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JEALOUS POWERS SEEK TO THWART MEDIATORS' PLAN

**Fear That Latin-America Will
Become More Friendly with
U. S., Induces Action.**

URGE HUERTA TO HOLD ON

**Secretly Profess Amity with This
Country, But Practice Trick-
ery on the Side.**

THREE ARBITERS ABLE DIPLOMATS

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.
Washington, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—Whatever the results of the mediation in the Mexican situation by the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, there can be no question of the good effects upon Pan-American friendship which it will produce. It is no secret here that certain European powers, apprehensive that closer relations will be established if mediation should be successful, have quietly used their influence to induce Huerta to remain in power, while ostensibly supporting the demand of the United States for his elimination.

This species of international trickery has as its object the failure of mediation to end the bonds of united purpose and action between the United States and the powerful republics of South America may not be drawn tighter than they have been in the past.

Boot Is on the Other Foot.
The "big brother" attitude of this country has frequently been offensive to the other nations of this hemisphere. Now the boot is on the other foot. They are aiding us and at the same time aiding another republic related to them by blood and language. They feel consequently that they are as much a factor in the affairs of the hemisphere as is the United States, and naturally this is soothing to their pride.

What has been accomplished by the mediators is worthy of historic record. At a delicate moment they came forward with their offer of good offices. They obtained an immediate acceptance by the United States and by Huerta and Carranza. The United States insisted that the pacification of Mexico should be the fundamental condition of mediation.

Huerta did not object to this broad generalization of the powers of the mediators. Carranza did, limiting the use of the good offices to the differences between the United States and Huerta. The mediators obtained an armistice between the United States and Huerta, but Carranza refused to assent thereto.

Rebels May Lose Chance.
Then the mediators proposed the appointment of representatives of the Mexican factions and the United States, and suggested that the meeting place should be either in Cuba or Canada. The United States and Huerta have named representatives, but Carranza will not be permitted to do so unless he agrees to suspend hostilities.

It is not the custom of representatives of established governments to treat with rebels, which is to some extent the status of the Constitutionalists, since Huerta has received recognition from several European powers. But because of the extraordinary situation which exists and particularly the conditions laid down in the note of the United States accepting the good offices of the South American states, Carranza was communicated with just as were the United States and Huerta. The mediators were careful, however, not to recognize him in an international way, but only as the head of a military force.

Three Mediators Able Men.
It is exceedingly doubtful if the mediation would have reached the stage it has had less experienced men been in charge of the matter. Dr. Da Gama, the ambassador of Brazil, Dr. Naon, the minister of Argentina, and Señor Saenz de Mújica, minister of Chile, are not only accomplished diplomats but men of long public service and well versed in international law.

Dr. Da Gama particularly has high rank as a diplomat and statesman. He is a man of culture, and understands humanity as few do. He began his professional life as a journalist, and for two years was correspondent of a Rio de Janeiro newspaper. He served as secretary of a commission at Washington, where President Cleveland was arbitrator in a boundary question between Brazil and Argentina.

Brazil won in this controversy, and the chief of the mission, the able Baron Rio Branco, gave a good deal of the credit of victory to his young subordinate, Brazil continued to use Da Gama's services on various special missions. He was appointed chargé d'affaires in Brussels, and subsequently assisted in the negotiations that led to the purchase by his country of the Acre territory, a vast region in the interior of South America which was claimed by Bolivia. He served as minister to Peru and minister to Argentina, and was promoted to the post of ambassador to the United States three years ago.

Sympathetic Toward Americans.
Since he has been here, the ambassador has devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of good relations between his country and the United States. The ambassador is keenly sympathetic toward the American people, understands them better than they do themselves, and realizes that what we

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NATION TO HONOR VERA CRUZ DEAD

**Plans for Imposing Military
Funeral Tomorrow Modi-
fied to Eliminate
"War" Idea.**

TO BE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

**Salute of Twenty-one Guns to
Be Fired and President and
Cabinet Will Be
Present.**

New York, May 9.—[Special.]—Plans made by local officials for the biggest military funeral since the Spanish war in honor of the eighteen sailors and marines killed at Vera Cruz have been toned down by the Washington authorities. The president, it is understood, wants military honors paid to the dead, but seeks to avoid the idea of "war" honors. As a result the plans adopted are a compromise.

As tentatively outlined the plans are for the presidential yacht, Mayflower, with Secretary of the Navy Daniels on board to meet the armored cruiser Montana, which has the bodies, off the Virginia capes and proceed here with it.

The battleship Wyoming and the armored cruiser Tennessee, now at the navy yard, received orders from Washington to leave here tomorrow and meet the Montana down the coast.

Tugs with committees on board will meet the warships down the bay on Monday evening.

Salute of Twenty-one Guns.
As the Montana passes Governor's island the batteries there will fire a national salute of twenty-one guns. The Montana will drop anchor between Ellis island and the battery. Its arrival there will be timed so that it will anchor about 9 a. m. Monday. Request will be made to half mast all flags in the city and those on vessels in the harbor.

In Battery park there will be a battalion of 500 bluejackets from the navy yard and a large squad of police. The bodies will be taken from the Montana to the battery and placed on the flag-draped caissons furnished by the national guard.

While the bodies are being lowered from the Montana a salute will be fired by the warships. There will be twelve caissons in all and two probably will be used for flowers. The funeral procession will then proceed up Broadway to the city hall, where a brief ceremony will take place. It will then move across the City Hall plaza to Park row, to Canal street, and across the Manhattan bridge to the navy yard.

President Wilson Expected.
There the naval memorial service will be held. At first it was thought that President Wilson would not be here. He decided later, however, to leave for Washington Sunday night, coming here by train. He will return to Washington Monday night. Secretary Daniels invited Secretary of War Garrison and Admiral Dewey to accompany him on the Mayflower.

It is doubtful if either the naval militia or any of the National guard regiments will be in line. Two or more bands will be secured and there may be several societies on foot. A line of carriages will be provided for clergy, the mourners, and distinguished persons.

Officially a Memorial Service.

As a burial service was held by the chaplain of the fleet before the departure of the cruiser Montana, and as the bodies will be taken from the navy yard to the homes of the relatives for interment services, the ceremonies at the Brooklyn yard will be entirely by way of a public recognition on the part of the government of the services these men have rendered their country.

Secretary Daniels has sent word that he wished the fact emphasized that the ceremonies at the navy yard were not to be considered as funeral ceremonies but as memorial exercises.

Congress provides \$70 to bury an enlisted man in the army or navy, and the orders call for an escort of eight men. A lieutenant would have an escort of a platoon, of which he was in command, and a captain a company.

OBSERVING MOTHERS' DAY BY ANTI-DIVORCE CRUSADE.

**Cleveland Pastors to Preach Sermons
This Morning on Some Phases of
Moral Responsibility of Marriage.**

Cleveland, O., May 9.—[Special.]—Following up the campaign to reduce the number of divorces in Cuyahoga county the Federated Churches will take Mothers' day, which falls tomorrow, to start an anti-divorce educational movement.

All Protestant pastors have been asked by leaders of Federated Churches to preach in the morning on "The Moral Responsibility of Marriage." This will be supplemented by lectures by Mrs. Emma B. Elliott under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., and by addresses before mothers' clubs.

Pastors in their sermons tomorrow will touch on these subjects: Weaknesses in character that lead to divorce; important factors that make for domestic happiness; knowing each other better before marriage; knowledge of moral and physical conditions by those offering themselves in marriage; congeniality of the betrothed; longer engagements, so that the prospective bride and groom may know each other better.

WILL PREACH AT OWN FUNERAL

**Justice Francis Fowler of North Muskegon, Mich., Speaks His Discourse
Into Phonograph.**

Muskegon, Mich., May 9.—Francis M. Fowler, justice of the peace at North Muskegon, and 78 years old, expects to become a centenarian, but he is taking no chances as to his funeral service.

He has just completed it himself and repeated it into a phonographic recording instrument, so that at his funeral service, instead of a pastor, the graphophone will be the speaker.

Fowler wants none of the usual meaningless phrases sounded over his coffin. He prefers that a brief history of his life be related, together with something of his hopes of the hereafter.

READY TO START U.S. REGIONAL BANK WITH \$150,000,000

**Financial Institutions of Chi-
cago District Await Move
by Reserve Board.**

EXPECT A SLOW GROWTH

**Bankers Think Government Branch
Will Not Be Working
for Months.**

LATER MAY BE CLEARING HOUSE

With the appointment of the federal reserve board, which will direct the new banking system provided for by the recent currency act, bankers in the Chicago district expect the speedy organization of the reserve bank here.

Within a fortnight the organization committee, composed of the secretaries of the treasury and of agriculture, and the controller of the currency, are expected to designate five banks in the Chicago district which will start the formation of the regional bank.

While all the bankers in the district are keenly interested in the formation of the Chicago bank, there is a disposition on their part not to evince their interest. They fear they will be thought to be seeking to influence the formation of the reserve bank.

\$150,000,000 Available Here.
There are 906 national banks in district 7—the Chicago district. They have subscribed 6 per cent of their capital stock, or \$140,375,000, to the capital of the reserve bank. In addition, a score of state banks and trust companies have subscribed, making the total funds available for the reserve bank upwards of \$150,000,000.

Some of the smaller banks already have sent one-sixth of their subscriptions, the first payment required by law, to Controller Williams. The others are awaiting his direction whether to send the funds to him or to wait until the Chicago bank is organized.

The minimum stock of the reserve bank, \$4,000,000, subscribed to, the next step toward the formation of the bank is to have the organization committee name five banks who will execute a "certificate of organization."

All to Be Represented.
The large Chicago institutions, the large banks of the other cities, and the country banks, will all be represented among the five, it is expected. These banks will direct the election of six directors, two from large banks, two from middle sized banks, and two from small banks. Three more directors are appointed by the federal reserve board, making a total of nine. The directors will serve three years.

It is expected that after a certificate of organization is obtained meetings of the banks of the several classes will be called to nominate men for the positions of director for their respective classes.

Of the two directors chosen by each class of banks one will be a representative of the banking interests, and probably a banker. The other must be prominent in agriculture or commerce and cannot be a paid employee of any bank.

Manager Chosen by Board.

The chairman of the board of directors, who will act as manager of the institution and be known as the federal reserve agent, will be designated by the federal reserve board. It is not believed that the president of the board appointed by the national board will be appointed until the other six have been chosen. If the government representatives were designated first, the banks might choose directors known to oppose the policies of the three federal directors.

State banks and trust companies have been slow to adopt membership in the reserve system. They are awaiting statements of the policies to be followed by the federal reserve board before they come in. Bankers of the Chicago district believe little actual banking will be attended to by the reserve bank during the first month. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that he hopes to have the reserve banks in operation by Aug. 1.

Expect Slow Development.

It is believed, however, that few of the prerogatives given the regional banks by the act will be exercised at first. The process will be of growth. In time, it is predicted, the reserve banks will take over much of the work done by the subtreasuries and member banks. Eventually bankers believe many of the country checks will be handled through the reserve bank rather than through member banks.

The tendency of the federal reserve board and of the local boards of directors will be to go slowly, said a member of the federal board to a reporter for this TRIBUNE yesterday. "That is as it should be. But few of the functions provided for the reserve banks will be assumed by them at the start. I believe. In fact, for the first year the work will proceed so cautiously that the reserve banks will barely make their fixed charges and interest on their stock."

Not Before Jan. 1, Says Forgan.

James B. Forgan, at first of the First National bank, said it was impossible to predict what effect, if any, the insertion of the new bank would have on banking conditions in Chicago.

"It is absolutely impossible to tell what the federal reserve bank will do or what effect the Chicago bank will have," Mr. Forgan said. He thought it was absurd to suppose that the regional bank could be in shape to do business before the first of the year, but assumed it would exercise most of the functions allowed by law.

Mr. Forgan said if the bank was to have its own quarters, these would be found with difficulty. Vaults might have to be constructed and this would take months.



PASTORS DEMAND HYMNS BE BARRED

**Methodist Ministers Want
Book More Useful and
Less Burdensome.**

THINK SOME OUT OF TUNE

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 9.—[Special.]—There will be a wholesale slaughter of hymns in the Methodist hymn book by the general conference in session here, if some of the musically critical delegates have their way. One after another of the songs will be target for the shot and shell intended to make the book more useful and less burdensome.

Nearly every business and profession in the south is represented at this great meeting, and those who have song construction, tune, and arrangement at heart are not in the minority. In fact, ideas of these delegates have been expressed to southern Methodism through the church press for several weeks. Songs have been classed as too spirited, too slow, too full of monotony, too loosely arranged, too poorly classified. Too many are never used, too many have tunes far from pretty, too many lack poetic value.

Multiplication of Tunes.

"There is a useless multiplication of tunes," says a delegate from New Mexico. "You cannot get the average choir to use more than the tune they first learned, and, I take it, the hymnal is compiled for the use of average choirs."

"The choice of tunes often is poor. One cannot escape the conviction that, notwithstanding the numbers of the committee, they are not familiar with all the music specially written for certain hymns. Moreover, the book is full of tunes being wrenched from their proper place and used for other hymns for which they are utterly unsuited in character, while an entirely alien tune is misapplied to the hymn for which the abridged tune was clearly intended."

"This lack of appreciation of distinctive musical character in the wedding of music to words runs through the whole book. Because the words of a hymn are in a certain meter does not necessarily imply that all tunes which measure those words will fit the spirit of the hymn."

Verse and Music Should Fit.
"Verse and music should fit like hand and glove. Neither a tune nor a poem should be selected merely because our father and mothers loved it. Sentiment should not be permitted to bedevil judgment."

"The hymnal is full of didactic and contemplative poetry. No matter how beautiful a poem may be to read or recite, it may have no proper place in song. Just imagine any one trying to sing 'Thanatopsis.' And yet there are in this collection numbers of poems almost as unfitted for musical setting as that. Such poems, when sung, simply go in at one ear and out at the other."

Appeal of Lyric.

"The appeal of the lyric, whether sacred or secular, must be instant, while the contemplative poem must have time to soak in. There is as much difference between lyric and contemplative verse as between oration and essay. Instances in this book of poems unsuited for song are legion. On the other hand, such heart stirring songs as 'Nearer, Still Nearer,' and 'It Is Well with My Soul,' are absent."

"There seems to have been an impression on the committee's mind that because Charles Wesley is the poet of Methodism,

everything he wrote ought to be sung. But Jove sometimes nods, and it is even possible that Charles Wesley did not intend all he wrote for musical setting."

This delegate recommends the elimination of all hymns lacking poetic value. He wants a better alphabetical arrangement and a better classification of subjects.

Not in Favor Generally?
W. J. Cotter of Newman, Ga., says the hymnal is not in favor generally over the church. He calls attention to the large number of small revival books that are used almost exclusively and asserts that the hymnal should take its place of precedence in regular church services.

"Without making war upon the other books," he says, "what is to be said of those preachers who buy them after vowing to support the institutions of the church? Let us have a hymn book for the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It is disreputable to us not to have a church hymn book. Let us have a Bible, a discipline, and a hymn book in every pulpit."

There is too much dead timber in our hymn book, says another delegate. There are too many songs that are never sung, too many tunes that are not singable. A book half tunes that are not singable, and tunes that are not used generally. There are many poems, he says, that make the singer say what he does not believe or feel. Those poems and tunes should be selected that have a heart and soul value.

"If the land of Burns and Scott is famous for her old Scotch airs," says the Rev. C. H. Buchanan of Vinita, Okla., "should we not prize our own sweet southern songs, as native as the songs of the birds?"

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS IN BATH WILL KEEP THE WATER PURE.

**City of New York Prescribes Them for
Use in Floating Enclosures—Y. M.
C. A. Swimming Pool Uses Them.**

New York, May 9.—Ultra violet rays have been officially prescribed by the board of health as a means of purifying the water in floating baths along the Hudson, East, and Harlem rivers and in New York bay.

Along with filtration and hypochlorite, the use of ultra-violet rays of the spectrum is required by an amendment to the sanitary code adopted by the board of health.

The germ killing power in the sun's rays is attributed to the ultra-violet rays. The mechanism used for purifying water consists of a mercury vapor arc in a rock crystal lamp, as ordinary glass is opaque to ultra-violet rays. The ray action on the water reduces the bacteria in water. In a Y. M. C. A. swimming pool in this city the same water is used over and over again, but kept in a satisfactory condition by ultra-violet rays. Foreign armies use this method to purify water in streams for use by troops.

BLAMES ROAD FOR LYNNING.

**Widow of Victim Sues for Damages
Because Defendant Furnished
Train for Mob.**

Birmingham, Ala., May 9.—[Special.]—A unique civil suit of extraordinary character has been called for trial at the May term of the federal court at Jackson, Miss., which involves the legal liability of a railway system chartering a train to be used by a mob. The suit is brought by Mrs. Alice Rogers against the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railway, asking for \$50,000 damages because her husband was lynched by a mob at Tallulah, La., after the mob had been carried to that place from Monroe, La., on a special train of the plaintiff which was chartered especially for that purpose. The plaintiff claims that the railroad company, knowing that a lynching was intended by the men who occupied the train, was partly responsible for the lynching.

SPEND A MILLION IN GOVERNOR RACE

**Wealthy Alabama Candidates
Wage Bitter Battle on Eve
of Primaries.**

GRAVE CHARGES HURLED.

Birmingham, Ala., May 9.—[Special.]—Two millionaires, both big manufacturers and planters, with large financial connections and resources, are running for the Democratic nomination for governor of Alabama. The nomination is equivalent to an election. The second, or runoff, primary will be next Monday. Both are ambitious, eager for public recognition, and say they represent two distinct ideas—one the people's welfare, the other the business interests.

Not for years has so much money been spent in a political campaign in Alabama. Conservative estimates are that \$1,000,000 has been expended by the two candidates, their friends, and the interests they represent. It is one of the bitterest campaigns ever held in the south since the days of reconstruction.

Second Primary in Month.

It will be the second primary in a little over a month to decide the issue. The first was held on April 6, with four candidates in the field, former Gov. B. B. Comer, Lieut. Gov. Walter D. Seed, Commissioner of Agriculture Reuben P. Kolb, and President of the Railroad Commission Charles Henderson. Strong efforts were made to pull down Seed, a statewide prohibitionist, and Kolb, a local optionist, which in this state is equivalent to an advocate of the legalized liquor traffic, so the issue could be boiled down to one between the people, as represented by Comer, and the corporation and railroad interests, as espoused by Henderson. But these efforts failed.

In the first primary Comer led the field by about 12,000 votes. Henderson came second, and Seed and Kolb neck and neck, with about 30,000 votes each. Seed called on his friends to support Comer and Kolb asked his friends to rally to Henderson.

Comer has been fighting twenty years for railroad rate regulation.

Charges by Candidates.

Comer is charged with securing, while governor, reduced railroad rates on coal to his cotton mills and with working child labor under cruel conditions in his factories. Henderson is charged with getting profitable contracts in convict labor for his turpentine business, with securing exemption of taxes on his water power plant, with alliance with the railroads and liquor interests, which are publicly denounced for their enormous contributions of campaign funds to his candidacy, and with incurring a loss of several millions of dollars on the people for the rate agreement he helped to engineer.

Both Comer and Henderson are reputed to be worth from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. It is widely asserted that the railroad and liquor interests have given Henderson enormous sums. A conservative estimate of the political advertisement alone carried in the newspapers of the state during the month is placed at \$200,000.

Thinks Comer Will Win.

The indications now are that Comer will get the nomination by about 15,000 majority out of a total vote of about 125,000. This estimate is supported by the fact that in the first primary over two-thirds of the members of both houses of the legislature elected were Comer sympathizers.

HUGE CROPS AWAIT ARMY OF LABOR; WAR CHIEF PERIL

**Kansas Will Need 40,000 Men
to Harvest Record Wheat
Production This Year.**

CORN GOOD EVERYWHERE

**From Oklahoma to Montana Prep-
arations Are Afoot for Gath-
ering of Grain.**

RAINS HAVE COME JUST RIGHT

Topeka, Kas., May 9.—[Special.]—Kansas farmers, and especially Kansas farmers' wives and daughters, are praying hard and long that there won't be war with Mexico or with anybody else—not, at least, until the wheat harvest is over. For this year as never before Kansas is going to need every harvest hand who can be raked up or scraped up anywhere or anyhow to harvest the big wheat crop, the biggest the state—or any other state—ever has produced.

War means that most of the men who usually find work in the harvest fields will be off at the front and it will mean in Kansas this year, if the men are off fighting, the women and the girls will have to go into the harvest fields and do what they can to save as much of the crop as possible. It means also that what men can be obtained will have to be paid anywhere from \$5 to \$10 day and board, and when a farmer has to pay that much for harvest hands it takes a large slice of his profits—and profits are something that some of them have only heard about, and not seen, for two or three years.

See 150,000,000 Bushel Crop.

Faced with the prospect of a 150,000,000 bushel crop and a war scare, the state free employment bureau also is doing a lot of worrying for the farmers of the state depend upon the bureau to furnish the harvest hands. Unless the railroads do their share by giving cheaper rates than ever this year, so as to draw men from longer distances, the problem of getting harvest hands is going to be the biggest the bureau ever tackled.

Not less than 40,000 men will be needed this year. With heavy rains all over Kansas last week, on a wheat crop already in a 100 per cent condition, and the harvest now only six weeks away, the greatest acreage in the state's history, estimates on the crop which have been held conservatively at 125,000,000 bushels have jumped now to around 150,000,000 bushels. This is figuring on a loss around 9 per cent between now and the harvest. There is absolutely nothing now in sight which could cause such a loss. Even a drought for the next six weeks, with the fields thoroughly soaked now, could hardly pull the crop down that much.

Seventy Cents a Bushel.

The result is that Kansas is going literally to be swamped with wheat and ways to get it off the hands of the farmers are being sought. Grain men are figuring, because of short crops in other countries, that the average price for American wheat will be 70 cents a bushel, and at that rate Kansas farmers are going to get around \$105,000,000 for their grain, an average of more than \$80 for every man, woman, and child in the state.

Farmers in the western part of the state who haven't had enough of a crop in three years to pay for seed will be getting enough money out of their wheat this year to wipe out all their losses and leave them a big profit, while those in the eastern part of the wheat belt, who get crops every year, will have to find outlets for their surplus cash in investments.

Kansas Corn Coming, Too.

Kansas corn last year in a large part of the state was almost a total failure, but this year the average has been increased, the crop prospects for the season are fine, and with normal weather the crop will be one of the greatest the state has ever raised. Between these two crops the Kansas railroads will be kept busy from the beginning of the wheat harvest until the first of the year. That part of the wheat crop which will be moved out of the state will require about 40,000 cars and the corn crop will require half as many.

Another problem the farmers are figuring on is how to take care of the wheat and avoid depressing the market. An organized effort is being made to persuade farmers to install metal grain tanks on their farms. It is argued that 25,000 such tanks, of 1,000 bushel capacity, scattered through the wheat belt, would store away 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, holding it for a higher price later.

Bumper Crop in Oklahoma.

To the south of Kansas, in Oklahoma, bumper crops are expected. In no other year since Oklahoma was opened to settlement in 1890 has the condition of growing crops at this season been so good. Furthermore, the acreage for all grains is larger. These statements are supported by the records of the state department of agriculture and by advice from farmers in the different counties.

For several years drought has brought crop shortages in Oklahoma. All times of business have been handicapped by reason of it. Such a crop as now seems probable should go a long way toward restoring normal conditions. With good crops this year Oklahoma would be a heavy buyer in outside markets, and in turn would ship vast quantities of agricultural products. Neither of these conditions has prevailed for several years.

Condition of Wheat.

The present condition of wheat is about 94 per cent, and the acreage in excess of 2,500,000 acres. The stand and acreage are the best in the history of Oklahoma, and estimates of the probable crop range almost 40,000,000 bushels, which would be maximum production. It was feared at one time that the greening was threatening the wheat fields. Fortunately, the genuine green has