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The Outlook For Permanent Peace In Mexico Is Brighter

The South American Mediators Have Cleared the Decks For Action—Hope to Bring Huerta, Carranza and the United States Together.

Mediators Understand That Huerta Must Go and Appreciate the Fact That in This Demand the United States Must Stand Firm.

BY JOHN NEVIN

Washington, May 2.—The outlook for permanent peace in Mexico was admittedly improved tonight. The South American mediators have cleared decks for action. They have decided to bring all of the parties to the general Mexican controversy—Huerta, Carranza and the United States—together. From such a conference they hope to work out a general agreement whereby constitutional government will be restored in Mexico and a president elected who can be universally recognized.

The preliminary work is out of the way. The envoys themselves have worked out a plan of action. They will now submit this to the representatives of Huerta, Carranza and the United States for approval or disapproval. It is unlikely that an agreement can be reached on the initial proposition but it is pointed out that it will form a real basis for negotiations which can be carried on under such restrictions as the mediators shall determine. Counter proposals can be made and the entire problem thoroughly threshed out.

The representatives of the three South American nations who are acting as mediators conferred with Secretary Bryan at considerable length this afternoon. Tonight the following statement was issued:

"The mediators have delivered to this government and are sending out to General Huerta and General Carranza requests that representatives be appointed to confer with the mediators."

The mediators refused to add anything to this statement at this time. Secretary Bryan likewise was mute, stating that this represented all that could be announced for ne present. He refused to say whether he or some one else would represent the United States or to discuss where the mediation conferences would be continued.

The question of whether this action on the part of the mediators did not constitute a formal recognition of Huerta was also evaded by the secretary who insisted that this was something he could not discuss with propriety.

Prior to the arrival of the mediators the secretary had conferred at length with Ambassador Da Gama personally. From him he had gone straight to President Wilson with whom he was closeted for more than an hour. When he left he fairly radiated optimism. He would make no further statement than that the situation seemed to be improving—that it was decidedly hopeful.

On the heels of tonight's announcement of conferences came widespread circulation of a rumor that Huerta, like Diaz under somewhat similar circumstances, had agreed to eliminate himself from immediate Mexican affairs. This rumor had it that Huerta was willing to retire now as provisional president but that he would reserve the right to become a candidate for present at any election that might be arranged.

It is accepted here tonight that the mediators have agreed Huerta must go. They appreciate that in this demand the United States must stand firm. In fact, it is declared by diplomats who have closely followed the situation, that Huerta would have already announced his own elimination if Carranza had not assailed him in his now famous Vera Cruz pronunciamento. Carranza confident that he has the backing of this government, insists that he can accomplish by force of arms what the mediators desire accomplished by persuasion.

The result has been that the general plan to eliminate all of the warring factions, conduct Mexican affairs through a new provisional government having the support of all factions, and to set the machinery in motion for a general constitutional election have had to be temporarily laid aside.

Whether willingly or not, the one concrete result of the mediation to date has been to benefit Carranza and the constitutionalists in the view of diplomats. With Villa and his warriors holding the north and pressing steadily toward Tampico and with the port of Vera Cruz in the hands of the Americans, Huerta is in a bad way. Most of his revenues came from Vera Cruz import duties, forty per cent of which went to him and sixty to the foreign bond interest fund. None of this now reaches him. In addition large shipments of arms and ammunition, contracted for in Germany and paid for by Huerta, cannot be delivered with Vera Cruz held by American troops. The United States warships maintain their position off the Mexican coast and the troops are in Vera Cruz, but armed intervention, with its cost in American lives, is held up by the demand of the mediators. And this last card of Huerta's the one on which he depended to unite all classes—foreign invasion—has failed him.

That Villa, under existing conditions, will take Saltillo and Tampico without serious opposition was generally accepted here tonight. Then, with a seaport in his possession Carranza can import arms and ammunition from Europe and rush his forces south to crush Huerta if he has not been forced out before then. The very fact that American marines and bluejackets did not occupy Tampico while they did take Vera Cruz is cited by diplomats as indicating that this government wanted Carranza to succeed and was willing to go well beyond the boundaries of neutrality to aid him. And it is because it is realized that the mediators know this that diplomats here believe Huerta will be persuaded to announce his willingness to eliminate himself.

The mediators flatly state that they are proceeding on the broad ground of a settlement of the entire Mexican situation. They have so far paid no attention to the flag incident or to Huerta's refusal to salute. These are such negligible questions, that unless utter failure follows all other methods, they will likely be referred to again. The big weapon in the hands of the mediators in the backing of nearly every nation represented in Mexico City. Should Carranza defy the mediators and then sweep all before him and come into power in Mexico the mediators would be able to keep the powers from recognizing him. It will be their say so that will assure the permanency of any future government in Mexico provided they continue, as at present, to work in complete accord with the United States. It is this fact that has caused the feeling of optimism in official quarters here, vastly different from the original feeling of pessimism that marked the announcement that the United States had accepted mediation.

As a concrete evidence of results obtained Secretary Bryan said tonight that while the warring factions would not agree to sign a declaration establishing a neutral zone at Tampico, both sides had assured him that there would be no further fighting in the vicinity of the oil wells.

General Zaragosa, the federal commander, has promised that, while he cannot guarantee the storage tanks in the city itself from destruction, he will keep all of his forces away from the wells themselves. And Carranza has sent word that he will do the same and that his men will protect the wells and the operators.

Representatives of the constitutionalist junta here have appealed to Secretary Bryan to return all consuls to their posts in northern Mexico. They have assured him that their forces in the field are prepared to assure complete protection to all Americans but that many Americans are remaining on this side of the border because the consulates are closed. It is expected that, unless there is a material change in the situation, the requested order will issue from the state department early next week.

Reports were in circulation tonight that the mediators might go to Havana to continue their negotiations in order to be in neutral territory. Secretary Bryan said he did not believe this was true and he also discredited a report that the mediators were about to decide to ignore Carranza in their future operations.

Meanwhile affairs in the army and navy remain in a condition of waiting—but ready for anything. The army is massed where it can do the most good if needed. And the entire naval force on both coasts is in the same condition. Incidentally as an evidence of its state of preparedness, Secretary Bryan said tonight that by tomorrow, there will be 85 warships, transports and auxiliary craft operating in Mexican waters, including 16 battleships at Vera Cruz alone.

Suffragettes Protected By Police.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Three thousand women paraded this afternoon in the first public suffrage demonstration ever held in this city. There was no disturbance of any kind. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson-Hale, of New York, one of the chief speakers at the meeting in Washington Square which followed the parade, publicly thanked the police for the efficient manner in which they handled the crowds. In fact the police were so zealous in the performance of their duty that they arrested George Wentworth Carr, a prominent lawyer and late reform candidate for district attorney, because he tried to cross the street to catch a train while the parade was passing. A man who shouted, "Oh, you kid!" at one of the pretty young suffragettes was also taken up by the police.

WHOLE NATION WILL HONOR DEAD MARINES

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Pays Tender Tribute to the Memory of the Marines Who Died in the Vera Cruz Fighting.

When the Bodies are Bruought Back Every Honor Will Be Shown—Ninety Million Americans Join in Mourning the Loss.

OUR DEAD AT VERA CRUZ.
Written especially for the United Press by JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

(Copyright 1914 by the United Press.)

Washington, May 2.—"The republic is rich in memories of the men who have given their lives under the folds of the flag. The courage of the young men in the navy, whose sacrifice at Vera Cruz, gave new proof of American valor, adds to our national glory. In the face of fire from unseen foes, not a man quailed or hesitated.

"The men who fell there are our latest heroes. Their sacrifice effectually answers those who have believed that twentieth century Americans were not of the same quality as the heroes of other days. While the whole country stands uncovered in honor of the dead—gallant sailor lads and gallant members of the marine corps—the country has gained in this new proof that American patriotism is equal to any emergency.

"When the bodies of these heroes are brought home to lie in honored graves America will be like 'Niobe'—all tears. Every honor will be given when the sad rites are said, They are new additions to the roll of honor among the immortals who have given lustre to the navy in every decade."

(By BOND GEDDES, United Press Corespondent.)
The Nation Mourns.

Washington, May 2.—Hearts and thoughts of a nation turned tonight to the seventeen American boys lying dead at Vera Cruz. A nation's pride, a nation's grief, a nation's gratitude is theirs. Expression of these sentiments was the effort which all heads of the government made tonight.

That ninety million Americans, in spirit, may mourn their death and carve their names in enduring letters on the pages of American heroism, plans for fitting tribute for their return—"home"—were made.

With all martial pomp and ceremony, the bodies of the dead bluejackets and marines, killed in Vera Cruz, April 21, 22 and 23 will be brought to New York next week. A national requiem there is planned, a memorial service typically American.

The seventeen leaden caskets, each enveloped in the Stars and Stripes will be the shrine.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels tonight announced tentative plans for the ceremony. The cruiser Montana was chosen as the funeral ship to bring the bodies from Vera Cruz to New York. She will sail Monday, it is believed, and arrive at New York about next Saturday, when public, official ceremonies will be held at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Arrangements for the arrival of the Montana surpass, in naval and military pomp, anything since the return of the Maine dead. President Wilson, if possible, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Garrison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, will represent the government in the services.

At sea, off the Delaware breakwater, three giant dreadnaughts, the Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts will meet the Montana and act as an escort of honor to New York. The three convoys will sail from the Philadelphia navy yard. Not the least impressive of the ceremonies will be the scene at sea when the Montana, with her burden of death, is joined by her escorts.

With flags fluttering at half mast, the four warships will steam into New York harbor. Tolling of bells and hoarse, muffled salutes from harbor craft will be the first national dirge to "our boys" who fell at Vera Cruz.

Bluejackets and marines, with wisps of crepe tied to their arms, will be the pallbearers to transfer the seventeen, flag-palled, leaden caskets to navy launches from the deck of the Montana. Caissons, draped in crepe and drawn by bluejackets will draw the dead to the navy yard parade ground.

Hundreds of soldiers, marines and sailors, with bands playing dirges, will participate n the public serves. Federal, city and state officials will join in tributes to those who fell for the honor of their country and their flag. Capt. Albert Gleaves, commandant of the navy yard, will make the arrangements for the public ceremonial. A parade in New York city is among the features under consideration.

Other memorial services are planned at cities where the dead bluejackets and marines resided. At Chicago, the naval band and 1,000 apprentices of the Great Lake naval training station will participate by direction of Secretary Daniels today.

While the country mourns its dead, fathers, mothers and others bereaved by the flying bullets at Vera Cruz are not to be forgotten. Theirs is the more personal, the more poignant loss and grief. To them, after the nation has given its homage, will be given their dead for private interment. At each open grave, however, the country will pay its final tribute in "taps" from soldiers.

Unless their families request otherwise a new section in Arlington National cemetery will be the final resting place of the honored dead.

COLORADO'S AGONY NOW BELIEVED TO BE AT AN END

With United States Troops On Scene of Action Situation Rapdily Improves; State Militia Will be Withdarwn—Governor May be Impeached.

Washington Officials Consider Rockefeller Pivot on Which Whole Trouble Turns--Sharp Exchange of Telegrams Between Rep. Foster and J. F. Welborn.

BY J. H. FURAY

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Denver, Colo., May 2.—That Colorado's red days were over, was the opinion universally expressed here tonight.

By noon Sunday, cavalry men of the United States army will be in complete control of every portion of the state's coal fields and the last of the national guardsmen whose rule culminated in unprecedented bloodshed, will have been withdrown.

This announcement was made tonight by military authorities on receiving advices that a special train was speeding southward from Orin Junction, Wyoming, with two troops of the twelfth cavalry, dispatched from Fort Robinson, Neb., by order of the secretary of war. With the entire eleventh cavalry coming here from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., between 1,700 and 1,800 regulars of Uncle Sam will be in the field.

In compliance with President Wilson's recent proclamation Governor Ammons this afternoon ordered the withdrawal of all remaining militia from the coal fields as soon as they are relieved by the regulars. The governor vehemently denied that Secretary Garrison's proclamation today calling upon all citizens to lay down their arms had any application to the state militia.

Ammons announced he would not send militia to Oak Creek the coal camp in Routt county where two strike breakers were burned to death early today. Instead, he telegraphed Maj. W. A. Holbrook, commanding the regulars at Trinidad, that an outbreak was threatened there, relying on the government soldiers to act there if necessary.

Caucuses are being held tonight by party leaders in preparation for the

(Continued on Page Two.)

A WEEK'S TRANFORMATION FROM WAR TO PEACE

April 25—Fighting still in progress in Vera Cruz; Funston's "Fighting Fifth" brigade en route.

April 25.—(evening) — Argentine, Brazil and Chile tender good offices as mediators; United States accepts through President Wilson.

April 26.—Vera Cruz under martial law, sniping continues, great anxiety for safety of American in Mexico City and interior Mexico.

April 27.—Huerta guarantees protection of Americans and formally accepts the spirit of the mediation proposal.

April 28.—British officials complete plan for getting all Americans who want to leave out of Mexico City.

April 29.—Mediators told by Secretary Bryan that this country had never contemplated further aggressive action unless outrages are committed by Mexicans.

April 30.—Huerta and Carranza asked to agree to general armistice; Huerta accepts in principle, Carranza refuses to order his forces to cease attacks on Huerta.

May 1.—Huerta releases Dr. Edward M. Ryan, condemned as a spy; mediators report progress.

May 2.—Federals and constitutionalists agree to refrain from hostilities in vicinity of Tampico oil wells; Ambassador De Gama tells Bryan outlook is brighter than ever for final peace.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 2.—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: Fair Sunday and probably Monday.

WAS HUERTA BACK OF MEXICAN STUNT AT VERA CRUZ?

This Question Is Causing Washington to Scrutinize Reports Closely—General Opinion Is That Provisional President Did Not Order Subordinates' Move.

Rumor That Huerta Will Eliminate Himself is Gaining Ground—Reasons For Belief Outlined By Diplomat In Close Touch With Situation.

(BY JOHN EDWIN NEVIN.)

Washington, May 2.—Whether Gen. Huerta countenanced today's near-fight at the Vera Cruz water station was troubling officialdom tonight. The president and his advisers were inclined to believe that he had not. But the fact that another fight was averted only by the American show of force has served to indicate the thin ice the administration is skating on while waiting for the South American mediators to solve the Mexican problem.

President Wilson was at his desk until a late hour tonight. He was in communication with Secretary Bryan and Secretary Garrison but refused all comment on the situation. It was understood that after he had talked with Secretary Bryan on the 'phone the latter got into communication with Ambassador Da Gama and emphasized that the killing or wounding of another American soldier or marine will call for summary action by the United States. And this word was immediately transmitted to Mexico City.

The mediators denied themselves to interviewers although they were in conference until late tonight. They are working out their plans and considering whether it will not be necessary to conduct their conferences, when each side to the controversy names their representatives on neutral ground. If this is finally deemed necessary, it is believed Canada will be chosen as Havana is out of the question at this season of the year.

Meanwhile the rumor that Huerta will eliminate himself gained strength. It was admitted at the white house that this report had reached the president through diplomatic channels. But at the same time it was stated that the information on this line, was up to the present at least, intangible.

A diplomat in complete touch with the situation who holds steadfastly to this belief explained the reason for the rumor as follows:

"The proposed mediation covers the United States, Carranza and Huerta. Two of the three—Carranza and the United States—maintain an irreducible position. They agree that Huerta must go. In any negotiation he must necessarily be in the minority especially if Carranza participates. That all three have agreed to participate is made certain by the public announcement that they have been asked to do so. In matters of so grave a concern as the present nothing is made public that cannot be considered certain of success. And because of this I believe that Huerta will eventually get out of his own accord or force a situation that will compel the United States to substitute force for mediation."

T. R. HEADED THIS WAY; BOILS NOT SERIOUS.

New York, May 2.—It was reported here tonight that the Booth line Aidian is being held at Para for Colonel Roosevelt and his party who are on their way down the Amazon returning to civilization. If the Aidian waits for the party, Roosevelt should reach this country about May 20. Should he come north on the freighter Dunstan on which he is now travelling he will arrive here several days later. The boils with which T. R. is afflicted are now reported to be of little importance, being only a source of discomfort.

The Anti-Trus Bill.

Washington, May 2.—The house judiciary committee today ordered favorably reported the omnibus anti-trust bill on which the committee had been engaged for weeks. Representative Clayton, chairman of the committee, who plans to defer taking up his new duties as federal judge in Alabama until after the bill is disposed of by the house, expects to bring up the measure as quickly as possible.

The bill includes provisions aimed against interlocking directorates, holding companies, restriction of the power of injunctions and restraining orders, with a ban on price discriminations and price fixing, with certain exceptions, and would provide for acceptance of decisions in federal anti-trust cases as conclusive in actions by other parties where the same issues are involved.

Skirmish At Vera Cruz Waterworks Causes Apprehension

Funston Reports That Body of Mexican Troops Demanded Surrender of Waterworks and Were Curtly Refused by American Officer—Shots Exchanged.

No Casualties Mentioned—Mexicans Retired Immediately But There is Suspicion That Attack Will Be Renewed—Text of Funston's Messages.

Washington, May 2.—Full details of a skirmish at Tejar, a suburb of Vera Cruz, between Mexican federal troops and a detachment of American marines, served to make officials apprehensive tonight. The Mexicans demanded surrender of the waterworks, supplying Vera Cruz. When refused they fired a few scattering shots. General Funston, reporting tonight in two dispatches to Secretary Garrison, mentioned no casualties.

Tonight reinforced body of American troops is vigilantly guarding the waterworks and the railroad.

Another attack is feared although the Mexican forces withdrew after firing upon the American forces. Tejar, where the incident occurred is eleven miles distant from Vera Cruz.

The waterworks, which supply the entire city of Vera Cruz, are located there and has been carefully guarded since the American occupation. Its safety is vital to the health of all in the city and its destruction would seriously undermine the success of the seizure of Vera Cruz by the Americans.

A dispatch received by Secretary Garrison from General Funston this afternoon stated that under a flag of truce, the commander of the Mexican forces, a detachment of General Maas' army, sent a courier to the commander of two companies of marines who have been guarding the waterworks. The Mexican commander demanded that the Americans surrender the waterworks and retreat from their position within ten minutes. The message stated that 500 Mexican soldiers were then in sight, massed for a demonstration against the two companies of American marines.

With the forces facing each other and despite fears of an overwhelming attack, the American officer curtly refused to surrender. A hurried call for reinforcement was sent to Vera Cruz, a detachment of troops was immediately rushed to Tejar by General Funston.

Five hours later, at 8:15 tonight, a second telegram received from Funston stated that the Mexican troops had withdrawn after firing a few scattering shots at the Americans, before the arrival of the reinforcements.

"I fear an attempt will be made to cut the pipe line tonight," said Funston in his dispatch.

The commander at Vera Cruz reported that the danger of an attack having apparently passed temporarily by the retreat of the federals he had withdrawn all of the detachments of reinforcements, with the exception of three companies of infantry, which remained on duty to assist the two companies of marines in holding the position. The forces were divided equally, half being assigned to guard the railroad, and the other half to guard the waterworks.

No casualties were reported by Funston as a result of the skirmish. The cordon of troops tonight surrounds the waterworks proper. Soldiers are also strung out along the pipe lines to Vera Cruz to avoid their cutting.

Funston's messages in details were as follows, the first being dated at 2:30 p. m.:

"Hour and a half ago the Mexican troops appeared at Tejar, where two companies of marines are guarding the pumping station and the Mexican commander under flag of truce demanded surrender within 10 minutes but has not attacked. Two forces now facing each other. Have given stringent orders not to fire first shot. About 500 Mexicans in sight. Reinforcements are going out. Fear an attempt may be made to cut pipe line tonight. "FUNSTON."

The second message was dated at 7:10 p. m., tonight, reading as follows:

"Mexican troops at pumping station no longer in sight. Before leaving they fired a few shots. Reinforcements sent out are returning except two companies left at pumping station and one company to guard railroad bridge. "FUNSTON."

HOW IT HAPPENED.

(By William G. Shepperd.)

Vera Cruz, May 2.—Approaching nearer to the city than at any time since the American forces occupied

CARRANZA WILL DEFIFNE HIS EXACT ATTITUDE.

El Paso, Texas, May2.—General Venustiano Carranza will define his exact attitude toward the "A. B. C." mediation proceedings early next week but not until after he has had a personal conference with representatives of the American state department. This information was given to the United Press tonight by a man high in the councils of Carranza.

George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department and Robert J. Pesquiera, Carranza's confidential representative here, will go to Chihuahua tomorrow or Monday to meet the first chief of the Mexican constitutionalists. Despite Pesquiera's statement that the rebels will not consent to an armistice with General Huerta in northern Mexico it is understood Carothers will urge this step on Carranza and give him assurances that the constitutionalists' cause will not suffer if he acquiesces. This is interpreted by the constitutionalists tonight as meaning the American state department will promise to raise again the embargo on the importation of arms by the constitutionalists and possibly to recognize their belligerency in case Carranza accepts a truce.

M'CUMBER PROPOSES TO "EDUCATE" HIS COLLEAGUES.

Washington, May 2.—Because of the defeat of his grain inspection bill yesterday Senator McCumber of North Dakota today notified the senate he intended to "educate the senators as a kindergarten" on the need for the legislation and that he would offer his bill as an amendment to the pending agricultural appropriation bill.

"I intend to raise the point of a quorum every three minutes, if necessary, to get a hearing on my bill," said Senator McCumber.

As the agricultural bill was taken up senators started to lunch only to be called back when Senator McCumber demanded a roll call.

HUERTA WON'T GET THOSE ARMS AFTER ALL.

Havana, May 2.—The Hamburg-American steamship Cecelie received orders here today not to deliver a large cargo of arms and ammunition she has on board consigned to General Huerta. The captain of the vessel will not declare the shipment on his arrival in Vera Cruz and will return the entire cargo to Germany.

Fighting at Mazatlan.

Washington, May 2.—Admiral Howard reported from the west coast of Mexico today that fighting among the federals and the constitutionalists still continues at Mazatlan, but that conditions at Manzanillo were improved.

Shipping along the west coast practically is suspended, the admiral said.

TEST ON TOLLS REPEAL MAY COME MONDAY

Washington, May 2.—A line up on the tolls repeal bill in the senate will be obtained on Monday if Senator Borah presses a roll call on his resolution introduced late this afternoon delaying the vote on the bill itself until after the election. But fighting against the reference of the resolution to a committee where it would probably be buried until after the tolls fight was over, a count of noses can be obtained and it is thought this is what Borah is after.

His resolution provides that no vote shall be taken to repeal the tolls exemption provision until after a referendum has been made to the people, which, he says, will be done automatically at the election of the entire house of representatives and one-third of the senators in November.

In the meantime the tolls bills obtained this afternoon by an almost unanimous vote the favored position of unfinished business on the senate calendar. This was done on motion by Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the committee today. This means that the bill will come up automatically at 2 o'clock each day until it is disposed of or displaced. The making of this motion, coupled with the fact that he is chairman of the canals committee makes O'Gorman the senator in charge of the bill, which gives one of its bitterest opponents a place of vantage. Senator Simmons was the real leader in the committee for the president but has no official recognition in regard to the bill.

Debate upon the measure will open formally Monday with a speech from Senator Townsend.