

tionists, who are expected soon to capture the oil wells...

Warning Sent to Both Sides.

Secretary Bryan has sent messages to the leaders of both federal and rebel forces around Tuxpam...

MADEROS SAFE ON AMERICAN WARSHIP

Fugitive Taken from the Consulate in Vera Cruz to the Rhode Island.

By Cable to The Tribune. Vera Cruz, Nov. 21.—Daniel and Everisto Madero, who took refuge in the United States consulate last night...

Later in the day the relatives of the late President Madero were transferred from the Rhode Island to the scout cruiser Chester...

Public opinion here severely condemns the American authorities for continuous meddling in Mexican affairs.

"I am governing on a constitutional basis," said Aguilar's message, "my attitude being to guarantee the interests of all foreign and domestic oil corporations existing in the territory I occupy..."

There are no further indications here that the Huerta regime is "crumbling," as the administration asserted yesterday...

Other reports that taxes are being increased and that the financial situation is once more critically dangerous are also considered most interesting...

HUERTA CHANGING CABINET

Gorostieta Reported Chosen for Foreign Minister.

Mexico City, Nov. 21.—Readjustment of Huerta's Cabinet, consequent on the resignation of Manuel Garza Aldape, is announced as imminent.

MADERO'S ATTITUDE SHOWN

Lord Cowdray had an interview with Madero and asked the President whether he intended to attack the Cowdray concessions.

O'SHAUGHNESSY TWICE CONFERS WITH MOHENO

But the Net Result Is to Leave the Mexican Situation Unchanged.

Mexico City, Nov. 21.—The fact that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Chargé d'Affaires, had two conferences with the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs...

SEES ONLY GREED IN WAR

London Paper Says Mexican Conflict Would Be Crime.

London, Nov. 22.—Under the heading "A Money Grubbers' War" "The Outlook" publishes to-day a bitter article on the Mexican situation...

VERDI MONUMENT FINISHED

Bust of Composer Placed with Effigies of Italy's Great.

Rome, Nov. 21.—The erection in the Capitol to-day of a bust of Giuseppe Verdi, the Italian composer, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth...

BLINDED AND HER THROAT CUT

Cedar Creek, Neb., Nov. 21.—Miss Irene Sweem's throat was cut and her sight perhaps destroyed by acid in her room at a hotel here to-day.

'FRISCO WRECKED BY FICTION DEBTS

Nearly \$40,000,000 in Commissions and Profits Saddled on Road.

YOAKUM AND FRIENDS MADE HIGH AS 100 P. C.

Interest of \$1,600,000 a Year Paid on Money That Never Went into Treasury.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Edgar E. Clark, chairman, and D. E. Brown, special examiner, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, departed to-day for Washington...

It was compelled to carry and pay interest on a fictitious indebtedness of \$40,000,000, created by enormous commissions paid to bankers and brokers for the sale of its securities...

The chairman of the board of directors, B. F. Yoakum, made big profits for himself and associates by trading with himself, in the capacity of promoter and builder of Texas roads...

Approximately \$2,000,000 of the 'Frisco's total funded indebtedness of \$24,000,000 was paid to bankers and brokers in commissions, and more than \$1,600,000 to Yoakum and his associates as profits on their feeder lines.

The average rate of commission to brokers and bankers was 12.5 per cent, while the profits of Yoakum and his associates in the promotion of the feeder lines sold to the 'Frisco ranged from 10 per cent to more than 100 per cent.

These facts, in the opinion of Mr. Brown, who conducted the 'Frisco investigation, show why the road was forced into the hands of receivers. The company was compelled to pay interest charges aggregating more than \$1,600,000 a year on this alleged fictitious indebtedness...

Yoakum's alleged deals with himself will be commented on by the commission in its report to Congress. The revelations in the 'Frisco failure, with particular respect to Yoakum, it is believed, will result in the commission laying down the rule that no railroad officials shall be permitted to serve two masters.

Among those who shared largely in the profits of the syndicate, this report will say, was Thomas H. West, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company and now one of the 'Frisco receivers.

West, Robert S. Brookings, Samuel W. Fordyce and Edward S. Whitaker, with Yoakum, according to testimony at the hearing, made up an inner syndicate of five and divided among themselves \$900,000 profits from the sale of lands which had been given to the Brownsville line and were withheld from its assets when it was turned over to the 'Frisco.

W. K. Bixby, now a director of the railroad, who invested in the syndicate and that promoted the St. Louis, Mexico & Brownsville Railroad, which later was sold to the 'Frisco, issued a statement to-day that he personally lost \$119,000 through the transaction.

NO RAISE IN GOLD TAX

Levy on Mexico's Output Unchanged by Huerta Decree.

Mexico City, Nov. 21.—"El Diario Oficial," which is the official gazette, publishes the statement that there was a typographical error in its publication of the new stamp taxes decreed by President Huerta.

The stamp tax on the output of gold and silver has not been doubled, but remains the same, viz., 2 1/2 per cent on gold and silver shipped abroad as ore and 2 1/2 per cent on gold and silver reduced in this country.

The annual tax on mines, however, has been doubled, as well as the tax on title deeds of mines, which at present is five pesos a hectare, but under the new fiscal measure will be ten pesos a hectare.

An official of the Mexican Railway told The Tribune correspondent to-day that although some anxiety was felt on account of the presence of bands of revolutionists or marauders at points near the line, no interference with property or service had so far occurred on the main line.

He added that the company hoped there would be none, as there had always been a sort of tacit understanding among the warring factions in Mexico to respect this long established line, popularly known as "The Queen's Own."

REPORTS TAMPCO CUT OFF

Ship Captain Says Rebels Surrounding Mexican Port.

Galveston, Nov. 21.—General Navarret and General Blanco, heading a large Constitutional army, had surrounded Tampico, cut off all communications, and planned to attack that city either late tonight or just before daylight to-morrow, according to Captain S. C. Fenn of the British oil tank steamer C. A. Cantfield, which reached this port from Tampico this morning.

"When we left Tampico the night of Tuesday the town was greatly excited," said Captain Fenn. "It was rapidly filling with Americans and other foreigners, who had rushed in from surrounding sections with the report that the rebel advance guard was within ten or twelve miles of the city."

"Telegraphic communications were cut off, and the only way the people could send out their messages was by wireless, and our wireless operator was kept busy day and night, literally flooded with messages, which were relayed to Galveston, Vera Cruz and other stations, where they were transferred to telegraph lines."

"We brought back four refugees. There are hundreds at Tampico seeking a way to leave, but the steamers are not there to take them away. The battleship Nebraska and the gunboat Wheeling are ready for duty in case of need, the Wheeling having moved up the river opposite the city."

Wireless advices received at Galveston to-day stated that the fruit steamer Atlantis had taken on a full load of refugees and sailed for Vera Cruz.

'SAFE RULE NEED OF PHILIPPINES,' SAYS DEAN C. WORCESTER

Continued from first page.

and property safe. If such an announcement is not made business depending on the willingness of Filipinos to buy will seriously suffer until they do not learn by experience what they do not now at all understand, namely, that the United States would not tolerate a government of any other sort in the Philippines.

"Business dependent on agriculture will continue to prosper in any event, so long as there is a good condition of public order. There are vast unoccupied areas of the richest agricultural lands which will very richly repay cultivation by modern methods. Existing water transportation facilities are inadequate to handle freight now needing to be moved. Most of the inter-island steamers are old, and hardly any of them have up-to-date equipment for handling cargo."

"Manufacturing industry is in its infancy and should develop rapidly, for the Philippine makes an excellent factor in labor. The islands to-day ship the bulk of their copra abroad instead of making coconut oil at home. One thoroughly modern oil mill recently established has proved highly profitable, and others are needed. An immense silk industry could easily be established. The Philippines could produce most of the lace and embroideries required in the United States."

"There is need of American capital, American brains and American machinery. Under a rational policy commerce between the Philippines and the United States should continue rapidly to increase. Be it remembered that we to-day sell to the islands, practically dollar for dollar as much as they sell to us. Furthermore, we sell them our manufactured goods, on which we make our highest profits, while we sell to other tropical countries mostly raw materials at a very low profit."

"This condition will long continue, so far as the Philippines are concerned, and serious consideration should be given to the stimulation of their commercial development, which will bring increased resources to the government, thus making possible more and better educational facilities for the people."

"The maintenance of existing roads and bridges, and the construction of more are things which are badly needed and will in their turn lead to increased commercial development."

"The insular finances have suffered a serious blow in the discontinuance of certain export taxes which, while theoretically objectionable, in reality worked well, as the people did not object to them. There are many reasons why the legitimate commercial development of the islands should be fostered, and not the least of these is the necessity for not only maintaining, but increasing existing revenues. The development of the vast natural resources of the islands, so that the people may have money to spend, and the allaying of their present fears, so that they will not be afraid to spend it, will produce this result."

"Does Not Want Independence." "Whatever may be said to the contrary, the responsible Filipino property owner does not want independence at present. He wants to be assured that there will be a strong and stable government, but he is afraid to say so because he does not know what is coming next, and therefore does not wish to offend the irresponsible politician for fear the latter may be placed in the saddle. Why not make clear to him what we all know, and thus restore his confidence in the future?"

"If, as I believe, it is unthinkable that we should withdraw our control from the Philippines until we have established and assured the continuance of a government strong and just, then we surely need not hesitate to say that we will not do so. We cannot in fairness do less. We need not do more, if we do so much we shall make of these favored tropical islands the garden spot of the world, and shall insure to a group of Malay peoples the opportunity to go as fast and as far as they will on the road toward a material prosperity without which real political independence is impracticable."

"What of the outlook for the future? The Philippines have vast natural resources, and all of the conditions necessary for their development of just and stable government are assured. Business men are not sentimentalists, and ask no more than this. So long as they can safely carry on their work and can be assured of just treatment they do not worry much over the nationality of the government officials, but they will not invest their money in a country where it is not reasonably certain that such conditions will continue to prevail."

"What is needed in order to restore confidence among the people of the Philippines and to stimulate a healthy commercial development, advantageous to government and people alike, is an authoritative announcement that there will be no surrender of control to any government which cannot be depended upon to make life

MANIFESTO BY LARKIN

Attempt Made to Oast Ridicule on English Labor Leaders.

London, Nov. 22.—James Larkin has issued a manifesto to his "comrades in the British movement," in which he endeavors to cast ridicule upon the English labor leaders for having presumed to delay consideration of a general strike in sympathy with the Dublin workers until December 9. He declares:

"We intend to carry out to the highest and fullest the spirit of trade unionism which is embodied in the well-worn phrase, 'An injury to one is the concern of all.'"

NEEDLE CUT FROM LIVER OF GIRL

Surgeons Traced It by X-Ray as It Bored Through Wall of Stomach.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.—Surgical circles are interested in an operation just performed on Miss Fannie Rubin at St. Joseph's Hospital. A sewing needle two inches long was removed from the girl's liver and the doctors are confident she will recover.

Miss Rubin was taken ill with pains in the abdomen about ten days ago and went to the hospital, where an X-ray examination revealed a needle piercing the wall of the stomach.

It was decided to allow the needle to remain temporarily in the girl's body for observation. The needle continued boring its way and finally escaped from the stomach.

Another X-ray plate disclosed the needle imbedded in the liver. Fearing blood poisoning, the surgeons decided on an immediate operation.

ADDICKS, 72, TO RUN AGAIN

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 21.—J. Edward Addicks observed his seventy-second birthday to-day by announcing he would contest again for the United States Senate.

MEN IN BARB WIRE PEN

And Current Passes Through to Prevent Their Escape.

London, Nov. 22.—The correspondent of "The Daily Mail" at Durban says apprehension exists there owing to the desertion of the hungry East Indians who are out on a general strike, and that Europeans are arming themselves in fear that the Indians will begin looting.

The colliery employers are keeping the Indian workers in a barbed wire enclosure, the wires being charged with a powerful electric current supplied by the generating stations.

NORTON FREED OF CHARGE

Ex-Justice Acquitted of Retaining Money for Fines.

Mineola, Long Island, Nov. 21.—Corodon F. Norton, a former justice of the peace, accused of retaining fines he inflicted, was acquitted early this morning. Norton convinced the jury that he had been in the habit of putting the money he received for fines in envelopes and mailing them to the State Treasurer.

Mrs. Frances B. Norton, wife of the defendant, said she had seen the envelopes addressed to the State Treasurer at Albany and heard her husband tell their daughter, Bessie, to mail the letters, as they contained state fines.

Alvin Deputy, father-in-law of Norton, also said that he had seen his son-in-law put money in envelopes directed to the State Treasurer at Albany.

The jury was out seven hours. During the entire trial Norton's wife and six children were in court and remained until the verdict was reached.

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FOR FRANCO-GERMAN DUEL

Paul de Cassagnac Challenges Alsatian Infantry Officer.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Paul de Cassagnac, the well known French writer, recently sent a challenge to a duel to Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, of the 29th German Infantry, at Zabern, Alsace, who, according to a local newspaper, not only insulted the townspeople in front of the Alsatian regiment, but also the French flag. The challenge was sent in a registered letter, which Lieutenant Forstner returned unopened.

De Cassagnac to-day repeated his challenge by telegraph, asking Lieutenant Forstner whether he was absolutely determined to dishonor his uniform by shirking the consequences of his conduct.

DEBS PAYS 184 STRIKE DEBT.

Denver, Nov. 21.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party leader, announced here to-day that the last of the indebtedness struck in 1894 had just been paid. Debs said that he personally had paid \$29,000, raising the money by writing and lecturing.

THINK ABDICATION NEAR

Bulgarians Await Ferdinand's Announcement.

Vienna, Nov. 21.—It is reported from an important diplomatic source that the people are expecting Ferdinand of Bulgaria to abdicate almost immediately.

Telegrams from Sofia state that great excitement has been caused in Bulgaria because the Crown Prince Boris has left the capital. It is believed that he has left the country because of the receipt of a number of threatening letters. Another report says he has gone to a sanatorium in Hungary for his health.

FOREIGNERS FORCED TO PAY HUERTA'S MEN

American Concerns Included in Demand for Cash for Troops at Monterey.

Mexico City, Nov. 21.—A levy of 500,000 pesos has been made at Monterey to pay the troops there, according to reliable reports. It is stated that the American Smelting and Refining Company's contribution toward this amount was 25,000 pesos.

A demand was made by the federal military authorities on all the foreign business concerns in Monterey for cash to provide for the maintenance of the army in that district. From the Monterey Steel Company 20,000 pesos was asked, and from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company 15,000 pesos, while others were taxed in proportion to their importance.

The managers here of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company instructed their representative in Monterey to refuse payment of the levy and to place themselves and the property of the company under the protection of the American Consul.

Dispatches from Mexico City declaring that American firms had contributed large sums toward the support of the Mexican troops when they threatened to mutiny were received yesterday with a degree of credibility by local officials of concerns doing business in Mexico. Willard S. Morse, formerly general manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company's interests in Mexico, and now with the corporation in New York, said:

"We have heard nothing in an official way that our representatives in Mexico have contributed toward paying the salaries of the soldiers under Huerta, but I wouldn't be surprised to discover that it was true."

"There has been a report that the soldiers at Monterey had threatened to mutiny unless their money was forthcoming, and that the merchants in that city and the heads of the big American interests, as well as ours, had been asked to donate to prevent that contingency. It would certainly be good policy to do this for the safeguarding of their property and as a matter of self-preservation. An uprising of Mexican troops means that almost anything might follow. If I had been in charge of this company's affairs at Monterey, and if the reported situation had arisen, I would undoubtedly have joined the rest in the effort to relieve the situation."

The smelting company's manager in Mexico was said to have contributed about \$10,000 toward the support of the troops.

VARDON AND RAY BITTER AT PRESS

"Had a Sickening Experience in America," Golfers Say on Reaching England.

London, Nov. 22.—Vardon and Ray arrived at Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic and announced their intention to say nothing about their tour in America. They added: "We had a sickening experience at the hands of the American papers. They put into our mouths a great many things we never said, and that was irresponsible and inaccurate."

The attitude of Vardon and Ray toward the American press is accordingly one of supreme contempt, and a good deal of bitterness still rankles in their minds. They also hinted at a grievance against the English press, and they have preserved a bundle of clippings to corroborate their views.

"That," said Vardon in conclusion, "is why we decided to say nothing. I do not want to say anything at present about America or its golf courses and golfers, and cannot say what our plans are. All we need to tell you is that Ouimet, who won the championship, was a fine player and deserved to win."

Vardon and Ray then shook hands and parted.

CHARITY STRAUS'S AIM

Merchant Will Devote His Time to Humanitarian Work.

Nathan Straus, jr., made the announcement at his father's home, No. 27 West 73d street, last night, that hereafter his father will devote his entire attention to humanitarian work of worldwide scope. When the statement was made on Thursday that Mr. Straus would retire from the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. it was said he would devote his attention to other business interests. His son's statement makes it evident that he will sever all his business connections for the sake of bettering social conditions.

Mr. Straus is particularly interested in charitable work in Palestine, and he, Mrs. Straus and Nathan Straus, jr., plan to leave early in January, 1914, for the Holy Land.

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EDUCATORS PLEAD FOR HETCH-HETCHY

Proposed Use of Yosemite Section as Reservoir Heatedly Opposed.

\$122,000,000 PLAN IS GRAFT MAGNET

Audience at Natural History Museum Hears Mr. Taft Is Against Senate Bill.

Retention of the northern portion of Yosemite Park, commonly known as Hetch-Hetchy Valley, as a public park instead of being used as a reservoir for supplying water to the citizens of San Francisco, was indorsed last night by an enthusiastic audience at the American Museum of Natural History. Vigorous speeches by Eastern university educators, who opposed the idea of restricting the natural resources of the country, and others who look with disfavor upon the proposed project asavoring of "politics," were greeted with much applause.

Final action on the bill granting the territory to San Francisco, with its valuable water rights and timber lands, is now pending in the United States Senate. It is hoped by the projectors of the opposition, who are prominent in the East as well as in the West, that Congress will take heed to the protest. The national legislators will vote on the bill December 6.

The meeting was called last night by the national committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, which has been active in arousing the people of many states against the proposed plan to divert a part of the national park to commercial purposes. It is urged that the citizens of the Western city could obtain water in other ways than by using the government land, and hints of graft are freely made.

In the resolutions adopted last night it was alleged that the bill granting the park property to San Francisco provides work involving \$122,000,000 "and offers extraordinary chances for robbery."

Points in the platform of the national committee which received the commendation of the audience who were asked to vote on the resolutions were: "No precedent must be admitted for invasion of other parks.

"Conservation is conservation when it conserves, not when it destroys.

"Natural franchises must not be given away to municipalities any more than to other corporations.

"Municipal politicians and engineers must not be allowed to destroy the masterpieces of our national scenery."

Henry F. Osborn, president of the American Museum, read a letter from ex-President Taft, who strongly indorsed the movement against the passage of the bill. He wrote: "The reports of the engineers and all other reports show that upon the payment of a reasonable price the City of San Francisco can get a good and sufficient source of pure water supply for drinking and other than power purposes from places that do not involve the sacrifice of an object of natural beauty, such as the Hetch-Hetchy Valley certainly is. Therefore I am against it."

Cardinal Gibbons and John Muir, of California, applauded the efforts of the conservation committee in letters to Dr. Osborn.

Dr. J. Alden Sampson, of California, who exhibited views of the Yosemite Valley and the Hetch-Hetchy region at the meeting, said:

"We have power to make a remonstrance to Congress, but we shall have to be strenuous in our endeavors to be successful, as strong influences are against us. It has been said that the Hetch-Hetchy Valley region is not used to any great extent by tourists and nature lovers and that fewer than three hundred or four hundred persons visit it each year. I know that last year more than thirteen thousand persons admired its beauties. If the bill is passed it will be a crying disgrace to the people of the United States."

Dr. Osborn, who has been in Washington for several days laboring against the passage of the bill, declared that in his opinion the efforts to further the bill could be traced only to a desire of "grab" on the part of the promoters of the enterprise.

Edmund A. Whitman, of Massachusetts, said that the situation was caused by a quarrel between the people of San Francisco and a water company. He insisted that there were many other sources for water for San Francisco.

George F. Kunz, president of the Scenic Preservation Society, and Professor W. Douglas Johnson, of Columbia University, also spoke. Robert Underwood Johnson presided.

WIRELESS 'PHONE ACROSS ATLANTIC

German Admiral Reports Communication Between Hanover and New Jersey.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—The transmission of a wireless telephonic communication over a distance of almost 4,000 miles, from Neustadt-am-Ruebeberge, in Hanover, to New Jersey, was accomplished on October 27, by a German wireless company, according to Rear Admiral Georg August Emsmann in a report made to-day to the German Shipbuilding Society.

The message was sent and received in the middle of the afternoon in spite of the fact that the daytime is most unfavorable for wireless communications. The two stations are more than 800 feet high. Earlier attempts had proved that clearly emitted tones would not be received. A spoken message was transmitted and distinctly received.

Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia have taken a great personal interest in the experiments.

Herr Bredow, director of a rival wireless company, at the same meeting described the German wireless telephonic net. Hundreds of wireless telephonic nets were pasted daily, he said, from Nauen to Sayville, Long Island, and to Togoland, West Africa. Connections between Togoland and German Southwest Africa are to be opened next year, and with East Africa in 1915, while communication between Samoa and New Guinea is to be established in next April.

In the course of the discussion Herr Bredow remarked that the proposed wireless telephonic communication would be a wireless telephony would eventually supplant wireless telegraphy, which would not be borne out, as telegraphy would always possess practical advantages.