

WOMEN MARCH IN SUFFRAGE CAUSE

New York City Scene of Great Demonstration.

"Girls of '61," Babes in Arms, and All Intervening Ages Represented—Many Men in Line.

New York, May 8.—Gray-haired woman suffrage pioneers styled "The Girls of '61," dimpled, laughing girl babies of 1910, not yet out of their first long dresses, girls and women of all ages between, swept down Fifth avenue from Fifty-seventh street to Union square Saturday afternoon in an unorganized protest against denial to their sex of the ballot.

Every avenue through which woman has invaded man's field of endeavor was represented, from sculpture to cab driving. One hundred male supporters joined in the parade.

Four brass bands, dozens of elaborate floats and fluttering pennants by the hundreds, with here and there a banner bearing epigrams, lengthened the line of 2,000 marchers. The ranks were separated into seven divisions and more than half the marchers were laden with camp stools, besides the regular insignia and banners which they carried.

The camp stools, an innovation in New York parades, had served as seats for the feminine army preceding the formation. Having answered their purpose, they were folded up, tucked under arms and carried along. Every one marched with the exception of the veterans and the babies.

Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, nearly 90, Mrs. Anna Garlan Spencer and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hapford, representing "The Girls of '61," rode in open carriages. The youngest recruits were trundled in go-carts by their mothers.

Out-of-town associations, in a separate division, consisted of delegates from Colorado, Wyoming, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut. When the marchers reached Union square an open-air mass meeting was held and addresses were delivered by the leaders.

Half a dozen floats, illustrating the progress woman has made since Eve handed Adam the pippin were interesting features of the celebration and yellow "votes for women" sashes were plentiful enough to give the moving panorama a "Mayonnaise" appearance.

BOGUS \$20 COINS AFLOAT.

Counterfeit So Good As Almost to Defy Detection.

San Francisco — Counterfeit \$20 gold pieces, so clever in execution as almost to defy detection, have been spread profusely over San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific coast, according to information given by the Federal authorities.

The spurious gold pieces appear so much like the genuine that they will deceive even the most scrutinous, unless examined very closely.

The date on the output is 1888, and it will be found on close observation that the metal is a trifle light. The ring is almost as good as in the legitimate coins, though to the experienced ear it will seem a little "brassy."

Around the design and inscriptions a slightly blurred appearance is evident, convincing the authorities that the coin has been cast. A considerable amount of copper is used in making the bogus coin, and much gold has been employed in completing it.

It is believed that the gang has circulated the output in several Western states and will soon be run to cover by Chief Operative Moffitt and his operatives, who are noted for their success in this line. In the meantime all merchants of San Francisco are especially cautioned by the authorities to be on the lookout for bogus gold pieces.

Turkish Officials Bribed.

London—A letter received from Jerusalem says the Moslem sheik, the guardian of the Mosque of Omar, was given \$25,000 to permit the explorers of the Anglo-American syndicate to excavate beneath the sacred rocks upon which the mosque stands. The Turkish governor, the writer says, received a far greater sum. The Moslems were so incensed they threatened to lynch the sheik. The excavators are supposed to have obtained sacred relics buried by the Jews before Jerusalem was sacked by the Romans.

Mother Love Aids Police.

Los Angeles—Longing for her three small children, who since the escape of her husband, Francis Ryan, from the Denver jail have been public charges in that city, has broken down the stoical silence of "Lillian Paxton," the woman accused of forging deeds to valuable property in this and other cities, and she has confessed that her real name was Mrs. J. F. Flynn and that her home was at No. 52 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Suffrage Fight Starts.

Washington—Universal woman's suffrage was advocated in congress Saturday in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming. The resolution would amend the constitution to read: "The rights of citizens shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

DIAZ PROMISES TO RESIGN.

But Insists That Revolution Must Be Ended First.

Events Exciting.

Following is a resume of exciting developments in the Mexican situation, given in their proper sequence: Madero announces that in deference to United States, he will give up plan to attack Juarez, take his troops from the neighborhood of the international boundary and start south with cry, "On to Mexico City."

Rebels apparently change plans and prepare to make midnight attack on Juarez.

When rebel guns are trained on Juarez and attack is about to begin, the news of Diaz' announcement reaches insurrecto leaders and both attack on Juarez and expedition to south are halted. Peace is thought near at hand.

Mexico City, May 9.—General Porfirio Diaz tonight issued a manifesto to the people of Mexico declaring his intention of resigning the presidency as soon as peace is restored. In this manner the president has virtually acceded to the demands of Francisco I. Madero that he make announcement of such intention.

As to when peace is actually restored, General Diaz reserves the right to be the judge. In the words of the manifesto, it will be "when, according to the dictates of my conscience, I am sure that my resignation will not be followed by anarchy."

The president said his determination not to relinquish the presidency at this time was not due to vanity or love of power, because, as he pointed out, power at this time had no attraction, accompanied as it is by tremendous responsibilities and worry. He said he was prompted solely by a desire to conserve the best interests of his country.

The president made it clear he does not propose to abandon the presidency while his country is at war and that he would not do so at any time under compulsion. President Diaz' manifesto will be made public tomorrow morning, but it will not be sent official transmission to Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

The promise of the president is made to the people of Mexico and its receipt by the revolutionist will be incidental. That it will be sent to them immediately, however, by private individuals and regarded as entirely satisfactory by them is taken for granted.

REVOLT IS IMPENDING.

Plan on Foot to Depose President of Venezuela.

New York, May 9.—Plans are being formulated in New York to launch an insurrection in Venezuela to depose President Juan Vicente Gomez, by Alejandro Rivas Vasquez, a member of the Venezuelan congress from the state of Apure and a former cabinet officer during the administration of Cipriano Castro.

In a long interview, discussing the plan, Dr. Vasquez is reported as saying that President Gomez has established a dictatorship in Venezuela more harassing to the people than that of his predecessor.

"I have every assurance," Dr. Vasquez is quoted as saying, "that I will be given support by patriotic Venezuelans abroad and by my own compatriots in Venezuela. I have already organized agencies for our cause, but of course the principal field of operations will be in New York."

Dates May Be Changed.

Washington—A change of the date of the inauguration of the president is assured of ratification by the 62d congress, and it is not improbable similar action will be taken to change the date of holding national elections. The proposal changes the date of the inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. The date of holding national elections would be changed from the first Tuesday in November to the first Tuesday in April preceding the expiration of the terms of the president and congressmen.

People Flee From Fires.

Winnipeg, Man.—Forest fires are threatening settlements along Big River, north of Saskatchewan. A special train has brought all persons living in the danger zone to safety. At Clearwater Bay, 15 miles from Kenora, Ont., on the Lake of the Woods, bush fires have been raging for the last two days. There is no settlement there. Fire rangers report the country dry and small fires along the railway right of way at many points may spread to dangerous proportions.

22 Rebels Slain in Battle.

Puebla, Mex.—Twenty-two rebels were killed and 12 wounded Monday at San Nicholas de Los Ranchos, when a party of 70 revolutionists was attacked by a detachment of rurales. The federal loss was five killed and three wounded, according to reports. Although many rebels are raiding haciendas not far from here and attacking the smaller towns, almost always abandoning them after taking fresh supplies and what money is available.

Train Runs Through Fire.

Walker, Minn.—Dangerous forest fires are raging north of here on the Minnesota & International railroad. At Spur, the St. Paul train was forced to run through the flames which are being swept northwest by a strong wind. Settlers are well protected, as hundreds of men are out back-firing. Thousands of dollars' worth of property is being destroyed.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

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

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

"What have the people of this country to show for this enormous sum of money they have expended to promote the culture of beet sugar? In 1890 we raised cane and sugar beets aggregating 306,000,000 pounds and consumed 3,192,000,000 pounds. In 1910 we raised in this country 1,775,000,000 pounds and consumed 7,360,000,000 pounds. By taxing the consumers of this country \$1,600,000,000 from 1890 to 1910 we have increased the production of sugar in this country 1,400,000,000 pounds; we have been able to foster the beet sugar industry in this country to the extent of increasing our production one pound for every four pounds of our increased consumption. Will any one contend that on this showing, even if we maintain our present enormous tariff, there is any hope or prospect of supplying our present home market with home-grown sugar? On the contrary, does it not show our utter failure to promote the sugar beet industry by this frightful tariff? While our enormously heavy tariff has failed wholly in the prime object for which it was created, it has succeeded in building up one of the greatest and most greedy monopolies that this country has ever known. "A brief study of the cost of production of sugar here and elsewhere will show clearly that we can hope, even under the enormous tariff we now have, to produce but a small fraction of the amount we consume. The American farmers receive \$5 per ton for their sugar beets at the plant. The owners of the factories say they cannot afford to pay more at the prevailing price of sugar. Sugar beets produced in this country averaged about 250 pounds of sugar for each ton of beets. If a farmer received \$5 per ton for his beets he received about \$2.18 for every 100 potential pounds of sugar in the beets.

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

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

Coal Land Indictments Quashed.

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

Dam Sites Are Inspected.

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

Widows' Pension Asked.

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

Not At All Difficult.

"Isn't it rather difficult to raise roses at this season of the year?" queried the customer.

"On the contrary, it's dead easy," replied the florist. "Only this morning I raised them from \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One witness today referred to the potash lands in Idaho.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Squadron Begins Cruise.

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

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FINE BUT NOT COMFORTABLE

French Palaces Before Reign of Louis XIV. Were Distressful Places in Which to Live.

Before the reign of Louis XIV. in France there was a period when palaces were not very comfortable places in which to live. They were magnificently decorated, but the windows were small and not well placed, and the rooms were filled with magnificent but not particularly comfortable furniture. Fires were seldom lighted in the immense, beautifully sculptured marble fireplaces. Usually the only fire was to be found in the bedchamber at the end of a suite of rooms. At Versailles, in 1695, it is reported, the water and wine froze in the king's glasses at table. Mme. De Maintenon sat in a chair with wings to it to protect her from draughts. It was customary to protect oneself from cold by folding screens and portable braziers.

The furniture in the halls and parlors consisted of carved wooden benches, stools, heavy chairs and great gilded leather armchairs and ebony cabinets and coffers, which served for seats and even beds, and which held bed linen, silver and clothes.

One might wander for a long time through these labyrinths of rooms before reaching the only inhabited room, the bedchamber, which was better protected from draughts, had a fire in it, and more comfortable seats than the other rooms.

The bedchamber was the living room. Friends and acquaintances were received there. The door of this room was closed, but all the other doors were open, and persons came and went as they pleased, admitted and guided by no one, although there might be more than a hundred servants in the house. The master of the house, on leaving the bedchamber, might find persons entirely unknown to him wandering, sitting, or even taking naps here and there about the rooms. The service of the servants was so poor, one chronicler says, that no one was surprised at being told that he must go to bed without supper.

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Early Use of Candles on the Altar.

In very early days, though lights were prescribed at mass, "they were placed not upon but near the altar." Sometimes the number of lights at a solemn mass was very great. Anglo-Saxon writers give this reason for these lights. "The acolytes light candles at mass not so much to dispel darkness as in honor of Christ, who is our Light."

Even when later on it became the general practice to have two candles lighted upon the altar, "two others," we are told, "were often lighted at the parochial or high mass during the canon, or at least before the elevation."

At Chichester in the thirteenth century it was the custom on great festivals to place seven tapers on the altar, eight on the beam above it and two on the altar step; and on ordinary days three on the altar and two on the step. We know also that in the chapel of Henry VIII. on the field of the cloth of gold there were ten golden candlesticks on the altar.—From the Ave Maria.

Gay Life in St. Petersburg.

I loved the nightly troika drives, with their mad speed through the snow, gleaming brightly in the darkness; the fabulous luxury at the end of them, when, in some splendid restaurant far away from the capital, a magnificent repast with costly wines would be served to entrancing Gypsy music, which care everyone, especially non-Russians, forget all the fatigue of the drive. The wonderful attraction of all these things seemed drawn from some fairy kingdom.

Then came the long white nights, so loved by the people of the north, but which told terribly on my nerves—when Russians expect that they and their friends are to regard sleep and fatigue as nonexistent; when activity is transferred from the troikas to the Neva, which is covered with small steamers and when there is a life and brightness on the river which only St. Petersburg knows.—Princessa Von Racowitza.

Some Novel Remedies.

A sure cure for the whooping cough: Place the child on the back of a donkey which has the cross plainly marked on the rump; then lead the animal to a place where roads meet in the form of a cross.

This is not a specific sold in drug stores, but a remedy in vogue in the Emerald Isle before superstition gave way to modern medicine.

D. John Allan Hornsby of Michael Reese hospital was using it as a recipe in a talk on "Irish Medicine, or Irish Legendary Lore." "The blood of a black cat is a sure cure for the shingles," was another superstition recalled by the speaker.

Still another was that "a drop of blood from a Kehoe would cure the toothache."

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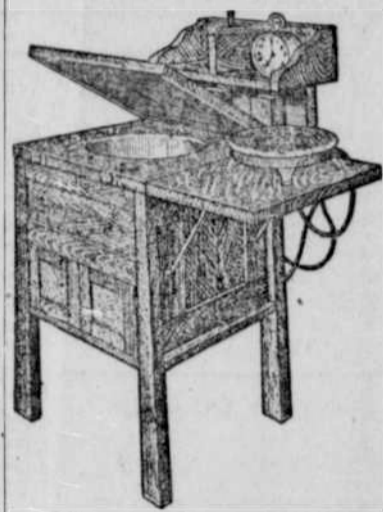
MAKES FOR ECONOMY

LATEST IMPROVEMENT ON THE FIRELESS STOVE.

Electric Device Insures Both Convenience and Cleanliness—Use of Alarm Clock is Also a Most Useful Innovation.

Those familiar with the economies of the fireless cooker will appreciate the combination of this device with the convenience and cleanliness of the electric stove.

The outside of the stove is made of finished hardwood. The containing compartment is lined with non-rustable metal between which and the woodwork is a fireproof non-heat-conducting packing, through which wires pass to the electric stove located in the bottom of the receptacle. If the length of time required to bring a certain meat or vegetable to a boil is known, the dish containing it is placed in the receptacle, and the



Combined Fireless Cooker and Stove.

Cover closed. Then the alarm of the clock is set to go off in 20 minutes, a half-hour, or in such time as the case may require. Closing the switch starts the cooking. When the time is up the clock sounds the alarm and at the same time opens the switch, and the cooking then continues as in a fireless cooker. This stove enables "the lady of the house" to start the evening meal, go shopping while it is cooking and return to find it ready to serve piping hot. A drop shelf is provided on the side, while a compartment beneath the cooker permits the storage of cooking utensils.—Popular Mechanics.

Little German Cakes.

Beat one dozen fresh eggs and three pounds of pulverized sugar for 55 minutes, then add as much soda as will lay on the end of a knife and beat five minutes longer. Be sure and don't stop beating. Add flour enough to knead. Set it aside in a cool place, just so it doesn't freeze, until evening. Then roll a little thicker than pie crust. The Germans have little fancy molds for these, but any small cookie cutter or baking powder can lid can be used to cut them with. After they are all cut spread out on a table and cover with a thick cloth and let lay over night. In the morning sprinkle baking pans with caraway seeds and place cakes in pans on seeds and bake in slow oven for three-quarters of an hour. These are favorite little cakes among the Germans and are excellent.

Strawberry Pie.

Make nice rich pie crust, put the bottom of the pan turned upside down on table; put three or four fork holes in the crust to keep from rising up from the pan. Bake by itself. When baked light brown take the crust, turn on a plate, then the crust is ready to fill. Have ready one quart fresh picked strawberries, sweetened to taste, fill the crust with the strawberries, cover the top of the berries with the whites of two well-beaten eggs, sweeten with sugar. Put in the oven just long enough to light brown the whites of the eggs.

Rice Royale.

Pick over and wash a cupful of rice. Drop into a large kettle of boiling water, add a half teaspoonful of salt and tablespoonful of sugar and keep at a galloping boil until the grains feel tender when rubbed between the fingers. Drain thoroughly, pack lightly in a slightly buttered mold and let stand ten minutes in the open oven. Turn out carefully on a deep platter. Baste over this the syrup from canned fruit (heated), arrange the fruit itself around the base and serve either hot or cold.

Baked Batter Currant Pudding.

This pudding, if correctly made, is both tasty and digestible. Take a quarter of a pound of flour, four ounces of cleaned currants, three eggs, and one cupful of milk, and make into a light batter, then add a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Pour into a well-buttered pudding dish, sprinkle in the currants, and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour. When baked, turn out the pudding and cut up. Serve with sugar or with golden syrup.

Meat Cakes.

Take cold meat, mince fine with fat bacon, season with pepper and salt, mix well, fry and serve with gravy. Fine with hot biscuits for breakfast.