BELS MAKE NIGHT ATTACKS

ican Cities Fall and Revolution Spreads.

al Troops Are Rounted, But lly and Recapture Two Cities —Madero Leads.

cipal Events in Mexican Revolution.

reat battle breaks out in Torreon continues through night. Many med rebels are killed, but final- rest victory from defeat, capturmany Federal troops and killing rs.

ederal troops regain Gomez Pala- and Parral after sharp battle. els prepare to renew attack.

outhern Mexico in hands of revionists. Fall of Vera Cruz is entarily expected.

evolutionist in force attack Chihua. Great battle is starting. enders of city strongly entrench-

adero, rebel General, leads nted troops against Cuatro egas in night and battle ensues. e towns in western part of Chiua captured by rebels.

assenger train on Chihuahua ired on, many killed.

Paso, Texas, Nov. 24.—Fighting en going on at Torreon since last evening. A crowd of 2,000 tienists are on the river front ite the city and 600 soldiers are ed against them on the city side. numbers of rebels are reported most of them unarmed. The an Central right of way is being cleared by soldiers and rurales. roads leading there are crowded men going to the place, and it is ated more than 12,000 are pres- Neither the police nor the troops llowing. The latter seem conolicing Gomez Palacio and Tor- A train of eight coaches of rs from the City of Mexico is ing north and were ordered to uahua. It will arrive there at 7

rebels of Torreon have driven ldiers from the river banks into ty streets and captured 100 of The soldiers have been reinf by nearly 500 infantry which from the south and disembarked miles south of the city. rebels are becoming more numand bolder and they seem to more arms.

huahua is reported to be in great , it being estimated that there tween 800 and 1,000 revolutionthered between the city and the of the American Smelting & Recompany. All responsible citire armed and expecting to be atany moment. Crowds of deers occupy the tops of all the churches and large buildings ghout the city.

s reported in Chihuahua that from Sonora have arrived at achic and have the town surd in conjunction with rebels of icinity. The few soldiers in the are expecting to be attacked beorning.

s reported that Madero, accomd by nearly 1,000 mounted men, ed Cuatro Cienegas tonight at clock and a battle is now in ss.

Witness Blames Union.

mpa, Fla.—After examination of l witnesses the state rested in ial of the leaders of the cigarrs' strike. T. B. Fisher, a cigar anufacturer, testified that seveys after the shooting of J. F. ting he had told De la Campa, f the Tobacco Workers' union, the strikers were making a big in shooting Americans, and De la Campa had replied: "Well, sorry, but we had to take drastic to prevent the men from going k."

Tramp Steamer Sunk.

Francisco — Looming out of a fog near the lightship off Point her course laid seaward across ath of the coastwise steamers, amp steamer Selja, bound for San isco from Hongkong, was d and sunk by the steamer Bea- Although the Selja filled with and was lost to sight within 15 es after the collision, the only ies were the death of two Chinembers of the crew.

Nabob's Wife Ex-Servant.

York—Miss Minnie Eagen, as formerly a hotel maid at $20 th, was married to Thomas T. , Jr., heir to the $3,000,000 es- of the late General Thomas T. , long president of the Western Telegraph company. The crowd the Roman Cahtholic church, in he wedding was held, was so that the sexton called for police it in check. Mrs. Eckert, the was at one time a domestic in sehold of General Eckert.

Grave Made by Suicide.

a, Mont. — Charles Hulden, , committed suicide here by himself. He had carved out e in solid rock and made all y arrangements with an un- to furnish him with a coffin. buried according to his own ents.

HUGE FRAUDS EXPOSED.

American Public Bilked of $100,000 or More.

New York — In raids so important that Postmaster General Hitchcock took charge in person, inspectors took action against two concerns which they charge with swindling the public out of more than $40,000,000 by fraudulent use of the mails.

Sheldon H. Burr, president; Eugene H. Burr, secretary and treasurer, and Frank H. Tobey, vice president of Burr Bros., were arrested in the first raid and held in $20,000 bail each. The government charges that the firm sold between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 of mining and oil stock worth little or nothing.

Charles L. Vaughan, a director of the Continental Wireless Telegraph & Telephone company, incorporated in Arizona, was taken in the second raid and held in $10,000 bail. Inspectors say his company has sold stock amounting at least to $1,000,000 which has brought no returns to investors. Vaughan is treasurer of the Columbia Finance company, which acts as fiscal agent for the Continental Wireless Telegraph & Telephone company, and had charge of the Continental office in this city.

Both raids are further evidence that the government in its warfare againt interstate swindlers means business and no longer will be content with issuing fraud orders denying them the use of the mails, but will press for convictions on criminal charges.

The present campaign began some months ago, and has resulted in the arrest of Louis A. Cella, of St. Louis, and his associates, charged with operating a string of bucket shops; the officers of the United Wireless company, of the El Progresso Banana company, of the United Exchange, of Chicago; of the Steel-Miller Cotton firm, of Corinth, Miss., and of more than 60 other firms in all parts of the country.

Postmaster General Hitchcock estimates that the public has been fleeced out of at least $100,000,000 by get-rich-quick concerns in the last five years, but he says their heyday has gone. He says that other arrests, involving corporations that had sought investors throughout the country, were expected shortly.

"The arrest by postoffice inspectors of the principals in two important companies, Burr Brothers, with offices in the Flat Iron building, and the Continental Wireless company, with headquarters at 50 Pine street," said the postmaster general, "constitutes two more cases in the series of investigations which postal officials have been making in their crusade against the fraudulent use of the mails."

U. P. GETS NORTH COAST.

Mysterious Line In Eastern Washington Was a Speculation.

Portland—The North Coast railroad, which for five years or more has been engaged in construction work in Eastern Washington, will cease to be a mystery, it is said, before the close of the present week.

The announcement, when it comes, will place the identity of the railroad with Harriman interests. It is understood that the Harriman control of the property has already been revealed to Northern Pacific officers and that the mind of the public is to be relieved by an official statement within a few days.

That the full story of the North Coast road will ever be told is not at all certain, but the accepted version among railroad men now is that Robert E. Strahorn, the promoter of the enterprise, was backed by men financially able to take a long chance and that he expended the money provided him in making surveys and building sections of track here and there with the definite plan in view of disposing of the property to any one of the several big railroad systems that might be inclined to pay the price.

It is believed that the Union Pacific acquired the property about the time of the visit to the Pacific Coast of Robert S. Lovett, president of the system last summer.

As a Harriman enterprise the road will probably, for a number of years, be devoted principally to giving the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company access to the Yakima valley and also a shorter and better line between Portland and Spokane.

Big Aviation Meet Planned.

San Francisco—Fifty prominent citizens announced through Paul Beck, U. S. A., that an exhibition and competition aviation meet will be held in this city soon after the first of the year. Fifty thousand dollars in prizes will be guaranteed. It is stated that nearly all of the prominent aviators will fly here, including Brookins and Hoxsey, of the Wright team; Glenn H. Curtiss, Ely, and Willard, of the Curtiss team; Moissant, Latham, Garris, Audemar, Hamilton and probably De Lesseps. A flight of 100 miles will be a feature.

Kaiser Opposes Rum.

Flemsburg, Prussia—In opening the new academy at Muerwick, Emperor William read an address laying stress on the qualifications necessary to naval officers and, later, speaking extemporaneously, made a plea for temperance on the part of cadets. The times, the emperor said, required iron-hearted men. Character was the first essential and character was founded on strong moral and religious convictions.

Overstudy Kills Youth.

Baltimore—Following a mental collapse, brought on by over-mstudy, William Mitchell, 19 years old, of South Dakota, a candidaet for entrance to West Point, died in a hospital here. Heart trouble was given as the direccause of death. Mitchell was studying at Annapolis when he broke down.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

PLOT IS UNCOVERED.

Cupboard of Jap Liner Is Used to Hide Stowaways.

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

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

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

NEGRO TESTS RIGHTS.

"Grandfather Clause" In Oklahoma Laws Up to Court.

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

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

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

ARMY OFFICERS PESSIMISTIC.

Chiefs Are Worried Over Hostility of Labor Unions.

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

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

Roads Need Better Management.

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

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

Noted Counsellor Is Dead.

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

Hard Fighting is Reported.

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

PRESIDENT TAFT RETURNS.

Sees Finish of Canal Ahead of Time —Preparing Message.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK HAS 9,113,275.

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

Washington—The population of the state of New York is 9,113,279, according to the statistics of the 13th census. This is an increase of 1,844,385, or 25.4 per cent over 7,268,894 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was was 1,265,257, or 21.1 per cent.

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

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

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

WEEVIL HARMS ALFALFA.

Pest in Utah May Spread and Authorities Plan Fight.

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

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

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

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

Smallpox Epidemic on Among Reds

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

Panama Forts Opposed.

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

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

WONDERS OF TREE SURGERY

Wounds Treated Almost as Intelligently as in the Case of Human Beings.

The wonders of tree surgery will amase the average layman in such matters, declares a writer in the Christian Herald. It is only a few years since the ravages of a severe windstorm would have proved fatal to many trees in its path. It was customary merely to cut off the broken or splintered limb and leave the wound to heal as best it could. If the tree were badly split it was removed. Today few accidents to trees prove fatal. The fractured surface is first treated antiseptically. It has been found that these exposed surfaces of living wood are sensitive to many germs. The air itself is full of germs dangerous to trees, and if these be allowed to lodge and develop they will gradually produce a sore, and if neglected will eat out the very heart of the tree.

The broken parts are then brought together and bound up. A wound of this kind, intelligently treated, will heal itself completely and the tree will in time be as strong as ever. The latest idea in tree surgery is to bind the parts together by means of metal bars passing directly through the limbs, tightened by bolts at either end. The practise of binding the broken parts together by metal bands is discouraged, since a tight band tends to check the free circulation of the sap and hinder the healing process. Then again the tree is likely to grow about the metal band and sustain serious injury.

A wound of this kind, even after it has been skillfully treated, must be carefully watched. There is considerable danger of water working its way into these crevices and hindering the knitting process, perhaps causing the entire interior to decay. To prevent this, ingenious sheds of concrete or metal are built about the exposed surface to shelter them. The cutting of a limb is performed with the same scientific attention. The limbs are cut at a carefully calculated angle, and the exposed surface is treated with antiseptic washes or salves to protect the living fibers from germ infection.

Chivalry Not Yet Dead.

An incident on an "L" train awakens the thought that the days of chivalry are not yet departed, records a Boston correspondent. It was on a busy morning and every seat in the car had its passenger and every strap its "hanger." There were also persons in the car who had neither, and it was then that one man's politeness shone out as all good deeds do in this naughty world. He was hanging on to his strap, but beside him was a woman who had nothing to which she could anchor. The gentleman, noticing her predicament, tipped his hat with his free hand and said:

"Madam, may I offer you my strap; it is the best I can do."

The woman smiled and took it.

Old Car a Chapel.

Possibly the most honorable post filled by a discarded tramcar is that of a chapel in the neighborhood of Cheshunt, England. Standing by the roadside is a quiet lane, the chapel, as far as a passing cyclist could judge, attracts quite a large congregation Sunday afternoons.

The uses of the tram and 'bus are many and varied. The writer has dressed in a cricket pavilion that was once a tram, and fed at a wayside stall that he may have ridden in when it was a 'bus. And on the Broads he has seen a railway carriage doing duty as a bathing shed, with several compartments.—London Chronicle.

The Way Waddell Eats.

George Edward Waddell, known from one end of Uncle Sam's domain to the other as "Rube" Waddell, was the guest of Henry Glassen at a dinner a few nights ago. The manager of the Ironside A. C. had a regular course dinner, but this is how the ecccentric twirler started and finished:

Fried oysters, potatoes mashed, sliced tomatoes, baked beans, roast beef, chicken, pickle, beer, cake, clam chowder, ice cream, beer.

It only cost Manager Glassen $2 for the Rube's share, and then George Edward remarked: "That's just half what I eat when Joe McGinnity pays the bill."—Newark Star.

Secret of Morgan's Longevity.

When J. P. Morgan was in his fifties he had very poor health, and went to a great New York physician, who said to him:: "Stop exercise in every form. Never even walk when you can take a cab. You have formed the habit of living without exercise, giving your energy to your brain. It is too late to change the habits of a lifetime." This advice Mr. Morgan followed implicitly. Since that time he has absolutely shunned exercise; has eaten heavily and smoked much—and has buried all his own business generation, and remains robust at seventy-three.

The Short Days.

Post Wheeler, the secretary of the American embassy in St. Petersburg, said on his arrival in New York last month:

"I shall enjoy the autumn here. Our autumn, with its stillness, its yellow sunshine, its haze and its smell of burning leaves, is by far our best season."

Mr. Wheeler smiled.

"The only trouble with the autumn," he ended, "is, as the Irishman says, that is gets late too early."

MONTHS OF TERROR

Destruction Wrought by Philippine Volcano.

Greatest Eruption of Taal Recorded in 1754—Four Towns and Numerous Small Villages Were Wiped Out.

The central or main crater of Taal is nearly round, its diameter on an air line north and south is 6,233 feet and the east-west diameter is 7,546 feet. The edge of this crater is somewhat irregular, but is nowhere broken through, its highest point standing at only 1,050 feet above sea level and its lowest at 426 feet.

It is said that Coshima, in Japan, is the only other volcano of similarly low altitude. Within the rim are two hot pools, known respectively as the yellow and the green lake, and a little active cone above 50 feet in height, from which escape steam and sulphurous gas in varying quantities.

In the smaller lake every few minutes the water in the center is blown up like an immense bubble, which, rising above the surface, finally bursts, revealing a black orifice and causing the boiling and very turbulent water to assume all imaginable colors. The aqueous vapor escaping is sufficient to form a broad, smokelike column which is visible especially during the night and in the early morning.

At some distance, and before reaching the edge of the crater, where a view of the bottom can be obtained, the rumbling sound produced by the escaping vapor, under the influence of the mysterious subterranean forces, can be heard like that of an immense boiling kettle.

The greatest eruption of Taal took place in 1754. It consisted of only fragmental ejecta, but these were sufficient to destroy four villages lying about the lake. "The ash," Semper says, "has now indurated and a new growth of bamboo and palms has sprung up around the projecting ruins." Father Buencuchillo wrote also a pathetic description of this eruption, from which the following is taken:

"The eruption began on May 13 and did not end till December 1. During this time the intensity and aspect of the eruption were continually changing. It was 200 days of devastation and ruin for the inhabitants, to whom the time must have appeared an eternity. During this terrible time the four principal towns of the laguna of Bombon disappeared, vis., Sala, Lipa, Tanauan and Taal, with the numerous villages around them."

It is impossible to describe the beautiful coloring effects caused by the different mineral deposits on the walls and cliffs of the crater.

As the lake is fed from underground springs and no surface water drains into it, it is as clear as crystal and much cooler than sea water and has an abundance of fine, hard-fleshed fish which are highly esteemed by the Filipinos of the region. They are game fish and some reach a size that makes their capture with light tackle a matter of some difficulty.

The clear water of the lake has another marvel that is well worth seeing. Some comparatively modern eruptions of the volcano covered some towns, in two of which only the church roofs are visible. Others are completely submerged and on days when the surface of the lake is unruffled one can look down and see the fish dart through doors and windows of once populous barrios. The water is 25 feet deep, but so clear that every detail is visible.

Power of Money in China.

The rich Chinaman, if condemned to death, easily procures a substitute. Some poor wretch without money to secure his spirits from becoming wandering devils, with the price of his miserable life can purchase proper care for his spirit. Anything, in fact, can be done if you have the money.

It is this belief that causes the Chinaman to commit suicide by taking his life on the premises of his enemy to take vengeance on him. His spirit, he believes, will forever haunt him. There is another reason also; he knows that as sure as fate the officials will under such circumstances come down upon his enemy and strip him of everything.

Poor Chinese have been known to sell everything they possessed, tear down their houses to sell the timber, sell or rent out their wives and children and even sell themselves to procure money for the proper rites for the peace and comfort o fthe ancestral spirits. One thing alone he will not do, namely, sacrifice his son.—Kenneth F. Junior, M. D., in National Geographic Magazine.

After Thinking It Over.

"Well," said the general manager, "I thought you were going to quit unless we granted you a 20 per cent increase in your salary?"

"Yes, I did think of doing so, but I've decided to arbitrate with you."

"Oh! On what basis?"

"I thought I'd offer to stay if you would agree to furnish the ink I need for my fountain pen."

Acme of Cautiousness.

Seymour—"Young Tiger looks like a cautious man.

Ashley—He is cautious; he's so cautious that he wouldn't ask the prettiest girl in all the world to let him see her home unless he had learned how far away she lived.