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PRESIDENT TO LET CONGRESS KNOW OF ALL FACTS IN CASE

No Hostile Action Against Mexico Will be Taken Until Congress Acts

PRESIDENT TAFT SAYS HE EXPECTS CRITICISMS

Message to Extra Session Will Treat of Single Subject of Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In a conference with Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and other members of that committee, President Taft today gave assurance that whatever might be the turn of affairs on the Mexican border, no act of hostility amounting to a declaration of war would be taken without fully advising congress.

Was Merely Precaution.

The conference was sought by the president for the purpose of acquainting the members of the committee with the situation on the frontier. The president gave the senators to understand that his principal purpose in mobilizing the army had been to protect American lives and American property in Mexico in case the necessity should arise for such action. He assured his callers that congress should be fully advised as to any important steps that might be taken, and was especially emphatic in declaring that there would be no approach to a declaration of war without taking congress into his confidence. It is understood that the members of the foreign relations committee generally expressed approval of the steps taken and confidence in the chief executive.

Expects Personal Attacks.

President Taft expects that despite the events which he regards as having entirely justified his course in mobilizing the "maneuver division," he will be attacked probably in both the senate and house. He told the members of the foreign affairs committee that he felt perfectly secure in his position, however, and that the prospective attacks caused him not the slightest worry. Political considerations, either favorable or adverse, the president declared, had not entered into the Mexican situation in any way whatever.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President Taft's message to the extra session of congress to be convened next Tuesday, will be exceptionally brief. He has decided to deal only with the reciprocity agreement with Canada. Later the president may send another message to the extra session, urging the enactment of a law making the tariff board a permanent institution.

The president has been assured by the temporary board that it will be ready with a detailed and comprehensive report on the textile schedules by Dec. 1 next, and that the chemical schedule may also be ready.

TAFT AND ALDRICH AIDED IN HAVING LORIMER ELECTED

President Urged His Choice and Senators Aldrich and Penrose Were Active in His Behalf is Testimony of Hines.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—That President Taft and Senators Aldrich and Penrose urged the election of Wm. Lorimer as senator from Illinois in order to obtain a vote for the Payne tariff bill was the burden of testimony given today by Edward Hines, a Chicago lumber dealer, before the senate investigation committee which today began an inquiry into alleged bribery in the Illinois legislature at the time Mr. Lorimer was elected senator. Mr. Hines was the witness. He testified that President Taft and Senator Aldrich were uneasy about the senatorial deadlock at Springfield, and they had urged him to do his utmost in bringing about Senator Lorimer's election. Mr. Hines declared that President Taft was anxious that Illinois should elect a senator without delay in view of the then pending tariff bill.

Mr. Hines said:

Lorimer Knew Nothing.

"I think along in April, 1909, Senator Penrose asked me whether a United States senator would be elected from Illinois. I told him that I did not know anything about the situation. I inquired of several congressmen. Congressman Lorimer did not know anything more about it than any other man in Washington. Senator Aldrich asked me about the matter and I told him what Congressman Lorimer had stated. I think Mr. Lorimer went back to Springfield again in a few days and returned. I asked him whether he could not become a candidate; whether the different conflicting interests could not decide upon him. He said no, he was not a candidate and had not been a candidate. Then Senator Aldrich came to me and told me that the president was very desirous of Mr. Lorimer's becoming a candidate and to all he could to be elected at the earliest date possible, that the tariff bill, the so-called Payne tariff bill, was then up in the senate and showed a very strong probability of being unable to pass if there was not a senator from Illinois.

President Was Nervous.

"A very short time prior to Mr. Lorimer's election Senator Aldrich came to me again and stated the president was very nervous about the situation in Illinois, that he was afraid that the legislature would adjourn without electing a United States senator. They asked me to take a train and come to Springfield.

"I telegraphed Congressman Lorimer (who was in Springfield at the time) that I was leaving Washington for Springfield via Chicago. I arrived in Chicago on the morning of the day he was elected. I telephoned him I was going on to Springfield to see him and carry the message of the president to impress upon those in Springfield that the administration wanted Mr. Lorimer to be elected United States senator at the earliest moment possible."

Use of Money Denied.

Mr. Hines denied that he had sent an agent of any character to members of the legislature for the purpose of aiding Mr. Lorimer's candidacy. The witness declared that the question of financial aid for Mr. Lorimer was never brought up either in Washington, Chicago or elsewhere that he knew of.

John I. Hughes stockholder and director of the LaSalle Street National bank, which is known as Senator Lorimer's bank in Chicago, the only other witness today, also denied the use of money. When questioned pointedly Hughes denied the suggestion that he made offers of money or political patronage in exchange for votes for Mr. Lorimer.

During his examination, Mr. Hughes persisted in praising Senator Lorimer, who he declared was "the greatest man since the time of Christ."

READ STORY OF FIRE; JUMPED OUT WINDOW

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 28.—Mrs. Ulysses G. Thompson, recovering from an attack of fever, was allowed to read newspaper accounts of the New York fire today. She commented upon the fate of the girls and arose from her bed and plunged through a second story window. Tonight she is suffering with a fractured hip and other bruises, none of a serious nature.

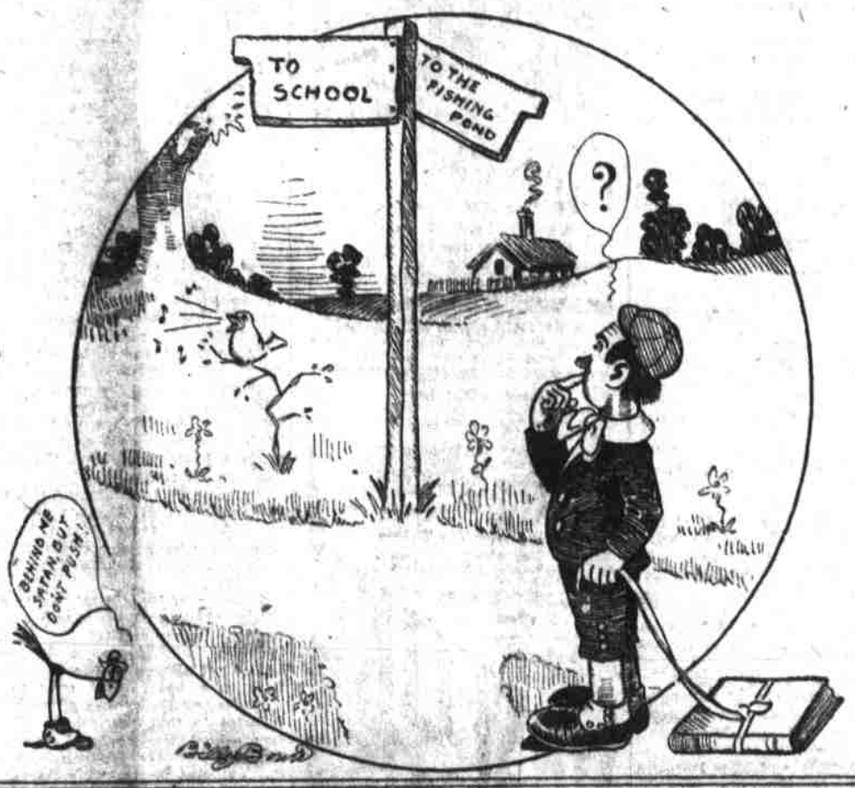
FEDERALS GAIN VICTORY

AGUA PRIETA, Mex., Mar. 28.—A battle was fought near Ures, the old capital of Sonora, yesterday between federals comprising the combined forces sent from Agua Prieta, Nogales and Hermosillo and the united forces of the rebeles at San Rafael. The official dispatches report a great federal voctory. The fight started at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The federals used two machine guns with terrible effect. The Yaquis and Pinaos on opposite sides were conspicuous.

30,000 SEALS BROUGHT IN

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Mar. 28.—The steamers are about to start for home tonight with 30,000 seals aboard. She was the first of the fleet of 19 sealers which left on the annual cruise fifteen days ago to return. According to the Bonaventure eleven other steamers are about to start for home with good catches and only two appear to have missed the seal herds. The catch will probably exceed half a million estimated to be worth upwards of a million dollars.

"The Parting of the Ways."



PUGILIST SLATED TO GO AFTER LAURELS OF JACK JOHNSON KNOCKS SCHRECK OUT

Carl Morris, "White Man's Hope," Puts His Opponent to Sleep in the Sixth Round After Fast Fight.—Former Engineer Gives Promise of Future Success.—Schreck Completely Outclassed.

SAPULPA, Okla., Mar. 28.—Carl Morris, the Oklahoma "white hope" climbed a step nearer the pugilistic heavyweight championship here this afternoon by knocking out Mike Schreck of Cincinnati in the sixth round of a 15 round scheduled bout.

A hard fight shrd taol hrdlu shrd)

A hard right hook to Schreck's jaw after the sixth round had gone one minute and two seconds, ended the battle. The Cincinnati man fell heavily to the canvass and was counted out by Referee Edward W. Cochrane.

There was never a moment after the first round was a minute old that the result was in doubt. Morris completely outclassed his opponent. The ring at will and landed almost as he pleased. He showed in this fight that he could battle with both hands. Heretofore his work with his left hand had been slow. Schreck made a poor showing.

Hundreds of cowboys, dressed in the garb of the plains, occupied ringside seats and frequently gave way to their enthusiasm by whistling and yelling.

Several Indians were in the audience. Morris himself is part Cherokee and he ahs many faithful friends among the red men. They, too, yelled unrestrained.

Railroad Men Cheered.

Hundreds of railroad workers, who knew Morris when he was an engineer and had no thought of becoming an aspirant for the crown of champion Jack Johnson, mingled with the ringside throng. They brought with them the bell from an engine that Morris was running when he made his last trip over the road. This bell was hung near the press box and rung whenever Morris' followers raised a cheer for their favorite.

A light rain was falling when the gates were opened. Hundreds of sporting celebrities from all parts of the country were in attendance. The total attendance numbered 12,000.

There was practically no betting at the ringside, no backers for Schreck could be found. The prevailing odds were five to one on Morris to win. A few small bets were placed at 2 to 1 on Schreck to last five rounds.

On account of the rain it was decided to dispense with the preliminaries and stage the main battle as soon as possible. While the crowd was gathering a small section of seats on the west side of the ring fell, throwing a few persons to the ground. No one was seriously injured. A few sustained bruises.

Fight by Rounds.

Round 1. Morris led off with a hard right swing for the head but missed. They clinched, Morris landlefts to the body. The referee broke them and Morris drove a right and left swing to the head. Another clinch followed and in coming out of it the ex-engineer swung another right to the stomach and left to the head. Schreck swung wildly with his left and missed. Morris put a left and a right to the face.

Round 2. Morris led with a left to the head. Schreck missed a right to the head. Morris drove three rights to Schreck's stomach, visibly affecting the "Flying Dutchman." Morris peppered Schreck's face with rights and lefts, the Cincinnati man being in distress.

Morris drove two lefts to the head and then pounded Schreck's stomach with two more punches. They mixed, exchanging rights and lefts. They exchanged rights to head. Morris sent a stiff right body punch home. Schreck put an uppercut to Morris' chin. Morris landed a hard to the head as the round ended.

Round 3. Morris was at his man quickly, sending home a left to the head and short right to the jaw. Schreck sent a right to the head and received a similar blow in return. Morris shot rights and lefts to the head and stomach, distressing his opponent greatly. Schreck drove light right to the head and Morris put a left to the stomach. Morris floored Schreck with a left to the jaw. Morris was fighting his opponent the sec and he regained his feet, driving a right to the stomach and a left and right to the head. Morris sent three rights and a left to the head, Schreck trying futilely to cover up. Morris put a right and a left to the wind. Schreck tapped Morris on the head with a right. Morris drove rights and lefts to Schreck's jaw. Schreck retaliated with a right to the jaw. Morris put Schreck down with a right to the head. Schreck quickly regained his feet only to go down again from a body punch. Schrcek was on his knees when the round ended.

Knocked Through the Ropes.

Round 4. Morris missed a left to the head. He then landed a right to the head and took a left to the head in exchange. Morris swung his right to the wind and a moment later put his right to Schreck's kidneys. Coming out of a clinch Morris put a left and a right to the head. Schreck sent a light left to the head.

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DIAZ WILL RESIGN AND PEACE REIGN WITHIN TEN DAYS

Peace Proposals Have Been Made and Acted Upon By Mexican Administration

LIMANTOUR THE AGENT WHO ARRANGED TERMS

Resignation of Cabinet Was First Step in Carrying Out greement Made

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Mar. 28. Explanation of recent governmental changes at Mexico City, the result of Senor Limantour from Paris, the arrival of Francisco I. Madero, sr., and his son Gustavo, and the departure of Mr. De la Barra from the embassy at Washington for his new position at the Mexican capital were all explained today in interviews with Francisco I. Madero, sr., and Gustavo Madero.

Tentative peace proposals have been made, and on the administration side have been acted on. In the view of Don Francisco peace is assured; if not within ten days, then at the furthest within a month. President Diaz, it is reported, in a message to the Mexican congress will insist that peace be concluded. On the vital point of why the were so certain that the tentative arrangement would within a set time result in a sealed compact of peace father and son were silent. They answered cautiy freely every other question. When the leader Madero and Limantour met recently the very meeting was denied; let alones discussion of terms for possible peace. Today it was admitted that the interview concerned peace alone.

Limantour Was Agent.

Senor Limantour, the Mexican financier, familiar alike with the bourse of Paris, with Wall street and monied London, Vienna and Berlin, responded to the presidential summons to come to the United States from Paris and carried out the orders of his superior, Porfio Diaz.

Limantour agreed to obtain every concession possible from the government to the revolutionists to make possible formal negotiations for peace. The basic suggestions included the resignation of the Diaz cabinet and the appointment of younger men to their positions. The next is the resignation of Diaz and the holding of an election where the suffrage shall be unconstrained and free.

Diaz Will Resign.

Diaz, according to the program, will remain in office with his new and somewhat unsatisfactory cabinet about him, until the country is at rest. When factory wheels are again turning and railroad trains running without fear of wreck at destroyed bridges, the "Iron man" will step down and out it is believed. Limantour or De la Barra will then become acting president and within sixty days will call an election.

Despite evasions in the interviews, which were given with every courtesy, between every line it was apparent that the mobilization of the American troops had played the major part in bringing the two sides in Mexico together. An election, for

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DEMOCRATS AGAIN FAIL TO NAME CANDIDATE FOR NEW YORK SENATORSHIP

Sheehan Out of Race and Choice Now Dwindled Down to Three Men

TRY AGAIN TODAY

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—After four fruitless ballots the democratic caucus adjourned at 12.50 o'clock this morning until ten a. m., without having named a candidate for United States senator. In announcing the adjournment, Senator Wagner, the presiding officer, apologized for the delay on the ground that the leaders were doing everything possible to bring about harmony within the democratic ranks. Senator Cullian emphasized in moving the recess, the importance of every democratic member being on hand promptly at the hour named for the reconvening of the caucus. When the caucus adjourned it was understood that the choice had been narrowed down to three men—D. Cady Herrick, Martin H. Clynn and Isador Straus. Others who had not been eliminated from a list of ten names submitted by the insurgents were Herman Ridder, Morgan J. O'Brien and Justice Jas. W. Gerard. A report that the republicans might cast their votes today for Thomas M. Osborne and that seventeen of the insurgents would also support him is believed to have hastened a determination on the part of the organization leaders to end the deadlock.

INSURGENTS IN PERU

LIMA, Peru, Mar. 28.—A band of forty insurgents, headed by Orestes Ferro, entered the town of Catacaos, in the department of Piura, today and seized two merchants. They then decamped and the government troops are now in pursuit.

CAMORRA MEMBER TELLS ON WITNESS STAND HOW MURDERS WERE PLANNED

Exciting Scenes as Accused Yelled at Witness "You Are a Phonograph"

LENGTHY TESTIMONY

VITERBO, Italy, March 28.—The Camorrist informer, Abbatemaggio, was on the witness stand today for five hours, giving testimony against his former associates, who are on trial for the murder of Genarro Cuoccolo and his wife.

Abbatemaggio described at great length his own criminal life and finally recounted in detail the circumstances leading to the murder of Cuoccola. He said that Nicola Morra had proposed the murder and that Giovanni Papi had insisted upon not only the murder of Cuoccolo but also Cuoccolo's wife, and had put one thousand francs at the disposal of the assassins to be certain that there would be no failure. He insisted further that two men be sent to kill the woman, one to smother her cries as the house in which she resided was directly opposite a police office. When he asked President Bianchi for a postponement, saying that he was suffering from an injured foot, the prisoners jumped to their feet and shook their fists at the wtiness. Rapi called out:

"It is not your foot from which you suffer; it is fear."

"He isn't a man; he is a phonograph," cried Erricone, the chief of the Camorra, alluding to a report that a German company had urged Abbatemaggio to permit records of his testimony to be taken.

ALDRICH CURRENCY PLAN MAY INCLUDE ALL STATE BANKS IN PROVISIONS

In Order to Care for Them They May Have to Take Federal Charters

UNDER DISCUSSION

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—There was much discussion of the relationship of state banks to the proposed national reserve association at a conference today between the national monetary commission and the currency commission of the American bankers' association over the Aldrich currency bill. Both the monetary and currency commissions appeared to recognize the necessity of taking care of the state institutions and a number of suggestions were made.

The plan which appeared to receive the most favorable consideration was one looking to the bringing of state banks under federal charters. It was suggested that this end might be accomplished by broadening the privileges of the national banks. Under the present law those banks are not permitted to loan money on real estate or to do a savings bank or trust business and it was suggested that if these features could be added many of the state banks would accept national charters in order to obtain the added security which would be assured by that step.

The commission also discussed the advisability of accepting bills of lading as security. Senator Bailey raised the question of advisability of this portion of the Aldrich plan, but the bankers responded by saying that this course, in every way fair and reasonabl, is common throughout the civilized world.

OHIO SUPREME COURT WILL PASS ON COX LEGAL TANGLE

Two Judges Set Aside for Bias and Prejudice and Case is Appealed

CINCINNATI, O., March 28.—There appeared tonight to be a probability that the legal tangle preceding the trial of George B. Cox for perjury will reach the Supreme court of Ohio within a day or two. Moves in the game of legal technicalities were made rapidly today. The first step was a decision by Presiding Judge Jones that Judges Swing and Smith, against whom an affidavit charging "prejudice and bias" in favor of Cox had been filed by Prosecutor Hunt and Judge Gorman, must vacate the bench in this case. The hearing on the injunction prohibiting Judge Frank Gorman from trying the Cox, was then began. The arguments lasted throughout the afternoon.

The court took the case under advisement. In the meantime the attorneys of Cox had given notice of an appeal to the Supreme court of Ohio.

e WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—Forecast: North Carolina, increasing cloudiness with rain Wednesday night or Thursday; moderate variable winds, mostly south.

MEAT PACKERS' ATTORNEYS TO ATTACK LAW'S VALIDITY

Claim That it is so Indefinite That Offenses Are Not Defined

CHICAGO, March 28.—Attorneys for ten Chicago meat packers indicted on a charge of having violated the Sherman anti-trust law, today indicated that they would attack the validity of the law in a demurrer to the indictment before United States District Judge Carpenter on April 3.

The packers' counsel raise the points that the act of congress with the violation of which the packers are charged, "does not create any crme as it does not define any offense against the United States with sufficient certainty to inform the defendants of the nature of the offense," and that the description of the offense is not one by which these defendants are able to know in advance whether the acts charged are criminal, therefore invalid.

The other seven points in the information are confined to technical objections to the indictments themselves.

CRISIS APPROACHING

EL PASO, Tex., Mar. 28.—The relations between President Diaz's military forces in northern Mexico and the insurrectos tonight are declared to be fast approaching a crisis. There are no signs of cessation of hostilities. General Rabago and his 1,100 federal troops are safely encamped in Chihuahua city after a remarkable four weeks march from Juarez. Less than thirty miles to the west Francisco I. Madero, jr., the insurgent leader is gathering his forces and building defenses in preparation for a move which he says "will more than convince the world that the insurrection is not losing headway."

ANOTHER INDICTMENT IS MADE AGAINST OFFICIAL

Former President of Carnegie Trust Company Placed Under Bond

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—Joseph B. Reichmann, former president of the defunct Carnegie Trust company, was indicted by the grand jury late today charged with having knowingly concurred in making a false statement last fall as to the condition of the institution. Reichmann returned from Dayton, Ohio, only last Saturday, so crippled with paralysis that it was difficult, even today, for him to appear in court to plead to the indictment. Although the charge against him is only a misdemeanor, bail was fixed at $10,000. It was furnished by a surety company.

The indictement today is the second against an official of the Carnegie Trust company, William J. Cummins, the directing head and promoter, having been indicted last week. Other indictments are expected and more than one hundred witnesses are set to be examined.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The condition of national banks at the close of business on March 7, according to a treasury announcement today, shows increases of $155,000,000 in loans and discounts; $71,000,000 in cash and $191,000,000 in deposits, as compared with January 7. The banks are holding in their reserves $94,000,000 more than the law requires.

YLNCHBURG LOST EASILY

LYNCHBURG, Va., Mar. 28.—The second team o fthe Philadelphia Nationals today defeated Lynchburg (Virginia league) in an easy fashion, the score being 11 to 6.

INVESTIGATION STARTED TOWARD FIXING BLAME FOR N.Y.'S CATASTROPHE

Old Order Found Ordering Report on All Buildings Without Escapes

MANY SUBPOENAED

NEW YORK, March 28.—The grand jury threw into action today the machinery for a full investigation of the Washington square fire of Saturday, in which 142 lives were lost, by subpoenaing twenty persons as witnesses to establish the blame, and the board of aldermen paved the way for an ordinance making fire drills compulsory in factories. Among the witnesses summoned before the grand jury are Max Blanck, one of the proprietors of the Triangle Waist company, whose employes were the victims, and Joseph Asch, owner of the building.

Identification eliminated from the morgue all but twenty bodies.

An aldermanic committee was instructed to draft a bill for presentation to the legislature, placing the installation and maintenance of fire escapes on all buildings solely under the jurisdiction of the fire department.

Incidentally the aldermen issued an order to the Manhattan superintendent of buildings "to report any dangerous conditions which may exist by virtue of inadequate legislation and which may cause loss of life by fire." The order was issued shortly after twenty-six girls lost their lives in a fire at Newark, N. J., on Nov. 21 last.