

## YAQUIS CAPTURE MEXICAN CITY

Inhabitants Resist Until Ammunition Is Exhausted.

Slaughter Follows Victory of Indians—Young Women Carried Off Into Mountains.

El Paso, Tex.—Yaqui Indians, after an attack lasting two days, have captured the Sonora town of San Marcial, slaughtered many of the inhabitants and carried off several girls to the mountains.

The inhabitants of the town, the special says, fought until their ammunition gave out, when the Indians, who attacked in force of several hundred, gained entrance. Scenes of terrific slaughter followed, only a few escaping to carry the tale to the outside world. The Indians retreated to the mountains, carrying the young women with them.

San Marcial is in the center of the Sonora canal district, a little more than 50 miles southeast of Hermosillo. This is the first time so far as known here where Yaquis successfully assaulted so large a town.

The Indians are said to be using military tactics acquired during two years of training in Madero's forces to advantage, gathering force until they have practically what might be termed an army. All are armed with high-power rifles secured during the government service.

Official apprehension of another rebel attack on Juarez was aroused by the operations of the Yaquis in San Marcial.

A recommendation from the State department in Washington in September that 1000 men be kept in Juarez to avoid a repetition of the casualties incidental to the Madero revolution has not been complied with. The town has a garrison of 500 men and a small artillery force.

## TAFT ENROUTE TO ISTHMUS

President and Party to Inspect Work in Canal Zone.

Key West, Fla.—With the guns of the United States battleships Delaware and Arkansas roaring a welcome President Taft and his party late Saturday afternoon boarded the Arkansas and set out for the Panama Canal zone. It was shortly after 4 o'clock when the president, after making a short speech here, boarded one of the launches of the Arkansas, together with Mrs. Taft and the remainder of the presidential party, and was taken to the battleships. A few minutes later both the Arkansas and the Delaware, which will act as an escort, had weighed anchor and were steaming out of the harbor.

The presidential party will spend three days in the canal region. President Taft plans to get back to Key West on December 29, and two days later to be in Washington.

Investigations of conditions in the canal zone to determine whether the time is opportune for establishing civil government there is the announced purpose of the president's visit. Mr. Taft has said that he expected to issue the order establishing civil government immediately if he found conditions favorable.

The president for six hours rode through the fruit-bearing country of Florida and part of the everglades. His train then passed out over the open sea railroad extension. A special observation car had been attached to the train in Miami and the President spent much time in it.

A short talk was made by President Taft in Miami, in addition to the one here. In both addresses he said he thought it incumbent upon him to establish civil government in the Panama Canal region and not leave the task to President-elect Wilson.

## "Human Bomb" Gets Writ.

Los Angeles—Attorneys for Carl Riedelbach, the "human bomb," who captured the Central police station some weeks ago, obtained a writ of habeas corpus directing the county authorities to appear in court Monday and show cause why the prisoner should not be released. Riedelbach's attorneys argued before Judge Willis, of the Superior court, that their client had committed no crime, according to the state's statutes. He merely appeared at the central station carrying an infernal machine.

## Aid for Park Asked.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Chamberlain has been urged by the Mazama society, of Portland, to aid in obtaining an appropriation of \$250,000 from this congress for widening the road into the Mount Rainier National park, in the State of Washington, from the south construction of the branch road to the Indian Henry hunting grounds, the construction of horse trails in the park and the survey for a highway into the park along Carbon river.

## Garrison Has Typhoid.

Hanau, Germany—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out among the troops of the garrison here. Two hundred and eleven soldiers are lying in hospitals suffering from the disease. The river Main is believed to be infected and if this is proved to be so, the health of the entire population will be imperiled.

## CASH CANNOT BE CORNERED

J. P. Morgan Asserts Alleged Trust Is Impossibility.

EPIGRAMS OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

All the money in Christendom and all the banks in Christendom could not form a monopoly that would control money.

What I call money is the basis of banking.

If he had the credit and I had the money (referring to a hypothetical man in control of the credit of the country), his customer would be badly off.

When a man has vast power and abuses it, he loses it—and he never gets it back again, either.

The question of control, in this country, at least, is personal; that is, in money.

I would rather have competition. You must remember that not all securities sold and issued are always good, and when there is a responsible fiscal agent, there is moral strength behind them.

American stockholders take little interest in the management of their corporations. That is why we organize a voting trust in order to protect the company.

There is no place where mergers and consolidations have taken place to the extent they have in Great Britain.

"You believe in buying up the competing line?" asked Mr. Untermyer. "Why, sure," said Mr. Morgan.

My idea is that it (the stock of the Equitable company) should be turned over to the policy-holders.

Washington, D. C.—J. Pierpont Morgan told the money trust investigating committee of the house that "all the money in Christendom and all banks in Christendom" could not form a monopoly that would control money. Mr. Morgan disclaimed any knowledge that he wielded a vast power in modern finance, and declared emphatically that he sought no such power.

For nearly five hours the chief witness called by the committee in its investigation of the intricacies of modern finance stood a running fire of questions that covered every phase of financial operation. In some respects it was one of the most remarkable hearings in the halls of congress in years, with Mr. Morgan as the embodiment of financial operations on a colossal scale and the committee's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, the representative of the element that seeks to probe the innermost recesses and conditions under which these vast financial operations are conducted.

Mr. Morgan gave his views on competition, combination, co-operation and control in industry and finance, particularly the latter. He declared he did not "mind competition," but that he preferred "combination" in his operations. He was emphatic in his declaration that "there is no way one man can get a monopoly of money."

## AVIATORS' BODIES PICKED UP

One Corpse on Beach; Other Floats With Life Preserver.

Los Angeles—The bodies of Horace Kearney, aviator, and Chester Lawrence, newspaperman, lie side by side in a little undertaking shop at Redondo Beach, finally given up by the sea, which had combined with the more mysterious forces of the air to destroy them as they were seeking to write a new chapter in aviation by a daring over-ocean flight to San Francisco.

Ten hours after the body of the young reporter, battered almost beyond recognition by waves and rocks, was found on the precipitous coast near Rocky Point, that of his aviator companion was picked up a mile away at sea by a searching party in charge of George B. Harrison, a skilled aeronaut and close friend of the doomed men.

Kearney's body was found entangled in kelp and partially attached to a life preserver, the white cloth of which, glistening in the sunlight, attracted the searchers to the spot.

## Mercury Soars to 122 in Shade.

Sydney, N. S. W.—One hundred and twenty-two in the shade is the record made by the first heat wave experienced in Australia this summer. This was recorded at Eucla, the repeating station on the South Australian-West Australian border. At Homa, in Queensland, the mercury stood at 110, while Newcastle, the coal city of New South Wales, has had the hottest spell for 16 years, accompanied by dust and wind storms. Other parts of New South Wales were affected, but no deaths were reported.

## Bill Goes to Conference.

Washington, D. C.—The "literacy test" immigration bill, which passed the house Friday and was brought back to the senate for its concurrence, was sent to conference Saturday. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, moved that the senate disagree to the house amendments. A conference was asked for, and Senator Gallinger appointed Senators Dillingham, Lodge and Smith, of South Carolina, as conferees in the senate.

## Halibut Brings Big Price.

Seattle, Wash.—Fourteen thousand pounds of halibut sold for the record price of 10 1/2 cents a pound when the fishing steamer Molala arrived here from a 22-day cruise off Vancouver Island. The price of halibut has jumped rapidly since the fishermen's strike began two months ago and the few independent crews operating are reaping huge profits.

# Tragic History of Old Byzantium



BRIDGES BUILT IN OLD BYZANTIUM

THE present struggle with Turkey calls one's mind back to an earlier world when all the countries now engaged in forcible disputations were included in the Byzantine empire, which is also popularly known as the Greek empire, and was founded in 295 A. D., when Theodosius the Great at his death divided the Roman empire between his two sons, one of whom, Arcadius, was the first emperor of the Byzantine empire. This empire lasted for more than 1,000 years. Its capital was Byzantium, now Constantinople. Its greatest names are Justinian, who reigned from 527 to 565, and Leo the Isaurian, who seized the throne in 716. During the succeeding ages there were constant struggles with the Saracens and the Bulgarians. It was in the eleventh century that the Byzantine empire was threatened and its power broken by the Seljuk Turks. In 1204 the French and the Venetians captured Constantinople, and there was a period of western rule for nearly 50 years. The Turks first made a permanent settlement in Europe by the taking of Gallipoli in 1254. In 1361 the Sultan Amurath took Adrianople, and made it the seat of government. Ultimately Constantinople was captured by Mohammed II. on May 29, 1453, when the Byzantine empire came to an end. From that day to this the Turkish empire in Europe has been a well-established fact, with many dramatic chapters, the last of which may perhaps be told in our day.

History of Ada-Kaleh.

One of the oddities of Turkish history is the possession by the Ottoman Turks of an island in the Danube. It lies just where the southwest of Hungary near Roumania and Serbia. This little island fortress of Ada-Kaleh is Turkish territory, its inhabitants are Turks, who are naturally under the jurisdiction of the sultan, yet the fortress on the island belongs to Austria-Hungary, who provides the garrison. The island, which is of great strategic importance, is situated in the middle of the Danube, just where it flows through high cliffs about half an hour's journey from the Iron Gates. In the center of the island is the Turkish settlement with its Oriental shops and coffee houses. These coffee houses are the scene of considerable life, especially on Fridays, the feast day of the Mohammedans. Though the tables are thickly thronged, there is no noise; little conversation is indulged in, most of the men merely quietly smoking their long pipes or drinking their Turkish coffee. Pretty girls sit about, maidens as yet unveiled, with henna-reddened fingernails and flowers in their hair. From the minaret of the mosque floats the Turkish flag.

Ada-Kaleh has had an interesting history, and played an important part in the Turkish wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. When Ludwig the Great thought of erecting a fortress at Orsova in 1371 the question of the island was considered, but was rejected, leaving it to its primeval forest, which served as a hiding place for robbers and river pirates. But in the year 1687, when the Turks were driven back from Vienna and pursued by Karl of Lothringen and Sobieski of Poland, these two great commanders were struck by the position of the island and ordered it to be fortified.

Small Salaries.

An interesting figure in the Balkan struggle is General Vukotic, now commanding the Montenegrin force in the Sandjak of Novi Bazar. General Vukotic has traveled in America, as aide-de-camp to Prince-now King-Nicholas. While devoted, like all his nation, to his own mountains he is very appreciative of the pleasures of the great capitals, and particularly fond of Vienna. He has very happy memories of a visit he paid to London some years ago, when he made his home at a West end boarding house (for Montenegrin officers' salaries do not run to hotel prices), and has a cordial liking for English people; he does not speak the English language, but converses fluently in French and German. General Vukotic is a man of middle age, splendid physique, and, like all his nation, a warrior born. He was received with wild delight after the capture of Byelopolje, one of the fortresses of the Sandjak before this province of Turkey was evacuated at the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## POLITICAL TRAGEDY OF 1860

Nation's Historical Figure Heard of Defeat Instead of Victory He Expected.

Charles M. Harvey, describing some of the breathless moments in election history, recalls the almost forgotten excitement of Lincoln's nomination, when Lincoln was running against Seward, with the odds overwhelmingly against him, the World's Work says.

Harvey pictures Seward at his home in Auburn, N. Y., waiting for the returns from the Chicago convention. "An immense throng had gathered in his grounds and on the streets near by to acclaim their distinguished fellow citizen. Democrats were there as well as Republicans. On the porch of his house, surrounded by many of his immediate friends, sat Seward, calm and confident. At their halcyon flags tugged for permission to rise. Cannon, loaded, awaited the word from Thurlow Weed, Seward's manager at Chicago, which would permit them to proclaim the expected glad tidings.

"Dashing down the street, a horseman pulled up at Seward's house and handed him a telegram of the first ballot—Seward 173, Lincoln 101. Tumultuous cheers greeted it as it was read to the great concourse. Carried by the same messenger a little later was the second ballot—Seward 184, Lincoln 181."

## THREATEN LIFE OF WILSON

Second Letter Is Now in Hands of Postal Authorities.

Newark, N. J.—President-elect Wilson's life has been threatened by a letter writer. The letter was mailed in New York on December 12, received by the governor's secretary at Trenton the next day and turned over to the postal authorities. It is now in possession of United States Assistant District Attorney Lindabury, who declines to discuss it.

The receipt of the second threatening letter became known at the arraignment of Jacob and Warren Dunn and Seelye Davenport, of Wharton, the three so-called mountaineers, who were charged with having sent Governor Wilson on November 11 last a letter demanding \$5000 under threat of death.

The hearing was not concluded, but United States Commissioner Stockton dismissed the case against Warren Dunn and took under advisement a motion to make a similar ruling in the case of Davenport.

Against Jacob Dunn, alleged author of the threatening letter, the government made out a strong case, Commissioner Stockton said. He held Dunn, pending the conclusion of the hearing.

## WAR MAKES MANY DESTITUTE

Mrs. Rockhill Describes Misery and Relief Given By Red Cross.

Washington, D. C.—The condition of dying men crowded around wells endeavoring to obtain water is described by Mrs. Rockhill, wife of the American ambassador at Constantinople, in a letter to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Rockhill writes that in and about one building in San Stefano were lying 500 men in complete destitution as a sequence to the Balkan war. She says it is impossible to estimate the number of the sick or dead, but that many corpses are unburied.

She reports that American efforts in San Stefano have resulted in taking care of the dying and the dead who hitherto lay in helpless, hopeless misery.

Through the co-operation of several members of the British Red Cross hospital unit, the American committee had been able to start a field hospital of 50 beds in tents.

## GIBBET FOR PANIC MAKERS

Wilson Promises Punishment Dire for Financial Disturbers.

New York—President-elect Wilson held up a warning finger to any man who might deliberately start a panic in the United States in order to show that intended legislative policies were wrong.

In a speech at the banquet of the Southern society of New York he declared he had heard sinister predictions of what would follow if the Democratic party put into effect changes in economic policy.

The president-elect first distinguished in his speech between "natural" and "unnatural" panics. He said that in many cases panic had come naturally, because of a mental disturbance of people with reference to loans and money generally.

"But the machinery is in existence," he said, "by which the thing can be deliberately done. Frankly, I don't think there is any man living who dares use the machinery for that purpose. If he does I promise him, not for myself, but for my fellow countrymen, a gibbet as high as Haman's."

## Lissner Added to List.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Dixon, chairman of the Progressive national committee, said that the committee of seven which is to visit Europe to study governmental questions in behalf of the Progressive party, would be named when the executive committee meets in New York Thursday. He said that only three men had been decided upon. Two of these, Medill McCormick, of Chicago, and Dr. Walter Weyl, of New York, were announced in Chicago, and Meyer Lissner, of California, may be added.

## Message Is Discussed.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft and his cabinet discussed the president's forthcoming message to congress at the regular Tuesday meeting. It probably will be the last session of the year, because the president leaves Thursday for Panama and will not be in Washington again until December 31. The forthcoming message will be devoted largely to a review of the accomplishments of the government departments in the past year.

## Ranchmen Rout Raiders.

El Paso, Tex.—Fifteen ranchmen defended the Dumbre ranch, an American property in Chihuahua state, for nearly two days against 150 bandits, who later were dispersed by Federal troops, according to reports received here. Troops sent from Farral, near by, through appeal from the American consul, J. I. Long, routed the bandits, killing 32.

## Alfalfa Men Optimistic.

Wichita, Kan.—Alfalfa millers from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado closed their semi-annual meeting here with a prediction that \$20,000,000 worth of alfalfa products would be the output of their mills this year. Uniform grading rules were adopted, so that alfalfa millers can be protected.

## MEXICO MUST MAINTAIN ORDER

Emphatic Note Being Prepared for Dilatory Madero.

Brigandage and Lawlessness Rouse Ire of American Government, and Must Be Stopped.

Washington, D. C.—Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, who has been here in conference with the State department officials regarding conditions in Mexico, has gone to New York, preparatory to sailing for his post. He is without the expected note of representation this government is preparing to send to the Mexican government demanding protection for citizens and their property.

This action is taken as a further evidence of the intention of the administration to deal circumspectly with this delicate situation. The communication is being prepared with the greatest care in the State department, and will be transmitted to the United States ambassador early in January.

The deliberation with which the officials are moving is expected to result in the production of a brief that is expected to be well-nigh unanswerable except by a promise of prompt and adequate action on the part of the Mexican government to meet fairly and fully the demands of the United States in the matter of the plain American interests in Mexico.

Justification for this demand by the United States is declared to be found in the numerous reports from every quarter that conditions in Mexico have grown worse since the dispatch of Secretary Knox's note of protest last September, and that there has been a marked increase in brigandage and in the kidnaping of citizens of the United States for ransom and in the levying of forced war loans by rebels on American mines and plantations.

## TOBACCO COMPANY WINNER

Verdict in Suit Brought by Jobbers Is for Defendants.

New York—The American Tobacco company won a verdict by decision of Judge Mayer in the United States District court in the \$300,000 damage suit brought by E. Locker & Company, Brooklyn tobacco jobbers. The Metropolitan Tobacco company, co-defendant, received a similar verdict.

The plaintiffs sought treble damages under the Sherman anti-trust law, alleging they incurred losses through violation of the law by the defendant companies.

Judge Mayer told the jury that the questions involved were of law, not of fact, hence it was for the court to decide the case. John E. Locker, of the plaintiff company, said he would take the case to the Supreme court of the United States if necessary.

## DEFENDS ISSUING PARDONS

Arkansas Governor Tells Why He Freed 316 State Convicts.

Little Rock, Ark.—Characterizing the Arkansas penitentiary under the lease system as a burning, seething hell, consuming human beings, who are being fed into it in a manner which results in nothing but making fortunes for contractors, Governor Donaghey, issued a statement in defense of his action recently in issuing pardons to 316 state convicts.

According to a newspaper compilation, based on the state records, 43 of those pardoned by Governor Donaghey were convicted of murder or manslaughter, 111 of grand larceny, four assault, five robbery, 19 forgery, 32 burglary, 26 assault to kill and 76 of crimes ranging from hog stealing to bigamy.

## Barbers' Mortality High.

Sacramento—Fewer bankers and more barbers die of tuberculosis than any other workers classified by the state board of health, according to a report just made public. Bankers, brokers, business men and those in general whose work is mental rather than physical and whose surroundings at work and at home are almost ideally sanitary, show the highest resistance. Barbers and hairdressers show the astonishing death rate from tuberculosis of a fraction more than one in every four.

## Wealthy Galicians Fleeing.

Paris—Austria-Hungary is spending \$800,000 a day to defray the expenditures of the mobilization of her army, according to an estimate made by a correspondent of the Temps, just returned from Galicia, Austria. The whole of the commercial and industrial life of the country has been disorganized, he adds. In Galicia neither money nor food is to be had and the wealthier part of the population has fled from the country.

## Big Drydock Asked For.

Washington, D. C.—A \$1,000,000 drydock in San Francisco bay will be asked of congress by Secretary of the Navy Meyer in a recommendation he will soon send to the house appropriations committee. The secretary definitely decided to ask congress for the \$1,000,000 dock at this session. The appropriation will be included in the naval appropriation bill. If the sum is granted work on the dock will be begun within the year.