

If one may judge by the size of the claims presented in the various counties for sheep killed by dogs...

To the long list of recipes for attaining old age must now be added a new one, highly recommended by a man not with a Teutonic, but with a Celtic name...

A wise Connecticut hen rode on the pilot of an engine as far as a point known as Plymouth Rock...

One of the writers who sell stories to the magazines complains that he gets only \$5 for a story 5,000 words long.

The harem skirt for women is not enough, it seems. The Scottish Highlanders in New York were recently incorporated with the avowed object of encouraging the wearing of kilts on the public streets.

A Chicago doctor thinks that everyone should have his vermiform appendix removed. Who will be the first legislator to introduce a bill making the removal of vermiform appendices compulsory?

The report is persistent that the queen of England doesn't like Americans. There are a whole lot of Americans toadying around royalty that we do not care much for either.

We are advised that in eating grapefruit it is well to use a range-finder and then deploy the spoon so that the juice does not hit the eye. It is bound to hit the eye of somebody else at the table, however.

A manufacturing company in New Jersey has had a young man arrested for flirting with its girl employe. His case will perhaps come under the head of forming a combination in restraint of trade.

A St. Louis sword swallower tried the other day to swallow a fork, and it is going to be difficult for him to recover. The sword-swallower never should fool with pointed tools.

Ten thousand alarm clocks were recently shipped from this country to China, and a Philadelphia paper prints a joke about the waking up of the Hermit Kingdom.

A western railroad is going to put soda fountains on its summer trains. This will, without doubt, add to its fiscal valuation.

London has a job lot of mummies for sale. Since the mummies are not titled ones they are not likely to arouse much interest in this country.

India has grown 20,500,000 in ten years. It now contains 315,000,000 inhabitants, or enough, such as they are, to make three United States.

Iron ore fields have been discovered in the arctic. The iron ought to make good chilled steel.

THE LUMBER TRUST IS UNREASONABLE

Government Sues 10 Organizations and 150 Individuals.

MERCHANTS DENY CHARGES.

Allegations That Retailers of Lumber in the Eastern States Are in a Combine and Stand Between Producer and Consumer.

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

It is said that the suit may be the first of a series planned by Attorney General Wickersham, looking to the breaking up of alleged agreements among the retailers of many of the commodities of life to maintain high prices to force all ultimate consumers to buy from retailers and to blacklist wholesalers who sell to others than members of the retail organizations in the various states and cities.

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

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

It is alleged that not only have private consumers been blacklisted, but that many of the great industrial concerns of the country have been put under the ban by the lumber dealers. The government bill, aggregating 20,000 words, is replete with sensational allegations and interesting exhibits.

The suit is directed specifically against retail organizations in the Eastern States, but the trial unquestionably will embrace methods adopted by retailers and wholesalers throughout the United States.

Although the lawyers in charge of the case believe the Standard Oil decision involving "reasonable" or "unreasonable" restraint will not affect the lumber case, as it is represented to be one of simple conspiracy, nevertheless the accusatory parts of the bill conform to that decision and "undue" and "unreasonable" restraint of the trade of the consumer and manufacturer of lumber. Lesser stress is laid upon the alleged conspiracy between the defendants themselves.

Kidnapper Gets 12 Years.

Chicago.—George Kimes, a marine fireman, who was charged with kidnaping the infant son of Mrs. Selma Henks, was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary. The infant, which was four months old, is still missing and is believed by the police to have been cremated in the furnace of a lake steamer or thrown overboard and drowned between Chicago and South Haven, Mich.

String of Bombs Explodes.

New York.—A chain of small bombs, apparently all arranged on a single fuse like a string of Chinese firecrackers, caused a series of explosions in the hallway of a four-story Italian tenement on East Eleventh street. Sixteen families were thrown into a panic and crowded to the fire escapes. Two policemen had difficulty in restraining some of the occupants from jumping to the pavement.

Opposes All Amendments.

Washington.—President Taft is opposed to amendments to the reciprocity agreement, no matter who is their sponsor. The President looks with disfavor on the proposed amendments of Senators Root and Lodge, two of his personal friends and close advisers. Mr. Taft believes the agreement should go through Congress as it was introduced. He will make his fight along that line.

MRS. TAFT IN WASHINGTON

President's Wife Improved, but Will Avoid Social Functions.

Washington.—Mrs. Taft arrived here, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Helen Taft, and Major Butt, military aid to the President. She was met at the station by the President and driven at once to the White House.

Her condition shows great improvement, it is said, and the trip from New York did not affect her.

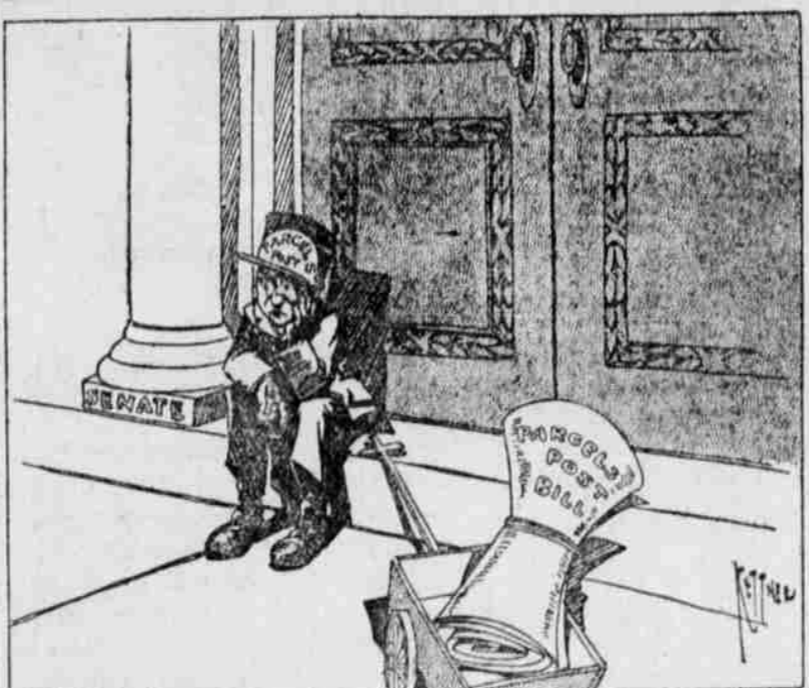
Aviator's Fatal Fall.

Rhelms, France.—A monoplane carrying Lieut. Paul Dupuis and Pierre Marie Bourdieu fell from a height of about 250 feet here. Dupuis was killed and his companion so badly injured that he died soon afterward.

Vitals in River to S vs Life.

Pittsburg.—Vaulting with a long pole into the Allegheny river, determined to commit suicide, George Gillan, aged 27 years, landed in too shallow water to drown.

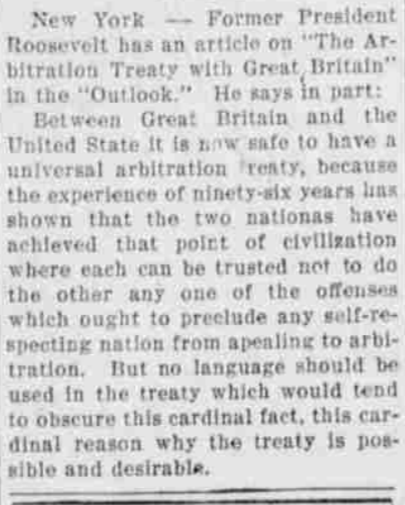
WAITING



FIGHT FOR HONOR, ROOSEVELT

Former President, Writing on Treaty, Contends Arbitration Cannot Settle All.

New York — Former President Roosevelt has an article on "The Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain" in the "Outlook." He says in part: "Between Great Britain and the United States it is now safe to have a universal arbitration treaty, because the experience of ninety-six years has shown that the two nations have achieved that point of civilization where each can be trusted not to do the other any one of the offenses which ought to preclude any self-respecting nation from appealing to arbitration. But no language should be used in the treaty which would tend to obscure this cardinal fact, this cardinal reason why the treaty is possible and desirable."



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Among the private individuals the man who, if his wife is assaulted and has her face slapped, will go to law about it instead of forthwith punishing the offender would be regarded with derision.

When President Taft, last December, enunciated the doctrine of comprehensive arbitration he received a quick response from Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand that Great Britain and France were willing to begin negotiations with this country for the peaceful settlement of practically all differences that may arise.

The Secretary of State has received a document, which has received the approval of the president and the other members of his cabinet, providing that all differences which are internationally justifiable shall be submitted to arbitration. It expands the scope of the existing arbitration treaties by eliminating the exceptions referring to "questions of vital interest and national honor."

This elimination is the real accomplishment of the proposed treaty. The exceptions mentioned are found in arbitration treaties the world over and have constituted the chief obstacle to the application of the arbitration principle, for it is hard to conceive of a problem which in its essence cannot be regarded as having a controlling bearing upon "national honor" or "vital interest."

The United States Senate will not be asked to relinquish its right to pass upon the question of arbitrating each dispute. All agreements to arbitrate will be entered into with "the advice and consent of the Senate."

Brandels Ready for Inquiry.

Washington.—Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, arrived here to confer with the House Committee on the Postoffice Department which is to conduct an inquiry into that branch of the government service. Mr. Brandeis probably will undertake the task of piloting the inquiry.

Reyes to Keep Away.

Havana.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, former Mexican minister of war, arrived here from Europe on the steamer Ypiranga. He proceeded at once to a hotel, intending to resume his voyage to Vera Cruz, but received a message from Mexico which caused a sudden change in his plans, and he decided to remain in Havana to await further developments of the Mexican situation. It is rumored that he has received orders from President Diaz to stay here until the receipt of further orders.

Harney National Forest.

Washington.—President Taft has signed a proclamation establishing the Harney National Forest in South Dakota. It embraces 583,820 acres formerly contained in the Black Hills Forest and 58,727 acres taken from the public domain.

Bandits Kill Chinese.

Mures, Sonora, Mexico.—Bandits raided the Chinese quarter here, murdering eight Chinese and leaving three others so badly wounded that they were believed to be dead.

Forty Thousand Homeless.

Harbin, Manchuria.—Forty thousand persons at Kirin are homeless as a consequence of the recent conflagration in that city. The money loss is estimated at \$20,000,000.

U. S., BRITAIN AND FRANCE FOR PEACE

Treaties to Arbitrate Questions of National Honor.

U. S., ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Drafts of the Treaty is Submitted by Secretary Knox to the British and French Ambassadors to Serve as Basis of Negotiations.

Washington.—Secretary of State Knox has submitted to the British and French Ambassadors the draft of a convention to serve as a basis of negotiations for the principle of arbitration of practically all disputes between nations, including even questions of vital interest and national honor.

The fact that this world movement would be inaugurated with France as well as Great Britain came as a great surprise, as it was generally understood that only the United States and England were concerned in the initial steps.

When President Taft, last December, enunciated the doctrine of comprehensive arbitration he received a quick response from Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand that Great Britain and France were willing to begin negotiations with this country for the peaceful settlement of practically all differences that may arise.

The President instructed Secretary Knox immediately to crystallize the arbitral proposition which this government would offer to foreign nations.

WARSHIP STRANDED

Practically Helpless Within Thirty Miles of Coal Fields.

Cordova, Alaska.—Within about 30 miles of millions of tons of coal, the United States cruiser Buffalo lies here with empty bunkers, practically helpless for want of fuel. It is expected here that the government will send a collier from the Puget Sound navy yard, about 1,600 miles, with coal. Efforts to secure a supply in Alaska waters proved unavailing.

Hawaii's Petition for Statehood.

Washington.—Speaker Clark laid before the House a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Hawaii requesting Congress to pass an enabling act for a constitutional convention to admit the territory to statehood.

1,000 Sheep Burned.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fire in Kansas City stockyards destroyed sheep pens covering a block, burned 1,000 sheep and destroyed two mule barns. A new fire station was partly destroyed. Many sheep were guided into lanes and driven to safety. One goat was seen leading 75 sheep to safety through an open gate. Thirty goats, which were used to lead sheep to the packing-houses, perished.

\$100 for Hearing Carnegie.

Pittsburg.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie has sent Mrs. Annie Moore, a janitress at the Carnegie Institute, \$100 because the latter was so anxious to hear Andrew Carnegie's address that she hid behind the palms.

Blames Appendicitis on Flour.

New York.—Dr. E. M. Corner, of London, believes that American-milled flour is chiefly responsible for appendicitis, because steel dust gets into the flour.

DIAZ TO QUIT BEFORE JUNE 1

De La Barra to be President Interim.

MADERO TO BE JOINT REGENT.

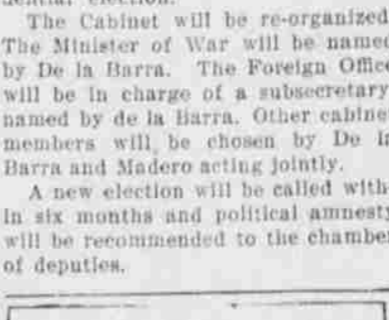
President Diaz Announces That He Will Resign Before the End of the Month—De La Barra, Named as His Successor.

Mexico City.—President Diaz and Vice-President Corral will resign before June 1 and Minister of Foreign Relations de la Barra will become president ad interim, according to official announcement just made.

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

The Cabinet will be re-organized. The Minister of War will be named by De la Barra. The Foreign Office will be in charge of a secretary, named by De la Barra. Other cabinet members will be chosen by De la Barra and Madero acting jointly.

A new election will be called within six months and political amnesty will be recommended to the chamber of deputies.



DON FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA

The foregoing are the conditions on which President Diaz will compromise with the revolutionists. Virtually they are admitted in high quarters to be a complete surrender to the revolutionists.

Madero As Joint Regent.

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

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

The government's conditions were telegraphed to Judge Carbajal in the afternoon, with instructions to submit them to General Madero. They were accepted, apparently as an armistice covering the entire republic of Mexico, and were agreed upon at Juarez in the evening. Inasmuch as the government believes that the revolutionists requested, it is firmly believed that a treaty of peace will follow.

Orders the War Stopped

Juarez, Mexico.—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., has announced that the news from Mexico City was so entirely satisfactory to him it might be universally proclaimed that peace throughout Mexico is now an accomplished fact. As the date for the withdrawal from office of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral has been definitely fixed for June 1, it will not be necessary for the insurgents to institute provisional governments or provisional members of the cabinet for the intervening 12 days, but the fact that Madero will act with Minister De La Barra in the reorganization of the government will be accepted as sufficient guarantee of the success of the revolution.

Diaz's announcement of his intention to resign is accepted with absolute faith by the revolutionists.

8 Dreadnoughts for Russia

St. Petersburg.—The Duma has authorized the expenditure of \$150,000,000 for a reorganization of the fleet.

A Million for Missions

Canton, O.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States decided to raise \$300,000 during the year for mission work. The synod also set as its ultimate goal \$1,000,000 a year for missions, the plan being to increase the amount yearly as rapidly as possible, until \$1,000,000 a year is reached.

Tokyo, Japan, Intends to Spend

nearly \$16,000,000 on drainage works.

LIVE NEWS OF THE STATE

PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED AT JUAREZ

Mexican Revolutionists Win in All Points.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

Important Concessions Also Now Written Down—Custom-house at Juarez is the Scene of Another Notable Event.

Juarez, Mex.—Officially designated representatives of the Mexican government and the revolutionists at 10 o'clock Sunday signed a peace agreement at the custom house here intended to end the hostilities that have been waged in Mexico for the last six months.

Though covering only the principal points negotiated thus far, the agreement practically records the concessions by the government of those demands which started on November 20, the last armed revolution in Mexico. Telegrams announcing the signing of the agreement were dispatched throughout Mexico to revolutionary and federal leaders alike.

Constitutional restrictions prevented the inclusion in the agreement of the fact that revolutionists will be permitted to suggest to various state legislatures the names of provisional governors and likewise the fact that six of the eight members of the new cabinet have been chosen by the revolutionists, but the agreement records that President Diaz and Vice-President Corral will resign and that the government is to concentrate its attention on desired reforms.

Judge Carbajal represented the federal government and Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Francisco I. Madero and Senator Pina Suarez acted for the revolutionists. The agreement follows: "In the city of Juarez, on the twenty-first day of May, 1911, in the customs house, Senator Don Francisco S. Carbajal, representing the government of Gen. Porfirio Diaz; Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, Don Francisco I. Madero and Don Jose Maria Pina Suarez, as the representatives of the revolutionary forces, having gathered to treat about the method of effecting a cessation of hostilities in the entire national territory; and considering:

"1. That Senator General Porfirio Diaz has manifested his resolution of resigning the presidency of the republic before the end of the present month, and

"2. That bona fide news is at hand that Ramon Corral will resign the vice presidency of the republic within the same period, and

"3. That by the administration of law Senator Francisco Leon de la Barra, at present minister of foreign relations of the government of Senator General Diaz, will assume for the interim the power of the executive of the nation and will call the general elections according to the terms of the constitution, and

"4. That the national government will study the conditions of public opinion to satisfy these conditions with the provisions of the constitution and will come to an agreement conducive to indemnifying the losses direct; caused by the revolution; therefore, the two parties represented in this conference, in view of the previous considerations, have agreed to formulate the following agreement:

"From today on, hostilities which have existed in the entire national territory of the republic shall cease between the forces of the government and those of the revolution, these shall be dismissed in proportion as in each state the necessary steps are taken to re-establish and guarantee tranquility and public order.

"Transitory provisions: "As soon as possible the reconstruction or repair of telegraph and railway lines hitherto interrupted shall be begun.

"Agreed and signed in duplicate by "Senator Don Francisco S. Carbajal, "Don Francisco Vasquez Gomez, "Don Francisco Madero, "Don Jose Maria Pina Suarez."

Ball Game Kills Artist.

Boston.—Frederick Porter Vinton, a widely known artist, died at his home here. A week ago he attended a ball game and the dust badly affected his throat, bringing on the bronchial trouble which weakened him to such an extent that death resulted.

Ex-Gov. Aycock for Senator.

Asheville, N. C.—Ex-Gov. Charles B. Aycock announced his candidacy to succeed United States Senator Simmons, making the fourth candidate.

Deserted Husband Kills Wife.

Scranton, Pa.—Failing to effect a reconciliation with his wife, James McLean, of this city, shot and killed her. He then ran to the Susquehanna river, and jumping in was drowned before pursuers could reach him.

Encourage Small Farmers in the Hawaiian Islands is Covered in a Bill

introduced in the legislature, which carries out some of the plans of the board of immigration.

The number of passengers carried on the tramways of Buenos Ayres in 1908, 1909 and 1910 was 255,073,846, 281,712,332 and 323,782,738, respectively, and the receipts were \$10,420,010, \$11,771,294 and \$13,546,424 United States currency, respectively.

A new piece of leather can now be transformed into a pair of boots in 34 minutes, passing through the hands of 63 people and through 15 machines.