

# REBELS MAKE NIGHT ATTACKS

## Mexican Cities Fall and Revolution Spreads.

Federal Troops Are Routed, But Rally and Recapture Two Cities—Madero Leads.

### Principal Events in Mexican Revolution.

Great battle breaks out in Torreon and continues through night. Many unarmed rebels are killed, but finally wrest victory from defeat, capturing many Federal troops and killing others.

Federal troops regain Gomez Palacio and Parral after sharp battle. Rebels prepare to renew attack.

Southern Mexico in hands of revolutionists. Fall of Vera Cruz is momentarily expected.

Revolutionist in force attack Chihuahua. Great battle is starting. Defenders of city strongly entrenched.

Madero, rebel general, leads mounted troops against Cuatro Ciénegas in night and battle ensues. Three towns in western part of Chihuahua captured by rebels.

Passenger train on Chihuahua line fired on, many killed.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 24.—Fighting has been going on at Torreon since early last evening. A crowd of 2,000 revolutionists are on the river front opposite the city and 600 soldiers are engaged against them on the city side. Large numbers of rebels are reported killed, most of them unarmed. The Mexican Central right of way is being kept cleared by soldiers and rurales.

The roads leading there are crowded with men going to the place, and it is estimated more than 12,000 are present. Neither the police nor the troops are following. The latter seem content policing Gomez Palacio and Torreon. A train of eight coaches of soldiers from the City of Mexico is traveling north and were ordered to Chihuahua. It will arrive there at 7 a. m.

The rebels of Torreon have driven the soldiers from the river banks into the city streets and captured 100 of them. The soldiers have been reinforced by nearly 500 infantry which came from the south and disembarked four miles south of the city.

The rebels are becoming more numerous and bolder and they seem to have more arms.

Chihuahua is reported to be in great danger, it being estimated that there are between 800 and 1,000 revolutionists gathered between the city and the plant of the American Smelting & Refining company. All responsible citizens are armed and expecting to be attacked any moment. Crowds of defenders occupy the tops of all the banks, churches and large buildings throughout the city.

It is reported in Chihuahua that rebels from Sonora have arrived at Temosachic and have the town surrounded in conjunction with rebels of that vicinity. The few soldiers in the town are expecting to be attacked before morning.

It is reported that Madero, accompanied by nearly 1,000 mounted men, attacked Cuatro Ciénegas tonight at 11 o'clock and a battle is now in progress.

### Nabob's Wife Ex-Servant.

New York—Miss Minnie Eagen, who was formerly a hotel maid at \$20 a month, was married to Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., heir to the \$3,000,000 estate of the late General Thomas T. Eckert, long president of the Western Union Telegraph company. The crowd around the Roman Catholic church, in which the wedding was held, was so great that the sexton called for police to keep it in check. Mrs. Eckert, the bride, was at one time a domestic in the household of General Eckert.

### Seattle Negro Wins Suit.

Olympia, Wash.—The Hunter Tract & Improvement company says that it has spent over \$700,000 in parking and boulevarding the tract in an effort to make it an exclusive resident section, and that individual lots were sold as high as \$6,000 each. Now a colored man secured an assignment of a contract of sale issued to a white purchaser, and when the colored man tendered money for the deed it was refused. Suit to compel issuance of the deed was brought, and the King county court decided in favor of the negro.

### Tramp Steamer Sunk.

San Francisco—Looming out of a dense fog near the lightship off Point Reyes, her course laid seaward across the path of the coastwise steamers, the tramp steamer Selja, bound for San Francisco from Hongkong, was rammed and sunk by the steamer Beaver. Although the Selja filled with water and was lost to sight within 15 minutes after the collision, the only fatalities were the death of two Chinese, members of the crew.

### Grave Made by Suicide.

Helena, Mont.—Charles Hulden, aged 83, committed suicide here by hanging himself. He had carved out his grave in solid rock and made all necessary arrangements with an undertaker to furnish him with a coffin. He was buried according to his own arrangements.

## MADERO HAS 6,000 MEN.

Well Armed Mexican Rebels Marching on City of Monclova.

Douglas, Ariz.—Francisco I. Madero, the leader of the Mexican revolutionists, is now reported not wounded, but instead, marching on the city of Monclova, in the state of Coahuila, at the head of a well-equipped army, said to number as high as 6,000 men. News of Madero's being wounded is said to have been sent out by Mexican officials to discourage the revolutionists.

This was the report sent by revolutionists across the border into Douglas. A local business man, who is a revolutionary sympathizer, received the data in documentary form from friends in Mexico, and the dispatch was given out for publication.

A small printed document published at Chihuahua shows the local situation there and the purported movements of Madero. This paper was smuggled in. Since October 31, it is said, boys have engaged in smuggling arms in from the border, where they were received from San Antonio. All the funds were supplied by the Mexican junta and by Madero personally.

It is said that both the mounted troops and infantry of Madero carry modern repeating rifles of 30-30 caliber. Madero's mounted soldiers are considered particularly efficient. The foot soldiers were recruited from the cotton belt, where it was known for a long time that the peons were ready to take up arms.

According to the reports received in Douglas, Madero's first movement was a bold stroke. With his men he marched to the great ranch owned by General Terrazas, now appointed governor of Chihuahua, at Sans Otenes, where he captured 400 horses. Madero and his soldiers then moved into the mountains. Here, with his troops he will be able to stand off the government army for an indefinite period, if the claim of the revolutionary sympathizers is well founded.

## BAD ELEPHANT EXECUTED.

500 Grains of Cyanide of Potassium Kills Huge Beast.

New York—It took 500 grains of cyanide of potassium, the most deadly poison, to kill Gypsy Queen, a trick elephant, executed for the murder of her keeper, Robert Schiel, on October 20. Less than one grain is sufficient to kill any man and the first convulsive symptoms supervene almost before the victim can set down the glass from which he swallows.

Gypsy Queen swayed backward and forward, flapping her big ears, for ten minutes before she showed the least uneasiness. It was 44 minutes before she was pronounced dead.

The poison was given in three pill-fuls of bran mash, in which had been sprinkled 100 capsules, each of five grains of cyanide. The elephant had been starved for 24 hours and ate greedily. At the end of ten minutes she shivered in all her bulk of 7,500 pounds, her knees weakened, her trunk grew rigid, she rolled her eyes and finally fell.

In the next two minutes she got up four times, struggling against the chains that bound her. At the end of 20 minutes her breathing was imperceptible, but 44 minutes after her first swallow she blinked when her trainer passed his hand before her eyes.

That was the last sign of life.

## Revolution is Belittled.

El Paso, Tex.—A great mass of correspondence has come in during the last three days from Parral, Chihuahua and Torreon from business men, lawyers, doctors, and quasi-newspaper men. All minimize the disorders of a week ago and all declare that the government is in control except in a few scattered places. The insurrectionists, at present operating spasmodically in the Chihuahua mining district, are for the most part unarmed. They are opposed to President Diaz, but their forays are of little importance.

## SCHOONER SINKS, FOUR LOST

Crew Set Out in Two Dories and One Reaches Sitka, Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska—Four members of the crew of the power schooner Sea Light, which was wrecked near Cape Ommaney, at the southern end of Baranof Island, are believed to have been lost in a storm which swept the North Pacific.

The Sea Light, which had eight men in her crew, was wrecked five days ago. The men set out in two dories, four men in each boat. One of the boats arrived at Sitka with the report of the wreck of the schooner and the probable loss of the men in the other dory. When last seen the missing dory was being tossed by a heavy sea and appeared to be sinking.

## Gibbons Foe to Suffrage.

Baltimore, Md.—"Avoid following those who desire woman suffrage," said Cardinal Gibbons in a talk to the students of St. Catherine's Normal institute, where he was the guest of honor at the celebration of the feast of St. Catherine. "Do not follow in the steps of those," he continued, "who have become manish in their ways and who fight for a place in politics. The place for woman is in the home."

## Countess Tolstoy Gravelly Ill.

St. Petersburg—A news dispatch from Tula says Countess Tolstoy is ill, having a temperature of 102.9. The will of the late Count Tolstoy makes his daughter Alexandra the legatee of his unpublished works.

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS

## NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

### PLOT IS UNCOVERED.

Cupboard of Jap Liner Is Used to Hide Stowaways.

Victoria, B. C.—A plot for the smuggling of Japanese across the Pacific as stowaways on board the steamer Inaba Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, now loading at Seattle, preparing to sail for the Orient, was discovered when the steamer was about to leave Yokohama for this side by the arrest of Yaomatsu Kikuchi and two other seamen by the Yokohama harbor police.

It seems that when the Inaba Maru was lying at Hongkong last voyage, Kikuchi had a secret cupboard designed in his sleeping quarters and built by Chinese carpenters he had smuggled on board. This cupboard was built as a hiding place for stowaways, Kikuchi having entered into an arrangement with Japanese residents at Seattle to smuggle stowaways. He received remuneration from the Seattle Japanese and the stowaways.

Shortly before the Inaba Maru left Yokohama the cupboard was discovered by the police and a Japanese stowaway hiding in it. He was arrested, as were the seamen. A Yokohama paper says Kikuchi has been engaged in smuggling stowaways from Japan to some Japanese at Seattle, receiving remuneration from both parties.

### NEGRO TESTS RIGHTS.

"Grandfather Clause" in Oklahoma Laws Up to Court.

Washington—Eleven days after the election Joseph Atwater, an Oklahoma negro, filed in the Supreme court of the United States his appeal from the decision of the Oklahoma courts, which had refused to enjoin election officials in Oklahoma City from denying them the right to vote on November 8.

The petition for injunction was based on the claim that the "grandfather clause" placed in the Oklahoma constitution by amendment was invalid because it would deny the right to vote to a large number of negroes in the state solely because of color and previous conditions of servitude.

The clause complained of denied the right to vote to those who could not read or write a section of the constitution. It provided, however, that no person should be denied the right to vote if either he or his ancestors had the right to vote in any form of government on January 1, 1866.

### ARMY OFFICERS PESSIMISTIC.

Chiefs Are Worried Over Hostility of Labor Unions.

Washington—The hostile attitude of the labor unions toward the organized militia has created a pessimistic feeling among officers of the army and the national guard, which is reflected strongly in the annual report of Colonel E. M. Weaver, chief of the division of militia, to the chief of staff.

The officers say it is almost hopeless to expect any relief from the present conditions by enactment of state laws, or through any national law that would restrain the unions from their unfriendly attitude. The preachings of patriotism are of no effect, even where it is shown that the sole purpose of the militia is the maintenance of law and order, and in Colonel Weaver's opinion the only real practical solution of the problem lies in the creation by the other states of a state constabulary on the lines of the highly trained and disciplined constabulary of Pennsylvania to supplement the effort of the local police or constabulary in the repression of disorders.

### Roads Need Better Management.

Washington—The shippers had an inning in the contest before the Interstate Commerce commissioner over the proposed increases in freight rates on the Eastern trunk lines. Their contention was that the advances were not justified and that the real solution of the problem of meeting a railroad's need for greater net income lay in scientific management.

This was the burden of the whole day's proceedings, the only witness for the railroads being President Joseph Ramsey, of the Ann Arbor railroad, former head of the Wabash system, who defended the proposed increases as vitally necessary in view of the increased cost of operation and materials.

### Noted Counselor Is Dead.

Washington—H. M. Hoyt, counselor for the department of state, died at his home here at 8:20 o'clock Sunday morning from peritonitis. Mr. Hoyt was taken ill in Canada, while there in connection with the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and that country. Since his return Monday he had been confined to his home. Physicians called into consultation considered the case extremely serious from the beginning.

### Hard Fighting is Reported.

Washington—Private cipher dispatches received here by persons in touch with the operations of Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionist leader in Mexico, say that Torreon and Gomez Palacio, two important railroad points, are in the hands of the revolutionists, and that the fall of Chihuahua and Puebla is expected. Hard fighting occurred at both places.

### PRESIDENT TAFT RETURNS.

Sees Finish of Canal Ahead of Time—Preparing Message.

Washington—President Taft has returned to Washington after having visited for a day at Richmond, Va., on his way from the isthmus of Panama.

The president announced soon after his arrival that he would make no engagements in the next five days. In that time he hopes to have completed his message to congress.

Only cabinet officers and others with whom the president desires to consult regarding his message will be received formally at the White House. The document will be ready either the night of November 28 or early November 29. The president will deal in the message with his visit to Panama, making recommendations on a number of subjects which he desires considered with a view to early action.

Coincident with the president's return it was learned there is not the slightest prospect for an extra session of congress following the coming short session.

President Taft had an interesting day at Richmond, the most important features of which were an informal address on the Panama canal at the luncheon given in his honor, and an address before the Virginia Educational conference.

The president, in his Panama canal speech, endeavored, in a way, to describe the conditions found. He aroused intense enthusiasm by his prediction that the canal would be open well in advance of the official date of opening, January 1, 1915. He declared that if necessity demanded it, he believed American battleships would use the waterway by January, 1913.

"What the American people want," said Mr. Taft, "if I understand it, is the prompt completion of the canal; and they are willing to pay fairly for it. It does not require the imagination of the engineer to see that the canal is there, is being put through and that it will be a great canal."

### NEW YORK HAS 9,113,275.

State Gains Quarter in Ten Years—Memphis Returns "Padded."

Washington—The population of the state of New York is 9,113,275, according to the statistics of the 13th census. This is an increase of 1,844,385, or 25.4 per cent over 7,268,894 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 1,265,257, or 21.1 per cent.

The population of the state of Ohio is 4,767,121. This is an increase of 609,576, or 14.7 per cent over 4,157,545 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 485,229, or 13.2 per cent. The state will gain at least three representatives in congress if the present basis of appropriation is retained.

Replying to the criticism of the census bureau's enumeration of the population of Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Durand has written a letter to Supervisor Farley, who had charge of the census work in that city, in which he declares that "the enumeration of Memphis was as complete and correct as that of any other large city in the United States."

Mr. Durand charges that the census of 1900 was "padded" to the extent of 15,000 and 20,000 names, and in this alleged circumstance finds explanation for the comparatively small increase shown by the census for 1910.

### WEEVIL HARMS ALFALFA.

Pest in Utah May Spread and Authorities Plan Fight.

Washington—Great damage wrought by weevil, which attacks alfalfa, and which has been confined so far principally to Utah, is causing officials of the department of Agriculture to make plans for a fight. This crusade will probably be the most important new work, according to D. C. Howard, chief of the bureau, which he and his assistants will have on hand next season.

As alfalfa is such an important crop in many of the states west of the first tier beyond the Mississippi, government officials are anxious to find some means of extermination of the weevil.

Unlike the cotton boll weevil, the alfalfa pest does its work on the outside of the plant, attacking the leaves and stalk.

"We will try to introduce a fungus parasite and also a predaceous mite to fight the weevil," said Dr. F. M. Webster, who is actively in charge of such investigations for the bureau.

### Smallpox Epidemic on Among Reds

Washington—While it is admitted at the Indian bureau that smallpox is epidemic among the Arapahoe Indians in the Shoshone reservation, Montana, it is denied that a heavy death list has resulted. In response to requests from the bureau here, brought out by exaggerated press reports of the number of deaths, Superintendent Wadsworth, of the reservation, telegraphed there were only 90 cases of a mild form on the reservation, and no known deaths so far.

### Panama Forts Opposed.

Panama—The Star Herald publishes an interview with Representative Tawney, chairman of the appropriations committee of the house of representatives, on defense of the canal.

"If the nations of the world agree to regard the Panama canal as neutral territory," Mr. Tawney said, "there will be no need for fortifications. I am opposed to any plan or scheme for military or naval defense of the canal until the nations of the world have an opportunity to express themselves."

## THE FIRST LIGHTNING ROD

Bohemian Priest Antedated Franklin in Experiments With Conductor for Lightning.

Though Franklin will continue to receive the honor that is his due as the inventor of the first practical lightning rod, the study of atmospheric electricity goes back at least to the time of Tullius Hostilius, who perished in an attempt to "draw fire from the sky." Cleero, in one of his orations against Catiline, calls attention to the destruction of the gilded statue of Romulus by lightning as an evil omen. A lightning bolt vividly described by Virgil in the eighth book of the Aeneid damaged the hind legs of the bronze Capitoline Wolf, and the visitor to the Capitoline Museum today can still discern the marks upon the metal. A learned priest by the name of Divisch is said to have erected the first lightning conductor in Europe. He set it up at Prendiz, Bohemia, in 1754, and it was 130 feet high. Though the Emperor Stephen and the Empress Maria Theresa publicly proclaimed their confidence in the inventor, a most disastrous drought that afflicted the country a year later was ascribed by the superstitious populace to the new fangled device, and Divisch was compelled to take it down. It is not probable that Franklin was acquainted with Divisch's experiment.

## FASHION HINTS



This afternoon gown of velvet, which is quite the thing for dressy wear, shows a pretty waist effect. The lapels are of satin, put on wrong-side-up fashion.

The overskirt arrangement is also novel.

### Mean Trick to Play on Rival.

A characteristic anecdote is told of Cherubini, the most jealous of the irritable genius of composers. He had been prevailed upon to be present at the first representation of the work of a confrere, and, during the first acts, which were much applauded by the public, he had kept a gloomy silence. The third act was less favorably received, and a certain passage especially seemed to cast a cold blanket over the spectators, when the old maestro, to the astonishment of his friends, was seen to applaud heartily. "Do you really like that duo?" asked one of them; "I should have thought it was one of the poorest and coldest in the whole opera." "You idiot," answered the maestro, with genuine naivete, "don't you see that if I did not applaud 't he might possibly cut it out?"

### Too Quick With Scorn.

That marvelous story of the British expedition to New Guinea, with its discovery of a new pygmy race, reminds a writer that in the past stay-at-home people have sometimes erred in treating travelers' tales with scorn. There was, for instance, the description by James Bruce in 1770 of the barbarous Abyssinian custom of eating raw meat cut from the living animal which was ridiculed by everybody. Yet Bruce has even recently been proved right. When Paul Du Chaillu explored equatorial Africa in 1861 and described the wonderful gorillas and also the nation of dwarfs there he was discredited none too politely by the British Royal Geographical society. Yet subsequent explorers amply vindicated his veracity.

### No Cause for Complaint.

Customer—I ordered a gallon of Irish whisky last week, and I find that what you sent me was made in New York.

Dealer—Well, I don't see where you have any kick coming. Isn't New York 'rish enough to suit you?

### One Theory.

"I wonder why the doctor always wants you to stick out your tongue?" "Probably to cut short a lot of gab, my dear."

## CHILD IS A WONDER

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL WHO EXHIBITS STRANGE POWER.

Can Copy an Unopened Letter She Has Never Read or Even Seen Before—People Mystified at Her Peculiar Gift.

Dawson, Ga.—What is the strange power possessed by little Laura Averitte? That is the question which many mystified people are asking and have been unable to answer. The child herself does not attempt to offer an explanation. This power, or occult force, or whatever it may be, enables her to write word for word the contents of an unopened letter and unknown to any of the people present during the remarkable feat of divination.

Laura is the twelve-year-old daughter of J. D. Averitte, a well-known farmer living two miles north of Dawson. To all appearances she is just a normal, fun-loving, romping child. There is nothing to differentiate her from her playmates. And yet there is the marvelous faculty with which she is endowed which makes her case one perhaps unparalleled.

The first demonstration of little Laura's peculiar power took place several weeks ago. A member of her family had received a letter, and brought it unopened into the house. "I know what is in that letter," Laura asserted. The relative smiled at the childish boast. "I'll show you," she insisted. And in a spirit of fun she was given paper and pencil at her request, the unopened letter was placed nearby and she prepared to convince the members of her family. Slowly the pencil moved over the sheets of paper, word followed word and sentence followed sentence, and finally little Laura said simply: "There it is."

And there it was. The envelope was opened. Smiles turned to expressions of wonderment, and wonderment almost changed to awe when it was found that the letter had been set down word for word by the child.

Seeking an explanation from the girl those surrounding her met only "I don't know" from her.

Other letters came to the Averitte household. Further tests of Laura's peculiar powers were made, and in every instance it was found that she had written the contents of the unopened letter practically without error.

How is the remarkable feat accomplished? What is the hidden force or unfathomed faculty that enables the child to pierce the concealing envelope and mentally draw from the written pages one by one the letter's words? These questions remain unanswered.

## COMEDY IN DOCTORS' HASTE

Hurriedly Drag Peg-Legger to Hospital by Express to Operate on Foot.

Phoenixville, Pa.—When William Springer, a resident of Royersford, was found lying along the Reading railway near that town, he told the men who found him that his foot had been cut off by a passing freight train. A stretcher was hurriedly brought. Springer was quickly placed on board an express train, which had been flagged for the purpose, and was taken to Phoenixville. A telegraph message to the station summoned the ambulance of the Phoenixville hospital, and the hospital authorities informed by telephone of the nature of Springer's injury, routed the house surgeons from bed and made the operating room ready for an amputation.

Springer, from under the stretcher cover, protested against being taken to the hospital, and said he wanted to go home. His protestations were ignored peremptorily but kindly, with the admonition of those about him that he lie perfectly still and not to worry.

Upon his arrival here he was at once loaded into the ambulance and a record trip made to the hospital. Here he was rolled into the operating room and placed on the table.

The sight of the white gowned surgeons and nurses and the array of surgical instruments caused the confused Springer to scream, but the absence of any evidence of bleeding from the mangled limb led the doctors quickly to the discovery that, while Springer had indeed lost a foot, he was in greater need of a carpenter than a surgeon. For the foot that he had lost was his wooden one. Springer said he would have told them that if they hadn't refused to hear his protests.

The doctors trimmed off the splintered leg and nailed a block of wood on the remnant to temporarily fill the need of the lost foot. Springer then set out for home.

### Needle Went Through Body.

Wooster, Ohio.—Forty years ago Mrs. S. T. Swartz of this city, when a small girl, tramped on a needle, a portion of which could not be located by the surgeon who gave her attention. The other evening Mrs. Swartz felt a stinging pain in the left shoulder, and a little later drew forth a hard substance from under the skin. It proved to be a piece of steel a little more than half an inch long. Mrs. Swartz then recalled that the piece of steel in her hand had been in her body all the 40 years, traveling around to her shoulder.