BLAMES TAFT FOR MEXICAN CRISIS

Present Situation Could Have Been Prevented by Sterner National Policy.

LODGE APPROVES STATEMENT

Resolution by Senator Fall Precipitates Lively Debate—Necessity of Intervention Suggested.

Washington, July 22.—An attempt by Senator Fall of New Mexico to force the Senate to enunciate a strong policy of protection for American citizens in foreign countries to-day precipitated a lively debate which demonstrated appreciation on the part of senators of the gravity of the Mexican situation and the necessity for a determined stand by the United States.

Denunciation of the policy or delay on the part of the Taft administration was emphatically pronounced by Senator Fall and blamed by him for the present critical situation which, he said, could have been prevented by a sterner national policy. The declaration was approved by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. That the delicacy of the situation was keenly appreciated was evidenced by the insistence of many senators that any proposed pronunciamento be deliberately considered before being acted upon.

Senator Fall called up his resolution which would commit the government to full protection of the "constitutional rights" of American citizens in foreign nations. That the resolution was directed against Mexico, Senator Bacon declared could not be concealed.

Senator Works of California, asserting that the Fall resolution constituted a declaration that the United States was prepared to make war on Mexico if Americans there were not protected, urged that no hasty action be taken. Senator Fall averred that every one of his had been prompted with the utmost desire to prevent war, and that he had vainly sought to bring the Taft administration to a realization of the fact that a stern Mexican policy would have prevented rather than precipitated war.

He intimated that the present situation might yet demand intervention. Action on the resolution went to the calendar for future disposition.

ARREST MRS. PANKHURST.

Militant's Women Defenders Beat Detective with Their Umbrellas.

London, July 21.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, who succeeded in outwitting the police on Saturday was really arrested this afternoon when she was entering a public hall to attend the weekly conclave of the members of the Women's Social and Political union. It was said she intended at the meeting to issue another defiant challenge to the government.

Detectives pounced upon Mrs. Pankhurst with dramatic suddenness and before many surrounding her were aware that the suffragette leader had been seized she had been whisked into Shatesbury avenue and hustled into a taxicab.

A few of the women accompanying Mrs. Pankhurst, however, made an attempt to rescue her and in doing so vigorously trounced the detectives with umbrellas. Half a dozen of them were arrested.

A big force of uniformed policemen closed up behind Mrs. Pankhurst and her captors and stemmed the rush of a mob of infuriated women whose yells of "murderers," "assassins," drew great crowds to the scene.

Some of the women used hatpins as weapons of offense and a number of injuries were caused and several arrests were made before Mrs. Pankhurst was safely on her way to Holloway jail.

When she arrived at the prison Mrs. Pankhurst refused to leave the taxicab and had to be carried in by detectives.

Sylvania Pankhurst, whose license expired Sunday, dramatically defied the police by appearing at the Bromley town hall to-night, where she was arrested a fortnight ago. She and other suffragettes made inflammatory speeches and left the hall accompanied by a protecting bodyguard. There was a violent collision with the police, but Miss Pankhurst got away in safety.

ELOPEMENT AT PROCTOR.

New Yorkers Leave Bride's Summer Home for Morning Drive.

Rutland, July 22.—A very quiet wedding of considerable interest took place at Proctor to-day when Miss Lilly Belle Barnard was married to J. Salisbury of New York city. Miss Barnard is the daughter of T. M. Barnard, who recently purchased the "Cummings Manor," formerly known as "Johnson's Castle" and who also owns the Bishop Potter residence on Riverside drive in New York. The ceremony, which was a surprise to the family, took place at the rectory of the Union Church and was performed by the Rev. F. Raymond, the pastor.

Miss Barnard and Mr. Salisbury ostensibly left the Manor for a drive this morning and when they did not arrive home at noon inquiries revealed the fact that they had been secretly married. A telegram received at the Manor this afternoon from Bellows Falls simply announced the fact that Miss Barnard and Mr. Salisbury were married and that they were on a honeymoon. The bride's father is in New York. The family arrived at their new summer home, which is on the West road to Proctor, a few weeks ago.

BRATTLEBORO PLAYER SURVIVES.

Omaha, Neb., July 22.—In the play off of the third round of the fourth national clay court tennis tournament to-day, J. Switzer of Omaha defeated Merrill Hall of New York 4-10, 10-8, 6-4. F. H. Harris of Brattleboro, Vt., survived the third round by defeating J. Neeley of Omaha 6-1, 6-0. Merrill Hall, New York, and F. H. Harris, Brattleboro defeated Robert McCague and Joe Adams, Omaha, 6-3, 6-4.

The non-advertising merchant knows that his only chance for getting a part of your trade lies in the possibility that you are not an ad-reader.

GRANT'S BRIDE TO RECEIVE MILLIONS

General's Son Is 60—Woman, Aged 36, Must Outlive Him to Win.

San Diego, Cal., July 21.—U. S. Grant, eldest son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, whose marriage here a week ago to Mrs. America Workman Will of Los Angeles was not announced until Saturday, started on his honeymoon yesterday afternoon, when he and his bride left for San Francisco. There they will take the steamer Aorangi, bound for Australia, and they will have toured South Africa and South America before December, 1914, when they plan to return to America.

San Diego is greatly exercised about the wedding, partly because of the secrecy that attended it and partly because of the ante-nuptial agreement, details of w hich are now coming out. It is said on authority, that in this agreement two-thirds of Mr. Grant's personal fortune is pledged to the new Mrs. Grant. The children by the first wife profit from the fact that a large part of the Grant property, which had belonged to the first Mrs. Grant, is in real estate which cannot be affected by the terms of this ante-nuptial agreement.

Mr. Grant's personal fortune, however, is roughly estimated at $5,000,000, and two-thirds of this, it is understood, will go to the new Mrs. Grant if she survives her husband. He is 60 years old, while she is 36.

The agreement further stipulates that if she should be the first to die, and the property should, therefore, revert to the Grant children, several hundred thousand dollars would be assured to Fred Elms, the son of Mrs. Will by her first marriage. One story has it that Mr. Grant has agreed also to use his influence to obtain a West Point appointment for young Elms.

In the bewilderment that has followed the circulation of these details, Mr. Grant's son Ulysses is said to be greatly distressed and to have appealed to his brother Chaffee, in Los Angeles, to take such steps as may be necessary. At the announcement dinner Saturday evening Chaffee Grant and his sisters were not present.

The wedding has been set for Saturday evening, and those who answered the invitations were not prepared for the announcement that it had taken place a week before. Tongues are wagging here over the large number who stayed away from the dinner at the hotel. Of the 65 persons invited only 12 attended. Mrs. Will's son, her brother, and her sister were there, as were Judge Puterbaugh, who officiated at the wedding, and Mrs. Puterbaugh. There were two employes of Mr. Grant's at the dinner, who had acted as witnesses at the wedding.

The vacant places at the table did not constitute the only annoyance, for during the evening it occurred to several former admirers of the bride to make a friendly demonstration. They obtained the services of a band, and on top of a motor bus took up a position in front of the hotel, from which vantage point they indulged in a noisy serenade until Mr. Grant sent out a page to ask them to quit.

TABLETS FROM NINEVAH.

Excavators Find Ancients Possessed Marked Literary Ability.

Excavations have revealed some astonishing facts with regard to the literary attainments of the ancient peoples of the East. The most interesting of these finds were those encountered in the ruined palace of ancient Ninevah, says Harper's Weekly.

It was no more religious literature that was there discovered; it possessed far more solid elements. The tablets found on the site of the city that long ago crumbled into dust show that the scribes studied their literature to advantage. Commentaries, dictionaries and critical works evidence a love of literature, not the mere making of books. The Ninevite library presents several curious features that for some time the archeologists found it difficult to explain.

CREATION LEGENDS.

In the first place, it is pointed out, there are no tablets, except State documents or historical inscriptions, prior to the reign of Assurbanipal (B. C. 668-625), a circumstance that indicates that the library was founded in his reign. Then, too, the careful arrangement of the tablets in groups and sets with an index or catalogue in many cases, shows that it was formed on a definite plan and was not a gradual growth during a long period of time. Finally very large numbers of the tablets have an endorsement to the effect that they were "like the old copy."

The question arises: What was the origin of these older works? The first indication was afforded by the statement on certain of the tablets from Babylonian cities and the discoveries in the libraries of Babylonian temples of duplicates of tablets already known to the archaeologists from the Assyrian library proved that the Babylonians had a similar literature. Copies of the creation legends have been found at Borsippa, and the Assyrian library had a copy of the Code of Hammurabi transcribed into the Assyrian script. It is clear, then, that it was Babylonia that furnished the "old copies."

ROYAL LIBRARY.

All doubt as to the Chaldean origin of the literary treasures of the royal library at Ninevah is removed by a tablet in the British museum. This consists of a letter written, apparently by Assurbanipal, but probably by the priest scribe who acted as the royal librarian. It was addressed to a certain Shadunu, who was a man of considerable importance, and, as is now ascertained, the head of a manuscript commission despatched to search for tablets in the Babylonian libraries. It has been translated thus:

"The word of the king to Shadunu: I am well; mayst thou be happy. The day thou seest this letter of mine take (certain persons) and such persons of Borsippa, as thou knowest, and seek out all the tablets laid up in the temple E-zida. Seek out the rare tablets such as may be found on your journey which do not exist in Assyria, and send them to me.

I am giving orders to the treasurers and prefects. Thou shall put them in a strong box. No one shall withhold tablets from thee; and if there be any tablet or stele of which I have not made mention to you, and thou shall learn of it, and it is good for my palace, search for it and get it and send it to me."

It thus apears that a commission with unlimited powers was dispatched by the Assyrian king to search both the temple and private libraries of Babylonia and take from them works suitable for the less natives in other sections and other newly established royal library at Ninevah.

The destruction of Ninevah occurred about 606 B. C., so that the library had a life of only about half a century—a fact that would account in a great measure for the freshness of the tablets.

VALUE OF COUNTY FAIRS.

Brought to the Attention of Philadelphia Business Men.

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Much has been heard in Pennsylvania of late of the value of State fairs. They are of unquestionable benefit. Minnesota, Illinois, New York and Iowa have proven that they are financially as well as popularly and educationally successful, and in other States the tendency is toward big State exhibitions. But nothing can ever take the peculiar place or perform the unique service of the county fair. It is of its own, by its own, for its own, and it gives an opportunity of neighborliness and mutual interest that should be developed and encouraged. In Pennsylvania in 1913 there will be more than 50 of these fairs; many of them come in August, most of them in September and some of them in October.

In the past some of the fairs have been cheapened by vulgar "attractions," mainly the reminiscences of the old "midway" evils. These should be excluded and there should be a rigid investigation of fair "attractions" before they are engaged. There is where the benefit of co-operation comes in. Counties that adjoin may greatly improve their program by working together. In Pennsylvania of late there has been a drift toward an old home week in connection with the county fair. This is fine. Every Pennsylvania county has natives in other sections and other States, and it will do them good to go back home and see how the folks have been getting along.

It would be well if Philadelphia business houses paid larger attention to county fairs. They are gatherings of people whose trade is worth having. It is usual to speak of the business to be got from foreign lands and of new wealth to flow through the Panama canal; but the best, most reliable and steadiest profits are from the people of the counties.

NIGHT AT GETTYSBURG.

(In C. S. in New York Evening Sun.)

By day Golgotha sleeps, but when night comes
The armies rally to the beating drums.
Columns are formed and banners wave
Over legions summoned from the grave.
The wheatfield waves with reddened grain,
And the wounded wail and writhe in pain.
The hard-held Bloody Angle drips anew
And Pickett charges with a ghostly crew,
While where the road to the village turns
Stands the tall shadow of old John Burns.

TREES ARE SAFEST.

The radish seed you plant and guard
Throughout the rain and heat,
In course of time may jolt you hard;
It may produce a beet.

You may set out a pumpkin vine,
Admire its tender greens,
Yet find when time comes down the line,
It has a crop of beans.

A tree sticks better to its job;
My trees this lesson teach
For when a peach tree sprouts a knob,
You know that it's a peach.

Landlords strike the want ads in getting their messages to you.

WILLIAMS GIVES UP CHAIRMANSHIP

Republican State Committee Accepts Resignation with Regret—Vacancy Unfilled.

Montpelier, July 22.—At a meeting of the republican State committee held at the Pavilion Hotel at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the resignaion of F. C. Williams of Newport as chairman was accepted with regret. Mr. Williams will remain the member from Orleans county.

Owing to the absence of three members of the committee no action was taken toward electing a chairman to succeed Mr. Williams, and it is stated that no meeting of the committee for this purpose will be held until after the special session of the Legislature. Although no names were discussed by the committee, it is known that among those mentioned for the position are H. G. Barber of Brattleboro and Earl S. Kinsley of Rutland. Neither of these, however, would make any comment on his candidacy.

In addition to Messrs. Williams, Barber and Kingsley, the following members of the committee were present: M. F. Barnes of Chimney Point, A. E. Watson of White River Junction, M. D. Phelps of Barre, J. G. Norton of St. Albans, E. G. Welling of Bennington, S. R. Waite of Hyde Park, Porter H. Dale of Island Pond and H. T. Baldwin of Wells River.

You may exchange something you have—but no longer need—for something you want, through classified advertising. Make the test!

MUTINEERS SHOT DOWN ON COMUS

Brave Stewardess Saves Officer from Being Thrown over the Rail.

New Orleans, July 21.—Mutiny of 22 Chinese on the steamship Comus, arriving today from New York, resulted in a panic among the passengers, the probable fatal shooting of one of the mutineers, the wounding of three others and slight injuries to First Officer M. L. Proctor of the Comus.

Proctor probably owes his life to the bravery of Mrs. Florence Shaw, a stewardess, who saved him from being thrown over the rail by the infuriated Chinese.

The officer ordered all the Chinese to the hold, when the vessel was about 30 miles from New Orleans. The orientals protested the heat was too intense. When Proctor insisted, six of them rushed him to the rail. Then Mrs. Shaw appeared and battled her way among the Chinese, preventing them from hurling Proctor overboard.

Proctor drew his revolver and began firing. Other members of the crew and several passengers rushed into the melee. Finally the orientals were cowed by superior force and were sent to the hold. The most seriously injured man is shot through the lungs, probably fatally.

The Chinese were being brought here to act as strikebreakers for the United Fruit company, whose seamen recently walked out. Each is under $50 bond. Fearing some might try to escape as the Comus was coming up the river, the Chinese were ordered to the hold.

DEATH ENDS SPECTACULAR CAREER OF CARDENIO KING

Only a Legal Technicality Stood in Way of Making Last Hours of Former Financier Those of a Free Man.

Bridgewater, Mass., July 21.—A spectacular career was ended under pathetic circumstances to-day when Cardenio F. King, once widely known as a financier and newspaper publisher of Boston, died a convict at the State farm here in the very hour that his friends, aware of the approach of death, were making desperate efforts to obtain a pardon for him.

Only a legal technicality stood in the way of making his last hours those of a free man. Word that his condition was hopeless was sent to Governor Foss at Boston this morning and soon afterwards Mrs. King and their four sons, who had been called to the bedside of the dying man, received the welcome message that the executive would intervene. A few hours later a telephone message from the State house reported that the Governor had canvassed the members of his council by telephone and that seven of the eight had consented to immediate clemency. King, who knew of the efforts on his behalf, brightened perceptibly at the news. He was not told of the word that followed quickly. Attorney-General Swift, having been consulted by the Governor, gave the opinion that a pardon could not be legally granted by telephone. But still later, a telegram brought the assurance that a pardon would be given at ten o'clock to-morrow morning at which hour the council had been ordered to convene. Dr. Emerson, medical head of the State farm, hurried with the news to the hospital. When he returned to his offices a few minutes later, he announced that King was dead.

King was convicted of obtaining $2,000 under false pretenses from persons who had entrusted him with funds for investment and was sentenced to a term of from 10 to 14 years. In January, 1909, he began to serve his sentence in the State prison at Charlestown. In September, 1911, he became seriously ill and was removed to the State farm here. Last night his condition suddenly became critical.

A native of North Carolina, King began his financial operations in Boston in 1901. Through extensive and unique advertising he attracted many investors to his office and also did a big business by mail. Later he opened offices in New York and early in 1907 he began publication of the Boston Daily Tribune. The New York offices proved unprofitable and the paper was discontinued after it had been published for several months at an expense estimated at half a million dollars.

Early in 1908 King's customers began to complain that stocks for which they had sent him money had not been delivered. A little later it was announced that he had placed all his property and affairs in the hands of two trustees. A meeting of creditors followed, the broker was declared a bankrupt and an investigation showed liabilities of nearly $200,000 and assets less than $11,000.

A warrant for King's arrest was issued, but the financier had disappeared. He was traced to New York, London, Paris and finally to Colombo, Ceylon. He returned to Boston and surrendered himself June 12, 1909. At his trial in December, 1908, he was convicted on counts charging larceny and embezzlement. The sentence of the court followed a dramatic recital in which King reviewed his life. He declared that he was innocent of any wrong intention in any of his acts, and he closed by accusing Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, of secretly fighting him and bringing him to financial ruin. Later he made repeated attempts to obtain a pardon.

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BARRE COLT WINS ON GRAND CIRCUIT

James Boutwell's Peter Johnson First of Three Winners Driven by Cox.

Pittsburg, July 20.—In a program composed entirely of stake events, all pure races having been declared off, the New England driver, Walter Cox, was the shining light at the Brunots Island track yesterday afternoon, winning three of the five events and driving a heat winner in one of the others.

It was a getaway for the local grand circuit meeting, the continued rain of the past few days necessitating the declaring off of all but the stake events remaining to be raced.

The track was rather slow but safe and the program a very long one, the $5,000 Ohio stake going six heats, the last heat being raced at sundown and the race being declared finished under the rule which forbids starting a heat after sunset.

The first victory for the Cox colors came in the Keystone stake for three-year-old trotters, in which the New Englander started Peter Johnson. The local filly, Sweet Alice, was figured as his strongest opponent, but she proved unsteadyand he had little difficulty in beating Ruby Watts and Cassette, the only ones among the field to be at all troublesome.

The colt took a record of 2:13 1-4 in the second heat, and could have trotted much faster had he been driven out. He is owned by James Boutwell of Barre, Vt., and is a candidate for all of the big futurities.

SECOND SCORED BY DEL REY.

Del Rey the mare, which is expected to be the Joe Patchen II of 1913, was conceded to have a mortgage on the $5,000 Fort Pitt stake for 2:15 pacers, and he won for Cox, but gave the followers of the New Hampshire teamster an attack of heart disease when, after winning the first two heats just breezing, he broke in the third at the head of the home stretch and did not regain his stride until after passing the wire.

Frank Bogash, jr., easily beat Foote Prince for the heat. Cox went to the front with Del Rey in the fourth heat and the stallion made no mistakes, defeating the Murphy pacer at the finish.

The second victory of the day for Cox came in the Professional Drivers' $5,000 stake, for 2:15 trotters. In this event the Philadelphia filly, Santos Maid, was first choice in the books on account of her sensational race at North Randall last week, but she refused to act like a stake trotter, making breaks and finishing well in the rear.

Judson Girl was a real stake trotter for Cox and won in straight heats, Eulabell being the only one to get close to her at the finish of a heat, the Toledo mare being only beaten a head in the second round.

Antigold, the local mare, was first choice for the $5,000 Pennsylvania stake for 2:08 trotters, but she failed to repeat her performance at North Randall. Tommy Horn, the trotter who burned the Indianapolis money at Cleveland, looked better yesterday and won the first two heats like a real racehorse. Marigold and Tenora making the fight.

Then Tommy tired and Cox slipped through and won a heat with Lady Gratiana. Conditions now looked right to the followers of the Philadelphia gelding Dago. The checks were sent into the ring and the gelding copped the fourth heat, also the fifth.

Under the rules only the four horses standing for money started in the sixth heat, but this furnished a surprise when the western trotter Densmore, driven by Charley Dean, outgeneraled Dago at the wire by an eyelash.

By four splitting flights the judges decided that there was not the necessary 20 minutes left in order to call the seventh heat before sunset and the race was declared finished, much to the disgust of the Densmore party, that trotter looking to have the others at his mercy.

Cascade repeated his North Randall victory in the 2:07 trot, although he acted like a crazy horse and was badly beaten in the second heat, which was won by Robert Mitrol.

The fair and light entry list made the hunting a financial failure and it is estimated that the association will lose money on the week. The summaries:

THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS, TROTTING, (2 IN 3). STAKE $3,000.

Peter Johnson, b. c., by Grey Petrus—
Sadona, br. Maxworthy, (Cox) 1 1
Ruby Watts, b. f., (Wright) 3 2
Cavanile, b. c., (Gers) 2 3
Hollyrood Kate, ro. f., (McDonald) 4 4
Hollyrood Bertha, b. f., (Dodge) 5 5
Maxowan, b. c., (Andrews) 6 6
Sweet Alice, b. f., (J. E. Benyon) 4 8
Sweet Spirit, b. f., (Murphy) 7 7
Time, 2:15 1-4, 2:13 1-4.

2:05 CLASS, TROTTING, (2 IN 3). STAKE $3,000.

Cascade, ch. h., by The Peer—Cuneiform, by Lord Russell (Rodney) 1 8 1
Robert Mitrol, b. g., by Mitrol (Snow) 2 1 2
Ruth McGregor, ch. m., (Murphy) 3 2 3
King Brook, blk. h., (McCarthy) 5 3 5
Eva Cord, br. m., (Gers) 4 4 6
The Wanderer, b. g., (J. E. Benyon) 7 6 4
Oakdale, g. g., (Acuff) 6 5 8
Chesney, b. m., (Fleming) 8 7 7
Esther W., b. m., (Cox and N. Grady) ..... 9 9 ds.
Bythmell, blk. m., (Andrews) ..... ds.
Time, 2:07 1-2, 2:10 1-4, 2:09 3-4.

2:09 CLASS, PACING, (3 IN 5). STAKE $5,000.

Del Rey, b. h., by Norwood Wilkes-Ramona, by Demonia (Cox) 1 1 1
Frank Bogash, jr., b. g., by Frank Bogash, (Murphy) 3 2 2
Foote prince, ch. h., (Pitman) 2 3 4
Lecta J., g. m., (Childs) 5 4 3
Rex Heart, b. h., (McDevett) ..... 4 5 4 ro.
Time, 2:06 1-2, 2:06 1-4, 2:06 1-4, 2:07.

2:15 CLASS, TROTTING, (3 IN 5). STAKE $5,000.

Judson Girl, b. f., by Peter the Great-Anne Axworthy, by Axworthy (Cox) 1 1 1
Mandy C., b. m., (Murphy) 6 3 2
Eulabell, b. m., (McDonald) 7 2 4
Brighton, b. g., (Andrews) 2 5 5
Rajallo, br. h., (Hodges) 4 3
Santos Maid, br. f., (N. Grady) 4 6 6
Baron Dellay, br. h., (Rodney) ..... 6 dis.
Time, 2:14, 2:13 3-4, 2:13.

2:10 CLASS, TROTTING, (3 IN 5). STAKE $5,000.

Dago, b. g., by Gen. Forest-Maston Mare, by Onward (N. Grady) 3 3 7 1 1 1
Tommy Horn, b. g., by Otto Wilkes (McDonald) 1 1 2 3 4 5
Densmore, b. h., by Vysant (Dean) 4 8 2 2 2 1
Lady Gratiana, ch. m., by Joe Gratian (Cox) 8 5 1 7 3 4
Marigold, b. m., (Murphy) ..... 3 2 4 6 ro
Tenora, b. m., (Andrews) ..... 2 4 5 5 ro
Derby Boy, b. g., (McCarthy) ..... 6 7 6 8 ro
Black Cat, br. m., (Ray) ..... 5 6 9 ro
San Felipe, b. g., (Gers) ..... 8 9 8 ro
Time, 2:08¼, 2:08½, 2:09¼, 2:08¾, 2:15, 2:13¾.

THE CRISIS OF MEXICO.

A Suggested Explanation of Its Timely Appearance.

(From the New York World.)

How are we to account for the sudden appearance of another crisis in Mexico? Our judges, some European power or powers unnamed and not to be named and various financial interests all discovered it at the same instant. Yet conditions south of the Rio Grande are about the same as they have been most of the time since the Maderos revolted in 1909.

It is probable that if we ignore for the moment judges, ghosts and speculators and fix our attention upon the rocking national palace in the City of Mexico we shall find an explanation. That is where the crisis abides. That is where desperation reigns. It is the official residence of a man who gained the place by cowardly murder and with whom things have not been going well.

If Provisional President Huerta is to hold much longer what he gained by assassination he must have help. He would prefer recognition by the United States, but next to that intervention by the Washington government would not be amiss, because it would do much to consolidate in his favor the factions now making war upon him.

The lingo plays the game of everybody who wants bloodshed. He naturally makes common cause with selfish interests that are eager for what to them might be a money-making strife. Having a lively imagination, it is easy for him to see Europe presenting insolent demands and threatening with fleets and armies to convert the Monroe doctrine into a jest.

No power in Europe is more disposed to assume the task of pacifying Mexico than we are. We might gain territory at awful cost by intervention, but no European invader would be permitted to repay itself in that fashion. As this is as well understood in London and Berlin as it is in Washington, the menace is purely imaginary.

In the very storm center, therefore, of the only unusual Mexican crisis now pending stands Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Bay. He is the crisis.

THE FIRST KNIGHT-ERRANT.

Knighthood was in flower 3,300 years ago. When Moses came to the defense of his fellow countryman, who was being beaten by an Egyptian in an unwarrantable way, he was a true knight, also, when he tried to part the two Hebrews who were striking with each other. Then, sending either of these occasions, and quite idyllic in character, was the occasion when he came to the relief of the seven shepherdesses, who, when they had laboriously drawn water by handbuckets from the well, and had filled the troughs that their sheep might drink, were driven back that the sheep of the shepherds might drink. Then Moses coming upon the scene stood up and helped the shepherdesses and watered their flocks. Not having to draw water twice as on other days, they returned to their home earlier than usual, and when their father asked an explanation of them they told him that an "Egyptian" had defended them. Moses was to all appearances an Egyptian because he had dwelt in the king's palace for nearly forty years, thirty-seven to be exact, and was known everywhere as "the son of Pharaoh's daughter."

And Reuel, the father of the shepherdesses, a prince and also a priest in Midian, said to his daughters: "Where is he? Why is it that ye have left the man? Call him that he may eat bread." That was extending hospitality according to the Oriental way of establishing a friendship never to be broken. The shepherdesses sought Moses, and, finding him, gave their father's invitation. And Moses came, and dwelt in the family of Reuel. Even so long ago the brave deserved the fair, for Reuel gave Zipporah his daughter to Moses to be his wife. The exchange of a palace home in Egypt for the rural home in Midian was certainly to the liking of Moses, because he continued to dwell there forty years. The Christian Herald.