

REBEL LEADER QUELLS MUTINY

Orozco Demands Execution of Captured Federal General.

Madero Defies Mutineers and Dares Them to Shoot—Affair Thought Government Scheme.

Juarez, Mex., May 15.—The supreme test, the clash between the military and political authorities, was experienced by the provisional government of Mexico today and Provisional President Francisco I. Madero tonight is complete master of the situation.

After a day of many exciting incidents, during which the lives of Madero and his chiefs were in danger, General Orozco, in a moment of passion, ordered the arrest of the little rebel leader and demanded the resignation of the provisional cabinet, the capital of the provisional government is quiet.

General Navarro, the defeated Federal commander, whose life was threatened early today, by angry mobs of insurgents, was spirited away by Madero himself to the American side of the Rio Grande and tonight is safely ensconced in the home of friends in El Paso.

A plot deeply laid is suspected by the rebel leaders as the cause of the near-riot in front of the Madero headquarters today, and some Maderoists freely venture the opinion that it was a sinister scheme on the part of those who are trying to break up the organization of the revolution to foster the opinion throughout Mexico that the movement is one of banditry and anarchy. Madero, in a statement issued tonight, charged that General Orozco's actions were incited "by persons interested in bringing about disunion among us."

Early today General Orozco called on Madero and the two men talked alone for some time. Suddenly their voices were raised and the other rebel political chiefs rushed into the room only to find themselves held back by some of Orozco's men. A throng of soldiers had gathered outside the building and Madero determined to appeal to them. Six-shot rifles had been drawn and rifles leveled, but Madero stood bravely before the crowd and, slapping his breast, shouted: "Shoot me, shoot me, if you dare."

General Orozco was at his side. His men ostensibly had been summoned to take part in the coup d'etat, but, as Madero stepped forth among them and talked in his calm, reassuring way, the affection which has been ripening among his men since the revolution began, crystallized in a mighty shout: "Viva Madero."

There are all sorts of stories about the clash, but at the bottom it is apparent that dissensions among the military chiefs was the basic cause of the disturbance. Colonel Villa was said to have insisted on General Navarro's life, while General Orozco was said to have been displeased with the naming of a civilian as minister of war. Tonight all is harmony and Madero has impressed upon General Orozco that the choosing of a cabinet and the management of a government is quite outside the functions of the military.

Apprehension for the safety of General Navarro stirred General Madero after the incident at the municipal building and he determined, at the risk of his own life, to save the brave Federal commander. He was whisked away in an automobile to where General Navarro has been staying since he was captured, and after a brief explanation, conveyed Navarro to the river front, where the latter waded the river and soon was safe on American territory.

American troops were ready to protect him, if necessary, but the insurgents were completely ignorant of Madero's move until it was accomplished.

Precocious Trio Caught.

Seattle, Wash.—Margaret Woods, 14 years old, garbed in boys' attire and accompanied by her brother Charlie Woods, aged 7, and her "sweetheart," Willie Morrison, aged 15, started out on a burglarious career, according to the story she told the police after they had been captured. To the reporters Margaret said that she and the boys were planning to establish a summer home on Magnolia bluff and as they did not have the money to buy a tent or furnish it, they determined to steal the articles.

Troops in Texas Moved.

San Antonio, Tex., May 15.—Important military maneuvers in the United States army began today when three infantry divisions, three companies of the engineering corps, the signal corps and the sanitary contingent left Fort Sam Houston for the Leon Springs military reservation. Tomorrow the artillery and cavalry brigades will follow. The troops will remain a week. Meanwhile military problems will be worked out.

Desertions in Texas Few.

Washington, D. C.—Published reports of wholesale desertions of American troops in Texas to the Madero forces across the line received a quietus when Adjutant General Ainsworth made public figures showing that there were only 37 desertions from all the troops on the border, and in San Antonio and Galveston during the first 12 days of May, and 120 during the entire two months of March and April.

FIERCE BATTLE IS FOUGHT.

Rebels Control Most of Juarez, But Federals Do Not Give Up.

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—What was perhaps the fiercest battle of the Mexican revolution was fought at Juarez, across the Rio Grande.

The rebels claim the town tonight, and actually control the more territory, but the position of the Federal forces is extremely well fortified.

Tonight both Federals and insurgents are resting on their arms ready to resume at daybreak.

At least five persons have been killed on the American side of the line since the skirmishing began yesterday, and about 15 wounded, while the loss on the battlefield is variously estimated at from 30 to 60 dead on both sides and about 75 to 100 wounded. Fifteen of the insurgents wounded already have been brought to the American side, but more are believed to be lying far within the town.

General Navarro at 7 o'clock agreed to stop the firing while the insurgents wounded were being removed. The Federals have adequate medical facilities and are caring for their wounded within the town.

All day long the battle raged, with the insurgents swarming through the streets of Juarez and meeting the heavy fire of the Federals with equally vigorous volleys of musketry.

The rebels are scattered. In battle formation they probably could storm the Federal strongholds, as they apparently consist of just six places—the barracks, the church, the theater, the schoolhouse, a hotel and the custom house. But the insurgents suspect that a detachment of nearly 300 Federals with a machine gun is concealed somewhere in town and they are hesitating to advance too close for fear of a rear or flank attack.

The rebels forced the fighting today in the face of a deadly fire from Federal machine guns. They dared not gather in too great numbers because the artillerymen of General Navarro many times demonstrated the accuracy of their range, while they shelled adobe houses behind which the insurgents had sought protection a half mile from Juarez while skulking along the river front. General Navarro also is said to have mined most of the houses in Juarez, and the insurgents are naturally reluctant to occupy any of them in force.

Many feats of bravery on the part of the insurgents were plainly visible from the American side of the line and in street fighting they more than held their own.

The sun was hot and late in the day a fire started by the insurgents filled the streets with clouds of suffocating smoke. Tonight flashes of light from the ruins gave the rebels an occasional view of the church where the Federals are cooped up, and the cracking of rifles followed each such glimpse.

Later—Fire threatens to wipe out the city of Juarez, and the rebels have renewed their attack upon the Federals, who are still barricaded in churches, the custom house and other buildings.

The Mexican Northwestern freight depot, the Mexican Central passenger depot and the city market place are burning. The whole town of Juarez seems to be in flames.

Red Cross physicians have returned from the insurgent stronghold, having been informed that the battle would be renewed. Five physicians of this city have telegraphed President Taft asking for an appropriation to establish a Red Cross hospital for the insurgent and Federal wounded soldiers, also to take care of people who have been hurt by bullets from the other side of the international border.

Holy Land Thefts Denied.

London.—In an interview here one of the leaders of the British expedition which has been making excavations at Jerusalem, emphatically denied charges of theft of ancient treasures. "All the relics we found," he said, "have been left in the hands of the Turkish government." One result of the excavations, he said, was the discovery of absolute proof that the ancient City of David was not on Mount Sinai but on Mount Orphel. He said the work had been carried on with the consent of the government.

Trouble Threatening Turkey.

Constantinople.—Popular feeling against the Turkish government on account of the Jerusalem incident is so strong that the ministry may be forced from office. In the chamber of deputies the minister of the interior admitted that the Englishmen alleged to have profaned the mosque of Omar in their search for sacred relics beneath its foundations operated within the mosque through the connivance of its guardians.

Colonel Higginson Dies.

Cambridge, Mass., May 10.—Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, historian and author, minister and soldier, and one of the last of the famous scholars and abolitionists of a half century ago, died here tonight aged 87 years. Colonel Higginson had been ill 10 days. A general breakdown due to old age was apparent, but he was not considered seriously ill until today.

Rain Extinguishes Fires.

St. Paul, May 10.—Reports from those sections of the Northwest where forest fires have been burning for several days and threatening towns and much valuable property, say the danger is mostly over. Heavy rains throughout the Canadian Northwest and Northern Minnesota have put the fires out.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 12.—Representative Stanton Warburton, of Washington, would put sugar on the free list, at the risk of utterly destroying the beet-sugar industry of the United States. In fact Warburton would welcome the destruction of this industry if its maintenance is to cost the people of this country from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in tariff duties each year. All this he said in a speech which he delivered in the house of representatives Friday.

"Sugar in this country costs at least \$1.90 a hundred pounds, the present tariff, more than it would cost if we bought our sugar in the markets of the open world," declared Warburton. He pointed out that under the McKinley law the government paid out bounties of approximately \$9,000,000 a year to the producers of beet-sugar. The Wilson law repealed the bounty provision, and the duty ultimately was fixed by the Payne-Aldrich bill at \$1.90 per hundred. "Our sugar cost us during the four years the McKinley act was in force \$36,000,000 more than it would have cost had we purchased it in the open market. During the three years of the Wilson law it cost an extra \$144,000,000 on account of the tariff, and under the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich laws, up to June 1, 1910, \$1,444,718,583 more than if bought in open market free of duty."

"What have the people of this country to show for this enormous sum of money they have expended to promote the culture of beet sugar? In 1890 we raised cane and sugar beets aggregating 306,000,000 pounds and consumed 3,192,000,000 pounds. In 1910 we raised in this country 1,775,000,000 pounds and consumed 7,369,000,000 pounds. By taxing the consumers of this country \$1,600,000,000 from 1890 to 1910 we have increased the production of sugar in this country 1,400,000,000 pounds; we have been able to foster the beet sugar industry in this country to the extent of increasing our production one pound for every four pounds of our increased consumption. Will any one contend that on this showing, even if we maintain our present enormous tariff, there is any hope or prospect of supplying our present home market with home-grown sugar? On the contrary, does it not show our utter failure to promote the sugar beet industry by this frightful tariff? While our enormously heavy tariff has failed wholly in the prime object for which it was created, it has succeeded in building up one of the greatest and most greedy monopolies that this country has ever known. A brief study of the cost of production of sugar here and elsewhere will show clearly that we can hope, even under the enormous tariff we now have, to produce but a small fraction of the amount we consume. The American farmers receive \$5 per ton for their sugar beets at the plant. The owners of the factories say they cannot afford to pay more at the prevailing price of sugar. Sugar beets produced in this country averaged about 250 pounds of sugar for each ton of beets. If a farmer received \$5 per ton for his beets he received about \$2.18 for every 100 potential pounds of sugar in the beets.

"Beet sugar can be produced in Austria-Hungary for \$1.85 per hundred and in Germany for \$2. Two dollars per hundred is what England pays for her sugar and that is what we pay for the 4,000,000,000 pounds we import. Then we add to that the customs duties, and we have 4 cents, the prevailing market price in New York. If we remove the duty, instead of sugar retailing on the Pacific Coast for about 10 pounds for a dollar and retailing in New York for 16 to 20 pounds for a dollar, sugar would retail in the United States for about 40 pounds for the dollar. In fact, we can buy our sugar and do buy our sugar in the open markets of the world for a less amount of money than the farmers get for the potential sugar in the beets. The manufacturer of the sugar beets insists that, if he pays \$5 per ton for beets, he cannot sell the manufactured sugar for less than 4 cents per pound. Then, on what theory do we expect successfully and economically to produce sugar in this country from sugar beets?"

Warburton said the farmer would not raise beets and sell them at less than \$5 per ton; land will not depreciate in value; labor will not be cheaper, and we can never hope to raise beets as cheaply as they can be grown abroad. "We cannot economically make our own beet sugar when we can buy sugar abroad for the same price that the American farmer gets for his beets delivered at the sugar factory."

Coal Land Indictments Quashed.

Washington, May 13.—The fight over probably the richest coal lands in the world was transferred today to the Supreme court of the United States, when the government docketed an appeal from the order of the federal court of Washington quashing the so-called "Stacey group" indictment. Judge Hanford quashed the indictment on the ground that, under his interpretation of the laws of Alaska, the indictment had not stated an offense.

Dam Sites Are Inspected.

Washington, D. C.—Engineers in charge of the Umatilla irrigation project report that all field work in connection with the proposed West extension will be completed by the end of May. Investigations at various dam sites indicate that with reasonable economy the structures can be built providing rights of way are not exorbitant.

Widows' Pension Asked.

Washington, May 11.—Pensions of \$5,000 a year each for Francis Cleveland, widow of President Cleveland, and Mary Lord Harrison, widow of President Harrison, are provided in a bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Root. The bill was referred to the committee on pensions.

Washington, May 10.—Two resolutions for important investigations were agreed to by the house of representatives today.

A investigation of the Postoffice department, proposed by Saunders, of Virginia, to determine whether political influences were operating in the department, whether the employees are discharged for political reasons and covering other features of postal operations was authorized by the adoption of one resolution.

The other, that of Hardwick, of Georgia, provides for a sweeping investigation of the American Sugar Refining company to determine what influence it has had or is having on the prices of sugar or the control of competition.

Representatives of the farming interests of the country appeared today before the senate finance committee to oppose the Canadian reciprocity bill. It was contended that the agreement, unaccompanied by a free-list measure, was a direct blow at the farmer and without benefit to the consumer. Representative La Follette today introduced bills appropriating \$150,000 each for public buildings at Ellensburg and Wenatchee, Wash., where the government now has sites, and the same sum for a building and site at Colfax.

Nine hours of continuous pounding by the Republican minority of the house of representatives failed to make a change in the first Democratic tariff bill—that placing on the free list agricultural implements, meats and many other articles.

The bill passed the house by a vote of 236 to 109, the Democrats voting solidly and mustering 24 Republicans with them.

This came after the Democrats had voted down or ruled out of order more than 100 amendments and had demonstrated again that the Democratic majority was a compact and smoothly working machine for the enactment of legislation. Mann, the minority leader, offered amendment after amendment, but those that were not ruled out of order were cheerfully voted down by an almost solid Democratic vote. An attempt by Mann to recommit the bill to the committee on ways and means was tabled.

Washington, May 9.—Farmers from the Canadian border states, supported by those from states farther removed, made protest today to the senate finance committee against the Canadian reciprocity bill. They were preceded by a delegation of manufacturers of book paper, who likewise objected to the bill.

One witness today referred to the potash lands in Idaho.

"They have all been withdrawn from entry," said Heyburn, of that state.

"If they had not been, the trusts would have them gobbled up long before this time," flashed Senator La Follette.

Heyburn retorted that the government's course had the same effect as a trust, to which La Follette replied that the farmers did not object to that kind of a trust.

Ex-Governor N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, master of the National Grange, denounced the bill as a violation of the pledge of the national platform of 1908 to maintain protection to the country's industries equal to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

"Are cattle, sheep and hogs, wheat, oats, butter, eggs and potatoes controlled by trusts?" asked Bachelder of the Democratic senators, as he referred to the Democratic platform.

"If not, why put them on the free list, instead of on a revenue basis, as your platform demands?"

Bachelder presented tables to show that articles used by the American farmer bore an average tariff tax of from 20 to 35 per cent more than that paid by the Canadian farmer. He concluded from this that the American farmer could not compete with the Canadian on an equal basis. Robert Eaton, master of the Illinois State Grange, and W. N. Giles, secretary for the New York State Grange, both warned congress not to discriminate against the farmers.

"You'll hear from us farmers if you do," said Mr. Eaton.

"Lower the tariff equally, if too high," said Mr. Giles, "but do not discriminate against the farmer. We are going to hold somebody responsible if this bill passes."

"That will be the president, for he negotiated the treaty," suggested Senator Bailey.

Squadron Begins Cruise.

Washington, May 11.—Bound on a foreign cruise of international courtesy, the second division of the Atlantic fleet sailed today for the Baltic Sea. The battleships Minnesota, Vermont and Massachusetts steamed from Hampton Roads, while the South Carolina, the fourth member of the division, sailed from New York. The itinerary for the division includes stops at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Raval and Kiel.

FIRST SHAFT TO WASHINGTON

Maryland Town Erected First Monument to the Father of His Country.

Boonsboro, Md.—The first monument to the memory of George Washington was erected by the citizens of Boonsboro, Md., and dedicated by them on July 4th, 1827. They assembled in the public square and marched in a body to a place on South Mountain, several miles distant, called "Blue Rocks." The orator for the occasion was the Rev. Mr. Clingham, a survivor of the Revolutionary war. The Declaration of Independence was read from one of the steps, and sev-



Memorial to Washington.

eral salutes of infantry were fired. This monument is 54 feet in circumference at its base and about 40 feet in height. The wall is composed of huge stones, many of which weigh over a ton. In the original monument, 12 feet from the base, on the west side, was inserted a white marble slab, with the following inscription:

"Erected in memory of Washington, July 4, 1827, by the citizens of Boonsboro."

At the dedicatory services several revolutionary soldiers ascended to the top of the monument and fired three rounds. The spot on which the monument is located is 1,200 feet above the surrounding country. The picture here shown was taken some years ago. The monument is now in ruins. It was struck by lightning once and at another time was dynamited.

IN MEMORY OF SAM JONES

A Church Built in Honor of the Evangelist is Dedicated.

Cartersville, Ga.—The Sam Jones Memorial church has been dedicated. All the churches of the city were invited to attend the dedication exercises, and there was preaching nowhere else in the city. The church, which is a large one, was crowded. All the pastors of the city attended the services. Bishop Kilgo of North Carolina formally dedicated the edifice. The music was furnished by the local choir. "In the Good Old Fashioned Way," the favorite song of the late Rev. Sam Jones, was one of the numbers.

The Sam Jones Memorial church was erected in the pastorate of the



Sam Jones Memorial Church.

Rev. George W. Duval, and to whose devotion and untiring efforts is most attributable the success of the enterprise. It cost more than \$40,000 and is one of the best appointed edifices in North Georgia, being given its name in memory of the life and works of the great evangelist Sam P. Jones, who was a member of this church and one of its greatest benefactors.

BOGUS COIN MADE IN SCHOOL

Scholars' Parents Used Structure as Counterfeiting Plant at Night—Outfit Found.

Buda-Pesth.—A remarkable story of the manufacture of spurious money comes from the little village of Orozama. The educational authorities had been advised that the village school house needed repairing, and one day a commission arrived unexpectedly to examine the building.

During the course of the inspection in one of the classrooms a strange-looking apparatus was found, which proved to be a press for the manufacture of bank notes. Further searches revealed a small closet which had been turned into a regular mint, and there were bagfuls of ready-made silver and copper coins.

Predicts Iron Famine.

Philadelphia.—Speaking on the subject of the conservation of iron, Dr. Allerton S. Cushman, director of the bureau of industrial research at Washington, declared at the Franklin Institute that at the present rate of production the iron supply of the United States will be exhausted in thirty years.

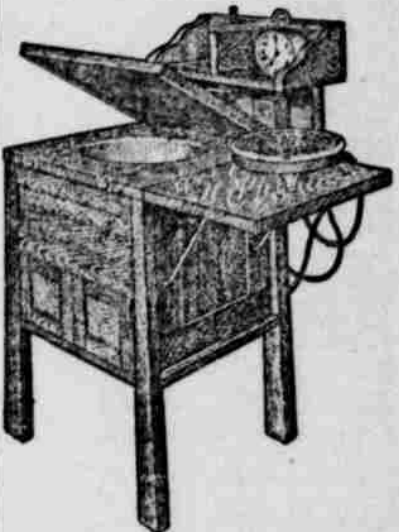
MAKES FOR ECONOMY

LATEST IMPROVEMENT ON THE
FIRELESS STOVE.

Electric Device Insures Both
Convenience and Cleanliness—Use of
Alarm Clock is Also a Most
Useful Innovation.

Those familiar with the economies of the fireless cooker will appreciate the combination of this device with the convenience and cleanliness of the electric stove.

The outside of the stove is made of finished hardwood. The containing compartment is lined with non-rustable metal between which and the woodwork is a fireproof non-conducting packing, through which wires pass to the electric stove located in the bottom of the receptacle. If the length of time required to bring a certain meat or vegetable to a boil is known, the dish containing it is placed in the receptacle, and the



Combined Fireless Cooker and Stove.

cover closed. Then the alarm of the clock is set to go off in 20 minutes, a half-hour, or in such time as the case may require. Closing the switch starts the cooking. When the time is up the clock sounds the alarm and at the same time opens the switch, and the cooking then continues as in a fireless cooker. This stove enables "the lady of the house" to start the evening meal, go shopping while it is cooking and return to find it ready to serve piping hot. A drop shelf is provided on the side, while a compartment beneath the cooker permits the storage of cooking utensils.—Popular Mechanics.

Little German Cakes.

Beat one dozen fresh eggs and three pounds of pulverized sugar for 55 minutes, then add as much soda as will lay on the end of a knife and beat five minutes longer. Be sure and don't stop beating. Add flour enough to knead. Set it aside in a cool place, just so it doesn't freeze, until evening. Then roll a little thicker than pie crust. The Germans have little fancy molds for these, but any small cookie cutter or baking powder can lid can be used to cut them with. After they are all cut spread out on a table and cover with a thick cloth and let lay over night. In the morning sprinkle baking pans with caraway seeds and place cakes in pans on seeds and bake in slow oven for three-quarters of an hour. These are favorite little cakes among the Germans and are excellent.

Strawberry Pie.

Make nice rich pie crust, put the bottom of the pan turned upside down on table; put three or four fork holes in the crust to keep from raising up from the pan. Bake by itself. When baked light brown take the crust, turn on a plate, then the crust is ready to fill. Have ready one quart fresh picked strawberries, sweetened to taste, fill the crust with the strawberries, cover the top of the berries with the whites of two well-beaten eggs, sweeten with sugar. Put in the oven just long enough to light brown the whites of the eggs.

Rice Royale.

Pick over and wash a cupful of rice. Drop into a large kettle of boiling water, add a half teaspoonful of salt and tablespoonful of sugar and keep at a galloping boil until the grains feel tender when rubbed between the fingers. Drain thoroughly, pack lightly in a slightly buttered mold and let stand ten minutes in the open oven. Turn out carefully on a deep platter. Baste over this the syrup from canned fruit (heated), arrange the fruit itself around the base and serve either hot or cold.

Baked Batter Currant Pudding.

This pudding, if correctly made, is both tasty and digestible. Take a quarter of a pound of flour, four ounces of cleaned currants, three eggs, and one cupful of milk, and make into a light batter, then add a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Pour into a well-buttered pudding dish, sprinkle in the currants, and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour. When baked, turn out the pudding and cut up. Serve with sugar or with golden syrup.

Meat Cakes.

Take cold meat, mince fine with fat bacon, season with pepper and salt, mix well, fry and serve with gravy. Pile with hot biscuits for breakfast.