

"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 Safety-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 message was flatteringly specific in tone and contained 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 counseled delay before further action is taken, and says:

"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 recognition of either 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 unforeseen by us continue to give us little more time to work itself out into the new circumstances and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. The circumstances are not 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 act, officials at Mexico City will presently retract."

Powers Gives U. S. Moral Support.

President Wilson's message is unexpectedly brief and closes with the statement that the 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 proposed good offices in the spirit in which they were made. The president recites the circumstances leading up to the Lind mission and all the facts in connection with it.

Text of President's Message.

"The message follows: '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, and to her neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border.'

U. S. a Friend of Mexico.

"These conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. They of course 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 the future, 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 our 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 want not only the 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 off. Central America is about to be touched by the great currents 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 life can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honestly. America in particular—America, North and South, and upon both continents—watches 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, and a soundly 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 is at hand. 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 wasted many months, fighting a civil war and trying for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the official army is still smaller. The 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 verification at the hands of Mexico's 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 are to threaten the nation, and the 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 to attempt at our own offices, to 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, and a distinguished 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 desire the liberty of the United States to be hindered by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a government at Mexico City which respects the country will obey and respect. 'The government of the United States does not stand in the same sense 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 peace-maker, but 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 of propose in this perplexing and distressing situation 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 justice, 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 people, and not for any other purpose whatever. 'The government of the United States would be itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transmitting to Mexico here 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 sense of the United States 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 by 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 citizens of the United States a better reason for rejecting our good offices? Lind Showed Great Tact. Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact and tactfulness 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-

STRIKERS HOLD GREAT MEETING

ASK SENATE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS IN COPPER COUNTRY.

WESTERN FEDERATION MOVES OFFICES TO CALUMET.

With Backing of American Federation of Labor and Half Million of Funds, Union Will Fight to Finish for Recognition.

Calumet, Mich.—Sweltering crowds of miners and their families, strikers, women and children, numbering close to 6,000, hundreds of them standing, signified their intention of sticking to the fight against the copper mining corporations of northern Michigan by the Western Federation of Miners, when they patiently listened for three hours to an address by President Charles H. Meyer, of the federation, and others, Sunday. They gave unanimous acclamation vote, adopting resolutions which demand an investigation of industrial conditions and the strike here by the United States senate, "in the name of the people of Calumet."

Urges Americans to Leave.

"We should advise every American 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. The United States government 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 for justice in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of the right of arms, and shall not furnish any 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 acceptance of our proposed good offices in the spirit in which they were made."

Gambao's Reply to Wilson.

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

"In his reply to the American proposals, Sen. Gambao, 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 hands to propose armistices with hands. 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, if they are cramped, and the working space is hampered by Roman baths, etcetera, as is generally the case, is another. Superfluous luxuries always mean confusion. Add darkness to luxury and we have all that is required to turn confusion into chaos. If wealth talks as in the weather or it must not sail when disaster overtakes it. There are limits to what the shipowner and naval architect can do. Planning liners is a business that must return a profit, and as of old, sentiment, as running trains. Ships must pay or cease to run, and it is the traveling public who have the luxury and the traveling gear it demands, that 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."

MEXICO MUST PAY DAMAGES

International Commission Will Determine Amount Due U. S. From Huerta Government For War Losses

Washington—Mexico will have to settle the last cost of the millions of dollars damage done to property owned by Americans in the southern part of the republic since the reign of rebellion began three years ago. During the present lull in the negotiations between the United States and the Huerta government the state department is turning its attention to the immense indebtedness that Huerta is piling up to be settled by his successors.

An international commission will ascertain this indebtedness, it was officially stated Saturday. Officials of the state department said that by reason of the Madero rebellion and the present disturbance, Americans already had sustained a loss of \$50,000,000. The international commission will be charged with ascertaining.

U. S. Holds Last Lottery.

Glasgow, Mont.—At a minute past midnight Monday registration under the direction of Justice J. W. Widon of the interior department began for the drawing of lands in the Fort Peck Indian reservation in northwestern Montana, embracing 124,500 acres.

This will mark the last big land lottery in the United States. The Fort Peck reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres.

The drawing will be held here beginning September 23. It is estimated that \$0,000 will be applications.

Ann Arbor Boy Drowned.

Philip Nimke, 29 years old, of Ann Arbor, was drowned in the Huron river while bathing with his brother. Nimke was ready to leave the water when he stepped into a hole, 15 feet deep. He called for help and his brother caught him by the hand, but was unable to save him. The current carried the body several hundred yards and it was an hour before it was found. A pilot motor was used for two hours without effect.

Encampment Money for Strikers.

Inasmuch as the state military department will not use the money allowed for the annual encampment this year, Auditor-General Fuller says he is going to try and have the state military board replace the amount that would have been used for the encampment, had it been held. (The general fund, in order to reimburse the state in part for the heavy expense occasioned by troops being maintained in the strike district.

Hog cholera is ravaging swine herds to such an extent in this state that the price of pork will be materially affected, says those connected with the animal husbandry department of the Michigan Agricultural college.

Chicago—The horse is to benefit by woman's suffrage, if Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, corresponding secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, is able to carry out her plans. They include making the streets fit for the horses to do their work, the abolishment of overloaded wagons, reasonable working hours, and regular feed without nosegays.

Frankfort fruit dealers sold 50,000 crates of red raspberries during the season just closed. They received an average price of \$1.50 a crate.

Fire gutted the Helmer Boodale block, on Main street, in Battle Creek, Monday, and damaged adjoining property, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

Women to Befriend Horses.

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Advertisement for Post Toasties cereal featuring a smiling woman's face and a box of cereal. Text includes: 'Cheery "Good Morning" When the breakfast includes Post Toasties and cream. These toothsome bits of carefully cooked Indian Corn have glorious flavour that meets with favor most everywhere. No cooking necessary—ready to eat direct from packages. Ask your grocer for Post Toasties.'