

MEXICO REBELS TAKE TORREON

Revolutionists Seize Arms and Ammunition, but Promise to Pay for Them.

HEAVY PATROL ON BORDER

American and Mexican Troops Guard Eight Hundred Miles of the Rio Grande River.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Nov. 23.—Employees of the federal telegraph lines in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz say Torreón has surrendered and that the Maderists now occupy the city.

All arms and ammunition there have been confiscated by them, but the owners were told to call at the headquarters at Lerdo, where they would be paid for the guns.

An American conductor reaching Eagle Pass to-day from Torreón said he counted twenty-one bodies of Mexican soldiers, police and rurales in Gomez Palacio on Monday. The revolutionists carried away their dead and wounded.

A Mexican official of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz said fifty-two Mexican soldiers were killed at Gomez Palacio.

General Fructozo Garcia, commanding the Mexican troops in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Diaz has the situation well in hand.

Reports from Monterey declare a large number of federal troops are en route to Monclova, Coahuila, to meet Madero, who is reported marching on that place, with about one thousand well equipped cavalry and several hundred infantry. This force, it is said, is being augmented by recruits all along the line of march.

Heavy fighting began early this morning at Santa Isabel, Chihuahua.

The revolutionists are scattered and entirely without concert or organization," was the statement by Governor Diego Redo of the State of Sinaloa upon his arrival here from Mexico City to-day.

"The government will be able to cope with the outbreak successfully as soon as military forces can reach the scenes of disorder.

We have nothing to fear from Madero. He is an ambitious man with wealth, but without character or patriotism. His followers are of the same class, except Dr. Gomez, who possesses patriotism, but has lost his head.

Many things have contributed to make the masses restless. Labor troubles in the manufacturing districts have occurred, mines have closed down and crops generally were poor last season.

The people were in a humor to listen to revolutionary talk, but it will soon pass and the masses will support the government. The manner of electing the President was made the most of, but it was the only feasible way. The masses have not yet advanced to the point where they can be trusted with unlimited power.

There is no anti-American sentiment worth mentioning. A few students took up the Rodriguez incident as a diversion, and the malcontents grasped the situation as being suited to their needs. Any other public demonstration would have served as well.

The leaders of the uprising will be apprehended in due time and severely punished—in what way I cannot say. The severity will not extend to the masses, who were misled. Pardon will be granted and the people will be permitted to return to their vocations.

American interests will not suffer greatly, as the government will use its full resources to protect foreign investments.

Señor Redo is a graduate of Oxford University. He is said to be among the closest advisers of President Diaz.

RAIDED MADERO'S RANCH

Mexican Troops Failed to Find Leader, but Seized Horses.

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 23.—Mexican soldiers late to-day raided the San Enrique ranch of Francisco I. Madero, leader of the uprising in Mexico, on the chance of surrounding Madero and capturing several thousand horses, believed to be on the estate. They seized 250 horses, but Madero was not found.

That Francisco Madero was near Torreón, Mexico, this evening is admitted by Mexican officials here.

The wire between Laredo and the telegraph office on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande was cut out last night by Mexican officials. News received by Mexican officials at Nuevo Laredo said that Madero is on his way to Torreón, and expects to reach that city this evening and join the rebels already fighting the government troops there. It is said Madero will arrive at Torreón with two thousand men.

MEXICO REPORTS ALL QUIET

American Embassy in Capital Without Reports for Three Days.

Mexico City, Nov. 23.—The press is still denied telegraph facilities, and the censorship appears to have extended to consular messages. The American Embassy has been without reports for three days.

The War Department announces that all places where there have been disorders are now tranquil, and that the government is in control everywhere except in Guerrero City, where the rebels are active. Troops are now proceeding to this point. Late advices state that quiet prevails at Zacatecas and that there have been no disorders there.

A dispatch from Chihuahua on yesterday's date says that conditions had improved there. No important towns have been taken by the rebels. Twenty persons were killed at Parral on Monday.

Soldiers on a Mexican Northwestern train fired on a band of rebels at San Andres. In the fight a colonel and four soldiers were killed, and it is believed that the rebels lost twenty dead. The latter included some women. The sol-

RIOTS OVER TOLSTOY

Trouble Feared as a Result of Students' Demonstration.

London, Nov. 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times" described the situation arising from the student demonstrations in honor of Tolstoy as serious.

A large force of police scattered the crowds to-night outside the university. Twenty students were injured. Serious trouble is feared to-morrow, and troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.—Bills were introduced in the Douma to-day by the Octobrists, proposing the establishment of schools in memory of Tolstoy, to be established and maintained by the state.

BIG BUCK GOES HUNTER

Berkshire Man Fires Twice, but Misses Each Time.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 23.—A big buck charged Ralph Gardner, of Lanesboro, a deer hunter, this morning in New Ashford, and inflicted serious injuries. Gardner was separated from other hunters and found the buck and three does in close quarters. As the buck charged the hunter fired twice, but missed both times. He was knocked unconscious.

The buck and does escaped. Hunters, hearing the shots, hurried to Gardner, who had to be taken to his home. His ribs are broken and he is badly bruised.

RECTOR'S DAUGHTER FLIES

First Southern Woman to Make Trip in Aeroplane.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Willard Sullivan, daughter of the Rev. W. E. Evans, rector of the Church of the Advent, of this city, is the first woman in the South to take a trip in an aeroplane. She went up at the fair grounds this afternoon with Eugene Ely in a remarkably successful flight. Ely and Ward, of the Curtiss team, have been making flights here at the Birmingham aviation meet.

Ely received a letter to-day from Secretary Meyer congratulating him on his recent flight from the deck of the cruiser Birmingham, and asking him to attempt a flight from the deck of a war vessel and return, landing again on the deck. Ely says he will make the trial at San Diego in about two months.

FARMER FLIER FLOPS

Leaps from Cliff with Eagle's Wings and Umbrella.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 23.—Charles W. James, a farmer, of Madison, one of the most primitive counties of the state, is badly broken in body and spirit to-night as the result of an unsuccessful attempt to fly from one of the large clefts of rock near his home.

Having read about recent airship flights James told his neighbors that he would show them the right way to fly. This much done, he got a pair of antiquated eagle's wings and an umbrella, and made his way to the cliff, which hangs fifty feet above the adjacent land.

Tying the wings to his shoulders with stout cord and holding the umbrella, he boldly leaped from the cliff. He will recover, it is said.

DEAD WHITE SLAVER A HERO

Demonstration in Havana for Trader Killed by Rival.

Havana, Nov. 23.—A strong force of mounted and foot police was required to-night to preserve order among the enormous throng that gathered to view the body of Alberto Yarin, who two years ago committed a murderous assault on J. Cornell Tarler, chargé d'affaires of the American Legation in the absence of Minister Edwin V. Morgan. The body is lying in state at Yarin's late home.

Yarin, who was a prominent conservative and was recognized as chief of the Cuban white slave traders, died yesterday from wounds received in a desperate pistol fight in one of Havana's notorious districts with a rival in the traffic, a Frenchman. Several others also engaged in the fight, and two Frenchmen were killed. Yarin's funeral will be held to-morrow, and will probably be made the occasion of a popular demonstration.

ARIZONA MEXICANS CAN'T VOTE

Education Qualification Will Bar Most of Them, It Is Said.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 23.—After a long debate the constitutional convention adopted last night the educational qualification in the election law provision by a vote of 23 to 21. Only the Democratic members of the convention took part in the debate.

The measure requires that all electors must be able to read the constitution in English. As Arizona has a large population of Mexicans who speak little or no English, a large percentage of the new state's population will be deprived of the franchise.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR "ABE" RUEF

Convicted San Francisco Boss Must Spend Fourteen Years in Jail.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The District Court of Appeals sustained to-day the conviction of Abraham Ruef, former political boss of this city, charged with having bribed supervisors. The court refused him a new trial.

The decision is contained in forty-six pages, written by Presiding Judge Cooper, and affirms the lower court on all points. Ruef had been sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment and was at liberty on bail.

INDIAN WOMAN GETS DIVORCE

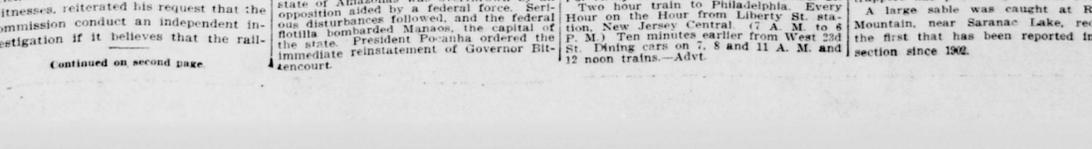
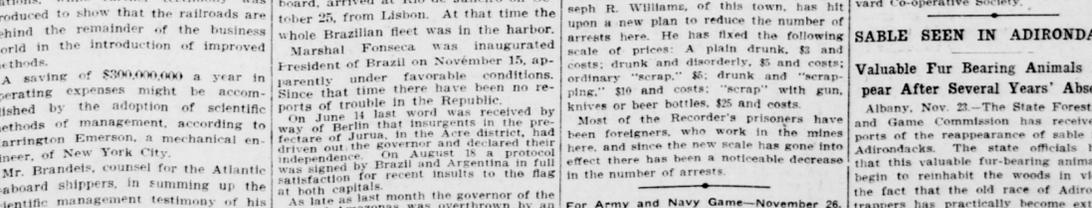
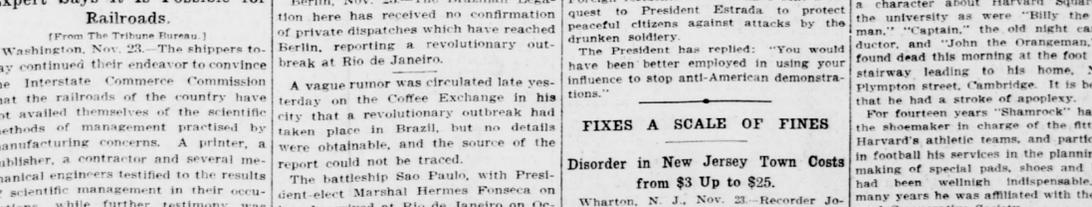
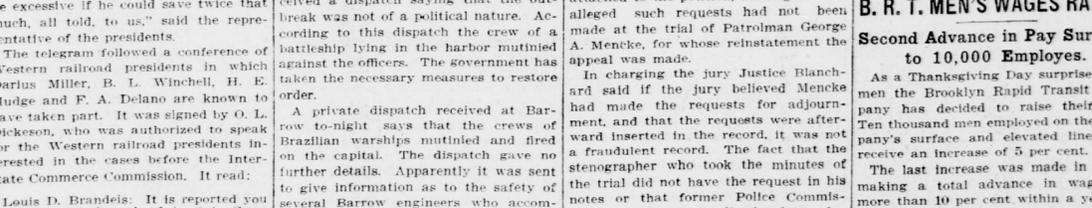
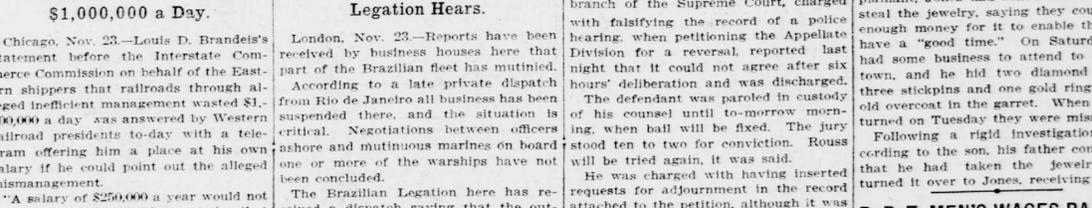
Graduate of Nevada Training School Quits Indian Husband.

Carson, Nev., Nov. 23.—For the first time under the laws of the state a full-blooded Indian woman received a decree of divorce from her Indian husband yesterday. Minnie Galbraith, a graduate of the Indian Training School near this city, was the plaintiff. She charged cruelty and neglect, and received the custody of her son.

FREE TURKEY FOR STRIKERS.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—South Water street commission merchants went to the relief of the striking garment workers to-day by sending out turkeys and food to more than five hundred families. One firm took care of fifty Italian families.

HOW THANKSGIVING APPEALED TO THE LITTLE ONES OF THE GREAT CITY.



DREXEL SOARS TO 9,970-FOOT LEVEL

Fights Rarefied Air Fifteen Minutes in Vain Attempt to Reach 10,000 Feet.

SIX-MILE GLIDE TO EARTH

Crowd Dizzy at Spiral Ascent—New World's Record Exceeds Johnstone's Mark by 256 Feet.

HIGH ALTITUDE RECORDS.

J. Armstrong Drexel (world's record), Philadelphia, November 23, 1910, 9,970 feet. Ralph Johnstone (world's record), Belmont Park, October 31, 1910, 9,714 feet. Henri Wynmalen (world's record), Mourmelon, France, October 2, 1910, 9,186 feet. George Thayer, France, September 10, 1910, 8,292 feet. Leon Morane, France, September 3, 1910, 8,472 feet. Johnstone, Belmont Park, October 23, 1910, 7,305 feet. Drexel, Belmont Park, October 24, 1910, 7,105 feet. Drexel, Lanark, Scotland, August 11, 1910, 6,750 feet. Brookins, Atlantic City, July 9, 1910, 6,175 feet. Louis Faulhan, Los Angeles, January 12, 1910, 4,146 feet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—J. Armstrong Drexel broke all aeroplane altitude records here to-day, when he climbed above this city until his Blériot monoplane was unable to make further progress in the rarefied atmosphere.

The ink in the needle of his barograph ran out at 9,970 feet, which was accepted as a new world's record to-night by Clifford B. Harmon, chairman of the National Council of Associated Aero Clubs of America, and James King Duffy, the secretary of that body.

The instrument is the same one which Ralph Johnstone, who was killed in Delver last week, carried when he made the former record of 9,714 feet at Belmont Park, on October 31. It was brought to this city from Drexel's landing place to-day under seal by Mr. Duffy, in order that the record made would be official.

Mr. Drexel left the aviation field at Point Breeze, in the extreme southern part of the city, at 3:23 p. m. He landed at Oreland, about twenty miles north of the spot where he had started, at 4:46 p. m. In his climb he had travelled at least thirty miles to the northward, for when he started to descend, after trying for fifteen minutes to force the machine higher, he glided down for a distance which he estimated to-night at about six miles.

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GIRL LADEN ELEVATOR FALLS

Fourteen Young Women Bump on Cushions at Base of Shaft.

Through the failure of the controller to work, a passenger elevator, carrying fourteen girls, fell from a point between the first and second floors to the basement of the six story building at No. 31 West 15th street, at the closing hour last evening.

The girls were so tightly packed in that they could not move, and consequently none of them was thrown or lost her footing when the car struck the cushions in the bottom of the shaft, but they were all panic stricken. Their screams attracted the attention of an outsider, who called a policeman. Ambulances were summoned from New York and Bellevue hospitals, and the reserves from the new West 20th street police station were hurried to the building.

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WESTERN ROADS SEND CHALLENGE TO BRANDEIS

Defy Him to Prove His Charges of Inefficient Management.

MAY NAME HIS SALARY

Presidents Say \$250,000 a Year Would Not Be Too Much if He Could Save Them \$1,000,000 a Day.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Louis D. Brandeis's statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the Eastern shippers that railroads through alleged inefficient management wasted \$1,000,000 a day was answered by Western railroad presidents to-day with a telegram offering him a place at his own salary if he could point out the alleged mismanagement.

"A salary of \$250,000 a year would not be excessive if he could save twice that much, all told, to us," said the representative of the presidents.

The telegram followed a conference of Western railroad presidents in which Darius Miller, B. L. Winchell, H. E. Mudge and F. A. Delano are known to have taken part. It was signed by O. L. Dickson, who was authorized to speak for the Western railroad presidents interested in the cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It read:

Louis D. Brandeis: It is reported you have stated before the Interstate Commerce Commission that American railroads are wasting \$1,000,000 daily. If you can point out a practical way by which a substantial portion of this amount may be saved several Western railroads would be pleased to tender you employment, allowing you to name your own salary. This proposition is made to you in the same spirit of sincerity in which you rendered your statement to the commission.

SAVING OF \$300,000,000

Expert Says It Is Possible for Railroads.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The shippers to-day continued their endeavor to convince the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads of the country have not availed themselves of the scientific methods of management practised by manufacturing concerns. A printer, a publisher, a contractor and several mechanical engineers testified to the results of scientific management in their occupations, while further testimony was produced to show that the railroads are behind the remainder of the business world in the introduction of improved methods.

A saving of \$300,000,000 a year in operating expenses might be accomplished by the adoption of scientific methods of management, according to Harrington Emerson, a mechanical engineer, of New York City.

Mr. Brandeis, counsel for the Atlantic seaboard shippers, in summing up the scientific management testimony of his witnesses, reiterated his request that the commission conduct an independent investigation if it believes that the rail-

MUTINY ON BRAZILIAN WARSHIPS AT RIO

Crew of Battleship in Harbor Revolt and Fire on the Capital.

ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED

Government Taking Measures to Restore Order—Revolt Not Political, London Legation Hears.

London, Nov. 23.—Reports have been received by business houses here that part of the Brazilian fleet has mutinied. According to a late private dispatch from Rio de Janeiro all business has been suspended there, and the situation is critical. Negotiations between officers ashore and mutinous marines on board one or more of the warships have not been concluded.

The Brazilian Legation here has received a dispatch saying that the outbreak was not of a political nature. According to this dispatch the crew of a battleship lying in the harbor mutinied against the officers. The government has taken the necessary measures to restore order.

A private dispatch received at Barrow to-night says that the crews of Brazilian warships mutinied and fired on the capital. The dispatch gave no further details. Apparently it was sent to give information as to the safety of several Barrow engineers who accompanied the warships Minas Graças and Sao Paulo from England to Brazil.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 24.—A dispatch received here from Rio de Janeiro says that the crews of several warships of the Brazilian fleet revolted last evening. Their act appears to be merely a case of insubordination, having no political character. A rigorous censorship is being maintained by the Brazilian government, which has prevented the sending of further information.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—The Brazilian Legation here has received no confirmation of private dispatches which have reached Berlin, reporting a revolutionary outbreak at Rio de Janeiro.

A vague rumor was circulated late yesterday on the Coffee Exchange in this city that a revolutionary outbreak had taken place in Brazil, but no details were obtainable, and the source of the report could not be traced.

The battleship Sao Paulo, with President-elect Marshal Hermes Fonseca on board, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on October 25, from Lisbon. At that time the whole Brazilian fleet was in the harbor.

Marshal Fonseca was inaugurated President of Brazil on November 15, apparently under favorable conditions. Since that time there have been no reports of trouble in the Republic.

On June 14 last word was received by way of Berlin that insurgents in the province of Pernambuco followed the federal feat of Jurua, in the Acre district, had driven out the Brazilians and declared their