

NEW REBELLION IS UNDER WAY

Eight Mexican States Refuse to Recognize Huerta.

Resumption of Diaz Methods Is Forecast—Madero's Brothers In Field With Many Men.

Laredo, Tex.—Eight Mexican states—Zacatecas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Sinaloa and Puebla—have expressed dissatisfaction with the new regime in Mexico and will not support the government set up by General Huerta, according to information gathered from federal telegraph sources here.

It is rumored that Governor Carranza, of the state of Coahuila, is at the head of the government to start a new republic and that efforts are being made to bring about the secession of several other states.

Mexico City—It is certain that the new administration in Mexico must deal with a new revolution in addition to the remnants of the old one. Three governors of states in the republic formally have refused to recognize Provisional President Huerta, and two or three others are doubtful.

Venostiano Carranza, governor of the state of Coahuila, with 1200 men, is working with Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the deposed president, who are at San Pedro, Madero's old home, near Saitillo, which is Carranza's base.

Jose Gayou, former governor of Sonora, has telegraphed from Mexicali to Governor Maytorana, of Sonora, offering 3000 men and 2,000,000 pesos to restore Madero to office. Governor Maytorana has telegraphed the senate and Provisional President Huerta re-appointing the new administration.

The governor of Yucatan, ignorant of the death of Gustavo Madero, has telegraphed him offering the services of 1200 men and women to assist in a new revolution.

PRODUCE "TRUST" IS FINED

Portland Commission Men Plead Guilty and Escape Jail.

Portland—Fourteen Front street produce merchants pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to indictments that charged them with conspiracy in restraint of trade, contrary to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. A fifteenth admitted his guilt through his attorney.

In the court room were many members of the merchants' families, who were fearful that jail sentences would be imposed. This was generally expected, in view of the recent sentences of other Federal judges in similar cases for breaches of the same law, but only fines were imposed.

The specific items in the indictments charged the produce merchants with having controlled and operated an association, known as the Portland Produce Merchants' association, by which the members absolutely controlled the import of produce into this city and fixed a price for it, and that if its members did not desire to purchase that which was sent in by carload lots, its owners must ship these cars to other points and not dispose of them to dealers who were not members of the association.

Diaz Would Pacify North.

El Paso, Tex.—Another attempt to pacify the northern revolutionists was made Saturday. General Felix Diaz invited two rebel representatives to hurry to Mexico City. This is understood to be in addition to the two northern rebels appointed on Huerta's cabinet, neither of whom has accepted. The message from Diaz was sent originally to Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., at Nueva Laredo, who transmitted it here to Ricardo Gomez Robello, the younger Orozco's personal agent.

Rebels and federals in Northern Mexico remain in the same positions as before, the Mexico City revolt.

Cotton Compress Burns.

Columbus, Ga.—Fire which practically destroyed the Atlantic Cotton Compress plant Sunday night consumed 11,000 bales of cotton, destroyed 16 freight cars, and spread to the plants of the Columbus Barrel company and the Georgia Cotton Oil company's plant. It appeared they would be entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. The fire in the compress is declared to have started simultaneously in four places and is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Embassy Staff Reinforced.

Washington, D. C.—Charles Jenkinson, assistant in the Latin-American bureau and Clinton E. MacEachran, private secretary to Assistant Secretary of State Wilson, left Washington Saturday night for Mexico City by way of Key West and Havana, to reinforce the staff of the American embassy in the Mexican capital, which is understood to be greatly exhausted by the heavy demands upon their services caused by the revolution.

Wichita Banishes Idle Mexicans.

Wichita, Kan.—A railway coach load of idle Mexicans was shipped to the Texas line Saturday by the Wichita police. The men were arrested in a street fight between them and the police.

WATER WASTE IS DEPLORED

Co-Operation Needed Between State and Federal Government.

Washington, D. C.—Extravagance in the present system of improving waterways and the need of closer co-operation between states and Federal government were emphasized in the senate in a fight over certain provisions of the annual rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

Senator Nelson, chairman of the senate commerce committee, said better results could be secured in waterway improvement if congress would appropriate a lump sum and leave the details of river improvement to a commission of army engineers.

Both branches of congress struggled with appropriation measures throughout the day, the house devoting its time to further debate over the \$113,000,000 sundry civil bill. Many features of the measure were the subject of extended debate.

The senate again took up the fight over Federal waterpower control in debate on the rivers and harbors bill. An amendment providing for a 30-foot dam near Minneapolis by which water power would be developed, was adopted over friends of Federal control had renewed the fight that centered about the Connecticut river dam bill last week.

Final action was not taken on the bill. Senator McLean, of Connecticut, will offer the Connecticut river dam bill, over which the senate passed a week of debate, as an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill.

The senate passed without debate the annual diplomatic and consular appropriation bill authorizing \$5,700,000 for the support of the government's foreign service. The measure will have to be perfected in a conference committee.

The senate committee on public buildings and ground completed the public buildings bill, which carries approximately \$20,000,000 more than the house bill. A memorial bridge across the Potomac river from Washington to Arlington National cemetery at a cost of \$5,000,000 is provided for.

HOLDING CONCERNS RAPPED

Stanley Calls Them "Burglar Tools" of Legitimate Business.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, urged the house judiciary committee to recommend the passage of his bill to prohibit holding companies from engaging in interstate commerce.

"The Sherman law," said Mr. Stanley, "is easily eluded and does not prevent monopoly. Reorganization of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies was just as iniquitous as the original trusts. To enforce the Sherman law it must be proved that there has been a combination in restraint of trade. There is no law to prevent a coal mine or a factory from owning a railroad, but there is a law to prevent the railroad from owning the industrial corporation.

"Holding companies are the burglar tools of legitimate business. They exist solely as subterfuges to escape the penalty of the law, and should be abolished."

SUFFRAGISTS GAIN GROUND

Missouri, Iowa and Michigan Legislatures Take Action.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri house of representatives sent to engrossment the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. The senate already has taken similar action.

Des Moines, Ia.—The lower house of the Iowa legislature adopted the resolution recently introduced providing for the submission to the voters of the state of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution. The vote was 81 to 26.

Lansing, Mich.—The house of representatives adopted a resolution providing for the re-submission of the woman suffrage question at the April election this year. The bill now goes to the senate. Equal suffrage in Michigan was defeated in the fall election by a close vote.

Wine Is Health Receipt.

New York—Dr. Stephen Smith, "father" of New York City's sanitary laws and dean of the surgeons in this city, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, still in good health and active as a consulting surgeon of Bellevue hospital. Up to 60 years old, Dr. Smith said in explaining his present state of health, he was a victim of dyspepsia, but as a delegate to Paris to a medical conference on cholera, he learned for the first time to drink wine with meals. He declared that he had never suffered from dyspepsia since.

John D. Protects Home.

New York—Approximately \$1,000,000 is the price paid by John D. Rockefeller to block business invasion which might be regarded as undesirable on the Fifth avenue corner adjoining his residence on West Fifty-fourth street. The property which the oil magnate bought included the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and had been advertised for lease. Mrs. Webb is a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

Record Corn Cargo Shipped.

Baltimore—What is believed to be a record-breaking cargo of corn taken out of an Atlantic port is in the steamer Varidura, which sailed from here for Amsterdam Saturday. There are stowed in the vessel 324,615 bushels.

SUFFRAGETTES USING BOMBS

Beautiful New Home of Lloyd-George Is Wrecked.

Broken Hatpins Furnish Clue—Mrs. Pankhurst Accepts Full Responsibility for Act.

London—A bomb which was exploded in the country residence of Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George at Walton Heath Thursday morning, virtually destroyed the handsome house but injured none. Police inquiry brought the suffragettes under suspicion and a message from Cardiff, Wales, quoted Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst as accepting the full responsibility for the act.

"We have blown up the chancellor of the exchequer's house," Mrs. Pankhurst said to an enthusiastic meeting of suffragettes at Cardiff. "The authorities need not look for the woman who actually did it. I personally accept full responsibility for it."

Mrs. Pankhurst declared that if she were sent to penal servitude she would go on a hunger strike.

"The government will then have to set me free," she added, "or let me die. If I drop out a hundred women are ready to take my place."

The beautiful Lloyd-George country residence is new and has not yet been occupied. Mr. Lloyd-George himself is on a motor trip through France.

Most of the rooms in the building were wrecked. The bomb, which consisted of two seven-pound cans of powder, had been placed in oil-saturated heaps of shavings in separate rooms. Burning candles carried the flame to the wood and caused the explosion. The force of the blast split the brick walls in all directions.

Finding of two hatpins in the wreckage at once led the police to suspect women. Then came a report from neighbors that an automobile containing several women had passed through the village early in the morning. An official of the Woman's Social and Political Union, however, told the police that the society had no knowledge of the perpetrators.

"General" Flora Drummond, however, declared that the explosion was "undoubtedly the work of women."

"She exclaimed enthusiastically: 'I think it is grand. It was a fine act, successfully carried out, and shows the determination of the women. I say 'all power to all kinds of militancy in the direction of harassing cabinet ministers, short of taking human life.'"

This is the second time within a year that violent methods have been used against the residences of cabinet ministers, the first being an attempt to burn the house of Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the colonies, at Nuneham.

MADERO AND FAMILY EXILED

New Government Executes Two Offenders—Revolts Brewing.

New York—Adolfo Basso, superintendent of the national palace in Mexico City, was executed at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, according to special dispatches received here. Basso was an aged man, but it was said he faced the firing squad bravely. He laid bare his breast to the riflemen and his last words were: "Viva Mexico."

Mexico City—General Victoriano Huerta was elected provisional president by congress at a special secret session Wednesday night.

Already forced to face plots, the new administration caused the arrest of General Francisco Romero. Romero is accused of complicity with Francisco Cosio Robelo in a new revolt. The plot involves a group of ruffians.

Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed president and regarded by many as the instigator of most of the objectionable features of Francisco I. Madero's administration, was taken from prison Thursday morning and compelled to "run the gauntlet," under the notorious "fugitive law," and shot to death as he ran.

Preparations for the transportation of the deposed President Madero and Vice President Suarez and their families to Vera Cruz to catch a steamer for Europe were completed at midnight.

China Gets Vast Riches.

San Francisco—Sixty millions of potential wealth stored in 140 wooden chests sailed for Hongkong Saturday on the liner Nippon Maru. On the ship's manifest the consignment is listed as paper and travels at the modest rate of \$7 a ton. It will not become currency until the notes have been signed in China. They were printed in New York. The shipment was said to be the first set of bank notes printed for China since the overthrow of the Manchian dynasty and the establishment of the new republic.

Taft Veto Is Sustained.

Washington, D. C.—Lacking five votes of the requisite two-thirds necessary to pass the immigration bill over the president's veto, the house, by a vote of 212 to 114, sustained the veto. The bill was the one President Taft opposed because of its "illiteracy test" for immigrants. The senate had passed it the second time. Speaker Clark overruled a motion to reconsider the vote, an appeal from his decision was laid on the table.

SUFFRAGE IN QUAKER STATE

Pennsylvania Women Storm Senate and Demand Recognition.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Women in favor of equal suffrage stormed the senate chamber and corridors of the state capitol in advocacy of "votes for women." Every senator opposed to the measure was urged to support the suffrage amendment.

Senator McNichol, of Philadelphia, Republican leader of the senate, smilingly told the women, among whom was Miss Mary Flinn, daughter of State Senator Flinn, of Pittsburgh, that he was unalterably opposed to votes for women. He hastened to assure them, however, that he would not influence other members to vote against the equal suffrage resolution, which has been adopted by the lower branch of the legislature and is expected to be acted upon by the senate.

HUERTA SENDS MESSAGE OF PEACE TO TAFT

Mexico City—One of the first acts of General Huerta as provisional president was to notify Ambassador Wilson of the change of government. He informed the ambassador that he had in his power as prisoners in the national palace, the president of the republic and his ministers.

General Huerta asked that this be interpreted as a patriotic manifesto of a man "who has no ambitions other than to serve his country and who wishes to re-establish peace in the country and to insure the safety of the interests of its sons and of the foreigners."

He requested Ambassador Wilson to notify President Taft and the diplomatic representatives of all that had occurred and to give notification to the rebels.

REBELS TAKE AMERICAN GUN

Good Supply of Ammunition Also Disappears

El Paso, Tex.—A machine gun of the Thirteenth cavalry platoon at Hachita, N. M., disappeared Sunday night, according to reliable reports received here. It is believed that Mexican rebels came over the border and stole the piece.

Major Clark, district adjutant at Fort Bliss, declares no report of the theft has been made. However, the disappearance of the gun is fully verified.

Since Monday morning, when the piece was missing, United States troops have been searching for a trace of the missing artillery. Hachita is nearly 20 miles from the nearest point on the border and how the gun was stolen is unexplained. A large quantity of ammunition for the gun also disappeared.

The occurrence is similar to an incident at El Paso during the Madero revolution, when rebels took an old cannon from the center of the town, returning the piece at the conclusion of hostilities.

Some days ago General Inez Salazar, the rebel commander-in-chief, boasted that some of his men would steal a machine gun from the United States troops.

Rebels evaded the border patrol near Columbus, N. M., and imported 1800 suits of khaki uniforms and an equal number of pairs of shoes for the use of Salazar's rebel army.

Resignations Made Easy.

Washington, D. C.—Before taking up the Mexican situation, the cabinet considered a question almost as pressing—the resignations that are to be sent by its members to Mr. Wilson March 4. Everybody expects to resign.

Probably a form letter, on file in the State department for the use of cabinet officers, ambassadors and who have enough retirement and such who have enough of public life, will be used by Mr. Taft's official family. Mr. Knox is not expected to restrict the use of this letter to cabinet officers, and there may be quite a rush at his department early in March.

Citrus Loss Minimized.

Berkeley, Cal.—That the loss of fruits in the Southern California citrus belt through the recent frosts was not as great as at first supposed was the report made by University of California scientists who are in the South with an agricultural department demonstration train. The report says that frozen oranges are harmless, provided the evaporation of the juice has not advanced too far. The scientists found that at least three-fourths of the trees will do as well next year as ever, if no further setbacks occur.

1100 Carmen Return to Work.

Kansas City—The strike called on September 19, 1911, involving 1100 carmen employed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, came to an end at noon Wednesday in compliance with an order issued by M. F. Ryan, president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. President Ryan said the railroad company had agreed to recognize the action of the committee of the union as a whole as binding over the entire system.

Inauguration Session Called.

Washington, D. C.—Another formal step toward the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson was taken at the State department with the issue of President Taft's proclamation calling the new senate in extra session on March 4 at noon. This is for the inauguration of new senators and confirmation of the new president's appointments.

Bold Lions of Gorongoza



READY FOR LION HUNT

THOUGH they are gradually retreating before the advance of white men in the shape of sportsmen, these are too few at present to threaten the lions of the Portuguese Territory in East Africa with any serious diminution in their number—at least, where these live far from the railway. But they are gradually retreating further into the great plains or tundras or into the Urema Flats, writes W. L. Puxley in Field.

But by far the best place for them now is in the thick bush upon the slopes of the Gorongoza range, where they are practically unmolested by the guns of the few English who go to the territory, for these, as a rule, avoid the heights and keep to the plains, where the game is far more abundant, though perhaps not so varied in character as upon the high veld. Therefore, except when one of the few Portuguese officials goes upon a hunting expedition there, which is not often, the lions have it all their own way, and they have become so numerous upon the mountains that they have gradually thinned the game, and are now in consequence obliged to go farther afield for their food, and are a terror to the natives, who dare not go along the dreaded road to Sena except in large numbers, and if they have to pass a night upon the dreaded road, or rather track, which skirts the mountains, they keep a sharp lookout and make sounds which compare unfavorably with the roars of the lions. Even so, if any native wanders from his companions, or lingers behind, it is pretty certain that before long he will fall a victim to the savage beasts, and only his remains will ever be seen.

The Portuguese commandante of the province has several times been obliged in the course of his official business to travel along the road to Sena, which seems to be a synonym for lion hunting, and when I was staying with him a few months ago, he related some of his experiences while traveling. It appears that, having to spend one night on the way to his destination, he arrived at a small native village and made his camp near it.

Lions in the Camp.

"All at once," he said, "the boys came into my tent and told me that two, or perhaps three, lions were in the camp, and, thinking they were too near to be pleasant, I resolved to pass the rest of the night in the veld. Therefore, leaving all our provisions and stores as they were, I spent the night in one of the huts, while the boys arranged themselves in the others. Next morning at dawn we went back to the camp and found that after we left, one of the lions had sprung upon my tent in search of human food, and, finding his prey had escaped, he and the others had turned upon the stores and literally wrecked them. Flour and other necessaries lay scattered all over the ground, and our cases of provisions had been torn open, and all that could prove to be food for the hungry lions had been devoured, the rest being rendered useless. It would seem that the beasts had acted in revenge, for whatever was of no use to them had been mauled past repair, and we had nothing whatever left either to eat or to use. Lions seem to act in this way when balked of their prey.

"Once I was traveling to the railway at Bamboo creek, when a lion, which had evidently been watching our movements from the long grass which grows on either side of the track, quietly crossed the path close behind my machilla. These animals do not like the look of a machilla, which they do not understand, and, therefore, when a white man is traveling, they allow this to pass; but in this case—and it has happened to other whites as well—the animal calmly trotted across the track between the machilla and the next boy, who was a short distance behind, never molesting the latter, but going on after his prey.

"Mr. Barth, who owns a plantation on the Pungwe, told me that a lion

comes to drink every evening from the tank not ten yards from where he is lying close to his open window, and the beast acts exactly like a huge cat, watching him closely while drinking with his great yellow eyes, and after drinking his fill, the lion licks his lips and walks off into his fastnesses, without disturbing the watcher in the least, for in that district the game is still plentiful, and the lions, therefore, do not molest the white men.

A Venturesome Old Lioness.

"Once we shot a fine lioness in our compound, close behind the house. In this case she had grown incapable of going after the game from her haunts upon the mountain sides opposite, and her teeth were gone for the most part, owing to her age. Therefore, she could no longer compete with the younger lions, as game is getting scarce there, and most of the buck remaining there are small kinds, which do not satisfy a lion for long. In this case, the lioness had ventured to the compound for the sake of the goats and chickens, and we shot her as she was in the act of killing a goat, several of which she had mauled. I still have the head, but the animal was long past her prime, though her head was a large one. Sometimes the natives show the greatest bravery when they are faced by a lion, for they have only their assegais and other rude weapons, but even so they will sometimes make a determined stand against a hungry lion, and will act together so well as to keep the lion from killing any of their number. In this way they obtain the teeth and claws which are so often offered you in the villages you pass through on your way.

"At present," he concluded, "the bush is so thick upon the mountain sides and the lions so numerous that no white man should go after lions single-handed; but if two or more were to come here together they would be almost sure of splendid sport, as the natives know pretty well the exact spots where the lions have their haunts, and are only too willing and anxious to point these out, so that they shall be rid of their powerful enemies."

New Fairy Story.

As the cobbler stepped into his shop his scold of a wife started to lecture him unmercifully for coming in late.

"Be quiet, Zenobia," said he affably. "Today I have had a great stroke of luck. Coming home I met a fairy who had lost her way. I put her on the right track and out of gratitude she presented me with this pair of slippers. Whoever puts on the left one becomes invisible. Then if you put on the right one you reappear. You will see that this present is very valuable because we will be able to make lots of money with it."

Zenobia became still and stood overcome with curiosity in front of her husband.

"Come," said he, "let us try it once."

She slipped on the left slipper—and positively in the same instant vanished away.

"It is really true!" said the cobbler, astonished. "She's gone!"

Then he took the right slipper, went out of the house and threw it in the deepest well.

With Limitations.

A man who owns a big restaurant, but does not care to run it, was engaging a manager. He thought he had just the right man and was talking over the matter with him before final arrangement.

"Of course," said he, "you are to have entire charge of the restaurant and the employees; but John, the head chef, has been here for ten years, and I wouldn't want you to fire him, and Pete, the night doorkeeper, has been here since we opened and I would not want him fired."

"See here," said the prospective manager before any more were put on the safety list, "you don't want a manager; you want a watchman."—*Vanity Fair.*