Senator's Power Uncertain, Yet Acting quickly in the early ballots, the two of them throwing their strength to Many Look to Him as "Last of Old Guard"

### **OPPOSED TO GENERAL WOOD**

### Hopes of Candidates High as Conventions Approach

Oregon returns indicate a close ace between Wood and Johnson with Lowden third and Hoover

fourth. at Pittsburgh.

Investigation of presidential campaign expenditures will be started on Monday by a Senate committee. Wood managers claim he will be

nominated on the fifth bailot. Johnson will address a big meeting at Chicago, on June 7, on the eve

of the Republican convention. Cox and Palmer have received the most instructed votes in the Demo-

# By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Wood's ambition to be President is of Carranan's death wrecked at Chicago, the rock on which It will founder is Senator Pearose.

It will be definitely anti-Wood. against, but not so much Lowden. It may swing to against Lowden. It may swing to Lowden to beat Wood. It is not likely rieta, who has not yet recognized the revolution, yesterday gave battle to revolution to support Wood unless Wood gathers under General Miguel and the carly balloting at largest captures Capatian Durange General Miguel Chicago as to cause the combination to

go to pieces. Since the Penrose declaration for Knox, the Pennsylvania senator has been active politically. His views upon candidate and platform are becoming known to the well-informed here in Washington. He may be set down as Wood's nomination. He has been against Wood from the time when John T. King, of Connecticut, Wood's first manager, approached him in the interests of the general. And his opposithe campaign has gone on. Now, he is represented as unalterably opposed

## Business Interests Divided

The Penrose opposition to Wood in-dicates a division of opinion among the business interests of the country whose views are influential in Republican circles and this division seems to revolve around the dispute over the German treaty and the league covenant.

Mr. Penrose usually speaks for big business in the Republican party counties.

He is strongly opposed to the He is strongly opt s strongly as Hiram Johnson Certain big business interests. especially interests with international connections, put a good deal of pressure upon the Republican senators last win-ter in behalf of the treaty. Penrose ter in behalf of the treaty. Penrose resented that pressure. He still speaks for big business, but not that big business. He is against the interests that support the treaty, and as he associates the Wood candidacy with certain interests that support the league, he is against the Wood candidacy. At least that is the current explanation that sounds most plausible.

Mr. Panagas is the wick was a fitted.

sounds most plausible.

Mr. Penrose is the sick man of the Republican party. The parallel with Wilson naturally occurs to mind. The President will say who will be nominated at San Francisco from a wheel chair at Washington, Penrose, the last of the Republican demigods, will attend to say who shall be nominated. tempt to say who shall be nominated at Chicago from a Lake Shore apart-ment. He will hardly show himself in the convention, probably not at all. He will use the telephone a great deal. The lesser bosses will come to see him at

Just now there is almost a daily pilgrimage to his home. He uses the long distance telephone rather more than any one in the country. Each of the candidates has had men to see him in their interest. The members of the old guard who want a combination made which will name the winner slip quietly over to Philadelphia.

## Penrose Interesting Figure

Penrose Interesting Figure

A certain glamour attaches to him.

Politicians from all over the country nsk "What is Penrose doing" Where will be throw his strength? How is his hearth? He is the most interesting single figure in the Republican situation. Bulwer Lytton used to like to write novels with the word "hat" in their titles. "The Last Days of Pompeii," "The Last of the Barons. "The Last of the Barons. "The Last of the Barons. "The Last of the Penrose stature but himself and he is sick. New York has no boss. Ohio is split to pieces. Watson, of Indiana, is of a younger generation and a smaller race.

turning to Washington put it guardedly.
"He is below our physically, just as visitors to Wilson fence with the

as visitors to Wilson fence with the public curiosity. One is not too explicit about the bodily state of kings. Recently published pictures of Penrose, like recently published pictures of Wilson, indicate that he is below par It is months since that he has been in Washington. He will be in Chicago.

What kind of a combination can this political demigod below par make? He will be able to hold Pennsylvania, presumably. Indiana may perhaps be counted on after the early ballots, always with the if, that Wood does not develop great strength on the early ballots. develop great strength on the early bal

New York Not Indispensable Nw York would be an important, almost indispensable, element in a successful Penrose bloc. But no one can deliver New York. People in Washdeliver New York. People in Washington ask where is Elihu Root? He does not give a sign. But he hardly stands with Penrose. He was for the treaty with reservations. He was one of those who put the pressure on the Republican senutors which I enrose resents. Root has no authority in New York politics, but he is likely to exercise much influence there. He is supposed to be for Wood.

The success of meh a combination as Penrose is making depends upon the

The success of such a combination as Penrose is making depends upon the extent to which delegates and bosses believe in it. The old guard, when it was really an old guard, secreeded because delegates followed it blindly, being confident that it had the nomination up its sleeve.

tion up its sleeve.

Some of this old faith reposes in Penrose. States like Indiana, New York and Ohio will follow him so long as they think he controls. But let them that power has slipped out of ands, that the Wood movement

or him, and they will go to the winner.
The strongest element in the Penose blec appears to be Johnson and
he irreconcilable group attached to

Johnson has ambitions of his own that Accompanied by a strong and heavily probably have not Penrose's real support. If Johnson were to abandon them and co-operate fully with Penrose the and met the rebels at Rinconada, in the ind co-operate fully with Penrose inc iwo of them could probably say who would be the Republican candidate. For three days the federal party was would be the Republican candidate. Lowden could probably nominate him. But neither of them wants Lowden. Johnson would be the best man for Penrose to bent Wood with, but Penrose probably does not want to go to that length. If Wood gets going, the Penrose bloc will not be enough to stop If he does not the Penrose bloc

# Carranza Is Killed

Continued from Page One

American countries a broad policy that the United States would recognize no governments not based on constitutional

were to be shown that Car-If it were to be shown that Carranza was killed in a coup d'etat, the question of recognition of the new government probably would go back to President Wilson's originally outlined policy. If he were killed in battle with the revolutionists, it probably would still be a question as to whether the recognition of his successors came within the pulley laid down seven years ago. the policy laid down seven years ago.
The details of the Mexican president's death will have to be known fully beore the State Department makes any decision which would bear on the ques-

tions of recognition.

Recalling the President's attitude. revolutionary agents here were con-Washington, May 22 -- If General cerned and took immediate steps to learn details that would clear up the manner

Havana, May 22.- (By A. P.) -- Luis A bloc is being formed among the leaders, which is anti-Wood. Penrose is at the head of it. From day to day senators of the old guard are going one or two at a time to visit the Pennsylvania senator.

Havana, May 22.—(By A. P.)—Luis minister of the Mexican treasury department; Ygnacio Bonillas, former Mexican ambassador at Washington, and rejuted to be the favered and dall other members of the Carranza cabuselyania senator. Out of this it is expected that some in his flight to the mountains of Puebla, according to Mexican newspapers restricted in this city yesterday.

Torreon, Mexico, May 22 - (By A. P. . Forces of Governor Domingo Ar-rieta, who has not yet recognized the

latest revolution in Mexico. which resulted in the overthrow and death of President Carranza, began definitely less than two months ago with the secession of the state of

ordering him to quit by May 15.

ernetly began the transfer of his government to Vera Cruz. Meanwhile. United States warships were sent to that vicinity to protect American in-

terests.

surrounded, fighting grimly. Carranza personally directed the battle, and even and a horse shot under him. Finally,

on May 14, he exclaimed:
"We are lost! Goodby, gentlemen!" Then Carranza fled to the mountains n horseback with a few trusty folwill hardly know what to do with the

in Puebla Mountains rounded that the revolutionists even So closely had Carranza been sureral Obregon, his chief rival, later de-nied this report, adding that the de-posed president was at liberty to leave

Mexico if he so desired.

Meanwhile, Carranza, his Meanwhile, Carranza, his army atted and cabinet dispersed, made a final desperate effort to reach the coast but perished in the mountains, probably without even hearing that the victors had granted him life and freedom.

## CARRANZA ROSE FROM OBSCURITY

Venustiano Carranza, elected president of Mexico, March 11, 1917, by the largest vote ever cast in a presidential election in his country, stepped from folitical obscurity to national and international prominence on the graves of the hopes of General Victoriano blocks the president Victoriano beneficially recognized as the head of the defacto government by the United States of Mexico's sovernment by the United States of Mexico and United States of Mexico's sovernment by the United States of Mexico's s

Huertn, the usurper, and his followers, Simultaneously with General Huerta's nize the usurper and would resist him by force of arms.

'Madero's revolution was political." Carranza is quoted as having said.
"Mine is a social one." Born of parents in comfortable cir.

mstances in Cuatro Cienagas, state Coahuila, December 29, 1859. Venustiano Carranza was educated in public schools of his native state and later studied law at the Mexican capital. When he was admitted to the bar, however, affection of the eyes prevented him from practicing and he re-turned to his native state to become a His experiences as a rancher first, then as judge, senator and finally governor of Coahuila, made Carranza familiar with the agrarian problem, the root of political unrest in Mexico.

with the secession of the state of Sonora as a protest against Carranza's alleged misgovernment. The revolution spread rapidly, and was supported by Villa and other military leaders.

Late last month Carranza's generals ndvised him to resign in favor of a president ad interim whom he or congress could appoint. It is said the generals presented an ultimatum, ordering him to quit by May 15.

Started With Band of 600

Having defied Huerta, Carranza rallied a small band of 600 followers, which grew into a sizable army when he won the support of Francisco Villa. Carranza's influence spread rapidly, the military victories of his chief aide. Villa, rallying the various factions of northern Mexico around his banner. For a time, however, real progress was slow. a time, however, real progress was slow. Huerta's machinations had embroiled Instead. Carranza issued a manifesto, appealing for public support, but Mexico with the United States and in-

the first real success of the war. Car-ranza was pressing Huerta hard when the A B C conference to discuss the dif-ferences between the United States and Huerta was called in Buffalo. General Huerta was called in Buffalo. General Carranza refused to suspend hostilities and declined to abide by the result of those diplomatic negotiations. The fighting went on with the result that General Huerta resigned the provisional presidency July 15, 1914, and a month later General Carranza made his triumphal entry into Mexico City, Huerta in the meantime having fled to Spain. Then Carranza fied to the mountains on horseback with a few trusty followers. He paused a few minutes to watch the rebel forces enter the famous yellow presidential train, now shot through with bullets, where his treasures and state papers had been stored in the forlorn hope that he would again return to Mexico City as chief executive.

umphal entry into Mexico City, Huerta in the meantime having fied to Spain. Shortly afterward independent revolutions to be tween the papers had been stored in the forlorn hope that he would again return to Mexico City as chief executive.

General Alvaro Obregon became Carranza. General Alvaro Obregon became Carranza is leading general.

ranza's lending general. Obregon Retakes Capital

The Villa generals met at Aguascalientes in November, 1914, and, in alliance with the Zapata faction, formed a Conventionist government. The capital changed hands several times and was not finally taken by General Obregon until the summer of 1915. The beginning of the end of the Villa Zapata party as a military power fol-lowed swiftly the heavy defents of Villa by General Alvaro Obregon. Villa was forced to give up Torreon and concen-trate his dwindling forces in northern trate his dwindling forces in northern Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, making occasional forays and raids which culminated in the attack on Columbus, N. M., that resulted in the invasion of Mexican territory by General Pershing.

In the diplomatic exchanges that ensued between President Wilson and Corpany who had been officially recom-

creignty and the concession to his gov-ernment of reciprocal rights of invasion. roup d'etat and the assassination of He maintained his position despite the President Madero, the news went out crisis caused by the clashes between to the world that General Venustiano Mexican and American soldiers at Carranza, elected governor of the state of Conhuila in 1911, refused to recog-seemed unavoidable Carranze succeeded in stemming the tide by his proposal for the appointment of a joint commis-sion to settle the difficulties amicably. The proposal was accepted by President Wilson and the deliberations of the commission resulted in the withdrawal of the American army and the restora-tion of friendly relations between the two countries.

In the meantime Carranza had called a Constitutional Congress, which accepted most of the reforms he outlined. On March 11, 1917, he was elected president. More than 1,500,000 votes president. He took the oath were cast for him of office May 1, 1917. General Carranza was married and

formerly lived in Saltillo. One of his daughters, Miss Virginia Carranza, became the wife of General Candido Aguilar.

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