

# PEACE MOVE NOW ON

## Full Information Is Demanded By Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

Intervention Much Feared, and Mexicans Think It Is Imminent—Would End Revolt.

Mexico City, April 20.—At the request of the chamber of deputies Minister of Foreign Affairs de la Barra will make to that body tomorrow a full report regarding the negotiations for peace and the relations of Mexico with the United States.

It was announced last night that the minister proposed to render a report to the senate on the subject of the controversy between the two countries as the result of the revolution, but when the chamber convened at 4 o'clock this afternoon it became evident that many of its members were not at all satisfied with this arrangement. They demanded all information available.

There is no doubt that now the Mexicans believe American intervention is imminent and a large part of them, ignorant of just what is being done, consider it inevitable.

In a letter to the President Re-electionist Clubs, the organization formed for the support of General Diaz during the last political campaign, Rosendo Pineda, the leader of the group, issues a warning based on the possibility of United States intervention.

Mr. Pineda recently returned from New York. As he was there when the permanent committee of congress adopted the famous measure for the suspension of guarantees, he took no part in that move, although president of the committee.

So far the negotiations for peace have been carried out largely by agents unofficially representing the government, but it is no secret that the minister of foreign affairs is the man who has been most instrumental in their direction.

In asking for the reports the chamber of deputies is bringing into the open not only the question of the relations with the United States, fast becoming a bugaboo, but the negotiations for peace. The reports will be made in open session and all Mexico is to know just what is being done to end the war.

A still deeper significance is that by their act the deputies have practically placed their country in a position where it can deal frankly and openly with the rebels, something which up to this time has been impossible for the unofficial agents to do.

It is not at all improbable that, after having heard the ministers' reports, the deputies may take an active part in the settlement of the revolution by assisting in the negotiations for peace. Officially the chamber has not been asked to assist. Indeed, officially, it has known nothing of negotiations for peace and could not, inasmuch as the government has not recognized the existence of a revolutionary army of sufficient power to justify it in treating with its emissaries.

### JAPS INFURIATED.

#### Superior Rights of Russia and Japan in Manchuria Ignored.

Pekin—Discovery that some portion of the revenues of Manchurian provinces has been allotted as part of the security for the four-power loan of \$50,000,000 to China has aroused deep resentment in Japan. Tokio dispatches state that the semi-official press teems with bitter criticisms, characterizing the loan as an unfriendly act like the Knox proposal, since the powers holding this security have an opportunity to interfere in various questions which may arise hereafter.

China is severely censured for hypothecating these revenues, disregarding Japan's and Russia's contentions that they have superior rights in Manchuria.

### Earth Swallows Cattle.

Goldfield, Nev.—Through the opening of wide gaps in the ground in the eastern part of White Pine county, cattlemen report losses that are gaining serious proportions. The gaps in the range country vary from eight to 20 feet in width, and there is no explanation of the phenomenon, except the fact that the country is of volcanic formation. Stockgrowers have appealed to the government for permits to fence in the dangerous district, but as the ground is not in the forest reserves, the government can do nothing.

### Ice Cream Men Indicted.

Chicago—Three Chicago ice cream companies were indicted by the United States grand jury, charged with shipping impure ice manufacturing and cream. The indictments charge that samples taken from shipments made by the indicted companies were "full of filthy animal substance" and "unfit for human consumption." The government chemist reported 500,000,000 bacteria to approximately one-eighth of a cubic inch of the cream.

### Paris World's Third City.

Paris—Paris retains its position as the third largest city in the world, the census taken last month showing a population of 2,846,986, an increase of 124,255 over the figures of 1906.

## ARMISTICE IS NEAR.

### Mexican Rebels Propose Terms Which Are Favored.

City of Mexico, April 19.—A proposal for an armistice pending negotiations for a settlement of Mexico's internal troubles was received by the department of foreign relations today from Washington, presumably from Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

A reply was returned in which it was indicated the government looked with favor upon the suggestion.

The armistice proposal appeared to be an outgrowth of the battle at Agua Prieta and the loss of life and bodily injury in Douglas by the fire from the Mexican side. It points to the dangers of international complications which might follow a continuance of the fight.

Minister de la Barra sent to Washington the answer to the proposal made by the agent of the revolutionists. In it he stipulated minor terms, to which it is believed there will be no objection. It may be assumed that before a full agreement is entered into every detail of the proposal will be submitted to Francisco I. Madero, Jr. So far the negotiations now gone that it is not expected Madero will longer oppose the overtures his agents have made for peace.

It is believed no time will be lost either by the rebels or the government in concluding arrangements for the armistice, and that as soon thereafter as possible the drafting of terms for permanent peace will begin. It is conceded both sides realize the war is costing too much in money and lives.

## HEARST ALLEGED TO BE IN PLOT TO UNSEAT CANNON.

Danville, Ill.—Sensational charges that William Randolph Hearst is at the head of a gigantic plot to unseat Joseph G. Cannon in congress and in the furtherance of his plans he has "subsidized" the grand jury now investigating Vermillion county's corrupt electorate, are made in the news columns of the Commercial News, the Cannon organ in Danville.

The article, which appears under a "scare head," says that Hearst has already spent \$15,000 in the eighteenth congressional district in obtaining evidence and has a swarm of detectives in the district.

### TACOMA RECALLS MAYOR

#### Activity of Women Voters Believed to Be Responsible.

Tacoma, Wash.—Mayor A. V. Fawcett, of this city, was recalled Tuesday in one of the most hotly contested municipal elections ever held in this city. W. W. Seymour is the new mayor elect.

The election was the second mayoralty recall contest within two weeks, Seymour and Fawcett being the two high candidates at the first election, when a Socialist was also in the race.

An election will be held May 3 for the purpose of recalling the four city commissioners.

### Imported Filipinos Break Agreement.

San Francisco—It is unlikely that the steamer Senator of the Pacific Coast Steamship company's fleet, will engage in any further attempts to bring Hawaiian and Filipino laborers here from Honolulu for transshipment to Alaska for work in the Alaska Packers' association canneries. Under charter to the Alaska Packers' association, the senator sailed from this port for Honolulu, March 28, last, equipped to carry 1,000 laborers here. She returned last Sunday with 145. They left the steamer Wednesday afternoon, after refusing to take passage on the Star of Italy for Bristol Bay.

### Anarchist Is Arrested.

Bordeaux, France—The police arrested Fernandez Francisco, alleged to be a Spanish anarchist, at the railway station here just before the arrival of the train on which King Alfonso was to leave the city. Since the arrival here of the Spanish monarch every precaution has been taken to secure his safety. In anticipation of seeing the king many persons had gathered at the railway station. King Alfonso came here to see Professor Moure, who has frequently treated him for an affection of the nasal organs.

### Iroquois Master Blamed.

Victoria, B. C.—A verdict of manslaughter was returned against Captain A. A. Sears, master of the steamer Iroquois, which foundered off Sidney last week. The evidence given at the inquest was to the effect that Captain Sears, who was the first man to reach shore, deserted the ship while passengers were aboard and that he did not make every effort to rescue those struggling in the water. Captain Sears will be arraigned Thursday.

### Salmon Prices Advanced.

Astoria, Or.—The Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union, at a special meeting held here, has fixed the rates to be paid for raw salmon during the fishing season, which opens May 1, at 64 cents a pound for small or canner fish, and 84 cents a pound for large, or cold storage salmon, those weighing 25 pounds or over. These rates are an advance of 1 cent a pound on each class of fish over the prices that prevailed last season.

### Much Opium Destroyed.

San Francisco—Customhouse officials destroyed about \$70,000 worth of contraband opium here. This is the largest amount ever confiscated in San Francisco. The opium was taken from the liner Korea.

# GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

Washington, April 21.—Ex-Speaker Cannon, Representatives Hanna, of North Dakota, Nelson, of Wisconsin, and Sloan, of Nebraska, attacked the Canadian reciprocity agreement in the debate on the reciprocity bill in the house today. Guder, of North Carolina, a Democrat, also attacked it.

Rapid-fire speeches were made by Republicans in reply to Republican and Democratic supporters of that measure, headed by Representatives Underwood and McCall. Hubbard, of Iowa, spoke in favor of reciprocity.

Mr. Sloan referred to the house supporters of the reciprocity bill as "a Tammany and Dixie combination against the welfare of the country."

The general debate of the measure will continue tomorrow, but Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, will endeavor to get the bill before the house under the five-minute rule before adjournment.

Aided by a large map of the United States and Canada, Cannon played the role of a schoolmaster to a crowded floor and filled galleries. His remarks followed those of Representative Guder.

Cannon assailed the proposed agreement as dangerous to American trade, inimical to the best interests of American farmers and certain to result in depreciation of American farm lands.

"Not since the war with Spain and all that followed it has there been considered by the house of representatives so important a bill as the one now pending," he declared.

"On the action of the house rests the well being and the prosperity of the people of the United States. Is it proper on slight consideration to vitalize into law an agreement that affects the prosperity of every home in the land?"

Mr. Cannon declared that the treaty had been made in secret. The country, the senate and the house had actually nothing to do with the preparation of the agreement with Canada, he declared.

Washington, April 21.—Senator Work's maiden speech caused a brief revival of the Lorimer controversy in the senate today. The speech was delivered in support of the initiative, referendum, recall and direct election of senators.

The senator touched on the Lorimer case in connection with his plea for honest politics. Senator Works was named in the resolution introduced at the present session by Senator La Follette calling for another investigation of the Lorimer case, as chairman of the committee on investigation.

"This widespread uprising against the corruption that, if persisted in, must eventually overthrow our representative form of government," he said, "is founded upon the most convincing evidence that corruption is eating at the very vitals of the republic and threatening the perpetuity of our free institutions.

"We need not go outside of this chamber to find evidence of this fact. The pages of the Congressional Record of the past few months will disclose a condition that has brought the whole nation to shame. It was charged that the election of a member of this body was procured by corrupt practices and the bribery of votes in the legislature."

Washington, April 21.—Party affiliations were broken repeatedly today in the house in the concluding hours of the fight on the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Democrats denounced fellow Democrats for supporting a Republican protective principle and Republicans hurled criticism against fellow Republicans for marching with the Democrats toward the free trade goal. During the seven hours of debate 24 men spoke on the measure.

Most criticisms of the bill were from agricultural sections and were based on the position that reciprocity with Canada under the agreement would injure the agricultural interests of the United States. Differences in the North Carolina delegation, all Democrats, were vigorously aired on the floor. Representative Webb said Claude Kitchin, who opened the reciprocity fight last Friday, had no right to criticize him or other members of the state delegation who proposed to vote against the reciprocity agreement, because they thought it was opposed to Democratic ideals.

### Alaska Inquiry Ordered.

Washington, D. C.—Without explanation or opposition, La Follette put through a resolution in the senate calling upon the secretary of the interior to furnish all facts connected with coal entries made upon land withdrawn from the Chugach national forest in Alaska and later restored to the public domain under order of President Taft. The resolution also calls for detailed information as to what assignments have been made.

### Harper Lands Collectorship.

Washington, D. C.—Fred C. Harper, of Seattle, will be confirmed as collector of customs for Washington, in view of the announcement made today by Senator Poindexter that he would not oppose Harper's confirmation. Senator Jones has already reported favorably on it.

Washington, April 17.—"After a thorough canvass of the Republican membership of the house, I can say positively a substantial majority of the party will vote against the Canadian reciprocity bill," said Dwight, of New York, the Republican whip, tonight. The bill is to be put upon its passage this week.

This will not prevent its passage, even though several Democrats vote against the majority of their party. When the reciprocity bill passed the house in the last session, a majority of the Republicans voted against it, but the Democratic majority in favor of it has greatly increased in the new congress.

Five speakers participated in the debate today. Fordney, of Michigan, a Republican member of the ways and means committee, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, an insurgent Republican, spoke against the bill. Harrison, of New York and Peters, of Massachusetts, Democratic members of the ways and means committee, and Crumpacker, of Indiana, approved its passage.

Lenroot gave an emphatic statement of insurgent policies and views. Questioned from the Democratic side, he said he opposed the reciprocity agreement because he believed it increased many duties. He said if the Democrats were sincere in their desire to put more articles on the free list, they would attach the free list to the reciprocity bill. He then accused them of wanting the president to veto their free list bill when it finally passed, so as to make political capital for them.

"The progressive Republicans have never been free traders," said Lenroot. "I challenge anyone to point to any speech made by a progressive Republican in congress or elsewhere advocating free trade. I stand for a protective tariff, measuring duties by the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

"President Taft," said Fordney, "will be the candidate of the Republican party for re-election, and I will vote for him gladly, but I differ from him radically on this Canadian tariff question."

Fordney said he had lost all the money he had put into the flour milling business at the time of the Wilson tariff bill, and that he had been "dyed-in-the-wool protectionist ever since."

Washington, April 18.—Contending that the constitutions of New Mexico and Arizona are in accordance with the constitution of the United States, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, today delivered an argument in the senate in support of the Brown resolution approving the two instruments.

He pointed out that the constitution was similar to the systems of Oregon, Oklahoma, Montana and South Dakota.

Mr. Chamberlain defended the provision for the recall of state officers, including judges, contained in the Arizona constitution. He said there is no reason why members of the judiciary should not be subjected to the will of the people as much as other officials, and that such a law would have no tendency to deprive that branch of the government of its independence.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the effort to reopen the case of Lorimer and expressed the opinion that this matter is not yet settled. "No matter can be," he said, "until it is settled right."

### TAFT LOATH TO INTERFERE.

#### Motives Might Be Misconstrued If Troops Crossed Border.

Washington—President Taft replied to a message from Governor Sloan, of Arizona, asking protection for citizens of Douglas from the fire of federal and insurgents, that he was loath to endanger Americans in Mexico by taking so radical a step as sending American troops across the border to prevent further fighting.

The president in his telegram to the governor said the situation might justify him in ordering troops to cross the border and attempt to stop fighting or to fire upon both contestants from the American side.

He hesitated to take such a step because of the possibility of resistance and greater bloodshed and the danger of having his motives misconstrued and arousing Mexicans against Americans now in Mexico.

### Troops for Islands Wait.

Washington—The departure of all troops now under orders for duty in the Philippines will be delayed six months. This is generally attributed to the situation in Mexico, the president being unwilling to disturb the forces on duty in the South. At the War department it is explained that the postponement is due to a decision to make the term of service in the Philippines two and a half years, instead of two, as at present.

### Price of Timber Limited.

Washington—Congressman Lafferty introduced a bill to require the sale of unreserved timber land to individuals at \$2.50 an acre, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to any one purchaser. Until two years ago the timber and stone act had been construed to require the sale of timber lands.



### EXPORTS OF COAL.

Coal and coke exports from the United States in 1910 aggregated \$45,000,000 in value, and in addition to this more than \$20,000,000 worth was supplied to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, making a total of \$65,000,000 worth of coal passing out of the United States in the calendar year 1910. In 1900 the total value of coal and coke exported (aside from that supplied to vessels in the foreign trade) was about \$23,000,000; twenty years ago, about \$7,000,000, and thirty years ago, \$2,000,000.

About one-third of the \$45,000,000 worth of coal exported, or, say, \$15,000,000 worth in round terms, is anthracite; about \$27,000,000 worth bituminous coal, and about \$3,000,000 worth coke. Of the anthracite exported in 1910, all but about \$250,000 worth went to Canada. Of the bituminous about \$18,000,000 worth went to Canada; \$2,500,000 worth went to Cuba; more than \$1,000,000 worth to other West Indian islands; nearly \$2,000,000 worth to Mexico; and something over \$3,000,000 worth to other countries.

### NAMES IN SIAM.

The late king of Siam had for a full name Phra Bat Somdeth Phra Paramind Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chulachum Klotchaw Yu Hua, and this does not include his titles. A wag in Bournemouth saw it in the paper when the ruler was visiting that city and was being received by the British officials and passed it over to a young Irish subaltern with the challenge that he pronounce it. The young fellow looked at it a moment and then handed it back. He said he was not long enough winded, but he was sure he would play it on the garrison club piano if he instrument were a couple of octaves longer.

The king's uncle, however, who was also a prince high priest, had for one name alone the following collection of letters: Pawaratsawriyalongkann. Any one who can get through this and not flat one of the notes has lived a long time where he can look out of the window and see the gilded peak of a wat or temple shimmering in the equatorial sun.

### THE WONDERFUL CAT.

People with the good taste to admire cats have always suspected that there was something miraculous about the creatures. We know that in ancient Egypt cats were accounted sacred, and it is said that in India to this day both Mohammedans and Hindus "have a strong religious feeling in favor of keeping" the delectable animal. No wonder if Egyptians and Indians had a religious reverence for the cat, since science now tells, as we read in a medical journal, that "the cat is the best plague-preventer in India." It sounds preposterous at first, but the explanation is sheer simplicity. The plague is a disease of the rat, and from the rat is communicated to man. Cats abolish rats, and, therefore, abolish the plague. When the ancient religious ordained cat-keeping they were wiser than some of our modern wisemen.

### TEETH OF ALL COLORS.

Pearly teeth are not the fashion everywhere. Firms of artificial teeth manufacturers who have an export trade have to keep in stock molars of every shade of color from white to black. There is a steady demand for black teeth in Siam, Java, Batavia, and Burma, where the natives chew the betel-nut, which blackens the teeth. For Persia the teeth must be absolutely white. Recently, an order was received from Bhavnagar, in India, for some bright red and blue artificial teeth. Smokers' teeth are regularly supplied to dentists in shades to match those which have been discolored by nicotine.

### THE LARGEST MAP.

By far the largest map in the world is the ordinance survey map of England, which covers 108,000 sheets. The scale varies from one-tenth inch to ten feet to the mile, and its preparation, including both surveys and office work, cost, approximately, \$1,000,000 a year for twenty years. The details are so fine that those sheets having a scale of even twenty-five inches to the mile show every fence, wall, hedge and isolated tree in the country. Not only is the exact shape of every building shown, but every porch and doorstep is indicated, as well as the material of which the structure is composed. Every lamp post and fire plug in the country is shown.

### UNIQUE MONUMENT.

There are monuments in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, but one that is really unique is that erected in a river. It stands in the Parramatta river, New South Wales, a stream known the world over for the rowing events that have taken place upon it. This monument, which is in memory of the world-famed rower, Searle, is also unique from the fact that it has been used as the winning post of the races for the world's championships, and is still used as such for local events.

### HISTORY FROM TOYS.

Nuremberg has been famous for its toys since the middle ages. From the fourteenth century the city has been noted for its dolls with porcelain faces. At the time of the Renaissance the Nurembergers began constructing dolls' houses such as those which are so much admired today. In 1572 the Elector Augustus of Saxony ordered a table service for his three daughters consisting among other articles of 71 plates, 150 glasses, 36 table spoons, and 28 egg cups.

This has come down to posterity, and it is a historical document in a sense, for there are no forks in the service. Forks belong to a later period. Albert IV, of Bavaria had constructed a realistic house for his children. It was completed from cellar to greenhouse; even the household chapel and ballroom were included. In the ground were stabling and a menagerie. This is another historical document, for much is to be learned of the elegance of the time from this toy.

### VIENNA'S SUICIDE RECORD.

Austria's capital continues to maintain its unenviable notoriety for the number of suicides. The figures just published for last year are the highest ever recorded. Altogether no fewer than 567 persons took their own lives in Vienna, 4465 men and 162 women. In addition to these there were 891 attempted suicides, of which 499 were by men and 392 by women. The total number of suicides and attempts averages almost exactly four a day for the year.

The oldest victim was a man of ninety, and the youngest a boy of twelve. Both threw themselves out of windows.

Love troubles were the motive for most of the suicides, and after these came family differences, mental disease, sickness, poverty and general weariness of life. In one-fourth of the cases the motive was unknown.

### ENGLISH TAX ON BACHELORS.

A tax on bachelors was imposed in England in 1695, and it continued in operation till 1796. William III. wanted money to carry on the war with France, and this was an easy task of raising it. Every bachelor of twenty-five years' standing and every childless widower of five years' standing had to pay a minimum tax of a shilling a year for five years, rising according to the social standing of the taxpayer. Toward the end of the eighteenth century unmarried men over twenty-one who had servants had to pay extra taxation, and later on to contribute a greater proportion of the income tax, so that in proposing to impose a tax on all people of marriageable age who remain single the financial commission of the Russian Duma are only following in England's footsteps.

### STRONGEST ANIMAL FORCE.

Ask ten persons what is the strongest animal force in the world, and nine will reply that it is the blow from a lion's paw. The tenth man may have had a checkered career and express the belief, based on experience, that it is the kick of a Missouri mule.

As a matter of fact, the blow of a whale's tail is incomparably the strongest animal force; a blow delivered by a full-grown whale placed at just the right distance would smash in the side of a wooden ship as though it were an egg-shell. The second strongest force is the kick of a giraffe, and this terrible kick is very adequate protection to these otherwise helpless animals. The stroke of the lion's paw comes third on the list.

### WHAT BRITAIN DRINKS.

Great Britain, which has always liked its cup of tea, now finds it more of a cheering beverage than ever. The commissioners of customs and excise have incorporated into their latest book some interesting figures on the social habits of the people.

Since 1891 there has been a 29 per cent. increase on the tea in the United Kingdom. Cocoa comes next with an increase of 13 per cent. Coffee drinkers are fewer. The decrease in its consumption is 14 per cent. The mug of ale doesn't appear to be as essential as it used to be with the British public. The commission notes a falling off in its consumption of 18 per cent. The biggest cut is in liquor. Its use has declined 50 per cent.

### POPULATION OF MEXICO.

Like the United States, Mexico has recently been taking a census, and the official figures have just been announced. The population in 1910 was 15,303,717. This shows a gain of almost 13 per cent. in ten years, as compared with an increase of 21 per cent. in that time by the United States. For a Latin-American state 13 per cent. of a gain in a decade is large. It is greater than has been made by any other of the 20 republics in South America, except possibly Argentina, which has the largest city of the hemisphere, outside of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and which has been increasing at a fast pace in recent times.