

Band of Deserters From Zapata Arriving in Mexico City



escort of 150 men. In the train were 617 bars of bullion, weighing 125 pounds each, which at the present price of silver would make the value of the shipment \$740,400 in gold.

Refugees Return to Chihuahua.

While the men in the train are almost completely worn out by the hardship of the trip, they will rest only until tomorrow morning, when they will start for Marfa, Tex., and the railroad, over seventy miles of mountain and plain almost as rough as the country over which they have been travelling since they left Parral.

L. J. Callahan, a mining man from Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, arrived here last night with the report that the refugees from Chihuahua had abandoned the hope of reaching the border and had started back to Chihuahua.

The Federals under Mercado Orozco and Caraveo abandoned the caravan at Palomir, sixty-two kilometers east of Chihuahua, fearing to go further with them because of rebels. They burned their wagon train and extra supplies to prevent the rebels from getting them. Many of the refugees are desperate and are trying to get back to Chihuahua before overcome by the cold and hunger. A small band continued toward the border and Gen. Terrazas is believed to be in this party.

Owing to the close approach of Mercado's army, which is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 4,000 men, all Mexican ranchers and their employees in the valleys of the Conchos River and the Rio Grande south of Ojinaga are flocking to Ojinaga and thence to the American side, fearing that a battle may take place and that they may be the victims.

Many Mexicans left to-day for Marfa to be safely beyond the reach of Mexican bullets should a battle occur and either party fire across the boundary line.

All troops stationed at Marfa received orders from Capt. Mitchell, who is in charge of American forces at Presidio, to proceed to the latter point at once in order that they may be within easy call should they be needed in emergency.

United States Deputy Marshal S. A. Craighead, Texas Ranger Dan Knight and a number of customs inspectors left Marfa for Presidio today, to be on call should their services be required.

BIG COAL MINES INACTIVE.

Coahuila Plants Closed—Protest Against Tax on Rubber.

Special Cable Despatch to Tex. Rev.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7.—Private despatches received here from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, opposite Eagle Pass, Tex., indicate that the Carranzista movement has completely paralyzed coal mining in the northern part of Coahuila. All this immense coal mining district is deserted and not a pound of coal has been extracted since last February.

All the mines have either been totally destroyed or filled with water as a result of the operations of the rebels in that part of the State. Plants were dynamited and the employees were compelled to flee or to join the rebels. These plants could be repaired and the mines could resume operations within six weeks if laborers and railroad cars could be obtained. All the coal used by the smelting companies and the National Railways in this part of the republic is being imported from the United States at winter rates.

Men interested in the rubber industry throughout the country are indignant over the new tax of fifteen centavos per kilogram, which is being levied by the Government on each case of rubber shipped here. It contains one hundred pounds and the tax also applies to the weight of the case.

Rubber Price Increased.

The price of rubber has greatly increased recently and although it has now reached forty cents a pound the tax eats up almost all the profit. Many big rubber concerns, especially in the southern part of the republic, have discontinued tapping and hundreds have been thrown out of work. Much American capital is involved in this industry in Mexico.

The Government is facing a recrudescence of the Zapatista movement in the State of Morelos. The Morelos situation is referred to by some in rebuttal of the argument that if American recognition had been accorded to Huerta and he had been thus enabled to borrow money in Europe he could before this have put down the northern insurrection.

Fight Near Federal District.

Zapatistas and Federals are fighting on the border of Morelos and the Federal District, and yesterday's train for Cuernavaca had to turn back. In other words, the campaign in Morelos must be commenced all over again, and Gen. Juvenal Robles is being sent as military Governor to undertake the task.

How far the Zapatista movement in its present phase is connected with the revolution in the north is not regarded here. It is clear that the Zapatistas may now say they support Carranza, but if Carranza became President it is thought generally here that he would soon have the Zapatista problem on his hands. The Zapatista movement is a thing by itself.

The Government reports that the vanguard of Gen. Velasco's force has arrived at the station of Tlita, thirty-three kilometers from Torreon.

It is reported that Gen. Rubio Navarrete has been appointed chief of the Bravo division, succeeding Gen. Joaquin Toloz. Headquarters of the division is at Monterey.

Gen. Ignacio Munoz has been arrested, charged with disaffection toward the administration. Munoz is a close friend of Gen. Felix Diaz, and was associated with him in the revolution which overthrew Madero last February.

From Tampico, on the east coast, came a report from Gen. Candido Aguilar that his troops have dispersed a group of bandits who molested the property of the Electric Oil Company, a foreign corporation. He stated that three of the bandits had been executed as an object lesson to the other small independent bands in the vicinity.

President Huerta's reason for calling so many of his Generals to Mexico city is reported today to be the result of his desire to consult them regarding what action should be taken to satisfy the honor of the army in making a reply to President Wilson's message. The meeting is to take place tomorrow.

PLANS ATTACK ON TAMPICO.

Gen. Luis Blanco Concentrating Rebels Near Gulf Port.

BROWNVILLE, Tex., Dec. 7.—A party of twenty Constitutional officers and their families, including Colonels Francisco C. Robelo, C. Magana and J. Perez and Major M. Alvarez, have been ordered from El Paso by way of San Antonio on their way to join the forces of Gen. Luis Blanco, who is said to be concentrating for an attack upon Tampico.

Gen. Robelo, who has taken charge of the Constitutionalists at Matamoros and will lead the troop movement south, said that the Constitutionalists expect to capture Mexico city within sixty days.

BAYONNE BANK SHUTS FEARING RUN TO-DAY

The First National Temporarily Turns Affairs Over to U. S. Examiners.

DEPOSITORS ARE ANXIOUS Offer of Directors to Put Up \$700,000 to Keep Open Is Refused.

The First National Bank of Bayonne, established in 1903, and one of the largest banking institutions in Bayonne, will not open its doors for business to-day. It will possibly be several days, if ever, before business will be resumed at the bank again. The bank has been placed in the hands of Federal bank examiners, according to a statement issued last night by President George H. Carragan of the bank, who said:

"In view of the depletion of our cash reserve, which leaves us with insufficient funds to meet our requirements, because of our difficulty to immediately realize ready cash on our securities, it has been decided to place the bank temporarily in the custody of the national bank examiners, so that our depositors may be fully protected."

Mr. Carragan added that Charles Chapman, a national bank examiner, had concluded an examination of the bank's books last night and decided that it was not in condition to open this morning. Mr. Carragan expressed confidence that the affairs of the institution would be arranged so that it would resume business again in two or three days.

He said that the examiner had decided that the bank had loaned too much money on notes. This, Mr. Carragan said, was the only difficulty. "The bank is in good shape," he said, "but we have been a little too liberal in the matter of loans."

For the past week rumors were being freely circulated throughout Bayonne that the directors of the bank were having trouble to get in cash. It was known that meetings of some of them lasting well into the night, had been secretly held by the directors in the hope that something might be decided upon that would relieve the situation.

Depositors, however, were loath to take out their money until Saturday, when some of them, more timid than others, appeared at the bank and withdrew their deposits.

Before the bank closed for the day many depositors had withdrawn their accounts, but hundreds of others, ignorant of the situation, had allowed their money to remain on deposit there, and it was not until yesterday morning that many of them learned the conditions at the meeting, then only to realize that they could not withdraw their savings.

The directors met at the bank building yesterday and after much discussion it was decided to close the bank and place it in the hands of the examiners, as they evidently feared there would be a run on the bank to-day.

It is said that some of the directors, wishing to avoid publicity by closing the bank, got together and agreed to put up \$700,000 if the examiners would allow the bank to remain open, but this proposition

was turned down, and there was nothing left but to place the bank in the hands of the Federal examiners.

All day yesterday there were crowds of depositors about the building, as they had learned there was a directors' meeting in progress. The depositors were anxious to find out if the bank was to close down or if they could get their money today. They were greatly disappointed when told that the bank would not open today and would remain closed until permission was obtained from the examiners to reopen.

The bank was started on April 22, 1903, as the Bayonne Bank, and on December 5, 1906, it became the First National Bank of Bayonne.

The bank, according to its September report, had a capital of \$100,000, surplus and profits of \$105,000, individual deposits of \$1,507,000. The stock was quoted at \$185 and had been paying annual dividends of 10 per cent.

It is located at Thirty-third street and Broadway, in the heart of the business section of the city, and includes many of the business men in that vicinity among its depositors. It also had the backing of some of the best known business men in the city.

The officers of the bank are: George H. Carragan, president; William H. Vreeland is secretary and treasurer of the Millikan & Higgins (The Company of Manhattan); John C. River, vice-president; Mr. River is a member of the firm of Terry, River & Co. of Manhattan; Frederick S. Perkins, cashier, and Louis C. Bradford, assistant cashier.

R. G. Hutchins, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of this city, said early this morning that the First National Bank of Bayonne has closed since its organization through the National Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Hutchins added that the closing of the Bayonne bank was news to him.

MONTEREY BANKS CLOSED.

Fear Attack by Rebels or Forced Loan to Huerta.

LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 7.—The Banco Mercantile, one of the leading banks of Monterey, having a capital of \$2,500,000, has closed its doors and gone out of business temporarily on account of the disturbed conditions. Only one bank is now operating in the city, the others having closed down for fear of being compelled to make forced loans to the Government or of being looted by the Constitutionalists should the city be captured.

The Constitutionalists are reported to have 10,000 men gathered in the vicinity of Llaneros for an attack on both Monterey and Saltillo. Monterey is cut off from railroad communication with Mexico city. Practically all foreigners have left for the border.

SAUSAGE-SAUERKRAUT DUEL

Delicatestean Man Battles With Customer—Others Join In.

When John Moran of 105 West 128th street went around to Adolph Knobel's delicatessen shop at 367 Lenox avenue yesterday and demanded 20 cents which he asserted Knobel owed him, Knobel declined to pay. Thereupon arose an argument, which led Moran to reach down, pick up a handful of sausage and throw it into Knobel's face.

Knobel retaliated with as much sauerkraut as he could get into his two hands. Five customers in the place recognized their opportunity and joined in the fray. Dill pickles, cheese and eggs flew about indiscriminately.

Policeman Christiani arrived as a pumpkin pie was leaving by the front door. Moran was arrested on Knobel's complaint and at night court was fined \$10.

MULHALL CHARGES HELD "INTANGIBLE"

Lobby Committee Clears All Members of House Except McDermott.

NO PUNITIVE PROPOSAL

National Association of Manufacturers Comes In for a Mild Reprimand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Democratic members of the special committee of the House appointed last July to investigate the Mulhall lobby charges have completed their report, which will be submitted in the House some time next week.

While the report is long and exhaustive in its review of the extended hearings, it fails to find anything tangible in Col. Mulhall's allegations against the probability of members of the House of Representatives except as regards Representative James T. McDermott, Democrat, of Illinois. Even in the case of Mr. McDermott the committee does not go to the length of recommending action of a punitive character.

The lobbying activities of the National Association of Manufacturers are characterized as responsible and surprise is expressed that the patriotic law abiding citizens who compose the rank and file of the association should have countenanced such methods as were employed by Mulhall and others.

Report on McDermott.

In regard to Representative McDermott the committee says:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the most serious question of propriety affecting Mr. McDermott is not in connection with the National Association of Manufacturers or the other matters above related but grows out of his acts and dealings with the liquor dealers' Association of the District of Columbia, and with George Hornum, one of the pawnbrokers, to which allusion has been made."

The report then recites in detail the testimony of L. H. McMane that McDermott started on the excise legislation by fighting the anti-liquor legislation and that the deal was arranged at a New York conference between the Representative and the excise legislation lobbyist, George Hornum, and John A. Mulhall, a representative of the organized brewers of the country.

The report also sets forth the admission of McDermott that he had borrowed various sums from the pawnbrokers and still owned Hornum \$1,000 and his denial that he received this or any other sum for opposing the liquor shark legislation.

"The committee gives a synopsis of the testimony concerning McDermott's borrowing of the \$200 from Hugh Harvey, a representative of the liquor dealers, while the Washington excise bill was pending. This loan the Representative did not repay, but he denied that it affected the facts as to the excise legislation which the liquor dealers were fighting.

"Your committee can go no further than ascertain and report to the House the facts as to the excise legislation, since the facts cannot read the heart and conscience of Mr. McDermott and those with whom he dealt in the various transactions and affairs that have been related.

"The committee is not upon our part the slightest feeling against him and under no circumstances would we do him any injustice. Several of us have known him throughout most of his time of service, and we are as to the members of the House generally, know his characteristics and his ideals, as the public generally does not and in the nature of things cannot know. Undoubtedly his training has not given him the standard that characterizes public men generally.

Acts of Impropriety.

"We cannot say that he has been corrupted in his legislative duty or that his official acts and votes have been corruptly influenced, but we should feel that he has shirked a duty which we owe the House and the country did not say that we are driven, much to our regret, to the conclusion that he has been guilty of acts of grave impropriety, unbecoming the dignity of the distinguished position he occupies.

"That which a private citizen may do with impunity in his private life should be shunned by one in official position.

"We would not condemn him upon the unsupported statement of Mulhall or of McDermott, but we rest our opinion upon his own testimony and admissions. Mulhall's testimony regarding the use that he alleged he made of McDermott to ferret out the plans of the union labor group of Representatives is summarized, and then the report continues:

"The committee then expresses the view that 'George' Representative James T. Watson of Indiana conducted himself with doubtful propriety when he capitalized his influence with members of Congress in underbidding to lobby through the tariff commission programme as outlined by the National Association of Manufacturers and the organizations affiliated with it in the acts of grave impropriety, unbecoming the dignity of the distinguished position he occupies.

"It quotes the testimony of Mr. Watson regarding his efforts to line up his former associates in the House in favor of the tariff commission provision proposed as an amendment to the Payne-Aldrich bill

while that measure was pending in Congress, and then says:

"There was no evidence presented to your committee which would indicate that under the rule as to improper influences set forth legislation was improperly effected by the lobby, which worked in its behalf.

"At the same time the committee questions the propriety of one who has been a member of Congress and attained a personal and political influence capitalizing that influence in pressing legislative propositions upon Congress for hire by personal contact and personal efforts with members, as was done in this case, and we confess to a feeling of regret that upon any question, whatever its merits, the lobbyists for it should be able to say, as Mr. Watson said in this case, 'I had various members of Congress coming to report to me about how their delegations stood.'

"The report deals exhaustively with the lobbying operations of the National Association of Manufacturers. It describes in detail this organization, the National Council for Industrial Defense and other subsidiary bodies through which these operations were carried on.

The committee expresses surprise that the leading members of the organization, who are patriotic, moral, law abiding citizens generally, should sanction the methods of Mulhall and others in seeking to control Congress and administrative functions of the national Government.

The committee somewhat elaborately discusses the definition of the words 'lobbying' and 'lobbying.' It sets forth that lobbying consists of seeking to influence legislation and that there is legitimate and illegitimate lobbying.

It holds that any citizen or organization has the inalienable right to address a Senator or Representative with arguments intended to convince him as to the proper stand to take on pending legislation.

But the operations of the National Association of Manufacturers in the map the committee brands as illegitimate lobbying and therefore reprehensible.

The American Federation of Labor receives a clean bill of credit in the report. The committee finds that this organization is extremely active in seeking to shape legislation and vigorously aids and opposes candidates for Congress, but that the evidence shows these operations are conducted in the open and without reprehensible methods.

Representatives Shelby, Kentucky; Bartholdt, Missouri; Welch, North Carolina; Calder, New York; Fairchild, New York; and Burke, Pennsylvania, are held to have been accused unjustly by Mulhall of being influenced by the manufacturers' lobby.

The committee admits that there is strong testimony connecting Representative Fairchild with the lobby, but finds there is no indication that he or any of the others was unduly influenced or influenced at all by the manufacturers' association or its officers or agents.

In the case of Representative Shelby the exoneration is a sweeping one. The report gives in detail all references to Mr. Shelby in the Mulhall charges and after analyzing the evidence says that it is difficult to understand how his name could have been mentioned in regard to the lobby in even the most remote degree.

COLUMBIA HONORS DEAD.

Tribute Paid to Benefactors Who Passed Away During Year.

Officers, professors, students and friends of Columbia University gathered in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday afternoon and paid tribute to those who have passed away during the year. Not in years has so long a list of names of large benefactors appeared on the memorial page. The address was made by Prof. Cassius J. Keyser.

Those honored were J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert C. Ogden, Whitelaw Reid, Charles McBurney, James W. McLean, Ewon McIntyre, Angus Stewart, Thomas P. Cook, Edward Curtis, John G. Curtis, Arthur Edgar, William Haller, Frank Hartley, Philip H. Hiss and E. P. Kinnebrew.

HOBOKEN PAVEMENT SINKS.

Break in Water Main Makes a Hole Eight Feet Deep.

A section of newly finished asphalt pavement on a concrete foundation, 50 by 50 feet, dropped at the intersection of Washington and Third streets, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, leaving a hole eight feet deep. A northbound trolley car had just passed.

The collapse of the new pavement, which was finished on Saturday, was due to a break in the water main. The flood washed away tons of earth and the most exact of the Hoboken detectives were not able to determine where it went.

The trolley rails remained in position, but most of the ties went down with the pavement and all the car lines operating on Washington street were blocked. Cars going to the Hill sections were detoured through Willow avenue, but no cars on the Washington street city line will run until the rails are shored up.

Persons living in Washington street between Second and Fifth streets were without water and gas last night.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

San Francisco Washington, D. C.

WIFE OF THEATRICAL MAN LEAPS 7 STORIES

Mrs. Florence McGregor, Whose Husband Is a Frohman Manager, a Suicide.

NERVOUS TROUBLE CAUSE

Leaves Family at Table and Climbs Through Bathroom Window.

Mrs. Florence Worden McGregor, wife of Edgar J. McGregor, 24, stage director for Charles Frohman and Daniel Frohman, committed suicide last night by jumping from a window of their apartment on the seventh floor of the Riviera at Riverside Drive and 157th street. She struck a paved court and was dead when found. Her skull was fractured and many bones were broken.

Mrs. McGregor, who was 31 years old, had been suffering from a nervous disorder for some time and had been under the care of Dr. Henry G. McAdam of 544 West 157th street. This trouble had been worse for the last few days, but last night Mrs. McGregor seemed more her normal self. She and her husband dined late and a little before 9 o'clock were sitting in the dining room over their coffee. Their young son, Edgar J. McGregor, 24, was with them.

Mrs. McGregor suddenly left the table and went to the bathroom. She was gone for some time and her husband became worried and called to her. She replied that she would be back in a minute. After another wait Mr. McGregor again became anxious and called a second time. There was no response. He tried the

bathroom door and finding it locked smashed the glass pane with his fist and unfastened the door from the inside. His wife was not in the room and the window was open.

Mr. McGregor ran to the elevator and reached the ground floor as Richard Baisel, electrician of the building, was starting upstairs to notify him of the finding of Mrs. McGregor's body. Baisel said he had heard a noise and going to the court had stumbled over the body.

Policeman Ganett of the West 152d street station was called in and sent for an ambulance from the Washington Heights Hospital, but there was nothing for the ambulance surgeon to do when he arrived.

Mr. McGregor is a member of the Lambda and the Priars.

Miss Worden, who was a niece of Rear Admiral Worden, the commander of the Monitor in her battle with the Merrimack, and a grandniece of Rear Admiral Togo of the British navy, became acquainted with Mr. McGregor while he was a stage director and she was acting in "A Chinese Honeymoon," "The Runaways" and "The Proud Prince." Both were successful in their profession. Miss Worden left the stage after their marriage nine years ago.

ELKS HOLD LODGE OF SORROW.

Lights Go Out as Names of Dead Members Are Read.

Several hundred persons were unable to get into the Elks Home in West Forty-third street last night when the annual memorial service of Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E., was held. Every available space in the assembly hall was taken.

Over the chair of Exalted Ruler Arthur V. Dearden on the platform was a clock dial four feet in diameter. The hands were at 11. All of the numbers except the 12 were lighted. Above the dial were fifty-two lights in the shape of white crystalline tubes. Each of them symbolized a deceased member of the lodge.

When Secretary James W. Carroll began to read the list all the lights in the hall were put out except those behind the clock numbers and in the crystalline tubes. As he read a name one of the lights was extinguished.

The eulogy was delivered by former State Senator James J. Fitzgerald.

The memorial service of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E., was held at Plymouth Church. Memorial services were held by lodges of the Elks throughout the United States yesterday and last night.

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