

Senora Diaz Was Responsible For The Resignation

Indian Woman, Who Served 30 Years in Diaz Family, Relates Dramatic Tale of How Iron Will of the Old Warrior was Finally Broken.

The Power of Feminine Coaxing Did More Than Hostile Armies Could Accomplish—Signed Resignation With Great Reluctance.

(BY HARRY H. DUNN.)

Mexico City, June 3.—Maria Ocampo, an Oaxaca Indian woman, 35 years old, who was in the service of Madame Porfirio Diaz for nine years, declares that Senora Diaz guided the faltering hand of the president to write his resignation and then took the message from the reluctant hand of the old man and sent it herself to the chamber of deputies for its consideration on the evening of May 25. The servant declares that Senora Diaz forced her husband to flee the city at 4 o'clock in the morning through fear that he would be assassinated.

President Diaz protested at his wife's actions and used every argument possible, but finally was overcome by his wife's pleas, and he signed the resignation. The Ocampo woman said: "To his family, Diaz always said that he would never resign and that he would not be driven to it but would stay and fight it out and if need be, die fighting, but the mistress argued night and day with him and told him that his life was worth more to her than to the ungrateful Mexicans or to a country inhabited by such people.

His resignation had been made on for more than a month by Diaz's attorney and on the afternoon of May 25th, about 3 o'clock Senora Diaz brought the paper to Diaz who was seated in front of a mahogany library table in the library of his home on old Cadet street, this city, with his head buried in his hands and the tears coursing down his cheeks.

A Woman's Way. "I had been telling Mrs. Noriega, another maid, dress Madame and stand just behind the heavy curtains leading to the main living room next to the library. The heavy clock in the hall struck three as Madame put her arm around Diaz's head and began reading the resignation to him. "No, no," he said, "I will not sign that. Then Madame argued in a low voice, caressing him soothingly, and finally took his hand in which she placed a pen and started to guide it over the paper at the bottom of the resignation. Diaz jerked his hand away and springing to his feet, his eyes blazing, said: 'I will not sign this. I will stay here in my country and care for it.'

"Madame Diaz soothed him and then rang the bell. I answered before any of the other servants got there. I then brought a fresh piece of paper, and then his wife led the old man, trembling with mixed anger, grief and regret, back to his chair, took his right hand with the pen and guided it as he rewrote the entire resignation and signed it. No attention was paid to me and I stood watching and listening. When it was signed, Madame reached for it with one hand and with the other hand rang a bell for a messenger. She knew that at that moment the chamber of deputies was in session and that there was a terrible turmoil demanding her husband's resignation.

"Diaz thrust the paper in his pocket and refused to hand it over to his wife and brushed her to one side. The original resignation drawn up by the lawyer lay on the floor, and it was afterwards burned up and never used.

Wife Pleads Eloquent. "There were tears on the beautiful face of Madame, as she begged Diaz to give her the resignation or at least send it at once, so as to avert massacres and riots. She argued for more than twenty minutes and then Diaz tore the crumpled paper from his pocket, thrust it into her hand, saying: 'There do what you please with it, and then his wife led the old man, sobbing as if his heart would break.

"Madame rang the bell and called the military messenger and with him sent the resignation to the chamber of deputies. That night the mobs routed here and I understand more than 50 were killed. Neither Diaz nor his wife or son slept a wink that night and Madame began the argument to flee this city for Vera Cruz and then to Spain.

Went Reluctantly. "At first Diaz was unmoved and declared that he was going to his native state of Oaxaca, then about midnight, suddenly drawing his wife and son into his arms, the old man said: 'For your sakes and for your happiness I will go, but God bears witness that I do not wish to go. Mexico has been in my charge and care for thirty years, and now she does not want me; to spare your anguish I will go.' Messengers were sent immediately to the railroad where a special train was ordered and many trunks packed, and others hastily thrown together. Diaz's agent was awakened at his home, and given charge of the Diaz home, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, the trunks left after the

military guards had arranged for the train. "At 3:30 in the morning of May 26 the family left in two automobiles, and secretly passed down the dirt back streets, while from Z. N. still rang the shouts of the mob and for Madero. The servants were cold to call at the agent's office for their money and all received large gifts of money in addition to their wages. None went to the driver, except the driver of the president's automobile an dome guard with the chauffeur. "The president, his wife and daughter went one way to the depot, while Porfirio Diaz, Jr., his wife and children in another and were joined along the way by automobiles carrying friends, none of whom went further than the depot. "Diaz seemed completely broken with grief which was written all over his face, while Madame Diaz alone appeared contented, while the son seemed glad to get out of the country, where he had been hated for being the son of his father, now without influence. "The family believed that Diaz would have stayed and fought out the battle against all odds as in all the time I have worked in the family I never saw the old man recede from a step once taken, and I have been entrusted with many errands both from Madame and Diaz himself, errands which a woman alone could do. "All the servants loved Diaz and his wife and believed in him and we are still burning candles before the shrine of Guadalupe, praying that he will return."

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WRIGHT TALKS OF OUTLOOK IN AVIATION

Dispite the Records Made in Europe for Verdines And Other Noted Bird Men he Thinks America is in No Danger.

"Europeans Are Copying us More Year by Year" He Said—Admits the Frenchman Makes the Most Enthusiastic Aviation Fan.

Dayton, O., June 3.—In spite of the recent European records made by Verdines and other aviators in the Paris-Madrid and Paris-Rome races, Orville Wright, America's greatest birdman and aeroplane inventor, said today that America is in no danger of losing her leadership in world aviation.

"Europeans are copying us more and more every year," he said. "Didn't we just get a decision in the French courts that says so? But I will tell you more about that after a while."

"I'll admit one thing, Americans are not the enthusiastic patrons of air sports that the French are. We have the men, we have the machines, but contests, flights of endurance, great aviation meets cost money, not only to the projectors, but to us they cost us more in real cash than the general public would believe."

"That is where the sport in this country is weak. Not that the absence of this patronage hinders the business-like development of the aeroplane in its mechanical details, I do not believe it hinders us. But prizes for real efficiency and endurance, rather than for dare devil feats, would encourage our aviators to work for substantial improvements in apparatus and practice rather than for aviation field tricks."

"Mr. Hearst's prize offer of \$50,000 for a coast to coast flight will mean a great advancement in long distance flying in this country, though the prize must be augmented before any aviator can go after it as a matter of business. Nothing is better for the development of aviation than long distance tests, when the machine is not too far from reach. Remember this latest European flight we read so much about this week was 1,300 miles, the longest ever made on the continent. The coast to coast flight would be somewhere between three thousand and four thousand miles, even if the contestants did not get far off their course."

"That race would be a good thing. If Mr. Hearst keeps the offer up long enough for us to improve our machine for maximum distance flying we will enter. As I said, even with \$50,000 prize money, it is not a good business proposition, and aviation is a business in America now. Our expenses in preparing for such a race would be fully \$25,000 and it would probably require two or more machines to finish. One machine is seldom sufficient for a long race. They all use more than one, I believe, in the Paris to Rome flight."



IN THE COOL JUNE SHADE.

BIG CELEBRATION AT PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA

Philippi, W. Va., June 3.—Fifty years ago today the first land battle of the Civil war was fought at Philippi, and this was the principal day of the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the event. Union and Confederate veterans went over the line of retreat of the Southern troops when they were driven out of Philippi.

Addresses were made by Governor W. E. Glasscock, U. S. Senator Robert Taylor of Tennessee; Col. J. M. Schoemaker, of Pittsburg, and former Senator Henry G. Davis, United States Senator Clarence Watson and Col. John T. McGraw, of West Virginia.

REGULARS BROKE CAMP AT DAWN

Houston, Texas, June 3.—With the earliest streaks of dawn, General Mills' brigade of 4,500 regulars broke camp at South Houston this morning and took the road for League City, 14 miles distant. When the command left Camp only five men were unable to follow. Upon arrival at League City the command will be divided, two armies being created, one the reds, under command of General Mills, and the other the blues, under the command of Colonel John W. White, and these men will be pitted against each other in extensive maneuvers. The first of the series of sham battles is scheduled to be fought late today.

General Mills said today that the conduct of the men had been excellent during the march. Exceptionally hot weather was encountered during the third and fourth days, he said, but the men kept in good spirits. He denied that there was any dissatisfaction among the men because they had had to march so far on hot days and declared that from his personal observation he was convinced that there was no foundation for published reports to that effect.

President is Full Of Reciprocity

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 3.—President Taft and his party reached Fort Wayne at 10:50 this forenoon, 40 minutes late and five minutes after flying in this country, though the prize must be augmented before any aviator can go after it as a matter of business. Nothing is better for the development of aviation than long distance tests, when the machine is not too far from reach. Remember this latest European flight we read so much about this week was 1,300 miles, the longest ever made on the continent. The coast to coast flight would be somewhere between three thousand and four thousand miles, even if the contestants did not get far off their course.

"That race would be a good thing. If Mr. Hearst keeps the offer up long enough for us to improve our machine for maximum distance flying we will enter. As I said, even with \$50,000 prize money, it is not a good business proposition, and aviation is a business in America now. Our expenses in preparing for such a race would be fully \$25,000 and it would probably require two or more machines to finish. One machine is seldom sufficient for a long race. They all use more than one, I believe, in the Paris to Rome flight."

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Final Action of The Government In The Case Of Standard Oil Company

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Final action by the supreme court in the Standard Oil case was taken today when it issued the mandate to the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri to put the decree of dissolution into effect.

The mandate contained a copy of the decree of the lower court, a reference to the appeal and the hearing in the supreme court. "On consideration whereof," continued the mandate, "it is now here ordered, adjudged and decreed by this court that the decree of the said circuit court in this case be modified as indicated in the opinion of this court and as so modified be and the same is hereby affirmed, the said circuit court to retain jurisdiction to the extent necessary to compel compliance in every respect with its decree."

The mandate concludes with these words: "You therefore are hereby commanded that such further proceedings be had in such cause in conformity with the opinion and decree of this court as according to right and justice and the law of the United States ought to be had, the said appeal notwithstanding."

HER HUSBAND KIDNAPPED THE TWO CHILDREN

New York, June 3.—A customs inspector, examining the contents of two trunks brought over from Southampton today by the steamship Philadelphia and declared as the property of Mrs. Grace V. Breckenridge, a strikingly beautiful young woman of 30, came upon a quantity of soft children's lingerie. He inspected Mrs. Breckenridge's declaration and discovered that she had mentioned her children, Dorothy, aged 5, and Grace, 3, in the document.

"Where are the children?" asked the inspector. The simple question seemed to affect Mrs. Breckenridge. Her lips trembled and her dark eyes became lustrous. "They are not with me," she answered tearfully. "That is why I am here. My husband kidnapped them in London. He took my dear little daughters away from me."

Mrs. Breckenridge added that she went to London last October. "I had been staying in South Orange," she explained with an attempt at gaiety. "I intended making my permanent home in England."

"Why did your husband take the children from you?" asked the inspector. "Please, please don't ask me," she pleaded, beginning to weep. "I don't want to enter into a discussion of this affair."

She bent her head to hide her tears and showed the inspector the clothing of her children. Each article of apparel was wrapped in tissue paper with tender care. "I think Mrs. Breckenridge would have broken down completely if there had been any more of the little ones clothing," remarked Mrs. Breckenridge's sister who met her at the pier. As soon as the baggage inspection was concluded Mrs. Armstrong and three young men said to be brothers, escorted Mrs. Breckenridge to a carriage and drove away. They went directly to the home of Mrs. Armstrong in the exclusive Scotland Road section of South Orange.

Mr. Armstrong said that Hunter Breckenridge, husband of Mrs. Grace Breckenridge, is a well known horse man and hunter in Fincastle, Va. President Cables Congratulations. Washington, June 3.—Through the state department President Taft today called his congratulations to King George V. of Great Britain and King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. The English monarch is 46 years old today while the ruler of Denmark is 68.

President Don't Want Sherman Anti-Trust Law Amended

Chief Executive, Backed by Attorney General Wickesham Will Fight All Efforts Looking in That Direction As Outlined by Judge Gary.

The Administration Sees Necessity of Amendment—Has Ample Authority to Handle the Big Trusts—Dissolution of Company.

Washington, June 3.—President Taft and Attorney General Wickesham will set their faces against any attempt to amend the Sherman anti-trust law along the lines suggested by Judge Gary in his testimony before the Stanley committee yesterday. In the view of the administration, the Sherman law needs no amending. Here is the policy of the administration, which has been formulated after a careful consideration of the supreme court decision in the Standard Oil and tobacco trust decision.

The International News Service correspondent is authorized to make this statement as presenting the official view of the department of justice, which has the full indorsement of President Taft. In consequence of these two big decisions, the attorney general regards himself as perfectly equipped now to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law against all and every offender against the law in the nation.

As Attorney General Wickesham interprets the decision in the tobacco case—and this is most important, since it is contrary to the general view that has been taken—the circuit court for the southern district of New York has had the case remanded back to it, not for the purpose of devising a means by which the American Tobacco Company may continue business but solely to arrive at the most just and expeditious manner in which the company shall be dissolved.

Dissolution is what the supreme court ordered—in the view of the attorney general—for the Standard Oil Company, as well as for the tobacco trust. There is no other way out, as Mr. Wickesham reads the decision in the most cases. According to the briefs, the new construction which the federal supreme court has given to the Sherman anti-trust law makes that statute too indefinite for enforcement in a criminal prosecution and, even if the contrary were true, has rendered the indictments against the meat packers wholly insufficient.

Proceed with Dissolution. Washington, June 3.—The mandate of the supreme court to the circuit court at St. Louis to put the decree of dissolution of the Standard Oil Company into effect was issued today. This is the final action of the supreme court under its famous decision upholding the dissolution decree of the lower court.

"It is now here ordered, and adjudged and decreed by this court," says the mandate, "that the decree of the said circuit court in this cause be modified as indicated in the opinion of this court and, as so modified, be and the same is hereby affirmed, the said circuit court to the extent necessary to compel compliance in every respect with its decree."

The mandate concludes: "You therefore are hereby commanded that such further proceedings be had in such cause, in conformity with the opinion and decree of this court as according to right and justice, and the law of the United States, ought to be had, the said appeal notwithstanding."

Rebels Took Culiacan. El Paso, Texas, June 3.—Culiacan, the capital, and Mazatlan, principal seaport of Sinaloa are in the rebels' hands, according to a telegram received here by Epes Randolph, vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific lines in Mexico.

The federals in Mazatlan left there on a gunboat which had been in the harbor and insurgents marched in while the government troops at Culiacan marched overland towards Mexico City and the rebels took the town, prepared to install Manuel Bonilla as provisional governor.

Abram Gonzales, elected yesterday by the Chihuahua legislature as provisional governor at Madero's dictation declared today that federal and insurgents would be sent jointly to lower California to put down the socialist insurrection there. He said permission had been granted by the United States for troops to go through New Mexico by train.

Laredo, Texas, June 3.—Jose Yves Limantour, former secretary of the treasury of Mexico, passed through here today enroute to St. Louis. With him were Salvador Madero and former governor of the federal district, William Landero y Escandón. The trip apparently to be conducted with much secrecy.

"My Son" Takes His Seat. Washington, D. C., June 3.—William Stuart Reburn of Philadelphia, son of the mayor of that city, was sworn in today as a member of congress.

Accuse Him of Forgeries. Pottsville, Pa., June 3.—Daniel L. Knicker, who has numerous acquaintances in lower Schuylkill county, upon whom it is alleged, he passed worthless bank checks, was arrested yesterday and sent to prison by Justice of the Peace H. B. McCool.

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