

## Madero Discounts Diaz Promises

Insurrecto Leader Declares That Only Possibility of Peace Lies in Resignation of President.

MADERO'S CAMP, near Chihuahua, Mex., April 8.—The tenor of General Madero's "ultimatum" on the question of peace delivered yesterday, was rather to discredit the possibility of immediate peace. He said no peace overtures whatever had been received by him. He did not intend to move camp toward the border or anywhere else with a view of receiving any peace commissioners. The report that his father was in El Paso and was preparing to enter the insurrecto country to see him interested him, but would have no influence on his actions, he said.

It was the first formal interview General Madero had given since the complete text of President Diaz's message was received in camp.

As for the reforms promised in the message, General Madero dismissed them with a smile, saying the promises were no more than President Diaz had previously made.

By permission of the federal authorities and the insurrectos, a special train flying a white flag was run out of Bustillos Hacienda, sixty miles west of Chihuahua. Half way out, a correspondent was met by General Orozco and an escort of 100 insurrectos.

General Madero dictated a statement which he said might be accepted as a definite expression of his views. The statement follows:

"I know the great damage which the war is doing to the country, and if it were possible by negotiations to end the war I would be pleased, tho it should be necessary to make some concessions from each side. I am disposed to make all personal concessions, and I will ask only the necessary guarantee to have a new election perfectly free and open to every voter.

Diaz Must Retire.

"I will not consider as a guarantee the promises of General Diaz, because he has never fulfilled his previous promises. To have peace in Mexico, it is absolutely essential that General Diaz shall retire. In such case, a provisional president will have to be selected by both sides. It is not necessary that I or any of my friends shall be chosen. I would accept as provisional-president, a member of the Diaz administration if chosen by both sides, and if we are granted the right to select a few provisional governors. This to us is a great concession which we will make to end the war. If the ambitions of General Diaz obliges us to continue, I am sure we shall soon be victorious. It will be better for the country in the end to have all my program developed because that will mean a most radical change in the peace negotiations, for which reason I could not name any peace commissioners. Notwithstanding



A photograph of one of the many physicians, who are bending every effort to stamp out the plague that is daily killing thousands of Chinese in Manchuria. The doctors are clothed from head to heels in anti-septic linen; their faces are covered with a linen mask; the breathe thru a pad of lint soaked in carbolic acid; and goggles and gloves complete the modern armor in which these exponents of hygiene and medicine daily go abroad on errands of mercy and succor. When back from his round of visits, the physician sheds most of this weird costume, retaining only the carbolic pad of lint thru which he breathes. The rest is thoroly sterilized and put in shape for another day's campaign against the deadly sickness.

that it is natural that my father and friends have taken advantage of the first opportunity to consider the matter, I approve their efforts, because I consider them patriotic men. If any peace negotiations were opened, I would undoubtedly appoint my father as one of the commissioners."

### MIXED MARRIAGES.

Editor World: Will you kindly permit me to say a few words on the question which is interesting so many people at the present time, viz., the mixed marriage question, and the pope's decree in regard to it?

It seems to me that those who are writing and preaching in favor of the decree are to a great extent waiving the real issue that is involved, and rambling off into hair-splitting and irrelevancy. We have in this country long established British laws, by which we, as Protestants and Catholics, Mormons and heathen, have to abide or else receive our just punishment, meted out by the law-makers to law-breakers. The laws of the state must hold good under all circumstances, and no church has any right to frame a contrary law to any statute framed by said state. To do so is to overstep the prerogative of any church on earth, and if allowed would open our doors to all kinds of confusion and anarchy. If the pope can establish a law on the marriage question for Canada, contrary to the law of the state, then he can do the same thing in regard to the law of stealing, Sabbath observance, etc., etc.

The papers report that a certain man in the region of Montreal took by force certain documents connected with a lodge of Free Masons, because he thought the members of the lodge were opposed to Roman Catholicism. A jury composed of Montreal men returned a verdict on this case of highway robbery of "Not Guilty," because they said the robber was performing a religious duty. If the laws of our land can thus be broken in the name of religion, or anything else, where will this kind of thing land us?

The end justifies the means," has ever been the motto of the Jesuit, and in the name of religion the most heinous crimes have been committed. In the name of religion, which held itself superior to law, men and women have been burned at the stake, and thrown into the furnace, and given to the lion.

The Catholic Register in its article on "Hincks' High Jinks," says that the law of their church is that their people must be married by their lawful priest. The Catholic who will not obey this law, but gets married before a magistrate or other person unauthorized by the church, is breaking the church's known laws. This union since Easter, 1908, has been declared invalid, and no marriage by the church. In the next breath, we are told that the decree was "intended for runaway, respectable and clandestine unions," and to make such null and void. This statement cannot blind all thinking people to the length and breadth and depth of the first statement. The pope's decree cannot be modified now, to mean less than appears on the surface, viz., Every Catholic and Protestant, no matter how honorably, respectably and openly married by a Protestant clergyman, if they attempt to live together in the marriage state thereafter, are, according to the decree living a life of immorality and as a result their children are illegitimate. One does not require to be a prophet to foresee the wreck and ruin this is going to work in homes and with individuals. We have already had a few examples.

The Register says the decree will not affect marriages which took place previous to 1908, but are there not rumors of homes where unrest and confusion have been created by the thought suggested in the decree, to men and women who have been married "years"? Let pure minded men or woman begin to think at the instigation of some priest of the decree, that after all it may be he or she is not married and has perhaps been living in sin and the chances are that insanity or desperation will be the result.

Moreover, the Catholic Church, in

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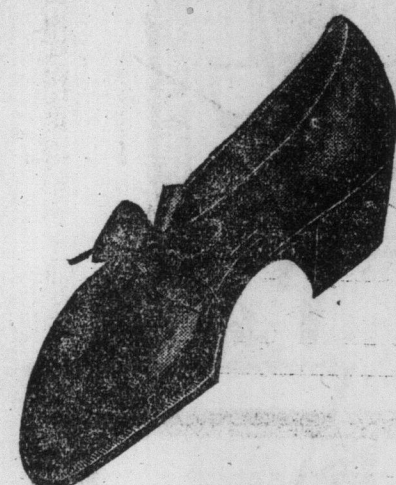
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### Gold Issues Stronger

There was an almost complete reversal of form in the mining markets on Saturday in so far as the Porcupine gold stocks were concerned, and advances were the rule throughout the list. Hollinger was especially strong, these shares moving up 40 points in the trading, rates being put thru at \$3.95 and as high as \$3.95. At the close traders were bidding the latter figure for more stock, with no offerings under the nine dollar mark.

The cheaper Porcupines were almost universally higher. Preston East Dome gained six points at 41; Vipond moved up three to 58, and Dome Extension and Pearl Lake were up to about a like extent.

Traders were jubilant over the advances made in the day's trading, as they were taken to indicate the underlying strength to the situation.

### FOOTNOTES OR FOOTLIGHTS FOR SHAKESPEARE?

One of the most illuminating contributions to the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, is given by a correspondent of a New York paper—illuminating not because one needs arguments to show that the author of the essays was not the author of Rosalind and Romeo, but as showing how Shakespeare needs to be read and thought about by anybody.

This writer is one of the few to remind us that Shakespeare was written not as a text for learned exposition nor to test the erudition of the nineteenth century, but as matter to be acted and spoken on the stage before a popular audience. If these plays show learning on the writer's part they show learning on the part of the hearers. A successful and popular play is never crowded with recondite allusion to which footnotes are more necessary than footlights—if indeed the drama in Shakespeare's time was not innocent of either form of illumination. When Shakespeare makes an allusion or reference, or uses a story which plainly appeals because its features are familiar to his hearers, he proves at once that he was dealing in what was the common intellectual possession of the time.

Just as a thousand of his jokes and innuendoes are lost to those who have not studied the vernacular of the day, so thousands of things which to us require specifically to be looked up in serious times were the current talk of the time. This writer uses as illustration the reference to "Hyacinth" in "Macbeth" and elsewhere. Various annotators have referred this phrase to distant sources, the most painful and far away of this research giving a serious account of "Hyacinth" and telling us that in Holland's translation of "Ulysses" (who is cited as source of the reference) the name rhinoceros appears on the page opposite—this probably to show that Shakespeare could have used this simple beast, painful and far away of this research, to show his conversance with the least eccentric animal.

Holfe solves the question by pointing

to a reference to this specific tiger in further reminds us that the Aeneid was the "one great poem of the renaissance." They studied it in school, they read it in the closet, and the fourth read it the one which they read the most. A reference to this work was to Shakespeare's audience as familiar as a quotation from Hamlet's famous soliloquy would be to us.

### HOW THEY SHOULD LOOK.

The Bartender—All smiles.  
The Auctioneer—Morbid and forbidding.  
The Bridge Player—Wistful.  
The Waiter—Tidy.  
The Lumberman—Bored.  
The Glazier—With a pained expression.  
The Manicure—Handsome.  
The Bucket-shop Manager—Pale.  
The Bride—Well groomed.  
The Police Court Judge—Fine.  
The Night Watchman—Mourning.  
The Bootblack—With a shining countenance.  
The Poker-player—Winsome.  
The Rah-rah Boy—Cheerful.  
The Marble Cutter—With a stony stare.  
The Tobaccoist—Puffed up.  
The Confectioner—Sweet.  
The Paperhanger—Well-oiled.  
The Carpenter—Chippy. You never saw one plain.  
The Aviator—Looks down on us.  
—Lippincott's Magazine.

### The Palaces of Rome.

London Globe: The Roman palaces remain intact, says Dr. Muhling, but the demands of progress and of business have wrought changes in them. The Borgheze Palace is now an art repository; a bank and the Austrian embassy; the Quirinal share the Chigi Palace; a drygoods establishment occupies the ground floor of the Bonaparte Palace and a moving picture show; the cheap kind is conducted in the Bernini Palace. A savings bank rents the Sciarra Colonna, a restaurant the Ruspoli, and what was once the Altieri Palace is now a row of small shops. A dealer in pictures has his sign on the Salviati Palace, and the port of a tourists' ticket office, and on the other the "Credito Italiano." Palatial business concerns all.

### JAPANESE CARPENTERS AT WORK

"Chicago Daily News: When the Chicago Athletic Association gymnasium was turned into a Japanese tea garden many members took delight in watching the workmanship of the Japanese craftsmen. Nails rarely are used in Japanese construction, most of the joining work being done either by tying or cunning fitting.

It is a strange sight to see a Japanese carpenter sawing a board. The saw resembles nothing so much as an elongated butcher's cleaver, the metal part about 18 inches long and the handle a trifle over three feet long. Where the American craftsman puts his strength into the downward or push stroke of the saw the Japanese gets it in the upward or pull stroke.

Practically the same thing occurs in the use of the drawknife and the plane. Where the American uses the drawknife as its name would imply, i. e., by pulling it, the Japanese gets it in the hacking push stroke. The Japanese drawknife is different from the American in that it has only one handle instead of two and that this instead of being set at right angles to the blade is in a straight line with it. Its principal use is in trimming the joints of bamboo poles.

The Japanese plane also is different in make from the American. It is a single piece of heavy steel in a wooden handle and the workman planes a

board by drawing it toward him rather than pushing it away from him, as does the American.

Little nailing is done by the Japanese workman, the fibrous nature of bamboo giving it a tendency to splitting. When nails are used holes are first bored in the bamboo by means of a drill. This is a peculiar tool, and is see the workman use it reminds one of the pictures seen of primitive methods of steel about the thickness of a match with the end sharpened to a three-cornered blade.

It is placed in a cylindrical handle and this is twirled between the palms of the worker. Lately this method has been superseded to a great degree by the use of the cog-wheel mechanism of the modern American metal bore. Older workmen retain it, however, and are able to work fully as quickly with it as the younger men do with the American implement.

### MONTREAL STRIKE ENDED.

MONTREAL, April 8.—The spinners' strike, at St. Henri, was settled today, and all hands will return Monday morning. The representatives of the strikers had a conference with the management of the Dominion Textile Company, and as it was a dispute amongst the men themselves, the trouble was soon settled.

Early risers want morning newspapers. The World, a morning newspaper, is delivered to any address in Toronto or suburbs, before breakfast—just fill out the following and send it to The World Office, 40 Richmond St. West:

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