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WHAT WILL CANADA DO?

The question of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada now rests with the Canadian parliament. No action may be had there for the bill for several months. The United States has concluded its part of the business bargain with the dominion, President Taft having affixed his signature to the bill today. When will the Canadian parliament act and what will it do now is the important question. The success or failure of reciprocity is squarely up to Canada. The leaders in the opposition to the measure in the Canadian commons confess to see no change in the situation as the result of the passage of the measure by the United States senate and the signing of the bill by the president. If opponents to the measure insist on obstruction parliament will be dissolved and the people will be asked to pass upon reciprocity at the next general election.

Crops in Canada promise to be bountiful this year and the farmers will raise more produce than the home market will absorb. This factor may have strong influence in determining the reciprocity question. In any event the United States is through with the proposition and it is up to the Canucks.

THE CONTEST IN ENGLAND.

Since the days when the Norman kings tried to inaugurate a system of absolutism, there has been a constant struggle in England to curtail the power of the house of lords. The present contest is merely a struggle which has been waged with more or less vigor for a thousand years and more. The fight has been for democracy—for the control of the national life by the whole nation rather than by any one man or group of men.

The history and development of England, especially during the past century, is an intensely interesting study. The industrial revolution of the last 50 or 75 years has had its effect on the house of commons. For 75 years, at least, the lords and commons have represented distinctly divergent interests. The first real test came in 1832 when in the fight over the reform bill the lords proved inferior in strength to the commons and in spite of the active support of the king, were required to take the subordinate position. The present fight is that the authority of the privileged interests be once again diminished. In a word the fight is that the principle of democracy be extended. And the indications are that the house of lords will soon be nothing more than a polite debating society, shorn of any actual power as far as directing the policy of the nation is concerned.

THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

It will be three or four months, possibly, before the task of lifting the remains of the battleship Maine, wrecked in Havana harbor in 1898, will be finished. There is plenty of time to permit the experts now engaged in the work of raising the wreck to study the conditions and form conclusions. America, in raising the Maine, is not endeavoring to convict or acquit Spain. This country is simply endeavoring to secure all ascertainable truth about the explosion. Thirteen years have elapsed, however, since the ship was sunk. The building of a cofferdam and digging for evidence at this time may not bring to light any definite information of value in determining responsibility for the catastrophe. If the evidence developed indicates that an apology is due Spain, which is extremely doubtful, such an apology will doubtless be forthcoming in proper time.

SEA AIR AND MATRIMONY.

We have often heard a sea voyage recommended as a remedy for many bodily ills. The invigorating properties of the ozone impregnated air is a sedative to tired nerves and weakened digestion, while the long period of rest a sea trip affords is a strength restorer of the most valuable sort. Some persons even go to sea in the hope that the cleaning-out process of mal de mer will restore their disordered systems to normal condition. We are now informed, however, that sea air has another and more romantic property. It promotes matrimony, love at first sight, which even the most hardened bachelors cannot resist.

According to the Washington Post, which is responsible for the discovery of this new advantage of salt air, all an old bachelor who has become tired of single blessedness has to do is to take passage on an ocean liner, pick up a book that is sure to be dropped by some beautiful young woman, walk in the moonlight on deck with her and triumphly mortgage which to sets ashore. It is all very easy, of course, and our contemporary cites specific instances to prove its claim for this new efficacy of salt air. Here is hope for lonely bachelors and despondent spinsters. Take a sea voyage. It is sure to improve health and may cure the confirmed prejudice for a purely selfish existence.

With home rule for Ireland knocking so strong on the portals, the peace pipe smoothed, and indications strong for ratification of the reciprocity agreement between Uncle Sam and Canada, old John Bull will wonder what the world is coming to, anyway.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson evidently has enemies who are setting subtle snares to make him lose his popularity. He narrowly escaped one the other day by tactfully refusing a pressing invitation to be the judge at a baby show.

The self-confessed author of trusts says they are good things. That has never been doubted. It has merely been contended that they are not good for the people at large.

The woman who lost her life saving her four pet kittens in Los Angeles yesterday accomplished better than she knew. At nine lives each she saved a total of 36 in one throw.

Happy and contented indeed is the man who can wear his summer clothes into late fall and his winter clothes through the spring.

The results of the games between the several clubs of the Juvenile league threaten to become as absorbing as the big league games.

Everything else aside, we should remember to boil the germs and swat the flies while there is yet time.

The Lorimer inquiry, incidentally, has resolved itself into an inquiry of everybody but Lorimer.

Collector Loeb is doing a great deal in promoting the movement of seeing America first and only.

The day is fast coming when we shall have to change from ice cream sodas to hot chocolate.

Except for a few hot days, this hasn't been a summer of discontent.

There are two great classes, has-beens and will-bes.

THE ART OF ELOCUTION.

The noble songs of noble deeds of bravery or glory
Are much enhanced if they're declaimed with stirring oratory.
I love sonorous words that roll like billows o'er the seas;
These I recite like Cicero or Demosthenes.

And so, from every poem what is worthy I select,
I use the phrase I like the best, the others I reject;
And thus, I claim, that I have found the logical solution
Of difficulties that attend the art of elocution.

Whence come these shrieks so wild and shrill? Across the sands o' Dee?
Lo, I will stand at thy right hand and keep the bridge with thee.
For this was Tell a hero? For this did Gessler die?
"The curse is come upon me!" said the Spider to the Fly.

When Britain first at Heaven's command said, "Boatswain, do not tarry,"
The despot's heel is on thy shore, and while ye may, go marry!"
Let dogs delight to bark and bite the British Grenadiers,
Lars Porsena of Clusium lay dying in Algiers!

The sea! the sea! the open sea! Roll on, roll on, thou deep!
Maxwelton's braes are bonny, but Macbeth hath murdered sleep.
Answer me, burning shades of night, what's Hecuba to me?
Alone stood brave Horatius! The boy—oh, where was he?

—Harper's Magazine.

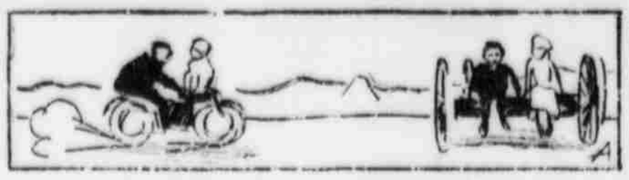
RAILROAD EDITION IS A SURE LIVE NUMBER

Celebrating its second birthday, the Clovis Weekly Journal has just issued a twenty-four page railroad edition, which is a winner. Every page is crowded with interesting articles that have to do with the men of the rails. But besides it is a boosters' edition. It is replete with the new spirit that is manifesting itself in that wide-awake town. The edition was prepared under the auspices of the Clovis Railroad club, which has become an active factor in the development of Curry county. The persons who conceived the idea, and the staff that carried it out so ably deserve congratulations.

Happiest Girl in Lincoln.

A Lincoln, Neb., girl writes, "I had been ailing for some tie with chronic constipation and stomach trouble. I began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and in three days I was able to be up and got better right along. I am the proudest girl in Lincoln to find such a good medicine." For sale by all dealers.

If you want a stylish horse and buggy, see W. L. Trimble. 113 North Second St. Phone No. 3



THE MOTOR BIKE HABIT.

The motor bike habit has taken a firm hold upon the young men around here. Not only do they dart around in noisy and speedy squads, and take bike hikes to the remotest parts of the surrounding country, but they take their girls out for a ride now and then.

One of the startling sights of the city now-a-days is to see a couple speeding down the street on a noisy bicycle. The young man is using all his feet and hands to hold on to various portions of the machine, the girl perched on the bar like a witch upon a broomstick—and both apparently unconscious of the gazing populace.

Such a moving picture show scene betook itself to the mesa yesterday and in a few moments speed out almost to Trimble's. Then the motor went dead. The speeding was gone. The sorrowful bike riders sat in meditative silence by the road awhile and then a mountain wagon hove in sight.

Thus homeward journey was a slow and disagreeable one, and the knight of the motor bike was severely rebuked by his fair, though not fare, and he thought unfair passenger. The populace observed them as they came through the Highlands with silent alike in the season, and gazed even more than dead.

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THE FELLOW THAT'S ALWAYS IN BAD.

There are fellows who will make you sore in every sort of way,
By saying things they hadn't ought, by mean or unfair play
By talking mean about your friends or knocking things you do,
But the fellow makes you maddest who is late in getting through

You know the sort, the fellow that leaves things to the last
Who doesn't get his work done til the eleventh hour's past,
Who'll loaf around perhaps and then will finish in a rush,
And at the end comes straggling in without an honest blush.

The fellow that is always late will always be in bad,
Even if he does get done at the last minute, you get mad;
And this fond hope we cherish when we see how these folks do,
That when they reach the Golden Gate, they'll be too late to get through.

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Two high schools girls, one known for her managerial ability and the other a rising literateur, got it into their heads yesterday afternoon to have their fortunes told by "Aunt Julia," who presides over the coffee cup and cards in the south end near Ives' greenhouses.

Eager to learn what the future had in store for them in the respective lents, the young ladies proceeded furtively in the direction of the southsaver. They were dressed in honor of the occasion in the best their rich wardrobes afford. Furtively they proceeded.

They met a friend, a pleasant young lady from the High school also, who inquired of them where they were going. Hesitating glances were exchanged, and they said, "Why, we are going out to dinner with a friend."

When they reached Aunt Julia's they lost their nerve and decided not to have their fortunes told. The friend returning found them seated on a convenient pile of lumber talking it over.

"Why, what are you doing here? I thought you were going out to dinner," she said.

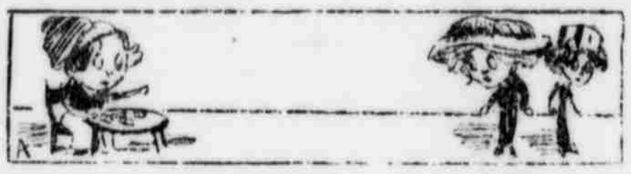
"Er-er-well, we were, but we could not find the house."

"Oh, probably I can help you. What is the address?"

"It's so kind of you to offer help but we've forgotten the address."

"Well, then, if you will tell me the name probably I know them."

"Oh, we've forgotten that, too; so I guess we might just as well go back home. Thanks, ever so much, though."



DICK TO DICK

(Continued from Page One)

lack of time sufficient to draft a memorandum myself I requested the secretary of the interior who, with the secretary of agriculture, after full discussion had agreed in my conclusion, to prepare a letter setting forth the reasons for making the larger elimination, so that it might become a part of the record.

"I wish to be as specific as possible upon this point, and to say that I alone am responsible for the enlargement of the proposed elimination from 320 to 12,800 acres, and that I proposed the change and stated my reason therefor, and while both secretaries cordially concurred in it the suggestion was mine."

The president says he had every assurance at the time that the Controller Railway and Navigation company was an independent enterprise working in all good faith, and that no evidence to the contrary has since been brought to his attention. "Of course it was possible," he continues, "that the owners of the Copper River Railway company (Messrs. Morgan and Guggenheim) might attempt to use this railroad when and if it were built. It was possible that Mr. Ryan was acting for the interests of the Copper River railroad, although I did not believe it; but whether this was true or not it was clear that the order of elimination by reason of the restrictions of the act of congress would not permit the owners of other railroad to shut out all other capitalists." Moreover, he states, the rates to be charged would be always subject to congressional control, and if government ownership seemed the wise policy under the peculiar circumstances, ample land for right of way, harbor frontage and terminals must always remain available under the law for government use, or if it is preferred to take over to the government a railway built by private enterprises, condemnation is easy.

"I am as strongly convinced as anyone of the necessity for the conservation of our national resources," says the president, "and as much opposed as anyone to their monopolization by large corporations, but my convictions on this point did not deter me from taking the step which I hoped might lead to encouraging the construction of a railway from Controller bay to the Bering coal fields. I thought the paring down of the amount of public land to be acquired for terminals by the railway company proposing to build the railroad was a poor policy and one not calculated to secure investment or speedy construction."

The president goes on to explain that there are iron-bound limitations covering the method for securing title for government lands and for this reason he feels no fear of any interest obtaining a monopoly. Briefly the restrictions are:

First: Not more than 160 acres can be entered in a single body by scrip.

Second: No location of scrip along any navigable river or other waters can be made within 80 rods of any lands along such waters, and no entry can be allowed extending more than 160 rods along the shore of any navigable water, and along such shore a space of at least 80 rods must be reserved from entry between all such claims.

Third: Nothing in the act contained is to be construed to authorize entries to be made or title to be acquired to the shore of any navigable waters within the district.

"The whole contention that the executive order and the opening to settlement of the shore of Controller bay grants a monopoly to the railway company," he resumes, "rests on a claim that it has given an opportunity to persons using scrip to appropriate the control of the only available and practicable parts of the channel by the location of the scrip opposite to these parts. If now the location of the scrip opposite to the harbor gives no right to reach the harbor except as congress may expressly give it, clearly the Controller Railway and Navigation company has not the slightest opportunity for exclusive appropriation of the harbor facilities unless congress shall by future act deliberately and voluntarily confer it."

Having explained in detail his reasons for opening up the land in question, the president takes occasion to answer several incidental criticisms. "The order has been criticized because it was not in the form of a proclamation, instead of an order," he writes. This was determined by Mr. Graves, the forester, he explains, and he quotes a letter of Mr. Graves to the effect that when a comparatively small area is eliminated from a national forest the executive order is very commonly used instead of a proclamation.

As to the charge made on the floor of the senate that the order was secret, the president says, "This was utterly unfounded." In support of this he says that ten days before the order was made the details of Ryan's application and the probability of its being granted were given wide publicity. He cites in this respect that the Associated Press carried an account of the matter October 28th, 1910, as taken from a typewritten statement issued by the interior department.

The order has also been criticised, he says, on the ground that it did not contain provision delaying its taking effect for thirty days after its publication, as orders restoring land to settlement by homesteaders frequently do. In this respect the president says: "An examination of the record furnishes explanation of how this feature of the order as made. When in October the two departments had agreed with my acquiescence that the order should be an elimination of only 320 acres, * * * it was deemed wise to spread on the face of the order a specific declaration that it was made to afford terminals for the Controller Railway and Navigation company, and as no one else was expected to intervene and take up any part of the eliminated tract, the restoration was made immediate. The form thus amended was submitted to the secretary of agriculture, who expressed his preference for the immediate restoration order. When I directed the striking out of the reference to the railway company and the enlargement of the area from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, the form of the order in its provision for immediate restoration was not changed. I have no doubt that this was the reason why the order issued took the form it did. Had the postponement clause been suggested, I would, doubtless, have directed it to be embodied in the order. But the event has proven that it was really was not important in this case, for in now nearly nine months only the Controller Railway and Navigation company has made any script entries on the eliminated tract."

Taking up the "Dick to Dick" episode the president says in conclusion:

"Before closing, I desire to allude to a circumstance which the terms of this resolution make apt and relevant. It is a statement by one Miss M. F. Abbott that in an examination of the files of the interior department a few weeks ago, she found a postscript attached to a letter of July 13, 1910, addressed by Mr. Richard S. Ryan to Secretary Ballinger—and in the present record—urging the elimination of land enough for terminals for the Controller Railway & Navigation company. The postscript was said to read as follows:

Dear D——

I went to see the president the other day. He asked me who it was I represented. I told him according to our agreement, that I represented myself. But this didn't seem to satisfy him. So I sent for Charlie Taft and asked him to tell his brother, the president, who it was I really represented. The president made no further objection to my claim.

Yours,

DICK.

"The postscript is not now on the files of the department. If it were it would be my duty to transmit it under this resolution. I do not transmit it not only for the reason that it is not now on the files of the department, but for the reason that it never was on the files of the department, at least as an authentic document. Who is really responsible for this wicked fabrication if it ever existed, or for the vicious false statement made as to its authenticity, is immaterial for the purposes of this communication. The purport of the postscript is, and the intention of the fabricator was, to make Mr. Richard S. Ryan testify through its words to the public that although I was at first opposed in the public interest to granting the elimination which he requested, nevertheless through the undue influence of my brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, and the disclosure of the real persons in interest, I was induced improperly and for the promotion of their private gain, to make the order.

"The statement, in so far as my brother is concerned—and that is the chief feature of the postscript—is utterly unfounded. He never wrote to me or spoke to me in reference to Richard S. Ryan or on the subject of Controller bay or the granting of any privileges or the making of any orders in respect to Alaska. He has no interest in Alaska, never had, and knows nothing of the circumstances connected with this transaction. He does not remember that he ever met Richard S. Ryan. He never heard of the Controller Bay railroad until my cablegram of inquiry reached him, which, with his answer, is in the record.

"Mr. Ballinger says in a telegram in answer to my inquiry, both of which are in the record, that he never received such a postscript and that he was in Seattle on the date of July 13, when it was said to have been written.

"Mr. Richard S. Ryan, in a letter which he has sent me without solicitation, and which is in the record, says that he never met my brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, and that so far as he knows Mr. Charles P. Taft never had the slightest interest in Controller bay, in the Controller Railway and Navigation company nor in any Alaskan company, and he utterly denies writing or signing the alleged postscript. The utter improbability of his writing such a postscript to Mr. Ballinger at Washington, when the latter was away for his vacation for two months, must impress everyone.

"The fact is that Mr. Ballinger never saw the letter of July 13, 1910, to which this postscript is said to have been attached. It was sent to me by Mr. Carr, Secretary Ballinger's private secretary, at Beverly, on July 14—the next day. I read the letter at Beverly in August with other papers and sent them to the white house. It was placed upon the white house files and remained there until April 22, 1911, when it was, by request of Secretary Fisher, returned to the interior department, and it was after this that Miss Abbott says she saw the letter with the postscript attached. Mr. Carr saw no such postscript when he sent the letter to me. I did not see it when I read it. No one saw it in the executive office, but it remained to appear as a postscript when Miss Abbott saw the letter in April or May on the files of the interior department. All others were denied the sight.

"The person upon whose statement the existence of what has been properly characterized as an amazing postscript is based is a writer for the newspapers and magazines. She was given permission by Secretary Fisher, after consultation with me, to examine all the files in respect to the Controller bay matter—and this under the supervision of Mr. Brown, then private secretary to the secretary of the interior. After the examination, at which she alleges she received this postscript from the hand of Mr. Brown, she prepared an elaborate article on the subject of this order and Controller bay, which she submitted to Mr. Fisher, and which she discussed with Mr. Fisher at length, but never in the conversation did she mention the existence of the postscript. Mr. Brown, who was with her at the time and showed her the files, testifies that there was no such postscript in the papers, and that he never handed her and she never saw such a postscript there. Similar evidence is given by Mr. Carr and other custodians of the records in the interior department.

"Strongest evidence of the falsity and maliciously slanderous character of the alleged postscript could not be had. Its only significance is the light it throws on the bitterness and venom of some of those who take active part in every discussion of Alaskan issues. The intensity of their desire to besmirch all who invest in that district, and all who are officially connected with its administration, operates upon the minds of weak or depraved human instruments and prompts the fabrication of such false testimony as this postscript. I dislike to dwell upon this feature of the case, but it is so full of a lesson that ought to be taken to the heart of every patriotic citizen that I can not pass it over in silence.

"When I made this order I was aware that the condition of public opinion in reference to investments in Alaska, fanned by charges of fraud—some well founded and others of a hysterical and unjust or false character—would lead to an attack upon it and to the questioning of my motives in signing it. I remarked this when I made the order, and I was not mistaken. But a public officer, when he conceives it his duty to take affirmative action in the public interest, has no more right to allow fear of unjust criticism and attack to hinder him from taking that action than he would to allow personal and dishonest motives to affect him. It is easy in cases like this to take the course which timidity prompts, and to do nothing, but such a course does not insure to the public weal.

"I am in full sympathy with the concern of responsible and patriotic men that the valuable resources of Alaska should not be turned over to be exploited for the profit of greedy, absorbing, monopolistic corporations or syndicate. Whatever the attempts which have been made, no one as a matter of fact has secured in Alaska any undue privilege or franchise not completely under the control of congress, and in all the scandal with which the public has been regaled, very few specific instances of corrupt or improper attempts to acquire vested interests in Alaska have been shown to evidence that would stand the test of judicial examination. Notwithstanding this, however, I am in full agreement with the view that every care, both in administration and in legislation, must be observed to prevent the corrupt or unfair acquisition of undue privilege, franchise or right from the government in that district. But every one must know that the resources of Alaska can never become available either to the people of Alaska or to the public of the United States unless reasonable opportunity is granted to those who would invest their money to secure a return proportionate to the risk run in the investment and reasonable under all the circumstances.

"On the other hand, the acrimony of spirit and the intense malice that have been engendered in respect of the administration of the government in Alaska and in the consideration of measures proposed for her relief, and the wanton recklessness and vagueness with which attempts have been made to besmirch the characters of high officials having to do with the Alaskan government, and even of persons not in public life, present a condition that calls for condemnation and requires that the public be warned of the demoralization that has been produced by the hysterical suspicions of good people and the unscrupulous and corrupt misrepresentations of the wicked. The helpless state to which the credulity of some and the malevolent scandal-mongering of others have brought the people of Alaska in their struggle for its development, ought to give the public pause, for until a juster and fairer view be taken investment in Alaska, which is necessary to its development, will be impossible, and honest administrators and legislators will be deterred from the universal and putting into operation of those policies in regard to the territory which are necessary to its progress and prosperity."

ONE MILLION POUNDS ALFALFA SEED

Carlsbad Farmers Will Cut Their Crop For Seed and Expect as High as Three Hundred Pounds Per Acre.

Carlsbad, N. M., July 26.—Farmers this week began cutting their alfalfa for seed, and the yield has astonished all of them the results being an average of about 300 pounds to the acre as far as threshed. Those of the farmers who were not in a hurry to get their first crop of hay on the market in order to get the good price offered are faring better as to yield of seed than those who did not wait long enough for the crop to thoroughly ripen, as the latter fields have not showed as good a yield as those that were cut later for the first crop. However, all are showing up remarkably well, and the seed threshed is very much cleaner and of better grade than that of last year.

The increased acreage this year, as well as the experience of last season in growing the seed, has increased the crop to an estimated yield of 1,000,000 pounds for the project. When it is known that the best seed is worth 15 cents, and very little of that raised here is classed below that, it will be seen that the alfalfa seed crop will bring the farmers of the lower valley $150,000 in cash this season. Not is that all. The hay after it is threshed sells for $8 and better per ton, and it is estimated that there will be 100 cars of this hay, or 1,000 tons, which in itself will bring the farmers $8,000.

As all stuff grown under the project is now handled directly by the association, the prices obtained will be uniform and much better than if each individual sold his crop.

Her Giddiness.

"I suppose Catherine Brown has her hair bleached now," said the returned traveler.

"Yes," replied the stay-at-home, "but how did you know? You've been away nearly a year."

"Yes, but I thought that would be the next step; she had just begun to spell her name 'Kathryn' when I went away."—Prof the Catholic Standard.

OIL MANIPULATORS SAFEGUARDED

New Acts of Congress Recently Received in Land Office Are a Protection to Homesteaders and Oil Drillers.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 26.—Copies of the following acts recently received in the land office here will be of interest to New Mexico homesteaders and oil manipulators:

Public No. 469, H. R. 26290. An Act providing for validation of certain homestead entries. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that all homestead entries which have been canceled or relinquished, or are invalid solely because of the erroneous allowance of such entries after the withdrawal of lands for national forest purposes, may be reinstated or allowed to remain intact, but in the case of entries heretofore cancelled applications for reinstatement must be filed in the proper local land office prior to July 1, 1912.

Sec. 2. That in all cases where contests were initiated under the provisions of the Act of May 14, 1880, prior to the withdrawal of the land for national forest purposes, the qualified successful contestants may exercise their preference right to enter the land within six months after the passage of this act. Approved March 3, 1911.

Public No. 459, H. R. 32244. An Act to protect the locators in good faith of oil and gas lands who shall have effected an actual discovery of oil or gas on the public lands of the United States, or their successors in interest.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that in no case shall patents be denied to or for any lands heretofore located or claimed under the mining laws of the United States containing petroleum, mineral, oil, or gas solely because of any transfer or assignment thereof or of any interest or interests therein by the original locator or locators, or any of them, to any qualified persons or person, or corporation, prior to discovery of oil or gas therein, but if such claim is in all other respects valid and regular, patent therefor not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one claim shall issue to the holder or holders thereof, as in other cases: Provided, however, that such lands were not at the time of inception of development on or under such claim withdrawn from mineral entry. Approved March 2, 1911.

BOBBY CARRUTHERS IS SURE DOWN AND OUT

Once Famous Pitcher and Umpire Loses Out in Scrap With Booze.

Peoria, Ill., July 26.—Ghastly pale, emaciated almost to a shadow and shaken by the piteous tremors of physical exhaustion, Bob Carruthers, formerly the idol of the American public as pitcher of the famous Bears' fine pennant winner in the old American association, Comiskey's St. Louis Browns, and later as umpire in many heated, stood in the police court in Peoria Friday morning and with bowed head received a sentence of 29 days in the workhouse. No more eloquent and terrible warning against maudlin indulgence in drink could be imagined than the former hero of the baseball diamond as he staggered into the court room Friday morning and looked into the faces of those around him with the hunted eyes of one who has surrendered his soul into the keeping of the demon of self indulgence. The spectacle was sickening. Not only were the ravages of intemperance shockingly visible in the face, form and soul of the unhappy man, but he was unspeakably filthy, and it was but too evident that the last spark of manhood had long been quenched in drink. It is hoped by the police that the strict regime of the workhouse may restore the unfortunate man to his senses and enable him to resume once more a respected place among his fellow men. It is a fact that would be grace up and give up liquor Bob Carruthers could command a fat salary tomorrow as umpire in the I. I. I. league, where he is known as one of the squarest and most courageously just baseball umpires in the whole country.

MINISTER OF WAR EXPLAINS ACTION

General Eugenio Rascon Tells Why He Resigned From Cabinet; Could Not Cope With Situation.

Mexico City, Mex., July 26.—General Eugenio Rascon, who has just retired from the post of minister of war, stated yesterday that he left the post for two reasons, first, that he felt unable to restore order during the present situation, and, secondly, that it was impossible for him to harmonize the present conditions with the ideas of the revolution.

He said former that he could not understand want of discipline, nor tolerate the disorders which the revolutionists are making in some states; and that he believes they should be treated in a more severe manner.

In regard to the rumor that he resigned because he is a friend of General Mondragon, he said that that was false, as he, first of all, believes that General Mondragon should not be in the department of war, and that if the matter had been left entirely in his hands, General Mondragon would have gone out of the army immediately.

He says that the false charges which have been circulated about him have been instigated by the officers whom he ordered out of the army on account of their trying to rise [illegible]

Stern Bldg