MEXICAN STATE TRIES TO SECEDE

Oaxala Refuses to Recognize Central Government and Denounces President.

OFFICIALS BEHIND ACTION

Crowds in Street Cry Death to Republic and to Madero, Who Refused Federal Troops to Crush Insurrectionists.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—The State of Oaxaca formally declared today that it did not recognize the central government.

This action was taken by the Legislature and ratified by Governor Benito Juarez, Jr., as a result of the refusal of President Madero to permit the Federal troops to assist the Governor in suppressing local insurrectionists.

Crowds are said to have marched through the streets of the town today, yelling, "Death to Madero and the central government," and declaring the people of Oaxaca would fight to the last to maintain the sovereignty of the state.

CALVARY SCOUTS IN FIELD

Squadron's Stay to Depend on Outcome Along Border.

BISBEE, Ariz., Nov. 25.—The Second Squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry, under command of Captain Biddle, arrived here today and went into camp at Warren, a suburb.

The squadron will be divided tomorrow, half going to Naco, and the other half to Douglas on scouting expeditions. The troops will return to Warren tomorrow night. The stay of the squadron will be indeterminate, depending, it was said, upon developments along the border.

TAFT LOSES, SAYS HENEY

President, However, Picked to Beat Either Clark or Harmon.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—"Three weeks ago I would have said that Taft would be nominated for a second term, but today I believe that the leaders of the party and Taft himself realize he cannot be re-elected, and I do not believe he will be nominated. Were the candidate to be chosen by the primaries, La Follette would beat him two to one."

That is the opinion Francis J. Heney has of Taft and the Presidency as expressed to prominent men of the city today at a reception in the Commercial Club rooms. He also spoke of other Presidential possibilities.

"If Woodrow Wilson is nominated against any re-actionary Republican candidate," he said, "he will be elected, and La Follette or any insurgent Republican would beat Champ Clark or Harmon. Between Wilson and La Follette it would be hard to pick the winners. It would go which ever way the re-acationary Republicans cast their strength. Clark would beat La Follette for this reason, but Taft would beat either Clark or Harmon, I believe."

Mr. Heney gave an address here tonight under the auspices of the Whitman College Politics Club.

FAMOUS ACTRESS IS DEAD

Frau Genee, Founder of San Francisco Playhouse, Is No More.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cable advices received by theatrical men here announce the death in Germany of Ottilie Genee, one of Germany's famous actresses. She was 77 years old. In 1869 Frau Genee undertook a tour through America, ending at San Francisco, where she founded the first German theater. She managed this theater for 15 years with great success until recalled to Berlin in 1884 by the Emperor, who desired her to play in the Royal Theater.

WOMAN'S STORY SPOILED

(Continued From First Page.)

"And you met him then for the first time?"

"Yes."

Trip to Europe Retold.

"How long after that did you go to Europe with him?"

"Nine or ten months after."

"What did he say to you before you went?"

"He promised marriage."

"Go on, Mrs. Patterson, and state briefly what took place."

"Mr. Strouss took me to a boarding-school in Paris. I stayed there until March, when he came over and brought me back. We lived at the Grand Pacific Hotel; I as Miss Gibson and he as Mr. Strouss."

"How long did you remain there?"

"Until the following Fall, when he took me to Paris again, and said he would marry me after I had finished school. He promised marriage month in and month out.

"When we came back to Chicago he took me to the Stratford Hotel and introduced me to his friends as his wife."

Feeling of Malice Disavowed.

Mr. Hilton took up the letters written by Mrs. Patterson to her husband. Explaining the writing of these epistles, she said:

"I tried to get along with Mr. Patterson. He said I was mean to him and unkind to him. I never felt any malice toward him for the way he had treated me—just tried to get along." and Mrs. Patterson laid her head down on her arms and sobbed.

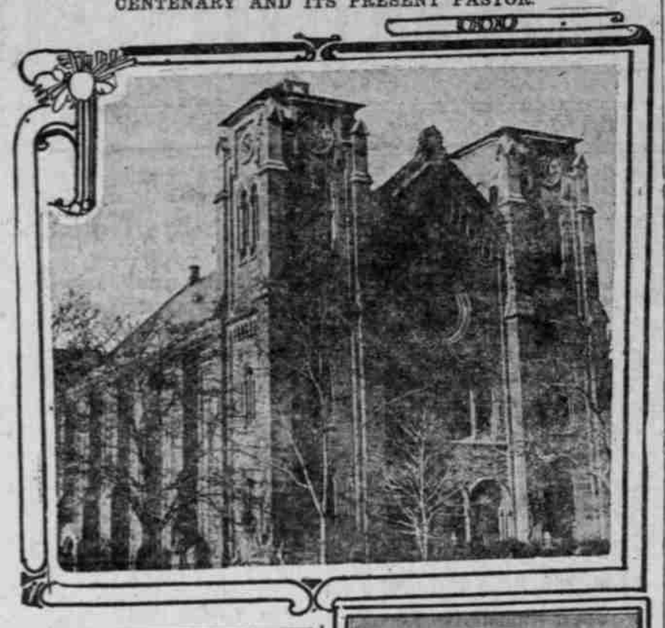
Mrs. Mary D. Campbell, proprietor of a dyeing and cleaning establishment in Chicago, followed Mrs. Patterson on the stand. She corroborated the defendant's testimony regarding two assaults on the part of Patterson.

Miss Marie Gillen, a trained nurse, now living in Minneapolis, Minn., who took care of Patterson in his illness, corroborated Mrs. Patterson's testimony of Patterson's threat to kill her if he ever got out of bed. Her cross-examination was purely formal.

Supply of Raw Cotton Large.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—During the first two months of the present cotton year the supply of raw cotton in the United States was 10,585,259 bales, or more than 2,500,000 bales greater than it was during the same period last year, according to the Census Bureau's first report of the supply and distribution for the period ending October 31, issued today.

FAMOUS NEW YORK CHURCH WHICH HAS JUST CELEBRATED CENTENARY AND ITS PRESENT PASTOR.



BIG CHURCH IS 100

St. George's, in New York, Celebrates Centenary.

MORGAN ONE OF WARDENS

Parish Made Famous by Dr. Rainsford Has Had Romantic History. Now Noted for Work Among People of East Side.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—(Special.)—Members of St. George's Episcopal Parish concluded tonight the celebration of the centenary of the famous church on the East Side, which began last Monday when J. Pierpont Morgan, the senior warden and one of the leading supporters, presented to Bishop Greer the key to the new memorial chapel, which cost $100,000 and was built to commemorate the anniversary.

St. George's Church has had a romantic history. More than a century ago it was a chapel of Trinity Church, but it became independent in 1811, when Trinity provided it with an endowment of 31 lots, then producing an income of $4200 a year, and provided it with a parsonage and land with which to enlarge the churchyard, also agreeing to rebuild it if it should be destroyed by fire. It was burned in 1814, and Trinity agreed to rebuild, but claimed the right to sell the pews to recompense it for the cost of building. The issue finally was compromised by giving to Trinity all the pews downstairs except the 12 nearest the door.

The church had a troublesome history for a good many years. Its fortunes were at their worst when Rev. Dr. Rainsford was called from Toronto. He agreed to accept the rectorship on condition that the church be free, that all committees except the vestry committee be abolished and that he have $10,000 apart from his salary to spend as he saw fit. J. P. Morgan agreed to the terms and Dr. Rainsford made the parish one of the greatest in New York.

The work at the East Side is now conducted by five clergymen, aided by trained women and volunteer workers, and $150,000 is spent yearly toward the betterment of the parish.

The present rector of St. George's is Rev. Hugh Birkhead, who succeeded Dr. Rainsford. He is a young man but is following successfully the lines laid down by his predecessor. The church owns a parish house, a Deaconness Home, a trade school and a seaside home.

St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, and Rev. Hugh Birkhead.

SINGLE BID SUBMITTED

(Continued From First Page.)

contract, furnish the requisite bond, and in the event of securing the contract, could enter immediately upon the construction of four 16-knot ships of about 6000 tons each.

Mr. Baker admitted frankly that up to the present his undertaking has not proved a success, because of the lack of adequate financial support. While he would not charge big financial interests with working deliberately against him, and would not allege illegal combination to hamper the formation of a new steamship line, he strongly felt that such a combination had been made. He was then asked what remedies he would propose.

"I would amend the interstate commerce act so as to give the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute control over all the water lines as to rates of every kind, especially ships engaged in interstate commerce," he said. "I would suggest the passage of another law prohibiting ownership of water lines engaged in interstate traffic by any competitive railroad.

Basis Would Be Ascertained.

"My third suggestion is that the present Panama Steamship Company, through the control of the Isthmian Canal Commission, be enlarged, and that authority be granted to purchase a sufficient number of steamers to handle the present and prospective coast-to-coast commerce. I believe this will give to the Interstate Commerce Commission a basis of rates from coast to coast that will assist materially in reaching a proper basis of rates also into the intermountain territory, as it will establish definitely a reasonable water rate between the two coasts, and enable the Commission to determine more accurately how far water competition is to be permitted to regulate rail rates.

"There is no question that there is going to be a very large volume of business done in the heavy classes of commodities, such as coal, iron and lumber, through the canal," said Mr. Baker, "for this is not a desirable class of freight for the railroads. I have known serious objections on their part to our competing with moderately fast steamers which will take care of fruit shipments and package freight. The railroads would discourage that competition all they could. Our difficulty is, with the enormous amount of investment in the transcontinental railroads, to find any bankers of any importance who will become interested in such an enterprise as ours.

Competition Held in Check.

"The transcontinental railroads propose to handle this business themselves. All indications are that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad, that has always handled this business, proposes to build quite a number of ships and keep them under its own control." He also gave it as his opinion that the Pacific mail had not been a money-maker but had been operated solely to keep down competition.

Senator Brandegee wanted to know what efforts Mr. Baker had made to finance his company. Mr. Baker replied that he had made an effort to raise capital in all the seaport cities on the Pacific Coast, but that the difficulties were many.

"Portland showed a sympathetic interest in the work," said Mr. Baker, "and the most direct financial support I received on the Coast was in Portland and Seattle. Portland raised $100,000, and they are trying to raise $250,000 more. Seattle subscribed $500,000, with assurances that they would raise more. There was no financial response in San Francisco or Los Angeles."

While Mr. Baker was not prepared to state definitely what rates his company could offer on freight from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard, he said the rates should approximate one-third of the rail rate, generally speaking. Six dollars a thousand, he believed, would be the approximate rate on lumber from Portland and Puget Sound to New York via the canal route. Mr. Weyerhaeuser had said, so he was informed, that the establishment of such a rate would add $30,000,000 to the valuation of the lumber interests of the Pacific Coast.

Dollar Tolls Not Injurious.

When Senator Brandegee inquired whether the uncertainty as to canal tolls had had a deterrent effect upon possible subscriptions, Mr. Baker replied that it had. If free passage should be granted to American ships engaged in the coastwise trade, he believed his enterprise could be financed more readily than with the question of tolls unsettled. He admitted, however, that a charge of $1 a ton would not be injurious to the upbuilding of American commerce through the canal.

Mr. Baker explained that when he first took up the idea of establishing a coast-to-coast line of steamers, he did not think of soliciting a subsidy from the Government, and he still believed such a line could be operated without aid from the Government, provided there was a guarantee against cut-rate competition such as he feared from the Pacific Mail Company. But lines honestly operated, he believed, could successfully compete with the transcontinental railroads if the Government offered no assistance whatever.

In conclusion, Mr. Baker said he did not believe the opening of the Panama Canal would reduce transcontinental traffic. He would expect the steamship lines to carry to the Pacific Coast a large number of desirable immigrants, mostly farmers, who would open up new land, and thus increase the business of the railroads, as well as of the steamship companies. This, he believed, would offset any loss due to steamship competition.

PRIMARY ISSUE RAISED

Taft to Favor Direct Method in States Having Such Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In addition to choosing a meeting place for the next Republican National convention, the Republican National committee at its meeting here on December 12 is expected to go on record regarding the Presidential preference primary. A resolution calling for the committee's indorsement will be brought before it by an "insurgent member," according to information received here today.

The Administration is said to favor such primaries where state laws provide for this method of nominating candidates for office, but does not wish to assume the attitude of dictating to the Republican National committee.

OLD-TIME ACTOR IS DEAD

John Griffith Played Leading Roles With Keene and Mansfield.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—(Special.)—John Griffith, Shakespearean actor, died today at 353 West Forty-second street, of acute gastritis. He was 49 years old.

At the age of 14 he began his stage career with Edwin Booth and was leading man for Thomas Keene and Richard Mansfield

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PARSON DENIES ALL

No Syllable Put in Mouth Is True, Says Gates.

NOT NEW, SAYS MERRITT

Easy to See Minister Knows More About Rockefeller Ledgers Than Bible, Retort of Man Who Made Accusation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—"Not one syllable of the words which Leonidas Merritt put in my mouth was ever uttered by me," declared Rev. Frederick T. Gates, in a statement issued today, criticising the testimony given by Merritt recently before the Stanley investigating committee. "With all the emphasis I can command, I wish to deny in detail these outrageous charges."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Replying to the statement of Rev. Frederick T. Gates, in which he emphatically denied all the charges made by the Merritt brothers before the House Steel Trust investigation committee, Leonidas Merritt declared tonight that he had heard it all before, and that it was easy to be seen that Mr. Gates was more familiar with the ledgers of Mr. Rockefeller than he was with the Bible, for the reason that his mind for years had been fixed on "cash on earth rather than treasures in heaven."

BROTHER MAY CONTEST

Maryland Man Plans Litigation Over Portland Estate.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—(Special.)—George Burdette, of this city, may contest the estate of his brother, Francis R. Burdette, who died in Portland recently. He had not seen or heard of his brother for more than 20 years until November 8, when he received word of his illness. A week later came a letter announcing his death.

He asserts that his brother died leaving only a widow and that she is endeavoring to keep him from a share in the estate by contending he is no relation of the man who died. To prevent this, he has written a letter to the County Court in Portland asking whether his brother left a will, and, if he did, the name of the executor. If he finds sufficient grounds he will then go to Portland.

He bases his belief on the ground that he is not named in the obituary published in a Portland paper as one of his brother's surviving relations.

Pianos rented, $3 and $4 per month; free drayage. Kohler & Chase, 375 Washington street.

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Remember there is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

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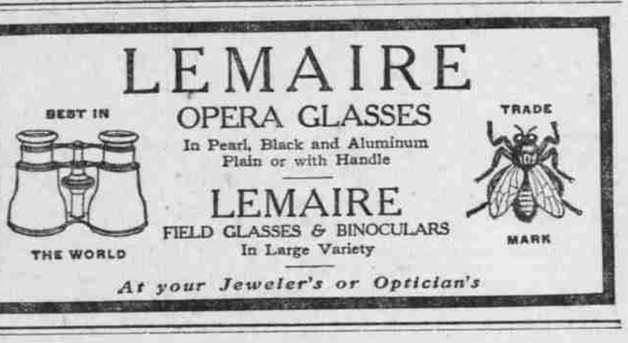

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