

WARLIKE ACTIVITY

INDICATES LARGE FORCE WILL REINFORCE VERA CRUZ

TRANSPORTS CHARTERED

Fast Few Days View Active Preparations to Send More Troops to Vera Cruz—Funston Cables He Cannot Hold Outposts With Forces He Has If Attack Is Made.

High tension still marks the Mexican situation both on the military and diplomatic sides. The war department has been the chief center of activity and while no authoritative statement was made beyond Secretary Garrison's formal reply that "no orders for any national troop movements have been sent," it became known that the administration was considering sending additional troops to Vera Cruz and probably would do so.

This step would not be intended as an aggressive measure but as a precaution. An evidence of the seriousness of conditions was contained in a report Friday that two German merchant ships were about to arrive at Puerto Mexico with arms and ammunition for Huerta. It was realized that this, if true, would present an incident similar to the arrival of the Ypiranga at Vera Cruz, which led to the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

The cabinet meeting brought out a general discussion of the situation. It was said after the meeting that there was little doubt as to the sending of additional forces, wholly for precautionary purposes. It also became known that inquiries had been made of the governors of several States to ascertain the condition of the National Guard and how soon they could be prepared for active service. This is also a precautionary measure. Indications are that if the National Guard is called on, it would not be sent out of the country, but would be used on the Texas border.

The discussion on the question of reinforcing Gen. Funston at Vera Cruz has developed a marked difference of opinion in the cabinet. Some take the view that mediation negotiations might be embarrassed by such an act; other believe is a necessary precaution. General Funston is understood to have told the war department that his lines are vulnerable at different points and that a sudden attack along the railroad would necessitate the withdrawal of forces from other points, which would be left unprotected. He has informed the war department that he will need 15,000 to 18,000 to hold Vera Cruz and outlying districts.

Secretary Garrison Friday said no orders had been issued for any troop movements, but it became known authoritatively that contracts had been closed for the chartering of several merchant steamers and that within a day or two formal orders would be issued. It was understood that within two weeks at least nine transports will have been secured. Secretary Garrison declined to discuss the chartering of the steamers. The only thing he would say was: "There is no contemplated aggressive movement at this time."

This is in line with the attitude of other high officials of the administration, who contend that the sending of reinforcements to Gen. Funston is not an aggressive act, and does not violate the arrangement for a suspension of hostilities.

The fact that the army officers had recommended the sending of at least 50,000 to 60,000 men to Vera Cruz became known generally in official quarters. A number of officials admitted that the administration was confronted with the problem of deciding whether its military activities would be limited to protecting the forces already at Vera Cruz or a sufficient number of men would be placed in readiness at Vera Cruz for a flying expedition to Mexico City in case the Huerta regime collapsed and irresponsible bands threatened the lives of Americans and other foreigners in the capital.

Preparations for dispatching reinforcements to General Funston at Vera Cruz, should such a movement become necessary, went forward very steadily Saturday. Work on 12 transports to carry troops, horses and supplies being pushed, but no warlike development occurred. The military apparently is being held back in leash to avoid embarrassing the mediators.

A threatening cloud disappeared from the diplomatic horizon when the German steamer Kronprinzessin-Cecille, reported to be carrying arms and ammunition for Huerta, returned to Vera Cruz, with discharging her war stores at Puerto, Mexico, and it was announced that the mentions on this and a second German steamer, the Yavaria, would be returned to Germany. The possibility of a seizure or blockade of Puerto, Mexico, or of an act, perhaps interpreted as a violation of the military status quo, in favor of Huerta, thereby was eliminated.

FUNERAL SHIP MONTANA

ARRIVES IN NEW YORK WITH DEAD SOLDIERS.

Complete List of Those Killed in Fighting Around Vera Cruz—Landed in New York.

Following is a complete list of the sailors and marines killed at Vera Cruz whose bodies were brought to New York Monday by the funeral ship, Montana.

Louis Frank Boswell of Coultersville, Ill.; Chief gunner's mate attached to the Michigan; born at St. Louis, Mo.; age, 33 years.

Bariel A. DeFabbio of Batavia, N. Y.; gunner's mate, third class, attached to New Jersey; age, 23.

Francis P. DeLoroy of Pittsburg, Pa.; seaman attached to New Hampshire; age, 21.

Frank Devorak of Albia, Iowa; ordinary seaman; attached to South Carolina; age, 18.

Ezlie C. Fisher of Hays, Miss.; ordinary seaman; attached to New Hampshire; age, 19.

Louis Oscar Fried of Gretna, La.; ordinary seaman; attached to Arkansas; age, 19.

E. H. Frohlichstein of Mobile, Ala.; ordinary seaman; attached New Hampshire; born Mobile, Ala.; age, 19.

Dennis J. Lane of New York City; seaman; attached to New Hampshire; born in Ireland; age, 19.

George Poinsett of Philadelphia, Pa.; seaman; attached to Florida; age, 20.

John F. Shumacher of Brooklyn, N. Y.; coxswain; attached to the Florida; age, 24.

Charles Allen Smith of Philadelphia, Pa.; ordinary seaman; attached to the New Jersey; age, 20.

Eric Albin Stream of Brooklyn, N. Y.; ordinary seaman; attached to the New Jersey; age, 19.

Walter L. Watson of Boston, Mass.; ordinary seaman; attached to the Arkansas; born Boston, Mass.; age, 22.

United States Marine Corps.

Daniel Aloysius Haggerty of Boston, Mass.; private Eighth Company, Second Advance Base Regiment.

Samuel Marten of Chicago, Ill.; private, Sixteenth Company; Second A. B. Regiment.

Edward Rufus Percy of Concord, N. H.; Eighth company Second Advance Base Regiment.

Randolph Summerlin of Willacoochee, Ga.; private, attached to the Vermont.

CHANGES OPINION.

Carranza Sends Note to the United States Government.

Secretary Bryan Saturday made public a long formal communication from Raphael Zubran, minister of foreign affairs in the Carranza cabinet, in behalf of General Carranza, declaring the friendly attitude of the constitutionalists towards the United States. The document reversed the position announced by Carranza immediately after the occupation of Vera Cruz, that he resented the occupation.

He regards the American movements now as directed against Huerta and not against the Mexican people who, he says, are on friendly terms with the United States. The document was significant as being the first official communication announced by the state department as having been received direct from any official of the Carranza government. Hitherto Carranza has addressed his communications to the American government through the American consuls in Mexico.

MAY SEND 50,000 MEN.

Troops Expected to Be Sent to Mexico at Any Time.

The conversion of chartered steamships into army transports and supply carriers moved rapidly at the army pier at Galveston Saturday. In formation is that 50,000 troops may be sent to Mexico at any time. Army officers expect to make a time record in converting the freight ship Colorado into a floating stable to carry horses.

The newly chartered steamship Denver was unloading freight Saturday, but will be turned over to the government Sunday. The supply carrier Saltillo is expected to sail Sunday night for Vera Cruz with permanent camp supplies.

Minister Commits Suicide.

Because President Huerta refused to accept his resignation Querido Moheno, minister of Commerce and Industry is reported to have committed suicide in the Mexican capital Friday. The news was received by a Spanish newspaper at Vera Cruz, but has not yet been officially confirmed.

Federals Are Reinforced.

The Federals at Tampico were reinforced Tuesday by fifteen hundred well equipped soldiers. Admiral Badger wired the navy department that firing in the streets of the town continued. Federal troops have obtained some big guns.

Rain Spoils Veterans Rencion.

A heavy rain at Jacksonville Friday at noon made it probable that the annual parade of the veterans would be called off. Many have left for their homes.

MUST TAKE ACTION

MCMAHON URGES DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO GUARD PRIMARY

MUST PROTECT BALLOT

Should Prescribe for Voters in its Primary Elections the Legal Qualifications of Suffrage, as Required in Municipal Primaries in Commission Government Cities.

Our statutory regulation of the primary is directed chiefly against frauds by the managers of the elections and against bribery by candidates and voters. Its general provisions against fraudulent and corrupt violation of the rules of the party hardly touch the officers who make up false lists of persons who are to be allowed to vote in the primary. How prove that there was fraudulent or corrupt intent and not mere error of fact? Here is the fatal weakness of our present system.

Registration and Tax Receipts.

The best guarantee of honesty in the preparation of the lists of voters for the primary is to require that those who are to vote in the primary shall prove their qualification to vote in the general election—show county registration certificates and tax receipts. These are established methods of identification that can not often fail.

Fraudulent "registration," moreover, can never be as easy as fraudulent enrollment upon a club list. The one is conducted by an official board of three for the entire county, with conspicuous responsibility and publicity and strict statutory criminal liability. The other is conducted in casual informal manner by a score or a hundred different individuals acting each by himself for one club, often in a remote and secluded part of the county, not under oath and with little prospect of being caught up with as to his delinquencies. Almost any frauds, even if discovered, can pass as errors of ignorance under such circumstances.

Incompetent or Dishonest Club Officer

Tighten up the rules as we may—prescribe a beautiful system of census taking and card indexing; nevertheless, who can fully check up the work or guarantee that partialities have not been shown? In the numerous dispersed localities of one county the enrolling officers will be of different degrees of intelligence and truthfulness and power of resistance to temptations to cheat. The rules will not be observed with approximately equal fidelity. There can be no systematic watching, as there can be at the county registration and as there generally is at the ballot box.

There is little need for any safeguards in simple rural communities, where everybody knows everybody. But careful registering even there should be cheerfully submitted to, notwithstanding any inconvenience, for the sake of the benefits to be derived by the protection the system will afford these rural votes against being nullified by fraudulent votes elsewhere.

Publicity Prevents Frauds.

The dangers of frauds are in congested centers, where no one can know everybody, and the officer may be imposed upon by fraudulent applicants for enrollment, or many himself be a party to fraudulent enrolling, and yet detection will be difficult, and proof of corrupt motive and consequent punishment almost impossible.

If frauds are to be prevented or made rare, the light to publicity must shine not only at the ballot box but on every prospective voter for at least 30 days before he votes. No voter should pass without scrutiny—without giving an account of himself—where he is from and how long he has been there. No such effective machinery for this scrutiny can be provided as legal registration and tax paying.

The necessity for listing those who shall have the right to vote and keeping a record of those who do vote, is everywhere conceded; and yet strenuous objection is raised to the legal listing—the constitutional "registration." Why? Because it is strictly under the protection of law and means what it says?

Safeguards Always Inconvenient.

It is true that legal registration may sometimes appear annoying in its red tape and that in exceptional cases it may work hardships. But all safeguards are inconvenient—the quarantine regulations, the pure food inspections, the dog licenses. This is the day of regulation in the interest of the public—to guarantee the genuine article. We should be content with nothing less in the electorate. Those that suffer by it are suffering for their country's good.

The denial of the vote under the constitution because of insufficient length of residence may seem purely artificial in the case of a desirable voter. But he should as a patriot be glad of the rule which thus debar him when he reflects that for every man of his type so deprived of the ballot, more than one fraudulent vote, imported or peripetetic, will be prevented. The right cause is promoted by this kind of "pairing of votes."

There is thus no real merit in making a "hogaboo" of legal registration. It is the one thing needed.

Pledges of '93 Fulfilled.

Nor is there merit in the contention that it may result in the disfranchisement of a large number who should vote, and that it might appear to be a class discrimination, harsh, unjust and embittering.

The constitutional convention of 18 years ago gave full warning that young men becoming of age after

SHRINERS IN SESSION

CITY OF ATLANTA TURNED OVER TO NOBLES.

More Than Thirty Thousand Assembled for Annual Conclave—One Thousand from California.

More than thirty thousand Nobles of the Mystic Shrine are in Atlanta for the annual conclave. Most of them have brought their wives and families and the city is crowded. There are prominent men from every state in the union. The city has been transformed for the convention. By permission of the mayor and city council the local entertainment committee, headed by Potentate Forrest Adair, of Paarab Temple, has taken full control for the time of the whole street lighting system of Atlanta.

White globes with the Shriner's emblems have been substituted for the top globes of the electric light clusters throughout the heart of the city and there are electric arches and other decorative effects. The elaborate social functions include a grand ball in the auditorium-armory on both evenings of the convention.

There is to be a barbecue at which tables will be spread beneath the trees for the accommodation of from 2,000 to 5,000 persons.

The Piedmont and Ansley hotels have both been set aside in their entirety for the convention and California, which has arrived in four beautifully appointed trains, a thousand strong, has engaged four floors of the Kimball House and changed the name for the week to "Hotel California." The Californians are touring the country in the hope of attracting the conclave of 1915 to their city, in which case it will be a feature of the Panama Pacific exposition.

There are two parades, one Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock forming an official escort for the imperial potentate and members of the imperial council from the hotel to the place of meeting. The second parade is at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. In this parade not only members of the parades and bands, but all the Shriner's as well will take part, wearing full evening dress with red ties.

The Tuesday parade will be three or four miles long. The Wednesday night parade will be seven or eight miles long. There will be between sixty and seventy-five bands playing at one time in these parades.

MAKES WAR PLANS.

Washington is Preparing for Every Mexican Emergency.

A dispatch from Washington Friday announces that plans have been made by the war department to throw an expeditionary force of American troops across the northern border within ten hours if the emergency becomes necessary. There is much speculation as to just what course will be pursued by these in authority in Mexico and the administration is preparing for all emergencies. Major Gen. Franklin Bell will be in temporary command of this expeditionary force, which will consist of nine regiments.

Negro Lynched.

Charley Jones, a negro of Grove-ton, Ga., Thursday became crazed by drink and threatened to clean up the whites. He was taken from the officers of the law and shot to death.

Two years thereafter must learn to read and write or depend on acquiring \$300 worth of property to entitle them to vote. It was never suggested that a pledge, implied or otherwise, being made to the rising generation that it might remain illiterate and the right to vote in the primary regardless of the constitutional requirements. On the other hand increased school funds were provided and additional facilities offered to insure to every white boy the chance to learn to read and write in order that he might vote.

One promise was made and fully redeemed. Every white voter of the '60s and the '70s, and incidentally every white voter up to the year 1898, was registered as a permanent voter, and his name recorded on the "roll of honor" in the office of the secretary of state. He is assured of his ballot for the remainder of his life.

But what good is the ballot to these old heroes or to the electorate generally if when they divide on questions and seek to ascertain the majority, to which all will bow, there is such a lack of system that frauds are encouraged and the suffrage made a farce?

Commission Government Primaries.

The alleged hardships of registration are largely fictions of the imagination conjured up by ardent champions of the people too often thinking far more of their votes than of their welfare.

Is it forgotten that these strict requirements now prevail in the municipal primary elections in Columbia and other commission government cities and towns? Has there been any violent revulsion of feeling from this trial? Are not its assurances of fair play more than compensation for its inconveniences or even disfranchisement?

As to the tax receipts, all taxes have to be paid, sooner or later, and with penalties if unduly delayed. The requirement of the tax receipt is not for the purpose of compelling a voter to pay his taxes, but is an additional and specially efficacious means of identification.

The people should by their pronounced action put a quietus upon such flimsy arguments.

John J. McMahon, Columbia, May 4.

SOME PLAIN TALK

CLINKSCALES SAYS HE WOULD STOP CHARLESTON RACES.

Candidate Says Charleston is a Part of This State and Must Obey the Laws or be Wiped Off the Map.

In an interview recently Prof. John G. Clinkscapes, a candidate for governor, declared himself as greatly pleased with the action of the Spartanburg county Democratic convention Monday. Mr. Clinkscapes was sent as a delegate by his club to the convention.

"What do you think of the action of the convention touching the primary, Professor?" was asked.

"Fine, very fine," was the quick reply. "We send to Columbia a delegation composed of strong, intellectual, honest, representative men. They go untroubled as to the primary and I'm sure every man will vote for such rules and regulations as will insure an honest election."

"What, in your judgment, should the State convention do to safeguard the primary?"

"Excuse me, please; I would not presume to dictate to the convention just what that body should do, but that something will be done and the proper thing, I have no doubt. Things will certainly be fixed so that only true-blue Democrats can vote, each man but once, and Republicans and Bull Moosers not at all. A self-registering Republican or Bull Moose would not ask it, of course."

"What do you think would be the result if the convention should fail to take action?"

"If the convention takes no action to safeguard the primary, and if in the August primary we have corruption, in my judgment, it will be the last primary ever held in South Carolina. Good people will tolerate some things a long time, but corruption in elections they will not stand for."

"Do you object to my publishing that statement, professor?"

"Why, certainly not; I am for an honest election or no election. Several months ago I wrote Mr. McMahon, of Columbia, just where I stood in reply to several questions he sent me. He said he had asked the other candidates the same questions and proposed to publish their replies. He never did, however."

"You talk so freely and so plainly of the necessity to safeguard the primary I am led to ask what, if elected governor, you would do with the Charleston situation?"

"What do you have reference to particularly, the reputed condition of general lawlessness?"

"Yes, the race track gambling and the bold defiance of the dispensary law; as you say, general lawlessness."

"Well, I have said more than once that if I were governor I would be the governor of all the people. Charleston is in South Carolina, her citizens are South Carolinians, and many of them numbered among the purest and best people of the State. If I were governor of South Carolina I would change conditions in Charleston or exhaust the resources of the State in the effort. There is no reason why Charleston should be a 'law unto herself.' The better element of that city do not expect special privileges and the other element should not have them. Blatant domination of the city of Charleston is a stench in the nostrils of decent Carolinians, her own good citizens as well. Surely there is in South Carolina enough brain, enough money, and enough courage to teach the City by the Sea that she must obey the laws as do other cities or be wiped off the map."

"Professor, are you not afraid this plain talk will hurt you in the election?"

"Young man, you do not know me. I may never be governor of South Carolina, but of one thing I'm sure—I shall stand acquitted at the bar of my own conscience. I would not give a bauble for an office that I had to get by even winking at corruption in any shape or form. I'd have a contempt for myself."

WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

President's Youngest Daughter Becomes Bride.

Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, and William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, were married at the White House Thursday by the Rev. Doctor Sylvester Beach, of Princeton, N. J. The guests were limited to the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, the cabinet and the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony was a contrast to the elaborate affairs of the two previous White House brides, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Francis Bowes Syre.

The bride was charming in her white satin gown. She was attended by her elder sister, Miss Margaret Wilson, as maid of honor. Mrs. Syre was matron of honor, while the bridesmaids were Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of the bridegroom; Miss Marjorie Brown, Miss Wilson's cousin, and Miss Ruth Hall, her chum. Eleven-year-old Sallie McAdoo was flower girl. After the ceremony there was a jovial reception and breakfast, where "Nell" and "Will" were heartily congratulated.

In spite of the small list of invited guests the wedding presents were numerous. Prominent among them was the beautiful piece of jewelry given by the members of the House of Representatives. From the Diplomatic corps, no member of which was invited, came flowers and good wishes. Mrs. McAdoo is the fourteenth White House bride and one of the youngest. She is twenty-four years old. Her husband is fifty.

VILLA IS NO FOOL

REFUSES TO JOIN FEDERALS IN FIGHTING UNITED STATES

MAAS SENT HIM LETTER

Constitutionalist General Charges Huerta With Having Brought on and Invited a Foreign Difficulty in an Effort to Force Rebels to Ally Themselves With Him.

The answer of Gen. Francisco Villa to a request from Federal Gen. Maas in command of the Saltillo garrison, that Villa join the Federals in avenging the American occupation of Vera Cruz was delivered to the Federal messengers Monday.

Gen. Villa refused absolutely to ally himself or his men with the Federals and declared that the Huertistas had provoked foreign intervention for their own ends.

Proposals from Gen. Velasco to go over to the rebels because of alleged ill-treatment by the Federal government were laid before Gen. Villa Monday. Villa expressed himself as inclined to receive "so good a fight" as it is his custom to reject offers from Federal officers to serve under the rebel standard.

Gen. Obregon, commander of the division of the northwest of the rebel army; Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commander of the northeast division; Gen. Panfilo Natorra, commanding the central division; Gen. Caballero, commanding the besieging force at Tampico, and others have refused proposals that they unite with the Federal troops to repel an American invasion.

Gen. Maas' letter to Villa announced that in addition to occupying Vera Cruz the port of Salina Cruz had been seized by the United States forces, April 23.

The letter to Gen. Francisco Villa was as follows:

"I have received instructions to notify the revolutionary chiefs that American intervention in Mexico is an accomplished fact. The United States has committed a grave offense against Mexico by disembarking troops in Vera Cruz, April 21, and by taking similar action at Salina Cruz, two days later. This act alone constitutes the intention of war, and this is the supreme moment to call on the patriotism of all Mexicans to present a united front and forget our differences in the intense love of a country of which we are possessed. We can consider the enemy only as a foreigner, who in the most unjust and ignominious manner has stepped upon the holy soil of our fatherland."

"It is well known that the North Americans, following the hypocritical and unedifying conduct which they have used in all cases of intervention, have declared that they will not fight against the revolutionists, but only against the government; but it is clearly to be seen that this conduct is for no other purpose than to keep us divided and make easier their mix in our internal affairs."

"We, therefore, call upon our brothers to rally to the common cause for the defense of the national integrity. You could not more nobly yield your present position than for the purpose of rallying to the cause of the whole of Mexico, that we may all march together against the invading Yankees. I have such faith in your patriotism that I do not doubt that the forces of your command will rally to fight the invasion of the Americans. I reiterate to you assurances of my distinguished consideration."

Gen. Villa's answer follows:

"In answer to your letter of April 23, in which, in accordance with your instructions, you invite me to march with you against the foreign invaders of our country, I would say that I understand your actions fully and also the present diabolical machinations. I know that as an accomplice you took part in the infidelity and treason of February, 1913 (Madero's death). This is perfectly well understood, and you should know that we can not pardon it, and also know that it will be the cause of your ruin."

"I therefore give you this answer only because your official request and my answer are historical documents, and I owe to posterity an explanation of my conduct.

"I know that the Cientificos, by various processes, have up to this time sought to bring about North American intervention in Mexico. It is known without doubt that the coming of the Americans was desired and provoked by you. The manner in which you have excited internal troubles and then called on all Mexicans to help fight the external troubles is clear to all the world."

"Gen. Huerta and you did not show much wisdom when you were converted into instruments of the Cientificos and brought about the assassination of President Madero, Vice-President Pino Suarez and some other Liberal Democrats, because you did not realize that the blood of the heroes who started the Democratic movement in 1910 would cause a civil war which would lead to your ruin."

"Now you desire to provoke a foreign war to save yourselves from the disaster coming from the civil conflict. You show even less wisdom when you pile up mountains of machinations and lies which will crumble about your ears."

"You have sought to make this union between yourselves and the Constitutionalist who are under arms, and with the pretext of a foreign war you seek to arm many Mexicans whose sympathies are not with you, but whose patriotism you expect to exploit, without reflecting that you

YOUNG RE-ELECTED CHIEF

SONS OF VETERANS DENOUNCE EFFORTS FOR PENSIONS.

One Hundred Members of Forest Troops Offer Wilson Their Services in Present Mexican Trouble.

Gen. Bennett H. Young of Louisville, Ky., late Thursday was re-elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans at the annual reunion at Jacksonville, Richmond, Va., was chosen for the 1915 reunion. Gen. Young defeated Gen. Felix Robertson of Texas. After the election of a commander-in-chief adjournment was taken, when officers of the Army of Tennessee and the Army of Virginia and other divisional organizations could be elected. Gen. Young received approximately 1,100 votes and Gen. Robertson 800. Texas cast its entire 343 votes for Robertson.

Seymour Stuart of St. Louis, Mo., Thursday was elected commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, succeeding W. W. Old Jr. of Norfolk, Va. A lively debate was precipitated at the meeting of the Sons of Veterans by the introduction of a resolution calling upon congress to pension Confederate veterans. The resolution was introduced by Judge N. H. Harrison of Roanoke, Va., judge advocate general, department of Virginia, Sons of Veterans.

Scarcely had the resolution been seconded when W. W. Old Jr., commander-in-chief of the organization, left his official chair in order to make a speech denouncing the resolution. "I am willing to take my coat off and work for funds with which to supply our Confederate soldiers," he declared, "and until we are no longer able to do so we should not ask the government to help them."

The speaker was heartily cheered as he asserted that he had consulted hundreds of Virginia veterans and had found none who was in favor of beseeching aid from the government. Delegates from Georgia, Florida and South Carolina voted disapproval. Speeches against it were only checked by the adoption of a motion to enter into the election of officers in five minutes. Before that time had elapsed the resolution was tabled by an overwhelming vote.

One hundred survivors of Gen. Forrester's famous cavalry Thursday offered their services to President Wilson in the event of war with Mexico. The following resolution was adopted:

"We read with indignation of repeated insults offered to American citizens by Mexicans, and imbued with the patriotism derived as a heritage from our ancestors we hereby tender his excellency, the president of the United States, if called up, a company of 100 men to be selected from our corps."

"We assure him that they will be able to fully fulfill their duties and bear the hardships that will be required of regular soldiers. We hereby guarantee to be among the first to plant the American flag on the battlements of Mexico City, or any other fortress within her bounds."

TO START NEW SYSTEM.

Committee Takes Charge of the New Banking System.

The organization committee of the new currency system announced in Washington Wednesday that five banks in each reserve district be designated before May 9, to execute their "certificate of organization" for district approved by currency act.

Representative of banks designated are urged to meet promptly in reserve city so certificate may be filled with comptroller without delay. When this is done, the committee states that all subscribing banks will be treated as "member banks" and the election of directors and the nomination of directors will be proceeded with.

Teddy Heard From.

A dispatch from Para, Brazil, Thursday announced that Roosevelt won't run for president on the Republican ticket in 1916, but may on the Progressive. He declares he will take an active part in the fall campaigns.

Huerta Named Delegates.

Huerta Tuesday cabledgrammed to Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, that his representatives at the mediation conference would be Luis Elguero, Augustin Rodriguez, Emilio Rabasa and Rafael Elguero.

Will Report Them Both.

The House judiciary committee Tuesday voted to report the Hobson bill providing for national prohibition and the Mondell resolution favoring woman suffrage.

are about to arm a people who in justice would chastise your crimes. These same people, when they discover you are an assassin of Democracy, you seek to win over by starting a war against a foreign nation to serve your personal interests and those of your party.

"It will soon be proven that the satanic declarations which you traitors to the fatherland have made in stating that we have formed a union with the North Americans is a stupid assertion which will cost you your existence and bring to your families an eternal shame."

"The Constitutionalist have the desire to do all possible compatible with the national dignity to avoid a foreign war, but if we are not able to avoid it we will face two enemies, the powerful stranger and the depraved compatriots."

THINGS LOOK BAD

HUERTA PROTESTS THAT THE ARMISTICE IS BEING BROKEN

BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS

News From Mexico Friday Looks Bad—Mexicans Have Large Force Assembled Near Vera Cruz—Utmost Secrecy Being Maintained at Washington. Concerning Two Dispatches.

Fresh complications have arisen between the United States and Mexico in their relations during the armistice which is to