

THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911.

MEXICO REPLIES

ANSWER TO TAFT'S DEMANDS NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

CLAIM AMERICANS SENT LEAD

THE TONE OF THE NOTE TENDS TO DEPRESS U. S. OFFICIALS.

MEXICO SEEMS TO BE SPARRING

The Allegations Made by Mexico Are Emphatically Refuted by Associated Press Man Who Was on Ground. Situation Discussed in

Douglas, Ariz., April 20.—The tails of Minister De LaBarra's response to President Taft's protest against the firing into Douglas by the Mexican federal troops and rebels, were received here today. One of the claims of Senor De LaBarra is that Lieutenant Troncozo of the Mexican federal army was wounded by a shot from the American custom house, that shots came from this custom house constantly during the struggle, and that it made no difference whether the shots came from revolutionists who might have taken possession of the custom house or from American sympathizers with the revolutionists who were in the United States building.

The Facts of the Case.

The Associated Press correspondent who is on the ground makes the following statement: "On the day of the battle the insurgents did come very near the American custom house, which was situated near the west of Agua Prieta, but at no time did they take possession of the building or cross into American territory. The American cavalry arrived immediately after the battle opened and took possession of all ground on the American side near the custom house. The American troops ran a patrol from both sides of the building extending along the American side, both east and west. Two rebels who were firing from the west of the custom house backed onto the American line and were immediately arrested by the American cavalry, disarmed and not permitted to go back into the fight.

Bullets Pierce Customs House.

"I stood on the porch of the American custom house, which extends around three sides of the building, south, west and north, and which are the only sides that could be struck by bullets from Agua Prieta except those passing through the building. The building is of frame construction and it was pierced by Mauser bullets. "Many Americans and Mexicans crowded these three sides of the porch. I saw not a single gun in the hands of any sightseers, except the American line riders. The custom officials and American civil officers certainly never fired a shot. Once when the rebels at the railroad made a backward movement for an instant, Mexican sympathizers on the porch called out 'Viva Madero,' but they were instantly silenced, not only by American civil officers and the line riders, but by the American civilians, among them myself, as we feared drawing the federal fire into this crowd on the porch.

"All this happened in Thursday's battle, while the rebels under Lopez were attacking Agua Prieta.

Americans Shot in Douglas.

"It was during this battle that Robert Harrington, an American switchman, was killed in Douglas; E. E. Crowe, seriously injured, and many other Americans injured on the American side of the line.

No a Bullet Fired.

"During this battle not a shot was fired from the American custom house and the rebels never had possession of it. Some ground, still American territory, extends about fifty feet south of the American custom house and the American troops carefully guarded this strip so that the rebels could not get to the westward of the American custom house so as to use it as a shelter."

TAFT IS NOT PLEASED

Tone of Mexico's Reply Proves Depressing to American Government.

Washington, April 20.—The receipt here of an outline of the reply which the Mexican government has made to President Taft's strong remonstrance against the conduct of warfare on the border, somewhat depressed the hopes of the officials who had confidently expected a responsive reply from Mexico.

Withholding of the statement until the full text of the De LaBarra note is at hand, the president in full knowledge of the fact that it is unsatisfactory in some points, is disposed to deal with it leniently.

The president's rejoinder must be based on further official reports from the American military officers whose impartiality in the fighting at Agua Prieta has been impeached.

It is feared that a disposition pre-

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperature for Twenty-four Hours. Forecast for Nebraska.

Maximum 65
Minimum 35
Average 51
Barometer 30.02

Chicago, April 20.—The bulletin issued by the Chicago station of the United States weather bureau gives the forecast for Nebraska as follows: Fair tonight and Friday; probably frost tonight.

vals in Mexico to make political capital out of the activity of Americans and this will promptly be resented if it appears as calculated to impair the good relations of the two countries.

Ambassador Zamacona issued a statement today, in which he declared Mexico's reply would be found to be "friendly in form and essence."

State Department Silent. The state department today issued the following statement:

"The department of state declines to comment on press telegrams from Mexico on the subject of the reply to the representations made by the American embassy under its action of April 17, to call attention to the need of justice to prevent further danger to an life and property, as in the Douglas incident.

"Neither the text of the embassy's note nor of the Mexican reply is before the president. From a brief telegram received from the embassy on the subject, it appears that orders have been given through the Mexican war department to prevent firing that might endanger American life and property in Douglas and that the Mexican government has expressed itself as deploring the incident in question.

"It is inferred from the embassy's telegram that there are discrepancies in the news received at the two capitals in regard to the Douglas incident."

Sparring As Usual.

The president, it is said, regards it as natural that the Mexican government should raise questions of fact as to the responsibility for casualties among Americans along the border. Representative Slayden of Texas, one of the early callers at the white house, said the president believed Mexico was sparring in the usual diplomatic fashion. According to Mr. Slayden, the president is still hopeful that peace in Mexico is coming shortly and believes the American border will not again suffer as it did at the battle of Agua Prieta.

The president and Secretary Knox discussed the Mexican situation with a sub-committee of the house committee on foreign affairs composed of Representatives Garner of Texas, Sharpe of Ohio and Foster of Vermont.

One suggestion discussed at the conference proposes a neutral zone extending for ten miles on either side of the international line.

WANT TAFT TO USE BULLETS

Senator Stone, Democrat, Endorses President's Mexican Action.

Washington, April 20.—A positive declaration in favor of giving the president power to prevent a repetition of the killing of United States citizens by Mexican belligerents was made in the senate today by Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, a democrat and a minority member of the senate committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Stone commended the president for sending United States troops to the zone of disturbance, contended for the right of the United States to protect the lives and property of United States citizens, and condemned the landing of the British bluejackets from the Shearwater, as an act of war.

"Congress," he said, "should at once and without delay authorize the president to employ whatever force may be necessary to prevent a repetition of the bloody outrage committed in Douglas, Ariz., and a repetition of which is threatened in El Paso, Tex."

His authority in this behalf should be sufficient fully to warrant him in using the military forces in whatever way he might deem expedient and necessary to accomplish the desired end, even though it should lead to intrusion upon Mexican territory.

"Moreover, if any act done under this authority by the president for the proper protection of our own people on our own soil should lead to hostile demonstrations against American citizens, resident in the interior of Mexico," he continued, "the president should be authorized either now or later on to use the military forces of the United States, if that is found to be necessary, to protect the lives and liberty of peaceable American citizens wherever domiciled in any quarter of Mexico."

MANY TAKE OUT FISHING LICENSES

FIFTY PERMITS TO HUNT AND FISH, ISSUED IN THIS COUNTY ALREADY.

County Clerk S. R. McFarland of Madison county has issued fifty fishing and hunting licenses since last Saturday morning. The new state law requires that to hunt or fish in this state, one must have a license. The license costs \$1 per year and the funds thus provided are used to stock the streams with fish and to perpetuate these sports generally.

MADERO WON'T TALK ARMISTICE

HE WON'T CONSIDER IT UNTIL AFTER BATTLE OF JUAREZ.

WILL ATTACK IN A FEW HOURS

Consuls at Juarez Are Notified by Mexican Rebel Leader That His Army May Begin Battle at Any Hour After Midnight Thursday Night.

El Paso, Tex., April 20.—Francisco I. Madero refused absolutely to grant an armistice as suggested by Dr. Gomez at Washington. He sent in word today that he would talk armistice after the battle of Juarez, and then only. "They want an armistice to get up reinforcements; that is all," he said. "We will first fight, my army will win or be whipped at Juarez before we talk armistice."

This morning Madero sent off notice to consuls of Juarez that he might attack the town any hour after 12 o'clock tonight.

JUAREZ BATTLE IMMINENT

Insurrectos Demand Surrender Before Night—City Fortified.

El Paso, Tex., April 20.—Daybreak found the situation around Juarez unchanged. There were no alarms during the night and all is quiet at this hour. It is reported that considerable supplies of ammunition were smuggled across the river to the insurrectos under the cover of darkness.

Formal demand for the surrender of Juarez within twenty-four hours was made by the insurrectos last night, according to Gonzales Garza, secretary general of the insurrecto party, who declared that he had forwarded the demand to General Navarro, the federal commander, through the United States consul at Juarez. Navarro last night denied having received the demand.

According to United States officers here, Juarez is well prepared for the expected attack.

The trenches outside the city, they say, have been so well constructed as practically to defy discovery and the fortifications within the city show unusual military skill. Juarez, in their opinion, is in a position to resist the attack of a force far greater than its garrison.

The insurrectos, it is believed, must attack soon after the expiration of the twenty-four-hour respite given in their demand for surrender last night, as they are said to be out of food.

From Baucha, twelve miles south of Juarez, where they detained, they advanced on foot into the hills near Juarez, taking with them, it is said, no food supplies but a flock of goats. At Baucha, the insurrectos have their trains under steam ready for a hasty retreat should their attack fail.

Advices from the insurrecto camp near Madera, Chihuahua, last night declared that the force advancing on Juarez consists of 1,940 men, divided into five columns. One of these, the dispatches stated, was under the command of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the insurrecto commander-in-chief and the others under Generals Orozco, Blanco, Villa and Salazar.

A formal demand was made last night on General John Navarro for the surrender of Juarez to the insurrecto army of Francisco I. Madero within twenty-four hours. The demand reached General Navarro's headquarters while he was inspecting fortifications for the city's defense.

The above was confirmed by Gonzales Garza, secretary general for the insurrecto party, who said:

"Formal demand of the insurrectos for the surrender of Juarez within twenty-four hours has been made on General Navarro, commanding the federal garrison of Juarez. The note was sent from El Paso by a messenger to American Consul Edwards in Juarez to be transmitted to him to Navarro. No reply has been received."

Later it was learned that Consul Edwards delivered the note at Navarro's headquarters while the latter was away on a tour of inspection.

Insurrecto Camp, Town of Madera, Chihuahua, Mex., April 20.—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., is marching on the city of Juarez at the head of 1,940 insurrectos, divided into five columns, one under the direction of Madero, and the others under the rebel generals Orozco, Blanco, Villa and Salazar.

Abraham Gonzales, so-called provisional governor of Chihuahua, received an insurrecto chief reporting twenty-eight federals killed in a brush between the advance guard of the forces moving on Juarez and a detail of troops sent south by General Navarro in Juarez. At Baucha on Sunday seven of the 160 insurrectos were killed, it is reported here.

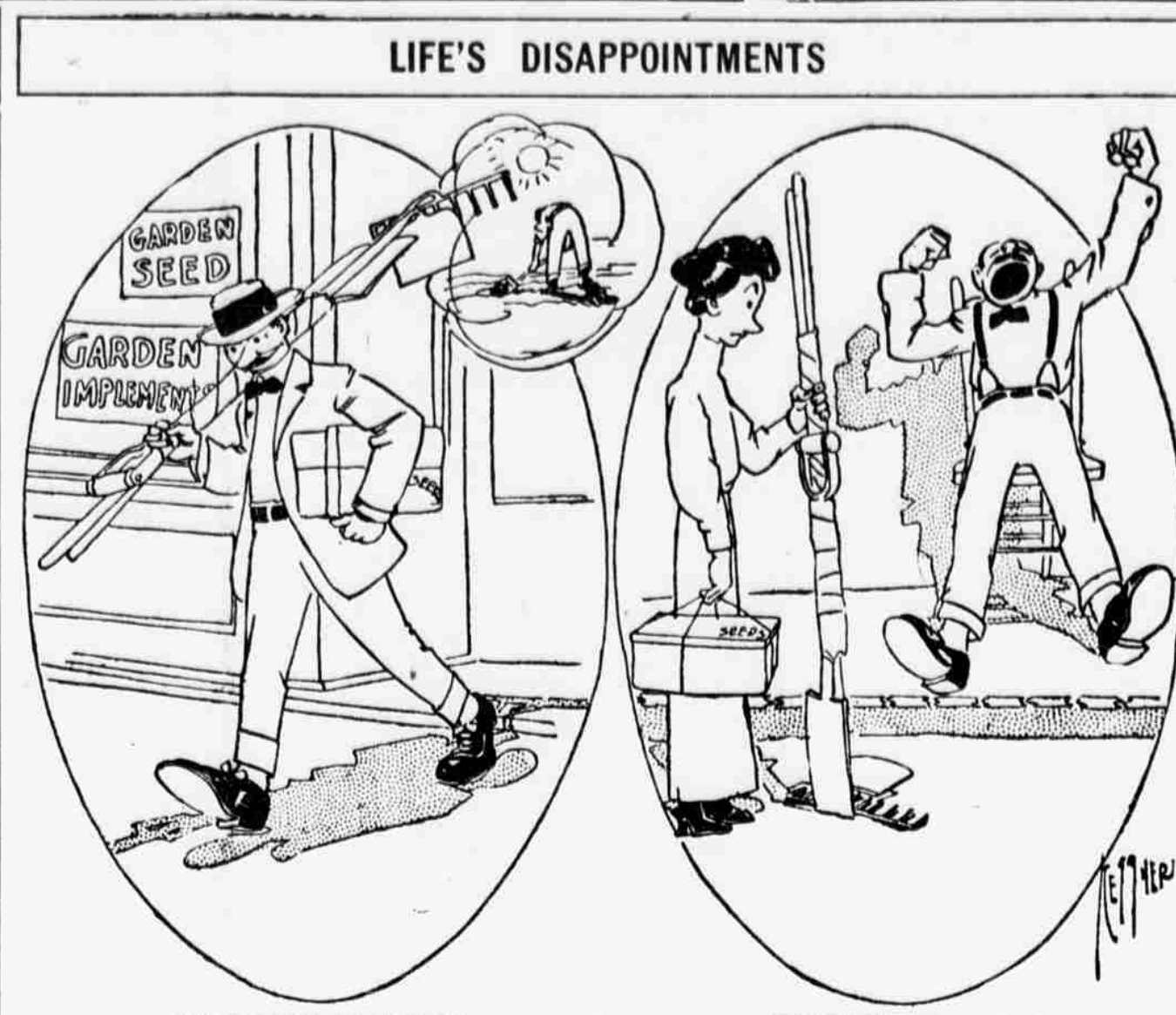
Francisco Madero, sr., heading a peace mission, spent the night here, the delegation proceeding north hoping to reach the younger Madero today.

A gap of seventy-five miles in the railroad will be covered on horses.

CANNON GRILLS NEWSPAPERS

Denounces Them for Criticism Regarding Free Print Paper Bill.

Washington, April 20.—A bitter de-



ANTICIPATION REALIZATION

nunciation of newspaper influence in connection with the fight over free print paper legislation in the last national campaign was made by former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, in his vigorous speech in the house yesterday in connection with his opposition to the Canadian reciprocity bill.

"There has been a good deal of talk about the price of print paper, a good deal of talk that has run over several years," said Mr. Cannon.

"The committee on ways and means of the sixtieth congress, when John Sharp Williams introduced his free print paper bill and it went to that committee by an unanimous vote as I am informed, postponed action for that session of congress and did not even hold a hearing on it.

"I was speaker. They unloaded it on me. We had a stormy time. Newspapers through their representatives, one of whom I shall name, Mr. Herman Ridder, demanded that I should do what never had been done before in the history of the republic—that I should recognize Mr. Williams or somebody else to rise in his place and move to discharge the committee from further consideration of that bill, which they had postponed for that session, and by the time the next session would come, the presidential election would be over."

Mr. Cannon said he replied he could not do it, that it would not be just to his party.

"What happened?" he continued. "I was informed in the presence of witnesses that if the republican party did not promptly put print paper upon the free list, that great and good man who headed the Publishers' association, Mr. Ridder, would support Mr. Bryan for president and contribute \$50,000 to his election. We did not pass it. When the time came Mr. Ridder was made treasurer of that committee and I guess he gave you boys on the democratic side \$50,000, did he not? The newspapers say so and I have never seen it denied."

When last fall the democrats swept into power, in the house, Mr. Cannon said he looked about for some means of defense and introduced a bill creating a special committee to investigate the print paper question.

"I appointed that committee and Mr. Mann headed it. The criticism from one end of the country to the other, by resolutions passed by the Associated Press, by denunciations in the newspapers, was wholly against me for that action.

The committee made an honest investigation. They found a deficiency of \$2 a ton between the cost of production in Canada and in the United States. It was a unanimous report, the democrats on the committee concurring."

Mr. Cannon said the house adopted the report. It went to the senate, where there was a compromise between \$6, which was the law, and \$2, the amount in the house bill, of \$3.75. The difference between the tariff board and Mr. Mann's special committee was that Mann said \$2 would represent the difference and the tariff board said \$4.14 would represent the difference.

"In this bill you reject both of them under this treaty, and let it in free."

"Not Dead in Fire. Three persons supposed to have been burned to death in a fire which followed an explosion last night at the wholesale liquor store of Joseph Morici & Co., were reported today as having left the building safely. Morici and his partner, Peter Misuracek, whom the police arrested for alleged suspicious actions during the fire, had each a loaded revolver when taken into custody. Nothing was found which confirmed theories that the explosion resulted from a black hand plot or had been caused by safe blowers.

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LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS

WILL DELAY RECIPROcity

HOUSE LEADERS AGAINST BILL WILL OBSTRUCT ACTION.

WILL MAKE IT TEDIOUS WORK

There is Not the Slightest Doubt But That the Reciprocity Measure Will Pass the House, But Roll Calls May be Demanded Frequently.

Washington, April 20.—With general debate still under way and with a score or more of amendments ready to be offered as soon as the measure reaches consideration under the five-minute rule, it was apparent early today that the democratic organization in the house has a stiff fight ahead of it before the Canadian reciprocity bill can be brought to a vote.

There is not the slightest doubt about the bill passing by a big majority, but the opponents of reciprocity are threatening to resort to obstructive tactics and will demand tedious roll calls on all of the various amendments that are to be offered. The democrats in charge of the bill are determined that no amendment threatening the integrity of the Canadian reciprocity agreement shall be adopted.

A number of the amendments that are to be offered to the reciprocity bill propose to put various articles on the free list. The democratic free list bill already is before the house, however, and the majority leaders will defeat any republican effort to anticipate it.

The senate met today for the first time since Monday last. Senator Stone of Missouri had previously announced that he would speak today on his resolution calling for an inquiry into conditions along the Mexican border.

GOVERNOR'S FISHING ENDS

Outing Near Valentine Cut Short by Urgent State Business.

Valentine, Neb., April 20.—Special to The News: Governor Aldrich, accompanied by Henry Miller, M. V. Nicholson and J. H. Bachelor, returned from the lakes yesterday where

CLIMAX IN D. A. R. FIGHT

ELECTION SCRAP COMES TO A HEAD THIS AFTERNOON.

WAR BEEN WAGED TWO YEARS

Mrs. Scott of Illinois is Standing for Re-election as President General, While Mrs. Story of New York Has Kept up Hot Campaign.

Washington, April 20.—The climax of the twentieth continental congress of the Daughters of American Revolution was reached today when voting began for president-general. The other national officers also are to be elected today. The results will not be known until late today. In the meantime excitement among the delegates runs high.

Advocates of both Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois, standing for re-election as president-general, and of Mrs. William C. Story of New York entered today's session, claiming victory. Two years ago Mrs. Scott, after a bitter fight, won over Mrs. Story by a small majority. The present campaign has never lagged during the last two years and has been marked by much acrimony. It is believed the contest will be close.

Administration candidates are: Mrs. Henry L. Mann, vice president-general; Miss Florence E. Pierce, chaplain-general; Mrs. H. L. Songkins, recording secretary-general; Mrs. W. F. Dennis, corresponding secretary-general; Mrs. G. M. Drumbaugh, registrar-general; Mrs. W. C. Hoover, treasurer-general; Mrs. C. W. Basset, historian-general; Mrs. E. S. Thompson, assistant historian-general; Miss A. Gillette, librarian-general.

All are from the District of Columbia except Mrs. Basset, Maryland, and Mrs. Thompson, Massachusetts.

The opposition candidates are: Mrs. Miranda D. Tulloch, vice president-general; Mrs. W. E. Bender, South Carolina, chaplain-general; Mrs. Frank Bold, District of Columbia, recording secretary-general; Mrs. W. A. Smoot, Virginia, corresponding secretary-general; Miss G. M. Pierce, New York, registrar-general; Mrs. H. F. Blount, District of Columbia, treasurer-general; Mrs. C. A. Thomas, New Jersey, historian-general; Mrs. C. H. Bissell, Connecticut, assistant historian-general; Miss Aline Solomon, District of Columbia, librarian-general.

SEPARATION OF THE CHURCH AND STATE

PORTUGUESE CABINET FINISHES DECREE, MAKES DETAILS PUBLIC.

Lisbon, April 20.—The cabinet has finished the decree of separation of church and state. This will be promulgated on Friday or Saturday. The main points are:

The state confers entire liberty of all creeds, the Catholic creed ceasing to be the state religion from the date of the promulgation.

Henceforth, all churches will be maintained by the faithful. The beneficed clergy will continue to receive stipends until July 1, after which they will be paid pensions.

The property necessary to the celebration of the public worship will be ceded to the clergy free of cost.

All of the Portuguese and foreign clergy engaged in religious work will continue as hitherto, but all others must obtain authorization.

All the religious property which is proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, will be respected.

British and other foreign seminaries will be allowed to remain, but persons connected with the seminaries will not be allowed the streets in the clerical garb.

As the Catholic will no longer be the state religion, priests may marry. In case of death, pensions will revert to the parents, widow or children.

The separation of church and state was announced in a decree issued by the provisional government last October. Details of the separation were for the consideration of the cabinet. The announcement of Foreign Minister Machado last January that the decree would be promulgated within a month led to the issuance of a pastoral letter by the patriarch of Lisbon to the archbishops and bishops of Portugal.

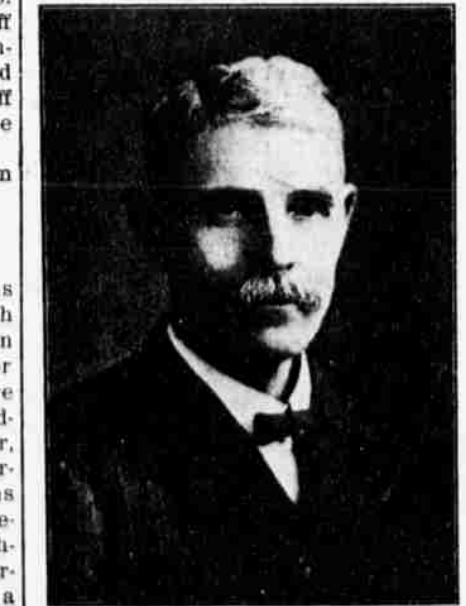
This letter, while it acclaimed the government for certain measures, criticized it harshly because of the dissolution proposal. The government ordered the provincial authorities to forbid the reading of the pastoral letter and later the arrest of several priests followed for disobeying.

THE POPE INDISPOSED

Advised by Physician to Avoid Over-Exertion, but Maintains Routine.

Rome, April 20.—Pope Pius X is somewhat indisposed and has been cautioned by his private physician, Dr. Giuseppe Petacci, to avoid over-exertion. His holiness, however, has refused to change from his daily routine and today celebrated mass and gave a few private audiences.

Who's Who In Norfolk



A. H. VIELE.

A. H. Viele, president of the board of education and member of the firm of Hoffman & Viele, was born on a farm in Eaton county, Michigan, on November 30, 1853. He attended the Michigan public schools. At the age of 17 he went for Bellevue, Mich., to Iowa, where for five years he was employed as a clerk in a store. Later he came to Nebraska and settled on a farm near Blair with his parents, who preceded him to that place. In 1881 he was married to Miss Kate Noyes of Blair. For a few years Mr. Viele was employed as a fireman on the Northwestern railroad and was later promoted to the position of engineer. He came to Norfolk in 1890 and in 1903 he gave up railroad and bought out Robert S. Smith's interest in the Hoffman furniture store, which is now known as the Hoffman & Viele store.

Mr. Viele is now president of the board of education, which place he has held for four years. He served two years on the city council, of which body he was once president.