

DEATH AND RIOT IN MEXICO CITY

Noisy Mobs Fired on By Police and Troops.

Failure of Diaz to Resign Brings Pro- test From People—Heavy Rain Scatters Crowd.

Mexico City, May 25.—For six hours last night this city was in the hands of a mob until a rain storm more effective than police and soldiers caused the dispersal of most of it. At midnight, however, a remnant, keeping step to the beating of tin pans, and paying no attention to the downpour, continued the demonstration, eyed by the police and soldiers.

Twice soldiers fired on the mob, the first time at the Zocoto, the big square in front of the national palace, and again to disperse the mob which had stoned the building occupied by El Imparcial, and set it on fire.

Estimates of the number of dead run from 7 to 18, including three policemen reported beaten to death by the mob. El Imparcial, which continued to prepare for publication, estimates the dead at 30, mostly at the Zocoto.

The police at midnight estimated the dead at 5 or 6, and the wounded at between 40 and 45.

An unconfirmed rumor has it that a detachment of Figueroa's revolutionary force from Cuernavaca is at Lecheria, about 15 miles from the city.

General Diaz, who has reserved the captain's quarters on a Hamburg-American liner due to sail from Vera Cruz on the last day of the month, continues very ill, despite recent optimistic official reports. He is receiving absolutely no visitors. A heavy guard was maintained in front of the presidential residence throughout the night.

WORKERS LEAP FOR LIVES.

San Francisco Building Collapses in Wind and Builders Fly.

San Francisco, May 25.—Thrilling slides for life, perilous leaps from swaying walls and daring dashes that cheated death by a hairbreadth, featured the collapse during the high wind yesterday of a two-story flat building in course of construction at Fifteenth and Ramona streets.

A spectacular escape was made by William Kammerer, a youthful electrician, who was near a window on the second floor installing wires, when the building began to tremble violently. It rocked for a moment, then crashed forward and collapsed. It fell in an easterly direction. Kammerer made a flying leap out of the window in the opposite direction. He was not hurt.

James Leonard, a plumber, was at work on the roof when the wind executed its dido. He didn't have time to do anything except cling to the shingles and slide to the asphalt pavement on Ramona street, where the roof landed.

TAFT DENIES PARDON.

Declares Walsh and Morse 'Both False to Trust.'

Washington, May 25.—President Taft today denied the applications for the pardon of Charles W. Morse, of New York, and John R. Walsh, of Chicago, the two most prominent bankers ever convicted and sentenced to Federal prisons under the national banking laws.

Not only did the president refuse to pardon them, but he also declined to exercise any other executive clemency in their cases or to shorten the sentences imposed by the courts.

The president took a firm stand that the national banking laws or any other laws must be upheld when they affect the rich man even more than when they affect the poor. The record in the Walsh case, the president said, "shows moral turpitude of that insidious and dangerous kind, to punish which the national banking laws were especially enacted."

Man Won't Bury Uncle.

San Francisco—Alex R. Urquhart, of Pony, Mont., telegraphed Undertaker Mark B. Shaw here, curtly refusing to contribute to the burial of his uncle, R. E. McDonald, a wealthy miner, who died at the county hospital here after a lingering illness. The nephew did not know that the aged man had left an estate valued at \$100,000. The refusal was based upon the statement that the old man owed the nephew \$2,000, which the nephew had sunk in the mining ventures of the deceased.

"Congress City" Chosen.

Kansas City—The annual meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, set for September next, will be held in Kansas City instead of Oklahoma City. This was practically settled when the executive committee of the congress met here to make arrangements for the gathering. Oklahoma City declined to raise the funds necessary, and the Kansas City Commercial club formally invited the congress to meet here.

Deep Snows in Alberta.

High River, Alberta—More than a foot of snow has fallen here during the 36 hours ending Thursday night. Road traffic is tied up and the big celebration planned for Victoria Day may be postponed.

REBELS STILL ACTIVE.

Unaware of Armistice, Troops Move On Mexican Capital.

Mexico City, May 24.—Notwithstanding the official signing of the peace agreement, the capital is more nearly isolated tonight than since the inauguration of hostilities.

Ignorant, apparently, that the war is ended officially, one small band of rebels under Candido Navarro last night cut the national railroad near San Felipe, south of San Luis Potosi, and another band stopped all traffic over the Mexican railroad by ripping out the rails and burning a bridge near Huamantla. Believing that the rebels in Morelos would interfere with traffic over the Cuernavaca branch of the national railroad, the management sent a train south today with guards.

Rebel activity was not regarded as meaning that the insurgents will refuse to abide by the terms of the peace treaty. Yesterday the armistice agreed upon terminated and there are probably scattered bands of rebels uninformed that their country is officially at peace. However, Navarro is reported to have said he would not consent to peace at present.

The motive for the cutting of the Mexican railway may be that a troop train was being brought towards the capital.

Unconfirmed reports are that the delayed soldiers have detained at Huamantla and engaged a body of rebels in battle.

In the last seven days the Federal garrison has been greatly strengthened and the capture of the capital will now be difficult.

It is reported that Figueroa and his chief lieutenant, Azunsolo, are at outs and that Azunsolo has angered Zapata, the captor of Suautla, by branding him a bandit.

NEW LAW INJURES WOMEN.

100 Matchmakers Discharged Because of 8-Hour Limit.

Chico, Cal.—The Diamond Match company, operating big factories at Barber, a suburb of this city, will replace practically all its women employees with men, on account of the new eight-hour law. In the match-making department alone more than 100 women and girls will be let out. Many are experts brought from the Eastern states and are receiving good salaries.

For some time it has been impossible for the company to get a sufficient number of competent women to do the work, and with the enforcement of the new eight-hour law, conditions are made worse, as the work of practically 100 men depends on the work of these women, and their hours would of necessity have been shortened with the shortening of the women's hours from nine to eight.

It had been rumored the company contemplated employment of Japanese to replace the women, but General Superintendent Fairburn denied this.

Hillman Barely Escapes.

San Diego, Cal.—C. D. Hillman, the Seattle millionaire, whose appeal from a sentence for real estate frauds is pending, had a narrow escape from having to sell for \$150,000 a ranch near Encinitas, which is proved by the discovery of oil to be worth \$500,000.

After having accepted an offer of \$150,000 from Oakland men, Hillman visited the ranch and found three oil outfits at work and ascertained that oil in paying quantities had been struck and that prospects were good for a better flow. When Hillman learned this he attempted to call off the deal with the Oakland people, and finally compromised by giving his personal check for \$5,000 to sever negotiations.

Rebel Against Rebel.

El Paso, Texas—With the accession of Madero to power in Mexico independent revolutions will be handled with an iron hand, according to an announcement at Madero's headquarters. The revolt in Lower California, fostered by the Mexican Liberal party, which is opposed to Madero, will be the first attended to. General Orozco will be sent against the Lower California rebels. Reports that General Figueroa, who heads 12,000 men, was aligned with the Liberals, were branded as false by Orozco.

French Relieve Fez.

Tangier—The safety of Fez from sack and massacre is believed to be assured. Dispatches have reached here that Colonel Barnard's French relief expedition has reached the capital, where the sultan is beleaguered, and that it has either entered or is camped outside the walls of the city. The arrival of the French has dissipated all fears that the foreigners who were besieged by the sultan by the rebellious tribesmen will be slain.

Lifeboat Tells of Wreck.

London—The British armored cruiser Cumberland reported by wireless to the admiralty that she had picked up at the mouth of the English Channel an empty lifeboat belonging to the overdue British steamer Cayo Largo. The vessel left Swansea April 16 for Tampico, and it is feared that she foundered in the storms that followed her departure.

Aviator Drops 200 Feet.

Strasbourg, Germany—During an aeroplane competition here Wednesday afternoon Aviator Laemmlin fell 200 feet and was instantly killed.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 26.—After four hours' caucus today, the Democratic senators voted, 24 to 1, to support the resolutions offered by Martin, of Virginia, on behalf of the Democratic steering committee, providing for a re-investigation of the bribery charges in connection with the election of Lorimer, of Illinois.

The Martin resolution proposes an inquiry by the committee on privileges and elections.

A verbal encounter between Bailey and Martine, of New Jersey, originated in Bailey's demand for general support of the Martin resolution. Bailey said that any senator who refused to be bound by the caucus had no rightful place in the party councils. This aroused the senators who favor the La Follette resolution providing for an inquiry by a special committee of new senators.

Bailey contended that more than two-thirds of the caucus favored the Martin resolution and it was thus the desire of all Democrats.

Martine said he understood the meeting was a conference and not a caucus and that he had no understanding that any binding action was to be taken.

Saying he would not bandy words regarding the character of his own Democracy as compared with that of another senator, Bailey insisted that all senators were in duty bound to abide by the two-thirds decision.

Martine replied as pointedly, and the colloquy continued until Martine withdrew from the caucus, reiterating that he would not be bound by it on any except a political question.

Almost every other Democratic senator present participated in the debate.

It developed that the regulars had practically agreed to abandon the Dillingham resolution in favor of the Martine measure as a matter of party discipline.

Hitchcock suggested as a compromise that a sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections, to be approved by the senate, be designated to conduct the inquiry. He said he might present such an amendment in the senate. This evoked favorable mention.

It was expected that the Lorimer case would come up in the open session today, but it was crowded out by other matters. La Follette expects to conclude his speech tomorrow and after one or two brief speeches in reply it is expected a vote will be taken. The prospect now is that the Martine resolution will be adopted without material amendment.

Washington, May 27.—Instead of \$100,000, alleged to have been used to secure the election of William Lorimer of Illinois to the United States senate, more than twice that sum will be disclosed, Senator La Follette told his colleagues today, if the senate reopens its investigation into Lorimer's right to hold his seat.

La Follette declared that President Taft's name had been used in Lorimer's behalf and reiterated that Lorimer had personal cognizance of the use of the money.

La Follette quoted from the testimony given by Edward Hines, a Chicago lumberman, before the Lorimer investigating committee of the Illinois legislature regarding Mr. Hines' interviews with United States Senators Aldrich and Penrose, in which Hines said Aldrich repeatedly had impressed upon him the importance of Lorimer's election and had told him that Mr. Taft was especially concerned in Lorimer's behalf.

Washington, May 27.—The administration of the present system of government in Alaska is deplorable, according to Delegate Wickersham, of that district, who today before the house committee on territories urged a favorable report on his bill creating an elective legislature for the territory.

"Alaska," he said, "under the present system of long distance administration, has not been given a single legislative measure for five years. There can be no question that an attempt to govern such a big territory from the national capital thousands of miles distant is a failure."

Washington, May 27.—John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' association, was again before the senate finance committee in advocacy of the Canadian reciprocity bill today.

Mr. Norris declared that the Root amendment to the bill, providing that the paper clause of the measure should not be in force until the president proclaims that wood, wood pulp and paper are admitted from all parts of Canada free of duty, would postpone indefinitely the date of application of the treaty.

Court-Martial May Fail.

Washington, May 27.—The War department announced today it had suspended the recent order directing Lieutenant P. J. Hennessy, military instructor at Washington State College at Pullman, to join the Fifteenth cavalry. Lieutenant Hennessy will be permitted to remain on duty at Pullman college until the close of the school year, then will join the Fifteenth cavalry. Hennessy's court martial will probably be dropped.

Senate to Vote June 12.

Washington, May 27.—The senate today selected June 12 as the date for a vote on the joint resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution also has passed the house.

Washington, May 23.—The Lorimer case was again to the fore in the senate today. A resolution of inquiry offered by Martin, the Democratic leader, intended as a substitute for the LaFollette and Dillingham resolution and a continuation of the speech by LaFollette furnished the features.

LaFollette was still speaking when the senate adjourned. He reviewed the recent proceedings of the Illinois legislature, and said he was convinced there was still more testimony to be adduced.

"The people of the country," said he, "rejected our former verdict as if by one voice. Nothing ever is settled until it is settled right; it is God's eternal justice pulling to make things plumb."

Martin's resolution was offered on behalf of the Democratic minority. It provides specifically for an inquiry into the "jackpot" fund in the Illinois legislature and its connection with Lorimer.

The Martin resolution would leave with the committee on privileges and elections the prosecution of the inquiry, and delegates to it all the powers of a court. The committee is authorized to hold its sessions at whatever place it deems most convenient.

Washington, May 23.—The joint resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to immediate statehood, but withholding approval of the constitutions of both until the people have voted on proposed amendments, passed the house of representatives this afternoon by a viva voce vote. No roll call was demanded on the final vote.

The resolution requires Arizona to vote on an amendment removing the recall provision as it applies to judges; and requires New Mexico to vote on amendments making its constitution more easily amendable. Neither state is required to adopt the proposed amendments by congress. Whether they are approved or rejected by the proposed referendums, the constitutions of the new states will stand finally approved when the respective votes have been taken.

Washington, May 22.—Testifying before the house committee on expenditures in the Treasury department today, J. B. Stuart, ex-collector of customs at Newport News, said Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh had told him the department reversed a ruling for collection of a 20 per cent duty on creosote because the railroads could not afford to pay the duty.

Another witness testified that Mr. MacVeagh's brother had interested himself in the matter.

Mr. Stuart, who secured an investigation into creosote imports at New Orleans last fall, charging the government was losing millions in revenue because creosote, dutiable at 20 per cent, was being admitted as creosote oil free of duty, was summoned before the committee as the result of testimony given previously in executive session by Allan L. Benson.

Stuart related how he found that no duty was being collected from foreign ships whose manifests showed their cargoes to be creosote, the cargoes being received as creosote oil, which is on the free list.

Washington, May 22.—An immediate investigation of sweeping scope, of the charges that Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, is not entitled to his seat is provided for in two resolutions called up by Dillingham and LaFollette in the senate today.

La Follette called up his resolution and made a speech arraigoing the Illinois senator, whom he charged with personal knowledge of the spending of money in behalf of his election.

Both the Democratic steering committee and the Republican members of the committee on privileges and elections, discussed the charges, and Dillingham, chairman of the election committee, presented his resolution of inquiry as a substitute for the LaFollette resolution.

Hollander Faces Charge.

Washington—Charges that Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, fiscal agent for the United States in straightening out the tangled financial affairs of Santo Domingo, had accepted money from both governments, although in the pay of the United States, were aired before the house committee. Dr. Hollander received \$40,000 from this government for his services, and is said to have accepted \$100,000 from the Dominican government.

Many Move to Drop Islands.

Washington, D. C.—Members of the house are leading the committee on foreign affairs with resolutions providing for the neutrality and ultimate independence of the Philippine islands. While no action by congress is expected at this session, a determined effort will be made in the regular session to sever the islands from United States possession.

Carnegie is to Testify.

Washington, D. C.—Andrew Carnegie has notified the house "steel trust" investigating committee that he is willing to appear before it, and that no subpoena or legal document is necessary to insure his presence in Washington when desired. The committee has not yet fixed a date for the hearing.

Makes Offer to Germany.

Washington, D. C.—The German government has been made aware by the United States that the same general arbitral proposition submitted to Great Britain and France is open to Germany if that country is interested.

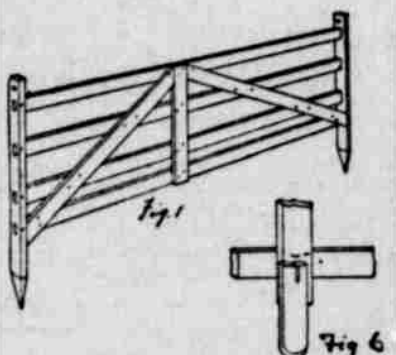
MANNER OF CONSTRUCTING PRACTICAL SHEEP HURDLES

Great Objection to More General Use of Devices Seems to Be Their Liability of Blowing Over— Materials to be Used.

The great objection to the more general use of sheep hurdles seems to be their liability to blowing over. I submit illustrations of some that offer less resistance or are better fortified against the effects of the wind, writes Richard H. Mitchell in the Country Gentleman.

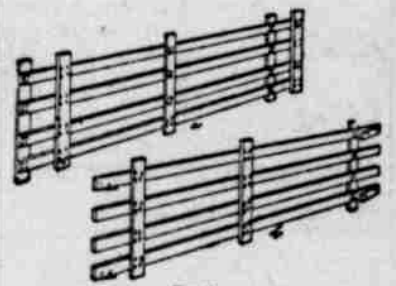
Fig. 1, while not strictly a movable hurdle, is, nevertheless, considered as such, and is the one in most common use. I can only give measurements from memory, but should say that they were 10 feet long and 5 feet high when set up. The figure shown is made of sawed stuff, but they are more often made of split saplings; the construction, however, is precisely the same. Holes are made with a bar, and they are set end to end and pinned together at the top. These, like those supported on the A crutch, form a perfectly straight fence, which is not so proof against the force of the wind as one built zig-zag or worm fashion.

In Fig. 2 I have shown two panels that are intended to be set up in this



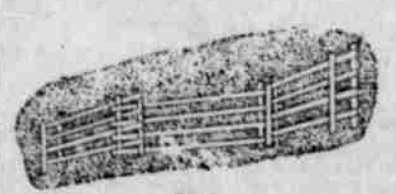
manner. The left-hand end of panel a slips in the right-hand end of panel b, and a section of the fence is shown in Fig. 3. These panels are supposed to be 10 feet long and 4 feet high, and the lumber 1 by 6-inch stuff, but these dimensions can be varied to suit the idea of the user. With these dimensions, however, the distance between the end uprights on panel ought to be 11 inches. On panel a the end uprights ought to be 15 inches from either end. This ought to make the fence worm about 4 feet. As can be readily understood, more or less worm will be given to the fence by moving the second upright from either end in panel a.

A panel using wire instead of lumber seems desirable, and in Fig. 4 I have shown one that seems to me the most desirable, as combining the great-



est strength with the least surface, and with the surface low. The panel, as there shown, can be used on the A crutch. Fig. 5 shows it modified, to meet the requirements of a worm fence. By substituting a post in the place of the end uprights, you have the Fig. 1 form.

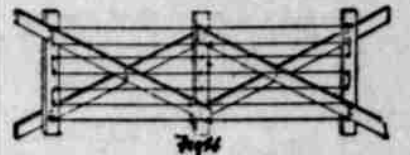
In Fig. 5 you will notice that I am not satisfied with cleats, but have introduced a bar sliding in a slot on the front side of the end upright and on the back side of the second upright. This makes a complete lock, and seems to me quite essential on that style of fence. I should also recommend the same device on the board



panels, as on uneven ground one end might spring up and allow the panels to separate.

Of course on this skeleton any kind of wire can be used. Personally, I would not use barbed-wire of any sort as a gift. The illustration is intended to show a two-strand twisted wire, placed six inches apart, which is much

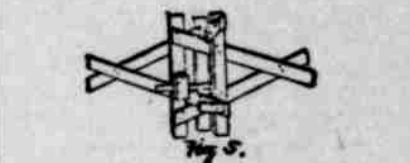
closer than it is used on longer stretches, but that number of wires seems to me about right for a good job. They might be placed closer at the bottom and wider at the top, perhaps. That hurdle (Fig. 4) made with 4-foot uprights and 14 feet from end to end of upright, would weigh about 65 pounds, and cost about as many cents for material. The cost of the



all-board one would not be much different, and it would weigh 40 pounds more.

As to manufacture, I should say, as has already been suggested, that pretty close to where they are to be used would be the best place to make them, as one freight on the material would be saved. Machinery does not enter very largely into their construction; so nothing could be saved in that way. It ought not to require any great skill to saw up boards and nail them together, and also stretch wire on them, if that form was desired.

In drawing these hurdles, I have allowed the center uprights to come down as far as the others; in practice, it might be found better to make them shorter, especially if they were to be set up on uneven ground. The diagonals in Fig. 4, being on opposite sides of inch uprights, will of course be an inch apart where they cross. I should not fill this in, but draw them together in nailing, as it will make the frame all the stronger. Hemlock is probably the best material for making these, and it would undoubtedly last enough longer to pay to have it dressed. If ordered in carload lots, enough would be saved in freight to pay for



the dressing. If the ends of the uprights that stand on the ground were dipped in hot coal tar, they would probably last as long as the rest of the panel.

Fig. 6 shows an iron that I think would be a great help in clinching the nails. A slot is cut in the end of a flat piece of iron, so that it will slip easily on the nail, and it is beveled from the slot to either edge. By slipping this on the nail, the end can be bent over at more than a right angle. The iron is then slipped back, as shown in the illustration, and the nail bent over and driven into the wood, as shown to the right. For fencing stacks and turning corners, both ends of the panels would have to be alike, instead of reversing, as shown in the cut. If this fence should prove reasonably wind-proof, it ought to solve a large problem in fence economy, as very much less fence would be needed if the fence could be easily moved from place to place as occasion demanded.

It would be absolutely wind-proof around a stack if locked with the sliding-bar, and would have the advantage of being movable when the ground was frozen.

Choking on Oats.

Some horses eat so greedily that they become choked on oats. We have one that troubled us in that way, so we often had to send for a veterinarian, who inserted a tube down her throat to dislodge the grain, says a writer in an exchange. Later he told us how to avoid the trouble in this way: He advised us to place a dozen or more smooth stones, the size of a small hen's egg, in the feed box, taking care to have them well distributed through the oats. This compels the horse to eat less greedily, as he must eat carefully to avoid biting on the stones. We had no further trouble as long as we owned the horse.

Succulent Feed for Cows.

One of the most practical ways of supplying succulent feed for cows, when one has only a small herd and does not have ensilage, is by raising roots such as mangels, rutabagas or stock carrots.

WHERE WOMEN DRAW THE PLOW



A great many Russian peasants are going into western Canada, and as many of them are poorly equipped for farm operations, they work in the co-operative plan. These Russians settle in villages according to their custom in their native land and when there are not enough horses to draw

the plows, the women of the village act as substitutes. It is said to be not an uncommon sight to see a dozen or more women attached to a plow by a long rope on which there are fastened at intervals sticks of wood which may be placed against the breast or across the arms to aid in pulling.