The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 435. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1911. FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

BRIAND CABINET GIVES UP OFFICE

Disgusted by Small Majority Secured on Vote of Confidence in Chamber on Friday Night

PREMIER TIRED OF HOSTILE INTRIGUES

Adversaries in His Own Party Accused of Plotting for His Downfall—Speculation as to Successor

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Premier Briand and the members of his cabinet will resign Monday. They reached this decision this afternoon at a conference in the premier's office, when the political situation was thoroughly canvassed. The bare majority of sixteen which the government received last night in a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies following the premier's arraignment by the radical Socialists, Louis Malvy and Paul Meunier, was a sore blow to the premier and his associates, who had been sustained many times in previous crises by much larger votes. In the end M. Briand said he was "sick of it all." The only reason for waiting until Monday to present their resignations to the president is that the ministers wish to show their respect for the memory of their late colleague, General Brun, whose funeral will take place Monday.

There is much uncertainty tonight as to what will happen—whether President Fallieres, after taking counsel with the leaders of the parliamentary group will ask M. Briand to stay in power, or whom he will invite to form a new ministry. Leon Bourgeois, former premier and former minister of foreign affairs, Raymond Poincare, former minister of finance, Theophile Delcasse, former foreign minister, and former premier Emile Combes are among those mentioned, although it is understood M. Delcasse is personally not liked by the president.

The decision of the ministry to withdraw has caused an enormous political sensation. The Conservative newspapers declare that the forces of extreme radicalism are triumphing over sane and progressive reform, regarding the clerical issue which was raised yesterday as a mere pretext to attain M. Briand's downfall. They point out that it is ridiculous to accuse the man who constructed the separation law of clericalism, and now that the church and state are completely divorced, M. Briand has been following out a general programme of "appeasement."

The vote in the chamber of deputies last night, therefore, is interpreted as the result of an intrigue among M. Briand's adversaries in his own party, who have been plotting his overthrow since the great crisis in the railway strike and blocking the premier's programme of arbitration in labor disputes in connection with public service corporations.

Physically and mentally exhausted by several years of uninterrupted labor in official life, M. Briand is sincerely anxious to retire. Even now he is discussing with his friends the delights of a proposed trip to the Mediterranean. It is understood that M. Pinchon, minister of foreign affairs, is equally determined to withdraw.

The Temps, in summing up the situation, blames parliament for taking so much interest in the railway employes, who imperilled the security of the country, and not enough in the measures designed to protect the nation from civil war.

School Children Killed

ST PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Sixteen school children were killed today when an avalanche buried a school house at Aliksa.

Mr. Lloyd George Ill

LONDON, Feb. 25.—As a result of participating in the debate in the House of Commons on the veto bill, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George is today confined to his home with neuresthenia. His friends are alarmed.

New Arctic Expedition Planned.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 25.—An Arctic expedition, in which reaching the North Pole will be a secondary matter, was announced here today by Captain Baldwin, the explorer. Captain Baldwin, who commanded the Baldwin-Zeigler expedition to Franz Josef land in 1901-2, expects to launch his expedition about September, 1912. The expedition, he says, will have aeroplanes and balloons as part of the equipment. It will start from Bering Strait and will follow the polar ice drift for several years. The object will be, he says, to collect scientific data and to complete the magnetic survey, now being made by the Carnegie Institute. Reaching the North Pole, Captain Baldwin believes, will be an easy matter and will be a mere incident.

Crew of Schooner Saved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—When the schooner William H. Hume of San Francisco was lost yesterday at Topolebampo according to a report to the state department from William Ealger, American consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, the crew of ten was saved.

California Lands Reserved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Lands in California supposed to contain petroleum deposits and aggregating 37,875 acres were today withdrawn from entry by order of Secretary Ballinger. This makes a total of outstanding petroleum withdrawals of 1,594,332 acres in California to date. Montana lands approximating 92,025 acres also were withdrawn, containing valuable deposits of coal.

Bomb Explosion in Juarez.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 25.—A bomb thrown by an unknown person in an apparent attempt to wreck the building occupied by Colonel Tambourrel, military commandant at Juarez, struck and wrecked an adobe wall adjoining. The report, heard throughout the city, stirred residents to intense excitement. There is no clue to the thrower of the bomb and no arrests have been made, but a rigid investigation is in progress. Colonel Tambourrel and staff were in the building at the time of the explosion, but all escaped injury.

DUTY REDUCTION NOT SUFFICIENT

Spokesman for Alberta Farmers Urges Free Implements—Says Reciprocity Agreement Would Help

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—"As far as the reciprocity agreement goes it has the complete approval of the western farmers, but dissatisfaction is expressed at the smallness of the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements."

This was the statement of James Bower, president of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture and of the United Farmers of Alberta, who is in Ottawa to urge the government to grant in full the demands made by the farmers' delegation on December 15.

"If, however," said Mr. Bower, "the contention of some is correct, that the agreement is but the first step toward breaking down the whole system of protection, the farmers may well hail it with unqualified satisfaction. The anti-reciprocity speakers are absolutely wrong as to how it would affect western farming conditions. Take barley, for instance, western Canada is particularly well adapted to growing barley, but for lack of a market none has been grown except for home consumption.

"Now, with the prospect of a market we could engage in growing the crop which is most suitable to our conditions, and with an outside market for our stock the cattle trade would receive a wonderful stimulus.

"But perhaps the greatest boon reciprocity would confer upon the farmer of the west would be its indirect results in reducing freight rates. This would, of course, mean a greater demand for manufactured articles in the west and a greater ability to pay for them."

CAUGHT IN STORM

Balloonists Who Started from San Antonio, Texas, Forced to Descend in Missouri

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 25.—The balloon, Miss Sofia, which left San Antonio, Texas, at 6.47 o'clock Friday evening, landed on a farm near Gower, Mo., this county, at 5.15 o'clock this evening.

The balloon was in charge of J. E. Assman and J. M. O'Reilly, St. Louis aeronauts, and they were tossed about in a severe snowstorm for ten hours before landing. They travelled eight hundred miles.

They were attempting to lift the Lahm cup for long distance flights.

Though several times yesterday the balloon attained an altitude of 16,000 feet, the aeronauts suffered but little from the cold. When they ran into the storm they were forced to throw off ballast, and they worked in the snow in their shirtsleeves, tossing the sandbags overboard. In the blinding storm they could not tell in what direction they were going, and for a time they thought they were over Oklahoma. They fancied also that they might be sailing back towards Texas.

Only the storm, the aeronauts declare, caused them to descend.

Run on Berlin Bank.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Much excitement was caused this afternoon by a run on the Norden Savings Bank, one of the largest and most popular of the private savings institutions in Berlin. Owing to rumors of extensive losses through speculation, crowds of women of the poorer class rushed to the bank to draw out their savings. All demands were met up to the regular hour of closing, when payments were suspended for the day, although there was a large crowd still clamoring for their money. A strong detail of police maintained order.

WILL FORTIFY PANAMA CANAL

House of Representatives by a Large Majority Approves Proposal Earnestly Urged by President Taft

BOTH PARTIES SPLIT IN VOTE

Mr. Tawney of Minnesota Fears Too Great Expenditure—War Department's Plans for Defence

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—After nearly five hours of debate, the House shortly before 10 o'clock tonight voted overwhelmingly in favor of fortifying the Panama canal, and appropriated $3,000,000 to begin work, the total cost of which is estimated at $12,000,000. The action of the House practically settles the question of fortification, for the sentiment in the senate is said to be more than 20 to 1 in favor of protecting the isthmian waterway. The real test came on an amendment proposed by Representative Tawney, chairman of the committee on appropriations. The amendment provided that no part of the moneys set aside for fortifications should be used until the president had attempted to negotiate treaties with all the leading maritime nations guaranteeing the neutrality and international protection of the canal.

Representative Shirley of Kentucky, attacked this amendment, and warned members that it had been introduced for the sole purpose of defeating the appropriations.

The Tawney amendment then was voted down by 130 to 68. A motion by Kiefer of Ohio, to strike out all provisions for the fortification of the canal was lost by a vote of 135 to 51.

Parties Mixed

The real interest in the debate seemed to centre in the Tawney amendment and the speeches made for and against it by Mr. Tawney and Mr. Shirley. Mr. Tawney, a stalwart Republican, looked to the Democratic side for sympathy and applause and received both. Mr. Shirley, one of the Democratic leaders of the House, was accorded an ovation by the Republican members. When it came to voting, the Republicans generally supported the fortification of the canal and the Democrats opposed it. The defection of about twenty Republicans from the general policy of fortifications was offset by a similar defection on the part of the Democrat side in favor of fortification. The fortification of the canal was provided for in the sundry civil bill, but was considered in the House practically as a separate measure and after all the other features of the sundry civil bill had been disposed of. Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa, led off the debate in favor of fortification and was followed by Representative Kiefer, who led the forces opposed to the provision. No less than twenty members spoke from five to twenty minutes. Mr Smith was generally regarded as representing the administration in the fight for fortification. He cited the various treaties on the subject of a canal.

"I am here to insist that we have the right to fortify the canal," he said, "that it is more than a right; that in fact, we have contracted to preserve its neutrality and to protect it against blockade. This makes it the solemn duty of this people to fortify the entrance to the canal as securely as any of the ports of the country."

When Mr. Kiefer had concluded his speech against fortification, he made a point of order against the appropriation for fortification, declaring it was not justified by existing law.

Representative Mann of Illinois was in the chair and overruled the point. Mr. Mann said that as far as treaty obligations were concerned, the United States clearly had the right to police and protect the canal in any way it saw fit. Several Democrats who spoke and voted against the fortification said they were in favor of fortifying the canal after it was completed, but they did not think that the work had progressed far enough to do so at this time.

Formidable Figures

Representative Smith explained that if the fortifications were not begun and carried on while the present contruction force was on the isthmus the work would cost several million more.

Mr. Tawney in opposing fortification said if such a proposition had arisen at the time the Panama canal was first contemplated, its construction would never have been authorized. He insisted that fortification ultimately would cost not less than $60,000,000. He declared that the interest on the $375,000,000 of construction bonds on the $60,000,000 for fortification, together with the annual cost of $7,000,000 for maintenance and operation of the canal, and $10,000,000 for the pay of troops and upkeep of fortification would bring the annual total expenditures on the canal up to $30,000,000. The estimated revenue he said, is only four million dollars a year, leaving the net cost to the United States at $26,000,000 a year. After the Tawney amendment and the Kiefer motion to strike out had been defeated, another motion was made to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to omit the fortification of the canal. On aye and nay vote this motion was defeated 123 to 81.

War Department Plans

Six thousand American troops will man the fortifications to guard the Panama canal from foreign invasion, if the plans now being perfected by the war department are adopted. These troops will be four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery, and twelve companies of coast artillery. A permanent garrison will be established at Culebra, the highest point on the route of the canal. From this point, facilities will be perfected for the rapid transportation of troops by rail to any other point which may be threatened by an enemy. The coast artillery garrison will be at Miraflores. The distribution of the troops in this manner is calculated to be the best method to prevent a sudden dash by a landing party of an enemy's fleet, having as its object the destruction of the great locks of the canal.

Successor of Sir Charles Dilke.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The bye-election for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucester, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Dilke, resulted as follows: Webb, Liberal, 6,174; D. H. Kyd, Unionist, 3,106; majority, 3,068.

C. N. R. MAGNATE ON RECIPROCITY

Sir William Mackenzie Sees Good and Bad in Agreement—Says No Fear of Annexation

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—In a cable received here from Sir William Mackenzie he says his views on the proposed reciprocity agreement have been misrepresented. He is of the opinion that some details of the treaty are good and some are bad. He does not think the fruit growers will be seriously affected and he says the railways will see to it that western Canada wheat will continue to go to the lakes, and not to the American milling centres. He says nothing in the agreement will hurry annexation or affect business between eastern and western Canada.

TRAIN HELD UP BY INSURRECTOS

Burning of Railway Bridge and Looting of Station also Reported—Two Rebels Killed in Fight

TORREON, Mexico, Feb. 25.—Advices today from the south told of the holding up and robbery of a Mexican Central passenger train in the vicinity of Picardias this morning by four hundred revolutionists, the burning of a railroad bridge, looting of a railroad station at Catalina, north of Durango, and an attempt to raid a hacienda in the state of Tlaxacala by a small force of rebels which ended in a fight with a detachment of state guards. Two of the insurrectos were killed.

The passenger train was bound for Torreon from Mexico City. The mail car was looted and the passengers relieved of their valuables.

The exact point at which the interruption occurred was not learned. It is reported that the big bridge at Picardias has been burned. If this is true, it is said that several weeks will be required to repair the damage.

The revolutionists have been active in the region about Torreon in the last few days. The band which attacked Pedericainas and Cuenacame a short time ago and fled upon the approach of the federal troops was reported yesterday in the neighborhood of the latter town, apparently headed for Durango.

Deadlock in Honduras

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Feb. 25.—Via wireless to New Orleans.—The peace conference between the envoys of Provisional President Manuel Bonilla and President Davila is still deadlocked. Umpire Dawson is hopeful that the conferees will agree among themselves, and he is deaf to their requests that he select a provisional president.

Fatal Nova Scotia Wreck

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25.—Two persons were killed and a score injured, some of them seriously, tonight, when a Halifax and Southwestern mixed train from Port Wade and Middleton jumped the rails at New Germany Junction. Most of the injured were cut by flying glass. One passenger car and four cars of lumber went over an embankment and the wreckage was set on fire.

SENATE RATIFIES JAPAN TREATY

Western Men Interpose No Objection, Though Still Slightly Apprehensive as to Influx of Coolies

EXECUTIVE SESSION IS VERY SHORT

California Legislators Reconciled to New Arrangement—Japanese Statesmen are Highly Pleased

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The new Japanese treaty of trade and navigation was ratified tonight after a two hours executive session of the senate. While the apprehension of western senators that the treaty might let down the bars to coolie labor was not entirely removed, these senators contented themselves with expressing their solicitude. They interposed no objections to ratification.

The action in promptly confirming the new agreement is expected to do more to prove the feeling of cordiality that this country has for Japan than anything done for many years. It is regarded as a manifestation of highest confidence in the advanced civilization of that nation. The effect will be to permit Japan to enter at once upon a reorganization of its financial system and the making of new tariffs with all nations.

Japan's treaties with other powers are to expire July 17. That with the United States, by reason of its later ratification, would have continued until the same date a year later had not this government consented to its expiration at the same time as the others.

Failure to ratify the new treaty would have delayed the operation of the Japanese programme for a year beyond the time when it was planned to put it into effect. It would have meant much loss of revenue to Japan, and continuance of the existing treaty with the United States for another year would not have benefitted this government, according to the representations of the state department on the subject.

When the new treaty was received from the president on Tuesday it immediately became the subject of wrangles. Pacific coast senators feared it might have an effect on the labor situation on the western coast, by reason of the omission of the clause in the treaty of 1894, which it supersedes, recognizing the right of this government to pass an exclusion law. Friends of the treaty explained that the diplomatic notes accompanying it definitely pledged the Japanese government to prevent an influx of undesirable coolies through the rigid scrutiny of all passports.

An alien without a passport would of course be liable to deportation. The California senators, it is said, became satisfied early that the change would not menace the labor situation in their state.

Several other western senators became alarmed, however, at what seemed to them unseemly haste in pressing the senate to act. They desired sentiment to crystallize in their states and therefore prevented action for three days.

Supporters of the treaty endeavored to show that the presence of the clause on the subject of immigration in the treaty of 1894 was obnoxious to the dignity and pride of the Japanese empire, especially as neither it, nor any similar clause, is in any treaty with another country. It was argued further that the existing treaty would have expired in another year and this country could not hope to induce Japan to sign a new treaty containing such a clause.

After a full discussion today, the western senators said they would not stand in the way of ratification, which was accomplished without a roll call.

California Acquiescent

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 24.—Leaders in both Houses of the legislature, which is strongly Republican, issued statements tonight concerning the ratification of the treaty. Senator Leroy Wright of San Diego, chairman of the senate committee on federal relations, said: "I believe all classes of people of the Pacific coast are pleased that the treaty has been ratified. The opposition which developed in the California legislature was largely the result of a misunderstanding of its provisions. The assurance of President Taft and our senators that the restriction of Japanese immigration to this country is continued, is all that can be asked for. California is extremely desirous that the spirit of amity and goodwill between Japan and the United States should continue uninterruptedly. If the legislature could speak, it would congratulate the president and the senate in having consummated so happy an adjustment of the difficulties."

Governor Johnson said: "I have no statement to make."

Acclaimed in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 24.—The ratification by the United States senate of the new treaty of trade and navigation with Japan was received with universal satisfaction here this morning by both Japanese and Americans. A leading member of the cabinet, who received the first information concerning the ratification through the Associated Press said: "America will never regret this fresh evidence of confidence in the good faith of Japan. The United States has done a great thing for this country."

Perished in Blizzard at Nome.

NOME, Feb. 25.—Lieut. S. R. West, stationed at Fort Davis, was frozen to death near Tishou, fifty-four miles from here. Mrs. Davenport, the wife of the deputy marshal at Teller, for whom Lieut. West was breaking a trail, mushed to the Tishou river roadhouse with the news during the worst blizzard of the winter. The body was recovered and will be sent to Seattle for burial at Fort Lawton. The blizzard which caused Lieut West's death has not yet abated.

I.O.G.T. Concert

A concert under the auspices of Triumph Lodge No. 16 will be held at the Soldiers and Sailors Home, Esquimalt, on Tuesday next, Feb. 28th, at 8 p. m. Amongst those who have kindly consented to take part are Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Mrs. J. W. Lysle, Mrs. W. K. Partleton, the Misses Palmer, Mr. H. Merry, Mr. R. Morrison, Mr. J. Brown and Mr. A. E. Cave. The foregoing list of talent assures a splendid programme and those who attend will be amply repaid. Admission is free and a collection will be taken to defray expenses. Dr. Lewis Hall is expected to preside.

PRINCE GEORGE FROM RUPERT

Sheriff with Man Wanted for Murder in Washington Among the Passengers—Strike at Red Cliff

With 120 passengers from Stewart and Prince Rupert the steamer Prince George, Capt. Robertson, reached port Saturday from the last named port after a good passage. Sheriff E. D. Ellis, of Kennewick, Wash., arrived with Tom O'Brien, charged with the murder of a negro at the Washington town two years ago.

O'Brien says that two years ago he was at a dinner in a restaurant in Kennewick with two friends. A negro came in and picked up food from the table. The men at the table remonstrated and the proprietor ordered the negro out and forcibly put him out. The negro returned, and one of the men seated said to look out, that the black had a razor. The accused struck the negro and knocked him out, but it was found that not a razor but a stone was held in his hand. The proprietor and bartender carried the black man out and this was all accused knew of the matter till next morning, when he was informed the negro had died in the police station.

O'Brien was advised to get out of the city, which he did. He wandered around the country till he practically gave himself up in Prince Rupert a week ago. He made no resistance to the extradition proceedings.

Among the passengers on the Prince George were L. Crippen, R. Murry, T. E. Edwards, Thomas Smith, H. S. Durkee, A. McDermott, W. Geddes, H. W. Patterson, M. Albert, A. F. Kobes, W. M. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. Pattuilo, K. Kaspovitch.

Strike at Red Cliff.

Word comes from the Red Cliff mine of the encountering of high grade copper ore in the raise being made from the main tunnel. The raise is now up a distance of 80 feet. Superintendent A. D. McPhee expects to encounter the vein within another 30 feet on the lower tunnel. This accomplished the workings will be driven along the ore zone to a point near the raise, which will provide splendid backs and also good ventilation for this section of the mine.

Prominent Nome Citizen Dead.

NOME, Alaska, Feb. 25.—Colonel L. L. Sawyer, one of the most prominent men in Nome, died today, aged about 75 years. He won his military title in a Connecticut regiment during the Civil war, and is said to have been prominent in politics in that state before he came to Alaska. Here he was interested in tin mines, and has been president of the board of education. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer celebrated their golden wedding, assisted by the entire gold camp, which had never before witnessed such an anniversary.

Milwaukee Road's Progress

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—R. M. Calkins, general traffic manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, offered the sole note of optimism that was heard in Seattle in discussion of the rate decision. "It spells conservatism," he said, "but I hope it will not be so far-reaching as to make for reduction of crews in the operating and other departments. "Our line to Everett will be completed and our new passenger train service from Chicago to the coast will be inaugurated on May 28, as previously announced; but I fear the borrowing of large sums of money for legitimate extensions and improvements by railroads of the country will cease with this decision, at least for a time."

ARRANGING FOR EXTRA SESSION

President Taft Consults Democratic Leaders in House on Most Convenient Date for Meeting

FINALLY DECIDES ON APRIL 4TH

Hope of Voting on Reciprocity Agreement at Present Session Practically Given Up—Mr. Aldrich's View

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—So probable it is that an extra session of congress will be necessary to get action on the reciprocity agreement, that President Taft has fixed April fourth as the date on which such a session may be called. The date was selected after consultation with Champ Clark, who will be speaker of the next House, and Rep. Underwood of Alabama, who will be chairman of the Ways and Means committee that will have charge of and report the reciprocity bill in the House.

The president had intended to convene the extra session at an earlier date, but Representatives Clark and Underwood told him they desired a month's time after the present congress adjourns in which to map out Democratic plans for the next congress.

There was no change in the situation in the senate today regarding the reciprocity agreement, and the leaders see no hope of bringing the McCall bill to a vote at this session. Many rumors were circulated of moves to remedy the situation, but apparently they were without foundation.

The most persistent was one that Senator Aldrich, famed for winning legislative battles which his colleagues thought lost, was speeding to Washington at the solicitation of President Taft to take charge of the situation in the senate. The Aldrich rumor apparently was a distortion of a telegram which the senator sent from Jekyl island, Georgia, where he has been for several weeks in search of health, saying that if he were present he would vote for the Canadian agreement. The telegram was to one of the senate leaders, asking that a pair be arranged for him in favor of the McCall bill

The fact that such a telegram was received was whispered about the senate and created some surprise, as many standpat senators had believed Senator Aldrich, like Senator Hale, of Maine, would oppose the reciprocity agreement. Many correspondents sent reports to their papers saying that Senator Aldrich would be in Washington Monday, and others that he had left Brunswick, Ga., early today and would reach here Sunday.

Jekyl island, where Mr. Aldrich has been sojourning, is isolated so far as communication is concerned. It is not believed by any of Senator Aldrich's immediate friends in the senate, or at the White House, that he will return.

As a matter of fact no one believes that the coming of Senator Aldrich would alter the situation in respect to the McCall bill. The measure is opposed by Senators Cummings, Bristow, Clapp and many other insurgent Republicans. The arrival of Mr. Aldrich and any attempt by him to force consideration of the bill would be like shaking a red rag in the face of a bull. It would serve, according to the consensus of opinion in the senate, only to intensify the insurgent fight against the measure. Not only that, but his friendship for the bill unquestionably would alienate some of his best friends, like Senators McCumber, Hale, Smoot and others who aided him in framing the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, but who are opposed to the Canadian agreement.

Senator McCumber spoke against the bill today.

Will Stay in South.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 25.—"I think I will prolong my visit to the south. So beneficial to my health has been the trip that I doubt seriously if I will return to Washington before the adjournment of congress." This was the statement given out by U. S. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich at Jekyl island tonight on the Canadian reciprocity fight in the senate.

Praises Russian Diplomacy.

BERLIN Feb. 25.—The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung praises Russian diplomacy in the Russo-Chinese controvery, which it recognizes as having passed out of the critical stage.

Red Cross Nurse Arrested

EL PASO, Feb. 25.—After having served as a red cross nurse with the insurrecto hospital corps in the field with Francisco Madero, Richard Brown who has been in the insurrecto camp since the battle of Bauche was captured by the federals today south of Juarez where he is now in jail. He is a graduate nurse, formerly employed in the hospital of this city and only resigning recently to take up red cross work. Friends are endeavoring to obtain his release.