

ALL MEXICO UNDER PLAN OF MEDIATION

CARRANZA ACCEDES TO REQUEST OF INTERMEDIARIES TO ACCEPT MEDIATION.

WILL STOP FIGHTING NOW

United States and Huerta Will Agree to Armistice and Carranza is Expected To Do So.

Washington.—The scope of mediation plans for the settlement of the Mexican crisis was suddenly broadened so as to include the entire range of Mexican affairs, not alone the critical issue between the United States and the Huerta regime, but also the conflict between the elements of Northern and Southern Mexico which have rent the republic for many months.

This signal enlargement of the mediation program followed the receipt late in the day of a formal acceptance by General Carranza, chief of the Constitutionalists of the principle of mediation, as proposed by the ambassador from Brazil and the ministers from Argentina and Chile.

Already the United States and General Huerta had formally accepted the good offices of these South American envoys and now as a further step, General Carranza has been brought into the deliberations so as to draw every element and faction within the range of any settlement which may be attained.

Earlier in the day the mediators made another decisive move in asking the United States and General Huerta to agree to an armistice by which all aggressive military movements would be suspended pending the outcome of the negotiations. The mediators confidently expect both sides to accept the armistice proposal. A separate proposal for an armistice as between Huerta and Carranza also will be made, and with its acceptance all of the warring elements throughout Mexico as well as the American forces would maintain a military status quo. The American government in its formal reply to the armistice proposal will stipulate expressly that any untoward act toward Americans will be regarded as an infraction of the armistice. The South American envoys were in session throughout the day. Up to adjournment they had progressed steadily on their plans and foresaw a definite statement within the next few days of their contemplated action. During the evening the envoys individually conferred with their colleagues in the diplomatic corps from Central and South America to lay before them what had been done and discuss the general situation.

BRITISH FACTIONS MAY COMBINE

Compromise on Question of Home Rule Now Seems Possible.

London.—A compromise on the question of home rule for Ireland seemed nearer than it ever has been before. There was a strong belief in Parliamentary circles that conferences between leaders of the two great parties soon would be resumed.

The House of Commons discussed the Ulster crisis again when it wound up two days debate on Austen Chamberlain's motion for a judicial inquiry into the government's "plot" to crush the Ulster Covenanters. The motion which virtually was a vote of censure on the cabinet, was rejected by a party vote of 344 to 264.

The growing belief that civil war in Ireland is a reality which cannot be escaped if the present home rule bill becomes law, seems to have influenced members on both sides of the house, as it has the newspapers.

The press of both opinions recently has become more conciliatory in tone than at any previous stage of the discussion.

Sir Edward repeated his offer that if Ulster were excluded from the bill "until this Parliament shall determine otherwise" instead of the six-year period which Premier Asquith had offered, he would submit the proposal to the people of Ulster.

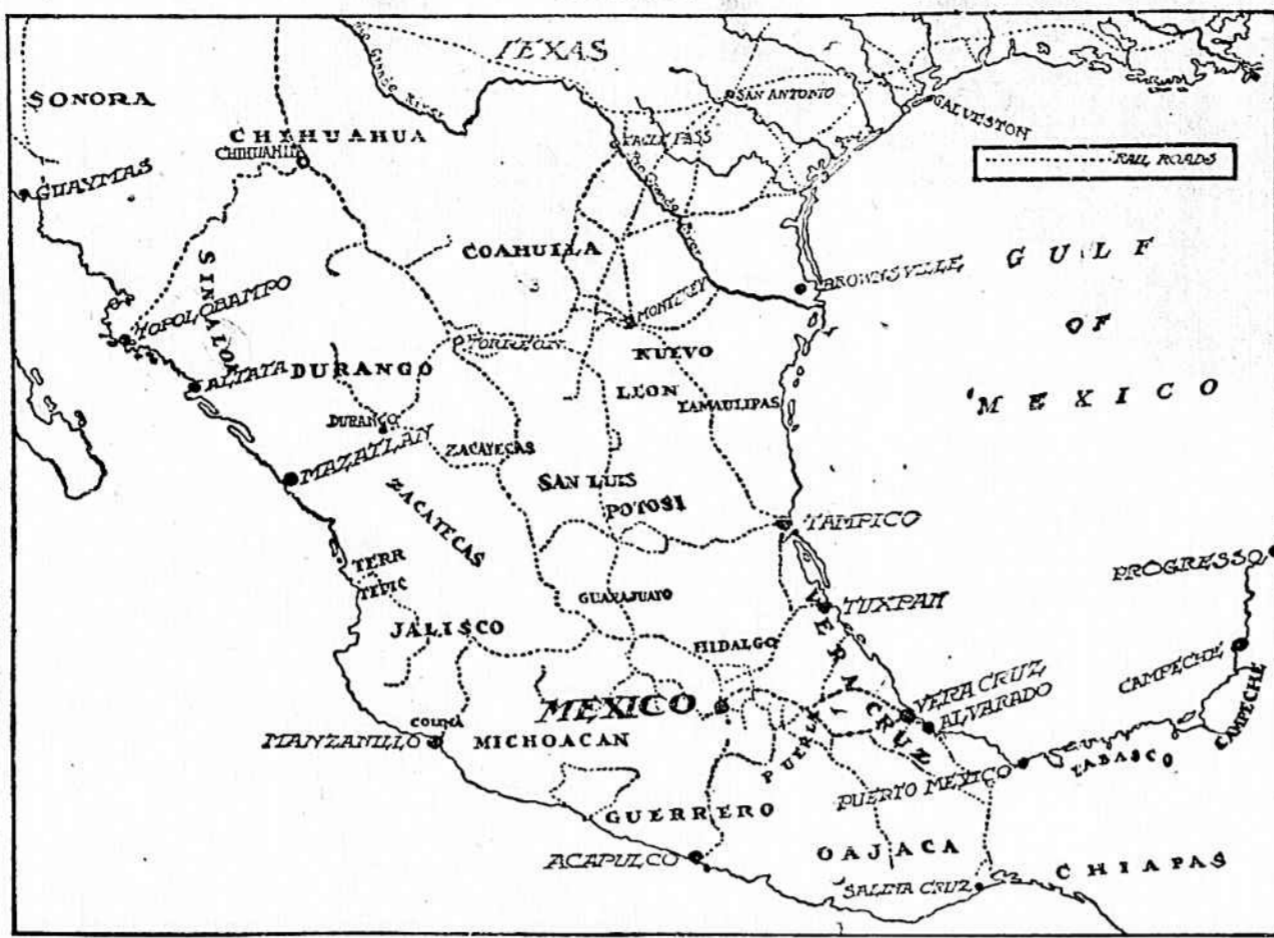
Georgia Women Endorse President.

Atlanta, Ga.—Endorsement of the course of President Wilson in Mexico was given here in resolutions adopted by the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and approved by E. Dorothy Blount Lamar, president general of the Georgia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, representing that organization. The two organizations represent 30,000 women in Georgia. For commending the president's action several resolutions were passed by the committee.

House Favors Adamson Bill.

Washington.—The house interstate commerce committee, it was announced, has decided to make a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Adamson of Georgia amending the act regulating the construction of dams across navigable waters. The measure now gives authority to the secretary of war to accommodate communities and derive some revenue for the government from projects constructed wholly at the expense of the government by leasing surplus water.

MAP OF MEXICO SHOWING PORTS BLOCKADED BY U. S. NAVY



THE DOVE OF PEACE IS BUSY IN MEXICO

HOVERING WAR CLOUDS MAY PASS FROM NATIONS SKIES IN NEAR FUTURE.

POSSIBLE MEDIATION SOON

Tenseness Over Mexican Trouble is Alleviated by Late Developments of Peacemakers.

Washington.—The tenseness of the Mexican situation was distinctly relieved when the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, supported by pressure from all Latin-American and from foremost powers of Europe, concentrated their efforts toward a pacific adjustment of the crisis.

The success of the first steps toward mediation—the prompt acceptance by the United States and the announcement of the Spanish ambassador that Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices—produced a feeling of distinct hope which was reflected not only in administration quarters, but in Congress where "war talk" gave way to a spirit of conciliation.

Throughout the day the three South American envoys who have undertaken the task of mediation held frequent conferences to arrange the preliminaries of procedure. Pending the receipt of the formal acceptance by General Huerta, no proposals will be submitted to either the United States or the Huerta government. It also has been made plain that no conditions from either party as to the terms that will be acceptable as yet has been placed formally before the intermediaries.

THE FLAG WAVES AT VERA CRUZ

With Firing of Salute Stars and Stripes Was Formally Raised.

Vera Cruz.—With all ceremony the firing of a salute and dress parade, the American flag was raised over the division headquarters of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Over the customs house the flag had been flying since the landing of the American forces, but until now there had been no ceremony indicating the formal occupation of Vera Cruz.

The transports with Brigadier General Funston's command aboard were off the port, but there has been no indication that the military forces will be sent ashore at this time. If the army lands, the bluejackets now on duty here will go aboard their ships, but the marines will be left for land service.

Huerta Takes Railways.

Washington.—With the exception of the Pan-American Railway extending from Guatemala up the west coast to connection with a Tehuantepec road, General Huerta now is operating with his own men every railroad in Mexico without regard to the rights of foreign owners. He has driven away every foreigner. The last road to be taken over was the Tehuantepec National connecting the Pacific and Atlantic ports of Salina Cruz and Coahuila. This property is owned by government and Lord Cowdray.

RECENT EVENTS IN MEXICO TROUBLE

MANY REPORTS INVESTIGATED BUT NO NEW INCIDENTS APPEAR.

RIOTS ARE ATTEMPTED

Refugees Swarming to America.—General M. A. Miles To Again Serve Country.

Washington.—Among the most important happenings of the day in the Mexican situation were:

Administration accepted the good offices of Argentine, Brazil and Chile in Mexican situation. American Consul Canada reported that Americans were being detained in Mexico City because it was believed there that Mexicans were restrained by Americans from leaving Vera Cruz. Immediate steps were taken through the British Embassy here and the British legation in Mexico City to correct the impression prevailing in the Mexican capital.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz sent reports of anti-American demonstrations and general unrest in Mexico City. He heard that 125 Americans were put off a train at Pachuca by the train crew, but that another train had gone out from Mexico City to assist them in continuing their journey to Vera Cruz.

Secretary Garrison announced he had issued no orders for any further troop movements and that Army officers were to use their own discretion in protecting international bridges on the border.

The German vessel Ypirango, whose consignment of war munitions for General Huerta caused the United States to preemptorily seize the Vera Cruz customs house, was ordered back to Hamburg, Germany, without landing her cargo.

The Navy Department dispatched vessels up and down the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Mexico to take away American Consuls and refugees generally. Between 3,000 and 3,500 refugees already have been protected or are en route to the United States.

Secretary Bryan said Charge O'Shaughnessy probably would leave for the United States on the first available ship.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, retired, senior officer, commanding the Army in the Spanish-American war called on Secretary Garrison and General Wood, and it is understood offered his services should war be declared.

It was announced that the interests of the Mexican Embassy here and her consulate; throughout the country would be looked after by the Spanish Embassy and Consulates.

Rioting in Tampico Stops.

Galveston, Tex.—The Tampico situation continued so serious according to a wireless message reaching here that two torpedo-boats were sent up the Panuco River at Tampico to get Americans. Refugees arriving here from Tampico said they were saved by German sailors.

Refugees Flock to America.

Washington.—The Navy Department received reports that the steamer Esperanza has left Vera Cruz via Tampico for Galveston, with refugees on board. The Jason also will go to Galveston, shipping at Tuxpan for refugees. The gunboat Nashville was sent south from Vera Cruz to pick up refugees at Puerto Mexico. Reports from Mexico to the Navy Department also stated that refugees were boarding American war vessels at nearly all the ports where ships have been stationed.

LAREDO IN RUINS, FIRED BY FEDERALS

HUERTA SOLDIERS DEVASTATED MEXICAN CITY WITH DYNAMITE AND FLAMES.

FIRE ON THE U. S. SOLDIERS

American Soldiers Defend International Bridge Killing Two Mexican Soldiers.

Laredo, Texas.—Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican border town opposite here is in ruins, devastated by dynamite and fire set by Mexican Federal soldiers, who began an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee southward before the guns of the American border patrol.

Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by the United States troops and several were seen to fall. Several brisk skirmishes between the Americans and Mexicans were fought in quick succession as the Mexicans, their troop trains ready to pull out of the burning city, began an indiscriminate fire across the international boundary, but there is no evidence that their shooting had been effective.

Property damage in Nuevo Laredo will reach \$500,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the United States Consulate, municipal buildings, post-office, theatre, the flour mill, one of the largest in this section of the southwest, the railroad shops of the Mexican National Railway and other smaller structures.

The fire burned all night with no prospect that it would be controlled until everything inflammable had been destroyed. Kerosene and other combustibles liberally used added to the wreckage, which otherwise would not have been great, owing to the adobe construction of most buildings.

There was no property loss in Laredo. Both international bridges are safe though efforts to dynamite them resulted in the death of two men engaged in the undertaking.

One Mexican was shot by a sharpshooter from the top of the water tower. The Mexican was trying to reach the end of the international foot and wagon bridge. Another was killed when he tried to blow up the Mexican end of the International Railroad bridge. American soldiers are constantly stationed at the American end to prevent such an attempt.

At the two bridges across the river the guards were reinforced and it was here that the only known loss of life occurred. Battery A of the Third Field Artillery was sent to the power house of the Laredo Electric Company, fearing an attack there, but it was soon seen that there was nothing for them to do.

Several Mexicans were seen to fall before the fire from the machine guns, but they were carried away by their comrades. The trains were started and the Federals withdrew firing as long as they could. For some distance the railroad follows the international line.

Can Guardsmen Be Sent.

Washington.—Proceedings were begun in the supreme court to determine whether the National Guard may be sent to Mexico or other territory outside the United States without first being mustered in as volunteers. The proceedings are in nature of an appeal from the action of Judge Day in the federal court in Northern Ohio in dismissing an action of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel T. Stearn against Adjutant General George H. Wood of the Ohio National Guard.

U. S. SOLDIERS ARE SENT TO COLORADO

PRESIDENT COMPLIES WITH GOVERNOR'S REQUEST FOR AID IN STRIKE DISTRICT.

"TO PRESERVE ORDER"

Wilson Emphasizes That the Government Has Nothing to Do With "Controversy."

Washington.—President Wilson extended the protecting arm of the Federal Government to the state of Colorado, where because of riots and pitched battles between striking miners, Governor Ammons had found the state militia unable to cope with the situation and asked for help. The Colorado delegation in Congress, mine owners and miners themselves joined in the request.

It was one of the rare occurrences in American history when a state found itself impotent to assert its authority, but the President, in a telegram to the Colorado Governor, expressly stipulated that the Federal troops would confine themselves to maintaining order only "until the state can reassert its authority and resume the enforcement thereof."

The President issued a proclamation ordering all persons engaged in domestic violence to disperse and "retire peaceably to their abodes." Secretary Garrison after a conference with the President, ordered three troops of the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth and two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to Trinidad, and Canon City, respectively.

The proclamation read: By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation: Whereas, it is provided by the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every state in this union, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence;

"And, whereas, the Governor of the state of Colorado has represented that domestic violence exists in said state, which the authorities of said state are unable to suppress; and has represented that it is impossible to convene the Legislature of this state in time to meet the present emergency; "And, whereas, the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any state or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in, or connected with, said disturbance and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the thirtieth day of April, instant.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed. "Done at this city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth. (Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President: "William J. Bryan, Secretary of State."

Steamer Ashore Off N. C. Coast.

Norfolk, Va.—According to a message received by Observer Newsome at Cape Henry over the coast guard wires an unknown steamer went ashore off Oregon Inlet on the North Carolina coast. The steamer struck at 7:40 in a heavy fog. Two lifesaving crews went to her assistance.

Reserve Banks Open August 1.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo announced that the treasury department expected the new Federal reserve banks would be ready for business by August 1. A statement by the reserve bank organization committee said subscriptions to the stock of federal reserve banks in the 12 districts, received aggregated \$71,998,600. The banks in six of the 12 districts already have subscribed more than the minimum amount of \$4,000,000 necessary to organize the reserve banks.

Discovers New Tribe of People.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt on his journey through unexplored regions of Brazil discovered a tribe of savages hitherto unknown. The tribesmen who were named Pauhautes were naked. Captain Amilcar Magalhaes, chief of the Brazilian mission accompanying Col. Roosevelt, who relates this discovery to The Gazette de Noticias, says the party met stirring adventures. Colonel Roosevelt himself killed two large tiger cats. The expedition traced the course of the river Gypirana.

SHE OFTEN PRAYED TO DIE

But Friend Comes to Rescue With Some Sound Advice, which was Followed with Gratifying Results.

Netleton, Ark.—"My troubles date back five years," says Mrs. Mary Bentley, of this town. "I was first taken with awful pains in my right side, headache, and backache. The pain from my side seemed to move down my right limb, and settled in the right knee. Then it would move back, and once a month I would almost die with pain.

I was told I had tun or, and would have to undergo an operation at once. It just seemed I could not submit to it. I often prayed to die. It seemed that nothing would give me the desired relief, until finally, I was advised by a friend to try Cardui, and it is undoubtedly curing me. I have only used three and a half bottles, and it is a pleasure to tell of the beneficial results.

I shall ever spread the good tidings of what Cardui has done for me, and will do for other suffering ladies, if they will only try it."

You can depend on Cardui, because Cardui is a gentle, harmless, vegetable tonic, that can do you nothing but good.

Prepared from herbal ingredients, Cardui has a specific effect on the womanly constitution and puts strength where it is most needed.

Try Cardui.—Adv.

Necessity for "Extras."

Mr. Nuwed—Seems to me our grocery bills are very high for two persons.

Mrs. Nuwed—You wanted me to be economical, you know, and I've been using up the bread crumbs for puddings.

Mr. Nuwed—Quite right, my love, and good puddings they were, but I was speaking of the grocery bills.

Mrs. Nuwed—Yes; you see, it takes about \$5 worth of other things to make the bread crumbs taste good.—Puck.

PAINFUL ECZEMA ON HANDS

Blenville, La.—"I was troubled with eczema in my hands for several years. The skin would break and look like it had been cut with a knife and my hands were so sore I could hardly bear to put them in water and could hardly use them. When I used them the blood would run out. They would heal a little and then they would get worse than ever again. They were very painful. The eczema got to breaking out on my arms in pimples which itched and burned very badly. "I used different remedies, also used all kinds of facial creams and on my hands and arms and I did not get any relief until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I cured my hands and eczema with Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Fannie Mosteller, Oct. 5, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The Place.

"Pop, please tell me one thing about the oyster."

"Well, son, what is it?"

"Are the natural bars they talk about where you get the oyster cock tails?"

No. SIX-SIXTY-SIX

This is a prescription prepared especially for Malaria or Chills and Fever. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the fever will not return. 25c.—Adv.

In Control.

"That man insists on attending his own furnace."

"Yes. He used to live in an apartment and he took a tip from the janitor. It's the only sure way to be boss of the establishment."

Golden Rule in Business.

You get your money's worth every time. Hanford's Balsam is guaranteed to cure ailments and injuries that can be reached by external application or your money will be refunded by the dealer. Getting a bottle now is like taking out insurance. Adv.

Not Worth Loading.

Hemmenhaw—I thought Beaubrough was going on a month's vacation.

Shimmerpate—He was, but the boss only wanted to give him two weeks and he refused to take half a loaf.

For bunions use Hanford's Balsam. Apply it thoroughly for several nights and rub in well. Adv.

Her Experience.

Ethel—Man proposes— Marie—Yes, but he needs encouragement.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

After a girl in a small town passes the age of twenty-five without having caught on she is willing to move to a new town.

For thrush use Hanford's Balsam. Get it into the bottom of the affected part. Adv.

Serenity comes after a man is completely saturated with indifference.