

Former Allies of Madero

Are Now Making the Trouble in Mexico—
A Review of the Situation.
FROM THE MEXICAN HERALD

If there is any need for a new revolution in Mexico, it is for a revolution against the Maderistas who will not give their former chief, and duly elected president time and opportunity to work out his program.

Everyone else in Mexico is ready to support the administration. All business interests are anxious to get back to serious work. The president is upheld by even the most intimate allies of the old administration; resident foreigners are anxious to see the new government give a fair trial. American neighbors, as is testified by the unanimous voice of the press, demand that no enemies of the constitutional government of Mexico shall foment trouble for this country on American soil. And finally the federal army of Mexico has given loyal and unwavering support to the president who so recently led his forces against it.

It is quite incomprehensible to the world abroad that after a revolution triumphed with such general support of public opinion, the whole country has not more readily co-operated with the leader-president to re-establish business in full measure, and allow the ideals of the revolution to be put into practical effect. It is impossible for people in distant lands to understand the kind of patriotism that has forced Mr. Madero within thirty days after his inauguration to send the federal troops against his former revolutionary companions because he has not carried out the revolutionary program.

The troubles that still agitate Mexico in this post-revolutionary period are due to various causes in addition to cases of out and out brigandage. Unsatisfied personal ambition is, of course, the only explanation for the action of several prominent characters, while irresponsible promises and impractical proposals, made before and during the revolution, now rise to haunt those in power. Some of the protests are doubtless sincere. There are simple folk in this country who were led to believe that when Mr. Madero was made president their wages would be divided among them without cost. They are being gradually undeceived. The integrity of more intelligent men, however, who began to cry that Mr. Madero was a traitor to the "Plan of San Luis" before he had emerged from the banquet period of his inauguration is surely subject to doubt. Mr. Madero's followers ought to realize the stupendous work he has on his hands in taking

over all the machinery and details of government of 15,000,000 people, without demanding that he perform miracles in the way of initiating radical and far-reaching national reforms during the first month or two of his term of office.

Reformers and radical parties the world over find it an easy and convenient way to attract support by promising sweeping changes in government policies if elected to power. The leaders may be moderate, but their lieutenants have no scruples in enlarging upon the promise of reward in order to increase the following. The opposition radicals are swept into power and, with the burden of responsibility upon their shoulders, with property rights, state and national and international laws confronting them, they soon find that the organized procedure of society, which has been crystallizing through the centuries, cannot be lightly thrown aside, and the result is that in most things they are obliged to carry on the business of nation or state along conventional lines.

Six months ago credulity would have been strained to believe that before the close of this year the Madero government would be criticized in so many ways identically as was the Diaz government. The alleged imposition of the vice-president by Madero influence; the inauguration of the iron-hand policy against revolt, and brigandage; the impression that Gustavo Madero is using family connections and influence in politics and business; the establishment of semi-official government newspaper organs, with the same fulsome policy of support, all find parallel in the old regime, and furnish targets for some of the sharpest shafts of adherents of the present government last year.

We do not look upon the present period of much bitter talk and small disturbances as discouraging. Owing to the prompt action of the United States the Reyes movement on the border was nipped, apparently, at the time it might have become serious. Neither Reyes nor Vazquez Gomez has a platform plank beyond opposition and ambition, and they will not carry them far against a government that has not yet had a trial. There is another ominous lull in the active campaign against Zapata, to be sure, and conditions in Guerrero and Morelos are still bad, but the troubles of other states have been greatly alleviated during the last fortnight.

BOTH SIDES OF "CRIME OF CENTURY"

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15, 1911.—To the Trade Unionists of North America and their Friends and Sympathizers:

Greeting: The conference of executive officers of the international trade unions with headquarters in Indianapolis, assembled this day, takes this opportunity to express its condemnation of crime and violence, whether developing in trade unions, in commercial enterprises, or in the conduct of daily newspapers. There can be no distinction as to quality of participants in crime, no palliation of crime, no excuse for crime; and the present enlargement on a particular crime committed by a member of a trade union, one among the millions of organized wage earners, or by an officer of a trade union, smacks much of an attempt to cover up crime in other quarters and to enlarge the opportunity for criminals in high places, and this effort is by the interests that are suspected of controlling the utterances of supposedly public mouthpieces and molders of public opinion.

Had Full Confidence.
We, the international officers located in Indianapolis, believed that John J. McNamara was the victim of a foul conspiracy as was ever hatched. That belief was fostered, nurtured and grew into conviction largely because of the manner in which McNamara was spirited from Indianapolis and hurried to a distant city, supposedly to organized labor. In order that McNamara might be rushed from the city of his residence, private detectives, the Indianapolis police department, a judge of its police court, the mayor of the city and the governor of the state, all lent their aid in violation of law. Thus was crime perpetrated by those who ostensibly sought to punish crime, and thus was our belief in a conspiracy justified by the representatives of the law and those who acted with them.

As to the events to which we allude we quote from our statement of May 10, 1911, wherein we set forth that "the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was arrested in his office with but service of warrant, hustled to the police court, and, without regard to the provisions of the law relative to extradition proceedings, and while his associates were held prisoners in their own headquarters by local and imported detectives, was given

en summary hearing in a court having no jurisdiction, denied the right to be heard by himself and counsel guaranteed by the constitution, and was then immediately transported from this state to the confines of a jail in another state."

Statement Further Quoted.
Continuing, we asserted: "If this method of procedure is sanctioned, are we not all in the same peril? May not the officers of the law or private detective agencies enter our offices at any time, arrest us, ransack our files and place our organizations in such a condition that they can not transact their official business? Is this the new short cut that has been made for the overthrow of unionism? Falling in the usual assaults on the trade unions as such, are their international headquarters to be at the mercy of private detective agencies in the employ of manufacturers' associations?"

Now that the McNamara's have pleaded guilty, there can, of course, be no question of their guilt, and with them we have nothing more to do except to reiterate our previous estimate of the crime for which they now plead responsibility as "heinous and revolting."

When we came to their defense we acted in the light of circumstances as we have explained them, and we assert that we did only our duty under the conditions that then existed. If the law is again ruthlessly trampled under foot, violated and set at naught, in order that a representative of a trade union may be kidnapped, we will take exactly the same position and action as on the former occasion. The guilt of the McNamara's had neither then nor now anything to do with, nor can it be pleaded in extenuation of the guilt of those who were responsible for the outraging of the rights of a citizen, even though that citizen himself may have been guilty of a crime. The guilt of the kidnappers is no less guilt today than it was when the illegal act was perpetrated.

Denounce Union's Critics.
While professing the utmost horror and condemnation for the crimes to which the McNamara's have now pleaded guilty, and, while asserting that the history of trade unionism is freer from crime than is the history of any other organized human effort, we at the same time desire to call attention to another phase of this remarkable criminal event, which, when the fog of sensationalism and newspaper hysteria cleared away, will impress itself on the minds of all thoughtful, earnest and conscientious men: The Los Angeles Times; the officials of the anti-union associations, the opponents of organized effort of all description on the part of the wage earners, from whatever quarter they may come, have incessantly and at every opportunity indulged in inflammatory, vicious and mischievous denunciation of the trade unions, their officers and their members, and now give forth added venom

and concentrated hostility while indulging in their favorite occupation since the McNamara's pleaded guilty. Every hostile newspaper, and that means every newspaper controlled by the interests, and there are many of them; every officer of the hostile associations, every opponent of trade unionism, has gone into an ecstasy of enthusiasm of denunciation of the trade unions, not because of the crime to which the McNamara's plead guilty, but because opportunity has been afforded to strike another blow at the organized wage earners; another avenue has been presented through which to arouse suspicion and dissension in their ranks, and another chance has been availed of to proceed with the attempt at their disruption and disintegration. Before the catastrophe and since that time the Los Angeles Times has indulged in defamation and vilification of the trade unionists and the trade unions; its utterances have been more violent and anarchistic than the contents of any of the ultra-radical publications whose object it is to destroy society by violence and anarchy. Censures Los Angeles Times.

The Los Angeles Times, was, and is, no respecter of persons, creeds or conditions. Every trade unionist, every officer of a trade union, every representative of any movement that was distasteful to the editor of the Times, suffered from the baleful effect of the merciless and brutal castigation that he administered, and that he had an opportunity to give expression to simply because he is the owner of a daily newspaper. Journalism ran riot, liberty turned to license, the floodgates of vituperation and character assassination opened at his touch, because he has an engine more powerful when dammed by dynamite, bombs or nitroglycerine. He revealed in an orgy of editorial crime and newspaper licentiousness. From the standpoint of law and humanity the McNamara's are guilty of a terrible and revolting crime and will not suffer the penalty for their wrongdoing; from a moral standpoint the proprietor of the Los Angeles Times is just as guilty as the McNamara's, and in his guilt he is joined by those representatives of the anti-union associations who inflame the minds of the wage earners, who force on them the one idea of the hopelessness of their struggle and who indulge in legalized crime in order that profit may thrive and greed may be nurtured.

Despite the shrieking of the hostile press, despite the insane rejoicing of the enemies of labor, and despite the great addition which has been imposed on labor's burden by those who are recreant to its cause, the full import of this tremendous development in the relations between capital and labor will finally assert itself, and the criminals who can not be reached by law will not go unwhipped of the scora of public opinion.

A Message.
To the millions of trade unionists throughout the continent we convey this message:
It cannot be denied that labor in its organized and unorganized form has suffered temporarily; but as it has recovered from many reverses, as it has arisen after many defeats, so will it rise again, more powerful, compact and determined, for its cause is just and its methods are correct. The storm of vilification at present raging will subside, and in the clear sunlight of a better day the causes and the reasons and the impelling motives that have brought about the most regrettable events to which we make reference, will be understood of all men, and those moral criminals, those criminals of the literary engines of destruction used by the mat every opportunity at their command, will stand forth stripped of their sheep's clothing and will be held up in their true colors to the gaze of all mankind.

Repeats Position.
To those critics who have so avidly accepted this opportunity to rail against the officers of the trade union movement, we again say, as we said on May 10: "We are thankful to our critics for their good advice, but we believe we know our business, and we propose to conduct ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our best judgment. The trade unions of this country, not the present critics of the trade union movement, have built up that movement to the tremendous force that it is today. As representatives of that movement we believe we understand the desires of its members, and we will endeavor to make these aims, aspirations and desires effective through the channels that we select."

Yours most respectfully,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
Chairman of the Conference.
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary of the Conference.

Skin a Mass of Fire.
Horrible torture—pain unendurable—burning when the whole body seems to be burning up—long nights of sleepless agony—
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THE RESOURCEFUL CHICAGOAN

His Successful Run to See His Wife Off Without a Ticket.
"When all is said and done Chicago people can beat the world in resourcefulness," said an envious New Yorker. "An exile from that city wished to see his wife off on an eastern train that positively refuses admittance to the platform without a ticket. He accompanied his wife to the gate.

"Just wait around on the platform a few seconds," he said, "and I'll come through and help you arrange your luggage."
"You can't go through," said a guileless New York friend. "If you have anything more to say you'd better say it now."
"That's all right," said the Chicagoan. "I'll be there."

"Two minutes later he dashed up brandishing a baby's milk bottle in the face of the astonished gatekeeper.
"For heaven's sake let me through," he said. "I put this in my pocket at the last minute, and my wife has gone off and forgotten it. The baby will starve to death if she doesn't get it."
"The guileless New Yorker, who lacked sufficient wit to see his own wife and three small children off, gasped in sheer envy, while the childless Chicagoan, using a milk bottle as a harmless weapon, fought his way through to the platform."—New York Sun.

She Earned It.
The women were raising \$100 for some good purpose, and a beautiful forty-nine cent hatpin was to be given to the one who told the most interesting story of how she got her dollar.
The customary sales of bread and cake and needlework were recorded. Some saved their money by walking, and one by foregoing a matinee. One washed some dainty table linen for a neighbor. Mrs. Favrel was the last of all.

"How did you get your dollar, dear?" the others asked.
"I asked my husband for it and kept asking him until he gave it to me," she said.
—And they voted her the prize hatpin.—Buffalo Express.

FEASTED ON LOBSTER.

He Did It on the Sly and Repented Shortly Afterward.

Some years ago the government transplanted about 20,000 eastern lobsters in Monterey bay. Before shipping wooden pegs had been put in their claws so that they couldn't fight with each other en route to this coast. Before transplanting those in charge neglected to remove the wooden pegs, with the result that the lobsters all died.

The government accordingly sent another shipment and this time saw that the pegs had been removed before planting the lobsters.

Some time thereafter the Albatross steamed into Monterey bay, under the command of the United States fish commission, looking for results of the transplanting. Lobster traps were set at different points, but nary a lobster was captured. The government then posted notices offering \$2,000 for a specimen of the transplanted lobsters.

Two years passed. A Santa Cruz fisherman, out in his little smack, caught one of the lobsters. Then, thinking that there was a law against catching them, he sneaked the lobster to his home, cooked it, ate it and destroyed all evidence. Later he divulged the secret to some other fishermen.

"I caught a lobster sixteen inches long," he said.
"What?" they exclaimed.
"Yes, and I was afraid to sell it, so I ate it myself."
"You ate it?"
"Yes."

And they broke to him the sad news that there was a reward of \$2,000 for a sample lobster from the bay.
"And I had a \$2,000 meal!" said the fisherman and fainted.—San Francisco Chronicle.

INVISIBLE UNIFORMS.

They May Cause Tragical Confusion in the Heat of Battle.

The French army having at last found a greenish gray uniform that is nearly if not quite invisible, the military expert hastens to the front with a protest. Invisibility, he says, is a craze and a miscellaneous one. Its disadvantages are more numerous than its advantages, and the sooner the soldiers revert to the red, yellow and blue the better. The infantry that is invisible to the enemy is invisible also to its own artillery, and henceforth the guns will have to advance with the infantry to the trenches or else cease fire altogether as soon as the infantry has started.

It is said that the recent maneuvers were full of instances where the artillery fired upon its own side at a range of 600 yards because the gunners were unable to see their own friends, thanks to the extraordinary success of the search for invisibility. Moreover, it is pointed out that to weary and hard pressed troops nothing is so encouraging as the sight of advancing supports and nothing more depressing than to look around and see nothing.

The khaki clad British soldiers in the Boer war are coming in for a full share of ridicule at the hands of the new French expert. If the clothing is to be made invisible, he asks, why not also the hands and face of the horse? An invisible rider on a visible horse is not gaining much.

All European armies are now dressed in more or less invisible uniforms, and it is predicted that when the next European war comes there will be tragical confusion as a result of commanders and batteries being unable to distinguish their own men.—Argonaut.

A Draw.
"I found 50 cents this morning," con-
fided Jimmy.
"Found a whole half dollar!" cried his mother. "How fine! What did you do with it?"
"Fete Jones was along, so I gave him half."
"Dear, generous boy! Did you do that of your own accord?"
"Yesum—well, we decided that would be right."
"Jimmy! He didn't whip you and make you give up half?"
"No, mamma. If he'd licked me he'd 'a' had it all. The scrap was a draw."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORDSWORTH'S RECITATION.

The Way the English Poet Received Ralph Waldo Emerson.

When Emerson, the great American writer, came to England he paid a visit to Wordsworth, says an English magazine. Wordsworth had just returned from a journey and was in his garden writing a poem on what he had seen. The visitor found the great poet a white haired, tall, sparely built man, of a rugged, rustic type, with nothing, unless it were the fine eyes, to hint of the poet.

Wordsworth made no ceremony over the visit of the man from a far land, but said instantly when he was called to greet him, "If you are interested in my poetry perhaps you will like to hear these lines." Emerson politely agreed, and this is what happened. Emerson has himself written the story down for us. The old poet thought for a few moments, then stood forth and repeated with great animation an entire poem he had written.

"The recitation," the American philosopher wrote afterward, "was so unlooked for and surprising—Wordsworth standing apart and reciting to me in a garden walk, like a schoolboy declaiming—that at first I was near to laughing; but, reflecting myself that I had come thus far to see a poet and he was chanting poems to me, I saw that he was right and that I was wrong, and I gladly gave myself up to hear."

STOVES OF IRON.

They Superseded the Roman Stuba in the Eighteenth Century.

A heating apparatus called a "stuba" (stove) was widely used among the higher class of Romans before the beginning of the Christian era. This class of heaters was fixed and immovable, besides being in several other respects wholly different from the modern stove. In Germany and Scandinavia they were used in bathrooms and hothouses during the middle ages. They were usually constructed of brick, stone or tile and were of immense size. They sometimes covered the whole side of a twenty or thirty foot room and often extended out into the room as much as ten feet. In which case the smooth, flat top was used for a bedstead, the heated surface imparting an agreeable feeling of warmth during those cold nights of long ago when such things as covers were quite rare. Cardinal Polignac of France was perhaps the first to attempt the construction of a stove wholly of iron, this at about the beginning of the eighteenth century. The first real improvement over the old Roman "stuba" was brought about by Franklin in the year 1745. One of his efforts produced a typical base burner, almost perfect and a model of workmanship. Stoves were not used in private houses to any great extent prior to the year 1830.—London Standard.

OUR ARMY AVIATORS.

They Will Do Important Experimental Work This Winter.

New experimental work will be undertaken by the army aviators at Augusta this winter. First Lieutenant Roy C. Kitchin, Fourteenth Infantry, will take up the investigation of photography with a view to its application to reconnaissance work in connection with the aeroplane. This study includes taking photographs from an aeroplane at various altitudes and also that of map sketch work with a pencil and pad. Second Lieutenant T. D. W. Milling, Fifteenth cavalry, will take up the investigation of night flights with the aeroplane. In connection with this work he will endeavor to devise some powerful searchlight that can be used by the army men in making long flights at night.

Captain Paul W. Beck, Eighteenth infantry, will take up the work of signal devices that can be used from the aeroplanes. This will include both wireless and visual signaling. At present a device is being experimented with by officers of signaling from an aeroplane with a semaphoric instrument, throwing back from a biplane puffs of smoke. Each puff represents something. The telegraphic code is used, short puffs of smoke meaning dots and long puffs of smoke dashes. By this method it is possible to flash messages from the air to the ground. Second Lieutenant Frank M. Kennedy, Tenth infantry, has been assigned to devise some plan where two aviators in the same machine can communicate with each other.—New York Post.

Against Ambulance Gongs.

Alarm bells on ambulances are nuisances, according to Health Commissioner Yeung of Chicago, who would eliminate the gong entirely in the ambulance service. "A gong has no place on the ambulance for the sick," declared the health commissioner in eliminating this contrivance from the specifications for an automobile ambulance. "If I had my way they would be taken off every ambulance in the city. All they are good for is to inspire the driver with the notion that everybody must get out of his way and make him exceed the speed limit. What sense is there in having an ambulance going after a patient at night wake up the entire neighborhood by clanging and banging at the bell?"

It Costs to Kill Elephants.

In East Africa if the traveler desires to kill one elephant he is required to pay \$40 in addition to the regular license, which varies in price according to the kind taken out. It may be any one of four and cost from \$5 to \$243. Should the traveler wish to kill two elephants an additional sum is asked, but is refunded if he fails to bag his second quarry.

Cleaning Fluid.

An excellent household cleaning fluid useful generally for many emergencies is made by dissolving four ounces of white castile soap in a quart of boiling rainwater. When cool add two ounces each of alcohol, ether and glycerin, four ounces of ammonia and finally one gallon of rainwater and then bottle. This will remove grease spots from clothing and spots from table covers, carpets and rugs.

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