MEDIATION HALTED BY 2 VITAL ISSUES

Americans Insist New Mexican President Must Command Rebel Sympathies.

HUERTA IS AGAIN IN WAY

Dictator Must Not Be Permitted to Name Own Successor, Even in Routine Way, According to Position of United States.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 10.—Differences of opinion so serious that they imperil the continuance of the mediation conferences here have developed between the American delegates and the mediators. On two vital points there is flat disagreement.

First, the mediators, representing presumably the viewpoint of the delegates, are insisting that the provisional president of Mexico shall be a neutral who shall not have been an active partisan in the constitutionalist cause.

Constitutionalist Is Demanded.

The American delegates have emphatically declared that unless the choice falls on a man of distinct constitutionalist sympathies, not necessarily a military chief or leader, but one who would command their confidence, there can be no hope of constitutionalist acceptance of any peace programme adopted here.

Sceondly, the United States Government is determined that the method of transition from the present regime to the new government shall not be through the appointment by General Huerta as minister of foreign affairs of the man agreed on for provisional president. To permit him to exercise the constitutional function of naming his successor, according to the American viewpoint, will be equivalent to recognition of the Huerta government.

Mediators Oppose View.

This view is forcefully opposed by the mediators, who argue that inasmuch as the world will know the mediation conference had selected the next provisional president, the form of succession is not important.

Which is the greater sacrifice, the mediators asked, for General Huerta to name a Minister of Foreign Affairs whose political principles were not in accord with his own, and then to have the latter almost immediately named as provisional president of Mexico, or for the United States to yield the technicality as to the manner in which the transfer should be made?

This is the argument which they have presented to the American Government.

Rebel Acquiesence Essential.

The American delegates are opposed to what the mediators term the constitutional method of succession, not only because of their Government's consistent policy of non-recognition of Huerta, but because the constitutionalists have informed Washington that they will never accept a Huerta appointee as a provisional president and that peace cannot be restored without their acquiescence.

The mediators were occupied today with a discussion of these points among themselves. The Mexican delegates later let it be known that they considered the method of succession a technicality, but would not definitely say whether they would yield their position.

They are desirous, however, that the provisional president shall be a neutral and if possible a man who has not been identified with any political faction in Mexico. They would not accept a constitutionalist partisan, they say, especially if he were an active worker in that movement.

VERA CRUZ LINE IS MENACED

Rebels Plan to Cut Off Huerta's Route of Escape, Funston Fears.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Railroad communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz is menaced by constitutionalist forces, Brigadier-General Funston reported today to the War Department.

From sources in touch with the constitutionalist agency here it was learned the object of the activity of Carranza's troops in Vera Cruz state is to cut off, if possible, all means of retreat for Huerta and his cabinet in case they determine to quit the capital.

The constitutionalist forces in Vera Cruz state, numbering about 3000, are said to be disposed so that they might be able to cut not only the railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, but also the line between the capital and Puerto Mexico. The forces are under command of General Aguilar and his chief of staff is Colonel Perez Romero, a brother-in-law of the late President Madero.

It has been understood here that the South American mediators are prepared to make an appeal for Huerta's personal safety in the event his government collapses before the conclusion of the Niagara conferences.

General Funston also reported that rumors of a contemplated federal attack on Vera Cruz persisted to the point where they could not be entirely ignored. War Department officials, however, were not inclined to regard the rumors seriously.

WOMEN TO GRANT HEARING

(Continued From First Page.)

half of the great French manufacturers of silk goods, who are their masters.

"For the less material required to make a skirt the greater number of women who can and naturally will wear silk instead of cotton. It is estimated that the mode of narrow dresses has cost the German manufacturers the product of 10,000 looms a year. For this same reason French manufacturers some time ago appealed to the government to use its influence toward amplifying female raiment."

The speaker gave especial emphasis to her next statement:

"The following of such dictation causes foolish women to eat their hearts out with longings they cannot afford to gratify; leads to unhappiness; the ruination of homes and the bartering of virtue itself.

"No one thing in a woman's life more saps her strength, time, means and nervous vitality than the triple-headed lion that guards every event of daily life in the form of 'what shall I wear; how shall it be made; how shall it be paid for?'"

Washington Legislator Dies.

TACOMA, Wash., June 11.—(Special.)—Frank Sweet, member of the State Legislature from the Thirty-fifth District, widely known in Masonic and other fraternal circles, died tonight of Bright's disease at the home of A. P. Hall, in this city. Sweet was 44 years old and is survived by a widow and daughter in South Prairie.

EX-PRESIDENT'S SON AND HIS BRIDE.

KERMIT TAKES BRIDE

Roosevelt's Son and Belle Willard Wed in Spain.

MOVIE MEN ON HAND, TOO

Civil Ceremony Performed at Office and Home of Madrid Chief of Police, While Detectives Hold Crowd Back.

MADRID, June 10.—Kermit Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, and Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of the American Ambassador to Spain, were married here today by civil ceremony. The scene was the office and residence of the Madrid chief of police, in a populous part of the city, and figuratively speaking the rite was to the tune of the clicking moving picture machines, of which there were several. The magistrate of the Buena Vista district officiated.

A large crowd of spectators was on hand to get a glimpse of the wedding principals and also of Colonel Roosevelt, who was known to be in attendance.

Detectives and policemen kept the crowd from approaching too closely to the wedding party, as the fear of an antagonistic outbreak as a result of Colonel Roosevelt's presence, has not entirely subsided.

Colonel Roosevelt and Ambassador Willard were with the wedding party, which went to Toledo for the afternoon.

—Photo by Bain News Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt (Belle Wyatt Willard).

BILL NEAR FINAL STAGE

(Continued From First Page.)

eral of these, however, are expected to vote for the repeal bill, while several Republicans who supported the amendment are expected to line up against the bill.

The Simmons-Norris amendment would provide that the passage of the repeal shall not be construed or held as a waiver or relinquishment of any rights the United States may have under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain.

Vote Is 50 to 24.

The vote on the Simmons-Norris amendment was:

Ayes—Democrats, Bankhead, Byran, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lane, Lea, Lee, Lewis, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shively, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Simmons, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, West, White—36. Republicans, Brandegee, Colt, Crawford, Gronna, Kenyon, Lippitt, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Sterling, Weeks—13. Progressives, Poindexter. Grand total, 50.

Noes—Democrats, Ashurst, Martine, O'Gorman, Pomerene, Randall, Reed, Shields; Walsh, Williams—9. Republicans, Bristow, Burleigh, Clark (Wyoming), Cummins, Gallinger, Goff, Jones, Page, Perkins, Smith (Michigan), Smoot, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Works—15. Grand total, 24.

The amendment as adopted reads as follows:

"Provided, that the passage of this act shall not be construed or held as a waiver or relinquishment of any right the United States may have under the treaty with Great Britain, ratified February 21, 1902, or the treaty with the republic of Panama, ratified February 26, 1904, or otherwise to discriminate in favor of its vessels by exempting the vessels of the United States or its citizens from the payment of tolls for passage through said canal, or as in any way waiving, impairing or affecting any right of the United States under said treaty, or otherwise with respect to the sovereignty over or the ownership, control and management of said canal and the regulation of the conditions or charges of traffic through the same."

Effort to Adjourn Defeated.

Senators who hoped to see the bill disposed of tonight took comfort from the decisive way in which a motion to adjourn was defeated. Senator Bristow made the motion and on a roll call, the vote was 53 to 22.

The Sutherland amendment, proposed as a substitute for the Simmons-Norris amendment, was defeated 49 to 33. It declared that nothing in the repeal act should be considered as denying or abridging the right of the United States to discriminate in favor of American shipping and added on the contrary such right is reasserted.

The repeal bill as it came to the Senate from the House read as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the second sentence of Section Five of the act entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Opening, Maintenance and Protection and Operation of the Panama Canal and the Sanitation of the Canal Zone,' approved August 24, 1912, which reads as follows: 'No tolls shall be levied upon the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States' be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"Section Two—That the third sentence in the third paragraph of the said section of said act be so amended as to read as follows:

"'When based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce the tolls shall not exceed $1.25 per net registered ton, nor be less than 75 cents per net registered ton, subject, however, to the provision of article 19 of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama entered into November 18, 1903.'"

Two Modifications Defeated.

One modifying amendment by Senator Sutherland was beaten, 49 to 33, and the second, proposed by Senator Cummins, suffered a like fate by a vote of 49 to 37.

Of the 50 Senators who voted for the Simmons amendment, 37 were Democrats and 13 were Republicans, and the other vote was cast by Senator Poindexter, Progressive. Nine Democrats and 15 Republicans voted against the amendment. In the votes on the two substitutes offered there were several changes, but the alignment of Democrats remained about the same as on the first vote.

Attempts will be made tomorrow to put through other amendments regarding American rights as to toll exemption and American sovereignty over the canal, but the repeal forces are believed to be sufficiently strong to dispose of them in short order and pave the way for the passage of the bill itself.

There were several expressions during the debate today of a desire to submit the dispute with Great Britain to arbitration after the repeal bill is passed.

Although the debate tonight grew warm at times, there was an absence of campaign oratory, which has frequently marked the progress of the bill to a final stage. The first vote came when the Senate was not looking for it and found 21 Senators absent from the chamber or out of town.

USURIOUS PROFITS HIT

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL CALLS THEM LATEST ABUSE.

Prediction Is Made That Big Interests Would Welcome 5 or 6 Per Cent to Present High Finance Conditions.

ORONO, Me., June 10.—Vice-President Marshall delivered the principal address here today at the University of Maine commencement exercises. He said in part:

"Slight knowledge will not enable the young man to assume the management of life's affairs. In the irrepressible conflict between labor and capital, he cannot assume that either property or labor is everything without tending to establish a peon class in America or an oligarchy of wealth. Complete knowledge may convince him that it will be better for the republic to be controlled by neither of these classes.

"In 1850, we had a republic where labor was satisfied, where respect for religion and reverence for law and order and a sincere attachment to the Constitution were strong. In that year, the proportion of the annual wealth created in the country by the joint efforts of labor and capital was one-fourth to labor and three-fourths to capital. Sixty years later the proportion had changed to less than one-fifth to labor and more than four-fifths to capital. This disproportion, to my mind, has much to do with our present discontent.

"Usurious interest is no more but usurious profit has taken its place. The young man in assuming leadership must create a public opinion and develop a moral sentiment against usurious profit as against usurious interest.

"Evidence of a disposition on the part of the corporate wealth to accept this view is not lacking. I dare the prediction that the railroads of the country would welcome a permanent 5 per cent or 6 per cent accumuative profit in exchange for their greater profit and the doubt, risk and abuse which come with it.

70-YEAR 'GRANDMA' HALED INTO COURT

United States Arrests Mrs. Mary Stephenson, Pioneer, in Mountain Cabin.

CATTLE STRAYING CHARGED

Deputy Marshal Told Not to Venture Aged Woman's Removal—Editor-Commissioner Aids Officer, and Then Condemns Government.

Mrs. Mary E. Stephenson, an Oregon pioneer, who lives on the outskirts of the Ocoho forest reserve, in Wheeler County, Oregon, is to be haled into the Federal Court in Portland, although she has passed her allotted span of threescore and ten years.

Following instructions from Attorney-General McReynolds, the Federal District Attorney's office at Portland has begun both civil and criminal proceedings against her. Both charges refer to the same act.

Old "Grandma" Stephenson, as the pioneers of Oregon know her, has a homestead on the border of the reserve. She received a permit in the late Summer of 1912 to graze stock in a specified area of the reserve. Forestry Service officials on two occasions found some cattle belonging to her over the line.

The civil suit is for damages for the grass they consumed. The two criminal charges are for the violation of the laws of the United States in permitting her cattle so to graze.

It was on June 4 last that Deputy United States Marshal Armitage visited Mitchell, 22 miles from where Mrs. Stephenson lives, in the Blue Mountains.

"Don't say who you are," a friend whispered, when he learned the deputy marshal's intentions. "Our folks hereabouts might be rough with you."

Editor-Commissioner Drafted.

Armitage enlisted the aid of A. Helms, Jr., editor of the Mitchell Sentinel and United States Commissioner.

"You can't drag that old woman down to Mitchell. No, sir. I'll hold a hearing wherever she may be," said Helms.

Billy Reid, a leading merchant of Mitchell, and Helm, with the deputy marshal, motored and drove to the old Pioneer's homestead. The way for three miles lay along the bed of a stream, with water two feet deep.

The mountain home was reached.

The venerable old lady opened the door. The others pushed Armitage forward. He stuttered and stammered at sight of her white hair and kindly demeanor.

Although it was the beginning of June, the wind was howling round the mountain home. Great flakes of snow were falling and, as the hospitable Mrs. Stephenson ushered her guests into her home and around the fireplace, the fire was spitting at the snow that came down the chimney.

"Get warm, gentlemen, while I prepare a bite to eat. You've had a cold journey," she said.

"Grandma," began Armitage. "I have a paper I want you to read."

"What is it?" the old lady asked.

"Read it," was the reply.

Armitage was blowing his nose vigorously and said he just couldn't do it himself.

"Waive the reading, grandma," he urged.

"No, no, I must know what this is about," she replied.

So the old pioneer hunted for her horn spectacles on the top of the mantel, adjusted them and began to read.

What she read was that she was under arrest.

The name signed at the bottom of the warrant was R. S. Bean, Federal Judge.

"Judge Bean Can't Mean It."

"Judge Bean can't mean this," she said. "He knows I would not do anything wrong. Lawsey, I used to live right by his old grandmother on the Long Tom, in Linn County."

They explained that the action had been taken against her by the Forestry Service.

"I'm a Democrat," began the old woman. "My family have been Democrats—aye, so long as I can remember. We folks have always been Democrats. So it's hard to be persecuted by my own people. Isn't it awful, now?"

Perhaps it would not be well to say just what United States Commissioner Helms had to say. It wasn't judicial.

The hearing was begun. The hired man and her "baby son," as she called him, although he's a gray-haired man of about 50 years, formed the audience.

"President Wilson should have been advised to appoint people who know this country," she began. "I know he would not have an old woman persecuted."

"Prosecuted, you mean, grandma," said the Commissioner.

"No, Mr. Helms, I mean persecuted. I can't think Senator Lane and Mr. Chamberlain know what is going on. They are good men; they would never allow it.

"I came to this country with my husband, who died a few years ago, gentlemen. It was over 40 years ago that we took up this homestead in what was then Wasco County. First off, we had lived on the Long Tom.

"There was no forest reserve when we came here; we just lived as we could.

"Dear Old Oregon" Held Her.

"If I had thought of anything like this I would have gone to Illinois, where my brother lives. But I told him I would not leave dear old Oregon for all Illinois and its gold."

The law had to take its course. Commissioner Helms held Mary E. Stephenson to trial and fixed her bond at $250, which the son and Mr. Reid immediately signed.

Then a tasty meal was served and the trip back to Mitchell in the snow was started.

Arriving at Mitchell, Commissioner Helms became Editor Helms, and wrote an editorial denouncing the forest service, from which the following extracts are taken:

"She is almost compelled to keep her stock to make a living, not being able at her time of life to take in washing. . . . We have been told that the old lady has been compelled to sell her horses in the last few days to pay fines and to keep from being dogged to the grave because she can't keep her cattle off the forest reserve. . . .

"From what we can learn, the whole prosecution is pure spitework and others want what little range she has left."

Before the men left the lonely ranch Mrs. Stephenson said to the Marshal: "Tell Judge Bean to write me several weeks before he wants me. You know mails are slow this way and I would not like to be late."

A few days ago Mrs. Stephenson wrote to Judge Bennett, of The Dalles, and he will act as her attorney.

United States Deputy District Attorney Beckman has the proceedings in charge for the Government. The old pioneer was notified that she had been fined $400, but, as she did not remit this amount, she was arrested by Deputy Armitage.

"She does not keep her cattle off the forest reserve range," said Mr. Beckman.

Forestry Service Blamed.

"Mrs. Stephenson received a permit in 1912 to graze her cattle over an area five miles wide by 25 miles long. Forestry Service officials say she allowed some of her cattle a few miles over the line. They appealed to Washington and we were instructed to begin proceedings.

"Mrs. Stephenson is a most persistent offender. She just can't keep her cattle off the range. She doesn't realize the injustice to others.

"The civil case is a proceeding for damage for the crops eaten by the cattle. Both civil and criminal proceedings will be heard here about the same time.

"The criminal proceedings result from her cattle being over the line on the range and from being on a sheep range."

"How should she have acted to keep the cattle in the right part of the range?" Mr. Beckman was asked.

"Oh, by line-riding and salting," was the reply. "Of course, there are no fences."

An official of the Forestry Service declined to allow his name to be used.

"I would like you to make it perfectly clear this is no case of persecution," said this official, when questioned about Mrs. Stephenson's case.

"She claims she's poor. She has many head of cattle, the forest supervisors report.

"She was assessed in 1912 for $2500, but that only included 25 head of cattle and her 480 acres of land.

"She has sold many cattle and is, in reality, a wealthy woman.

Old Pioneers Ignore Law, Is Said.

"She was living near the reserve when there was no reserve. So she does not think she has to obey the law. There are a lot of these old Oregon pioneers who think so, too.

"Mrs. Stephenson was fined $25 on a similar complaint two or three years ago. She said then she was as poor as a mouse. The forest men report differently.

"The Service is very reluctant to proceed against a woman. But the law must be observed.

"If she was poor and couldn't afford to pay the fine, or would make some efforts, we might overlook it. She might engage a range-rider or something, but she must keep her cattle on her own part of the range."

So, in a few weeks, the criminal case of the United States versus Mary E. Stephenson, aged 70, pioneer, will be prosecuted.

Johnson Reinstates Two.

CHICAGO, June 10.—President Johnson, of the American League, today reinstated Manager Griffith and Outfielder Milan, of the Washington team. They were suspended indefinitely Monday for an altercation with Umpire O'Loughlin at St. Louis.

Norway Follows Lead of Daniels.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 10.—The Norwegian Parliament today followed the lead of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, of the United States, and adopted a resolution prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating liquors by officers of the Norwegian army and navy during their terms of service.

J. J. Hill Made LL. D.

ST. PAUL, June 10.—James J. Hill received the degree of doctor of laws today by MacAlester College at the annual commencement exercises, which Mr. Hill attended garbed in cap and gown.