

AGAIN HALT MESSAGE

President Grants Huerta's Appeal For Delay.

LIND ALSO ASKS FOR TIME.

Limit Has Been Reached, and No Further Procrastination on Part of Mexico Will Be Tolerated. Firm Stand Taken.

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Wilson, in answer to a request signed by John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico, and Senor Gumbao, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, postponed the delivery to congress of his message on Mexico.

Delay was asked because of certain supplementary suggestions made to Mexico by Mr. Lind, which the Mexico government desires time to consider. These new suggestions do not impair the original suggestions made to President Huerta by Mr. Lind.

The dispatch which determined the president to withhold his message was received after the conference between the president and members of the foreign relations committees of congress had ended. The cablegram was 600 words in length and came through the usual channels used by Mr. Lind.

No Further Delay Tolerated.

The dispatch outlined to the president the nature of the new suggestions in such tangible and definite form as to comply with the repeated assertions at the White House that unless some progress was made by Mexico toward accepting the original proposals of the president no delay in carrying out the present policy of the administration would be tolerated.

President Wilson sees unexpected progress in the negotiations and will withhold the delivery of his message pending the outcome. The intention to deliver the message to congress represents the present decision of the president based on the information at hand. More definite developments of a satisfactory nature or a successful outcome of the negotiations would probably result in its abandonment altogether.

No Ultimatum, but Firm Stand.

That the cablegram requested a delay of only one day was regarded here as significant. The interpretation here is that the president and Mr. Lind, without delivering an ultimatum to Mexico, have taken a firm stand in the negotiations with President Huerta. If President Wilson reads his message to congress the effect is expected to leave the Huerta regime pilloried before the world in such a manner as to fix the responsibility for all future developments without qualification. The new suggestions by Mr. Lind do not differ from the original suggestions. Inquiry as to whether the new suggestions originated in Washington or came from Mr. Lind in the exercise of his discretion as a result of new conditions in Mexico met with evasive reply.

Mexican Attitude Changed.

The presumption here is that Senor Gumbao, acting on behalf of Huerta, has weakened to the extent of withdrawing in effect the peremptory declaration of Mexico to negotiate with Mr. Lind further on the original suggestions.

One view of the president's determination to postpone his message to congress only one day is voiced in the skepticism here that Huerta will agree to the plan of action laid down by Washington. Any surrender on the part of Huerta might precipitate a situation among the radicals of his own following which he would not care to face.

On the other hand, much of the rampant jingoism with which the radicals in Mexico were inclined to receive President Wilson's envoy and suggestions have been cooled by the developments of the past week. The real issue in Mexico City is half a loaf or no loaf at all.

No definite action has yet been taken in Washington looking to the return of John Lind. Should Mr. Lind exhaust his diplomatic resources and the president becomes satisfied he can be of no further service he will undoubtedly be requested to come home.

TWO WOMEN MURDERED.

Farmer Returns Home to Find Wife and Niece Slain.

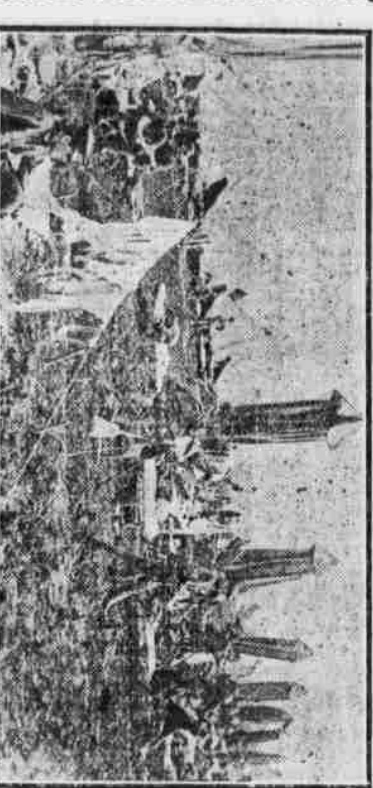
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 27.—William Cook, a farmer of Smyrna, found his wife murdered on the rear porch of their home and in a nearby room was the body of his niece, Miss Lucy Stanford.

Cook attended church and on his return home did not investigate his wife's absence from her room, thinking she was in Miss Stanford's room.

TALE OF THE WEATHER.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Weather. Includes New York, Albany, Atlantic City, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Washington.

WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. This picture shows how Uncle Sam is "hounding" his boys in khaki nowadays. The old style tent of the days of '91 has been thrown into the discard.



REFUSED GERMANY AS ALLY.

Japan Objected When England Stood Ready to Accept.

London, Aug. 27.—Revelation that diplomatic negotiations which finally resulted in the Anglo-Japanese alliance first contemplated an Anglo-German-Japanese triple alliance and that Germany was largely instrumental in starting them, but was shut out by Japan, is made in the diary of the late Count Tadasu Hayashi, former Japanese ambassador to Great Britain and twice foreign minister, part of which was recently published.

The diary showed that the British government under the premiership of the late Marquis of Salisbury was in favor of the inclusion of Germany, but that Japan opposed it. Count Hayashi, in order to bring about the Anglo-Japanese alliance, hinted that Japan was ready to ally herself with Russia if Great Britain were unwilling.

Baron Hermann von Eckhardtstein, at the time charge d'affaires of the German embassy in London, according to the diary, made several visits to Count Hayashi during the spring of 1901. In proposing the formation of a triple alliance between Great Britain, Germany and Japan he said he knew that the British government and such personages as Joseph Chamberlain, Arthur J. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Salisbury were in favor of it.

He said that the German nation was strongly anti-British, but not the German government. He added that King Edward, Emperor William and Imperial Chancellor von Bulow had recently had long conversations on the subject at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, and were anxious for such a triple alliance.

ROOSEVELT BACK; SILENT.

Wants to Talk With Advisers Before Discussing City Politics.

New York, Aug. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt arrived in New York from the west and went directly from the station to his office. When asked if he had anything to say on the mayoralty situation, he replied:

"No, I am not going to say anything at all for a day or two. There are various people here I must see first."

The colonel looked healthy and sunburned after his stay in Arizona, where he had been hunting mountain lions and watching Indian snake dances for some weeks.

U. S. POLICY "VACILLATING."

German Newspaper Says It is Time We Did Something.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—One of the inspired semi-official newspapers, publishing the report received by the German government of the killing of a German in Mexico, bitterly scores the United States for its "vacillating" Mexican policy. The Berliner Gazette says:

It is no wonder that the United States is misunderstood in regard to Mexico. Its motives are doubted. It is high time that the United States does something positive in regard to Mexico. Its heretofore indecisive policy is confusing. For the sake of its standing abroad it is hoped that America will come to some decision immediately.

Twenty Acres of Buildings Burned.

Teague, Tex., Aug. 27.—Twenty acres of buildings were burned over and approximately \$500,000 damage done by fire which swept the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad shops here. Only a stand by a small army of firemen at a brick wall prevented the destruction of the entire plant. The cause of the fire is not known.

Weather Probabilities. Generally fair, with moderate south-ern winds.

THAW AIDS CLEVER

They Outgeneral American and Canadian Authorities.

JEROME SAYS HE'S NONPLUSSED

Writ of Habeas Corpus Withdrawn and Prisoner May Stay in Jail Till He Wants to Get Out—Laughs at His Nemesis.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 27.—The writ of habeas corpus under which Harry K. Thaw was to appear in the superior court of St. Francis and request his release was withdrawn by Thaw's counsel, acting under his direction.

The withdrawal of the writ places Thaw in one of the most peculiar positions in the history of Canadian jurisprudence. It is that:

First.—He is held in jail under a charge that is legally not an offense against the law of the Dominion.

Second.—The length of his stay in jail depends entirely upon himself. So far no way has been devised by the Canadian attorneys in the service of New York state by which he can be forced into court.

Third.—The barred doors of the jail would be opened at his demand, but he will not make the demand because the moment he steps from the jail he will be arrested by the immigration authorities on the double charge that he is an undesirable alien and having entered Canada by stealth.

"Got Them in the Air."

"I guess I've got them all up in the air," laughed Thaw, who indicated that the writ had been withdrawn by his direction.

The withdrawal of the writ was a bombshell to the American and Canadian attorneys acting in the interests of New York. District Attorney Conger of Dutchess and Hector Verret, K. C., who is acting for the Matteawan authorities, hurried into conference.

"The effect of this action may be to prolong Thaw's stay in jail here indefinitely," said Mr. Verret.

"Cannot the crown prosecutor, Jacob Nicoll, move Thaw's trial or at least bring him before a magistrate upon the present commitment?" Mr. Verret was asked.

"I do not believe so," he replied. "In my opinion, Thaw himself can elect whether he wishes to be tried upon the warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice. He can elect trial before either a magistrate immediately or wait and go before the king's bench, criminal side, next October.

Commitment Was Faulty.

"On the other hand, as the charge upon which he is held is not a crime in Canada and as the commitment is palpably faulty in that it characterizes Thaw as a fugitive from the penitentiary of Matteawan I do not know whether any court in the Dominion would allow the prisoner to go to trial."

William T. Jerome, tried legal campaigner that he is, admitted frankly that he is completely nonplused.

GOVERNORS IN CONFERENCE.

State Executives to Air Divergent Views at Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 27.—When the annual conference of governors opened here one of the questions to be considered was the arrangement of the program so that the various state executives might discuss the pet theories they have brought along with them.

Governor Ammons of Colorado, for instance, opposes national conservation, believing instead in the state control of public lands. Governor Hodges of Kansas favors commission government of states. Governor Hunt of Arizona would abolish legislatures and vest their power in the governors and their cabinets. Governor Mann of Virginia wants a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and another from Canada to Mexico; also he wants prohibition in Virginia. Governor Colquhoun of Texas wants intervention in Mexico.

FIVE KILLED BY TRAIN.

Ravan Family Wiped Out at Crossing Near Freeport, Pa.

Freeport, Pa., Aug. 27.—J. E. Rowan, his wife, two children and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Allan Wood Smith, were killed when their automobile was struck by a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad at Lane station, near here.

The train carried R. L. O'Donnell, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania company, and other officials, who were making an inspection trip.

Rowan, his wife and a child a year old were killed instantly. A second child and Rowan's sister-in-law died two hours after the accident.

ADRIANOPLE RUMOR SCOUTED.

Report Bulgars Would Give Up City Thought Untrue.

London, Aug. 27.—There is nothing to confirm a report from Constantinople that Bulgaria has agreed to abandon Adrianople to Turkey in consideration of compensation elsewhere. The rumor is regarded here as most improbable.

Reports from Constantinople persist that direct negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have begun, but dispatches from Sofia just as persistently deny these stories. There seems to be a complete deadlock between the two countries.

SOMETHING ABOUT MEXICO.

There is nothing complicated or mysterious about the Mexican problem, regardless of the opinions of arm-chair Latin-American experts who have never ventured south of the Rio Grande.

The basic factor which must always be kept in mind is this: The masses of the Mexican people are absolutely uneducated for self-government. There are ten millions of uneducated Indians whose males of voting age never have cast a ballot, have not the slightest idea of suffrage and would not vote if they could.

Under the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Mexico there are no restrictions on manhood suffrage. That means that there are not less than 4,000,000 legally qualified voters in Mexico. It is doubtful if 100,000 votes were cast in the only national election ever held in Mexico, the one which seated Francisco I. Madero as the only legally chosen executive since Mexico began its career as a nominal republic. Prior to that time we never were able to find a Mexican citizen who could boast that he had ever voted or who ever had a chance to vote.

There are probably about one million male Mexicans of voting and fighting age who are fitted by education and position to participate in self-government. This is the responsible Mexican million, and it constitutes the class which must be induced or forced to exercise its responsibility or to surrender it.

The fundamental defect with this responsible million is that most of its members either do not know the rules which prevail in a democracy, or decline to abide by them. In the first place, it is difficult for the American public or its legislative and executive officials to understand that the Mexican people are without experience in democratic government.

Therefore, the army is and always has been the foundation of governmental stability in Mexico.

It does not occur to the average intelligent Mexican civilian that it is any part of his duty to come to the support of his government when its authority is challenged by some revolutionary leader. Please read that sentence again and study it, because it embodies the gist of what is the matter with Mexico.

Why Madero Fell.

The utter lack of real democratic patriotism—the instinct to sacrifice even life itself in the defense of a duly elected and qualified government—was sadly demonstrated shortly after Madero was chosen President. At last the people of actual experiment in self-government. They knew Madero to be a humane man and a true lover of democracy.

President Madero called on the patriotism of Mexico and asked for volunteers to assist the regular army to put down the revolt of Orozco and the other traitors to the government.

Secretary of State Bryan has warned Provisional President Huerta of Mexico, Governor Caranza, the Constitutionalist leader, and local Mexican officials at La Boquilla that they will be held personally responsible if any harm comes to Shirley C. Hulse, son-in-law of Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds of Pennsylvania.

Although threats against Hulse and others were made ten days ago, the State Department has not yet received word as to the fate of those concerned. Secretary Bryan is not certain whether the threats were made by Federal or Revolutionary leaders.

Huerta May Reconsider.

The Huerta administration in Mexico may reconsider its rejection of the American proposals to establish peace in Mexico and arrange a new basis for negotiations with the United States before next Tuesday. Strong intimations of this effect reached official Washington last Friday along with the information that the financial condition of the Huerta administration was such that a crisis was imminent.

Should the Huerta government decide to enter into a new basis of discussion withdrawing its contentions as expressed in the Huerta note replying to the proposals communicated by Mr. Lind, President Wilson in all probability will not read his message to both houses of congress on Tuesday, as he intended.

Lets House Adjourn.

The president made no effort Friday to prevent the house from adjourning until Tuesday. It had been supposed that he would read the message on Monday and would ask the leaders in congress to arrange a joint session.

A Cool Bit of Nonsense.

'Tis not the thing when weather's hot To talk about the hottentot. Far better in these August days Observe the coolie and his ways.

His key home by polar seas Is decorated with a frieze. (I'll stop to say, if you don't mind, All coolies are not of this kind.)

His food consists of one plain course Of goose flesh served with chile sauce. When asked to sing he'll nod and beam. "I do not sing," he says; "ice cream!"

He has a sled, his pride and boast. He lives upon an arctic coast. And when he's out of Jack Frost's realm He'll quickly seek a slippery elm.

In dancing many hours he spends, And all the snowballs he attends. His partner he will gaily swing, A little frozen dainty thing.

Now, here I think I'd better stop. The mercury's commenced to drop. Shut every door and window, please. Before we all begin to sneeze. —Pauline Frances Camp in Woman's Home Companion.

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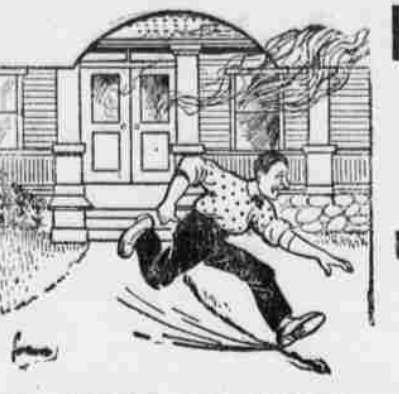
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