

## DIAZ BIDS FAREWELL TO MEXICO

But Says He Will Die In His Native Land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The general, showing almost no sign of his recent illness, was dressed in an ordinary sack suit of black. He carried in his hand a Panama hat.

Throughout all of General Huerta's talk, Diaz stood like a soldier on parade, with eyes front and never a twitch of the muscles. Bravely he began his reply, but before many minutes he was having great difficulty in mastering his emotions.

## STORM SCATTERS DEATH.

Four Killed at Cleveland and Lorain; Two at Pittsburg.

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

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

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

## Mrs. Toy to Give Bond.

San Francisco—An interesting passenger on the British steamer Maitai, which left this port for Australia and New Zealand, was Mrs. Lucy Toy, a Chinese woman, who makes her home in Portland, where she is a teacher. Although Mrs. Toy has a perfect English education and considers herself a citizen of the States, she was compelled to put up a bond of \$1,000 to guarantee that she did not intend to remain in the British colonies, where the Asiatic exclusion laws are very strict.

## Liner Beached, All Safe.

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

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

## Gotham Not Considered.

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

## NEW REPUBLIC IS BORN.

Lower California Rebels Cut Loose From Mexico.

Tia Juana, Lower California—The insurgents in Tia Juana, Lower California, have severed connection with the Mexican Liberal party, elected Dick Ferris president of the new republic of Lower California, and decided to await word from General Pryce before choosing a new general. Ferris is expected in a few days.

Ferris is a Los Angeles promoter. In last year's state campaign he was a candidate for the lieutenant governorship nomination at the Republican direct primaries.

The rebels' action followed an address to the insurgents, who now number about 150 men, by Louis James, a rebel captain. A new flag and new constitution are being prepared.

Captain James told the rebels that they should drop all connection with the Mexican Liberal party, with all other organizations in the United States, form a provisional government and demand recognition of Francisco Madero and his party in Mexico proper.

General Pryce went to Los Angeles to learn from the junta what became of the men he sent up there with a considerable sum of money to buy ammunition and supplies for the rebels at Tia Juana.

The men are out of ammunition, have no prospect of obtaining supplies, and are said to be on the point of selling their guns and quitting Lower California. The camp has been divided into several disgruntled factions.

## LOPEZ EXECUTED AS TRAITOR

Benedict Arnold of Mexican Rebels Pays Penalty of Turncoats.

Cananea, Mexico—"Red" Lopez, who was ordered imprisoned by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., on the charge that he had "sold out" to American interests while in command of a section of the insurrecto garrison at Agua Prieta, has been executed. Lopez was being conveyed from Agua Prieta to Hermosillo to begin the serving of an eight-year sentence.

Conflicting stories are told by the guard which was accompanying Lopez. One is to the effect that the former insurrecto leader had attempted to escape and was shot; another that he pleaded to be executed rather than be taken to prison. It is alleged also that Lopez had confessed to having received \$4,000 for the surrender of Agua Prieta to the Federals.

## MATCH TRUST MILITANT.

Diamond Company Issues Ultimatum Against Stubborn Independents.

Tacoma, Wash.—Putting the ban on the dealers of Tacoma, the Diamond Match company, known as the trust, has served notice that they will not be allowed to handle its product if they sell the Tacoma-made match now being turned out at the new factory on Chambers creek by the Pacific Coast Match company.

Formal notification has been given to the West Coast Grocery company which for 20 years has distributed "trust" matches, and S. A. Nourse, of the grocery company, has retorted that if that is the way the trust feels about it, it can go hang. His company, he said, would handle the Tacoma match and the consultation came to a speedy termination with the home-made article still on the market.

## Peace Treaty is Endorsed.

London—The Archbishop of Lewisham moved in the lower house of the Canturbury convocation recently a resolution welcoming the proposal for an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and recording the heartfelt thanks of the house to God for this answer to the prayers of the church. He said the treaty was a step in the subordination of politics to morals. It was really the establishment of the rule of ethical standards in the politics of nations, he declared.

## Floating Log Saves Life.

McAlester, Okla.—After floating on a log in a flooded stream for nearly 20 hours, Mrs. Sallie Tripp, who with her mother and two brothers was swept into the Canadian river by a freshet, was found in Gaines creek, two miles above where that stream empties into the Canadian. Mrs. Tripp was unconscious. Physicians said she had a chance for recovery. Her mother, Mrs. Glover, and her two brothers were lost.

## Burned Timber Bill Up.

Washington, D. C.—The house public lands committee has favorably reported a bill authorizing homestead settlers whose lands were burned over by forest fires last summer to sell all the timber seriously injured or killed by fires and pocket the receipts. The bill also authorizes the secretary of the interior to sell burned timber on public lands. An effort will be made to pass the bill this session so as to afford relief to settlers.

## Postal Bank is Coming.

Washington, D. C.—The Postoffice department has announced that beginning July 1 postal savings banks will be opened in the large cities of the country and that in all probability one of the first of these big banks will be opened at Portland, Or. Plans have not yet been perfected, but it is also probable that postal banks will be opened this summer or fall in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane also.

## BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Democrats Unite for Duty.

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

## Policy on Wool Attacked.

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

## SPEAKS OF PEACE AND WAR.

Taft Pays Tribute to Dead Heroes at Arlington Cemetery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Taft Sticks to Beverly.

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

## Taft May Visit Coast.

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

## TWO CHARMING NORMANDY TOWNS



OF ALL the Normandy towns, none is more charming than Coutances, writes Edna Halloran in the Los Angeles Times. After several hours of jolting through a beautiful country, a ridiculous little box of a train deposited us at the gate of Coutances on a gray morning in June.

The old ramparts which bound the town on three sides, give it, in perspective, the appearance of clinging to the hillside. The double row of giant trees edging the boulevard, rear their massive boughs above the rooftops; the lofty spires of the cathedral dominate the landscape. Steep, narrow streets thread the ancient quarters. Old houses, blackened with age, crowd together on the edge of the sidewalks, their flat chimneys and pointed roofs making a sharp, irregular skyline. In almost every square, smoky window a pot of flowering plants makes a bit of color against the dullness of the gray walls. The heavy front doors are sometimes beautifully carved, a remnant of former prosperity. And at an occasional window hangs a curtain of fine lace. It is essentially a town where the hand of Progress has been stayed. Nothing changes, nothing advances, nothing needs to. It is perfect as it is, and absolutely contented. On a sunny morning old women, in their immaculate fluted caps, full skirts and wooden sabots, sit on the doorsteps and knit incessantly, fat sleepy cats bask in the pleasant warmth; boys from the boulangerie, in their coarse blue aprons, balance wicker baskets filled with long loaves of bread; maids sent out to market stop to gossip on the Place; children clatter over the cobblestones in their wooden shoes, a serviette, bulging with school books, under their arms.

In summer, in Normandy, the twilight lasts all night. It never grows dark from sunset to sunrise. Soon after dinner in the evening, the sound of voices and snatches of song came up from the shadows in the valley through which the river flows. The women of the neighborhood were washing in the lavoir, beating their clothes on the wet stones at the water's edge. Although knotted and gnarled by hard work, yet these peasant women are good-humored and polite. One was a particularly friendly soul, and told me that in Normandy one did not speak French, only a patois, for, ma foi, one had not the time to learn pure French; life was too short, and labor was too heavy. The women indeed do men's work, herding cattle, plowing fields, mowing hay, carrying immense bundles, poised on the shoulder, with no apparent effort.

In the shops, ruddy-faced old women beam at you from under their clean starched caps, and smilingly make you buy, charging you two prices because you are a foreigner. With all the graciousness imaginable, everything in stock is set out for your inspection—sabots, pictures, postcards, trinket, lace—and a running fire of conversation kept up in the meantime. Madam has both time and curiosity for the strangers.

The cathedral is the one thing of Coutances. It has long been considered among the most beautiful examples of Gothic architecture in France. It is indeed magnificent, lofty and pure in its beauty. The slim coupled columns meet in Gothic arches, the lantern is formed from the beautiful central tower, the rose window in the nave are of old stained glass, the carving of the triforium is exquisite, the altars are works of a master hand. The long pointed windows in the body of the church, throw mellow, many-colored lights across the stone floor, lighting here and there the deep shadows of the aisles.

The greater part of the cathedral was built during the thirteenth century and is cited by Ruskin in his "Lectures on Architecture" as being "one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, examples of the fully developed spire, showing the complete domesticity of the work, the evident treatment of the church spire merely as a magnified house roof."

The view from the top of the western tower is deservedly renowned. Below, in the foreground, are the sloping fields; the green of the orchards on the hillside; an old mill and its quiet stream; farther away, the ruins of the Roman aqueduct; in the distance, through the haze, rise the Isle of Jersey and the roofs of St. Malo.

In the medieval town of Dol the fifteenth century houses are rather famous for their oddity. Situated on the Rue St. Jacques, their upper stories project far over the lower, and are supported by stone pillars, the thatched roofs slope low over the street, the rooms are mere holes, blackened by squalor and constant use. However, that does not at all prevent their being occupied at the present time, and the daily routine of life continues quite as well within their walls as between those of fresher and newer houses. Dol has also a famous cathedral and one hotel. And the hotel has a reputation of its own. All the guide books state that the best chocolate served in France is to be had here.

The cathedral stands apart somewhat isolated at the edge of the town. Its most striking feature is the fifteenth century portal on the south side, with the beautiful porch of Saint Magloire. It is most unique in its effect, its massive arches are exquisitely carved, with designs in delicate tracery over the doorway and about the windows. Otherwise the exterior is extremely simple, even plain, and is not enhanced by one of the towers being unfinished.

The somber gloom of the interior was lightened by dozens of candles burning on the high altar. It was a fete day, in whose honor the chapels were decorated with gaudy artificial flowers. The original stained glass of the thirteenth century is still intact in a large window in the choir; in one of the transepts is the tomb of Bishop James, who died in 1503; unfortunately its sculpturing is mutilated and marred and its statue by Jean Juste, is lost.

One of the most beautiful inner chapels is built in honor of St. Samson, an English monk to whom the cathedral is dedicated, and who is said to have crossed the channel and founded a monastery on the site of Dol.

Such is Life.

"Here is the story in the morning paper about a man who is the keeper of one of the most vicious elephants in captivity."

"Well, what about him?"

"Oh, nothing unusual. He claims that he is being mistreated by his 90-pound wife."