

MEXICAN REVOLT GROWS AS LIND WORKS ON PEACE MISSION

Federal and Constitutionalist Forces Both More Active All Over Country.

Intervention Improbable, but United States Prepares For All Emergencies.

WITH the announcement that negotiations between the United States and the provisional government of Mexico, conducted by ex-Governor John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, and Provisional President Huerta, had virtually come to an end news comes daily of the increased activities of the Federal and Constitutionalist forces in northern and western Mexico.

In the north Governor Carranza, at the head of the Constitutional army, is said to have suffered a severe setback at the hands of General Bravo, the federal leader, while reports of uprisings from many points in the western part of lower California indicate that the revolt there is spreading.

Nevertheless, despite the foregoing facts, the possibility of armed intervention by the United States in Mexico daily grows more remote. The probability that this government will raise the embargo on arms entering Mexican territory, a step which once seemed imminent, is now almost negligible even in the face of the fact that President Huerta rejected without qualification the suggestions of President Wilson for ending the war in that country.

President Wilson's future policy, it is now understood, will be that pursued by President Taft in the last months of his administration and followed by President Wilson up to the time he sent ex-Governor John Lind to Mexico City to try to effect an end to the hostilities and a restoration of

mediation. All were assured that the United States would take no action in Mexico without fully acquainting them with it and that no step would be taken which was contrary to international law and diplomatic procedure.

To lift the embargo and permit the insurgents to obtain arms and ammunition in the United States without restriction would mean, the president found, that there would be a just cause for complaint on the part of those countries looking to the United States as a guide and which had pledged the American government moral support



Photo by American Press Association. MEXICAN FEDERAL TROOPS ON ROOF OF CATTLE CAR.



Photo by American Press Association. MEXICAN INFANTRYMAN ON GUARD AT BOUNDARY ON BRIDGE AT EL PASO, TEX. PILLAR ON RIGHT MARKS LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

peace through mediation—a policy of noninterference and the maintenance of a strict neutrality, a tightening up of the frontier guard to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to either faction in Mexico.

Only Three Alternatives.

When President Wilson sent Commissioner Lind to Mexico with three suggestions for settling the disturbances he had in reserve three alternatives which he could adopt in the event of failure. They were:

First.—Intervention.

Second.—Raising the embargo against the revolutionists obtaining arms and ammunition in the United States.

Third.—A return to the former policy of noninterference, always entertaining the hope that one side would quickly win out in the struggle of arms.

Like his predecessor, President Wilson never did seriously consider the first alternative. He held that it was too drastic a remedy for the ailment. After going over the reports of the state department he found that so far as the killing of Americans was concerned there had not been a sufficient disregard of the safety of foreigners on the part of either of the factions in Mexico to justify intervention.

He found that with two or three exceptions all the Americans killed in Mexico had lost their lives through some overt act on their part. A few, less than half a dozen, had been accidentally killed. The most reports showed a wholesale pillage of property and destruction of the same. The remedy for this, the president decided, was not intervention, as under international law all claims for damage can be collected without resort to arms.

After viewing and reviewing all this the president cast aside every thought urging for intervention.

Matter of the Embargo.

He next gave consideration to the proposal of raising the embargo against the revolutionists obtaining arms and ammunition in the United States. What he found was this:

All the foreign governments having property interests in Mexico have provisionally recognized Huerta. Germany has given full recognition.

These countries were asked by the United States to lend their moral support to the effort to induce Huerta to accept one of the three proposals for



GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST FORCES AND LEADER OF THE REVOLT AGAINST PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT HUERTA.



Photo by American Press Association. GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, GOVERNOR OF COAHUILA, EXHORTING HIS FOLLOWERS TO REMAIN LOYAL TO THE REVOLUTION.

in dealing with the problem that the United States was not fulfilling its part.

Lifting the embargo on the insurgents would mean that the latter could fortify themselves and could carry on indefinitely a warfare such as they have maintained for the last six months and all hope of ending the disturbances would be remote. Of course this line of thought was based on the premises that Huerta is so strongly entrenched in the capital and the states which he controls as to defy dislodgment by all the revolutionists in the country. The reports received in the last few weeks indicate that the revolutionists will not be able to make any advance on the Mexican capital; that with plenty of arms and ammunition they are numerically too weak to accomplish the overthrow of Huerta unless it is done with assistance of a force in the capital, just as Madero's overthrow was accomplished.

Third Proposal Possible.

In taking up the other proposition the president had in mind much of the argument he had before him for abandoning the proposal to lift the embargo against the revolutionists—the interests of the European governments and the question of the future of the two factions in Mexico. His conclusion was that both sides would have

as much consideration for American lives and property as they have had heretofore. They would have the same respect as heretofore for the lives and property of other foreigners, so that question was decided in favor of returning to the noninterference policy.

He then gave thought to the question of the finances of both factions and their ability to carry on a warfare for an indefinite period. The reports before the president indicated that both factions are hard pressed for funds and that the reason they are not obtaining more arms is not because they cannot transport them into Mexico, but because they have no money with which to purchase them. Another phase in this feature was that without any source of supply one side or perhaps both would exhaust themselves fighting.

Again, that with resources down low one side might make sufficient headway to force the other to agree to quit. It was believed that by following a policy of noninterference beyond making the customary demands that foreigners be protected we would retain the moral support of foreign governments.

Neutrality Strictly Enforced.

In the meantime there will be no let up in the maintenance of vigilance by the American government. The four battleships at Vera Cruz will be retained there, and the border patrol will continue its duty. It is probable that it will be strengthened, as will the naval force on the Pacific coast of Mexico, for the purpose of preventing the shipment of arms or other munitions of war to either the rebels or federalists.

It is believed that with these precautions strictly enforced the troubles in Mexico will speedily settle themselves. On the other hand, while the possibility of intervention is now regarded as slight the United States shall not be found unprepared for the worst in the event that it becomes necessary.

Ever since the first revolution in Mexico army and navy officers have been preparing for just such a contingency. They have been working out

the smallest details, so that upon directions from the president, the commander in chief of the army and navy, all of the available troops of the army and navy will be ready to move.

Should it become necessary to employ the armed force of the United States it is expected that the navy would have less work of an urgent and immediate character than either the marine corps or the army. The marine corps is in readiness as an expeditionary force to be taken to any point on the Mexican coast where it might be considered advisable to land a large body equipped for field operations and furnished with the means of shelter and support for an indefinite period.

Mobile Army of 30,000.

The troops forming the Second division, at Galveston and Texas City, under the command of General William H. Carter, have been for several months impatiently awaiting orders either to cross the Rio Grande or to be relieved from monotonous and uncomfortable service. It is realized by the military experts that this command will not of itself suffice for any formidable movement in Mexico, but arrangements have been made to increase the force by infantry, cavalry and field artillery—comprising the mobile army—to an aggregate extent of 35,000 troops. Most of these are distributed over the United States, but all the details for their concentration at ports on the Atlantic and west coasts, whence they would sail on specially chartered transports to the Mexican point of debarkation, have been completed.

The four transports which have been at Galveston for some months are in possession of full complements of men and in readiness to sail with troops and supplies at a moment's notice. These four transports are regarded as sufficient to transfer from Galveston to the Mexican ports all the troops as rapidly as they can be brought to Galveston, with their supplies for departure.

Thus every feature of our military arrangements have been worked out in detail in anticipation of a possible invasion of Mexican territory. If it does not come—and its probability grows daily less and less—it will be due in no small measure to the preparedness of Uncle Sam's naval and military forces



Photo by American Press Association. OFFICERS OF THE MEXICAN FEDERAL FORCES DIRECTING OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

the smallest details, so that upon directions from the president, the commander in chief of the army and navy, all of the available troops of the army and navy will be ready to move.

Should it become necessary to employ the armed force of the United States it is expected that the navy would have less work of an urgent and immediate character than either the marine corps or the army. The marine corps is in readiness as an expeditionary force to be taken to any point on the Mexican coast where it might be considered advisable to land a large body equipped for field operations and furnished with the means of shelter and support for an indefinite period.

Mobile Army of 30,000.

The troops forming the Second division, at Galveston and Texas City, under the command of General William H. Carter, have been for several months impatiently awaiting orders either to cross the Rio Grande or to be relieved from monotonous and uncomfortable service. It is realized by the military experts that this command will not of itself suffice for any formidable movement in Mexico, but arrangements have been made to increase the force by infantry, cavalry and field artillery—comprising the mobile army—to an aggregate extent of 35,000 troops. Most of these are distributed over the United States, but all the details for their concentration at ports on the Atlantic and west coasts, whence they would sail on specially chartered transports to the Mexican point of debarkation, have been completed.

The four transports which have been at Galveston for some months are in possession of full complements of men and in readiness to sail with troops and supplies at a moment's notice. These four transports are regarded as sufficient to transfer from Galveston to the Mexican ports all the troops as rapidly as they can be brought to Galveston, with their supplies for departure.

Thus every feature of our military arrangements have been worked out in detail in anticipation of a possible invasion of Mexican territory. If it does not come—and its probability grows daily less and less—it will be due in no small measure to the preparedness of Uncle Sam's naval and military forces

Flippant Flings.

A medical journal finds the death rate of divorced men extremely high. Well, some men would rather die than pay alimony.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Just as soon as the parcel post begins carrying twenty pound packages every woman will try to think of something that weighs 19½ pounds to send to her aunt.—Toledo Blade.

Literary men are being appointed to the European ambassadorships by President Wilson. Which suggests that the embassies may be moved from the six best hotels to the six best cellars.—Kansas City Star.

College and School.

More than 90 per cent of the high schools now reporting to the United States bureau of education have full four year courses.

The University of Wisconsin was the first university in the country to start a bureau of social center development. Now several other educational institutions have similar bureaus.

Wisconsin reports a revival of interest in penmanship. "Writing need not be a lost art," says State Superintendent Cary in recording the efforts of several counties to improve penmanship instruction.

The Royal Box.

Wilhelmina of Holland is the only actually ruling queen in the civilized world.

King George of England recently declared that some of the happiest hours of his life have been due to his hobby of stamp collecting. He has one of the three finest collections in the world.

The kaiser's pet hobby is the collecting of ties. He is said to have more than 5,000 stored and catalogued, ranging from cotton ones in purples and yellows that would startle a plowboy to the costliest specimens of embroidered cravats.

Pert Personals.

May Irwin becomes an editor. Let her handle some of the "ragtime" copy.—New York American.

We doubt if the life insurance agents are bothering General Huerta very much.—Columbia State.

No doubt Archdeacon Stuck, who sealed Mount McKinley, will be considered a high churchman hereafter.—Macon Telegraph.

It was our amiable friend, Wu Ting Fang, who proposed the basis of peace in that China rebellion. Wu is the original dove.—Omaha Bee.

That splitting Headache will get almost instant relief if you take a Neura Powder. 10 and 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

Bentley Bros.

FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE

INSURANCE

Bentley Bros.

Liberty Hall Building, HONESDALE, PA. Consolidated Phone 1-9-L

—The choicest Blooms of the Looms await you, now, at the Model Clothing Shop. Luke Levy, Wants to See You. Honesdale, Pa., opposite Union depot.

LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrants, Deeds, Bonds, Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Exhibits.

SEALED proposals will be received for furnishing groceries and provisions, fresh and cured meats, grain, feed, etc., for the quarter beginning September 1, 1913, and ending December 1, 1913, to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Fairview, Wayne county, Pa., until August 30th, 1913. Bids to be addressed to the Superintendent of the Hospital, T. C. Fitzsimmons, M. D., Waymart, Wayne county, Pa., and from whom all additional information may be obtained. Blank schedules will be mailed to bidders on application to the Superintendent.

HENRY F. WALTON, President.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollar Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hot weather makes aching corns but why suffer? PEDOCORN CURE will give instant relief.

The Ideal Guardian

of the estates of your minor children. It has the very best facilities for the profitable and wise investment and re-investment of the principal and accrued income.—The Scranton Trust Co. 516 Spruce Street.

Our GOLD TABLETS if used promptly will make short work of a cold.

O. T. CHAMBERS, PHARMACIST, Honesdale, Pa.

Menner & Co's. Stores

Will Hold Their

SUMMER SALE OF MADE UP GOODS

For Ladies and Juniors during the hot Season to close out their stock and make room for Autumn Goods.

Ladies' White Dresses, Silk Shirt Waists, Children's Wash Dresses, Tailored Suits for Juniors, Misses and Ladies.

MENNER & CO'S. STORES

Regardless of the special service a bank renders, its actual responsibility is a matter for the consideration of depositors.

This Bank Has a Capital and Surplus of \$200,000

Its business is under a progressive yet conservative management. The deposits of its patrons are safe guarded by carefully selected loans to home people. Its stockholders and directors are prudent men of affairs, who give first care to safety of investments. Your account is solicited on this basis of management and our past record.

Honesdale Dime Bank
Honesdale, Pa.