

DIAZ GIVES UP TO INSURRECTOS

Terms of Peace in Mexico Almost Complete Surrender.

Armistice Ordered and Diaz to Resign Before June 1.—De la Barra and Madero to Rule.

Juarez, Mexico, May 18.—Judge Carbajal, representing the Mexican Federal government, and Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Jose Pino Cuarez and Francisco Madero, Sr., representing the provisional government, agreed at 6 o'clock last night to declare a five days' armistice throughout Mexico, to take effect immediately upon receipt by Judge Carbajal of formal authorization from Mexico City, which came at 11 o'clock last night.

The signing of an armistice is a military prerogative and was not included in Judge Carbajal's diplomatic instructions. There is no Federal military commander here, General Navarro having been deposed by the taking of Juarez. Hence the need of authority from Mexico City.

The armistice will be the first general cessation of hostilities since the revolution began last November and was decided upon by Provisional President Madero in the afternoon immediately after the receipt of an Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City stating that President Diaz had offered to resign before the end of the present month.

DE LA BARRA WILL RULE.

Madero for Vice President—Diaz is Very Ill.

Mexico City, May 18.—President Diaz and Vice President Corral will resign before June 1.

Minister of Foreign Relations De la Barra will become president ad interim.

Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionary leader, will be called to Mexico City to act as De la Barra's chief adviser and as the greatest guarantee possible that every pledge made by the government will be carried out.

As viewed by the public, it would be virtually a joint presidency, pending a new election.

The cabinet will be reorganized. The minister of war will be named by De la Barra. The foreign office will be in charge of a sub-secretary named by him. Other cabinet members will be chosen by him and Madero jointly.

A new election will be called within six months.

Political amnesty will be recommended to the chamber of deputies.

These are the conditions upon which President Diaz will compromise. Virtually they are admitted in high quarters to be a complete surrender to the revolutionists.

The resignation of Diaz and the "joint regency" of De la Barra and Madero are said to constitute a guarantee so complete that the original insurrecto demand for 14 governors no longer need be considered.

The cabinet was in almost continuous session for two days, despite the severe illness of Diaz. The president's entire face is infected from an ulcerated tooth. His upper lip is swollen far beyond its normal size and his face is inflamed. He showed fever yesterday but this symptom was eliminated today. He speaks with the greatest difficulty, but, while he is in severe pain, his condition is not alarming, despite his advanced age.

Clark Sold for \$5,000,000.

Butte, Mont.—The report of the Anaconda Copper Mining company at a stockholders' meeting makes public for the first time the price paid for the Butte mines of ex-Senator W. A. Clark, transfer of which was announced six months ago. The consideration is given as \$5,000,000 and the properties were transferred by the Amalgamated Copper company to the Anaconda for 112,000 shares of Anaconda stock. The report shows a profit of \$4,214,013.22 for the six months ending December 31, last.

Two Men and 74 Autos Burn.

Winnipeg, Man.—Fire at 11 o'clock Wednesday night destroyed the Central garage, with 74 automobiles. It is believed that two men and four teams are in the debris. The fire was started by a youth lighting a cigarette, the head of the match flying off. It was the worst fire ever seen in Winnipeg, the blaze illuminating the sky to such an extent that fully 50,000 persons congregated. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Death to Boycott is Cry.

New York—President Taft has been asked to end the boycott for all time by seeking the punishment or dissolution of organizations enforcing it.

The petitioners were the National Association of Manufacturers, and the American Federation of Labor was said to be "persistently prosecuting and intending to further prosecute such boycotts."

Cotton Ring May Be Investigated.

Washington, D. C.—Investigation by the secretary of commerce and labor "into the combination of cotton speculators in the United States organized to control prices," with a view to criminal prosecution, is urged in a resolution introduced in the house by Edwards, of Georgia.

LUMBER TRUST ATTACKED.

Government Alleges Atlantic Coast Dealers in Conspiracy.

New York—In the first Federal anti-trust proceedings brought under the Sherman law as interpreted in the Standard Oil decision, the department of justice has filed in the United States court here a suit against constituent organizations of what is popularly known as the "lumber trust," alleging the existence of a widespread conspiracy "unreasonably" to restrain the lumber trade in this country.

Ten trade organizations and more than 150 individuals are named as defendants. It alleges violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and seeks a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from continuing the conspiracy charged.

It is said the suit may be the first of a series of suits by Attorney General Wickham looking to breaking up alleged agreements among the retailers of commodities, to maintain high prices, to force all ultimate consumers to buy from retailers and to blacklist wholesalers who sell to other than members of the retail organizations.

The elaborate system of blacklisting attributed to the alleged lumber conspirators, copies of circulars sent out by the organization, classifying consumers as "proper" and "improper," extracts from reports threatening "short shrift" to dealers daring to violate the rules of the organization and branding such offenders as "poachers," "scalpers," "mavericks" and "illegitimates," are fully set forth in the government's petition.

HYPNOTISM CURES PARALYSIS.

Under Spell Man Walks for First Time in Three Years.

New York—Seven doctors and a circle of nurses at St. Mark's hospital watched Dr. Alfred J. Fox demonstrate one of the miracles of modern science, when he commanded a paralytic to walk, under the influence of hypnotism, and was obeyed. For three years the man had been unable to move himself.

"Now," began the doctor, "you are going to move your feet. Move your feet up and down. You have control of them."

Melchior Lusterborg, who couldn't do any such thing for three years, began to wiggle hitherto helpless feet.

"Now, you will notice that your legs are getting warm; are going to perspire."

Suggestion almost instantly brought a glow.

"You can stand up; you can walk. Of course you will have to lean on these doctors, but you can walk."

The great form raised itself and got up from the table. Leaning on two doctors, the big man went slowly around the room.

Then he returned to the table and the hypnotic influence was removed. The man immediately sat up and said: "I want to walk."

His effort was better this time than on the previous occasion and he went around the room with better effect.

AGLEAM WITH JEWELS.

First State Ball in Reign of King George is Given.

London, May 20.—The first state ball of the reign of King George, the date of which was selected in honor of the visit of the German emperor and empress, took place at Buckingham palace last night.

King George and Emperor William were joined by 30 members of the royal household who formed into a magnificent procession.

Emperor William took as his partner Queen Mary and King George the German empress.

The display of gems could not be surpassed at any European court. Numerous crowns, made especially for the coronation, were seen for the first time. Queen Mary's corsage was like a breastplate of diamonds and included two immense stones cut from the famous Cullinan diamond, which were worn as pendants. She also wore a high collar of diamonds.

The German empress wore a diamond crown, a splendid pearl necklace, and other diamonds and pearl ornaments.

Scientists Off to North.

Seattle, Wash.—The revenue cutter Tahoma sailed from this port for Attu, the most westerly of the Aleutian islands, carrying a Smithsonian institution scientific party, which will gather specimens of birds, mammals, flowers and rocks. The expedition is headed by A. C. Bent, of Taunton, Mass. Other naturalists in the expedition are F. B. McKechnie, of Boston; H. C. Beck, of San Jose, and Alexander Wetmore, of Kansas.

Five Deaths Caused by Heat.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Today was the hottest May 20 in the history of the weather bureau here. The maximum temperature was 91 degrees. Five deaths and many prostrations from heat were reported.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 20.—West Cedar Rapids tonight suffered from a storm which did thousands of dollars' damage. A plaster factory and several residences were demolished. Hundreds of trees were blown down, and electric service was cut off.

Holy Ghost Ship Wrecked.

Portland, Me.—The barkentine of the Kingdom of the Holy Ghost and Us sect has been stranded off Sangomar, on the west coast of Africa, and probably will be a total wreck, according to information received here from the national board of marine underwriters in New York.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 18.—Claiming that the essence of the proposed commercial agreement between this country and Canada is reciprocity and that such was the understanding of those who framed it, Senator Root today appeared before the senate finance committee and suggested an amendment to the house bill which would prevent wood pulp and paper from coming into the country free until it was free from all provinces of Canada.

Senator Root argued that such an amendment would not prevent the agreement as a whole from becoming effective. On the other hand, John Norris, of New York, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' association, commenting on the proposed amendment, said that its adoption would be fatal to the agreement. Senator Root's amendment was designed to make pulp and paper free on both sides at the same time, instead of allowing the importation at once of free pulp and paper from these provinces in Canada in which there are no restrictions regarding the exportation of those articles.

The bill now, he asserts, contains no provision whatever for the free admission of paper and wood pulp into Canada.

His amendment would add to the wood pulp and paper provision the stipulation that Canada may have the right to import those articles free "only when the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that such admission of wood pulp, paper and boards, being the product of the United States, are admitted into Canada free of duty."

Washington, May 18.—A new orator appeared in the ranks of the Republican minority in congress today. The opening speech on the Arizona-New Mexico statehood resolution, a distinction accorded to Frank B. Willis, a freshman from Ohio, turned out to be a two hours' running fire of repartee and fight with the Democratic leaders.

In supporting the New Mexican constitution as President Taft has approved it, Willis drew the fire of prominent Democrats. He was armed with a mass of constitutions and organic acts of the various states and, whenever a new proposition was advocated, he would say: "I've got it right here," while the Republican side cheered and laughed.

Hamilton of Michigan, ex-chairman of the territories committees, urged the immediate approval of the New Mexican constitution. The Republican speakers condemned the recall of Judges in the Arizona constitution and approved the plan to force Arizona to vote again on that feature, but they declared no change should be made in the New Mexican constitution.

Washington, May 17.—President Taft today sent to the senate the Tariff board's full report of its investigation of the pulp and news paper industry in the United States and Canada. Summarized briefly, the report says a ton of news print paper is made in Canada for \$5.35 less than it is made in the United States. The average Canadian cost is given as \$27.53 and the average cost in the United States at \$32.88. The duty under the present tariff is \$3.75.

The document presents extensive tables, comparisons and other tabulations. It is said to be the most complete report of the kind ever attempted. The entire force of the Tariff board has been engaged upon it for months.

Several factors entering into the increased cost of manufacture in the United States are taken up exhaustively in the report. The principal increases are said to be due to the fact that a ton of pulp wood costs nearly twice as much in the United States as it does in Canada and that many of the American mills have much older and much less effective equipment than the Canadian mills.

Washington, May 17.—As indicating the possible effect on legislation of the Supreme court's Standard Oil decision, three bills were introduced in the senate today, one by Jones, of Washington, Republican, and the other two by Culbertson, of Texas, and Reed, of Missouri, Democrats.

All look to the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law to include all combinations in restraint of trade, regardless of their reasonableness or unreasonableness, and all are suggested by Justice Harlan's dissenting view in the Standard Oil case.

Trust Investigation Begins.

Washington, May 19.—Preliminary steps in the congressional inquiries into the United States Steel corporation and the American Sugar Refining company were taken today. Hardwick of Georgia, chairman of the "Sugar Trust" committee, issued a call for a meeting tomorrow while the steel investigation committee has deferred its formal meeting until Saturday when a successor to Representative Olmstead will be chosen.

Brandeis to Aid in Probe.

Washington, May 19.—Louis R. Brandeis, the Boston attorney who conducted the prosecution in the Balingier-Pinchot controversy and who volunteered to save \$1,000,000 a day for the railroads of the country, will assist the house committee on the Postoffice department in the inquiry into that branch of the government service. His services will be voluntary.

Washington, May 17.—Charges that Democratic members of the house committee on rules were seeking to usurp functions of a caucus by nominating the members of committees which will investigate the so-called steel and sugar trusts, today created the most serious outbreak that has occurred in the Democratic ranks of the house since the opening of this congress.

Chairman Henry was denounced by Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, for having made "unauthorized assumption of authority" for the rules committee. Other Democrats say the decision of the rules committee, if adopted by the house, will be a complete abrogation of the principles for which the Democrats have stood, namely the selection of committees by action of the Democratic caucuses.

Two lists, one being the proposed steel trust committee, the other the sugar trust committee, were submitted by Henry in the form of privileged resolutions which he asked the house to adopt.

Immediately questioned by Democrats who had not been consulted as to the authority by which the rules committee offered these names, Henry said about 150 Democrats had approved the Democratic list, and Republican members were named by Minority Leader Mann.

The steel trust investigating committee was approved before the Democrats woke up to the full effect of the situation. The resultant fight fell upon the sugar trust committee; and a continuation of the struggle finally was averted by the action of Underwood, the Democratic leader, in adjourning the house while the resolution was still pending.

Washington, May 16.—The senate finance committee engaged in a somewhat heated tilt today over the subject of Canadian reciprocity amendments.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, demanded to know when Allen and Graham, said to be New York attorneys and representing the National Grange, were to appear in response to his request that they be summoned to tell of their employment by interests opposed to reciprocity.

Senator Gallinger demanded that "some of those who have made vigorous efforts to accelerate public opinion in favor of reciprocity" should be asked to appear before the committee. Senator Williams retorted that under these circumstances, President Taft ought to be summoned to testify to what he had done to "accelerate public opinion" on the question.

Senator Gallinger said he was opposed to summoning attorneys for various organizations, but that if it were to be done, both sides should be heard. He asked therefore that John Norris and Herman Ridder, representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, be required to appear before the committee and tell what their organizations had done to help the reciprocity sentiment.

Declaring that Mexico was shipping its cattle into Texas, paying the duty, and underselling American competitors, and that Canada could fatten cattle quicker there and dress them better, Samuel H. Shan, the cattle raisers' attorney, continued today his testimony in opposition to the removal of duty on meats.

Washington, May 16.—Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house today undertook the task of drafting a bill revising the wool schedule. The committee debated without attempting to reach a decision whether the bill shall place raw wool on the free list, or reduce the tariff 50 per cent or more.

The paramount issue in revising the schedule is revenue. To put raw wool on the free list would cut off at once \$21,000,000, while the entire wool schedule brings in more than \$4,000,000 in duties.

By cutting the duty on raw wool to 5 or 6 cents a pound and making provision for a sliding reduction annually of 1 cent, some Democrats figure the importations would increase sufficiently to cause no disturbance in the revenue.

Postal Banks Bettering.

Washington, D. C.—Postal savings banks in the West continue to grow in popularity. The bank at Klamath Falls, Or., has moved up to 27th place and now has total deposits aggregating \$1,767,281, individual accounts averaging \$63.11 each. The Olympia bank, in Washington, has \$7,942 in deposit, being 105 accounts, averaging \$75.64 each, while at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, there are 76 deposits aggregating \$5,521. The Klamath Falls bank is way behind others in the Northwest and is progressing less rapidly than those in Washington and Idaho.

Corporation Books Open.

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme court has approved the recent sentence for contempt imposed in the New York courts upon Christopher C. Wilson, president of the United Wireless Telegraph company, because of the refusal to permit an examination of the books. By this decision the Federal government won a far-reaching legal battle, in that officials of corporations cannot refuse to allow examination of books by grand juries.

\$350,000 Building Asked.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Jones has introduced a bill increasing the limit of the cost of the public building at Walla Walla, Wash., from \$140,000 to \$350,000.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



NEW YORK—The erdemier of the society girl is for toque, scarf and parasol en suite. A leader of the smart set lately returning from the Riviera possessed 15 such sets, and half of them were made to accompany frocks in which from three to seven different colors were harmoniously combined. Just fancy a typical American indulging herself to such an extent, and fancy again the multitude who follow her example. There are scores of fashionable modistes who anxiously await every spring the return of this particular matron, for she culls the smartest effects offered by Paris creators of fashions, and after herself having tried their effect at such critical places as the resorts in southern France, there is no question as to the genuine character of her various choices. And now the combination toque, scarf and parasol is classed among the ultra fashionable things of the moment.

One of the prettiest sets we have seen is a faithful copy of madam's. The color scheme is lobster pink, which has taken the place of coral, and the trimmings are silver embroidery and Bruges lace. The trig little toque is quite the smartest shape we have seen. It fits the head snugly, but has a decided turn to the left side of the brim, which gives it the effect of being much larger. The crown is made of the lace over pink or lobster colored chiffon, and the visible part of the brim is faced with wonderfully done embroidery made more ornate by the addition of white or white colored jewels. From the right side of the ridged crown (the shape is typically that of Mercury's helmet) rests a large bunch of splendid aigrettes in white tipped with the odd pink hue. The scarf and parasol carry out the color in chiffon, lace and semi-precious jewels.

Greatly Varied Question.

The question of hats is a varied one. This season there are hats for everybody, and prices to suit the purchaser. There is no end to oddities in the new models, and almost everything is shown from jockey, witch and clown shapes to the traditional helmet, cavalier, empire and Victorian styles. All these and many others are fashioned of coarse straws, tagal and hemp braids. The coarse straws are so exceedingly coarse that little trimming is required to make the finished hat becoming. Many such models are trimmed with a severe little bow or chou made of satin or velvet and placed in some unusual position. These and other styles are ideal for wear with tailor-made costumes, while the Victorian styles seem to be the only thing for the quaint little summer frocks of prints and border effects.

Among the novelties is shown a pliant model labeled "Watteau." The shape turns up defiantly at the back, and is heralded as one of the most popular shapes at the French Riviera, where smart summer fashions annually receive their christening. A number of the becoming dress hats have brims of shirred tulle with spring flowers trimming them the entire surface. The facing very often is of a different color and is of chiffon or mousseline; sometimes over a contrasting color. A stunning hat shaped on the order of the mushroom model was made in direct contrast to conventionalities. Instead of the flowers being on the top, they were employed as the facing to the underbrim, while the top of the chapeau was left comparatively plain, with nothing but a bit of shirred chiffon over the crown and brim. The flowers under the brim were simple field daisies, and the effect was novel and wonderfully becoming.

"Poke" Effect Is Good.

The close fitting hat a la mode, as shown in its best form, has acquired a decided poke that is equal to quite ravishing effects if worn over a pretty face. The smartest of these models are perfectly flat over the front of the head and the back has a variety of ways of extending the hair and ears. A fetching poke-toque of this order seen the other day was made of striped black and white satin braid with a broad front expanse of plain black hemp. The only trimming consisted of a huge bow of black and white striped velvet ribbon edged with bright green. At the sides were two rather large cocobons of Jet, and across the top of the crown is another jet ornament running from front to back.

Novelties of all kinds are cropping out this season. Strings that actually tie on the hat are found among the quaintest arrivals of returned fashions. There are endless varieties of Napoleon shapes and all sorts of picturesque broad brims. An extremely becoming Napoleon is in black and white coarse straw with the crown and brim in one, turned sharply from the front and faced with royal blue satin, while the rest of the trimming consisted of blue silk cords with silver acorns finishing the ends. And back of the broad turnover brim were two enormous sized quills, made of single ostrich feathers curled close to the stem. These were in the same shade

of blue and were placed in a striking upright position.

Unusual Shapes Shown. Many of the huge straw hats look as though they had been caught in snowstorms and had come out pretty well battered, for they are bent in the most unusual shapes and frequently the straw actually seems broken. Brims are wide and most irregular, while crowns are bent to give the desired effect. To most persons such a shape is more becoming than the hard conventional lines of the perfectly straight brim, and if properly trimmed the result is exceedingly smart. A quaint little model of sea grass is in pagoda shape and trimmed with a Japanese band in which several colors are woven. The simulated crown is gracefully draped with the scarf and the ends are allowed to fall over the left side.

Many styles suggestive of the French revolutionary period are in evidence, both in shapes and colors, this season. One of the most picturesque models we have seen had a very wide flare at the left side and high thimble-shaped crown. It was made of coarse straw in the new illuminated gray called "mother of pearl." The trimming consisted of a band of rich embroidery drawn across the front of the crown and under the brim on both sides. At the back were three very long plumes in dull pinks and greens. These were of the new class that so far is nameless, but they are really



nothing more nor less than handsome ostrich feathers wired very stiffly with the under fibers curled toward the stem in the fashion of a lyre plume and a certain little quirk in the wire which flattens the feather in the center and gives it a jaunty turn at the end.

All Sorts of Trimming.

The trimmings are exquisite. Wild flowers and old fashioned garden flowers vie with each other on the same hat. Natural colorings of artificial flowers are given little attention. Almost any shade that blends with the tone of the hat or gown is considered smart. A new idea that is taking well is the use of beads applied directly to the straw, and if the fad continues there is no telling to what spectacular lengths it may run. Broad trimmings of all kinds are also seen on some of the best hats. The mingling of big and little blossoms is another fad of the moment. Rambler and moss roses together with the tiniest of button roses formed the trimming of one of the handsomest picture hats shown this season. Another model of the same dimensions had for its trimming a wonderful combination of poinsettias and camellias with weeping willow foliage in its natural shade of soft green. Lace is also much used in millinery, though more in the makeup than in its garnishments.

Home Dress.

Nattier blue mercerised poplinette makes a smart and quite inexpensive dress in this style. The skirt has a wide band of material at foot, put on with a wrapped seam; silk-covered buttons trim left side front breadth. The bodice is trimmed up left side with galloon and buttons, galloon also outlines the round yoke of lace. Small bishop sleeves gathered into deep cuffs that are trimmed to match bodice.

Materials required: 5 1/2 yards 48 inches wide, 10 buttons, 5 yards 18 inch wide, 1/2 yard lace 18 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards galloon.