

RUSHING WORK ON TRANSPORTS

Invasion of Mexico By a Big Army Looks Certain.

MEDIATORS TO GO AHEAD

Monitor Ozark Ordered To Tampico. Carden Again Warns the British To Leave Mexico City.

Mexican Developments.

Sir Lionel Carden again advised British subjects to leave Mexico City. There are about 600 Americans remaining.

With the departure from Mexico City of Huerta's representatives, the mediators' gathering at Niagara Falls May 18 is assured.

Military energy was again devoted to making ready for sending reinforcements to Vera Cruz. In the absence of any warlike developments, it was apparent that efforts are being made to keep down military excitement so that nothing will happen to embarrass the mediators.

Private Parks, the American soldier who disappeared with two horses, is said to be within the Mexican lines. Parks is called "apparently insane" in an official report.

Secretary Bryan announced that the complication over shipment of arms to Huerta had been settled. Nothing was landed from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Puerto Mexico.

Three newspaper correspondents and a photographer named Sutton, of Washington, were arrested in Mexico City and taken to jail. They were released after protest.

Washington, D. C.—The opening of the Mexican mediation conference at Niagara Falls on the scheduled date, May 18, was assured when word was received of the departure of the Mexican delegates from Mexico City for the conference.

Preparations are being made for dispatching reinforcements to General Funston at Vera Cruz should such a movement become necessary, work on 12 transports to carry troops, horses and supplies is being pushed, and the military apparently is being kept well in leash to avoid embarrassing the mediation negotiations.

A threatening cloud disappeared from the diplomatic horizon when the German steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, reported to be carrying arms and ammunition for Huerta, returned to Vera Cruz without debarking her was stores at Puerto Mexico, and it was announced that the munitions on this and a second German steamer, the Bavaria, would be returned to Germany. The possibility either of a seizure of Blockade of Puerto Mexico or of an act perhaps interpretable as a violation of the military status quo in favor of Huerta thereby was eliminated.

With possible hindrances to mediation from the Puerto Mexico incident, the delay in the departure of the Huerta delegates and the protest of General Huerta about alleged violations of the armistice understanding cleared away or in process of disappearance, the South American mediators, it is understood, see nothing on the horizon to check the beginning of the mediators' formal proceedings May 18.

Huerta, as far as was known, had expressed no dissatisfaction with the reply of the United States to his protest and the actual departure of the delegates was taken as an earnest of his serious intention to proceed with mediation. His delegates are expected to come to Washington from Key West or Galveston. They, of course, will have safe conduct through the American lines at Vera Cruz.

WOMEN SEE HUSBANDS KILLED.

Couples Were Walking On Tracks; Men Struck By Train.

Roanoke, Va.—Richard Ratcliffe, 45 years old, and his son James Ratcliffe, 24, were run down by a train at Thacker, W. Va., the wives of both men seeing their husbands crushed to death. The Ratcliffes were returning from a party and the men were walking ahead of the women on the track. A freight train was passing, going West, and the noise of the train confused the men and they were struck by an eastbound train. The women escaped injury.

MAY CONSIDER PROHIBITION.

House Lays Itself Open Also To Suffrage Question.

Washington, D. C.—The caucus of House Democrats Tuesday evening, instead of being limited to anti-trust legislation, rural credits and the appropriation bills, has been technically thrown open to any question in the legislative category. The formal call for the caucus states its purpose to be to decide what bills shall be passed during the remainder of the session.

AMERICA HAS 4,222 FOREIGN STUDENTS

Increase of 557 During the Last Two Years.

CANADIANS ARE IN THE LEAD

Japs and Chinese Next—Latin America, Europe and Even Antipodes Are Well Represented.

Washington, D. C.—There were 4,222 foreign students in attendance at colleges and universities in the United States in the year 1913, according to figures just compiled at the United States Bureau of Education. This is an increase of 577 in two years.

These students are not concentrated at the larger and better known institutions, as might be expected, but are distributed over 275 different colleges, universities and schools of technology. The number given includes only regular students of college or graduate grade; if students enrolled in preparatory departments, short-term courses, summer schools and independent professional schools were included, the total would be very much larger.

Canada has the largest representation—653 students are from the Dominion. China and Japan are not far behind—there were 594 Chinese students and 386 from Japan attending colleges in the United States in 1913. Of the other Oriental or Asiatic people, India is represented by 162; Turkey by 143; Korea by 13; Persia by 21, and Siam by 13.

Latin-America is strongly represented. Cuba sends 209; Costa Rica, 29; Guatemala, 15; Honduras, 12; Nicaragua, 18; Panama, 28, and Salvador, 19. Mexico heads the list with 223 students. From South America, Argentina sends 43 students to our colleges; Brazil, 143; Bolivia, 3; Chile, 12; Colombia, 37; Ecuador, 15; Paraguay, 2; Peru, 25; Uruguay, 2, and Venezuela, 7. Even Australia and Africa have students at colleges in the United States. There are 56 students from New Zealand. Africa is represented by 15 from Egypt, two from Liberia and 44 from South Africa.

From American possessions 434 students came to college in the United States: 108 from Hawaii; 215 from Porto Rico, and 111 from the Philippine Islands.

KILLED BY POLICE CHIEF.

Harrison Kendall Shot While Resisting Arrest.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Pistol-shot wounds, received a week ago, when he and four brothers resisted arrest at Northview and were fired on by J. H. Nicholson, police chief of the suburb, caused the death of Harrison Kendall, a coal miner, 26 years old, in St. Mary's Hospital here. Dr. S. M. Mason, coroner, is investigating the case, but no action has been taken thus far in regard to Nicholson, who declares the five Kendall brothers attacked him and another officer with a hatchet, clubs and stones.

CALLS FOR CONSUL'S RELEASE.

United States Urges Huerta To Free Silliman.

Washington, D. C.—Urgent representations were made by the State Department through the Brazilian Embassy to the Huerta Government seeking the release of Vice-Consul John R. Silliman, who is reported held by the Mexican Federals at Saltillo. Consul Silliman was reported taken by the Huerta forces while on a trip to San Luis Potosi and all efforts of the State Department to locate him so far have been futile.

\$500,000 TO P. E. CATHEDRAL.

New York Woman Will Erect Washington Sanctuary.

New York.—Announcement was made here that Mrs. Archibald Douglas Russell, of New York, will erect the sanctuary in connection with the National Cathedral of the Episcopal Church to be constructed at Washington. The cost of the sanctuary, it was said, will approximate \$500,000.

WEEKS TO GET REFUGEES OUT.

Admiral Badger's Estimate To the Navy Department.

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral Badger estimated in a despatch to the Navy Department that it will probably be several weeks before all American refugees are out of Mexico. He reported that the steamer Esperanza left Puerto Mexico with 634 refugees aboard.

KILLED AT THE MINES.

One American and Two British Subjects Victims of Bandits.

Washington, D. C.—One American and two British subjects have been killed at mines in the vicinity of Guadalajara. A Mr. Russell, presumably a British subject, and 7 Americans are cut off by bandits in the vicinity. Other Americans are safe. This information came in a despatch from the British vice consul at Guadalajara to the British embassy here.

MEDIATORS OF THE MEXICAN TROUBLE



These are the three South American diplomats who are acting as mediators in the Mexican imbroglio. They are Ambassadors da Gama of Brazil and Ministers Mujica of Chile and Naon of Argentina.

MADE MILLIONS ON NEW HAVEN STOCK

Unraveling Startling New Haven Road Deals.

A STORY OF HIGH FINANCE

Head Of Company Makes a Statement Of His Transactions, Claiming He Considered Himself Entitled To the Big Profit.

Washington, D. C.—"High finance" related to the affairs of the New Haven Railroad was revealed in a remarkable statement in the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry by John L. Billard, of New Haven, Conn., president of the celebrated "Billard Company" and former director of the New Haven Railroad.

Billard admitted making profits running into millions in transactions in stock of the New Haven road and its subsidiaries. But he denied that the railroad or any official had any interest in the Billard Company. He said his stock deals, except one, and the Billard Company were strictly private enterprises.

Before he became a New Haven director in 1907 Billard said he bought 109,900 shares of Boston and Maine stock for \$13,743,500—at 125—from the New Haven Company and sold them back at \$150 a share—netting a profit of \$2,748,750—to the Boston Railroad Holding Company, organized by the New Haven as a subsidiary.

"Both in the purchase and resale of this stock," Billard said, "the negotiations between me and the railroad company were absolutely free from any secret arrangement or understanding."

THE GREATEST WHEAT CROP.

One-fifth Greater Than Previous Record Winter Wheat Harvest.

Washington, D. C.—The greatest crop of wheat ever grown, one-fifth again as large as that grown in 1912, grows last year, and more than half again as large as the record crop is indicated by statistics announced by the Department of Agriculture.

In all, 630,000,000 bushels will be produced if the highly favorable conditions existing since the crop was planted last fall continue until harvest time. The acreage abandoned through unfavorable conditions of the winter amounted to only 3.1 per cent. of the area planted, an unusually low area. This makes the area remaining to be harvested a record one of 35,387,000 acres.

Indications are that Kansas will have a crop of 122,000,000 bushels, or 45,500,000 bushels more than last year, and Oklahoma 35,500,000, or 17,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Winter wheat: Condition 95.9. Area remaining to be harvested 35,387,000 acres, or 1,119,000 acres less than planted last autumn, but 3,688,000 acres more than harvested last year.

Indicated yield per acre, 17.8 bushels. Indicated production, 630,000,000 bushels. These figures compare with conditions of 95.6 on April 1, and 91.9 on May 1, 1913.

REPORT ON "DRY" BILL ORDERED.

Suffrage Measure Also Ready For House.

Washington, D. C.—Joint resolutions proposing amendment to the Federal Constitution to extend the right of suffrage to women and for nation-wide prohibition were ordered reported, without recommendation, to the House by the Judiciary Committee. The vote was viva voce and carried overwhelmingly.

BOMB DROPPED FROM BIPLANE

Four Killed and Eight Injured at Mazatlan.

REBELS DROP THE EXPLOSIVE

General Guerrero, the Rebel Commander, Drives a Portion of the Federal Garrison Right Up To the Water Front.

On Board U. S. S. California, Mazatlan, Mex. (Via Wireless) to San Diego.—Four persons were killed and eight more injured by the explosion of a bomb that was dropped into the city streets from a rebel biplane.

Firing between the rebel and federal fortifications continues and in the artillery duel the besieging forces have had the better of it so far.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Mazatlan, the Mexican west coast city, surrendered to the constitutionalists, according to a dispatch received by Adolfo Carrillo, Carranza's representative in this city. There was still fighting, the dispatch adds, general Guerrero driving a part of the federal garrison toward the water front.

The dispatch was signed Febela, secretary of foreign affairs, Chihuahua. General Teitez, the federal commander sent word to the constitutionalists that he could do nothing but surrender.

Washington.—The fighting at Mazatlan, with the fatal work done by the rebel biplane, is in continuation of the fighting already reported here from two sources, Admiral Howard and General Carranza.

Admiral Howard's report described the constitutionalist forces as entrenched on Piedra Island in the harbor, and pouring fire from rifles and field guns against the federal gunboat Gorelos. The latter was returning the fire, supported by the land batteries still held by the federals.

General Carranza's report, telegraphed to Rafael Zubaran, has confidential agent here, said the federal gunboat Morelos had grounded on Piedra Island and had been put out of commission by artillery fire.

YACHT REPORTED CAPTURED.

Mexicans Said To Have Seized Party Of Californians.

San Francisco.—Reports received here that the yacht Iola, carrying Arthur Payne, of Menlo Park, Cal., and a sporting expedition, had been captured by Mexicans, caused Payne's relatives to ask the aid of the State Department. The Iola was bound for the Tiburon Islands and touched at San Diego, April 8.

U. S. FLAG ON MEXICAN ISLAND.

Californians Claim Coronado Group By "Right Of Conquest."

San Diego, Cal.—Several wealthy men from Colorado Springs and Coronado, Cal., went out in a yacht to the Coronado Islands and sailed one of them, raising the American flag on a 500-foot pinnacle. They claimed the islands "by right of conquest." The islands are Mexican territory.

TESTING INCOME TAX LAW.

First Case Filed In United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C.—The first case to reach the Supreme Court involving directly the constitutionality of the federal income tax was docketed Thursday. It was an appeal from the refusal of the Federal District Court in Southern New York to enjoin the Union Pacific Railroad at the instance of a stockholder, Frank R. Brushaber, from paying the tax.

MILITIA ARMY PLANNED

50,000 Men May Be Called To Reinforce Regulars Along the Mexican Border.

Washington, D. C.—An army of at least 50,000 State troops for the reinforcement of the regulars is being planned by the War Department.

Categorical denials were issued of any marked activity in this direction, but it is known in Washington that the General Staff of the army has recommended that no time be lost in concentrating and equipping such a force with which to meet possible eventualities.

To this end the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department communicated with the adjutant-generals of a number of States to ascertain definitely how many troops each of them could furnish upon short notice for the Mexican campaign.

Governors Applied To.

In the case of three of the States—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—the Governors themselves were, it is stated, apprised of the acuteness of the Mexican situation and requested to inform the War Department how many fully equipped troops each of them could put into the field without further recruiting.

Latest inquiries of the department were directed toward ascertaining how soon the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio troops could be put in motion, in their present condition, without delay that would be necessitated by recruiting them up to full war strength. In the theoretical organization of the militia the Pennsylvania and New York State each made up a full tactical division. They are the only States to supply a full division quota. Ohio combines with Michigan to fill a division, and the other divisions are made up of several States each.

NO FORMAL ARMISTICE

Only An Assumption That Fighting Would Be Suspended Except To Repel Attack.

Washington, D. C.—Officials here point out that neither the United States nor General Huerta has yet entered into any formal armistice.

What occurred was this: The mediators suggested that hostilities should be suspended during the period of negotiations. To this Secretary Bryan replied that it was assumed there would be a suspension of hostilities except to repel attack.

General Huerta's answer was understood to be an acceptance, but the exact terms have not been given out. Mr. Bryan has several times pointed out that this did not constitute a formal armistice, but only an assumption that hostilities would be suspended except to resist aggression.

Article VII of The Hague convention, of which the United States and Mexico are signatories, provides specifically on troop movement pending mediation as follows:

"Article VII. The acceptance of mediation cannot, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying or hindering mobilization or other measures or preparation for war.

"If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities, it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

MAKES NO MOVE TO QUIT

Huerta Credited With Saying He Would First See City in Ashes. Zapatistas Still Fight Him.

Vera Cruz.—Mexicans arriving here from Mexico City say that General Huerta shows no intention of abandoning the presidency of Mexico. The President, they assert, is popularly credited with having made the statement that he would see the capital in ashes before he left it.

Private Parks, orderly for Lieut.-Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and two of the officer's horses disappeared beyond the American lines and into the lines of Gen. Gustavo Maas, where the soldier and the animals presumably are being held.

General Maas released G. H. Coxon, manager of the Vera Cruz Street Railway Company, whom he had held as prisoner at Soledad. Mr. Coxon, who is a British subject, arrived here. Several Mexicans, alleged snipers, arrested by the American naval forces at Vera Cruz during the fighting and after its conclusion, will be tried by a military commission, after the disposition of five South Americans.

Even if the guilt of the South Americans be established, there is no disposition on the part of the judges to impose the extreme penalty. It is understood the men are to be placed on trial more for the purpose of establishing the cause for their arrest in case their governments file claims against the United States.

250 REPORTED CRUCIFIED.

Bodies Of Mohammedan Albanians and Church Then Burned.

Durazzo, Albania.—Two hundred and fifty Mohammedan Albanians, captured by the Epirote invaders at Hormova, were crucified in the Orthodox Church at Kodra, according to information received by the Albanian Government. The Epirotes are said to have set fire to the church afterwards and allowed the bodies to burn.

183 DIE IN QUAKE NEAR MT. ETNA

Sicilian Villages Destroyed By Seismic Disturbance.

350 PERSONS ARE INJURED

Peasants Working in the Fields Saw Their Houses Collapse, Burying Wives and Children—Work Of Rescuers.

Catania, Sicily.—A great earthquake brought death and destruction to many villages near Mount Etna. The number of dead so far is officially placed at 183, with about 350 injured, but as yet a large portion of the devastated territory has not been inspected.

The affected zone extends from Zaffarana, the highest village on Mt. Etna, to the sea between Aci Reale on the south, and Giarre on the north. It includes Lincera, the center of the disturbance, Pisano and Santa Venerina.

In Lincera alone 110 persons were killed and 300 injured. In the village of Bongiaro 13 dead and 27 injured have been taken from the ruins. At Cosentini 16 were killed and many injured. These villages and many smaller places were practically leveled.

At Passopomo 12 persons were killed; at Malabi, 12; at Santa Veneria, 6; Canta Telca, 2; Santa Maria Vergine, 8; Garbati, 4.

Automobiles which made the trip through the devastated region were often forced to make a long detour owing to the deep fissures across the road. The enormous force of the earthquake was evident everywhere and the entire district presented a spectacle of desolation, ruin and death. Peasants rushed to meet the automobiles, imploring aid. From the debris agonizing cries could still be heard. Others asked that their injured relatives be transported to Catania, as all train service has been abandoned owing to the collapse of bridges, broken tracks and obstructed tunnels.

For centuries this region has suffered from earthquakes, owing to the activity of Mount Etna. Yet it is relatively thickly populated, as the land is most fertile, vineyards growing with little attention. Near the central point of the disturbance dozens of bodies were observed lying along the road. Many of them were unrecognizable, as they were badly crushed. Heart-rending lamentations arose on all sides, and the injured lay in the open awaiting assistance which has been sent to them.

Saw Their Houses Collapse.

Where Lincera stood is a mass of ruins. These houses which did not collapse entirely were so broken as to emphasize the completeness of the disaster. The village consisted of about 600 inhabitants. A majority of the people escaped because the shock occurred when the men and some of the women were still working in the fields. From the vineyards they saw their houses falling like a pack of cards, and when they arrived, breathless, at their homes, they found only wreckage with some of their people buried beneath it. This accounts for the fact that most of the victims at Lincera were women and children. The men, wild with terror and grief, attacked the debris with their bare hands in an effort to save their wives or children.

Generals Trabuechi and Moccagatta are in command of the work of rescue, which is being expeditiously performed by soldiers, firemen, policemen and Red Cross volunteers. It is expected, however, that weeks will pass before the full extent of the disaster can be ascertained, as it is believed many peasants are buried under their homes in the isolated country districts.

CHARLES W. POST ENDS LIFE.

Millionaire Shoots Himself With Rifle At Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Charles W. Post, wealthy cereal food manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., shot himself to death with a rifle while temporarily insane, according to the testimony of his physician, Dr. J. C. Bainbridge, offered at the inquest held shortly after the tragedy. The verdict of the coroner's jury was non-committal, holding simply that Mr. Post had died from the effects of a gunshot wound.

Mr. Post had suffered ill health for some time. Recently he made a hurried trip to Rochester, Minn., to undergo a major operation to save his life. He had been in a nervous state since his return to California and had fought against an inclination to suicide for some time, according to the testimony given at the inquest by Miss Ella Benson, his nurse.

FOUR PERSONS DIE IN FIRE.

Clergyman and Three Women Servants Victims Of Blaze.

Newark, N. J.—Four persons were burned to death in a fire which swept through a large brick and stone apartment house on Broad street. Three of the victims were servants, all women; the fourth was Rev. Dr. A. H. Young, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, who was gotten out of the building, but who died later in the hospital.