

CROOKED LAW-MAKERS SCORED

Roosevelt Goes After Lorimer and Haskell.

Declares Country Is Disgraced By Such Men—Sympathizes With New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 16.—Colonel Roosevelt paid his respects by name to Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, and Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, tonight. He denounced both as "unfit to hold public office." Their election, he said, was a disgrace to the communities which elected them.

The denunciation was made in the course of Colonel Roosevelt's address to an audience which crowded the opera house and left hundreds standing outside. In opening his talk, the Colonel declared that in its failure to grant New Mexico statehood during the last regular session of congress, the national government had committed a breach of faith. Arizona, he said, might have offered ground for question, although he favored its admission, but with New Mexico there was no question.

Turning to the duties which the citizens of New Mexico must take up when the territory does become a state, Colonel Roosevelt warned his hearers that, while good laws are necessary, good citizenship must back them up. He said that unfit men had been elected to office by popular and representative vote. Such a man remained unfit for office, he said, "whether he is unfit, as Mr. Lorimer is unfit, who was elected by the legislature of Illinois, or as Mr. Haskell is unfit, who was elected by popular vote."

The Colonel recommended a drastic corrupt practices law for New Mexico when it becomes a state. He also declared for direct election of United States senators. In this connection, he said, New York offered an object lesson. With direct primary election, "somebody" would have been elected senator from that state, he concluded. He also declared that justice toward corporations must characterize all dealings with combinations of capital and after an explanation of his views on this subject, devoted the rest of a long address to a plea for good citizenship.

ZELAYA BITTER IN ATTACK.

Nicaraguan Exile Says United States Plans to Seize All America.

Paris—Jose Santos Zelaya, who was compelled to relinquish the presidency of Nicaragua during the recent revolution, gave an interview to Le Siecle, in which he violently attacked the attitude of the United States in the Mexican affair. Zelaya charges that the United States government, inspired by the prospect of commercial and financial gain, is waging a merciless duel not only with Mexico, but with the whole of Central America, which it seeks to absorb so as to become absolute master of the Western hemisphere. He asserts that the United States is deliberately inciting revolutions in Latin America, that they may serve as excuses for intervention.

CANADA HAS DIAMONDS.

Gems Are Small, However, and Chiefly of Scientific Interest.

Vancouver—The director of the geological survey announces that diamonds have been discovered by the survey in British Columbia, the first recorded discovery of the kind in Canada. The rock is peridotite, of the variety known as danite, consisting of olivine and chromite. The specimens were obtained on Olivine mountain, near Tallaneer river, by Charles Casels, of the survey. Because of the small size of the diamonds, none being much larger than a pinhead, the discovery would seem to be of scientific rather than commercial importance.

Ruins Crash on 30 Men.

Nashville—By the collapse of the walls of the building of the Fall Hardware company, which burned about ten days ago, about 30 men were buried under tons of brick, mortar and lime. Twelve bodies have been removed, but it is believed at least one more is buried in the ruins. Seventeen persons were more or less injured. Ralph McCallum was the only white man known to have been killed and Edwin Hart the only white man injured. The other victims were all colored.

Soldiers Offered Bonus.

San Francisco—Colonel J. P. Wisser, commanding officer at the Presidio here, is investigating tonight a rumor that insurrecto agents have been endeavoring to persuade Presidio troops to desert and join the rebel forces in Mexico. According to the rumor, soldiers are being offered large bonuses to ally themselves with the insurrecto agents in their secret work. Colonel Wisser and other army officers attach no importance to the rumor.

500 Deputies to Work.

Somerset, Ky.—Orders to swear in 500 deputies to cope with lawlessness growing out of the white firemen's strike on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad have been issued to Sheriff Weddle, of this county. All locomotive cab windows on trains running through Somerset have been equipped with steel plates.

ARMY PREPARES FOR WAR.

Whole Division Held Ready for Field in Two Hours.

San Antonio, March 18.—Orders have been received here from Washington that Major General Carter's maneuver division shall hold itself in readiness to break camp and take the field as if for actual warfare within two hours.

The order caused much comment, for the particular reason that it did not come in the general maneuvers orders issued by Major General Carter today, but from the seat of government.

The order to be in readiness for operations in the field, while it may be a legitimate feature of maneuvers, is not taken in that sense.

Excepting the generals to whom long years have taught conservatism, everyone rejected the maneuver theory, but could not explain where war was to be expected.

One officer of prominence today said he hoped Mexico and the United States would not become embroiled.

"We could defeat Mexico and there would be no lesson learned," he said. "The unthinking in congress would have another object to point to, to show that we can depend on the volunteers in an emergency. So we can, after we have lost 75 per cent to teach the remaining 25 per cent how to fight."

"A stronger lesson is needed; Japan or Germany would do, preferably the former, because of her geographical situation. They are quite capable of reducing us, with their perfect preparedness, whenever ready."

"We have spent ten days in turmoil gathering a handful of men in Texas. Ultimately we should triumph, but the ultimate cost would be appalling. It would be much cheaper even in money, let alone lives, to treble our force than to take such a lesson, considering the ensuing pension rolls alone."

50,000 THREATEN STRIKE

New York Express Drivers Upset Plans for Peace.

New York, March 18.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been summoned to New York to take charge of the threatened general strike of the teamsters in the metropolitan district, which, if called, will involve 50,000 men. Mr. Gompers, it is understood, will arrive Monday or Tuesday.

Strikers and employers are asked to submit their differences to arbitration, the men returning to work pending a decision, in resolutions adopted tonight by the interdenominational committee for the promotion of industrial arbitration.

After deciding at a meeting yesterday to return to work and leave the settlement of their grievances to Mayor Gaynor, the striking Adams Express company drivers held another session in Jersey late at night and overturned the plans by deciding not only to continue the strike, but to call out the drivers employed by other companies as well.

DIAZ WILL NOT TALK PEACE.

Limantour's Effort in That Direction Likely to Be in Vain.

Mexico City, March 18.—The intention of Finance Minister Limantour, attributed to him in dispatches from New York, of coming to the capital to induce President Diaz to listen to terms proposed by the insurrectos, it is said in official circles, probably will prove fruitless.

Only recently General Diaz announced a plan which was not one of conciliation, but one of relentless warfare. The administration no longer denies that a condition of war exists, but it is maintained that the progress of the campaign against the rebels has shown satisfactory results.

The War department explained the Maderos' campaign in the north has received a serious setback within the last four days. Up to the first of this week revolutionists apparently were in control of the situation in the state of Chihuahua.

Eleven Battleships in Port.

Norfolk, Va., March 18.—Eleven battleships of the first, third and fourth divisions of the Atlantic fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, passed in the Virginia capes at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Guantanamo, Cuba, and anchored in Hampton Roads. They will engage in preliminary practice and maneuvers and then disperse to their home stations. Among the vessels were the Connecticut, North Dakota, Michigan, Minnesota, Vermont, Mississippi, Idaho, Georgia and Virginia.

Mob Attacks Jap's Home.

Greeley, Colo., March 18.—Scores of men and boys last night attacked the house of George Ikeda, a local Japanese merchant, smashed all the windows and dispersed before the police arrived. Mrs. Ikeda and another Japanese woman took refuge in the cellar. The attack is believed to have resulted from Japanese-American war talk. No arrests have been made. The town is quiet today and no further trouble is expected.

Transportation Company Guilty.

Savannah, Ga.—The Merchants & Miners Transportation company was found guilty of discrimination of freight rates in violation of the interstate commerce law. The Atlantic coast line and the Seaboard Air line railroad companies pleaded guilty to the same charge.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

AMERICAN PRISONERS SAFE.

Mexican Officials Promise Fair Trials to Captives.

El Paso, Tex., March 18.—Assurance of the safety of all Americans now confined in Mexican prisons is given in an official statement issued at Juarez tonight.

Americans now in custody will be given fair trials, but hereafter all insurrectos, whether citizens of the United States or not, may be subject to the death penalty under summary military procedure.

The statement from the Mexican officials was issued relative to the 17 foreigners who are now imprisoned in the Federal jails at Casas Grandes. Fifteen of them are Americans. Pending their trials, they will be given the consideration due prisoners of war. Colonel Cuellar, in command at Casas Grandes, is suffering from wounds, and as soon as he is able to move, the prisoners will be marched 170 miles to Chihuahua to face the civil court. The two other foreigners are European "soldiers of fortune," who have fought in Central American revolutions.

The men are confined in cells in the adobe prison and are under guard of Mexican soldiers. Their rations consist of such as can be spared them from the military stores, for the town, about 150 miles south of El Paso, has had no food supplies since March 6, when the battle was fought in which the insurrectos were defeated.

Colonel Manuel Tambored, military commander at Juarez, said: "The Americans have not been shot, and will not be. Colonel Cuellar has so reported to us here, and to Mexico City. It is the intention to give the men a fair trial. This does not mean the same consideration will be given foreigners hereafter captured."

Colonel Tambored at first said he was advised that 40 foreigners had been captured, but later said the report was incorrect. He said he had not received the names of the Americans.

BONDS NOT NEEDED NOW.

Corporation Tax Decision Puts Government in Funds.

Boston—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh says of finances of the government and the new Panama canal loan:

"Although it has been the general impression that a block of new 3 per cent Panama bonds would be issued immediately after the adjustment of the corporation tax, we are in no immediate need of funds. In fact, while I am having plates engraved for the bonds, neither the amount nor the time of issue has been decided."

"The first issue, however, will probably be not more than \$50,000,000. The decision of the corporation tax litigation in favor of the government has changed the complexion of the government finances for the moment. This decision involved a matter of \$52,000,000 to the treasury immediately. Of this amount, \$27,000,000 represents the amount collected last year. We estimate the income from the tax this year at \$25,000,000, so that with \$52,000,000, remaining in the treasury, the immediate necessity of a bond issue is precluded."

"The treasury will close the current fiscal year on June 30 with a total deficit of about \$30,000,000."

TRUST SUES STEEL TRUST.

Allege It Controls the Cement Trust and Railways.

Washington, March 18.—Declaring that the United States Steel corporation uses its unlimited power to stifle competition in direct defiance of law, the Alpha Portland Cement company of Easton, Pa., today filed charges with the interstate commerce commission against the steel trust.

In its complaint the Easton company charges that the steel corporation either owns, or controls through its directors, nearly all of the eastern railroads, including the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central and the Union Pacific.

It is also charges that the Universal Portland Cement company, of Pittsburgh, which is controlled by the steel corporation, is given the preference by the above named railroads in all cement contracts, regardless of price.

Texas to Become Target.

Norfolk, Va.—The battleship San Marcos, formerly the Texas, is to undergo experimental explosive tests.

Detailed plans for the tests are being guarded with considerable secrecy at the Navy yard. It is known, however, that it is intended to maintain service conditions on the vessel as far as possible and her machinery and guns remain aboard.

The crew, as she goes out, will consist of enough men to man her boilers and pumps. The only living things to remain on board during the firing tests will be a dozen cats and a lot of chickens.

Americans Remain in Jail.

Washington, March 18.—That Converse and Blatt will remain in Juarez jail indefinitely is predicted here following the news that the young Americans were arrested on a strip of land the ownership of which is disputed by Mexico and the United States. At the present time the question is before the international boundary commission and it is possible that the Americans will stay in the Juarez jail until the commission acts.

TROOPS TO STAY ON BORDER

But Taft May Abandon Joint Army and Navy Maneuvers.

Washington—Troops now concentrating in San Antonio, Tex., are to be kept in that vicinity. So are those centering at San Diego, Cal., and at Galveston, Tex. This statement is made on the highest War department authority, notwithstanding constant rumors to the contrary.

So far as the navy is concerned, it is declared that the gunboats on the East and West coasts of Mexico and Central America are simply exchanging places.

The patrol work of the troops on the Mexican border is arduous and trying, and for this reason the War department is making plans for relieving those now there after a short time. The men who are now doing the work are to be relieved at intervals, but there is no present intention on the part of the War department of increasing the number of patrols.

It is declared even to be possible that in the execution of the wish of President Taft to divest of an international significance the movement of troops and naval vessels, the projected joint army and navy maneuvers may be abandoned. As a result, Admiral Staunton, who has arrived in Cuba with his armored cruiser, will begin a series of drills and evolutions in that vicinity. Whether Admiral Staunton's squadron will be sent to the Texas coast at all will depend on developments.

SHIPS READY FOR ANY MOVE.

Marines at San Diego Distributed—Aviator Sent to Texas.

San Diego, Cal.—The ships here have been made ready for any eventualities. Coilers are to arrive within the next few days with coal and supplies. The marines sent here on the Buffalo have been distributed to the different cruisers of the fleet, of which there are five vessels now at anchor here. There has been no diminution of preparedness in any section of the naval forces on this station. The forces of General Bliss, in command of the provisional brigade here, as those of the navy, are prepared for immediate service. An indication of this was shown this evening when Company B, Thirteenth infantry, was detailed to reinforce Captain Evans on the main border and reported ready to leave in less than an hour.

Signal corps and Lieutenant G. E. M. Keiley, Thirteenth infantry, were detached from the aviation school at North Island tonight and ordered to report for duty on the signal corps at San Antonio.

MUST FREE AMERICANS.

Mexico Can't Hold Prisoners Captured on American Soil.

Washington.—An investigation having convinced the American government that Edwin Blatt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lawrence Converse, of Los Angeles, Cal., held prisoners at Juarez, Mex., had been captured on American soil, the State department asked the Mexican government to release them. The request was delivered to the Mexican embassy at Washington.

The case has been under investigation for several weeks by the departments of state and justice. The result has developed that the men were apprehended on this side of the boundary not far from the line.

It remains for the Mexican authorities to prove that the scene of the entire procedure had been within the jurisdiction of Mexico, or else set the young men at liberty.

Blatt and Converse were arrested February 22 and were confined in the Federal prison at Juarez on charges in connection with the revolution against President Diaz. The State department, shortly after the arrests, was assured the men would receive fair trials.

Rebel Agent Denies Strife.

Washington—That there is dissatisfaction in the councils of the representatives of the Mexican revolution in this country was denied emphatically in a telegram from Gustavo A. Madero, of New York, a brother of the leader of the uprising. The telegram read as follows:

"Referring to telegrams published at Washington stating that Dr. Vasquez Gomez and myself are not in accord, I beg to say that our relations were never better, politically and otherwise, and that my present sympathy for Mr. Limantour has not and will not change my political ideas, which are against the government of General Diaz and consequently against all members of said government."

Men Not Shot is Belief.

Mexico City, March 16.—General Cozio, the minister of war, and other officials said today they had not been informed officially of the capture of 15 Americans supposed to have been made prisoners by the government forces after the defeat of the insurrectos at Casas Grandes.

They, however, expressed the belief that there was no foundation for the report that the men had been summarily shot.

Washington is Surprised.

Washington—Officials of the State department and the Chinese legation here are puzzled to find a reason for the sudden delivery of an ultimatum by the Russian government to China in connection with the negotiations regarding Russian trade relations in Illi province.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



PARIS.—I wrote a few weeks ago of the dresses with the transparent lace bands which have been adopted in Paris by several of our smart actresses, writes Idalia de Villiers in the Boston Globe. Needless to say, such

gowns as these will never be worn by women of cultured taste who are in society. At the same time there is a distinct movement in the direction of semitransparent afternoon and evening gowns of ninon de sole or silk muslin or even thin crepe de chine. These dresses are worn over a supple silk or satin underslip which only reaches to the knees and the hem of the skirt proper is lined and interlined with transparent material—silk muslin, chiffon, etc. The result is that the dress clings to the lower limbs and feet in a rather fascinating way and an impression of fairy-like lightness is conveyed.

It is certain that it becomes more and more the fashion to dispense with petticoats and this latest development of the petticoatless costume is likely to become exceedingly popular.

I notice, already, in the show rooms of our leading dressmakers a tendency towards a revival of the clinging "fussy" gown of a few years ago. For the past year we have had with us extremely clinging gowns of supple satins, velvets and thin cloths, but as a rule these gowns have been almost plain so far as the skirts were concerned. Now, our dress autocrats are turning their attention to those bewildering little dresses which seem as though they had been thrown together by fairy fingers; a delicious mass of delicate lace, tucked up chiffons, fine embroideries and so on.

We are, in fact, about to enter upon a period of fussy frocks of an ultra-elaborate description, frocks which will cling to the form quite as insistently as those of a few months ago but which will be intensely feminine in design and in execution. We have not yet arrived at the full popularity of this style of dress but I always like to make my readers aware of changes in the world of fashion which may be looked for with confidence and robe is one of these changes.

And I have no doubt that we shall see a revival of elaborate lingerie dresses this coming summer. Last year we were wearing linen and tussor coats and skirts on all occasions but in the summer of 1911 we shall have the opportunity of wearing those delightful but costly arrangements of fine muslin and cobweb lace which were dear to the hearts of our great-grandmothers.

In Velvet and Velvetene.

Velvet and velvetene are still the favorite materials for spring suits, and the most magnificent silk braids are freely used in conjunction with them. A lovely Paquin model showed a skimpy skirt of black velvet with some wide, thick, black silk braid arranged in lines from waist to knees. At one side the lengths of braid were finished off with handsome ornaments of braid and silk cords, and the coat, which was rather long, was covered with braid over the bust and shoulders. The skirt was short-waisted and was buttoned up on a tight corsage of royal blue peau de sole, and the silk corsage was finished off at the neck with a dainty little chemisette of putty-colored Venetian guipure. It was an exceedingly attractive suit and just the thing for the months of February and March. It was smart enough for visiting purposes or even for a wedding, but the design was so simple that the costume might have been worn in the street without attracting undue attention.

Some of the new silk braids for tailored suits are 12 and 14 inches wide and they are made of the richest silk. Navy blue serges and cloths look admirable when trimmed with these splendid braids and with handsome buttons or enamel set in silver or in jet.

Several of our leading dressmakers assert that the waist line is going up still higher, and it is certain that one does see the exaggeratedly short waist line on many of the latest models, but on the other hand a number of our society leaders in Paris have remained faithful to the becoming waist line which is neither high nor low.

Refuse to Follow Fashion.

There are always women to be found, and of all nations, who will lavishly follow the very latest dictates of the autocrats of fashion, but on the other hand we sometimes find women, most frequently among the exclusive Parisiennes, who are a law unto themselves, even in matters of dress. These women accept the suggestions of their dressmakers and tailors when these suggestions fall in with their own ideas and tastes, with the result that special and individual fashions are created which bring as much credit to the wearer as to the designer.

The moderate waist line is undoubtedly flattering to the figure. It is, as I have said, neither high nor low; it

does not suggest the empire period, neither does it suggest the small-waist effect of a few years ago. The word "natural" may fitly be applied to the waist line I am alluding to, and no matter what changes take place in the world of fashion we are pretty certain to find it remaining in favor with women of cultured taste.

Headdresses for Summer.

All the Paris milliners are now showing straw and crin hats and the Parisiennes have already begun to wear these summery headdresses. Things seem to have a way of getting turned upside down in the world of fashion of recent days. Last summer we were wearing bands of fur on our thin silk muslin dresses and last autumn the smartest women were wearing large hats of silk beaver with thin summer dresses. Now we are wearing straw hats with winter suits.

A model by Rebourg is one of the very newest shapes. It is made of black crin and the wide brim is turned up suddenly at one side, rather toward the front. The hat is lined with black velvet and the crown is large and domed. For trimming such hats as this have a feather, held down by a handsome jet ornament or a cluster of wings of aigrettes on one side. Nothing is put round the crown and the success of the hat depends on the manner in which it is worn. It must be so placed on the head that the peak juts out over the left eye. Last year we had hats of this kind with us, but then it was the fashion to wear them in Napoleon style, with the turned-up side right across the front.

A smart little toque is made of supple beaver felt in a delicious shade of cream white. The shape is quite supple and the only trimming is a soft aigrette of white marabout, held in place by a steel ornament on one side. Among the spring models for Nice I have seen just such a toque as this made entirely of silk velvets in a lovely shade of dark purple.

Notwithstanding the fact that velvet shoes almost invariably make their wearers' feet look larger than need be they are at the moment in full favor. With velvet suits, especially



those in black, these shoes are almost ubiquitous and now that the weather is gradually becoming spring-like we find velvet shoes in such shades as violet, bottle green, nut brown and gray very generally worn in the street. The velvet shoes may be said to be de rigueur with a velvet costume, but with a suit of any other material the shoe, which very often matches the dress in color, is of dull suede or of soft kid.

With spring and summer suits this idea of having the shoes to match the costume is an admirable one; delightful effects are obtained with white or pale pastel tints.

Many women of fashion have adopted velvet shoes for evening wear, but I do not think the idea a good one; in the first place because, as I have already said, such shoes make the feet look unnaturally large, and in the second place because either satin or fine glove kid would seem to be a more suitable accompaniment for evening frocks of thin materials.

I have not lately seen many of the bright red shoes which were such a rage a few months ago, but at Monte Carlo very smart shoes in violet kid are being largely worn with white suits, a touch of the same purple being introduced in the hat or scarf.

An evening coat of heliotrope velvet, with heavy embroidery in silk and dull silver, is shown in our illustration, and is one of the most effective of the season's costumes.