

"HANDS OFF" IS WILSON'S POLICY

Nonintervention and Neutrality Toward Mexico.

TO PROTECT ALL AMERICANS

President's Message Declares Fighting Factionists Are to Be Held to Strict Responsibility for Safeguard of Foreigners—Americans Urged to Leave.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—President Wilson appeared in person before congress and laid bare to the world the details of this nation's efforts to bring about peace in Mexico, the facts concerning Huerta's rejection of the peace proposals and the policy to be pursued by this government.

The message was distinctly specific in tone and contains little in the way of recommendation for future policy except the single one that this government must urge earnestly that all Americans should leave Mexico at once and that the United States should assist them to get out of Mexico in every way possible.

The president counsels delay before further action is taken, and says:

Impatience Would Be Childish.
"Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer."

"So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. The circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed."

Power Gives U. S. Moral Support.

President Wilson's message is unexpectedly brief and closes with the statement that several of the great governments of the world have given the United States their generous moral support in urging on the provisional authorities at Mexico City the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made. The president relates the circumstances leading up to the Lind mission and all the facts in connection with it.

Text of President's Message.
The message follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: It is clearly my duty to lay before you very fully and without reservation the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing condition which now obtain beyond our southern border."

U. S. a Friend of Mexico.

"Those conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times, as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and very generous manifestation. The peace, prosperity, and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us, than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, too long suppressed, and disappointed, we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves."

World Wants Mexican Peace.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress, and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the states of Central America, but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America, North and South, and upon both continents—waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. And so can it be peaceful and fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she

choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

No Peace in Sight.

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote, and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seems further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—the offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a uniformly acknowledged political authority there."

Tells of Instructions to Lind.

"Accordingly I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative to the City of Mexico with the following instructions:

"Press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following consideration and advice:

"The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactively while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect."

"The government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect to what is happening or what is likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend."

Acts in Interest of Mexico.

"We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course, to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever."

All America Cries for Settlement.

"The political situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement."

"A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on: (a) An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice, solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"(b)—Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

Huerta Must Not Be Candidate.

"(c)—The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election; and

"(d)—The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operation in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration."

"The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which is honorable and consistent with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in any way proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested."

Taking all the existing conditions into consideration the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercising the authority of Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices?"

Lind Showed Great Tact.

Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness, and made clear to the authorities of the city of Mexico, not only the purpose of his visit, but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he sub-

mitted were rejected, in a note, the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the American people."

"Meanwhile, what is it our duty to do? Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish, and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer."

Urges Americans to Leave.

"We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible. Not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should not take any unnecessary risks if it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning."

Will Remain Neutral.

For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico."

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the city of Mexico the acceptances of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made."

Gamboa's Reply to Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The following is a synopsis of the reply of Senor Gamboa to the proposals of the American government conveyed through Hon. John Lind, as transmitted to congress by the president:

In his reply to the American proposals Senor Gamboa, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, urges the following points:

That President Wilson's imputation that no progress is being made toward the restoration of peace in Mexico is not true.

That the fact the Mexican government enjoys the recognition of nearly all the great nations of the world is proof that it is a true and honorable administration.

That the proposal of an armistice is impossible, because nations do not propose armistices with bandits. To grant an armistice would be to recognize the belligerency of the rebels.

That the request that General Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency is "strange and unwarranted."

That the election of General Huerta was legal.

That the American proposals are "humiliating and unsound."

That Mexico's ambassador should be received in Mexico and that the United States should send a new ambassador to Mexico.

Ocean Travelers Take Notice.

Let passengers demand fewer luxuries and the work of finding deck space to carry boats for all will be simplified. The claim that a vessel carries boats for all does not mean safety unless the boats are allowed working room to launch them. It merely means the mechanical hoisting aboard of the required number of boats. To have a boat for all is one thing, but if they are cramped, and the working space is hampered by Roman baths, etcetera, as it generally is, we are worse off than before. Superfluous luxuries always mean confusion. Add darkness to luxury and we have all that is required to turn confusion into chaos.

If wealth talks at sea in fine weather it must not wall when disaster overtakes it. There are limits to what the shipowner and naval architect can do. Running liners is a business that must return a profit, and be as void of sentiment as running trains. Ships must pay or cease to run, and, if the traveling public must have the luxuries and life-saving gear it demands, then it must pay the piper in the form of higher fares.—Atlantic Monthly.

These Flapping Brims.

"Seems delightful to see a woman's face once more."

"Have you been in the wilds?"

"No; but the girls have been wearing such large hats."

WHO'S WHO—and WHEREFORE

ENGLAND'S LARGEST LANDOWNER



Gower and Viscount Trentham. The Earl of Sutherland in 1835.

The mother of the present duke, now dowager duchess, was Fanny St. Clair Erskine, daughter of the fourth Earl of Rosslyn. She was married when she was seventeen years old, and is still one of the most beautiful as well as the most active and vital women of England. The present duchess, who was Lady Eileen Gladys Butler, daughter of the seventh Earl of Lanesborough, is a dashing, clever and pretty woman and a great favorite in society.

PLANS BABY-SAVING CAMPAIGN

Probably the most complete report of what is being done in this country to save babies ever issued by the government is embodied in a 100-page pamphlet by Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the department of labor, just made public.

Two thousand copies of the report are being distributed to health officials and organizations interested in baby saving in cities, towns, and villages throughout the nation, in order that all may know what others are doing.

The purpose of the report is to instruct baby savers in the most recent methods of baby saving, and the most important sections are printed in English, Italian, German, Polish, Yiddish, Slovak and Hungarian.

The report is based on information furnished Miss Lathrop by the mayors of the 109 cities in this country with a population of more than 50,000, and deals especially with the care of infants in summer. The report will be followed by bulletins issued at intervals, telling of the most recent methods of safeguarding children.

Miss Lathrop plans to have all cities in the country submit yearly reports of baby saving work. She will incorporate these reports, in an annual report to be issued by the children's bureau and distributed nationally, in order that all cities may become acquainted with each other.

With the accession of the Marquis of Stafford, George Granville Sutherland Leveson-Gower, to the dukedom of Sutherland, following the death of the fourth duke, an enormous acreage of British land has changed owners. The Duke of Sutherland is the largest landowner in Great Britain, as well as the head of one of the oldest families of the nobility. Tradition declares that the first Earl of Sutherland was one of the original Mormaers, or prehistoric counts of Scotland, according to the Sketch, although the title can be traced only from the grant of Alexander II. of Scotland in 1236. Legend traces the title back to 1057, but William, historically known as the first earl, was given the title in 1236 for his services in suppressing an insurrection. An English barony was conferred on the Scotch earl in 1620 and he became Baron Gower in 1703. The holder of the title in 1746 was made Earl of Sutherland in 1835.



FAMOUS BEAUTY OF EUROPE



The capital will next winter possess among its foreign chateaines one of the famous beauties of Europe. Quite a furore was caused some five or six years ago when it was rumored that the kaiser, wishing to bring his embassy to the front rank, was about to designate the Prince of Pleas as German ambassador solely because of the wonderful beauty of his wife. This proved mere idle chatter. In selecting M. Constantin Dumba to succeed Baron Hengelmuller, it may be asserted that he was selected for his success in his chosen career and that the marvelous beauty and accomplishments of his wife have played their part in the working of destiny.

Mme Dumba is nearly twenty years the junior of her distinguished husband, and she belongs to an illustrious half-Balkan, half-Russian family, portions of which hold enviable posts in St. Petersburg, in Bucharest and Belgrade. It was while visiting some kindred in Bucharest that the young Baroness von Leiven first met M. Constantin Dumba, who was acting as charge d'affaires of his nation at the Roumanian capital.

MRS. WILSON WAS WORN OUT

While it has not been much bruited abroad, it is a well-known fact in Washington that Mrs. Wilson was not at all well when she left Washington; in fact, she was so much indisposed just before leaving the capital that she had to rest for some days in the White House. If Mrs. Wilson should have a breakdown under her arduous duties, she would only be following in the footsteps of Mrs. Taft. Mrs. Taft was a brilliant woman, used to doing things, and to having things done exactly her way. She rushed into the social duties of the White House with all the energy in her earnest nature and took upon herself many duties that should have been performed by subordinates, and the result was she broke down in her first attempt, and never afterwards was strong.

Mrs. Wilson is, of course, ambitious and anxious to do as much as any other mistress of the White House has done, and while she is blessed with superabundant energy and strength, she has been dealing this out in such large quantities that the supply was necessarily soon exhausted. So much depends upon the presence of the chateaine of the White House at all state functions that it will be a deprivation not only for Mrs. Wilson, but for the people invited to the White House, in case she should break down under the arduous duties of her position. It is said that she is a picture of health now that she is in the quiet of her home up in Harlakenden, N. H.



LEICESTER AN ANCIENT CITY

Though Today Modern in Most Respects It is One of Britain's Oldest Towns.

London.—Leicester, which is the chief town in the county of Leicester, is situated in a gentle hollow on the River Soar about 100 miles north-northwest of London. Leicester can no doubt lay claim to great antiquity, but the greater part of the town with its wide streets and large open spaces is almost entirely modern.

It was, however, an ancient British town, and under the name of Rattiscorin, an important Roman station. It was also one of the five old Danish burghs, and until 874 was an ecclesiastical see. Its charter of incorporation was obtained from King John, by Henry V. in 1414 and Henry VI. in 1426. In the Blue Boar Inn, which was demolished about 1829, Richard III. slept the night before the



Quaint Architecture in Old Portion of Leicester.

battle of Bosworth Field, 1485. The town was stormed by Charles I. in 1645, but recovered a short time afterwards by Fairfax.

There are several interesting churches in Leicester, among these St. Mary's and St. Margaret's. In the neighborhood of the town are the remains of the abbey of Black Canons, which was founded in 1143. On the site of the present St. Margaret's church was the old Saxon cathedral of the see of Leicester, and it was in the adjoining abbey that Cardinal Wolsey found refuge on his flight north from the anger of Henry VIII.

Of the more modern buildings the most notable is the new municipal buildings with an imposing clock tower 134 feet high. Leicester has grown very rapidly of recent years, and this is due to its central position, to its transit facilities by three railway companies and by water, and to the great expansion of its industries. The manufacture of plain and fancy hosiery, which was introduced in 1680, is equaled only by Nottingham, while it is one of the most important centers of the boot trade in the United Kingdom. The town has returned two members of parliament from the time of Edward I., and it has long been noted in politics as a very strong Liberal and Labor center. The present population of the borough is about 228,000.

FROG ATE CHICKEN A DAY

Rather Than Yield Last Captured Prey He Held on and Was Captured.

York, Pa.—When George Koff, a Pigeon hills farmer, sat upon the porch of his home in the dusk of the early summer evenings and listened to the chorus of the frogs in the neighboring pond, he thought he detected an odd note in the deepest bass note of all. Had he recognized it as a glutinous bellow for "more chick," he would probably have saved more of his brood of young fowls.

A chick disappeared daily, and Koff attributed their loss to rats or other vermin. A few evenings ago he was close enough to hear the distressed piping of one of them as it was carried off, but it was growing dark and he could not trace the sound. The following evening he was on the lookout and when he heard another chick in distress he was quick enough to note a disturbance upon the edge of the pond, where he was amazed to see a monster frog with a chick clasped in its mouth by one leg, leap into the water.

Several times the struggling chick came to the surface, only to be dragged back. It was slowly drowning when Koff waded in and grasped it. So intent was the frog upon its prey that it retained a bulldog grip upon the fowl and permitted itself to be pulled ashore and captured.

Paralytic's Remarkable Recovery.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Arthur J. Reddington, rancher, suffering from partial paralysis of the arms and legs for several years, was hobbling around near his ranch when a goose, flew across the road and struck Reddington on the back of the neck. He instinctively threw up his hands to his neck. When he recovered his composure he found that he had the complete use of all his limbs.

Jail for Silt Skirt Wearers.

New Haven, Conn.—President Edwin Potcat of Burman college, Greenville, S. C., says young women who are parading New Haven with silt skirts should be put in jail. "Women who indulge in such depraved dress are a menace morally to the commonwealth," said Potcat.