

# NAVARRO YIELDS TO REBEL TROOPS

## Mexican General in Dire Straits, Forced to Surrender.

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

Mexico City—General Navarro has surrendered to the rebels, according to a report that has reached here from authorities which have heretofore proved reliable in the matter of war news.

The government denies the report and says that he is awaiting reinforcements. Officials say Federales is not menaced seriously by the rebels.

It is known from other sources that Navarro has been having a hard time. His men are not used to the severe winter climate of Chihuahua. They are not properly clothed and are short of food and ammunition. It is considered here that if Navarro has not surrendered, he is liable to do so at any time.

Another report says that Navarro has not surrendered, but has deserted with his men to the rebels. This is not believed.

The government now acknowledges that the situation is very serious. All available troops are being sent north as fast as possible to assist Navarro. Three hundred prisoners were taken from the Belan prison and drafted into the army. A considerable portion of the army at present is made up of prisoners.

In all the battles that have occurred so far, it seems that the rebels have been shooting particularly at officers. The percentage of these wounded or killed is very large. At the battle of Mal Paso, the rebels, who were entrenched on mountains forming the side of a canyon, rolled immense boulders down on the troops. These did more damage than the shooting.

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

### IRON WORKS DYNAMITED.

Los Angeles Concern Involved in Strike is Victim.

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

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

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

A hole in the ground 18 inches deep and about six feet in diameter bears witness to the place of origin and probable cause of the damage. This hole is just outside the business line and adjacent what was the wagon entrance. On the other side of the hole was a wooden shed, which, with its contents of stored iron, was reduced to a mass of debris.

The front of the main building, a three-story frame, for a distance of probably 75 feet was shot to pieces and its contents of furniture, and office paraphernalia are piled together in apparent ruin. The material damage, however, is confined to the chipping room, the office and the space above them, and is relatively small.

### Sugar Trust to Pay Back.

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

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

### Steel Men in Rebellion.

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

### Many Killed in India.

San Domingo—News has reached here of an engagement along the Dominican and Haytian borders. Several are reported killed. A gunboat will be dispatched with troops to be sent to the scene of the trouble.

### COMPROMISE REACHED.

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

Terms on Which Engineers Settled Fight.

Amount of increase in yearly wages, \$4,000,000.

Average increase, 10 1-3 per cent.

Average demand by engineers, 15 per cent.

Original demand, 17 per cent.

Increase offered by roads, 9 1/2 per cent.

Increase asked on Mallet type engines, 100 per cent.

Increase granted on Mallet engines, 75 cents to \$1 differential.

Other increases granted were:

Forty cents per day in passenger, suburban, or through freight service.

Twenty-five cents differential on engines 215,000 pounds on drivers.

Engineers or helpers on wrecking trains, snow-bound or mixed trains, increase of 40 cents per day.

Switching rates, 50 cents increase in yard and transfer service.

Twenty-five cents increase per day for hostlers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Controllers of motor-cars, 40 cents increase.

Roads involved, 61.

Engineers affected, 37,000.

Chicago—Four millions of dollars a year was what the officials of 61 Western railroads put in the stockings of the locomotive engineers. The gift brought "peace and good will" and averted what might have proved one of the most disastrous strikes in the history of the country.

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

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

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

### TWELVE LIVE ON \$1.35 A DAY.

Pittsburg Family Holds Record for Thrift.

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

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

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

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

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

### Son of Rich Man Starves.

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

### Wolves Barely Miss Feast.

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

### Germany Soon to Import All Meat.

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

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

### ELECTRICAL TRUST SUED.

Monopoly of Power Sites and Plants To Be Shown.

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

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

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

### POSTAL RECEIPTS LARGER.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Makes Annual Report.

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

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

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

### SHAKE-UP IS COMING.

Rumored Four Important Changes Will Occur in Cabinet.

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

Knox, it is known, is dissatisfied over his loss of influence in shaping the administration's policies.

Politicians say the time has arrived for President Taft to dismiss Ballinger.

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

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

### DEAL IS CLOSED FOR DAM.

Mexican Concern to Build Levee on Lower Colorado.

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

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

### Gunboat at Amapala.

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

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

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

### Haste on Treaty Sought.

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

### POPULATION GROWS DENSE.

Rhode Island Leads; Washington Has Largest Growth.

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

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

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

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

Wyoming, boasting 1 1/2 persons to the mile, more than doubles Nevada, while Arizona, with 1.8, stands third from the bottom. Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Colorado and North Dakota, all have fewer population than 10 to the square mile.

Of the states of large population, Washington takes the lead in the growth of density, having advanced from 7.8 to 17.1 per square mile in the last 10 years, thus taking a place between Kansas, with 10.5, and Nebraska, with 15.5. Washington exceeds her neighbor, Oregon, with seven persons to the mile, by more than 10, and even surpasses California, with 15.2. Idaho increased from 1.9 to 3.9, and Oklahoma from 11.4 to 23.9.

The figures for other states are:

Indiana, 75.3; Kentucky, 57.0; Tennessee, 52.4; Virginia, 51.2; West Virginia, 50.8; South Carolina, 49.7; Michigan, 48.9; Missouri, 47.9; New Hampshire, 47.7; North Carolina, 45.3; Georgia, 44.4; Wisconsin, 42.2; Alabama, 41.7; Iowa, 40; Vermont, 39; Mississippi, 38.8; Louisiana, 36.5; Arkansas, 30; Minnesota, 25.7; Maine, 24.8; Texas, 14.8; Florida, 13.7.

### Marine Disasters Few.

Washington—Only 53 out of 6,661 persons involved in 1,464 disasters to vessels of all classes within the scope of the United States life saving service lost their lives, and but 74 vessels were destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to the report of S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the service.

The report shows operations in the 13th district, embracing the coasts of Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California, as follows: Vessels involved, 136; vessels lost, 9; persons on board, 670; lives lost, 37; persons succored at stations, 24; number of days' succor afforded, 29; value of vessels, \$1,901,875; value of cargoes, \$238,690; total value of property involved, \$1,330,565; value of property saved, \$939,455; value of property lost, \$291,110.

### No Extensions for Irrigation.

Washington—General Marshall, formerly chief of army engineers, but now consulting engineer for the Interior department, in a statement relating to the assignment of the \$20,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to reclamation projects, said:

"The board of army engineers made no recommendation for the extension of the Umatilla project, but this action was not discrimination against that project, because they made no recommendation for the extension of any other excepting possibly the Yuma project, for which they recommended the inclusion of certain Mesa lands. No extensions were recommended in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, North Dakota or South Dakota. The United States has undertaken all the work it can carry through with the resources at hand."

### Civilians Not Allowed Arms.

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

### Japanese Assault Consul.

New York—A special dispatch to the Evening Telegram from Tokio, Japan, states that the American vice consul at Dalny, Manchuria, Adolph A. Williamson, was assaulted at a fish market by several Japanese and Chinese. It is said the affair will be reported to the State department.

### Forests Are Eliminated.

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

### Bogota Buys Out Americans.

Washington—The final payment by the city of Bogota to the American owners of its street railroad was made this week and the road now is the property of the municipality. This terminates a source of constant trouble in Colombia between the United States-owned company, the government and the natives of Bogota. The city paid \$806,000 for the property.



# The Home Gardener

Probably more women come to grief over their ferneries each winter than over any other kind of indoor plants. It is discouraging to pay several dollars to a florist to fill the fern dish only to have it turn yellow, if not die, in a few weeks.

The trouble lies in two things, first the kind of ferns attempted to be grown, next in not growing them under proper conditions.

If you attempt to raise most of the maiden hairs indoors you are doomed to disappointment. The hardy ferns that thrive in shady corners of the woods do not take well to transplanting into hot houses, however much you may read to the contrary.

There are enough varieties of ferns, however, to have a fine display in your living rooms. In maiden hair ferns, or adiantums, the variety that will stand heat and dryness best is A. crownatum. Another good one indoors is A. capillus veneris, while A. caudatum, a creeping variety of maiden hair, has been grown successfully in a hanging basket indoors.

Professionals will tell you that adiantum farleyense, which is the finest of all the maiden hairs, cannot be grown out of a green house. It is tender, but I have seen it raised in a family living room and flourish finely. It cannot stand intense heat or changes of temperature.

Among the most satisfactory ferns for indoors either in fern dishes or separate pots, are the various Boston ferns. Among the newer varieties of this fern, which is known as nephrolepis Bostonensis, is the feathery Whitman and the dwarf Scotti, which is especially good for windows or ferneries.

Various of the pteris ferns are suitable for house culture. One of the loveliest is pteris Victoriae, with silvery variegated leaves. Somewhat harder is pteris Wilsoni, which has odd crested fronds.

A fine fern for indoors is the holly fern, or eyrtomium falcatum, which has broad, glossy foliage quite unlike the ordinary ferns.

A good fern for hanging is platycerium alcicornne, or stag horn fern. These roots feed on air and when planted should be hung in a warm room and kept wet. They can be grown in baskets or shallow pans and do best when potted in rough peat and sphagnum.

In the care of ferns the chief thing is not too much dry heat. Keep the room at a moderate temperature and on mild days give outside air by opening windows in an adjoining room. Never let cold air blow directly on ferns.

Many a fern dish is ruined by the maid opening the dining room window over them to air the room each morning. It is little trouble to move the pots into a warmer atmosphere.

Ferns like a rich soil, one of good loam with leaf mould and sand is best. The pots must have drainage, as soggy roots will kill every time. Use pots large enough to keep the ferns from getting root bound and quickly exhausting the nourishment in the soil.

Faults in watering is the chief difficulty in fern care. They like plenty at the roots, but must not be kept soggy any more than they can be allowed to dry out. Do not spray the foliage, especially of maiden hairs, as it scorches them and turns them yellow.

Unless your house is very hot the amount of water given to ferns can be lessened from November to February as during these three winter months many ferns rest.

Few ferns like hot sunlight, so keep slightly back from the window and where the direct rays of the sun do not fall on them.

The chief dangers to fern growth is violent changes of temperature, sooty, sour earth—from imperfect drainage—and wetting of the leaves.

In growing Boston ferns, cut off all the runners and allow only two or three crowns to a plant, otherwise the pot will soon be filled with crown and the foliage will suffer.

The chief enemy of ferns is mealy bug. Keep a close watch for this and pick off with fingers and kill them. Red spider and thrips also attack ferns, but can be fought by fumigating with tobacco smoke. This must be carefully done, as too strong smoking will ruin the plants.

Most professional gardeners to the contrary, pots of maiden hair should be stood outdoors in summer in some sheltered angle of the porch or in a shady nook where wind does not get

at them. Set the pots in saucers and keep the soil wet to counteract excessive evaporation.

Boston ferns can be stood with other foliage plants on the porch, as they are much less delicate. One woman who has a number the same size plunges the pots in porch boxes, on a semi-shady side of the house, where they make an effective showing and thrive well until time to bring indoors in the fall.

Ferns can be grown in any old pan or dish painted a rich green or dull red. Bore hole in the sides and bottom to give air. For fern dishes for table use, it is wiser to have an inner pan for the planting. This can sometimes be set in a pan of water when it shows signs of drying out.

The fern grower who likes to experiment with more delicate species can do so with a Wardian case. This has a wood base about six inches deep lined with zinc or is sometimes of earthenware. There are glass sides and top, the latter hinged.

The top must be lifted an inch every few days to keep the glass free from moisture, otherwise no ventilation is necessary.

Delicate ferns when grown in this way get almost the atmosphere to which they are accustomed in their native haunts and do well even in a hothouse.

### School Luncheons.

The following suggestions for school lunch baskets for a week may prove a help to perplexed mothers:

Monday—Two devilled eggs and lettuce sandwiches, using Graham bread; Bartlett pear; slice of sponge cake.

Tuesday—Two sandwiches made of bread, filled with two tablespoonfuls of devilled ham mixed with chopped olives; two apple turnovers; nuts and raisins.

Wednesday—Two minced chicken and white bread sandwiches; sand-tarts; olives; a banana.

Thursday—Boston brown bread sandwiches, filled with chopped nuts and cream cheese; bunch of grapes and an orange; piece of molasses candy.

Friday—Sandwiches of bread lightly toasted, with crisp fried bacon filling; gingerbread; two peaches.

### Dinner Gowns.

Shot satins in pale colorings are being used for some of the prettiest of the new dinner gowns, designed on very simple lines, with long, trained skirts and draped bodices. The skirts are left without any trimming, but for the adornment of the bodices bugle fringes are frequently employed, carried out in a mixture of clear crystal and the colorings which are seen in the shot satins. As the weather grows colder, velvet dinner gowns will be more and more frequently seen, and will most undoubtedly play a prominent part in the fashions of the immediate future. In style these also will be exceedingly simple, and will need little or nothing in the way of trimming, beyond a bertha or fichu of fine real lace, and possibly a touch of fur.

### Fur to Be Popular Trimming.

Fur is undoubtedly the most popular trimming of the year for afternoon and evening dresses, for evening coats and afternoon coat suits. It is a little harder to settle on any one material that holds first place with the fickle public. Velvet and velvet striped and embossed chiffons are among the latest arrivals, but they are still too new to be general. The brocades and laces are very lovely, but they are too costly for most people and for most purposes. The satins, chiffons, silk crepes and mousselines de soie are neither new nor original, but they are good to look at, and perhaps have a wider and more durable popularity than anything else.—The Delineator.

### Novel Tunic Effect.

A pretty idea for the finishing of a tunic, especially one of velvet or other soft material, is to slash the tunic in front, like an overskirt, and knot it loosely at each side, drawing it away so as to show a great part of the underskirt up to the knees. The knots are made about half-way from the ankles and the tunic falls loosely below them. Of course, it is caught with a few stitches in back, to keep it in position.