

DIAZ BIDS FAREWELL

Would Return if Called on to Help His Government.

Goes to Live in Spain—Declares Mexican Government Must Continue to Use Force.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 1.—General Diaz said his final farewell to Mexico yesterday. With his wife and other members of the Diaz family he boarded the steamer Ypiranga, bound for Spain.

General Diaz' ship was only a little way out when the searchlight of the fortress guarding the port was turned on it. With glasses in hand, among a small party in the stern, Diaz was standing, somewhat apart and close to the rail. He was plainly discernible, taking his farewell look at his native land.

His last words, spoken to those he had left on shore, were: "I shall die in Mexico." This was uttered in a tone of prophecy and with a look of inspired conviction.

Wearing the same uniforms they had on when they served as the general's guard, the soldiers drew up in front of the home of J. B. Body, where the ex-president has been quartered since his arrival in Vera Cruz, under command of General Victoriana Huerta, an old and personal friend of General Diaz.

To his country General Diaz delivered a warning. Speaking to the little group which accompanied him on his trip from the capital, the old man who governed Mexico for more than 30 years by military strength, said the present government must yet resort to his methods if peace is to be re-established.

When General Diaz stepped forward there was a buzz of interest, but no demonstration. The moment was too solemn for such an exhibition, and even the little group of peons behind the soldiers repressed their feelings during the speech-making and embracing.

The general, showing almost no sign of his recent illness, was dressed in an ordinary sack suit of black. He carried in his hand a Panama hat. Throughout all of General Huerta's talk, Diaz stood like a soldier on parade, with eyes front and never a twitch of the muscles. Bravely he began his reply, but before many minutes he was having great difficulty in mastering his emotions.

STORM SCATTERS DEATH.

Four Killed at Cleveland and Lorain; Two at Pittsburg.

Cleveland, June 1.—Four dead and 20 injured was the toll of the terrific wind and rain storm which swept over Cleveland and vicinity today. Three lives were lost at Lorain. All of the dead were in rowboats which were capsized by a sudden wind storm which sprang up out of a calm.

The body of a woman, one of those drowned, was identified as that of Mrs. Ethel Early. She, with David and Thomas Longstreet, her brothers, were out on the lake in a rowboat. Two more empty rowboats were picked up by a tug.

Twenty bathers at Edgewater Park, who took shelter in the boathouse, were buried when the roof fell. One man had both legs broken when a wagon was blown on him and another was struck by a piece of cornice, blown off an 11-story building. His skull was fractured.

Butter "Brands" Farces.

Kansas City—It is useless for the consumer to tell the grocer to send a certain brand of butter and no other. Practically all the butter sold by the retailers is purchased in tubs in carload lots, taken to the place of business of the big distributors and there molded into packages and branded. Little of the butter distributed by any one company with a particular brand is manufactured by that company. This was the testimony of a produce dealer, in a suit to dissolve the Kansas City Fruit and Produce Exchange.

Liner Beached, All Safe.

Victoria, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Amur struck a rock on Wrangle Narrows late Wednesday afternoon. She floated off in a short time and was run ashore on a sandy beach at Northlat. There was no danger to passengers or crew. The steamer Princess May, on her way from Skagway from the south, reached the scene soon afterwards. The extent of the damage to the Amur is not known.

Pittsburg, June 1.—With the wind blowing 64 miles an hour and with rain that fell in torrents today, a storm swept over this section of the state, leaving death and destruction in its wake. A young girl was whirled into the door of her home by the wind and fell dead from fright. George A. Martin, president of the Pittsburg Tube company, is dying in a hospital with a fractured skull, caused by a falling sign.

'Gotham Not Considered.

New York—A report that Mrs. E. H. Harriman contemplated founding a university in New York City has gained widespread circulation. Mrs. Harriman's office, however, gave out information that she never has had any idea of such an undertaking.

ONE DEAD, FIVE HURT.

First Day's Auto Racing Full of Bad Accidents.

Motor Speedway, Ind., May 31.—One life was sacrificed and several men were injured yesterday in the first 500-mile race on the speedway.

The race was won by Ray Harroun, driving a Marmon car, in 6 hours, 41 minutes and 8 seconds. Closely pressing Harroun for victory were Ralph Mulford, with a Lozier, who finished second, and David Bruce Brown, in a Fiat, a good third.

Seventy-seven thousand persons shouted encouragement to the 40 pilots who started the race at 10 o'clock in the morning, and with unflagging enthusiasm cheered the leaders in the last laps and watched the field pound around the course in division of the lesser honors.

In the most serious accident of the day S. P. Dickson, of Chicago, mechanic for Arthur Greiner, driving an Amplex, lost his life in an upset on the back stretch. The race had been on but a few minutes and the Amplex was in its 30th mile when the rim of one of the front wheels flew off. The car twisted on the track, hurling the men from their seats. Dickson was thrown against a fence 20 feet away and was terribly mangled. He was instantly killed. Greiner was seriously injured and it was feared he had concussion of the brain, but it was later learned that his only injury was a fracture of an arm.

Men injured in the mishaps were: Dave Lewis, mechanic, right leg broken near hip.

Harry E. Knight, driver of Westcott, breast bruised and possible internal injuries.

John T. Glover, Knight's mechanic, body bruised.

Bob Evans, mechanic for Jack Tower, Jackson car, body bruised when he leaped from car in panic.

John Wood, mechanic for Joe Jaegersburg, Case car, run over and badly bruised.

NEW FAST TRAIN IS WRECKED ON CURVE

Spokane, May 31.—Derailed at a sharp curve at Malden, seven miles east of Ralston, 26 miles east of Lind, Wash., the "Columbian," eastbound passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad, was wrecked at 5 o'clock this morning. Seven coaches were derailed, the engine and fireman instantly killed, and at least one passenger is known to be seriously injured.

The Columbian went into a sharp curve just before entering a cut near Ralston at a high rate of speed. The engine, smoker and day coach left the rails and piled up on the track. They were demolished.

LAWS MAKE JUDGE ANGRY.

Says Provincial Legal Habit Makes Us Blunder Along.

New York—In a decision given here by Judge Hand, of the Federal court, involving highly technical scientific matters, the court stepped aside from the questions at issue to berate the "provincial legal habit of mind," of American jurisprudence.

"I cannot stop," said Judge Hand, "without calling attention to the extraordinary condition of the law which makes it possible for a man without even the rudiments of chemistry to pass on questions like these.

"In Germany, the court summons technical judges who can intelligently pass on the issues. How long we shall continue to blunder along nobody knows, but all persons not conventionalized by provincial legal habits of mind ought to unite to effect some advance."

Peace Treaty Disparaged.

London—Rowland Hunt, Unionist member of parliament, who has made it his special business to bait Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, on the subject of President Taft's arbitration proposal, returned to the charge in the house of commons, and suggests that the great expectations which had been raised by the president's original offer had been whittled away, as its ratification by the senate was required, and that the proposal could not longer be regarded as the basis for a treaty of arbitration.

Sixteen People Drowned.

Berlin—Cloudbursts, accompanied by heavy hail, caused great damage in South Germany Wednesday. Six houses in a village in the grand duchy of Baden were swept away by the floods and 12 persons were drowned. Four persons were drowned near Heidelberg, where a mill was washed away. Eight inches of rain fell at various places in the south, destroying the fruit trees and crops and killing birds by the wholesale.

Mob Rules Canary Isles.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands—Made furious by the delay accompanying the discussion by the Spanish parliament of a bill providing for the division of the Canary archipelago, a mob took possession of the streets here and attempted to burn the government buildings. Troops were called to restore order, but public excitement continues.

Japs are Not Wanted.

Melbourne, Australia—William Morris Hughes, acting premier of the commonwealth, in a remarkable article which he has contributed to the Sydney Telegraph, declared that Australia will never agree except at the sword's point, to admit Japanese immigrants, even should such refusal mean separation from the mother country.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

Washington, June 2.—Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, faces another investigation at the hands of his colleagues.

The inquiry will be conducted by a committee composed of four Republicans and four Democrats. The method selected is regarded as the latest thing in jury trials.

It took seven hours' debate to agree upon the system, and it was finally adopted by a vote of 48 to 20, being substituted for the plan urged by La Follette of turning the case over to five senators who were not members when the case was voted upon before, and therefore were supposed to be unbiased.

Before the vote was taken, Bristow, who favored the La Follette plan, accused Dillingham, chairman of the elections committee, of having capitulated in the interest of a Democratic proposal of turning the investigation over to a sub-committee. This was based upon the fact that the author of the resolution adopted was Martin, the Democratic leader. It was said that the old guard of Republicans had formed an alliance with the Democrats, and that they had placed the mantle of Aldrich "on the shoulders of Martin."

That the committee on privileges and elections had shirked its duty in the former investigation was charged unreservedly by the supporters of the La Follette resolution. Lea, of Tennessee, said he would no more turn the case over to the elections committee for another trial than he would submit to a second operation for appendicitis by a surgeon who had failed on the first operation to locate the trouble.

Washington, June 2.—Offering to lay bare all the facts concerning the United States Steel corporation and to "stand or fall on the record," denying that he is planning to form a trust to control steel products and prices of the entire world, and admitting that the Steel corporation has absolute domination of the subsidiary companies, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, appeared today as the second witness in the inquiry being conducted by a house committee into the steel trust.

Mr. Gary surprised the committee with the statement that the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, before its absorption, while nominally independent "of all other companies," was "very dependent so far as getting a livelihood was concerned," a remark which he quickly asked to have expunged from the records, and which he said he had no "business to make."

This remark, however, served to forecast the possibility that Mr. Gary tomorrow might make statements not in accord with the testimony given by John W. Gates to the highly prosperous condition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company at the time of the "forced sale" to the steel corporation. Mr. Gary told the committee that the Tennessee Coal & Iron company still owes the steel corporation \$10,167,700 for money advanced.

Washington, June 1.—Public hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill were practically completed by the senate finance committee today, and next Wednesday was fixed for a vote on the measure by the committee.

No amendments other than that offered by Root on the paper clause will have any chance of consideration, it was said by a member of the committee. The Root amendment, it was added, will have to be materially modified before it can be accepted.

It was decided to request officers of the Associated Publishers' association to appear to answer some questions regarding the matters under consideration.

Joseph H. Allen, of the firm of Allen & Graham, of New York, employed to conduct the fight being made against reciprocity by the national grange, acknowledged that M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company; Arthur C. Hastings, president of the American Paper & Pulp association; Chester W. Lyman, assistant to the president of the International Paper company, and Leonard Bronson, general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, had volunteered contributions to the fight.

W. L. Graham, of this firm, while he admitted he was not connected with a law firm at all, notwithstanding the statement of W. M. Hull, master of the Michigan grange, that it was employed as the farmers' legal advisers, was asked if any interests other than the national grange contributed.

"We have been promised nothing," he replied, "but we do expect that any manufacturer who is interested in this matter and who appreciates what we are doing, will pay us for our work; if they do, we will be glad to take it."

Democrats Unite for Duty.

Washington, D. C.—The proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff, the Underwood bill, was unanimously approved by a Democratic caucus at midnight, 12 hours after it had been made public by the ways and means committee. Its endorsement followed some rapid maneuvering by Democratic house leaders who devised a scheme which effectually disposed of the free wool advocates. The final vote was made unanimous.

Policy on Wool Attacked.

Washington, D. C.—William Jennings Bryan took exceptions to the program of his party in the house and criticised sharply the majority of the Democrats, who have agreed to support the revised tariff schedule on wool and woolen goods.

SPEAKS OF PEACE AND WAR.

Taft Pays Tribute to Dead Heroes at Arlington Cemetery.

Washington—Under the shaded arches of the Washington National Cemetery Tuesday, President Taft spoke not so much as the friend of peace, but as the enemy of war. Thousands of veterans tramped the hot asphalt of the street, crossed the Potomac and trudged dusty roads to Arlington to hear the president speak.

Thousands of others came in automobiles and by street cars, and President Taft, with Secretary of War Stimson, came up to the vine covered amphitheater and saw fully 10,000 persons crowded about the speakers' stand. It probably was the most largely attended Memorial day ceremony Washington has seen.

"Far be it from me," said the president, "to minimize in any way the debt we owe to the men buried here who carried on the successful struggle that resulted in the abolition of the cancer of slavery, which seemed ineradicable save by such an awful slaughter of the brightest and bravest and best of the Nation's youth and manhood.

"I shall not discuss whether it might have been possible to accomplish the same reform by milder methods. Whether that be true or not, the supreme sacrifice of these men who lie about us, in the cause of advancing humanity cannot be lessened or obscured by such a suggestion.

"But the thought at which I would but hint this morning, is that, even the hallowed presence of these dead, whose ideals of patriotism and love of their countrymen it needed a war to make everlastingly evident, we should abate no effort and strain every nerve and avail ourselves of every honorable device to avoid war in the future.

"I am not blind to the aid in creating sturdy manhood that the military discipline we see in the standing armies of Europe and in the regular army of this country, nor do I deny the incidental benefits that may grow out of the exigencies and sequelae of war. But when the books are balanced, the awful horrors of either international or internal strife far outweigh the benefits that may be attained in it."

Washington, May 30.—The house was in session 10 minutes today. A handful of members who had not been drafted for memorial day addresses were present. After routine business adjournment was taken until Friday.

A resolution was introduced by Representative Harrison of New York, directing the secretary of state to inform the house whether Russia has ordered any overtures looking to its modification of the discrimination against the American passport in the hands of the American Jew.

"My fear is," said Mr. Harrison, "that the reported policy at St. Petersburg is put forth only to quiet the just indignation of the American people at Russia's treatment of our Jewish citizens."

That congress will not conduct an investigation into the arrest and extradition to California, in connection with the Los Angeles dynamiting case, of J. J. McNamara, the Indianapolis labor leader, was indicated today when the house committee on rules decided to take no action on the Berger resolution providing for such an inquiry.

Washington, May 31.—Bryan's defiance today of the party leaders in the house, his warning to the Democratic members that the voters are yet to pass on the wool schedules they are to ratify and his appeal to them not to add hypocrisy to the sin of voting for a revenue on wool, have caused intense feeling in the party.

Notwithstanding, Underwood, as chairman of the house committee on ways and means, tonight was insistent in the prediction that the revenue bill will be approved by a big majority.

"In my judgment," Underwood said in answer to Bryan, "his statement is unjust and unfair to the members of the ways and means committee and to the Democratic representatives in congress who will support the bill.

"The ways and means committee has cut in half the whole wool schedule. They have reduced the duties on manufactured goods as low as they were under the Wilson bill that Mr. Bryan voted for when raw wool was placed on the free list. In that reduction they have fallen short of the \$40,000,000 now raised by wool by \$13,000,000, and it is necessary in order to secure this revenue to place a revenue tax on raw wool imported into the United States."

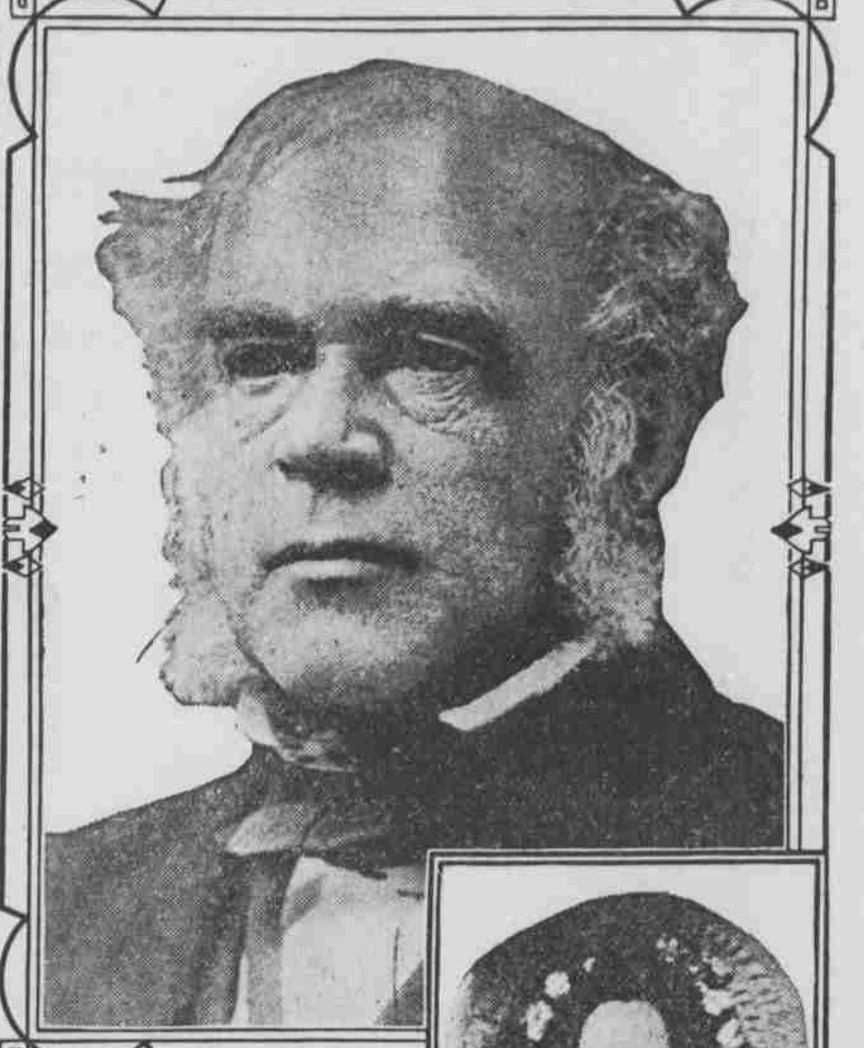
Taft Sticks to Beverly.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft will stick to Beverly as a hot weather playground, unless congress selects a site and appropriates the money for an official Summer White house elsewhere. In a letter to Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota, declining with thanks the offer of a site for a Presidential summer home at Wayzata, the president explained that congress alone had the authority to designate an official summer White House.

Taft May Visit Coast.

Washington, D. C.—As having a probable bearing on his nomination in 1912, President Taft's plans for the coming fall are attracting unusual attention. The president told Senator Smoot, of Utah, that he expected to accept an invitation to visit Salt Lake City in September. This trip may also take the president as far as the Pacific Coast.

FIRST TO PHOTOGRAPH HUMAN FACE



Professor William Draper



Miss Dorothy C. Draper

In the old building of the New York university on Washington square, the birthplace of the telegraph of Morse, there was taken in 1839 the first photograph of the human face. The photograph was that of Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, and the man who took it was her brother, Dr. John William Draper, professor of chemistry in the university. He had gone a step beyond Daguerre and by this photograph he established himself as one of the great inventors of the nineteenth century.

Not long ago occurred the hundredth anniversary of Doctor Draper's birth and it was celebrated in the auditorium of the university at Aqueduct avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first street.

It was on the roof of the old building on Washington place that there was set up, in 1840, the first photograph gallery in the world. To this gallery there came to be amazed and delighted all the notables of the day, including Theodore Frelinghuysen, the candidate for vice-president on the Henry Clay ticket.

Professor Draper took the pictures. His camera was a cigar box and his lens the glass from a pair of spectacles. Doctor Draper's assistant in this gallery, the man who posed the sitters and attended to the artistic details, was Prof. S. F. B. Morse, who only five years before and in the same building had operated the first telegraph line.

The pictures taken in this gallery were developed by Professor Draper, for it was his experiments in regard to the chemical action of light that had enabled him to improve the process of Daguerre almost as soon as the latter's discovery was made known. It was in 1839 that Daguerre gave his process to the world, but it was not then adaptable to landscapes or portraits. In the same year Professor Draper announced that he had found the way to photograph the human face and to overcome those obstacles which made the Frenchman's process imperfect and impractical.

In these kodak days the directions which Doctor Draper gave at this time for taking a photograph are interesting. At first, he said, he had tried dusting the face of a sister with white powder, but he later found that this was unnecessary. On a bright day and with a sensitive plate, he announced, portraits could be obtained in the course of five or seven minutes.

"The hands of the sitter," he said in these directions to the camera fiends of that day, "should never rest upon the chest, for the motion of respiration disturbs them so much as to make them of a thick and clumsy appearance, destroying also the representation of the veins on the back, which, if they are held motionless, are copied with surprising beauty.

"A person dressed in a black coat and open waistcoat of the same color must put on a temporary front of a drab or flesh color or by the time that his face and the fine shadows of his woolen clothing are evolved his shirt will be solarized and will be blue and black with a white halo around it.

"Owing to the circumstances that yellow and yellowish browns require a long time to impress the substance of the daguerrotype, persons whose faces are freckled all over give rise to the most ludicrous results, a white portrait mottled with just as many black dots as the sitter has yellow ones."

On March 22, 1840, Doctor Draper took from the roof of the building the first photograph ever taken of the moon. His plate was exposed 20 minutes and the image was about an inch in diameter. The photograph was presented to what was then the Lyceum of Natural History. It created a great sensation at the time, not only here but abroad. Daguerre's name was

given to the photographic process for many years after this.

The man whom New York university is about to honor as the first photographer and a great chemist was born an Englishman. He came to this country at the age of twenty-two, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1836 and was appointed professor of natural philosophy, chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sydney college in Virginia. It was from there that he was called in 1839 to be professor of chemistry at New York university, and he signaled his change of residence by announcing almost immediately thereafter his photographic process. He was connected with the university until his death in 1882.

Doctor Draper has frequently been described as a pioneer in the science of prismatic analysis. His discoveries in this field covered a wide range. He even anticipated the incandescent light of Edison when he suggested as a standard for photometry for white light a piece of platinum foil of given area and thickness heated to incandescence by an electric current of specified strength.

Capillary attraction was the subject of his first researches and from them arose his discovery as to how the blood is purified, a mystery which had baffled the scientists up to that time. It was in 1847 that he explained the circulation and purification of the blood in a work that attracted wide attention.

Doctor Draper is still remembered at New York university as one of the most prodigious workers ever known.

Besides his extensive research work he found time to publish more than a hundred books, monographs and addresses. He wrote a history of the Civil war in three volumes and his "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" was translated into every civilized tongue.

A Lazy Man's Job.

Tip, since his early wanderings on the plains, has always said that the softest lazy man's job on earth was raising sheep. Sheep are bush feeders. They will thrive on eating anything from dead sage-brush to railroad snow fences. They will tunnel their muzzles through snow to get a stick underneath for food. Of course they eat the snow when they get thirsty. Now Tip learns from an official government report that an island off the coast of Nova Scotia has been a great success. Not an attendant with food, not a copper cent of cost to the owners, and through two bitterly cold, hard winters those sheep have fattened and flourished to splendid form and fleece.—New York Press.

Oh!

"And what is her reason for asking for a divorce?"
"Because her husband was in the habit of throwing her dresses all over the house."
"That's a funny reason."
"Yes, but as a general thing she was inside the dresses when he threw them."

God helps those that help themselves.