

WARRO YIELDS TO REBEL TROOPS

General in Dire Straits, Forced to Surrender.

Revolts Are Feared as Government Rushes Troops to Scene of Hostilities.

San Antonio City—General Navarro has been reported to have surrendered to the rebels, according to reports that have reached here from various sources which have heretofore been reliable in the matter of war news.

The government denies the report that he is awaiting reinforcements. Officials say Padernal is not known from other sources that he has been having a hard time.

Navarro is not used to the severe climate of Chihuahua. They are not properly clothed and are short of ammunition. It is considered that if Navarro has not surrendered, he is liable to do so at any time.

Another report says that Navarro has surrendered, but has deserted his men to the rebels. This is believed.

The government now acknowledges the situation is very serious. All available troops are being sent north as far as possible to assist Navarro.

Several hundred prisoners were taken from the Belan prison and drafted into the army. A considerable portion of the army at present is made up of recruits.

All the battles that have occurred here, it seems that the rebels have been particularly active at officers.

The percentage of these wounded or killed is very large. At the battle of Pano, the rebels, who were engaged on mountains forming the canyon, rolled immense boulders down on the troops. These did more damage than the shooting.

The serious condition of affairs in the north is the principal topic of conversation here. There is much speculation as to the outcome. It is expected the reverses suffered by the army recently will lead to other changes throughout the republic as they become known.

IRON WORKS DYNAMITED.

Angelo Concern Involved in Strike is Victim.

Los Angeles—A mysterious explosion, presumably of dynamite, wrecked considerable portion of the building of the Llewellyn Iron works, one of the big industrial institutions of the city in the Southwest, at Redondo and 11th streets, at 1:45 o'clock this morning.

E. Asbury, a nightwatchman, was in the office of the building, slightly injured. Windows of the building plants of the Lacy Manufacturing company, the Johnson Machine and the Stearns Gas Engine works were blown out and minor damage was done.

Residents of the Westlake district miles away were awakened by the explosion, which shook the whole neighborhood. Who placed the charge of dynamite is not known. The company has been in operation for many months in a strike of metal workers.

A hole in the ground 18 inches deep and about six feet in diameter bears witness to the place of origin and probable cause of the damage. This hole is outside the business line and is about the size of the wagon entrance.

On the other side of the hole was a wooden shed, which, with its contents, was reduced to a mass of splinters.

In front of the main building, a masonry frame, for a distance of about 75 feet was shot to pieces and contents of furniture, and office paraphernalia are piled together in apparent ruin. The material damage, however, is confined to the chipping of the office and the space above it, and is relatively small.

Sugar Trust to Pay Back.

New York—The American Sugaring company will shortly hand to the United States government a check of \$700,000 in settlement of a further \$700,000 of customs frauds, according to a report.

This will bring the total amount this company up to nearly \$3,000,000. This latest settlement is in connection with the so-called "drawn" frauds, which have been under investigation since the original customs frauds were detected two years ago, as a result of the Parr disclosures.

Steel Men in Rebellion.

New York—The rebellion in the trade last week against the policy of restricting competition and maintaining rigid prices was expressed in a strike of \$1 a ton or more in steel bars, structural shapes, and steel pipe by some of the independent interior and by exceptionally low prices on fabricated steel in the Eastern territory. The strike spirit was against any important expansion in the business.

Many Killed in Indies.

San Domingo—News has reached here of an engagement along the Haitian and Haytian borders. Several were reported killed. A gunboat was dispatched with troops to be on the scene of the trouble.

COMPROMISE REACHED.

Locomotive Engineers Get Increase Aggregating \$4,000,000 a Year.

Terms on Which Engineers Settled Fight.

Amount of increase in yearly wages, \$4,000,000. Average increase, 10 1-3 per cent. Average demand by engineers, 15 per cent.

Original demand, 17 per cent. Increase offered by roads, 9 1/2 per cent. Increase asked on Mallet type engines, 100 per cent.

Increase granted on Mallet engines, 75 cents to \$1 differential. Other increases granted were: Forty cents per day in passenger, suburban, or through freight service.

Twenty-five cents differential on engines 215,000 pounds on drivers. Engineers or helpers on wrecking trains, snow-bound or mixed trains, increase of 40 cents per day.

Switching rates, 50 cents increase in yard and transfer service. Twenty-five cents increase per day for hostlers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Controllers of motor-cars, 40 cents increase. Roads involved, 61. Engineers affected, 37,000.

Chicago—Four millions of dollars a year was what the officials of 61 Western railroads put in the stockings of the locomotive engineers.

The gift brought "peace and good will" and averted what might have proved one of the most disastrous strikes in the history of the country.

Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill played the part of Santa Claus to the engineers. For seven days he worked to bring the railroads and the engineers together and with his work accomplished he left in the afternoon for his home in Washington to spend Christmas with his family.

In spite of their repeated assertions that they had reached the limit, the managers made concessions in the face of a threatened strike. Concessions were made by the engineers also, but they established two of the chief points for which they contended—jurisdiction over motor-trucks and an increased schedule for the Mallet type of engine.

The increase granted the men runs as high as 14 per cent on certain engines and as low as 8 per cent on the higher-paid runs. The average increase to the payrolls of the railroads is 10 1-3 per cent.

TWELVE LIVE ON \$1.35 A DAY.

Pittsburg Family Holds Record for Thrift.

Pittsburg—A tale of comfort and thrift contrary to the usual ones of distress was unfolded in the juvenile court here by Miss Nance Oppenheimer, a probation officer, to the court and spectators. A family of 12 is supported on an income of \$1.35 a day, but how it is done has not been disclosed.

Miss Oppenheimer told the story when she requested Judge Cohen to allow Antonio Elf, 10 years old, to go home. He was arrested for being in the streets late at night.

"He has a splendid home, your honor," said Miss Oppenheimer. "His mother," pointing to the woman standing by the lad's side, "is a splendid housekeeper, and they have 10 bright children, of whom the oldest is a girl 13 years old."

"I don't know how they do it," said Miss Oppenheimer, later, "but they are nice people and better home conditions couldn't be asked for. Everything is neat and orderly, and there is no lack of wholesome food for the entire family. The father is a laborer and earns one dollar and thirty-five cents a day. That man is a credit to any community."

Without further ado the boy was allowed to go home with his mother.

Son of Rich Man Starves.

New York—Half delirious from starvation, John Smith, who says he is a descendant of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon church, and the son of Charles Smith, a wealthy retired publisher of Princeton, Ill., is in Bellevue hospital critically ill. Twice an hour he is fed warm milk like a baby. His greatest desire is to sleep, but in lucid intervals he gave his name and descendants with a history of family troubles, wandering days and no work. For 21 days he says he had little to eat.

Wolves Barely Miss Feast.

Duluth—While wolves howled around the Darrah cabin, Mrs. Walter Darrah, 34 years old, gave birth six days ago to a baby in a partially roofless shack near Pelican lake, in this county. With the woman in the cabin was only her four-year-old daughter. Mrs. Darrah claims she was deserted by her husband some weeks before. It was only today that the woman, her baby and the little girl were found. All were temporarily removed to a farm house.

Germany Soon to Import All Meat.

Washington—In the course of a few years Germany, in all likelihood, will consume nothing but imported meat, according to consular reports. There is an immense decrease noted in the number of animals for slaughter, according to the last count, made on October 10, 1910. The especially noticeable decrease is in young animals. As a result, prices of animals for slaughter are expected to rise very high.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

ELECTRICAL TRUST SUED.

Monopoly of Power Sites and Plants To Be Shown.

Washington—The suit of the government against the so-called electrical trust will rival in magnitude the prosecutions of the Standard Oil company and the tobacco trust, according to attaches of the department of justice, and it is predicted that the government will win the case. The suit has been brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The evidence which the government will lay before the courts, it is asserted, shows startling price juggling. It is alleged that the General Electric company and the Westinghouse Electric company secured control of the electrical business by buying up the most valuable plants and by controlling most of the water power sites.

The suit will be filed early in January. W. S. Kenyon, assistant attorney general, is preparing the papers in the case. No criminal proceedings are contemplated.

POPULATION GROWS DENSE.

Rhode Island Leads; Washington Has Largest Growth.

Washington—Rhode Island has 508.5 persons to the square mile, thus, according to census-bureau figures, leading the list of states in the matter of density of population.

Nevada, with only seven-tenths of a person to the mile, finds a place at the lower end of the table giving these facts.

Second in the density list, Massachusetts supports 418.8 persons to the square mile; New Jersey, 337.7; Connecticut, 231.3, and New York 191.2. The other states possessing more than 100 to the mile are:

Pennsylvania, 171; Maryland, 130.3; Ohio, 117; Delaware, 103, and Illinois, 100.7.

Wyoming, boasting 1 1/3 persons to the mile, more than doubles Nevada, while Arizona, with 1.8, stands third from the bottom. Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Colorado and North Dakota, all have fewer population than 10 to the square mile.

Of the states of large population, Washington takes the lead in the growth of density, having advanced from 7.8 to 17.1 per square mile in the last 10 years, thus taking a place between Kansas, with 10.5, and Nebraska, with 15.5. Washington exceeds her neighbor, Oregon, with seven persons to the mile, by more than 10, and even surpasses California, with 15.2.

Idaho increased from 1.9 to 3.9, and Oklahoma from 11.4 to 23.9. The figures for other states are: Indiana, 75.3; Kentucky, 57.0; Tennessee, 52.4; Virginia, 51.2; West Virginia, 50.9; South Carolina, 49.7; Michigan, 48.9; Missouri, 47.9; New Hampshire, 47.7; North Carolina, 45.3; Georgia, 44.4; Wisconsin, 42.2; Alabama, 41.7; Iowa, 40; Vermont 39; Mississippi, 38.8; Louisiana, 36.5; Arkansas, 30; Minnesota, 25.7; Maine, 24.8. Texas, 14.8; Florida, 13.7.

POSTAL RECEIPTS LARGER.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Makes Annual Report.

Washington—That Postmaster General Hitchcock is determined to put the Postoffice department upon a self-sustaining basis is evidenced in the annual report of the third assistant postmaster general. Though expenditures for last year are still in excess of receipts, there is a marked decrease in expenditures compared with a year ago.

The total postal receipts for the fiscal year 1910 aggregated \$24,128,657. This is an increase of \$2,556,274, or 10.1 per cent when compared with those of the preceding year.

The expenditures for last year were \$229,977,224, an excess over receipts of \$5,848,565. To this amount should be added \$32,915 lost by burglary, fire, bad debts, etc., making a total of \$5,881,481, a decrease of \$11,598,288 when compared with the deficit of the fiscal year 1909.

SHAKE-UP IS COMING.

Rumored Four Important Changes Will Occur in Cabinet.

Washington—Rumors of a coming shakeup in the cabinet have been renewed. It was reported that the changes said to be contemplated by President Taft involved the resignations of Secretary Knox, MacVeagh, Ballinger and possibly Wilson.

Knox, it is known, is dissatisfied over his loss of influence in shaping the administration's policies. Politicians say the time has arrived for President Taft to dismiss Ballinger.

A report that Congressman Charles Scott of Kansas, will succeed Secretary Wilson is generally credited. The President's secretary, Charles Norton, is named by politicians to succeed MacVeagh, who it is expected will retire on account of ill health.

Senator Flint and Representative Tawney are mentioned as possible successors of Ballinger.

DEAL IS CLOSED FOR DAM.

Mexican Concern to Build Levee on Lower Colorado.

Washington—Arrangements between the State department and the Mexican embassy have been concluded for the construction of a dam and levee on the lower Colorado river in Imperial valley. Congress at the last session appropriated \$1,000,000 for the work.

Under the arrangements the construction will be carried on by the Colorado Land company, a Mexican corporation, the stockholders in which are Americans. It is provided that the United States does not acquire any right of ownership or easement either in Mexican territory or the works executed on Mexican territory, where the dam will be located. The works are to be built from surveys approved by a Mexican engineer.

Gunboat at Amapala.

Washington—The gunboat Yorktown has arrived at Amapala, Honduras. The warship was sent to investigate conditions and protect American interests in Honduras.

Two thousand rebel soldiers, who have been gathered during the past few months, are reported ready for an attack on Tegucigalpa. According to Federal officials, the revolution, which has been threatened for months, is about to break out, and the first battle is expected early in January. Preparations to repel an attack on the city are being made and Federal troops are being mobilized at Tegucigalpa.

The revolutionary army has been drilling at a point about 20 miles from Cape Gracias. Lee Christmas, an American adventurer, who has played an important part in the revolutionary movement and has led armies in Honduras and Nicaragua, will share the command of the revolutionists with former President Bonilla.

Haste on Treaty Sought.

Washington—If a Canadian reciprocity treaty is to be concluded during the present session all records in the matter of negotiation must be broken. The incentive to haste lies in the realization by the administration of the difficulty of framing any sort of a Republican reciprocity treaty that can safely be steered through the next congress with its Democratic house. The house must be afforded an opportunity to deal with the subject.

TRAP FOR KILLING INSECTS

Novel Method of Destroying Moths and Other Insects Which Are Harmful to Grapevines.

A novel method of killing moths and other insects which are harmful to grapevines has been adopted near Rhelms. Posts supporting five-candle-power electric lamps were placed in the vineyards, and from each post a dish containing water, with a top layer of petroleum, was suspended. During the first night these traps were placed in three parallel rows at distances of about 200 feet from each other, the distance between each lamp being about 75 feet. On the first clear evening the current was turned on about eight o'clock and the lamps remained burning until an hour or so after midnight. Soon after the lamps were lighted the insects swarmed toward them and were rapidly killed, either by the fumes of the petroleum or by the petroleum itself. The same operation was resumed the next clear night, but the lamps of the two outside rows were placed about 25 feet closer to those of the center row, and this was repeated on each of five subsequent clear nights, so as finally to bring the three rows within about 50 feet of each other. During the succeeding six or seven clear nights the movement was reversed, in the same manner, so as to return the lamps to their position of the first night. As to the position of the lamps, numerous experiments were made during these trials, and it was proved that the greatest number of insects were killed when the petroleum dish was only a few inches above the ground.

MUSIC AS A LIFE-SAVER

Tale From the Vasty Deep That Proves Truth of Song Warbled by Poet.

Up from the vasty deep comes a tale that proves the truth of what the poet sang when he warbled to the effect that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

The story has been delivered in New York by the crew of the bark Pallas, which was wrecked on Grand Cayman island in the Caribbean sea during the recent tropical hurricane. When the vessel struck it was in the night, and in order to cheer up their comrades during the hours before daylight, two of the crew, who happened to be musicians, ground out tunes on a fiddle and accordion. That the performers escaped to tell the tale must be put down as a remarkable evidence of the fortitude and forgiveness on the part of the men who were facing death in watery graves.

However, no murder was done, and when day broke the natives of the island were seen hurrying to the rescue in such boats as they could command. They explained that they had heard the music and had come down to investigate the strange occurrence. The whole lot of shipwrecked men, as well as some chickens and a pig were taken ashore, and a grand barbecue with fiddle and concertina accompaniment, celebrated the rescue.

All of which points to the moral that when one goes down to the sea in a ship he should carry some producer of sweet sounds—even if nothing more than a jewsharp—along as a life preserver.

SHIP NARROWLY ESCAPED METEORITE.

The Hull trawler, which recently recorded that during its voyage in the North sea a meteor fell a few yards away from the vessel, shaking it from stem to stern and rendering its compass useless, was not the first vessel to have narrowly escaped disaster by the fall of a meteorite.

The African Prince of the Prince Line was nearly engulfed in the Atlantic from a similar cause in October, 1906, and the captain on reaching Liverpool gave an interesting account of the escape. He and the second officer were on the bridge when the bolt fell from the blue and it seemed to them as it entered the water close to the ship, to be a huge mass of molten metal poured out of the sky. "Had it struck us," said Capt. Anderson, "we would have been totally annihilated without a doubt—another mysterious loss of a vessel in every way fitted to undertake a voyage."

"I am of opinion," he added, "that to some such cause must be attributed losses so mysterious that neither seamanship, engineering nor ordinary theories can explain them."—London Daily News.

MARRIAGE AND LIBERTY.

Liberty comes in such different ways! For women it comes most often through marriage.

Nine women in ten have more space after they are married for the exercise of their wills than they had before; therefore we can all see more clearly what they really are. The most tyrannical husband cannot rob a woman of her authority over her children and her household. The good woman is better, the hard woman is harder, the mean woman is meaner than ever she was.

Usually a married woman has a more strongly marked character than her unmarried sister. Her friends find it more easy to call up her mental face; they are more sure how she will act in given circumstances. Marriage is almost always fraught with some surprises to the student of character. These surprises are loosely described as changes; but change in character is so rare an occurrence, more especially in women, that it should never be regarded as an explanation unless all others fail.

BOGOTA BUYS OUT AMERICANS.

Washington—The final payment by the city of Bogota to the American owners of its street railroad was made this week and the road now is the property of the municipality. This terminates a source of constant trouble in Colombia between the United States-owned company, the government and the natives of Bogota. The city paid \$800,000 for the property.

CIVILIANS NOT ALLOWED ARMS.

Washington—No instructions have gone forward from Washington to General Duval or anyone in authority in Mnaills to conduct a search of the homes of the Japanese there. It is assumed that General Duval is acting in conjunction with the civil authorities. It is reported by secret service agents that stores of arms and ammunition have been collected and secreted by civilians in the Philippines. No civilian is allowed to have these.

FORESTS ARE ELIMINATED.

Washington—Proclamations ordering additions and eliminations in national forests in California, Idaho and Utah were signed by President Taft. The changes made were as follows: Modero forest, California, 20,967 acres eliminated, 182,050 acres added; Boise forest, Idaho, 9,940 acres eliminated; Sevier forest, Utah, 93,730 acres eliminated, 2,560 acres added.

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A HUMAN RATTLE BOX

COVETED BY DOCTORS FOR DISSECTION, HE SELLS HIS BODY.

Kansas City Man Can Dislocate Every Joint in His Body and Move His Heart From One Side of Body to the Other.

Kansas City, Mo.—Every time Ellis Whitman passes a doctor who knows him he is followed by a covetous and greedy look. For while nature has endowed some of us with a special aptitude for driving laundry wagons or constructing ditches, it gave Whitman a freak of a body which every true M. D. would like to look into. Whitman can dislocate every joint in his frame. He calls himself the "Human Rattle Box"—a title which sprang from his ability to rattle his ribs with his shoulder blades. He appears in theaters and also does plain or fancy dislocations for medical clinics. Whitman also has an acrobatic heart.

"Put your hand here," Whitman directed as he prepared to prove it. The heart was ticking away in the regular place. Then he twisted his interior around. Taking the hand of his interviewer, he placed it about seven inches lower than where the same heart had been and on the right hand side.

"Now she's here!" he said with pardonable pride. "She" certainly had moved. Whitman rolled up his sleeves to show that he didn't have a second heart about him anywhere. There are some things he can't do. He admitted his inability to put his lungs in his feet or take his arms entirely off.

"When I get a job at a medical school," explained Whitman, "I lie on an operating table and make any dislocation the doctors call for. The students set the dislocations—sometimes two or three of 'em working on me at a time."

Unlike the average run of geniuses, Whitman is an excellent financier. "Doctors are always trying to buy my body," he said. "They want to dissect it—after I am dead, of course. I've sold it twice for \$500 each time. I outlived them both—my body reverting to myself at their deaths."

"I had to fight for it once, though. The second time I sold it was to Dr. Nicholas Senn of the Rush Medical college, Chicago. He died a couple of years ago and in his will he bequeathed the 'Rattle Box'—that's me—to his son, Dr. Manuel Senn. I sued for possession of my body. The courts upheld me and I am now living in a body that belongs to no one in the world except me."

MOVES 7,000 DEAD BODIES

Michigan Gravestones and Burial Place Ornaments Are Transported to a New Site.

Negaunee, Mich.—The cemetery of this city, with its 7,000 bodies and proportionate number of headstones and other burial place ornaments, is being removed to a new site to permit an iron company to work the rich bed of ore that underlies the old cemetery.

The burial place now being vacated was selected 40 years ago and the permission to remove it was not secured without a storm of protest, but the mine company provided a larger and more attractive site and is paying a local undertaker \$10 for each body he removes. Every body in the cemetery will be removed by this undertaker, unless others prefer to do the work at their own expense.

The headstones and family monuments are being removed to their new places and the damages incident to cartage and the resetting are being repaid in a way that promises a better-conditioned cemetery when the work is done.

A BODY IN STORE HE BOUGHT

Gruesome Package Left in Closet One Year by Former Owner Is Finally Opened.

London—A mummified human body, apparently that of a boy about fourteen years of age, has been discovered at Nottingham under astounding circumstances.

About a year ago, Thomas Showcroft purchased a small grocery in Nottingham. The previous owner (a woman) asked her to allow a parcel in a cupboard to remain there for a few days and begged her to take care of it.

The woman did not return, but nothing was done until a few days ago, when Mr. Showcroft decided to satisfy his curiosity. Placing the parcel on the hearthrug he untied the string by the light of a candle, and was startled to find that it contained a mummified body.

From an examination of the body it is surmised the boy died about twenty years ago. The Nottingham police are satisfied that the case does not involve any crime.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES IN POCKET.

Bassfield, Miss.—Marvin Hudson, a farmer living near here, placed a stick of dynamite in his pocket with a view of taking it to employes in his field. Hudson stumbled and fell. That he was not blown in pieces when the dynamite exploded is considered marvelous. He has a slight chance to recover from his injuries.