

"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 Safe-guard 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 trust 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."

Powers Give 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 least 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 entangling 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 by 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."

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."

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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 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 as of 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.

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"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."

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

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. Patience 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."

Let His Keeper Get on His Back.

he will swim within three feet of the edge of the pool and keep just out of the reach of his keeper's arm and roar with delight when Crowley tries to touch him.

Calph is now so tame that Crowley can put his head in the hippopotamus' mouth, and Calph will close it just far enough to have his jaws touch the back of the man's neck, but he never has even scratched the keeper's neck.

In the morning the children are waiting at the rail to watch for Crowley's appearance and in the afternoon the grown-ups are with them when it is time for the keeper to appear with the hay for Miss Murphy and her son, and at the same time to give Calph his daily lesson. Many circus men have tried to buy Calph, but he is not for sale.

About two years ago Crowley began Calph's lessons. He was an apt pupil and it was not more than a month before the animal would let his keeper get on his back and ride around the cage inside the lion house. Miss Murphy would never allow this. Every time the keepers tried to use her as a steed she would dive into the tank. Some of the men had a few plunges with her and after a while the attempts to train her were abandoned.

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TEACHES 'HIPPO TO DO FUNNY TRICKS

Keeper Gets on Big River Horse's Back.

THEY ALSO PLAY TAG

"Jim" Crowley of New York's Central Park Menagerie and Calph II, Daily Entertain Children and Grown-ups of the Metropolis.

New York.—Any one can teach a lion to jump through a hoop, and it doesn't take much experience as an animal trainer to make a tiger roll over and play dead; but when it comes to giving lessons in singing to a hippopotamus and teaching him to play tag and then act as a steppochaser, the man who does the instructing has to have a lot of patience.

"Jim" Crowley of the Central Park menagerie has managed it, however, and now he is about the proudest trainer in the world, because he can give daily exhibits with Calph II, the son of Miss Murphy.

Calph II is nearly eight years old and is already larger than his mother. He is also better natured and has proved that by being born in captivity he has assimilated a lot of civilization, docility and intelligence.

Crowley, however, is the only man in the employ of the park department who has the nerve to show what the big river horse can do and he has no fear of any one ever trying to take his place as ringmaster with Calph II.

First the keeper started to teach Calph to play tag. This was the best ever, and the animal enjoys the game every day. He chases Crowley around the cage, out of doors, until his nose touches the keeper, and when Crowley is "it" he tries to get out of his way.

The only way Calph can evade the keeper is to dive into the big tank in the outdoor cage, where he is now quartered with Miss Murphy. Then



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CALIFORNIA BAD MAN DIES IN LAST DITCH

Shoots Himself Through Head When Pursuing Posse Surrounds Him in Ravine.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Buck" Van Vred, the bad man of a hay-baling outfit near Owensmouth, ended his final day as camp tyrant the other day by shooting at whomsoever he fancied, by shooting at whomsoever he fancied, stealing a horse, and after his horse tumbled into a ditch, holding back the posse following until he shot himself. Deputy Sheriffs Moody and Anderson, who were called to stop the bloodshed, arrived just before Van Vred died.

With the given name of Elliott, "Buck" Van Vred came to the baling camp of Frank Barrett several weeks ago and immediately installed himself as camp bully. Mixed with men not too strict in observing the



Shooting at Whomever He Fancied.

niceties of association, Buck was the wildest of all. His reign of bare knuckles and boot heel-to-the-law became intolerable, and the rest of the gang got together and rushed him out of camp several days ago.

He returned escorting a couple of six-shooters on his hips. Immediately he took possession of the camp. With perverted and mischievous energy he tormented all to the limit, capping his dangerous pranks by shooting unwholesomely near anyone that was slow in obeying him.

Bert Thomas lost a piece of his left ear. Another man had the heel of his boot driven off by one of Buck's bullets. The gang got together and made a sortie after Buck. Buck raced out to the stable, stole the fastest horse at leisure and raced across country. The other men in the camp organized a posse, to hang Buck if necessary, but to bring him back at all costs.

Buck was leading the race by a wide margin when his horse tumbled into a ravine with Buck atop of him. The posse arrived at the bank, armed and ready for Buck's surrender. Buck shot, several times, then, when he saw his coin of disadvantage was too dangerous, made one spectacular stand and shot himself through the head.

DOUGH SNARES A BURGLAR

Policeman Baffles Prowling Negro by Blinding Him With the Week's Baking.

Highland Park, Ill.—Chief of Police Genest the other day introduced a new method into the art of capturing a thief, when he arrested a negro burglar by means of a pan of bread dough accurately thrown.

Chief Genest and Policeman Reipenwald, in response to a telephone call, hurried to the residence of James Prindle. The burglar had fled, but a commotion in the home of Mrs. A. P. Smith next door attracted their attention.

As the policemen entered the kitchen a negro ran past them and dove through a window. As he leaped Chief Genest seized a pan of dough which was "raising" on a table near by and hurled it at the thief. His aim was accurate. The pan struck the negro's head and the dough, falling into his eyes, so blinded him that his capture was easy. The negro pleaded with his captors to help him clear away the debris.

The man gave the name of Oliver Green, 3540 Sedgewick street. He had \$14 and four rings, taken from the Smith home.

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BATTLES MAD DOG IN STATION CELL

Prisoner in Chicago Lock-Up Has Exciting Experience.

ANIMAL FOUND RABID

Suspected Canine Locked Up in Adjacent Cell Crawls Through Drain Pipe Connecting the Two Rooms and Buries Fangs in Man's Leg.

Chicago.—John Anderson, an alleged burglar, was taken to the Pasteur institute the other day suffering from wounds on one leg which may prove fatal and which he incurred in a desperate fight with a dog in his cell at the 50th street police station. The animal, also a prisoner, has since been found to be suffering from rabies.

The dog had been taken to the station after it had attacked and bitten at least two and possibly more children living on the south side. Two of those victims also were treated at the institute.

It was suspected at the time of the first attack that the dog might be mad. The policeman who captured the animal had no safe place in which to keep it and finally concluded to take it to the station and lock it up. It was placed in a cell adjoining the one occupied by Anderson, who was held as a suspect in burglary cases.

During the night the dog prowled uneasily around in its cell, growling and snarling and making so much noise that Anderson, stretched out on his plain board bench, could not sleep. After some hours, however, he managed to fall into a doze.

Suddenly the man was awakened by a peculiar scraping sound, and, looking up, saw the eyes of the dog gleaming at him in his own cell. The



The Animal Flew at Him.

animal had crawled through the drain pipe connecting the two cells.

Anderson kicked at the dog with his bare foot. The animal flew at him and buried its fangs in the man's leg. The two fought all over the cell, the man screaming for help and the dog snarling and growling and getting a new hold on the leg every time he was shaken from his old hold. Finally the jailer was aroused and, opening the cell door, succeeded in beating the animal into submission