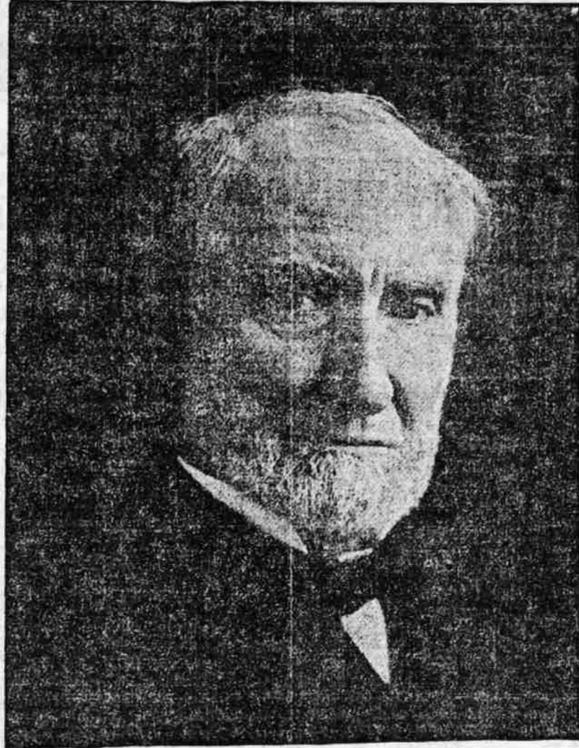


Skilled, conscientious workers in every line of human endeavor are looking to the Want Columns for opportunities.

Banquet for 'Uncle Joe'; Retires to Private Life

EX-SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON.



EXPRESS MAGNATES FIGHT RATE CHANGE

Make Effort to Show Losses to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—To demonstrate to the interstate commerce commission the effect of the reduced rates it proposes, the express companies have reported that had the proposed rates been in effect on October 23, a test day selected, the reductions in their revenue would have ranged from 4.96 to 30.6 per cent.

The day's receipts for the Adams would have been reduced \$18,257 or 23.6 per cent; the American, \$19,824 or 24.26 per cent; the Southern, \$9708, or 30.6 per cent; the United States, \$10,419 or 22.3 per cent, and the Wells-Fargo, \$16,832 or 25.2 per cent.

The Great Northern Express company shows a reduction of 16.01 per cent, which would have produced a deficit based on the business of the last fiscal year of \$3320. The Northern Express company figures a reduction of 17.3 per cent, which would leave its earning power "less than 14 per cent on the capital stock."

The Western Express company's estimated loss of revenue would be 4.96 per cent. This is explained by the fact that it operates under rates fixed by some state legislatures at a comparatively low figure. The Globe Express company, another western corporation, also is operating under rates fixed by many states.

No intimation is given by the commission as to when it will enter an order in the express investigation, but it is expected some time in the spring and probably will be made in two or three months later.

High Government Officials Honor Veteran Republican Leader of House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Taft, cabinet officials, Chief Justice White, members of both houses of congress, past, present and prospective, and a host of other political and personal friends of Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, former speaker of the house, featured the programme and guest list of the farewell dinner to him tonight.

Plans had been made for approximately 500 guests. It was a feast of fun and a tribute of affection. The programme abounded with novel features, merrily announced by the toastmaster, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania. The dinner was the culmination of plans laid many weeks ago to make it one of the most notable banquets ever given in Washington.

The scheduled speakers included the president, Chief Justice White, Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader of the house; Secretary Nagel, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Senators Root of New York, Williams of Mississippi, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Representatives McCall of Massachusetts, McKinley of Illinois, former secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, former Representative of Ohio, Senator-elect James and the former speaker.

Poetical Programme.

When the guests assembled they found at each plate a souvenir programme with a poetical tribute assigned, but written by Representative Moore. It read:

"The storms may come, the winds may blow, the saplings and the pines may fall; but tempered to the sun and the snow, the sturdy oak survives them all. And so in legislative halls, where men and measures come and go, on fame's enduring record calls, the honor rests with Uncle Joe."

On the reverse, beneath the curling smoke of a pictured cigar, ran this quatrain:

"You may break, you may shatter the rules if you will, but the Cannon aroma will hang to them still."

Press Writers Contribute.

A skit burlesquing members of the house from the viewpoint of the press gallery was contributed by the newspaper men at the capital, who attended almost in a body. In this skit, a cub reporter asked a variety of questions regarding the personalities of statesmen and near statesmen, and the replies he received from the six correspondents who joined with him in the cast were "hit" on the whims and ideas of various public men.

"Who's that fellow down there that looks like Alexander Hamilton?" asked the cub.

"Hands Off" in Mexico Taft and Cabinet Decide Madero and Diaz Agree to a 24-Hour Armistice

TAFT PROCLAIMS A POLICY OF NO INTERVENTION

At Night Cabinet Meeting It Is Decided That United States Troops Will Enter Mexico Only in Case of Deliberate Murder of Americans.

ARMS ARE DENIED TO BOTH SIDES

Messages of U. S. Ambassador Wilson, Even Those of a Caustic Character Commenting on Belligerents, Are Given Out at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The battleship Virginia with Rear Admiral Usher aboard, arrived at Tampico, Mexico, today from Guantanamo. The Virginia has nearly a thousand officers, seamen and marines aboard.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 15.—A radiogram just received here from the armored cruiser South Dakota says that the vessel arrived at Acapulco at 10 o'clock tonight, twelve hours sooner than was expected. The cruiser found everything quiet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—"Hands off" Mexico for the present was the decision of President Taft and the cabinet, reached at a prolonged session, which lasted until the early hours of this morning.

Mr. Taft and seven of his advisers, gathered in the White house, after reviewing the situation from every point of view, and particularly the proposal of an armistice in Mexico City, during which non-combatants are to be removed, and the creation of a neutral zone for the American embassy, determined to reaffirm the non-intervention attitude of the United States. Meanwhile, however, the army and navy will be kept ready for instant action.

Statement Issued.

The cabinet meeting broke up just after 12:30 a. m. Secretary Knox announced that Secretary Hilles would prepare and make public the only statement to be given out. Other members of the cabinet referred all inquiries to Mr. Hilles. His statement was as follows:

At a meeting of the cabinet tonight, various dispatches from Mexico were considered, and it was decided that the information so far received afforded no basis for a change in the policy of the government of the United States, already indicated many times in the last two years.

It was practically determined that no further communication would go to President Madero at this time.

Discuss Army Plans.

The early cabinet meeting followed a conference between President Taft, Secretary Stimson and Brigadier General Crozier, president of the army war college, who were called into conference to once again go over the plans that would be put into effect in case intervention became necessary.

If the army is to be sent into Mexico

Situation in Mexico

1—The battle in Mexico City continued more savagely than ever. President Madero has announced: "I'll die rather than resign."

2—The destruction of property in the city thus far is estimated to have caused a loss of \$20,000,000. The number of persons killed, among them many women, including Americans, runs into the thousands.

3—Soldiers of Madero's army at points outside of Mexico City are reported in revolt and marching to join the forces of Diaz. Two thousand Zapatistas are expected here hourly to join him.

4—The United States battleship Georgia is the first of the four warships rushed from Guantanamo to arrive. She reached Vera Cruz yesterday. The Virginia has arrived at Tampico, Mexico. The South Dakota has arrived at Acapulco, on the west coast.

5—An armistice of twenty-four hours has been declared from 2 o'clock Sunday morning to permit foreigners to reach places of safety.

6—Neutral zone around the American embassy will be established by consent of Madero and Diaz.

WILSON CHIEF PROTECTOR OF FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO

Correspondent of Tribune Stops Senator Who Is Inflaming Populace Against Americans.

By International News Service.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15.—The city, despite the storm of bullets that sweep its streets, is in unquiet activity. As the federals change the location of their batteries, the danger points shift and the streets are filled with jostling masses of safety seekers carrying bundles of their most cherished possessions.

Several times rebels and federals have mistaken these scurrying masses for advancing enemies and have opened fire on them, causing countless deaths.

The American ambassador has adopted the position of protector of foreigners, and under his guidance, different branches of salvage, hospital and police work have been organized. The thousands of foreigners and an immense concourse of Mexicans depend utterly upon him for salvation, and he is looked upon as the only refuge from the barbarous practices of either of the combatants.

Madero Defies Senate.

The senate and the chamber of deputies have been in special session today, and as a result both houses decided to intervene toward the immediate cessation of hostilities.

The senate sent a delegation to interview Madero, but the president refused to see them. They then saw Diaz, who refused to treat on any other basis than the immediate resignation of Madero.

The deputies en masse then proceeded to the national palace and standing in the square before it, reiterated their demands for an immediate audience with Madero. The president again refused to hear them, and they continued their mass meeting in the streets haranguing the populace to the effect that American intervention was inevitable unless Madero resigned.

Immense crowds gathered, and were addressed in this wise by senators, deputies and even by Minister Lascruain, former Mexican ambassador to Washington, and now secretary of foreign affairs in the Madero cabinet. The correspondent of the International News Service was present, and rose up to interrupt the populace to remember its hatred of Americans.

Quiets the Populace.

"President Taft has publicly stated," he said, "that he will not land troops unless Americans are deliberately murdered."

This quieted the populace, which had been getting ugly.

De la Barra, who was reported yesterday to have secured a promise of resignation from Madero, today stated that Madero had merely promised to consider the matter. The president permitted his second in command, General Felipe Angeles, to join with De

la Barra for the purpose of treating with General Enrique Mondragon, who is Diaz's artillery chief and adviser. Angeles and Mondragon are bitter personal enemies.

De la Barra is now confining his energies toward persuading the senate, of which he is a member, to take decisive action toward forcing Madero to resign.

The senate has published and circulated a manifesto showing that the autonomy of Mexico in this crisis depends upon the resignation of a president who has so plainly shown his incapacity for restoring peace and properly protecting foreigners and Mexicans.

Wilson's Wise Proposal.

Embassador Wilson, who is indefatigable in his attempts to correct the situation, is attempting to convince all factions that firing should cease at certain hours, in order that non-combatants may move to places of safety and countrymen may bring in supplies.

Neither side appears willing to do this, as each fears that the other may take advantage of such truces to move forces and batteries to more advantageous positions.

Each side claims that the other has repeatedly made fraudulent and traitorous use of white and red cross flags and threatens to cease respecting these emblems.

The rebel guns spasmodically divert their attention from the firing at the west end turn on the much-battered national palace, whose 400-years-old walls of solid masonry, ten feet thick, still bravely stand, but whose facade ornamentation has totally disappeared.

The foliage in the Alameda, which was formerly Mexico's boast and pride, has been totally ruined by the flying shells and there is hardly a church tower or building of more than four stories that does not show the effects of the cannonading.

Bank in the Embassy.

More than 1000 Americans were moved today from the places where the danger was greatest to the immediate vicinity of the American embassy.

In one room of the embassy a banking house has been opened by D. A. DeLima, president of the local Bank of Commerce and Industry. The impromptu bank was organized for the assistance of Americans, who, though perfectly solvent, have been unable to secure money owing to the closing of all the city banks. Mr. DeLima is a New Yorker and was formerly president of the Battery Park National bank.

Up to this time several wealthy refugees had been in absolute want owing to the impossibility of securing cash, and many others were unable to purchase railroad tickets to leave Mexico, as no checks are received by the company.

Ten automobiles, over which flow American flags as well as the white emblem of peace, have been busy in the transportation of Americans from the danger zone. Numerous Mexican families of the better class who live in the American colony have asked for and been granted the same privileges as are enjoyed by foreigners who are under the protection of the American flag.

FIRING STOPS THIS MORNING AT 2 O'CLOCK

Embassador Wilson Proposes Armistice to Permit Foreigners to Seek Safety and Suggests Neutral Zone, With the American Embassy as Center; Both Sides Accept.

MADERO REFUSES TO GIVE UP OFFICE

Senators May Try to Depose Him; Embassador Wilson Has Narrow Escape From Death; Both Sides Fear Intervention by United States.

By International News Service.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15.—While desultory firing is still in progress at midnight it probably will cease at 2 a. m., at which hour an armistice agreed upon by Madero and Diaz will go into effect. This armistice, according to the terms of the compact, will extend from 2 o'clock Sunday morning until 2 o'clock Monday morning. It was brought about through the tireless efforts of Embassador Wilson.

The proposition was made to Madero and Diaz early this evening. Diaz readily consented to the armistice, while Madero referred the proposal to General Huerta for negotiation.

Terms of Proposal.

Embassador Wilson's proposal was that an armistice of twenty-four hours should be arranged so that foreigners might have an adequate opportunity to make their way to places of safety. The proposal also included a suggestion that the American embassy and its neighborhood be established as a neutral zone, into which those foreigners seeking protection might go if they desired.

The negotiations proceeded rapidly. Generals Huerta and Diaz agreed to suspend hostilities until 11 p. m. so that the negotiations might be completed.

Proposal Agreed Upon.

The embassador's proposal was accepted and then began the delimitation of the neutral zone. The work was completed before 11 p. m. At that hour the firing recommenced, but it lacked spirit, and it will cease altogether at 2 o'clock if the terms of the armistice are respected by the belligerents.

While the federal guns pounded the Diaz fortifications in the arsenal and the rebels sent back shell for shell, the senate sat today and discussed the ousting of Madero from the presidency.

Confident of ultimately defeating Diaz, Madero defied the senate and ignored the counsel of Francisco de la Barra and other friends. He refused to resign, but did not take the trouble to make known his decision personally to the senate.

Fighting Is Savage.

The fighting in the streets of the Mexican capital at times today was as savage as on any other day of the week's battle.

The American embassy again came directly with the line of fire, and the American embassador, Henry Lane Wil-

(Continued on Page Three.)

COURT IMPOSES FINES UPON THE BATHTUB TRUST

Accounts to Be Paid Range from \$1 to \$10,000, and Must Be Paid Before March 1.

JUDGE SESSIONS EXPLAINS ACTION

Case Had Been Tried Before With Different Result as to Three Principal Defendants.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15.—Judge Clarence W. Sessions in the federal district court today imposed fines ranging from \$1 to \$10,000 on fourteen individual and thirteen corporation defendants convicted yesterday in the trial of the so-called bathtub trust for criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The fines totaled \$51,007, and must be paid on or before March 1. In the case of the individuals, if the fines are not paid before that date, a sentence not exceeding six months in the federal house of correction may be imposed. Among the corporations the names of which were Standard Sanitary Manufacturing company of Pittsburg, Pa.; Barnes Manufacturing company of Mansfield, Ohio; J. L. Line works of New York; \$5000; Wolf Manufacturing company of Chicago; \$5000; National Sanitary Manufacturing company of Salem, Ohio; Union Sanitary Manufacturing company of Noblesville, Ind.; \$1500; Welskittel & Son company of Chicago; \$1500.

Individual defendants: Theodore E. L. Dawes and Francis J. Blumberg, officers of the Standard Manufacturing company, \$5000 each; Barnes of the Barnes Manufacturing company, \$500; Jesse T. Duryea, New York, \$1000; Frank G. Borden of the National Sanitary Manufacturing company, \$1; A. Weiskittel of A. Weiskittel & Son company, \$1000; Herman Blumberg of the L. Wolf Manufacturing company, \$5000; Lloyd G. Blumberg of the McCrum-Howell company, \$1; Howard T. Gates, also of the McCrum-Howell company, \$500; Wright of the Wheeling Enameling company, \$5000; A. G. Ward of the Standard company of Warren, Ohio, who pleaded nolle contendere; A. H. Blumberg of the United States Sanitary Manufacturing company, \$1000; J. W. Blumberg, also of the United States Sanitary Manufacturing company, \$1.

Judge Explains.

During sentence Judge Sessions stated that the department of justice had secured imprisonment for Ahrens, Dawes and Dawes of the Standard Manufacturing company. He explained the fines as imposed upon them by saying:

"Although I am convinced that they are the dominating influences in the trust, I must take other things into consideration. The case has been tried before an able judge for my opinion I have the profoundest respect, and he ordered the dismissal of the charge against those three. They preferred, however, to appeal with the former judge in opinion. I must take into consideration the chance that I may be mistaken, and I must act accordingly."

They explained the difference in the amounts of the fines by saying that they imposed them after he had taken special consideration of the financial condition of the various defendants and the part they played in the trust.

The defense refused to state whether an appeal would be taken in the case.

TEXAS LEGISLATORS DIE OF MENINGITIS

HEBURN, Texas, Feb. 15.—Cerebro-meningitis ravages among Texas legislators caused a halt in the work of the houses today. In the last few days two members of the house of the disease, and today, when it was reported that Representative H. Hunt was stricken with the disease, proceedings of the two houses were stopped by the presiding officers. The senate will not meet again until February 24 nor the house until March 4.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE SELECTS OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Frank S. Clark of Indianapolis was elected president of the executive board of the National Democratic league of clubs here today.

Other officers elected were: Representative John E. Raker of California and Francis F. Kane of Philadelphia, vice presidents; Colonel William C. Lillard of Indianapolis, secretary and organizer, and C. Arthur Hanenbeck of Kansas, treasurer, who, with T. J. Walsh of Montana, M. F. Stiles of West Virginia, B. S. Bartlow of Ohio, Frank J. Nelson and F. W. Childs of Vermont, will compose the executive committee.