

HENRY LANE WILSON WOULD RECOGNIZE THE HUERTA REGIME

Ambassador Says Its Downfall Would Mean Chaos Throughout the Entire Republic. CONTROLS ALL BUT TWO STATES These Will Soon Be Under Control of the Federals. HE STANDS BY HIS RECORD Published Letters of Mrs. Madero Not Like the Originals. SAYS MEDIATION IS IMPRACTICAL

NEW YORK, July 25.—Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador in Mexico, returned to the United States today prepared to place before President Wilson and the State department his suggestions regarding the solution of the troubled affairs in Mexico. These suggestions don't include, he said, any idea of sending an American commission into Mexico to offer mediation.

Mr. Wilson opposed also a proposal that a tripartite commission be organized, made up of representatives of the United States and two South American republics, to bring about peace between the warring factions. While declining to enter into any extended discussion of any plans or to offer any remedy of his own, Mr. Wilson characterized the mediation plan as "all rot."

The proposal for a tripartite commission, Mr. Wilson said, is not a feasible one. "That is the plan of John Barrett, director of the international bureau of American republics," he said. "Would recognize Huerta. While not saying specifically that he favored recognition of the Huerta government by the United States, Ambassador Wilson indicated that it was his view that recognition should be given. In February, just subsequent to the overthrow of the Madero regime, Mr. Wilson said he sent to American Consul General Hanna at Monterey a telegram requesting him to inform all consular officers under Mr. Hanna's jurisdiction that Huerta had been established as Mexico's provisional head.

"You should make this intelligence public," Mr. Wilson's telegram told Mr. Hanna, to inform the consular officers, and in the interests of Mexico, urge general submission and admission to the new government, which will be recognized by all foreign governments today."

Mr. Wilson said today that he was willing to reiterate this sentiment at any time publicly or officially. "I stand absolutely responsible for all telegrams and messages sent to the United States consuls in recognition of the de facto government after the death of Madero," said Mr. Wilson. "This is the only action to take in order to maintain law and order. Under parallel circumstances for 100 years back the United States officers in foreign lands have taken the same action."

Referring to reports alleging that his own administration in Mexico was in a measure responsible for the overthrow of Madero, Mr. Wilson said: "That's all politics, and it is a theory that was long ago exploded to the satisfaction of the State department."

He declared that to hear out this charge, Mrs. Madero, after her husband's death, caused to be published letters she had written the ambassadors, but their text as they appeared in print was not the same as the original. The files at the American embassy in Mexico City, he declared, show this. Mr. Wilson went to a hotel to await word from the president as to when he wanted him for a conference. He expected to be summoned to Washington this afternoon or tonight. The ambassador arrived here this afternoon on the Mexico to the Ward line. He left Vera Cruz, July 17. Mr. Wilson discussed conditions in Mexico today, declaring American lives and property are in danger from rebels and bandits. "If the present government falls, there will be chaos," he said, "although at the present time the Huerta government controls all but two of the states and should be soon in absolute command of the whole country."

Prevented Destruction of City. Mr. Wilson added: "I have been blamed for a great deal, but if I had not intervened after the bombardment of the City of Mexico the city would have been in flames, with a tremendous loss of life and destruction of property. I brought Diaz and Huerta together. That was a thing that prevented a terrible disaster." The ambassador said he did not care to commit himself on the question of American intervention, as he must reserve his views in this matter for his conference with the president and Secretary Bryan. "Much has been said in American newspapers about American intervention and perhaps some of it is inspired by persons

Tomorrow the Best Colored Comics with The Sunday Bee

Chicago Club Women Will Fight to Retain Mrs. Young in School

CHICAGO, July 25.—Plans for a huge mass meeting of women to protest against the resignation of Mrs. Ella Piage Young of Chicago's public schools were set on foot as soon as it became generally known that she was going to give up the position. It was said Mrs. Young had been influenced to present her resignation by the conduct of members of the Board of Education unfriendly to her, and the indignation of many women prominent in the city's affairs. Every woman's club in the city has been notified of the meeting, which will be held Sunday evening at the Auditorium. Among those active in the movement to induce Mrs. Young to recall her resignation are all leading local suffragists and social workers. "The resignation of Mrs. Young is a calamity," said Miss Jane Addams of Hull House. "If she was forced to resign by opposition to her policies, immediate steps are to be taken to sweep away the opposition. Chicago cannot afford to lose a woman of Mrs. Young's force of mind and executive power. Sentiment is unanimous that to accept the resignation would be a tremendous blunder. Mrs. Young stated in her letter of resignation that 'I shall be relieved from laboring under that handicap of indefiniteness which influences a person in making plans to be executed by another almost from their inception,' and would make no comment.

Daniels Promises More Naval Stations to the Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—"After the Panama canal is opened the battleship fleet of the American navy will be as much in the Pacific ocean as in the Atlantic." This was the declaration here today of Secretary Daniels of the Navy department on his arrival from Los Angeles. "The fleet probably will pass through the canal next April," continued the secretary, "and, of course, its presence in these waters will mean the establishment of a naval base and dry docks and all the other equipment necessary for the maintenance of a fleet. "I am here to examine the sites suggested for a dry dock on San Francisco bay. My thought is to get a comprehensive idea of the topography, so that when the death of her husband in an automobile accident a year ago, invited all her friends to attend a "spirit seance" in her home last night. They sat in the dark in the parlor waiting for rappings from another world when the folding doors suddenly swung back and a flood of light revealed Mrs. Hoppel hand in hand with Frederick Bruecher, a retired baker and with them a minister who performed a wedding ceremony before the astonished guests realized what was happening. A spirit came to me," explained Mrs. Hoppel, "and it ordered me to search out Frederick Bruecher and marry him. I knew him years ago, but I had lost track of him." After she found him she said the desired proposal was made. "It was a spiritual wedding," she added, "and is not to be judged by earthly unions."

Spirit Wedding is Held in New Jersey

UNION HALL, N. J., July 25.—Mrs. Mary Hoppel, who has taken up spiritualism since the death of her husband in an automobile accident a year ago, invited all her friends to attend a "spirit seance" in her home last night. They sat in the dark in the parlor waiting for rappings from another world when the folding doors suddenly swung back and a flood of light revealed Mrs. Hoppel hand in hand with Frederick Bruecher, a retired baker and with them a minister who performed a wedding ceremony before the astonished guests realized what was happening. A spirit came to me," explained Mrs. Hoppel, "and it ordered me to search out Frederick Bruecher and marry him. I knew him years ago, but I had lost track of him." After she found him she said the desired proposal was made. "It was a spiritual wedding," she added, "and is not to be judged by earthly unions."

Kahn Renews Fight Upon McReynolds

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Representative Kahn introduced another resolution today relating to the Diggs-Camentintti white slave cases in San Francisco. It would direct Attorney General McReynolds to give the house "a copy of his telegram dated May 18, 1912, (more than a month prior to the date when Mr. Wilson, secretary of labor, telephoned to the attorney general in regard to a postponement of the case) directing United States Attorney McNab to take no further affirmative action against Diggs and Camentintti under white slave indictments until further directed by the attorney general and also copies of the memorandum placed in the files of the office of the attorney general in connection of relating to the sending of such a telegram."

Works Resumes His Speech on Tariff

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Gallinger, leader of the senate republicans, could find no republican senator ready to speak on the tariff today except Senator Works, who resumed his address begun yesterday. Several republicans have tariff speeches in preparation. Senator Works today devoted his attention chiefly to the sugar schedule, defending the beet sugar industry of the west, and assailing free sugar in 1913 as ruinous to that industry. The senate planned to take the bill up again, paragraph by paragraph when the California senator concluded.

First Rental is Paid to Panama

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The first payment of \$250,000 to Panama for the annual rental of the canal zone was made today. The payments are in addition to \$4,000,000 paid in cash to Panama nine years ago. Today's installment was actually due last February, though it was deferred until today for determination whether it should go to Panama or to the parent state, Colombia. At the request of Panamanian Minister Senor Morales, the money was paid over to a representative of William Nelson Cromwell of New York, financial agent for the Panama government.

DESPERATE CONVICTS MOVED FROM PRISON

Sixty-Six Second-Termers Are Taken from Sing Sing Penitentiary to Auburn. FEAR ATTEMPT AT RESCUE Town of Ossening Full of Men Threatening Officials. RAISE PANDEMONIUM IN CELLS Inmates Howl and Beat on Doors All During Night. CHAINED TO PLACE IN TRAIN Almost as Many Guards as Prisoners Warden Expects to Have No More Trouble Keeping Order.

OSSENING, N. Y., July 25.—Sixty-six convicts, the date of the New York City criminal class, were taken one by one from their cells in Sing Sing prison today and placed aboard a train for the state prison at Auburn. Recent riots in Sing Sing caused the warden to take no chances. Each convict was heavily handcuffed and shackled and then chained to his place in the railroad car, which had been brought inside the prison enclosure. A hundred prison guards did this work while in the state army, not far away, a company of naval militia waited for a call to protect the town in case the transfer resulted in a mutiny. There was little sleep in the prison last night. At intervals some of the prisoners would start to howl and bang on their cell doors. The din would increase as it was taken up down the line of cells and continue until the angry convicts had worn themselves out. It was scarcely daylight when the weary night shift of guards was relieved by the keepers who had charge of transferring the men to Auburn. Prisoners Make Din. When the first convicts were brought out to the car Sing Sing suddenly awoke. More than 1,000 prisoners rushed to their cell windows and cursed and howled and yelled threats at the keepers. The task of the authorities was by no means over when they got the prisoners aboard the car. On the train to which the car was attached they expected to find friends and relatives of the convicts, and threats had been made that attempts to release the men might be looked for anywhere between Ossening and Auburn. For this reason there were almost as many guards on the train as there were convicts. The town of Ossening last night and this morning was full of men breathing vengeance against the prison authorities. Second-Termers Blamed for Mutiny. After he had rid the prison of the second-termers to be transferred to Auburn Warden Clancy expects to have no more trouble keeping order. The rest of the second-term convicts are to be sent away tomorrow. To them and a few of their more desperate sympathizers the warden attributes the mutinies that broke out at Sing Sing this week, the two fires in the prison shops and the attempt to murder a negro convict, whom the mutineers regarded as a traitor.

Southern Half of China is in Revolt

CANTON, China, July 25.—Seven of the southern Chinese provinces with a population twice that of the United States, have come to an agreement for joint action against Provisional President Yuan Shi Kai and the Peking government. In an eighth province, Kwang Si, the troops, under General Lung, sympathize with the movement. A force of 3,000 irregular troops, chiefly composed of Hakka hillmen, left here today by way of the North river to fight the northern army. They will make forced marches over the mountain passes into the province of Kiang Si. Other armies are being organized among the peasants and hillmen. There are 100 mountain guns in the arsenal here and machine guns are being manufactured. One of the principal officials here asserts there are millions of dollars in the treasury and that the revolutionaries will be able to carry on an energetic campaign for a long time. He declares that the Japanese are lending money to sustain the movement against Peking and are assisting in other ways. The government's refusal in a letter published today asserts that he desires the establishment of a genuine republic in China and not a dictatorship. SHANGHAI, China, July 25.—The government forces here, helped by the guns of Admiral Tseng's warships, repelled a fierce assault by the rebels, who had been reinforced during the night. The southerners attacked furiously at 6 o'clock this morning, but were driven off after prolonged fighting. The foreign consuls lodged a complaint with Admiral Tseng that shells from the warships had fallen in the foreign concessions.

Kills the Husband of Divorced Wife

CRESTON, Ia., July 25.—(Special Telegram.)—W. L. Shatterly shot to death H. L. Allen of Louisa, Ia., at New Virginia, Ia., in the coach of a train on the Kansas & Western railway. Some time ago Mrs. Allen, formerly Mrs. Shatterly, got a divorce from Shatterly and married Allen. The Allens were en route passing through New Virginia when Shatterly met and killed Allen. There were five bullets in his body. The conductor arrested Shatterly and lacked the train to Ococho, where he was given in charge of the authorities.

The National Capital

Friday, July 25, 1913. The Senate. Met at noon and resumed consideration of tariff bill. Senator Works continued his speech in honor of the bill. Introduction of Mulhall letters into record and examination of Mulhall continued before lobby investigation committee. Postmaster General Brisson before post office committee answered criticism of proposed new parcel post changes and announced he would order changes effective August 1. Joint tobacco trade committee heard Senator Jones introduced amendment to tariff bill to free hot grain bags. The House. Met at noon. Republican Leader Mann resumed his filibuster against any business being transacted. Interstate Commerce Commissioners Frosty and Clements urged appropriations committee to appropriate for a physical valuation of railroads.

Best of the Cast—All "Honorable" Men



Drawn for The Bee by Powell. The Water Board Organ: "Treasurer Ure, in refusing to recognize the reorganized Water Board, plays the role of Brutus."

METCALFE REACHES CAPITAL

Number of Dinners Planned Before He Leaves for Zone. MEETS WITH SECRETARY BRYAN Expects to Sail for Panama First of August—Lincoln Girl Accompanies Family as a Guest.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Richard Lee Metcalfe, commissioner to Panama, who was confirmed on July 2, arrived in Washington today accompanied by Mrs. Metcalfe, his sons, Richard Lee Metcalfe, Jr., Walter Metcalfe, James Kenneth Metcalfe and Miss Edna Harpham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harpham of Lincoln. It is believed Mr. Metcalfe plans to sail for his post on August 1 accompanied by his family and Miss Harpham, who will spend some time on the isthmus as the guest of the Metcalfes. A number of important social affairs have been planned for the new commissioner to Panama, including a reception by the Nebraska association at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Andrews, auditor for the Treasury department, on the evening of July 20. The new minister from Panama, Senor Morales, is expected to be present on this occasion and deliver a short address. F. A. Abbott, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs and president of the association, will preside at the reception which has been planned as a tribute to Mr. Metcalfe, who is sincerely loved by Nebraskans. Another function which will be attended by Secretary of State Bryan, cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps in the city and distinguished citizens, will be the dinner to be given by the Panamanian minister in honor of the new commissioner to the canal zone, the date of which will be early next week. Bryan Meets Metcalfe. Secretary Bryan, who arrived in Washington at an early hour this morning, and Mr. Metcalfe held a long conference at the secretary's office this afternoon. It was stated that certain policies were gone over but that patronage was entirely avoided. Of course Mr. Metcalfe expects to have several further talks with Mr. Bryan for the relationship's of years in an editorial room have been further strengthened by the administration, the other side of the representative, when the zone to which he is accredited is about to undergo new conditions. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, their children and their guest, Miss Harpham, are the guests of Congressman and Mrs. Silas Barton and their son, Ole Metcalfe, who is attached to the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun.

Dead Letter Sale Bring a Thousand

WASHINGTON, July 25.—When officials of the "dead letter" branch of the Post-office department today finished counting the dimes, nickels and pennies derived from the annual "dead letter sale," they discovered that the United States government was \$1,105.75 richer as a result of carelessness on the part of those who, in the last year, intrusted badly directed packages to the mails. No parcel post matter was in this sale, as that service has not been established long enough to permit of the sale of uncalled for or misdirected packages. The articles disposed of were of the usual variety and under a recent ruling by the department, were opened for inspection by would-be purchasers before being offered for sale. Objection in the past to the "lottery" form of selling the packages at auction to the highest bidder, who trusted to luck to win a prize, aroused so much criticism that it was abandoned. One purchaser bought thirty-five cases of picture postal cards, containing more than 500,000 cards, for \$17.50. A case of cheap jewelry went to another purchaser for \$15. The bidders were largely dealers from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Attacks of Chinese Rebels Repulsed

SHANGHAI, July 25.—(G. S. M.)—In the last twenty-four hours the rebels have made a series of spirited attacks on the arsenal, but all of them have been successfully repulsed. The government troops are so encouraged at their continued success that they have assumed the offensive and are forcing the rebels back on Nantao, a southern suburb of the Chinese native city. Admiral Tseng formally has warned the Nantao Chamber of Commerce that unless the rebels disperse he will bombard their position and the forts at the mouth of the river, which also are in the hands of the southerners.

Boy is Killed in Automobile Upset

DECATUR, Ill., July 25.—Stephen Keeling, aged 12, of Fort Scott, Kan., was killed, and his brother, aged 15, was badly injured when an automobile driven by their father overturned ten miles east of Maros, Ill., today. The Keeling family, consisting of parents and four children, was touring from Fort Scott to Indianapolis.

Servia and Greece Reject Proposal

RICHMOND, Romania, July 25.—Greece and Servia today definitely rejected the Roumanian proposal for the conclusion of a provisional armistice during the conference at Nish. The two governments say they can consent to the cessation of hostilities only after the signature of an armistice and peace preliminaries.

STRIKERS QUIET IN COPPER ZONE WITH SOLDIERS ON DUTY

Six Companies of Militia Arrive at Scene of Disorder and More on the Way. CONDITION DULL ROUTINE Some of Men Parade Through Several Locations. UNION LEADERS STAND FIRM Unwavering in Their Demand for Recognition of W. F. M. RETAILERS REFUSE CREDIT Announcement that All Sales of Food Will Be for Cash Takes the Holiday Spirit Out of the Strikers.

CALUMNET, Mich., July 25.—With six militia companies on duty and other state troops enroute from both the upper and lower peninsulas to Michigan, the strike of copper miners settled measurably toward a state of dull routine today, the third of its existence. Some of the more enthusiastic members organized parades and marched through several locations, but there was practically no disorder. The union leaders held fast to their previous attitude demanding recognition of the Western Federation of Miners as a sine qua non, but this was not even considered by the company management. The pinch of strike conditions, however, spread more generally through the score or more of communities dependent on the mines, mills and smelters. Credit for Food Refused. The action of Hancock retailers in refusing further credits to customers yesterday was repeated in other sections of the district and it was announced that the wholesalers would take similar action Monday. As a consequence there was little of the holiday spirit which shows itself in the initial stages of mine strikes. Union and non-union men alike showed their appreciation of the fact that the strike was likely to evolve into a long siege with the companies abandoning work of all kinds as rapidly as conditions required such action. At union headquarters plans were laid for a big mass meeting next Sunday, and for district and local meetings tonight and tomorrow and Guy E. Miller, Colorado member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, issued a statement in which he compared conditions in the Calumnet district with those in other copper producing sections. "I understand by strike leaders," he said, "the cause of the strike here is a deep-seated unrest whose extent the company management failed to realize." "In asking recognition of the union, an eight-hour day, abolition of the one man drill, and improved conditions generally, we have simply tried to put the miners and surface workers of the Lake Superior mines on a par with men doing similar work in other parts of America. "In Butte, for instance, the minimum wage with copper at 25 cents is \$3.75 a day for underground men and in no case does it go below \$3.50. In Arizona it averages \$3.75, but in the Calumnet district the minimum is from \$2.00 to \$2.25 and the men here have been working from ten to thirteen hours a day, whereas in the other mining sections eight hours constitutes a day's work. "These facts should effectually dispose of any argument by the company that competitive conditions compelled them to keep their men on the long hours and low wage basis that has prevailed here." "Insistence on the abolition of the one-man drill is made on similar grounds, and also because the men employed on them undergo back-breaking labor and peculiarly dangerous conditions. The minimum weight to be handled on such a drill is 120 pounds and it is a strenuous task to set up, brace and tend such a machine. Only a few days ago a mine worker alone in a slope was struck down by a fall of rock and lay there for hours before assistance reached him. Why Union Wants Recognition. "Recognition of the union, we feel, is a reasonable request inasmuch as we think that men who work in a given industry should be allowed some voice in determining conditions under which that industry is to be conducted just as an ordinary citizen has a voice in the affairs of the government which rules him. "The attempt to improve conditions here came to a climax July 14 when the



Drawn for The Bee by Powell. The Water Board Organ: "Treasurer Ure, in refusing to recognize the reorganized Water Board, plays the role of Brutus."

CROSS FIRE FOR MULHALL

Manufacturers and Unions May Question Lobbyist. COMMITTEE CHANGES POSITION Attorneys for Organizations He Accuses Will Be Allowed to Ask About Details of His Charges.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Chairman Overman announced today that lawyers for the National Association of Manufacturers and of the American Federation of Labor would be allowed to cross-examine Mulhall. This was a reversal of a previously announced program. Mulhall will go before the house lobby committee early next week and it is expected that there he will be subjected to a rigid examination as to the charges contained in his correspondence that members of the house were his close associates in political campaign work and in efforts to head off labor legislation. Mulhall said he went to Massachusetts in August, 1910, and wrote General Manager Bird of the manufacturers of conferences with Senator Lodge and Charles H. Hatfield, chairman of the state committee. Writes About Lodge. "Senator Lodge pays us all kinds of compliments for the work we are doing, and I know we will have his aid more actively during the next campaign," wrote Mulhall. In other letters that month Mulhall wrote, "Through our efforts we have beaten the Hon. T. D. Nichols of the Tenth Pennsylvania and we also have beaten the notorious George A. Peare of injunction fame in the Sixth Maryland." On August 20 Mulhall wrote President Taft, asking for an interview for Bird and himself. "It will be a great help to have a number of the leaders of the manufacturing associations in touch with the leaders of our party throughout the country in the present crisis," the letter read. Mulhall swore he received a reply from C. D. Norton, the president's secretary, arranging the interview for Monday afternoon, September 12, at Beverly. Money Paid to Peery. Senator Nelson questioned Mulhall closely about items in the expense accounts which frequently showed \$50 amounts "paid to two party workers" for services in the Sixth New Jersey district. Mulhall swore he dealt with a man named "Peery," and that he paid him the money in cash, usually meeting him in a Philadelphia hotel. The items appeared almost every week. October 5, 1910, Mulhall wrote Senator Foraker about his talk with President Taft, saying he had submitted names of men who would help in the campaign. "He seemed to scrutinize the list very closely," Mulhall wrote, "and talked as if John H. Taylor of East Liverpool and H. M. Hanna were not enthusiastic friends of his. "He was greatly pleased with the work I told him had been done in Massachusetts and other states and advised me to inform our people to do everything we possibly could to keep in touch with leaders of the congressional committee so that we might be able to help in close congressional districts."

One Big Merchant's Method

"With the difference all in favor of the buyer." That is the way one large and immensely successful merchant headlines a special sale in a well-known city. Then he goes on to say that having made an exceptionally large and advantageous purchase of goods he is going to swing the balance of the customer's favor for he wants to prove to the public that he is building in a way that benefits his patrons as well as himself. In other words, on such an occasion he gives more than good measure. But that isn't such an unusual thing to do after all. Right here in our own community there are merchants who rightly along give their buying public the best of a good bit of merchandise at the same time a difference in favor of the buyer. You will find this constantly exemplified in the columns of THE BEE. It is a fine policy; it pays the customer and pays the merchant.