a long ship is wrecked the law of the country in which suit is brought governs the limitation of liability. In the briefs in the cases it was stated that under British law the liability of the owner of the Titanic will be about \$3,000,000, if it is found that the wreck occurred without the fault or knowledge of the owner, and unlimited if it occurred with its fault or knowledge. The presence of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director, on the Titanic at the time of the wreck, complicates this question.

Justice McKenna dissented, holding the British law should apply.

Attorney for Titanic Claimants Will
Try to Carry Case Further.

New York, May 25.—A. L. Brougham, attorney for about 200 Titanic claimants, today made the following statement regarding the supreme court decision:

"The supreme court's decision does not go farther than to hold that the case is to be judged in accordance with the provisions of the American statute. These provisions are to the effect that if the steamship company can show that the disaster occurred without its 'knowledge or privity,' then it will be entitled to a limitation of liability to \$91,000."

"The claimants will contend that, even under the American law, the steamship company is not entitled to this limitation because the accident was due largely to the fault of the steamship company itself in the designing and equipment of the ship, especially in the failure to furnish sufficient lifeboats. The English courts already have held that the steamship company was responsible for the disaster."

ELIMINATION TRIALS IN BIG AUTO RACE

BRAGG CIRCLED TRACK AT THE
RATE OF NINETY-FOUR
MILES AN HOUR.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 25.—Fifteen of the forty-five drivers entered in the annual 500-mile automobile race here next Saturday made part of the elimination trials here today.

A total of seventeen trials were timed and of that number the work of Duray in his little French car was said by the officials to be one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever witnessed on the local track. This car, with a piston displacement of 183 cubic inches, made the 2½-mile circuit of the track in 1 minute and 40 seconds, which is at a speed of approximately 90 miles an hour. All of the other cars have a piston displacement of 450 cubic inches, the limit for the 500-mile race.

Of the forty-five drivers who must make the elimination tests, the thirty who make the circuit of the track in the best time will be entered in the race. Each car is allowed three trials.

Bragg made the best time in the runs today, circling the course in 1 minute and 36.8 seconds, or approximately at a speed of 94 miles an hour. The elimination tests will continue through tomorrow and Wednesday.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED

BASIS FOR THE MEDIATORS TO
WORK ON HAS BEEN REACHED
AT NIAGARA.

WASHINGTON IS BOUYANT

Carranza's Representative Has Re-
ceived No Word From Him in Re-
gard to Taking Part in the Media-
tion Proceedings.

Washington, May 25.—Satisfactory reports from the Mexican mediation conference at Niagara Falls today increased the hopes of the Washington government that international warfare can be averted and ultimate peace brought to Mexico.

The interchanges between American commissioners and the president were not disclosed but there was a feeling of buoyancy at the white house and state department despite disquieting rumors. That a satisfactory basis for working out the international dispute had been reached was declared to be a fact. Moreover, it was asserted that the prospect for smothering the fires of revolution within Mexican borders in a reasonable time is not discouraging.

No assurances have come from General Carranza that he will send representatives to the mediation conference even as listeners and informants. Denial was given in official quarters, however, that Carranza had refused flatly to consider any form of mediation proposals and it even is asserted that Carranza is giving serious thought to some mediation proposals that have been suggested.

One point made is that even should Carranza's forces capture Mexico City, such a climax would not pacify Mexico and there still would be need for mediation. There are many who believe that the strong men in the revolt against Huerta would realize that constitutional government must be established in the wake of military conquest, and that such only could be accomplished through the good offices of the A. B. C. powers.

General Carranza's representatives here had no word from him during the day with regard to the suggestions that have been made to him for participation in the mediation proceedings, nor as to the forward movement of the army from Torreón. State department officials reiterated that thus far there had been no serious hitch in the negotiations and confirmed reports from Niagara Falls that difficulty over the agrarian question had been overcome.

The Huerta foreign office explained that the activity of federalists near Vera Cruz is in preparation for a forward movement of constitutionalists from the east coast. Admiral Badger in this connection forwarded reports that constitutionalists were marching southward from Tampico to engage the federalists near Vera Cruz.

The United States also gave assurance that no more American airplanes as long as hostilities are suspended. This was determined as a consequence of Mexican federalists firing on one of the navy aeroplanes yesterday when it sailed over a federal outpost.

It has been determined by the navy department not to withdraw any battleships from Mexican waters at this time, though such a course has been contemplated. It was made plain at the department that none of the battleships would be withdrawn until there is absolute assurance that the army will not be forced to a campaign into Mexico.

War officials intend to be prepared for any emergency. It has been from the beginning a part of the plan of campaign, in the event of a forward movement, to have the navy land sufficient forces to hold Vera Cruz as a base.

Eleven torpedo boats have been withdrawn from Mexican waters because these craft are not adapted to prolonged service in the heavy season of the Mexican gulf. An important conference was held today over the oil situation at Tampico between Secretary Bryan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and Mr. Van Rappard, minister from the Netherlands.

It resulted in a decision on the part of the three powers to repudiate acquisition of oil properties or lease of foreign lands by persons who took advantage of the enforced absence of rightful claimants. Notice of the intention of the governments has been

forwarded to the authorities in Mexico.

Conditions in Guadalajara were reported quiet, but advices that the position of Huerta in Mexico City steadily was growing worse again reached Washington through diplomatic and private Mexican channels. Huerta's financial straits were described in one message as the most serious phase in the situation for him. Fears were expressed that with his war chest practically exhausted, his troops might get out of hand, or that one of his generals might seize the favorable opportunity to launch another revolt against him.

The Zapatista menace was not regarded seriously by the author of this report, who stated that Zapata had little or no artillery to attack such an easily defended stronghold as Mexico City and that he showed little inclination to attack the capital.

Another message reiterated the rumors of growing military dissatisfaction, and added that among the civil population there was also a strong anti-Huerta feeling. The unifying effect of the American landing in Vera Cruz, it was said, was passing away, and parts of the population were commencing to take sides against the provisional president.

ASSAULT CHARGE DISMISSED.

Honolulu, May 25.—A charge of assault with a deadly weapon preferred against United States District Attorney Jeff McCann was dismissed in the district court here late today. The action taken by the court was responsive to the receipt of information that the case is to be taken before the federal grand jury and that the investigation will be conducted by a government officer en route to Honolulu.

McCann and Claudius McBride, an attorney, on May 5 quarreled over litigation in which they were the opposing attorneys. Epithets were applied and McCann is alleged to have drawn a revolver. He was prevented from using it by Henry Hussman, a Hawaiian youth.

McCann is prominent in church and reform affairs. He was appointed from Tennessee a few months ago.

HOME RULE BILL PASSED.

London, May 25.—By a vote of 351 to 274 the house of commons today passed for the third time the home rule bill.

The bill now becomes a law whether the house of lords assents or not.

BRITISHERS TIRING OF SUFFRAGETTES

GENERAL ONSLAUGHT ON THEIR
MEETINGS BY CITIZENS IS
LOOKED FOR.

London, May 25.—"Some day an exasperated crowd will break into a procession of militants. What will then happen to you women nobody knows at present. You have to thank the police for being alive."

Magistrate Hopkins of the Bow Street police court thus addressed a suffragette, who today applied for a summons against an unknown man who she declared had struck her in the face when the crowd rushed the suffrage meeting in Hyde Park Sunday afternoon and the police came to the women's rescue.

The magistrate's warning indicates the public exasperation that exists against the militants. Their attacks on the king have greatly intensified this feeling. All that is needed, to the opinion of some observers, for the suppression of militantism is the withdrawal of police protection from the militants.

The closing of the public art galleries because of suffragette outrages has increased the resentment against them. The national gallery and other important art centers are closed, while at the British museum women are admitted only by ticket.

Miss May Richardson, sentenced to six months imprisonment last March for slashing "The Rokeby Venus," who was released and then rearrested May 20, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, was released to-night from Holloway jail. She had been on a hunger and thirst "strike" and was in a serious condition.

CLEVELAND HAS BIG FIRE.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 25.—Five in lumber yards on the flats tonight caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000, and destroyed a large portion of the central viaduct, which connects the south side with the business part of the east side.

The lumber yard is destroyed were those of the Fisher & Wilson Lumber Company and the Martin Barris Lumber Company.

A strong west wind blew sparks over a large part of the city.

ROOSEVELT AT CAPITAL

PROGRESSIVES LOOK TO HIM TO
LAY OUT PLANS FOR FUTURE
OF PARTY TODAY.

WOULD DISTURB DEMOCRATS

Members of the Roosevelt Party
Looking Forward to the Conference
To Be Influenced in Action on Mat-
ters Pending Before Congress Now.

Washington, May 25.—Colonel Roosevelt will return to Washington tomorrow on one of the few visits he has made since he left the white house. He will spend nine hours at the capital and the plans made him give promise that he will put a full day's work before he leaves a midnight for Oyster Bay.

The primary object of the colonel's trip is to deliver a lecture before the National Geographic Society on his South American explorations, but politicians are more interested in the conference he will hold just before he leaves with the progressive leaders in congress.

This conference may develop a plan of action by the progressive party in the coming congressional campaign. If it results in nothing more, the party leaders expect Mr. Roosevelt to show the way in which the Wilson administration can be most advantageously attacked by campaign orators and in pre-election literature.

Colonel Roosevelt is due in Washington from Philadelphia at 3:20 p. m., and expects to go directly to the National Museum to look over specimens he procured for that institution on his African hunting trip several years ago. Many of these specimens have been mounted since Mr. Roosevelt paid his last visit to Washington.

From the museum the colonel probably will go to the white house to pay his respects to President Wilson. He was invited to take luncheon there but was unable to leave Oyster Bay in time to keep a luncheon engagement. Next he will go to the home of Senator Lodge, one of his intimate friends, who is giving a reception in honor of members of the diplomatic corps.

The colonel will take dinner at a downtown hotel with officials of the Geographic Society and has no engagements until his lecture, which is scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock. The lecture probably will last nearly two hours, and immediately after its conclusion Colonel Roosevelt will be driven to the progressive party headquarters, where the conference with other party leaders in congress will be held.

Every member of the party in the house who is in Washington is expected to attend, but Senator Clapp will be the only representative from the senate. Senator Poindexter, the other progressive, is a member of the committee which left today to attend the funeral of the late Senator Bradley. He said today that he would see Colonel Roosevelt later at Oyster Bay.

No definite plans have been made for the conference at party headquarters. The colonel will be told, however, just what success the party has had in attempting to put through its legislative program at the present session, and each man will outline the steps he thinks are necessary in his own district and elsewhere to gain victory in November.

The colonel will be advised also of what his supporters in congress believe are the weak spots in the administration and will be asked to devise methods of attack.

Reports that Colonel Roosevelt might confer while here with leaders of the republican party were not regarded to day as significant. It was recalled that Senators Root, Gallinger, Smoot and Warren, four of the most active of "old guard" of the party in the senate, are members of the Bradley funeral committee, and will not be in town tomorrow. Senator Borah speaks at a republican gathering in Detroit tonight and will not return in time to see the colonel.

That Washington outside of political leaders is greatly interested in the colonel's visit became apparent today when the general public had its opportunity to obtain seats for the lecture. There was a line two blocks long leading up to the home of the Geographic Society. The demand in official circles for seats has been brisk.