

GUERRERO TAKEN BY INSURGENTS

Mexican Regulars Surrender and Rebels Control City.

City Officers Elected by Revolutionists—Truce in Some Provinces, Fighting in Others.

Douglas, Ariz.—Guerrero, the largest city in the state of Chihuahua, with a population of 12,000, is now in the hands of the rebels, according to information which has been received here.

Following a combined attack, which took place after the departure of a train bearing the peace officials, the Federal troops are reported to have surrendered. The rebels have elected provisional officers to govern the city.

It was first reported that the jefe politico was killed in the final charge on the city, but later reports are to the effect that he and his family are prisoners and unhurt.

The telegraph line between Guerrero and Chihuahua is now in the hands of the rebels.

Following a conference at San Andres between the peace commissioners and rebels by Castillo Herrera, the soldiers sent out from Chihuahua were halted at Fortuna, near San Andres, until President Diaz shall act on the promise of truce offered by the rebels providing certain changes are made in the system of taxation and officials in Coahuila.

Following the resignation of Governor Sanchez, of Chihuahua, Secretary of State Guillermo Fallas has also resigned in favor of Rafael Alvarez and other important changes in the state government have already taken place. Reports that Sanchez was deposed are incorrect.

The citizen soldiers serving at Agua Prieta have returned to their homes at Bocoachi and Fronteras, which is taken as indication of confidence that the government will maintain peace on the border of the state of Sonora.

El Paso, Tex.—T. J. Warner, an employe of the Pearson Lumber mills at Madera, brought news here that a Mexico-Northwestern passenger train on which he was a passenger was held up at Pedernales by insurgents and searched for arms and ammunition. The passengers were not molested. The band was composed of Mexicans of the better class.

20,000 STRIKERS MARCH.

Sing in All Tongues But English—Winter Arrives.

Chicago—Striking garment workers to the number of between 20,000 and 25,000 paraded the West Side streets, held many mass meetings, including the windup at the National League park, where President Murphy provided 75,000 sandwiches and coffee for all. The line of march was closely guarded by police, and extra details were on call, but there was no outbreak.

Miss Hanna O'Neill, a nonunion garment worker, was severely beaten by a picket, who slipped up behind her and felled her with a blackjack. He was beating and kicking her in the body and face when bystanders drove him away. Earlier in the day 20 nonunion workmen, coming from Eastern cities, were mobbed at the LaSalle street railway station and badly beaten. A riot call brought the police, and the bruised and crippled arrivals were taken to a hotel, where the mob dispersed.

The parade was remarkable for several things. Although red flags had been forbidden by the police, the women wore red hats and the men flaming red ties. Bands played the Marseillaise, and the long lines of marchers sang it in many tongues—all except English. The banners were chiefly in Yiddish, Polish and Bohemian, and every language was heard except English.

Woman Makes Hard Trip.

Seward, Alaska—A party of seven persons, including one woman, the first to come out over the winter trail, arrived here from the Inokko and Iditarod districts, having made the trip in 19 days' actual traveling time. Members of the party report that more than 500 people are coming out over the trail this winter, bringing several hundred thousand dollars in bullion with them. Several consignments of gold from the Iditarod for Seattle banks have already been dispatched by dog sled.

Railroad Sued for Million.

El Paso, Tex.—A suit has been filed against the Southern Pacific railway here seeking to recover 23 acres of land in the heart of the city, valued at \$1,000,000. The suit was brought at the instance of the Hague and Hills estate and W. W. Mills, president. It is alleged that the land, donated to the railway with the provision that it should always be used for railway purposes, has been diverted in part to other uses by the company.

Gill Vetoes Probe Cost.

Seattle—Mayor Gill has vetoed the ordinance appropriating \$1,800 to pay the expenses of investigating alleged grafting in the city government. The investigating committee heard and has given out for publication much hearsay testimony reflecting on the mayor and the chief of police, Charles W. Wapenstein, and petitions asking the recall of Mayor Gill are being circulated.

91 MILLIONS COUNTED.

Census Bureau Announces Grand Total for United States.

Washington—Total population of the United States, exclusive of possessions, approximately 91,549,500. Totals for these states were announced:

Wyoming, 14,596, an increase of 53,434 since 1900.

Alaska, 64,356, an increase of 764.

Hawaii, 191,909, an increase of 37,980.

The states so far given have an aggregate population of 85,362,725. This is an increase of 20.4 per cent over the aggregate population contained by the same states in 1900.

The five states not reported had an aggregate population of 5,186,775 in 1900. If they maintain the growth of other states their aggregate will be brought up to 6,186,774, giving a grand total in the United States of 91,549,503. Even if there should be no gain at all the total would be 90,502,061.

Washington is expected to show an increase of almost 100 per cent, and Georgia is counted on to sustain the average, but, while Wisconsin probably will score a gain, it is not believed it will reach 20 per cent.

There is no doubt the total will be over 91,000,000. The computation is confined to the United States proper.

The population of Georgia, Wisconsin, Washington and Montana, the only states for which figures have not yet been announced, will be made public soon, together with the exact total population of the United States.

Population of the Islands of Hawaii is as follows:

Hawaii, 55,382; Kauai, and Niyhau, 23,952; Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Molokai, 29,762; Oahu, including Honolulu district, 82,028; Kalawao, 785.

Population of cities: Superior, Wis., 40,308, an increase of 9,293; Augusta, Ga., 41,040, in increase of 1,599.

MANUEL IS IN POVERTY.

Deposed King of Portugal Given Refuge by Duke of Orleans.

Rome—The Tribuna prints an interview with a Portuguese personage whose name is not mentioned, but who is said to be a leading Royalist, concerning Manuel II, exiled king of Portugal.

Manuel, he says, is poverty-stricken and unable to choose a place of residence. Owing to lack of money the dethroned king has been compelled to accept the hospitality of the Duke of Orleans at Wood Norton, Eversham, England. For three months, he has not had means with which to pay his servants.

Manuel, according to the interview, hopes that he will be restored to power, insisting that a republic in Portugal cannot exist. His friend predicts that a congress of the powers will settle the Portuguese affair, but he says that otherwise the Royalists are ready to fight for the restoration of the monarchy.

AVIATOR UP 10,499 FEET.

World's Record for Height Broken by Frenchman in Monoplane.

Pau, France—Ascending from the aviation field here, M. Legagneux broke the world's altitude record, rising to a height of 10,499 feet. The Frenchman landed half frozen after a remarkable plane downward. He used a Bleriot monoplane.

The previous official height record was made by Ralph Johnstone, who in the recent meet at Belmont Park, soared 9,714 feet.

At Philadelphia, November 23, J. Armstrong Drexel made a remarkably high flight and claimed the world's record. When this was disputed, Drexel requested the officials of the Weather bureau to examine his barograph. They did so and credited him with an altitude of 9,897 feet. These figures, however, have not been officially accepted by the Aero club of America.

20 Rescued from Wreck.

Oswego, N. Y.—The steamship John Sharples, of Chicago, grounded on the shore of Galloway island, while going from Chicago to Ogdensburg. A snow storm was raging and waves rolled over her, flooding the boiler room and putting out the fires. Not until next day was the stranded vessel sighted by the steamship Hinckley and by that time, driven from the vessel by intense cold, Mrs. George Russell, wife of the first mate, and half of the crew, had reached one of the islands. The Hinckley took all hands aboard.

Tornado Twirls Things.

Silverton, Or.—A tornado, small in area, which passed about two miles southeast of this city struck the house occupied by Arthur Buell and family, and turned it from its foundations and buried it partially around. Aside from breaking nearly all the dishes in the house and slightly injuring some of the furniture, no damage was done. A barn belonging to A. Peterson on an adjoining farm was also blown from its foundations and fences leveled.

Propose Auto Battalion.

Berlin—In the reichstag General Von Heeringen, Prussian minister of war, describing the government's plans of enlarging the army, declared: "The organization of an automobile battalion is required. The progress of aerial navigation demands the organization of three aeronautical battalions of two companies each."

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Tuesday, December 13.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The senate today listened to the first tariff debate of the session and while the discussion was largely academic, it served to develop the important fact that Senators Lodge and Aldrich are willing to join in the piecemeal revision of the tariff.

The subject came up on a motion to refer to the committee on rules the Cummins joint resolution providing for the limitation of the power to amend bills looking to the modification of paragraphs and schedules of the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Cummins occupied the floor in support of the provision, but he was interrupted so frequently that the discussion partook largely of the nature of a running debate. It was in this discussion that Lodge and Aldrich found occasion to announce their positions.

The Iowa senator disavowed any intention of opening up a general tariff discussion. Still he found it difficult to avoid a general expression on tariff questions.

"It is well known," he said, "that I consider excessive and inexcusable many of the duties levied by the law of 1909. I know also that many people believe the law should be amended. During the recent political struggle I did not hear a single utterance by a Republican that did not admit that the law contains duties that ought to be changed and that it is the duty of congress to act speedily."

"The real issue," he said, "is whether we shall so amend our rules as to permit the amendment of the law schedule by schedule."

Monday, December 12.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, today introduced a bill to remove all doubt as to the meaning of section 5 of the \$20,000,000 irrigation law of last session, which broadly prohibits opening up of any lands on government projects until the farm units have been established and water is available for irrigation.

Senator Borah's bill provides that on existing projects when an entry has been relinquished, lands embraced in that entry may be again entered. Section 5 remains in full force and effect, however, regarding lands on new projects.

With but one protest heard, that of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, the senate today confirmed the nomination of Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, to be chief justice of the United States Supreme court.

Accompanying Justice White's name in the list of nominations were those of Justice Willis Vandevanter, of Wyoming, now a judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, formerly of the Supreme court of his state, to be associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States.

The ocean mail bounty bill came up as the unfinished business in the senate today, but the senate laid it aside temporarily.

This course was taken on motion of Senator Gallinger to accommodate other business and does not mean that the bill will not be pressed later.

The senate today testified a protocol changing the dates fixed for the arbitration with Mexico of the Chamizal case, which involves title to the Chamizal tract situated between El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

The pension appropriation bill carrying \$153,688,000 was ordered reported to the house by the appropriations committee.

Saturday, December 10.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The house this afternoon passed the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$31,000,000. Debate on the measure was very brief and only one amendment was adopted. The house then adjourned to Monday.

Following are the principal appropriations for the Pacific Coast:

Los Angeles harbor, \$270,000; Oakland harbor, \$150,000; San Joaquin river, \$25,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, \$225,000; Coos Bay, Or., \$40,000; Columbia river, Celilo falls to Snake river, \$25,000; Dalles river to Celilo falls, \$600,000; lower Willamette, river, \$105,000; mouth of Columbia river, \$950,000; Willamette above Portland, \$20,000; Grays Harbor, \$30,000; Puget Sound \$20,000; Snohomish river \$75,000.

The Indian appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$8,000,000, passed also.

The senate was not in session today. Governor Harmon of Ohio, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, and former Representative Hay of Illinois, went before the house committee on industrial arts and exhibitions and explained the memorial project planned for Put-in-Bay and Lake Erie, the scene of Commodore Peary's naval victories. They asked that the government contribute \$250,000. The committee will act upon this subject during this session of congress and it is believed will report a bill carrying the necessary appropriation.

Although refusing to comment on the proposed constitution of Arizona until printed copies of the document

Arkansas Shows Growth.

Washington—Population statistics of the thirteenth census, issued by the census bureau, include figures for the following states: Arkansas, 1,574,449, an increase of 262,885, or 20 per cent over 1,311,564 in 1905. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 183,355, or 16.3 per cent. South Carolina, 1,515,400, an increase of 175,984, or 13.1 per cent over 1,340,316 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 189,167, or 16.4 per cent.

have been received, it can be authoritatively stated that there is a general impression among congressmen that congress will reject the constitution unless the provision for the recall of judges is removed.

Friday, December 9.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The house committee on agriculture was requested today to modify the law giving Western states 25 per cent of the receipts from forest reserves within their boundaries by conferring upon the secretary of agriculture authority to go into the various states and ascertain whether this money, when so paid to the states by the general government, is being expended as provided by law for schools and roads, or is being used otherwise, and in case he is of the opinion that the money is not being used for these specific purposes, to take it from the states and turn it over to the forest service for their own use.

Representative Hawley and other Western members of the committee are decidedly opposed to this proposal, regarding it as a move to deprive the states of that share of the forestry fund to which they are legally entitled. They fear that such a provision, if inserted in the bill, would result in diverting this entire fund into the coffers of the forest service.

Charges of irregularity in regard to the allotment of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma were made in the house of representatives today by Chairman Burke, of the Indian affairs committee. He said that misrepresentations had led to the passage of an act for the allotment of 100 acres to James S. Rowell, a white man from Connecticut, who had married an Indian woman and received an allotment near Lawton, Okla., which a United States inspector declared to be worth \$75,000 to \$100,000. It was decided to let the question of Rowell's citizenship go to the courts.

The Indian appropriation bill, as finally passed, carried appropriations of \$8,277,985, or \$97,000 more than recommended.

Thursday, December 8.

Washington—Currency reform, extension of the scope of the national banking laws, in the event of no immediate general changes in the monetary system; civil service requirements, a customs service free from "practical" politics; businesslike methods in the daily transactions of the government and a general abolition of red tape wherever it clogs the wheels of the government's business, are among the recommendations contained in the annual report of Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, presented to congress today.

The expenses of the government in the fiscal year 1912, for which this session of congress is asked to appropriate, are estimated at \$630,494,013.12. The estimated expenditures of the Panama canal are given as \$66,920,847.69, making a total of \$697,414,860.81. The estimates, if carried out, represent a net savings of about \$13,000,000 in the executive departments, as compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Receipts for 1912, Secretary MacVeagh estimates, will be \$680,000,000, which would leave an ordinary surplus of around \$50,000,000. If the treasury should continue to pay for the Panama canal out of the cash drawer, as at present, such a surplus would be turned to a deficit of \$7,414,860.81.

Secretary MacVeagh expresses the hope that the monetary question will come into congress detached from sectional or political considerations.

"Our system can fairly be called a panic-breeding system," he says, "whereas every other great national banking and currency system is panic-preventing. As long as we continue under our present system, we are liable to panics, and the vast depreciations of panics reach Republicans and Democrats and all parts of the country alike. Panics are no longer necessary and no longer respectable. It is for the government to say whether we shall have panics in the future or not. It is a mere matter of choice."

Wednesday, December 7.

Washington—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, after 11 months' work, made its final report to congress today.

In the opinion of seven Republican members, a majority of the committee, Secretary Ballinger "honestly and faithfully performed the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest."

In the opinion of the four Democrats, Mr. Ballinger "has not been true to the trust reposed in him as secretary of the interior and should be requested by the proper authorities to resign."

The Democratic members, led by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, agreed to this method of getting the reports before congress. Senator Fletcher first raised the point of order that the committee had already approved the report that was made public at Minneapolis. This point was overruled by Chairman Nelson.

Secretary Ballinger Reports.

Washington—Secretary Ballinger, in his annual report strongly urges the enactment by congress of legislation which will permit proper use and development of the natural resources of the West and permit that section of the country once more to progress. His report is a strong plea for practical conservation as distinguished from Pinchotism. It is an appeal for the present generation as well as for the rights of generations yet to come.

TEXAS SENATOR ENTERED CONGRESS AT AGE OF 28

Among those who have entered the United States senate and made notable careers Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas stands with the first.



The progress and evolution of Mr. Bailey since he entered congress in 1891, when only twenty-eight years old, have been among the most interesting features of our national life during that period.

Personally, Senator Bailey is a man of a very genial disposition. His most conspicuous personal trait is loyalty to his friends, and he has always been found to be sincere, frank and candid. The senator is one who delights in retirement, and seldom if ever is he found frequenting the clubs and hotel lobbies where his political friends are wont to congregate. He is unconventional in many ways and he cares little if at all for even the simpler manifestations of social life. One of the laudable traits of Mr. Bailey's character is his love of the home and the family. When his colleagues are enjoying the luxuries and pleasures of their various clubs he delights in being at home surrounded by the peaceful influence of his family. His favorite hobby is the raising of fine cattle and blooded horses, and it is one of his ambitions to conduct the best farm in the land for his purpose.

Among the rank and file of the senate Bailey is probably the most enthusiastic patriot. The fire of his oratory when speaking on the consolidation of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, besides eliciting a burst of spontaneous applause from the galleries, thrilled and astounded his conferees. In his oration on this occasion he branched off into an impromptu tribute to the Lone Star state and his commanding delivery and beautiful language proved beyond question that oratory still thrives in the federal congress and that the heart of true patriotism is still a living one.

WESTERN CHILD WONDER SPEAKS TEN LANGUAGES

Winifred Stackville Stoner, daughter of Col. J. B. Stoner, of the United States marine hospital service, is regarded as a rival of young Sids, the special student in Harvard who is a genius in mathematics.

Winifred, or "Cherie," as her mother calls her, is only 8 years old. She can speak 10 different languages fluently and uses the different tongues as she chats with her dolls and plays with children. She reads almost constantly, and has read the majority of Shakespeare's plays. She is also a poet, having written verse in several languages. The mother says the ability of the girl to speak French, Spanish, Latin, Esperanto, Japanese, Russian, Polish, German and Italian is due to careful training from the time she was a baby.

"Her advancement," says her mother, "is not due to anything except the way in which she was educated. I began with her when she was three weeks old, developing her mentally and physically, and the effect of the teaching and methods is apparent. The method used is the same as was employed in training William James Sids, the Boston boy. I started from the first to teach the child the best, to cultivate her taste and to improve her mind. I do not have her 'show off' and I know she is as normal as any child of the same age, but I would like to have her work known for the benefit of other kiddies, for any child may be trained the same way with the same probable result. The secret is to make their training the same as play for them."

Pickled Oysters.

Two hundred large oysters, one cup vinegar, one cup white wine, four teaspoons salt, six teaspoons whole peppers, one-quarter teaspoon mace. Drain and clean oysters, scald the liquor. Strain and add the above named ingredients. Let boil up at once and pour, while boiling hot, over the oysters. After these have stood ten minutes pour off the liquor, which, as well as the oysters, should then be allowed to get cold. Put in a jar and cover tight.

Butter Cakes.

Sift two cups of flour, with four level teaspoons of baking powder and one level teaspoon of salt. Rub into this two tablespoons of butter. Gradually add three-fourths cup of milk. Roll out one-half inch thick as for biscuits. Bake on a hot griddle on top of stove, leaving room for them to rise. Bake rather slowly and turn but once. They will puff to double 'b'size they were when put on pan.

Lamb Pudding.

The cold meat from yesterday's joint, bread crumbs, one tablespoon of butter, two eggs, a little gray, pepper, salt and a pinch of nutmeg. Chop the cold lamb fine, season and wet up with a little good gravy. Mix in one-quarter as much crumbs and pour into buttered mold. Set in a pan of hot water, and cook covered in a good oven for one hour. Turn out and pour a little gravy over it.

Green Tomato Preserve.

Wash and slice green tomatoes, allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of tomato, together with one lemon cut in slices and put between the layers of tomato; cook until thick, add a 25-cent jar of preserved ginger, put through the food chopper.

A Cooking Timetable.

Mutton, 15 minutes to the pound.
Beef, 20 minutes.
Veal, 20 minutes.
Ham, 15 to 20 minutes.
Pork, 15 to 35 minutes.

GOOD CAKE IS RARE

RULES THAT WILL HELP IMPROVE COOK'S WORK.

That Few Families Know What Good Cake Is Is Statement That Will Be Resented, But It Is None the Less True.

Few families know what good cake is. This statement will be resented, but it is none the less true. It is equally true that few professional cooks make as good cake as that baked by the mistress of the house or one of her daughters.

As every one should know how to bake delicious cake whether she makes use of it or not, here are a few rules that are essential:

Use the best materials. So-called cooking butter and stored eggs will make poor cake, and let no economical one persuade you otherwise.

What is known as soft A sugar makes a cake of nicer grain than granulated or powdered sugar. In measuring stint rather than heap up the cup or the batter is coarse grained. Baking powder should be measured by gently rounding, not heaped or flat, teaspoonfuls. With sour milk recipes use baking soda and cream of tartar rather than baking powder.

Never guess at measurements. Most recipes give exact proportions—which a good cook sometimes modifies. A cup, when not defined, usually means the stone china kitchen coffee cup that holds a little more than half a pint.

The richer the milk the better the cake. More than is called for is often permissible to keep the batter from getting too thick.

Stinting flour is the secret of good cake. Few realize this, as can be told by two persons making up the same recipe with results totally different for the cook who is heavy on flour. It is safe to allow a quarter to half a cup less flour on most recipes.

Judgment is important in cake mixing. Flours differ in heaviness and eggs in size; therefore to keep the batter from being too stiff see that it runs easily from the spoon, yet is not "runny." Thinning must be done before baking powder and whites of eggs are in.

Have all ingredients ready before beginning to mix a cake. Once started it should go into the oven quickly. One mixing bowl and two smaller ones for eggs will be needed; also a wooden paddle and a wire egg beater. Sift into batter before measuring and put into batter through sifter.

Get ready pans before starting cake. There is but one sure way to prevent sticking—paper the bottoms of pan and grease it, not the pan, which is only buttered on the edge. Many persons use lard for greasing, but butter never tastes.

Papering is no trouble if ten cents worth of yellow wrapping paper is bought and cut in leisure moments to fit your various shaped pans. Keep in an air-tight box in the kitchen closet.

A good cake baker makes sure that her cake pans are not used for other purposes by keeping them under lock. In the same place have all the utensils needed and there will be no delays. Here also have an extra supply of baking powder, flavoring extracts, chocolate and the special sugar used. Do not get more than five pounds at a time of the latter, and see that it's rolled and sifted before using.

Pickled Oysters.

Two hundred large oysters, one cup vinegar, one cup white wine, four teaspoons salt, six teaspoons whole peppers, one-quarter teaspoon mace. Drain and clean oysters, scald the liquor. Strain and add the above named ingredients. Let boil up at once and pour, while boiling hot, over the oysters. After these have stood ten minutes pour off the liquor, which, as well as the oysters, should then be allowed to get cold. Put in a jar and cover tight.

Butter Cakes.

Sift two cups of flour, with four level teaspoons of baking powder and one level teaspoon of salt. Rub into this two tablespoons of butter. Gradually add three-fourths cup of milk. Roll out one-half inch thick as for biscuits. Bake on a hot griddle on top of stove, leaving room for them to rise. Bake rather slowly and turn but once. They will puff to double 'b'size they were when put on pan.

Lamb Pudding.

The cold meat from yesterday's joint, bread crumbs, one tablespoon of butter, two eggs, a little gray, pepper, salt and a pinch of nutmeg. Chop the cold lamb fine, season and wet up with a little good gravy. Mix in one-quarter as much crumbs and pour into buttered mold. Set in a pan of hot water, and cook covered in a good oven for one hour. Turn out and pour a little gravy over it.

Green Tomato Preserve.

Wash and slice green tomatoes, allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of tomato, together with one lemon cut in slices and put between the layers of tomato; cook until thick, add a 25-cent jar of preserved ginger, put through the food chopper.

A Cooking Timetable.

Mutton, 15 minutes to the pound.
Beef, 20 minutes.
Veal, 20 minutes.
Ham, 15 to 20 minutes.
Pork, 15 to 35 minutes.