

EUROPE MADE UNITED STATES GUARD MEXICO

WISCONSIN TOWN WIPED OFF MAP; FORTY ARE DEAD

Terrific Powder Explosion—Shock Is Felt Over Territory Extending Many Miles.

Chicago, March 9.—The hamlet of Pleasant Prairie, Wis., fifty miles north of Chicago, was wiped off the map at 8:31 to-night by the most terrific explosion in the history of the powder industry in America. The site of the great works of the Lafin-Rand Powder Company is marked only by a great hole in the ground.

Early estimates of the dead place the loss of life at forty. That is the number of men actually employed in and about the works at the time of the giant blast.

The shock was felt for many miles around. In Chicago many large buildings were shaken. The Boston Store, one of the largest buildings in the Loop, was so severely shaken that large plate glass windows in the first and second stories were broken and fell on folks in the street below.

The village of Pleasant Prairie is entirely wiped out, and not a building remains of a once prosperous little town. A mild panic was caused at McKivick's Theater, just opposite the Boston Store, when the glass began to fall and an alarm of fire was sent in. The noise of the falling glass and the clanging of the fire zongs aroused the big audience and the more timid began to rush for the exits. They were quieted quickly. The shock of the explosion was felt in towns across the lake, in Michigan, and

even as far away as Rockford, Ill., more than one hundred miles from Chicago.

Up to midnight it had not been learned in Chicago just what happened at Pleasant Prairie. The town has 150 inhabitants. Messengers have been sent by railroad and automobile. One theory advanced here is that it was an earthquake that caused the explosion. The first shock was felt at 8:28, and the second at 8:31. The property loss is placed at more than \$1,500,000.

The suburbs of Chicago, along the lake shore, all felt the shock severely, and in Evanston, Winnetka, Glenview, Wilmette, and Highland Park many windows and store fronts were shattered. Direct communication with the village was cut off by the explosion, and few particulars have been learned from there up to the present writing. It is known, however, that the village is entirely destroyed.

"HISTORIC AFFINITIES" BARRED AT HARVARD

Cartoon of Dr. Lyman Abbott and Eva Tanguay in "The Altogether" Leads to Suppression of Student Paper.

Cambridge, Mass., March 9.—The Lampoon, Harvard's humorous bimonthly magazine, publishes in this week's issue a cartoon, in which is depicted Dr. Lyman Abbott, director general of the Y. M. C. A., and Miss Eva Tanguay, the actress, both in unconventional attire. It was said this afternoon that President Lowell had not suppressed the publication, as reported, but it is certain that some one is collecting the outstanding copies for none were available on the news stands, nor were the dealers

able to obtain any additional copies. The cartoon, which has caused a furor in college circles, is entitled "Historic Affinities." Dr. Abbott is shown in nature's garb, with winged heels, offering to his partner, Miss Tanguay, who is reclining in a bank of clouds, what appears to be the staff of Mercury. The little Eva is in "the altogether" also. Both characters have the appearance of being out for a good time. A black band run across the picture conceals certain portions of the scene.

ROOSEVELT HAILED IN SOUTHERN CITY

Colonel Admits He Has a Bully Time in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—According to his own confession, Col. Roosevelt had a bully time in Atlanta to-day and to-night.

"Well, this is fine," the colonel said when he arrived this morning and found a great and enthusiastic crowd at the depot. "This welcome makes me forget some things," the colonel continued, and some of those present wondered if he was referring to the November elections. And Atlanta certainly turned out to see the colonel and cheer him to the skies.

Accompanied by his private secretary, Frank Harper, Mr. Roosevelt arrived in Atlanta at 10:30 o'clock on the same train with Secretary of War Dickinson, Hon. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, and John Temple Graves. The programme for the day from his reception by the military and distinguished guests at the terminal station until he concluded his address on "The South's obligation in statesmanship and business endeavor," and left for the West, was only slightly less crowded than on his former visits. A great crowd heard Roosevelt's address in the auditorium to-night. It was a characteristic Roosevelt sermon, and was delivered with characteristic emphasis and gesture. The crowd seemed to like it.

At midnight Col. Roosevelt left for Birmingham, Ala., where he will tomorrow address the child labor conference.

PRESENTED AT FOREIGN COURT.

Unprecedented Infraction of Rule Made for Countess Szechenyi.

Budapest, March 9.—The Countess Szechenyi (nee Gladys Vanderbilt) has been presented to Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archduke and Archduchess of the Austro-Hungarian Imperial family. The presentation was made at a court ball, and was brought about in compliance with a promise given the Vanderbilt family at the time of the marriage. It is alleged that the Vanderbilts declined to allow Gladys to marry the count unless they were given assurance that she would be admitted to the imperial court.

OPPOSED TO SPIRITUALISM.

Reichstag Committee Urges Law Forbidding Faith Healing.

Berlin, March 9.—The Reichstag committee, which has been preparing a bill to suppress medical quackery, has decided to recommend one forbidding the practicing of faith healing or spiritualistic or other mystic treatment of the sick for pay or when the efficiency depends upon a claim of the possession of miraculous powers. Magnetism was exempted.

BIRDS SING AT FUNERAL OF EDWIN N. HUBBARD

Middletown, Conn., March 9.—As the mourners gathered in the parlors of the Hubbard home-stand for the funeral of Edwin N. Hubbard, a few days ago, there was a sudden burst of song from some fifty varieties of birds. The sweet chorus filled every room in the house, and for the time being, the mourners forgot their grief. As soon as the minister arose to read the service, the birds ceased and silence reigned.

The beautiful chorus came from an immense aviary containing 100 birds of rare plumage and song. During his life Mr. Hubbard had been an ardent lover and collector of birds. His feathered friends seemed to realize that he was dead, and apparently desired to voice their praise of him at the funeral.

BOGUS OFFICER OF U. S. NAVY IN DISTRICT JAIL

Hume H. West Brought Here from Baltimore.

HAS A FRACTURED LEG

Intimated that Miss Arnold Was in This City.

Accused of Obtaining by One of the Cleverest Tricks Known to the Police \$3,200 Worth of Bonds from Crane, Parris & Co. and \$500 Worth of Jewelry from a Washington Firm—Attempts to Escape.

In charge of Detectives Howlett and Pratt, Hume H. West, alias Lieut. Commander Henry Knowlson, Frank Bennett, and Paul West, who is wanted here for fraudulently obtaining government bonds worth \$3,200 from the firm of Crane, Parris & Co., last October, was brought to Washington yesterday afternoon, and after being photographed and measured by the Bertillon system was turned over to the United States marshal and lodged in the District jail.

"JEWELERS ARE VICTIMIZED."

He is wanted on a charge of obtaining \$500 worth of jewelry from a Pennsylvania avenue firm. The crime for which West is wanted in this city was one that, for ingenuity and coolness, the police say, is unknown in the annals of crime. He is alleged to have gone to the office of Crane, Parris & Co., in F street, near Fourteenth street, and, posing as Lieut. Commander Henry Knowlson, purchased bonds. He did not have the money with him, and asked if

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ROOT HEADS FUND.

Carnegie Peace Trustees Name Officers of Endowment.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Peace Endowment was held yesterday for the purpose of organization. The following officers were elected:

Ellihu Root, president; Joseph H. Choate, vice president; James Brown Scott, secretary; Walter M. Gilbert, treasurer. Executive committee—The president and the secretary, ex officio; Nicholas Murray Butler, John W. Foster, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett, and Charles Macmillan.

By-laws were adopted for the government of the endowment. The headquarters will temporarily be in the Carnegie Institution in this city.

BIG MERGER APPROVED.

Subsidiary Copper Companies of Michigan Will Be Absorbed.

Boston, March 9.—The way for the absorption of the subsidiary copper companies of Northern Michigan by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company was cleared to-night when the stockholders of the Osceola Company balloted in favor of the project. The other subsidiary companies affected and which have already approved the plan are the La Salle, Seneca, Laurium, Centennial, Superior, Alouez, and Tamarack.

The consolidated company will have a capitalization of \$10,000,000, according to present plans. The Osceola stockholders opposed to the merger secured a temporary injunction against their company entering the merger, but it is expected that it will be dissolved and final action will be taken by all the companies in April.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return Saturdays and Sundays, via Penna. R. R. Tickets good to return until Sunday night. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited."

M'LEANS FEARED FATALITY OF THE HOPE DIAMOND

Interesting Clause in Memorandum of Sale.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS

How the Precious Jewel Came to Be Acquired.

Attorneys for the Jeweler Say that the Case Will Not Be Compromised, as the Purchase Was Definite. Mr. McLean Will Make Answer to the Suit in a Few Days and Claims Complete Defense for His Action.

The interesting story of the purchase of the Hope diamond by Edward B. McLean is now known in all its details. It was told in New York yesterday by John S. Wise, representing the jeweler, and was later repeated in this city by Clarence H. DeKnight, who, with Brandenburg & Brandenburg, is conducting the suit.

The main point of the story is that there exists an agreement, drafted by Wilton J. Lambert and signed by Mr. McLean, for the purchase of the famous stone. This agreement contained the terms upon which payments were to be made, and also provided that in case of a fatality in Mr. McLean's family within six months Mr. Lambert should have the privilege of exchanging the Hope diamond for other diamonds.

MEMORANDUM OF SALE.

It is stated that the memorandum of sale, as signed by Pierre Cartier and Mr. McLean, contained this agreement: "In consideration of \$40,000 cash, the delivery of an emerald and pearl pendant, and the payment of \$14,000 in three annual installments, without interest, and payable bi-monthly, I hereby agree to sell to Edward B. McLean what is known as the Hope diamond and necklace, delivery to be made forthwith, and if desired by purchaser, a necklace in the shape of a bowknot and diamonds, to be taken at cost and deducted from the sum of \$14,000, the deferred payment.

The emerald and pearl necklace was valued at \$3,000. Mr. McLean's apprehension that the diamond's ill-omen would ensnare him was revealed in one of the stipulations of the memorandum of sale, which reads: "Should any fatality occur to the purchaser, Edward B. McLean, within six months, said Hope diamond is agreed to be exchanged for jewelry of equal value at the selection of Wilton J. Lambert (attorney for McLean), and it is further agreed that the contract for said deferred payment is not to be negotiated."

NEGOTIATIONS LAST SUMMER.

The details of the purchase were made public in order that the grounds for the suit might be generally known. "As far as Mr. Cartier is concerned," said Mr. DeKnight, "he insists on the fulfillment of the contract which was drawn up, signed, sealed, and delivered at the time the stone was transferred to Mr. McLean by Mr. Lambert, his attorney. Our client will not compromise."

Relating the incidents connected with the sale of the stone, and the agreement itself, which made Mr. and Mrs. McLean its owners, Mr. DeKnight said that negotiations for the purchase of the Hope diamond by Mr. Edward B. McLean and his wife were begun in Paris last summer, while they were traveling in France. At that time the diamond was owned by a syndicate. Believing that eventually Mr. McLean would purchase the stone, Mr. Cartier bought it outright. The price paid for it in Paris is not stated, although Mr. DeKnight is authority for the assertion that the sum was over \$100,000. The duty upon a valuation of more than \$100,000 was paid at the New York custom-house.

BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON.

When the diamond reached this country it was set with other stones, and then negotiations were resumed. Mr. DeKnight is authority for the assertion that the sum was over \$100,000. The duty upon a valuation of more than \$100,000 was paid at the New York custom-house.

MARY GARDEN INJURED.

Cuts Her Arm While Singing Title Role of "Natoma."

Baltimore, Md., March 9.—Mary Garden, the prima donna, was the victim of an odd accident while singing the title role of "Natoma" at the Lyric Theater to-night. While making mock attempts to stab Summarco, Miss Garden lunged at the singer with the dagger inverted, and as it fell it sliced off the tip of one of her fingers. The cuts were dressed and Miss Garden finished singing the role.

TONS OF SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR SOLDIERS

San Antonio, Tex., March 9.—In addition to a carload of fresh meat each day, the Quartermaster's Department has called upon San Antonio to furnish the following supplies: Flour, 750,000 pounds; sugar, 120,000 pounds; 25,000 cans of condensed milk, 2,000 pounds of rice, 432,000 boxes of matches, 25,000 cans of beans, 40,000 cans of tomatoes, over 20,000 pounds of coffee; a carload of sweetened milk, 21,000 pounds of salt, 30,000 pounds rock salt for horses, 17,000 pounds of lard, 12,000 cans of sweet corn, 24,000 boxes of deviled ham, 13,000 cans of green peas, 4,800 cans of peaches, 2,400 cans of pears, 24,000 bars of soap, 18,000 candles, 7,200 cases of chipped beef, and 12,000 cans of assorted sardines. The sum of \$2,000 will be spent for dried fruit alone.

COMMISSIONERS PERPLEXED OVER STATUS AT JAIL

Tangle Results from Consolidation Law.

50 EMPLOYEES TO GO OUT

Warden McKee Declares the Act Is a Mistake.

Dr. D. K. Shute, Visiting Physician, Says Conditions at the Jail Are Extremely Bad and that the Consolidation with the Washington Asylum Hospital May Prove Beneficial—Looking for Superintendent.

Their positions abolished by a clause of the District appropriation bill consolidating the Washington Asylum Hospital and the District jail, at least fifty employees, including the warden of the jail and the superintendent of the hospital, will be legislated out of office when the law becomes operative, July 1.

ARE IN A QUANDARY.

As a result, the District Commissioners are in a quandary as to how they can revolutionize the jail and hospital systems so as to comply with the act of Congress without serious injury to the institutions.

"That part of the District bill which is causing the trouble follows: 'That the jail of the District of Columbia and the Washington Asylum, of said District, on and after the 1st day of July, 1911, shall be combined as one institution, known as the Washington Asylum and Jail; and the Commissioners of said District are hereby authorized to appoint a superintendent of said institution, at a compensation of \$1,000 per annum, and the positions of warden of the jail and superintendent of the institution now known as the Washington Asylum are abolished on and after said date; and all the duties, discretion, and powers now vested in and exercised by the warden of the jail of said District and the superintendent of the present Washington Asylum are hereby transferred to and vested in the superintendent herein provided for.'

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ASQUITH'S DAUGHTER ILL.

Premier and His Wife Leave in Harry for Switzerland.

London, March 9.—Premier and Mrs. Asquith left hurriedly to-night for Switzerland, where their thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, has been stricken with bronchial pneumonia. Miss Elizabeth, who is the apple of her parents' eye, is a remarkably attractive and talented child. She accompanied her mother to Muerren for the winter sports shortly after Christmas and remained there at school when Mrs. Asquith returned for the opening of Parliament.

Selected Clerk to Speaker.

Americus, Ga., March 9.—Judge Charles R. Crisp, son of the late Charles F. Crisp, who was Speaker of the House when the Democrats were last in control, has been selected by Champ Clark as parliamentarian and clerk to the Speaker. Clark made the offer to Judge Crisp this afternoon by wire, and the latter immediately accepted.

Get Impugned Smuggling Tip.

New York, March 9.—As a result of a full confession to-day by Former First Officer William Rind, of the American Line steamship St. Paul, the customs officials are in possession of evidence, which they believe, will enable them to break up entirely the immensely costly business of smuggling jewels, drugs, and furs into this country by men in high positions on various trans-Atlantic lines.

TROOPS ARE SENT WHEN GERMANY THREATENS ACTION

Taft Admits That "Maneuvers" Is Not the Object of the Mobilization.

ARMY TO REMAIN INDEFINITE PERIOD

Sending of Forces to Texas an Answer to Jingoists. Americans and Foreigners Will Be Protected. Federals Win Battle.

Berlin, March 9.—The German foreign office to-day sent the following statement to the newspapers:

"The government has not yet received any news that would indicate that a dangerous condition of affairs exists in Mexico. If, however, the government receives reports showing that German interests are menaced, Germany herself will certainly, without the least delay, take such measures as seem necessary for the protection of German subjects in Mexico."

The diplomatic mask of silence on the Mexican situation has been cast aside. President Taft has declared that the so-called "maneuvers" but hide the mailed fist for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The declaration of the President came none too soon, Germany, always jealous of the United States, especially commercially, through her foreign office, sent to the newspapers a most remarkable statement bearing on the situation. In effect, it tore the Monroe doctrine to shreds and threw the remnants to the winds.

Italy has a war vessel at a Mexican port.

There is no doubt now that the attitude assumed by foreign powers compelled this country to act, and act quickly. The reply of President Taft and his advisers was emphatic, and, it is conceded on all sides, has taken the wind out of the sails of the foreign nations which stood ready to complain. Germany's warning growl crossed in transmission the frank acknowledgment of the President of the United States of this country's purpose.

The important step taken for the preservation of the Monroe doctrine was taken advisedly. No retreat is contemplated. A complete infantry division, with the necessary auxiliary troops, will be completely mobilized—20,000 men in all—by day after to-morrow, and the United States will be in a position to show her teeth.

And the army will be in Texas to stay until there is reason to believe that serious trouble in Mexico is no longer probable.

Should there be trouble, the outcome will be hard to predict. Destruction of American or foreign life or property will make absolutely necessary the throwing into Mexico of American troops and in such number as adequately to handle the situation.

In this big military movement there has been an ample answer made to the jingoes of Japan. The respect for the United States army must necessarily, from its rapid movements and very apparent readiness, rise considerably in the eyes of the Japanese.

This is also applicable to certain members of Congress. But little attention is paid when a member of the House of Representatives from the floor of that tribunal rails against the standing army; calls it incompetent, and even worse. Satisfaction has been expressed by high officials of the War Department ever since the movement began over the opportunity to show these members of Congress that their criticism has been unjust.

TROOPS ARE SENT TO MEXICO TO PRESERVE MONROE DOCTRINE

Charlottesville, Va., March 9.—The veil that has been thrown by all officials high and low about the joint "maneuvers" of the army and navy along the Mexican border and in the Gulf of Mexico was put aside to-day. There is no longer any doubt as to why practically all the available Federal troops now in the country have been rushed to Texas and Lower California.

That it was for the preservation of the Monroe doctrine became known to-night on the Presidential train which passed through this place, en route to Augusta, Ga.

First of all, the government feared the formation of an insurrection government in Lower California. With the formation of such a movement the United States would be compelled to keep continual watch on the whole Southern frontier. Secondly, it was feared that property in Mexico valued at hundreds of millions might be swept away, and it is desired to protect as well the interests of foreigners, who keep in mind the Monroe doctrine and who look naturally to the United States for such protection.

Third, it is determined to stop friends of the Mexican insurgents from carrying supplies that are contraband of war across the Rio Grande River from Texas.

Last of all, it is believed that maneuvers in Texas at this time would show the jingoes in Congress and elsewhere that the army could be mobilized in case of difficulty in remarkably quick time. The army is going to Texas and it is going to stay there until there is reason to believe that serious trouble in Mexico is no longer probable. It will patrol the border line with a fine-tooth comb, and

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