

JUAREZ TAKEN BY INSURRECTOS

General Navarro Captured, With Many Prisoners.

Madero Defies Mutineers and Dares
Them to Shoot—Affair Thought
Government Scheme.

Juarez, Mex., May 15.—The supreme test, the clash between the military and political authorities, was experienced by the provisional government of Mexico today and Provisional President Francisco I. Madero tonight is complete master of the situation.

After a day of many exciting incidents, during which the lives of Madero and his chiefs were in danger, General Orozco, in a moment of passion, ordered the arrest of the little rebel leader and demanded the resignation of the provisional cabinet, the capital of the provisional government is quiet.

General Navarro, the defeated Federal commander, whose life was threatened early today, by angry mobs of insurgents, was spirited away by Madero himself to the American side of the Rio Grande and tonight is safely ensconced in the home of friends in El Paso.

A plot deeply laid is suspected by the rebel leaders as the cause of the near-riot in front of the Madero headquarters today, and some Maderists freely venture the opinion that it was a sinister scheme on the part of those who are trying to break up the organization of the revolution to foster the opinion throughout Mexico that the movement is one of banditry and anarchy. Madero, in a statement issued tonight, charged that General Orozco's actions were incited "by persons interested in bringing about disunion among us."

Early today General Orozco called on Madero and the two men talked alone for some time. Suddenly their voices were raised and the other rebel political chiefs rushed into the room only to find themselves held back by some of Orozco's men. A throng of soldiers had gathered outside the building and Madero determined to appeal to them. Six-shooters had been drawn and rifles leveled, but Madero stood bravely before the crowd and, slapping his breast, shouted: "Shoot me, shoot me, if you dare."

General Orozco was at his side. His men ostensibly had been summoned to take part in the coup d'etat, but, as Madero stepped forth among them and talked in his calm, reassuring way, the affection which has been ripening among his men since the revolution began, crystallized in a mighty shout: "Viva Madero."

There are all sorts of stories about the clash, but at the bottom it is apparent that dissensions among the military chiefs was the basic cause of the disturbance. Colonel Villa was said to have insisted on General Navarro's life, while General Orozco was said to have been displeased with the naming of a civilian as minister of war. Tonight all is harmony and Madero has impressed upon General Orozco that the choosing of a cabinet and the management of a government is quite outside the functions of the military.

Apprehension for the safety of General Navarro stirred General Madero after the incident at the municipal building and he determined, at the risk of his own life, to save the brave Federal commander. He was whisked away in an automobile to where General Navarro has been staying since he was captured, and after a brief explanation, conveyed Navarro to the river front, where the latter waded the river and soon was safe on American territory.

American troops were ready to protect him, if necessary, but the insurgents were completely ignorant of Madero's move until it was accomplished.

Decalogue is Platform.

Washington, May 11.—The decalogue and the golden rule as standards for laws and government are recommended to congress in a joint resolution prepared today by Representative Pepper, of Iowa, at the request of the Christian party. In the preamble to the resolution the Christian party expresses its belief in rightful ground and income taxes, its disapproval of a standing army and expense in further preparation for war and urges the suppression of saloons. The resolution went to the committee on rules.

Troops in Texas Moved.

San Antonio, Tex., May 15.—Important military maneuvers in the United States army began today when three infantry divisions, three companies of the engineering corps, the signal corps and the sanitary contingent left Fort Sam Houston for the Leon Springs military reservation. Tomorrow the artillery and cavalry brigades will follow. The troops will remain a week. Meanwhile military problems will be worked out.

Desertions in Texas Few.

Washington, D. C.—Published reports of wholesale desertions of American troops in Texas to the Madero forces across the line received a quietus when Adjutant General Ainsworth made public figures showing that there were only 37 desertions from all the troops on the border, and in San Antonio and Galveston during the first 12 days of May, and 120 during the entire two months of March and April.

TWO PERISH FROM HEAT.

Woman Jumps From Window—Dogs
Driven Mad.

Chicago, May 17.—Chicago yesterday sweltered through the hottest May 16 in 17 years—88 degrees above at 1 o'clock. As a result, two persons are dead. There were numerous prostrations and intense suffering from the humidity which precedes rain storms which have threatened for several days but have not materialized.

Anton Erickson, employed in a foundry, dropped unconscious from the heat and died on the way to a hospital. James Bevington, a traveling salesman, died at his home from the heat. Several men fell victims in the streets and one woman, crazed by the heat, leaped from a second-story window, but escaped serious injury.

Evanston was menaced by dogs driven mad by heat and the police in that suburb and the northwest section of Chicago were ordered to shoot all unmuzzled dogs.

The sudden excess of heat is pulling up the temperature of the lake and the bathing beaches were crowded all day and evening. The parks and other breathing spots were densely populated all day. The quick arrival of summer has caught the public unprepared and is causing much suffering. Within a month Chicago was enveloped in a blizzard which brought snow, ice and heavy frosts.

DECISION DISAPPOINTING.

Question of "Reasonableness" Spoils
Effect.

Washington, May 17.—Governmental Washington—legislative, executive and judicial—gave over the greater part of today to a discussion of the Supreme court decision in the Standard Oil case. While there was gratification in administration circles over the order for the dissolution of the corporation, which has been declared "an unreasonable" combination and monopoly in restraint of trade, there unquestionably was misgiving as to the interpretation of the anti-trust law giving to courts the right to determine whether a monopoly was "reasonable" and declaring a "reasonable" monopoly not to be in contravention of the statute.

President Taft, who, a little more than a year ago, in a special message to congress, said that under Supreme court precedents there could be no such things as "reasonable" and "unreasonable" restraints of trade, or in other words, "good trusts" and "bad trusts," was said to have been rather disappointed that the court should have seen fit to reverse itself in this important matter.

CRUISER REFUSED COAL.

U. S. S. Buffalo, With Empty Bunkers,
Asks in Vain.

Cordova, Alaska, May 17.—Her coal bunkers all but empty and the nearest coaling station, Sitka, 1,000 miles away, the United States cruiser Buffalo was refused fuel today by General Agent Barry of the Copper River & Northwestern railroad.

Seemingly adding irony to the cruiser's plight, the great Bering river coal fields are situated only 30 miles from the warship's anchorage, but the coal cannot be touched until the Supreme court gives its decision next fall. Private individuals claim title to these fields.

Captain Stone, commander of the cruiser, made application for part of the cargo of the steamer Edith, which is discharging 3,000 tons of Canadian coal for the Copper River & Northwestern railroad, but General Agent Barry, of the railroad, refused to sell any coal to the Buffalo, giving as a reason the fact that the railroad had cable rush orders for this coal, having learned of impending labor troubles in the mines at Nanaimo.

Captain Stone, greatly surprised, made inquiry concerning the amount of coal at Valdez and Seward, and found the supply there meagre. The nearest large coal pile is at Sitka, 1,000 miles distant, and the cruiser, it is said, has not coal enough for power to steam to that port.

Taft Greets Southern Warriors.

Little Rock, Ark.—Dixie melodies sung by choirs from all parts of the South overshadowed routine business at the first session of the United Confederate Veterans' reunion here. It is declared there are more old Dixie warriors gathered for this reunion than have been assembled since the conflict between the states. General Gordon announced that a telegram of greeting had been received from President Taft. It is the first message of this sort to be sent to a Confederate reunion by a Republican president.

Nurse Gets Big Fortune.

New York.—By the will of Walter E. Duryea, a crippled athlete and broker, just filed, the bulk of his fortune, estimated at \$2,500,000, goes to Miss Eleanor Peregrin, a trained nurse, who acted as his housekeeper for the last 12 years of his life. She is given \$50,000 outright, \$30,000 in trust, a house in Montclair, N. J., and all the residue of the estate after certain legacies have been paid. Her total share is worth \$1,500,000.

No Boxing on Memorial Day.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Plans for a boxing carnival, to be held at the American Association Base Ball park here on Memorial Day, following the 5,000-mile automobile race, were given a setback when Mayor Shank said there would be no boxing in Indianapolis on Memorial Day.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 12.—Representative Stanton Warburton, of Washington, would put sugar on the free list, at the risk of utterly destroying the beet-sugar industry of the United States. In fact Warburton would welcome the destruction of this industry if its maintenance is to cost the people of this country from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in tariff duties each year. All this he said in a speech which he delivered in the house of representatives Friday.

"Sugar in this country costs at least \$1.90 a hundred pounds, the present tariff, more than it would cost if we bought our sugar in the markets of the open world," declared Warburton. He pointed out that under the McKinley law the government paid out bounties of approximately \$9,000,000 a year to the producers of beet-sugar. The Wilson law repealed the bounty provision, and the duty ultimately was fixed by the Payne-Aldrich bill at \$1.90 per hundred. "Our sugar cost us during the four years the McKinley act was in force \$36,000,000 more than it would have cost had we purchased it in the open market. During the three years of the Wilson law it cost an extra \$144,000,000 on account of the tariff, and under the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich laws, up to June 1, 1910, \$1,444,718,583 more than if bought in open market free of duty."

"What have the people of this country to show for this enormous sum of money they have expended to promote the culture of beet sugar? In 1890 we raised cane and sugar beets aggregating 306,000,000 pounds and consumed 3,192,000,000 pounds. In 1910 we raised in this country 1,775,000,000 pounds and consumed 7,360,000,000 pounds. By taxing the consumers of this country \$1,600,000,000 from 1890 to 1910 we have increased the production of sugar in this country 1,400,000,000 pounds; we have been able to foster the beet sugar industry in this country to the extent of increasing our production one pound for every four pounds of our increased consumption. Will any one contend that on this showing, even if we maintain our present enormous tariff, there is any hope or prospect of supplying our present home market with home-grown sugar?"

On the contrary, do not show our utter failure to promote the sugar beet industry by this frightful tariff? While our enormously heavy tariff has failed wholly in the prime object for which it was created, it has succeeded in building up one of the greatest and most greedy monopolies that this country has ever known. "A brief study of the cost of production of sugar here and elsewhere will show clearly that we can hope, even under the enormous tariff we now have, to produce but a small fraction of the amount we consume. The American farmers receive \$5 per ton for their sugar beets at the plant. The owners of the factories say they cannot afford to pay more at the prevailing price of sugar. Sugar beets produced in this country averaged about 250 pounds of sugar for each ton of beets. If a farmer received \$5 per ton for his beets he received about \$2.18 for every 100 potential pounds of sugar in the beets."

"Beet sugar can be produced in Austria-Hungary for \$1.85 per hundred and in Germany for \$2. Two dollars per hundred is what England pays for her sugar and that is what we pay for the 4,000,000,000 pounds we import. Then we add to that the customs duties, and we have 4 cents, the prevailing market price in New York. If we remove the duty, instead of sugar retailing on the Pacific Coast for about 10 pounds for a dollar and retailing in New York for 16 to 20 pounds for a dollar, sugar would retail in the United States for about 40 pounds for the dollar. In fact, we can buy our sugar and do buy our sugar in the open markets of the world for a less amount of money than the farmers get for the potential sugar in the beets. The manufacturer of the sugar beets insists that, if he pays \$5 per ton for beets, he cannot sell the manufactured sugar for less than 4 cents per pound. Then, on what theory do we expect successfully and economically to produce sugar in this country from sugar beets?"

Warburton said the farmer would not raise beets and sell them at less than \$5 per ton; land will not depreciate in value; labor will not be cheaper, and we can never hope to raise beets as cheaply as they can be grown abroad. "We cannot economically make our own beet sugar when we can buy sugar abroad for the same price that the American farmer gets for his beets delivered at the sugar factory."

Coal Land Indictments Quashed.

Washington, May 13.—The fight over probably the richest coal lands in the world was transferred today to the Supreme court of the United States, when the government docketed an appeal from the order of the federal court of Washington quashing the so-called "Stacey group" indictment. Judge Hanford quashed the indictment on the ground that, under his interpretation of the laws of Alaska, the indictment had not stated an offense.

Dam Sites Are Inspected.

Washington, D. C.—Engineers in charge of the Umatilla irrigation project report that all field work in connection with the proposed West extension will be completed by the end of May. Investigations at various dam sites indicate that with reasonable economy the structures can be built providing rights of way are not exorbitant.

Washington, May 10.—Two resolutions for important investigations were agreed to by the house of representatives today.

A investigation of the Postoffice department, proposed by Saunders, of Virginia, to determine whether political influences were operating in the department, whether the employees are discharged for political reasons and covering other features of postal operations was authorized by the adoption of one resolution.

The other, that of Hardwick, of Georgia, provides for a sweeping investigation of the American Sugar Refining company to determine what influence it has had or is having on the prices of sugar or the control of competition.

Representatives of the farming interests of the country appeared today before the senate finance committee to oppose the Canadian reciprocity bill. It was contended that the agreement, unaccompanied by a free-list measure, was a direct blow at the farmer and without benefit to the consumer. Representative La Follette today introduced bills appropriating \$150,000 each for public buildings at Ellensburg and Wenatchee, Wash., where the government now has sites, and the same sum for a building and site at Colfax.

Nine hours of continuous pounding by the Republican minority of the house of representatives failed to make a change in the first Democratic tariff bill—that placing on the free list agricultural implements, meats and many other articles.

The bill passed the house by a vote of 236 to 109, the Democrats voting solidly and mustering 24 Republicans with them.

This came after the Democrats had voted down or ruled out of order more than 100 amendments and had demonstrated again that the Democratic majority was a compact and smoothly working machine for the enactment of legislation. Mann, the minority leader, offered amendment after amendment, but those that were not ruled out of order were cheerfully voted down by an almost solid Democratic vote. An attempt by Mann to recommend the bill to the committee on ways and means was tabled.

Washington, May 9.—Farmers from the Canadian border states, supported by those from states farther removed, made protest today to the senate finance committee against the Canadian reciprocity bill. They were preceded by a delegation of manufacturers of book paper, who likewise objected to the bill.

One witness today referred to the potash lands in Idaho.

"They have all been withdrawn from entry," said Heyburn, of that state.

"If they had not been, the trusts would have them gobbled up long before this time," flashed Senator La Follette.

Heyburn retorted that the government's course had the same effect as a trust, to which La Follette replied that the farmers did not object to that kind of a trust.

Ex-Governor N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, master of the National Grange, denounced the bill as a violation of the pledge of the national platform of 1908 to maintain protection to the country's industries equal to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

"Are cattle, sheep and hogs, wheat, oats, butter, eggs and potatoes controlled by trusts?" asked Bachelder of the Democratic senators, as he referred to the Democratic platform.

"If not, why put them on the free list, instead of on a revenue basis, as your platform demands?"

Bachelder presented tables to show that articles used by the American farmer bore an average tariff tax of from 20 to 35 per cent more than that paid by the Canadian farmer. He concluded from this that the American farmer could not compete with the Canadian on an equal basis. Robert Eaton, master of the Illinois State Grange, and W. N. Giles, secretary for the New York State Grange, both warned congress not to discriminate against the farmers.

"You'll hear from us farmers if you do," said Mr. Eaton.

"Lower the tariff equally, if too high," said Mr. Giles, "but do not discriminate against the farmer. We are going to hold somebody responsible for this bill passes."

"That will be the president, for he negotiated the treaty," suggested Senator Bailey.

Squadron Begins Cruise.

Washington, May 11.—Bound on a foreign cruise of international courtesy, the second division of the Atlantic fleet sailed today for the Baltic Sea. The battleships Minnesota, Vermont and Massachusetts steamed from Hampton Roads, while the South Carolina, the fourth member of the division, sailed from New York. The itinerary for the division includes stops at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Raval and Kiel.

Widows' Pension Asked.

Washington, May 11.—Pensions of \$5,000 a year each for Francis Cleveland, widow of President Cleveland, and Mary Lord Harrison, widow of President Harrison, are provided in a bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Root. The bill was referred to the committee on pensions.

TRADE IS RESUMED.

But No Arms or Ammunition Allowed
to Cross Border.

Washington, May 13.—Legitimate commerce between the United States and the border towns of Mexico, now held by the insurrectos, will not be interfered with by the United States.

The problem of international law arising from the border situation was discussed by the cabinet today, and the general policy was laid down that there would be no interruption of trade which did not violate the neutrality of the United States.

"Administration officials decline to discuss hypothetical questions relating to the exportation of arms and ammunition. While there will be freedom of ordinary commerce, it was clear it will be the policy to examine every shipment, to see that it does not offend the neutral position of this country."

The State department issued an official statement outlining the policy, but saying this government's course had no bearing on the question of the recognition of the belligerency of the insurrectos.

SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON RESIGNS.

Washington, May 13.—Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, the Democratic member of President Taft's cabinet, has resigned. Henry L. Stimson, of New York, recently defeated Republican candidate for governor of that state, has been given the portfolio. This announcement was made from the White House tonight.

In the letters exchanged between the president and Mr. Dickinson no reason other than that of pressing private affairs is given for the secretary's retirement. The reasons given unofficially in official circles are the embarrassment caused by the fact that Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat in a Republican cabinet; that friction has occurred between him and Secretary Knox over Mexican affairs.

DIAZ STILL ON JOB.

But Willing to Word Resignation as
Madero Asks.

Mexico City, May 13.—General Diaz will not leave the presidency while the country is in its present state of unrest. He stands ready to state in more explicit terms than those contained in his recent manifesto, if necessary, his attitude with reference to his retirement. He has demanded to know from his opponents the terms in which they expect him to announce his willingness to resign and is waiting a reply from them.

The president's declaration last Sunday was made in good faith and with the desire to serve the interests of his country. There was no subterfuge in his declaration. He meant what he said—that he would lay down the reins of government when he could do so without danger of anarchy or chaos following his action.

CONVICTS FIGHT FIRE.

Oregon State Insane Asylum Damaged By Blaze.

Salem, Ore., May 13.—Fire that partially destroyed the south wing of the asylum for the insane last night, in which 150 women patients were confined, was extinguished only after a desperate fight by the internes and local department, assisted by convicts from the penitentiary. All of the patients were rescued without injury and an hour later were sleeping peacefully on improvised beds in other wards.

Origin of the fire is not known, but probably it was due to defective electric wiring. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

Panic seized the patients when smoke and flames burst out in the halls and they shook the bars of their windows frantically, shouting "fire."

Attendants and physicians rushed in and in many cases women had to be carried out bodily. Had it not been for patent locks on the doors it is probable that scores of helpless patients would have perished either from flames or the dense smoke that filled the wing.

Battle of Fair Begins.

San Francisco—Trouble is looming up for the directors of the exposition as to what representation is to be accorded to the women of San Francisco in the management. The battle lines have been tightly drawn between the society women on the one hand and the club women on the other. It is wealth against wisdom, so to speak, and the question before the city is: Will the club women establish a democracy and have charge of the social end of the exposition, or will the social leaders establish an oligarchy.

Auto Race Nearly Fatal.

Jacksonville, Fla.—E. Haycroft narrowly escaped in an automobile race with Bob Burman. Burman passed Haycroft and the latter's car was enveloped in a cloud of dust, making it impossible for Haycroft to see the turn. His machine crashed into the fence, turned turtle and hurled him into a ditch. The gasoline tank caught fire and the machine was burned. Haycroft's clothes caught fire, but spectators put out the flames.

Otis Cleared of Libel Charge.

Los Angeles—Harrison Gray Otis and Harry Chandler, president and vice president of the company which publishes the Los Angeles Times, charged with having libeled Andrew J. Gallagher and other labor leaders of San Francisco, were ordered discharged to day by Judge Willis, of the Superior court.

MANY GOOD RECIPES

SOME CULINARY FRILLS OUT OF
THE ORDINARY.

Things That the Hostess Especially
Should Bear in Mind—Some De-
licious Salads—To Secure
Good Cranberries.

All fruit salads are improved by marinating in French dressing, though later served with mayonnaise.

Instead of the individual pate, it is more popular now to pass one or two large pates, each guest serving herself. Fill with mushrooms, oysters or creamed sweetbreads.

Biscuits or French rolls for formal use are more diminutive than ever. The former should be the size of a fifty-cent piece and a quarter of an inch thick.

A delicious salad is made from different nuts, white grapes, a little shredded grape fruit, pineapple cut into cubes, and shredded celery. Mask in mayonnaise or serve with a cream dressing.

When a boiled egg is the usual breakfast dish vary it by breaking it raw into the egg cup and cooking in hot water to the desired consistency. The flavor is quite different than when cooked in the shell.

Fingers of bread about four inches long, quarter of an inch wide, and the same thickness, buttered thickly and browned in a quick oven, are delicious to serve with boiled eggs.

Salad is now usually passed in a salad dish, but when served directly on the individual plates an appetizing and artistic effect can be had by making nests of shredded lettuce or endive, in which are eggs made of cream cheese colored with spinach juice and sprinkled thickly with paprika or black pepper. Cover with mayonnaise.

In baking cake stint the flour in the butter and you will have a much more tender cake.

Good cranberries cannot be made if the sugar is allowed to boil in with the berries. After the cranberries are soft and strained through a colander add a scant pound of sugar to a quart of berries, bring to a boil, and cook four minutes. Put three-quarters of a pint of boiling water on the berries when first cooked.

Novel Combination.

It often happens when the housewife is busied with her baking or cooking that she must waste minutes hunting for her salt and pepper box. A new device is the combining of these and adding a flour box also. This is a three-story arrangement of boxes of graduated sizes.

The bottom one holds two quarts of flour, the next holds a small sack of salt, while the topmost box holds the pepper.

The whole arrangement is not more than a foot and a half high, and may be slipped into a corner of the pantry or hung in the kitchen on a nail. The little boxes are made of crockery and may be had in pink, blue and brown.

Kedgeres.

Any scraps cold salmon or other tinned fish, two eggs, one-half pound of rice, pepper, salt. Boil the rice as for curry and the eggs hard. Divide the cold fish into very small pieces and give it a good seasoning of pepper and salt, if needed. Shell and chop the eggs finely and put them in a pan with the scraps of cold fish. Add the rice hot and shake all well over the fire till quite hot. Drain the fish as much as possible if used directly from the tin, as the great charm of the dish lies in it being a very dry one, for this reason the rice must be most carefully boiled.

Baked Halibut.

Get a cut of halibut weighing five pounds and lay for two hours in salt and water. Wipe dry and score the outer skin. Set in the baking pan, pour a cup of boiling water, in which has been mixed a tablespoon of butter, over it, and make one hour, basting often with butter and water. When a fork will penetrate it easily, it is done. Lay upon a hot dish; add a little boiling water to the gravy, stir in a teaspoon of anchovy sauce, the juice of half a lemon and a little browned flour; wet up with cold water. Serve when you have boiled it one minute.

Long Breakfast Rolls.

Three and one-half cups sweet milk, one cup butter and lard mixed in equal portions, one cup potato yeast, flour enough to make into dough. Let rise over night. In the morning add one beaten egg; knead thoroughly and let rise again. With the hands make into balls as large as a small hen's egg; then roll between the hands to make long rolls (about three inches); place close together in even rows in the pans. Let rise until light and bake delicately.

Fromage a la Creme.

To one-half cup of the cheese add one-half cup of cream, stiffly beaten, cutting it in lightly. Pile it roughly in a border on the serving dish, and put raspberries or strawberries, fresh or cooked, in the center.

Asparagus in Rolls.

Cut off the tips of a well-boiled bunch of asparagus; mix with a thick cream sauce, season well; hollow out the breakfast rolls, cutting off one end, and fill with this the crusts.