

DEATH AND RIOT IN MEXICO CITY

Noisy Mobs Fired on By Police and Troops.

Failure of Diaz to Resign Brings Protest From People—Heavy Rain Scatters Crowd.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORKERS LEAP FOR LIVES.

San Francisco Building Collapses in Wind and Builders Fly.

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

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

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

TAFT DENIES PARDON.

Declares Walsh and Morse Both False to Trust.

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

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

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

Japan Would Arbitrate.

Tokio—Japan, it is said in official circles, is prepared to participate in negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration with the United States, and is willing to submit proposals for such an agreement if invited. Government leaders are deeply interested in the tentative draft of the arbitration proposal which the government submitted to Great Britain and France, and it is regarded as the most able document on the subject of arbitration ever produced. The proposal meets with hearty approval here.

"Congress City" Chosen.

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

Deep Snows in Alberta.

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

BANKER MORRIS IN PEN.

Chief Wrecker of Oregon Trust & Savings Bank Begins Time.

Salem, Or., May 27.—After fighting for months against the inevitable, W. Cooper Morris heard the doors of the state penitentiary swing behind him and has started serving his sentence of six years for aiding in the wrecking of the Oregon Trust & Savings bank of Portland.

A two-hour argument by Attorney S. T. Richardson failed to change the decision of Governor West and no leniency would be extended to the ex-banker.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last night the governor announced his decision and Private Secretary Watson immediately telephoned to Deputy Sheriff Archie Leonard, who was awaiting the decision of the executive at the Hotel Marion. Morris was also at the hotel with a number of friends.

District Attorney John H. McNary, George M. McDowell, Alex Sweek and Archie Leonard accompanied Morris to the penitentiary in an automobile secured by the district attorney and at 5:30 o'clock Morris entered the prison. Superintendent James refused to state what number he would give to the ex-banker and stated that such would not be given out under any circumstances.

"Mr. Morris will be placed in line with the rest of the prisoners and he will be treated the same as the others," stated the superintendent. "It is probable he will have no work to do for some time. There are about 100 men at the institution who are not employed now and the new prisoners are not given work. For that reason he undoubtedly will not be placed at labor, and not because we intend to discriminate in his case."

DIAZ SECRETLY LEAVES MEXICO FOR MADRID

Mexico City, May 27.—Porfirio Diaz, to whom for more than 30 years all Mexico has paid deference, secretly left the palace at 2 o'clock this morning. Only a few friends whom he trusted followed him to the station. He went to Vera Cruz and went on board a steamer bound for Spain.

In the distance he could hear the voices of enthusiastic celebrants, who were acclaiming the new president, Francisco de La Barra, and shouting "Viva Madero."

So carefully were the arrangements made for his departure that details could not be confirmed until this afternoon. Secrecy was due less to apprehension of a popular outburst here than to a desire that his departure should not become known to marauding bands. For some hours it was generally supposed that he had left over the Mexican National railroad, which has of late been untroubled by bandits. This road is equipped with standard heavy rails and it was thought there was less danger.

There is another railroad to the coast, a narrow-gauge affair, owned by the government. Taking it for granted that he would take the more luxurious, the bandits did not molest the smaller line.

WILL GIVE WEST BIG COLLEGE.

Mrs. Harriman to Establish Great University as Memorial.

New York—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, America's richest woman, is to be the founder of a great university in the West as a glorious monument to the memory of her husband.

It became known Saturday that Mrs. Harriman, casting about for some means of disbursing her great fortune in a way that would be of benefit to the people of the country, had decided upon the establishment of an institution of learning as affording the best medium for such disbursement. Her plans are not fully developed, but in a tentative way she has decided to found a university that will be second to none in the country in the point of curriculum and endowment.

Millions as needed will be supplied from the Harriman estate to make this the greatest educational enterprise in the world. The institution will be called the Edward H. Harriman University.

Airships to Fight in Air.

Chicago—President Taft has advised the promoters of the aviation meet to be held here August 12-20 that he will be in Chicago June 4, and will meet the committee in charge to agree on how extensively the army and navy will join in the military features of the meet. It has been announced that the president will be given full opportunity to test out the aeroplane as a war factor in any manner he wishes. The managers of the meet hope to have the United States government bring about the first battle in the air.

Steamer Sinks, Sixty Lost.

Panama—The National Steamship Line steamer Tabago struck a rock off Punta Mala Friday and sank a short time afterwards. Of the 100 passengers on board only 40 are known to have been saved. The Tabago had a cargo of cattle and was on her regular coastwise trip. The scene of the accident is about 100 miles from the nearest telegraph station, which makes it difficult to obtain details of the accident.

Hello Girls' Hours Reduced.

Olympia, Wash.—When the recent legislature passed the eight-hour law for women, providing that it applied to all women and girls employed in mechanical establishments, the law was so drawn that it included telephone operators. So holds Stephen V. Carey, assistant attorney-general, in a formal opinion to the State Railroad commission, and it will affect every telephone operator in the state.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Almost every other Democratic senator present participated in the debate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Court-Martial May Fail.

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

Senate to Vote June 12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hollander Faces Charge.

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

Many Move to Drop Islands.

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

Carnegie to Testify.

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

Makes Offer to Germany.

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

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE CENTENARY



HOUSE IN BRUNSWICK, ME. WHERE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" WAS WRITTEN

IN JUNE of this year the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe will be widely celebrated. A new life of the "little woman who made the great war," as Lincoln called her, is about to come from the press, written by her son, Charles Edward Stowe, and her grandson, Lyman Beecher Stowe.

Among the most interesting of the facts it brings out is that it never occurred to the "little woman" that there was anything about "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the least likely to precipitate a war. She wrote the book with the kindest feelings toward the south, and her aim was to be not only just but generous.

To begin with, Mrs. Stowe was not of the extreme abolitionist type. It was her firm belief that the better element in the south hated slavery, and that this element was much larger than was commonly supposed. Then, too, while she loathed the system with all her heart she was willing to believe that it took more often than not the kindly patriarchal form.

She gave Uncle Tom three masters, and two of them were kind. She made one of her plantation owners detest slavery and free his slaves. She wanted to make the north understand that the best southerners would co-operate with them in a reasonable attempt to do away with the evil.

Never was a little lady more surprised to find herself execrated. Her feeling had been when she first wrote the book that it would displease the abolitionists and bring sympathetic response from the south—that is, if anybody ever read it at all, which she had doubted.

When the book appeared the world turned topsy-turvy for her. Garrison, with whom she never quite agreed, wrote her that she was no longer abused—she had drawn it all on herself. People in the south who had not read the book, or who had read it with their minds made up beforehand, thought her some sort of a monster. A cousin who lived in Georgia did not dare put the name of Mrs. Stowe on the envelope when she wrote to her.

Mrs. Stowe found herself, in short, put in a class of agitators with whom she had never belonged, and the poor little dove of peace she had sent out came back with its feathers ruffled beyond recognition.

The question of slavery came into her life at an early period. It is not true that she knew nothing of the "peculiar institution" at first hand. She lived long in Cincinnati and met there many southerners, and it was on plantations where she visited that she got the color for the book she was to write many years after.

She was hardly more than a girl when she visited the Kentucky plantation which became afterward the home of Uncle Tom and Eliza, and about the same time she met Topsy. Topsy came to Cincinnati in the company of a wealthy Louisiana family which had liberated its slaves and it was in trying to teach her religion that the famous conversation occurred: "Do you know who made you?" "Nobody as I know on; I 'spect I grewed."

In 1836 Cincinnati became the hot-bed of anti-slavery talk. Mr. Theodore Weld of Lane Theological seminary led the movement. He had spent much of his life in the midst of slavery and was dedicating the remainder of his life to its overthrow. His ablest assistant, the editor of an abolitionist paper, was Dr. Birney, a slave owner from Alabama, who had freed his slaves, and come away to fight the system.

It was natural that with these friends Mrs. Stowe should have had kindly feelings toward the south, should have thought that it was rapidly wakening to the horror of slavery, and that the majority of its citizens were anxiously trying to put an end to it. As far as the "cause" was concerned her associations were with anti-slavery southerners rather than the northern abolitionists.

Henry Ward Beecher edited in Cincinnati a small daily paper, his sister, now Mrs. Stowe, helping him. She records an incident of the agitation in Cincinnati that shows the fighting blood of the young man who was to become the great preacher.

Dr. Birney's abolitionist paper was wrecked by a mob, and she writes: "Many respectable citizens are inclined to wink at the outrage in consideration of its moving in the line of their prejudices." Henry Ward Beecher did not wink. He feared an



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN 1851

attack on his own paper, and his sister found him one day making bullets in the kitchen. She asked what he was making them for.

"To kill men with," he answered grimly, and Mrs. Stowe, telling her son about it years later, said, "I never saw Henry look so terrible. I did not like it, for I feared he was growing bloodthirsty."

Professor Stowe helped at times the underground railroad. He it was who took the original of Eliza and "Little Henry" to the house of the old Quaker when the master was pursuing the fugitives. It was not long after this that she wrote she felt keenly the need of an intermediate party which would oppose slavery without the violence of abolitionists. But she said, if no such party was formed many people would be forced to join the abolitionists "in spite of their excesses."

In 1850 the Stowes left Cincinnati for Brunswick, Me. It was there that her great resolve was taken that she would use her pen to fight slavery. Already she was a successful author and deeply interested in the cause of the slave. Her brother wrote and put the proposition to her squarely: why did she not write about the subject nearest her heart and make people understand? It was in the little parlor of her Brunswick home. She read the letter aloud. As she finished the appeal she rose from her chair, crushing the letter in her hand and said: "God helping me, I will write."

The material for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came from various sources, but she verified them all. The Kentucky plantation she already knew. The slaves whom she had known in Cincinnati had talked freely, giving the light as well as the tragedy of their lot.

Uncle Tom seems to have been drawn from Joshua Hoosen, a black man of great sweetness and piety, who told her appalling stories of life as he had seen it.

The book, then, was published, with many misgivings, but none among them was that the south would fail to understand the friendliness of her spirit. Then she found herself the most famous and the most abused woman in the world.

Mrs. Stowe had that exaltation of character which lifts a soul above praise or blame. In the midst of the tumult she wrote poetry and planned a trip to England in the interest of the cause. It is typical of her ingenuousness that she was much surprised to find herself welcomed and feted on the other side of the ocean. Where she had expected to rest and see nobody, she discovered she was the talk of the country.

When the war broke out Mrs. Stowe's son was among the first to go. She wrote afterward: "It was the will of God . . . that the slave mothers whose tears nobody regarded should have with them a great company of weepers, north and south—Rachels weeping for their children and refusing to be comforted."

After the war Mrs. Stowe went south and lived for a time in Florida. The scheme was to raise cotton with free labor, but it failed disastrously, in other ways the stay in the south was a success, and everywhere Mrs. Stowe appears to have been treated with consideration. The era of abuse was over.

After cotton they tried to raise oranges, but a frost spoiled that plan. Mrs. Stowe lost \$34,000 in this way, and then she founded the Christian Union with her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, and lost most of the rest of her money. She kept writing, not because her fame tempted her, but because the money was needed. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which made so many fortunes, never yielded her more than a few hundred dollars.