

## DEATH LIST NOW MORE THAN 90

### Property Loss In Gulf States Up In Millions.

#### North Central and Western Portions of Country Are Buried Under Snow Drifts.

Chicago—Indications from late reports are that more than 90 persons were killed, scores severely injured, and great property loss sustained in the disastrous electrical storm which swept parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Eighty odd deaths have been reported and the total loss of life probably will be increased when wire communication is restored in remote sections devastated by the cyclone. The damage to property cannot be estimated, but will have to be computed in millions.

Twenty-nine persons are reported to have perished in Georgia and damage to property is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. Calhoun, Gordon county, Georgia, and vicinity bore the brunt of the storm, and 11 persons are reported to have been killed. The other fatalities in Georgia were nine at Tucker, four at Eaglesville, three at Clarkston and two at Columbus.

Late reports from Tennessee have increased the death toll in that state to 23 persons.

The loss of life in Alabama is estimated at 13, although several persons still are reported missing. Five negroes were killed near New Decatur, three persons perished at Calera and two each at Hoke and Bluff, Gainsville and Duke.

Late reports from Northern Mississippi raised the death list from seven as first reported, to 13. These fatalities occurred in seven counties. Wire communication with a number of towns struck by the storm still is interrupted.

No more deaths have been reported from Louisiana, the death list remaining at seven.

Six persons were killed by the cyclone that passed over Gadsden, Ala. A Southern railway train was wrecked, presumably by spreading rails, near Round Mountain. The crew and passengers escaped injury.

The storm, which continued for two hours, was followed by earthquake shocks, and devastated a wide section of country between Curryville and Resaca late at night. Eleven are known to have been killed.

The storm west of the Tennessee river reached its gravest fury in Benton county, sweeping a path from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile wide diagonally across the county.

It is estimated that the damage done by the severe wind and rain storm which swept Chicago and Illinois will aggregate nearly \$1,000,000. In Chicago the wind attained a velocity of 50 miles an hour for several hours and thousands of plate glass windows and doors in all parts of the city were demolished.

Dispatches from Northern Wisconsin say disastrous floods have been followed by one of the most severe snow storms of the winter. Railroad traffic in the northwestern part of the state is paralyzed, telegraph wires have been put out of commission, but the change in temperature is moderating the floods, which were working great havoc.

Wind storms, accompanied by rain and hail, in the southwestern part of Kansas, did great property damage.

Two carpenters were killed at Louisville, Ky., when a high wind blew down a construction tower at the Louisville Railway company's repair shops. The wind reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

Burlington railroad traffic immediately west of Alliance, Neb., was demoralized as a result of a heavy blizzard which swept Northwestern Nebraska and Southwestern Wyoming. Freight traffic is at a standstill and overland passenger trains are reported stalled in snowdrifts.

#### Women Police Provided.

Abany, N. Y.—Authority to appoint 20 patrolwomen, or as many more as necessary, is given the police commissioner of New York City in a bill introduced in the state legislature. The appointees would be between 30 and 45 years old, would be uniformed and would do duty in dance halls, public parks and moving picture shows in regularly protecting women and children. They would draw the same salary as a male member of the force and would share in the police pension fund.

#### Treaty Extended Five Years.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Jusserand exchanged ratifications of the convention approved by the senate a month ago extending for a term of five years the Franco-American special arbitration treaty of 1908. This treaty provides for limited arbitration excepting questions of vital interest, independence or honor. It is similar in terms to the Anglo-American treaty of 1908, which will expire June 4, next.

#### Suffrage Wins In Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska—The equal suffrage resolution enfranchising Alaska women was adopted by the house. The senate will adopt the resolution, as there is no opposition to votes for women in that body.

## WILSON TALKS GOVERNMENT

### Will Endeavor to Cultivate Friendship in Central America.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson issued his formal statement of his policy toward the Central and South American republics:

"In view of questions which naturally are uppermost in the public mind just now, the President issues the following statement:

"One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America, and to promote in every proper and honorable way the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents. I earnestly desire the most cordial understanding and co-operation between the peoples and leaders of America, and therefore, deem it my duty to make this brief statement.

"Co-operation is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly processes of just government based upon law, not upon arbitrary, or irregular, force. I hold, as I am sure all thoughtful leaders of republican government everywhere hold, that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon the public conscience and approval. We shall look to make these principles the basis of mutual intercourse between, respect and helpfulness between our sister republics and ourselves.

"We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigue and defiance of constitutional rights weaken and discredit government and injure none so much as the people who are unfortunate enough to have their common life and common affairs tainted and disturbed."

## FEDERALISTS HARD PRESSED

### Agua Prieta Garrison Sends Arms Into United States.

Douglas, Ariz.—With sufficient forces to avoid necessity of mobilization, the insurgent state troops are pressing toward the border after their victories in driving the Huerta soldiery from inland mining towns. With large groups of constitutionalists surrounding Agua Prieta, not permitting the federalists even to evacuate peacefully, 600 of another group approached close to Nogales, Sonora, opposite the Arizona town of the same name. Both ports, Agua Prieta, terminal of the Nacozari railway, and Nogales, on the Sonora railroad, which runs directly to the gulf, were menaced at the same time, preventing the federalists from combining at any one point.

Particularly difficult was the position of General Ojeda, commanding the Agua Prieta garrison. In fear of causing danger to the residents of Douglas, his orders were to evacuate the border town, but the state troops, fresh from their victories at Nacozari and Elitigre, surrounded the town and demanded the federalists' arms. As an only alternative, late in the afternoon found the federalists loading their arms, ammunition and artillery on box cars, with the evident intention of running the train to the American side and following unarmed.

This would prevent the state rebels from securing the munitions and at the same time General Ojeda would be cleared of responsibility, in view of his orders from the Mexican War department. W. T. Fitzherbert, customs collector at Douglas, received no request from the Mexican general to bring over the arms, nor could such be granted without permission from Washington, which so far has not recognized the Huerta government.

### Strikers Threaten Jail.

Akron, O.—A parade of striking rubber workers marched to the central police station and threatened for a time to attack the jail and liberate the strikers arrested for rioting in the last few days. Several shots were fired toward Detective George Martino, who returned the fire. No one was hit by the bullets, and the strikers retreated. Before marching to the police station the crowd attacked officers on duty at one of the rubber factories. Carl W. Bailey, an I. W. W. organizer of Cleveland, was arrested.

### Plea Made for Tramps.

Dover, Del.—The Delaware legislature has voted to establish convict camps and work all short-term prisoners on the highways by passing the Anderson bill. Opposition to the convict labor idea centralized in a plea for tramps and a protest against their arrest. "We need them during the berry and fruit season and cannot spare them," declared Assemblyman Owens, a fruitgrower. "They save us money and save our fruit."

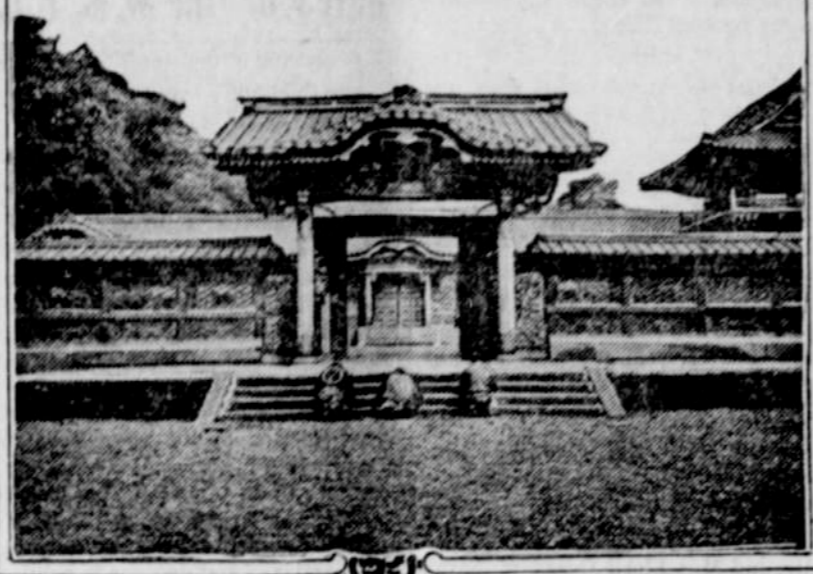
### Pays \$100,000 Back Customs.

Washington, D. C.—John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia and New York merchant, has paid to the government \$100,000 to settle sums of which the treasury has been defrauded during the last 15 years through irregular practices in the importation of samples of merchandise.

### President Joins Club.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has accepted membership in the University Club in Washington, and will pay his dues just as any other member does. The University Club is the first club the President has joined in Washington.

# Buddhists of Japan



ONE of the most striking figures in Japanese history is that of Kobo Daishi, the great Buddhist teacher, who was born in A. D. 774. His ardent desire for enlightenment took him to China, where he sat at the feet of the most eminent Buddhist scholars of the day, and brought back much that was new to the Buddhists of Japan.

I had long wished to visit the famous monastery founded by Kobo Daishi on Mount Koya, but was uncertain as to how I should carry out my wish, writes Susan Ballard in the East and West Review, until an American gentleman, who was searching Japan for Buddhist art treasures, gave me the necessary information.

He told me that the monastery consists of a number of separate monasteries, each with its independent rule and presiding abbot, the whole being under the jurisdiction of a lord abbot. The monasteries are bound by their rule to take in all visitors, but my friend offered me an introduction to the particular monastery where he had himself stayed on more than one occasion.

Armed with this introduction, I wrote to the abbot, whose name he gave me and asked if it would be convenient to them to put up two ladies for a couple of days. I at once received a most polite reply, saying that if we could be content with what accommodation they had to offer they would be pleased to receive us.

### Fed Entirely Upon Vegetables.

When we got to the top of the mountain, white walls gleamed in a ghostly way through the darkness, and we at length arrived at our destination. Taking off our shoes we stepped up into the monastery and were at once led by white-robed priests through needless matted rooms to the very back of the building, where were the rooms reserved for special guests.

The room into which we were shown was bare of all furniture except for two large red crepe cushions for us to sit on, with a lamp in front of each. The sliding screens were very elaborately painted, and there was a fine bronze ornament on a shelf.

An evening meal was presently brought in; it was served in old china on red lacquer stands. We had different china at each meal during our two days' stay, and the priests seemed to take pleasure in pointing out the peculiarities of the different makes of china. Food on Mount Koya is a problem. We had been warned that no meat, fish or eggs were allowed; absolutely nothing but



High Priest Meditating.

vegetables. Our meal looked delicious, but was most unsatisfying, and the moment it was cleared away we fell to eagerly on the bread we had brought up with us.

The next morning I had a conversation on the food question with the attendant who brought our meals. He volunteered the information that eggs could be bought if we wanted them. I asked if meat was strictly prohibited; he said that, of course, the priests never touched it, and they did not like its being brought into the monastery, but they knew that it was difficult for visitors to get on without meat, so if they did bring it with them—well, the priests looked the other way.

We were much relieved to hear that the priests had learned the gentle art of looking the other way, and we quickly produced our tin of tongue and the hot water, ostensibly brought for tea, turned into consomma. We were, however, careful to wash our

plates after eating so that none of the defiling meat should go into the monastery kitchen.

The life of the priests seem to be remarkably free from rule, and very different from Roman Catholic monasteries. They are celibates and vegetarians, but there is little or no rule of silence, nor do they do manual work of a severe kind. This one could see by their hands, which were as smooth as a woman's. We met numbers during our sightseeing, and they all appeared to converse freely with the people around them.

### Care for Thousands of Pilgrims.

Our guide got through a good-sized packet of cigarettes during his day with us. Some of the monks remain for life on Mount Koya; some become priests of parish temples. Even those who are for life in the monastery are free to visit their homes quite frequently. Their moral reputation is, on the whole, good; but the establishment on Mount Koya is really a group of monasteries with independent rule, and I was told that some monasteries had a much better reputation than others.

The time of the priests seems to be spent in studying Buddhist doctrines, saying prayers for the dead and in taking care of the pilgrims who are all lodged and fed at the monasteries. During the spring months 3,000 or 4,000 pilgrims come in a day, the majority spending the night; and on March 21 they claim to have on an average 20,000. At the entrance to the monastery grounds is an office called the examination of pilgrims office, where each pilgrim states which monastery he wishes to stay at, and if he has no preference he is told where to go.

Everything is done in the most businesslike way, which is, indeed, necessary when dealing with such large numbers of people so far away from all ordinary accommodation. Some pilgrims come for the purpose of bringing bones for interment in the Mount Koya cemetery, others to visit the graves of ancestors, others just for the pleasure of seeing a historical place, and there are always some who go on the pilgrimage with the desire to receive purification from sin and "accumulate merit."

## HENS SIGN THEIR AUTOGRAPH

### Staten Islanders Have a Most Ingenious Scheme for Keeping Track of the Work of Egg Layers.

Make your hens sign their autograph every time they lay an egg. This is the very latest wrinkle in poultry farming. Two Staten Islanders devised it. These two farmers put their wits together and devised an apparatus so simple that even the silliest of hens can work it, for she works it all unbeknown to herself. The first thing they did was to attach a piece of crayon by a clip to the leg of each hen, just as a steel spur is fastened to the leg of a fighting cock. This is for her to write her autograph with. Each hen has a different colored crayon, or even if there are not enough colors to go around two crayons can be attached.

Now for the nest. When the hen feels like laying an egg she must walk up a short incline plane to reach the nest. Her weight releases a trigger which makes two wire gates drop. These will open outward at a touch from her head; but not even a big Cochon China rooster could open them from the outside. So no other hen can enter and cause confusion by laying another egg in the nest. When the hen has done her duty she walks down the inclined plane to get out. Reaching the gate, she has to crouch a little in order to swing it open. This brings the crayon on her leg into contact with the surface of the inclined plane. The streak it draws thereon is the hen's autograph and proof that the egg in the nest is hers and not that of any other bird.

### Hunters After Valuable Black Fox.

Hunters in Weld, Me., say that there is in that section a beautiful black fox bearing a charmed life. Many of the local hunters are crack shots, but they have fired shot after shot at the fox without effect. Those who have seen the fox say that it is unusually large. The skin is estimated to be worth from \$500 to \$1,000.

## SOUTHERN CYCLONE KILLS 33

### High Winds Sweep From New Orleans to Atlantic.

New Orleans—Thirty-three persons are reported to have been killed and property valued at several hundred thousand dollars destroyed by a wind and rain storm which swept portions of Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Tennessee Friday.

A deluge of rain extended over a more extensive area and practically demoralized telegraph and telephone service for several hours.

Only meager reports from the stricken districts were obtainable. The property damage at Brookland, Tex., was estimated at \$100,000. All wires in the path of the storm were put out of commission.

Latest reports of loss of life came from near Atlanta, where five were killed.

The town of Provencal, La., was practically wiped out by a cyclone. A negro boy was killed and 15 persons injured.

The storm cut a wide swath from three to 500 feet wide, demolishing business houses and 25 homes.

At Montgomery City, Mo., large property damage was caused and several persons injured, two believed fatally, by the storm which swept Montgomery county.

Three persons were hurt and considerable property damage done by a storm which passed over Jerseyville, 30 miles northeast of St. Louis. Several houses were wrecked.

The storm which swept over the counties of Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell in Illinois did damage estimated at several thousand dollars. The wind at Peoria reached a velocity of 50 miles an hour.

## MEXICANS OBEY AMERICANS

### Cease Firing, Cross Border and Surrender Arms.

Nogales, Ariz.—Constitutionalists overthrew the federal garrison at Nogales, Sonora, Friday night, and now are in possession of the border town, after a fight which continued with little abatement for 12 hours.

Casualties are estimated at 100 dead and twice as many wounded on both sides.

Private Allen A. Umfleet, troop G, fifth cavalry, U. S. A., was seriously wounded by a rebel bullet while doing police duty near the international line here. The shot passed through his face from nose to ear. No other Americans were wounded.

The United States soldier was shot shortly after 5 o'clock, when the attack was at its height. Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, in charge of the fifth cavalry patrol, instantly sent word to General Obregon, in command of the rebel forces:

"You have shot one of my men. Cease firing, or I shall be after you at once."

At the same moment the firing from the regulars under Colonels Kosterlitzke and Reyes slackened. By some preconcerted arrangement, Lieutenant-Colonel Tate called his bugler and ordered him to sound the Mexican "cease firing" order. The federal garrison instantly obeyed, but desultory firing continued to come from the besiegers.

General Obregon succeeded in holding back the fire from his men, so that Colonels Kosterlitzky and Reyes with their forces were able to cross to the United States, where they surrendered to Colonel Wilbur W. Wilbur, Fifth cavalry, who arrived to take command of the American troops. The Mexican federal soldiers stacked their arms before the American troops and disbanded.

### Musty Theories Assailed.

Stanford University, Cal.—"The professors of economics in American universities are too scientific and have too little regard for the human will," declared Professor M. L. Larkin, of the Stanford economics department, in an address here. "The aim of economics," he continued, "should be toward the teaching of practical affairs and not the theories of 15th century theorists. One difficulty in most institutions is that the teachers are incapable. Poor pay is responsible for the dearth of capable instructors."

### Girl Strikers Hold Up Car.

Trenton, N. J.—Two hundred girl strikers at the Strauss woolen mills on the outskirts of this city held up a trolley car and blocked service for 40 minutes because Holdsworth Robinson, who is accused of striking one of the girls, sought refuge in the car. The girls got on the track in front of the car and would not move until police reached the scene and arrested Robinson on complaint of Annie Soltis, 14 years old, who said Robinson had struck her.

### Wright Patents Upheld.

Paris—The Wright aeroplane patents were fully upheld by a decision in the fourth division of the Court of Appeals, confirming a previous judgment rendered in the third division after reports from a technical commission. The hearing and arguments brought by the Wright brothers against several French aeroplane manufacturers for an infringement of patents, particularly the warping wing principle.

### Camera's Tricks Offend.

Washington, D. C.—A Pennsylvania-venue photographer who has been using the tricks of his trade to make photographs of his customers in the attitude of shaking hands with President Wilson, formally was requested by the White House to discontinue the practice. The same circumstance arose during the Taft administration.

## REBEL LEADER SUES FOR PEACE

### Carranza Uprising in Coahuila Has Collapsed.

#### Minister of Agriculture Telegraphs Huerta Asking Pardon for Rebel Governor.

Mexico City—Surrounded by government troops, Venustiano Carranza, the rebel governor of Coahuila, who refused to recognize the Huerta administration and initiated what appeared to be a formidable revolt, is suing for peace, according to official reports. Carranza is declared to have 2000 men.

Manuel Garza Aldape, named as minister of agriculture, who was sent north by the government to effect a reconciliation, has telegraphed to President Huerta asking for a pardon for the rebellious governor. Alberto Guajardo, commander of the rurales, who joined the Carranza movement, is reported officially to have surrendered.

Pascual Orozco, Jr., returned to the capital and was greeted by the men who have been fighting him for a year.

Orozco has signed no agreement of peace, but it is expected he will do so. Suspicious regarding negotiations with others than the principals, he had entered into only partial terms with the commissioner sent north by the government.

The final conferences regarding a peace settlement between Orozco and the government will be held this week, probably at the national palace. Orozco and his advisers will try to exact the best possible terms, but it is believed that the revolution, so far as they are concerned, is ended.

Most of Orozco's army will join the government forces, and it is regarded as not improbable that Orozco himself will be governor of Chihuahua.

## FRIEDMANN SEEKS IMMUNITY

### German Physician Thinks New Serum Preventative.

Ottawa, Ont.—Dr. Friederich F. Friedmann, of Berlin, discussed before the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis his treatment for tuberculosis, the manner of its discovery and the precautions he took to insure its harmlessness. He said he had spent 23 years in research work to find a tuberculin that was not toxic and virulent, and having found it, tried it first of all on himself.

He discarded human tubercle bacilli, he said, after many experiments, because he feared the results were too dangerous. The end of his research came, he asserted, when he found a bacillus which originated in a cold-blooded animal, the turtle, which bacillus became a virulent and a-toxic after frequent transplantation.

"When that condition was reached," he said, "I injected it into myself, then into patients infected with tuberculosis, then into healthy children in tubercular surroundings. I have found the remedy invariably harmless."

"I have found this remedy harmless when I used it for patients ranging from earliest childhood to the most advanced age in all forms of application—subcutaneously, intramuscular and intravenous—even in big doses," said Dr. Friedmann, "and equally efficient in all forms of tuberculosis, pulmonary, bone, joint, glandular and skin. Aside from absolutely hopeless cases, whose fates were already sealed, the remedy has proved its efficiency in most instances."

"To obtain the ideal, to eradicate tuberculosis as an epidemic disease, it is necessary not only to cure the tubercular individuals now living, but also to protect by a method following the principle of Jenner's vaccination in guarding the future generations from infection."

"So far I have vaccinated 350 children varying in age from 1 year to 3 years. Most of these children were living in tubercular environments and much exposed to infection from the source. The earliest immunizations were made 17 months ago and all the children are well today and free from all symptoms of scrofula or tuberculosis."

### Culebra Cut Pushed Up.

Panama—The slide on the east bank of the Culebra cut, which first moved into the cut on the night of February 5, made another rapid movement downward on March 15 toward the canal. It pushed the bottom of the cut near the center for a distance of 1000 feet to a height of 30 feet, destroying five tracks and overturning two steam shovels. There is now only one construction track in operation. The slide has ceased moving and the work of removing the mass of earth has already begun.

### Hereditary Lord Doomed.

London—In the course of a debate in the house of commons, Postmaster General the Right Honorable H. L. Samuel intimated that it was the intention of the government in the lifetime of the present parliament to adopt a bill for the reform of the house of lords. He said that the new second chamber would contain no vestige of the hereditary principle and that under no circumstances would its absolute veto be restored.