

# PRESIDENT PINS HIS HOPES ON LIND'S MEXICAN MISSION

Confident His "Personal Representative" Will Find Way to Settle Problem.

Administration Anxious Most of All to Induce Huerta to Retire.

DESPITE disquieting reports to the effect that he is persona non grata with the Mexican government, with the arrival in Mexico City of John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson, the administration is steadily growing more hopeful that the Mexican tangle will be speedily solved and the possibility of armed intervention by the United States negated. On the other hand, it is freely predicted, unless the Huerta government sees the light and recognizes the fact that Mr. Lind's mission is purely one of peace, this attitude may result in the raising of the United States embargo on the exportation of arms into that republic. Many believe that this would be the quickest method of relieving a situation which hourly grows more trying. Colonel Eduardo Hay of the Constitutionalist army, who has been in Washington urging the senate to remove this embargo, has reiterated frequently

tion has insisted that it should be made plain that Mr. Lind was acting entirely in an unofficial capacity in his mission to Mexico, but that he possesses most extraordinary powers in speaking for President Wilson is admitted.

The latter power is said to be the only cloak he wears which might prevent the Mexican government, should it resent in any particular Mr. Lind's activities in Mexico, from taking drastic action.

### Complexities of New Policy.

It has been obvious for some time past that the new policy of the administration does not contemplate in any way a recognition of the Huerta government, and thus it becomes most complex by reason of the devious method employed to solve the Mexican problem. Up to this time the Huerta government has received no official recognition from the United States, which is now, in effect, asking that government to retire in the interest of permanent peace in Mexico. As previously stated, Mr. Lind has no official status and is not, in fact, a representative of the government of the United States, but of the president personally. So far as the Mexican government is concerned, it was recently stated by a member of the senate committee on foreign relations in Washington, Mr. Lind has no more standing in Mexico than any other American citizen except that conferred upon him by the president. This mingling of the official and unofficial necessarily imposes new responsibilities on all concerned which are not covered fully by law or treaty obligations.

The policy of the administration in sending ex-Governor Lind to the Mexican capital in this quosloicial fashion, is a new one, so far as this country is concerned. The nearest approach to it was the mission of James Blount of Georgia, who was sent to Hawaii in 1892 by President Cleveland as "paramount" commissioner. The result of his trip was the restoration of the monarchy in those islands. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are believed by those in touch with affairs of state in Washington to have worked out the policy over the protests of advisers in the state department who are well versed in international law. That the policy is an experiment still seems to be the opinion of Washington.

### Lind's Instructions.

Officials close to the administration have asserted since Mr. Lind's departure that Mr. Lind carried to Mexico a complete plan of action, including instructions to bring the friendly advances of President Wilson to the attention of President Huerta, if possible. In addition, Mr. Lind is said to be qualified by instructions to consult generally in Mexico with a view to establishing peace and a constitutional government at the same time, and these instructions have been interpreted to mean that he may consult the Constitutionalist leaders if need be. It is believed by Washington officials that the administration has acted with due regard to recent advices received from Mexico City as to the progress of internal efforts in Mexico to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties there.

Members of congress who recall Mr. Lind's distinguished services in the house a few years ago look upon his selection for the delicate Mexican mission with favor. They believe Mr. Lind will make good if any one can. At the same time, they point out that as a member of congress, Mr. Lind was extremely independent at times, even breaking with his party when his decisions did not accord with his own. Some of his former colleagues go so far as to say that he was impulsive and not always tactful in his legislative methods, but all unite in praising the honesty and integrity and complete good faith with which he entered upon and conducted the legislative contest in which he played a prominent part.

### First Task Difficult.

Mr. Lind's first task now will be to ascertain the exact attitude of General Huerta and his followers concerning mediation and incidentally to express the view that the resignation of Huerta, whose name is inseparably linked with the murder of Madero, would be wise and would make a truce between the federals and the rebels possible. The attitude of Huerta has already shown this to be a difficult if not impossible task.

If he succeeds Mr. Lind will then approach the other factions in an effort to bring on an armistice and a constitutional election under the supervision of a provisional president who would be satisfactory to both sides.

What the administration wants most of all is Huerta's resignation. If this can be brought about the atmosphere will be greatly clarified. From some sources the administration has been advised that Huerta could be induced to withdraw, although to counteract this there is published an official statement from the City of Mexico that Huerta will do nothing of the kind. It is believed by the administration that

Huerta's attitude, as described in the newspapers, is likely to prove very different from that which he will assume with the personal representative of the president of the United States, who will tell him in effect that the United States wants him to get out.

### Many Problems Ahead.

If Mr. Lind's mission is a success and he gets all sides to agree to a peaceful election the problem which will then confront Mexico will still be difficult. It may be necessary even, say the experts, to revise the electoral laws of Mexico and to provide new machinery for elections. The existing law is obviously designed to give those in charge of the election complete control of the machinery. Under such circumstances the election would probably prove unsatisfactory and inconclusive, with the chances great that the defeated faction would take to the field again.

In the meantime Mr. Lind, as the personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico City, will have a freedom of action that will tend to give him greater powers than those possessed by an ambassador, who would be restricted by the customs and practices of diplomacy. He will act as adviser to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires at the embassy in Mexico City, until such time as the Mexican situation is straightened out, when, if the administration consents to recognize the government that succeeds Huerta's, he will probably be named. Should he wish it, as our next ambassador to the southern republic.

On the other hand, by reason of the fact that he carries with him no credentials, it is more than possible that his presence in the Mexican capital may lead to a situation even more

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

### Number One.

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding of highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Number Two.

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amend Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."—so as to read as follows:—

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Number Three.

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

"Section 3. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year, so as to read: "Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year, so as to read: "Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. 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