EL PASO HERALD

Cable News and Too Late to Classify

# SCOTT BRINGS PEACE AT SHIPROCK

## The Navajo Rebellion Ends When the Chief Medicine Man Surrenders.

## SEVEN RINGLEADERS LAY DOWN ARMS

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 29.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, of El Paso, has brought about peace among Navajo Indians at the Shiprock agency. The rebellion of the "two wife" men of the reservation has ended and Beautiful mountain no longer is a center of trouble and a cause for apprehension.

For two weeks the Navajos had maintained an armed encampment on Beautiful mountain and United States troops had been called upon to put down the rebellion.

**Chief Medicine Man Surrenders.**

A Ta A Yaza, chief medicine man with seven other renegades for whom warrants were issued by the district federal court charging bigamy, assault and larceny, has surrendered to superintendent Shelton of the Shiprock agency. The surrender came after Gen. Hugh Scott had visited the camp for the renegades on Beautiful mountain and talked with the band in their own language.

The medicine chief and his companions took with them to the trading post the promise that the followers on Beautiful mountain would surrender today.

**All But Two Give Up.**

All but two of the fugitive Navajo Indians defying the government on Beautiful mountain have surrendered to brigadier general Hugh L. Scott without bloodshed. Gen. Scott today telegraphed adjutant general Andrews that the Indians surrendered late yesterday near Farmington and were now searching the mountains for the two fugitives. All the captured will be taken to Santa Fe for trial.

## PATROL'S SUPPLIES COST $50,000 MONTH

**That Amount Is Spent in El Paso by Depot Quartermaster Exclusive of Money Spent by Post.**

Upwards of $50,000 a month is spent in El Paso on supplies of various kinds for the American troops on patrol duty, according to figures furnished by the depot quartermaster's office, of which Capt. W. K. Hunt is in charge. These expenditures do not relate to the troops permanently stationed at Fort Bliss. They are provided for through the office of the post quartermaster. But when troops from the fort are called to the international line for patrol duty, they come under the care of the depot quartermaster.

The expenditures in El Paso through the depot quartermaster's office for the month of October totaled $54,901. Those for November are estimated at about $40,000. The November figures are still incomplete.

Some of the main items making up the month's budget are shown by the figures of last month. The ice bill was $526.48. For firewood, $508.18 was spent. Blacksmith's coal cost $67.71. The cost of hay and oats was $21,795.98. The outlay for commissaries, meaning food supplies, was $18,176.58. For personal services, $5,952.68 was spent.

Clothing, tentage, and many supplies of a like nature are received from the great army depots of the east.

## *Unionists Raise Big Funds for Dublin Strike*

London, Eng., Nov. 29.—While the duke of Westminster and his influential committee of titled and distinguished men have been raising something less than $50,000 for their half-million fund to train British athletes for the next Olympic games at Berlin, the trade unionists of the country have, without any great effort, raised over a quarter of a million dollars for the wives and children of the Dublin strikers, besides sending them several ship loads of provisions and coal. At the same time another big fund has been raised for the widows and orphans of the recent Welsh colliery disaster. It all goes to show that while the British people are still willing to subscribe to funds raised for practical and charitable purposes, such matters as the Olympic games will not induce them to part with their money, even when the plan is backed by dukes and other members of the nobility.

The raising of the Dublin and Welsh funds, however, is taken as another evidence of the growing wealth and close cooperation of the trade unionists of the country. Much of the money has come from the workers and their organizations, which had only just completed a fund of much greater proportions to guarantee the publication for three years at least of a daily paper, "The Citizen," which espouses the principle of trades unionism.

# AD CLUB WILL ORGANIZE MONDAY

## Official of Texas Affliated Ad Clubs Will Be Present at the Meeting.

## 100 MEMBERS TO START THE CLUB

A CALL for the first organization meeting of the El Paso Adclub Monday night at 8 oclock in the chamber of commerce has been sent out by acting chairman Tobias and acting secretary Carlock, who have been the main workers behind the El Paso Adclub movement. Cigars and refreshments will be served.

Mr. Carlock received a telegram yesterday from Gus Thomasson, state president of Associated Adclubs, that O. S. Bruck, chairman of the Dallas Advertising league educational committee and of the state lecture bureau, would arrive in El Paso Monday morning and make the chief address before the Adclub meeting Monday night.

Claiborne Adams has consented to act as chairman, and a big, enthusiastic meeting Monday night is assured.

The Adclub movement is a movement for cleaner, more truthful, more profitable and better advertising. It is a live force in all the large cities for the advancement of all classes of business and professions.

Monday night only 100 charter members will be voted in as members of the El Paso Adclub at the minimum fee. As nearly this number of applicants have already been received by chairman Tobias and secretary Carlock, it will be necessary for those business men who have not filled out the blanks to do so at once and mail them to secretary Carlock, so they will reach him not later than Monday noon.

The El Paso Adclub is now assured and its promoters think it is destined to be one of the strongest clubs in the west. Never has a club of this kind been organized with 100 charter members in a Texas city, but this number will be voted in Monday night. This is just another example of the way El Paso business men back a good proposition, once it is started in the right way, the promoters declare.

Wm. Woodhead, president of the Associated Adclubs of America, will make the El Paso club a visit in January and plans are now on foot to give him a big banquet. Mr. Woodhead is business manager of Sunset Magazine.

Every business and professional man in El Paso is invited by the promoters to the Adclub meeting Monday, whether he receives the announcement or not.

## SUN WORSHIPPER IS FOUND GUILTY

**Cult Leader Is Convicted on Charge of Sending Objectionable Literature by Express.**

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29.—Ottaman Zar Adusht Hanish, "High Priest of Mazdaznan," and leader of the Mazdaznan cult of sun worshipers, said to number about 14,000 in different cities, was found guilty by a federal jury here yesterday of sending objectionable literature by express in violation of the interestate commerce laws. He may be sentenced to five years imprisonment, to pay a fine of $5000, or both.

The verdict brands as unfit for circulation the textbook of the cult. The book was read to the jury and almost no other evidence was offered by either side. The book prescribed sun baths and herb remedies, but its striking feature and that objected to by the government was a frank and lengthy treatise on sex relations.

The jury was out for three hours.

Hanish was trapped by Dana Angier, a postal inspector, who wrote from Brookfield, Mo., asking for a copy of the textbook of the cult, giving the fictitious name of "Julia B. Gardner." Hanish sent the book by express to avoid conflict with postal regulations.

Burning of incense, songs to Mazdaznan and alleged Persian hymns by persons supposed to be members of the cult were features of the trial and kept court bailiffs busy suppressing such demonstrations in court and the corridor outside.

Hanish is at liberty under bonds of $10,000. Motions will be heard and sentence pronounced by judge Mack on his return from New York next week. The verdict was read to judge Carpenter.

### OKLAHOMA MAN IS SHOT AFTER KILLING HIS WIFE

Moffett, Okla., Nov. 29.—That Eli Jones, after shooting and killing his wife in his home, was murdered by an unknown person, was the verdict returned by a coroner's jury.

Jones shot his wife in the presence of his 11 children. The children fled to the home of a neighbor and gave the alarm. When neighbors reached the scene, Jones was found dead with two bullet wounds in his head.

Physicians testified at the inquest that the bullets had penetrated Jones's head from opposite directions and that either bullet would have caused instant death, thus precluding a theory of suicide.

# *UNTERMEYER URGES END OF TRUST PROBE*

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Nov. 29.—Government investigation of past crimes of looting corporations should stop in the interest of public confidence, according to Samuel Untermeyer, who was chief counsel for the Pujo committee investigating the money trust. The time has come, thinks Mr. Untermeyer, to restore confidence in the industries of the United States, including the railroads. How this could be accomplished, he outlined in a speech before the Economic club here.

**Should Call a Halt.**

"A halt should be called," he said, "upon further governmental investigations into the past crimes in the looting of corporations; the slate should be wiped clean and the work of reframing and strengthening the laws to make impossible repetitions of previous offence should be begun with a general amnesty to past offenders not yet apprehended.

"The currency bill now pending in the senate should be passed.

**Help the Railroads.**

"Give the railroads living rates or they will perish while we are reframing the laws under which they are hereafter to live.

"Abolish fiscal agencies, socalled, voting trusts and interlocking directorates.

"Make it a criminal offence for any officer or director of a corporation to borrow from or make a profit of his corporation.

"Prohibit national banks and interstate corporations from having interlocking directors in potentially competing corporations.

"Destroy holding companies.

"Give minority stockholders representation in the directorates of their corporations.

"Place railroad reorganizations under the control of the interstate commerce commission and of the courts.

"Compel the incorporation of stock exchanges so that the books of their members may be subject to governmental inspection.

**Urges Full Publicity.**

"Enforce complete publicity of all corporate transactions and especially require the fullest disclosure of all profits of bankers, brokers and middlemen in marketing securities sold to the public.

"Limit the directors of national banks and interstate public service corporations to nine.

"Supplement the anti trust laws by constituting a federal industrial commission, to which the courts would turn over the dissolutions of corporations that have been declared unlawful. Give to this commission power to approve agreements between competitors regulating prices and output for a limited term and to the extent necessary to protect them against ruinous competition but under conditions that will fully safeguard the public."

# TWO SUFFRAGE FIGHTS IN PROSPECT

## Financial Matters and Headquarters Removal Promise Spirited Contests.

## INDEPENDENTS ARE POWER IN MEETING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Financial affairs of the National American Woman Suffrage association form the chief topic of discussion at the 45th annual convention of the association which began here today in connection with the sessions of the National College Woman's Suffrage Association and the Suffrage school to be conducted by the Congressional union. A fight over removal of national headquarters is promised.

The association's financial affairs will be brought formally to the attention of the convention on Tuesday when a committee will present an amendment to the constitution to provide an additional tax upon the budgets of the constituent organizations. The members of these organizations already are taxed 10 cents annually for the support of the main national body.

Most of the 500 accredited delegates to the convention have arrived. Many alternates are here to attend. It is estimated more than 1000 accredited delegates and alternates will attend the sessions.

The formal meetings of the convention will not begin until Monday.

**To Celebrate Suffrage Victory.**

Addresses of welcome and the responses are to be followed by a celebration of the suffrage victory in Illinois. Then will come an address on the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the annual address of the association's president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

The first real business session begins Tuesday morning with the presentation of the report of the committee that framed the financial amendment to the association's constitution. Already there have been expressed a variety of opinions on the advisability of adopting the amendment, especially among the membership of the larger state organizations and the great independent bodies which only with the last year or two finally became affiliated with the national association.

The independent bodies contend that as they are large and collect large sums for the advancement of the suffrage cause their tax for the support of the national body will be out of proportion. On the other hand the national officers contend that the new financial scheme is made necessary if the national body is to push forward the campaign for universal suffrage in this country. They declare that the 10 cent a member tax is not commensurate with the dignity of the national body nor the cause that it represents.

**Independents Powerful.**

The independent bodies are powerful, but according to the national officers their activities heretofore have been directed toward advancing the cause in their respective localities. One of these is the Congressional union of Washington, organized for the advancement of the federal constitutional amendment through congress.

Another is the Woman's Political union, of New York. Both have large budgets and under the proposed new fiscal plan they should be taxed heavily to support the national organization.

**Headquarters May Be Changed.**

Another subject to be brought out on the floor of the convention will be the removal of the national headquarters from New York to Washington. That question, however, is one that arises at each annual convention and therefore will not command the attention given to the finance amendment. Washington suffragists are planning a campaign to regain the headquarters.

The preliminary work of the convention will be done tomorrow by the credentials committee which will examine the credentials of the delegates.

A great mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at which Dr. Anna Howard Sharpe, president of the national association will preside. Among the speakers will be Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, and senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Denver, member of the Colorado senate. At night a reunion of the delegates will be held at a local hotel.

Monday a welcoming address to the delegates will be delivered by Mrs. Nina E. Allender, president of the state society of the District of Columbia.

The great Illinois Celebration will be held that evening and many prominent Illinois women will take part. Among them will be the women who lead the actual fight for the suffrage amendment in that state.

Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, will discuss the National Suffrage amendment. She will deal with the efforts of the union to further the passage by congress of the equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. Dr. Shaw, the president, will close the evening's meeting with her annual address.

**Men's League to Meet.**

Consideration of the new constitution and a conference on methods for furthering the suffrage movement will come up Tuesday. That evening the Men's league will hold a meeting, presided over by James Lees Laidlaw, president of the league.

The various state organizations will make their annual reports Wednesday. On Wednesday night federal judge Julian W. Mack will discuss "Women and Children in the Courts."

Both the morning and afternoon sessions of Thursday will be devoted to the business of the convention while at night Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage association, will deliver an address on the international aspects of the feminist movement.

The convention closes Friday although practically the last business of the sessions will be ended the day previous.

### ASSERTS SPECULATORS WILL CONTROL THE POTATO CROP

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—A new phase of the cost of living problem has been brought to the attention of the department of agriculture. T. P. Gill, secretary of the Irish board of agriculture, told secretary Houston that speculators in the large cities of the United States were actively buying up this year's short American potato crop and planning to hold out for higher prices, counting upon the existing quarantine on potatoes from many foreign countries to aid them in their undertaking.

Mr. Gill is here to urge the removal of the embargo on potatoes from his country and has received private advices from various sources on the potato situation in this country.

# TELEGRAMS AT FIVE CENTS PROMISED

## Advocates of Government Owned Telegraph Lines See Vision of Low Rates.

## WOULD BE PART OF POSTOFFICE SYSTEM

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—It is not improbable that before many years the government will decide that the telegraph business is as much a field for government activities as the business of carrying letters and printed matter. As a matter of fact, most of the postmasters general of the past 30 years or more have come out decidedly in favor of a postal telegrah, and those who favor it urge that now more than ever before is it advisable for the government to operate a telegraph system, asserting that it will give new value to the parcel post system, besides bringing cheap rapid communication to all the people. The advocates of a government telegraph see the day when a man may telegraph a 25 word message 100 miles for a five cent stamp, so that a city man may order his market basket filled according to specifications by his country correspondent 100 miles away, and shipped in to the city in time for dinner, by special delivery parcel post.

**Will Be Hard for Telegraph Companies**

The most novel feature of the whole situation is that if the government ever decides to establish a postal telegraph, it will have the telegraph companies in a rather tight place, for they have not only agreed that the government shall have the right of acquisition, but have admitted the binding force of that agreement. It all comes about as a result of a law passed in 1866 by congress, in which it was set forth that the telegraph companies could have the privilege of extending their lines over the public domain, along post and military roads, and over navigable streams, with the right to preempt certain lands and building materials, to the extent of 40 acres for every 15 miles of line, under three conditions: first, that the postmaster general should have the right to fix the government rates for the use of these lines; second, that the government should have the right to purchase after five years; and third, that no telegraph company should be permitted to exercise these rights until after it had first signed a written acceptance of the obligations and restrictions of the act.

**United States Stands Alone.**

The United States is about the only principal nation of the earth that does not own and operate its telegraph system. Germany and France owned theirs from the beginning. England tried private ownership for about a quarter of a century, and then the agitation became so strong in favor of government ownership that Gladstone yielded to it and made it a part of his country's policy. When the government acquired the telegraphs there was an immediate reduction of 40 per cent in the rate and an increase in the amount of business handled amounting to 100 per cent.

Both the advocates and the opponents of a government-owned telegraph look to Europe for proof of their position. Both sides concede that rates are apparently lower in Europe, but the opponents of the government telegraph assert that this cheaper service is more evident in appearance than in reality, contending that distance for distance, and service for service, the European rate is not a whit more reasonable than the American rate. In Belgium, according to a government investigation, the rate is 10 cents for 15 words, with two cents for each additional word; in Italy the rate is 19 cents for 15 words, with a cent for each additional word. But in all European countries addresses and signatures are charged for. The rate in England, Germany and France is around a cent a word, with 12 or 15 cents as the minimum.

**Has Many Opponents.**

Many oppose the entrance of the government into the telegraph business not because they think it a better policy for the nation's telegraphs to be privately operated, but because they believe that the day of transmission of telegrams by wire is passing, and that if the government should acquire the telegraph lines now privately owned it would stand a good chance of finding itself in possession of a system of communication destined to become as obsolete as the stage coach.

They urge that the thing to do is to wait until wireless telegraphy reaches that state of perfection that will enable it to be used as the present wire telegraph is used and then to declare a government monopoly on the wireless business just as it declares a monopoly on the handling of the mails.

It is asserted by those who advocate the acquisition of the telegraph companies that they are vastly over-capitalized. They point to the Western Union as a case in point. In 1858 its capital stock was less than $500,000; eight years later it had gone up to $22,000,000, and the executive committee of the national board of trade, in 1882, reported that $18,000,000 of this represented water, in the shape of stock dividends. The Western Union makes answer that the proof of the pudding lies in the eating, and that any fair appraisal will show that there is a dollar of actual value behind every dollar of capital the company has.

**Could Easily Enjoy Monopoly.**

The government has no one but itself to blame that it does not enjoy a monopoly on the telegraph business today. It built the first line between Washington and Baltimore, and turned it over to the postoffice department for operation. But in 1846 postmaster general Cave Johnson reported that it was a financial failure, and that the government ought to get rid of it. Suiting actions to words, he offered to give the income of the line to Alfred Vail and Henry Rogers if they would operate it. They accepted the proposition, and from that day forward the telegraph became a private institution.

That it does not profit legislators to attempt facetiousness with inventors is shown by the experience of a member of congress in the case of the telegraph. When it was proposed to build the line between Washington and Baltimore, appropriating $30,000 therefor, one wise legislator offered an amendment providing that half of the amount should be devoted to experiments in mesmerism, thinking thus to laugh the whole proposition out of court. But his name now is forgotten while that of Morse will live forever.

Numerous objections have been urged from time to time to the establishment of a postal telegraph. It has been pointed out that the express and telegraph companies continued to operate in the south long after the postal service closed down after the outbreak of the Civil war; that in exciting political times the wires could be manipulated to prevent the news of a political campaign reaching the people, with trees conveniently falling on the lines and interrupting communications; that it would increase political patronage; that there might be a tremendous abuse of the free message business; that the government could thus institute a system of espionage; that the government could not transmit messages as efficiently or as promptly as private enterprises.

Eight times committees of the senate have investigated the question of telegraph ownership and reported in favor of a government telegraph. Seven times house committees have done likewise. President Grant strongly favored it, and another proposition was brought forward by Gardiner Green Hubbard, in the nature of a substitute, providing that the government should have charge of the handling of messages, paying the telegraph companies for the use of their lines, just as the railroads are paid for carrying the mails. Still later postmaster general Wanamaker advocated a modification of the Hubbard idea. When William L. Wilson became postmaster general he opposed the plan. Frank H. Hitchcock was the last postmaster general to advocate it.

Whether there ever will be a postal telegraph in the United States remains to be seen, but whether there shall be or not, it is generally agreed that if the United States wants to take over the telegraph lines they occupy an entirely different plane from any other class of public service corporations that the government could seek to acquire and operate.

### "SPUG" CAMPAIGN WILL BE LAUNCHED IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Champ Clark, Miss Margaret Wilson and other women of the capital's social life, are expected to speak at the meeting here next Wednesday at which a "spug" campaign will be launched, and Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan and Gertrude Robinson-Smith are to explain the purposes of the society for the prevention of useless giving. Mrs. William Hitt, who was Katharine Elkins, and other women have joined to sell the organization's official badges in the capital and further the movement.

## Mr. and Mrs. Sayre After the Wedding

This photograph of Francis B. Sayre and the former Miss Jessie Wilson was made in the white house after the wedding on Tuesday.—Copyright, 1913, by Edmonston. Photo supplied by International News Service.

# Wilson Beats Huerta as Usurper

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# Gov. Colquitt Criticises President

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 28.—"If Huerta is a usurper, and our president is the cause of kicking him out and dictating who shall succeed him, even temporarily, which of the two would be the greater usurper, Huerta or Wilson?" asks Gov. O. B. Colquitt, in a written statement on the Mexican situation.

"As I understand it," continued the chief executive, "the powers that be at Washington insist that Huerta is a usurper, if not an assassin, and refuse to negotiate or co-operate with him in the adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties existing in that country.

"I think a mistake has been made in dealing with Mexico by the present administration trying to dictate who should be president of that country." These declarations of governor Colquitt are all made in a letter he has just addressed to Lyman F. Abbott, president of The Outlook, New York, in answer to one received from Dr. Abbott, and also to an editorial which appeared recently in an issue of The Outlook.

"We should have taken the high ground that the internal affairs of Mexico should be controled by her citizens," continues the governor, "but hold the government of Mexico, and the people of that country, strictly to account for a violation of the treaty rights and obligation to this country in the treatment of its citizens and the protection of their property. Under the Monroe doctrine we owe an obligation to the nations of the earth to preserve order and protect the lives and property of foreigners in the republic of Mexico when that republic fails, or is unable from any cause to do so."

The governor says that the Outlook tells a truth when it says that the elimination of Huerta from the presidency would settle nothing, "but in fact would only be the beginning of serious trouble."

"I do not think the Mexican situation is understood at Washington, or at points far distant, like New York. The country has been in the throes of revolutions for over three years during which time Mexico has had three different men for president." The governor then points out that the country is filled with bands of 'red flaggers,' who know and respect no law, but are anarchists."

Concluding the governor says: "I do not think any policy of theory will settle the Mexican situation. As upon one occasion by Mr. Cleveland, we are confronted with a condition, not a theory, in handling the Mexican situation."

### CONFUCIANISM IN CHINA NOT FEARED BY MISSIONARIES

New York, Nov. 29.—The American board of foreign missions is not alarmed by the effort to make Confucianism the state religion of China, according to a statement by the Rev. Dr. Woodruff Halsey, secretary of the home department. Cable dispatches from Pekin told of an anti Confucianism meeting, attended by American missionaries at which a league was formed to oppose the adoption of a state religion by the republic.

### WANT MAYFIELD NAMED ON INTERSTATE COMMISSION

Austin, Texas, Nov. 29.—Friends of chairman Allison Mayfield, of the state railroad commission, are urging his appointment as a member of the interstate commerce commission, and the indications appear to be favorable to his appointment by president Wilson. There are now said to be two vacancies on the commission. It is understood that a majority of the Texas delegation in congress favors the selection of Mr. Mayfield.

# MISSIONARIES STARVE IN CHINA

## Prisoners of "White Wolf," Brigand Chief, They Are Held Until Troops Come.

## ROBBERS LOOT ALL FOREIGN MISSIONS

PEKIN, China, Nov. 29.—The American and Norwegian missionaries who last month were prisoners in the hands of "White Wolf" and his band of 1000 brigands in northern Hupeh suffered great privation and often were exposed to extreme danger. For days they were separated from their families, with no knowledge of the safety of their wives and children and suffering the pangs of hunger and thirst. Two men missionaries lay in hiding within a few feet of a group of bandits and heard their death planned in case they were found.

The Rev. H. S. Fauske, a Norwegian, member of the Lutheran Brethren mission, speaks as follows of his experiences:

"The robbers broke into our mission compound early on the morning of September 26. They were dressed in silks and satins and had silk girdles hanging almost to the ground. Each carried a rifle and revolver. About five or six men pointed their rifles at myself and the Rev. George Holm, an American, and demanded silver money, our other valuables, and that we give them our guns or revolvers. Mr. Holm had no weapons and I had only one revolver, which I gave up.

**Bandits Demand Money.**

"Then they took Mr. Holm captive and went away with him. Later 15 or 20 more bandits appeared, demanding silver, and, because we did not have any, they took me prisoner. They demanded 20 rifles of me, but of course I had none. Then they insisted that I manufacture rifles, as I was a foreigner, and therefore able to do so.

"On the 27th the robbers allowed me to go back to the mission station to secure food for my wife and children, but upon arrival at the station I could find no trace of my family. I did, however, meet Mr. Holm, who also had secured permission from his captors to return and look after his family.

"Everything in the mission had been destroyed, and all food, clothing and movables had been stolen.

"Mr. Holm and I went into the streets to try to find our families, but our search was fruitless.

**Flee When Chinese Attack.**

"At this time the Chinese troops which had arrived at Tsaoyang, started to attack the robbers by firing from outside the city walls. The shots whistled through the streets in which we were, spattering up against the buildings. This alarmed the robbers, who immediately started for another part of the city. We took advantage of the opportunity to make our escape, and fled to an old Chinese house which at that moment was vacant.

"We ran into a side room and hid ourselves in a pile of old wheat straw. No sooner were we concealed than the robbers came and began their search for us. They pulled the straw about, jumped on top of it and ran their bayonets through it time and again. The bayonets just missed my legs.

**Robbers Plan Foreigners' Death.**

"For four days the robbers lived in the same house, in a room opposite to us. For three days and nights we were without water and food. We hardly slept for 11 days and nights, for the robbers were all that time in the same house, most of the time in the adjoining room.

"They were smoking opium and we frequently heard them say that when they caught us they would kill us. The only time we could move a muscle was when a pig moved about, rustling the straw in which we were hidden, or when the rats scampered through it. We were almost choked with the dust in straw, and suffered from the burning in our throats, noses and eyes. I chewed on my handkerchief for half a day in an attempt to moisten my mouth. When I could stand it no longer I crawled out of the straw in the night and groped about until I found about a cup full of water which I drank with eagerness. It was dirty water left in a washtub, but it revived me and my heart began to work better.

## AMENDS SPECIAL CAR AND STORAGE RULES

Austin, Texas, Nov. 29.—In approval of applications presented to the railroad commission by the leading Texas railroads, the commission has issued two amendments to its passenger circulars 64 and 63. One amendment increases from 18 to 20 the minimum number of persons that may hire a special car.

The other amendment changes the storage rates from 10 cents for each 24 hours, and substitutes these words: "For each succeeding 24 hours or fraction thereof, for a period of 30 days, or until the gross storage shall amount to $3.15, 10 cents." Also for each succeeding month commencing with the 31st day, 50 cents. These amendments are to become effective December 10.

### HARRY K. THAW CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST EXTRADITION

Concord, N. H., Nov. 29.—Harry K. Thaw has filed in the United States district court his answer to the petition of the state of New York that sheriff Holman A. Drew be made custodian of the Matteawan fugitive with authority to deliver him to the New York officials under the extradition warrant issued by governor Felker. Action on the warrant was stayed by habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Thaw.

Thaw set forth that custody under the extradition warrant would be illegal and oppressive because based upon an unconstitutional statute and an order of commitment without trial. In effect, he declares it is worse than sentence to penal servitude in that it excludes the possibility of executive clemency and pardon.

# Washington's Survey Is Perfect

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# Line of 1751 Is Proved Correct

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—George Washington's surveying done in 1751, when as a youth of 19 years, he ran a line with chain and compass through the wilderness of the Virginia hills for Lord Fairfax, has been checked up by government surveyors who have just made their reports. They found the work of the immortal patriot perfect.

Washington, running his lines with primitive instruments and bonfires on hilltops, left monuments and boundaries to which technically educated surveyors, using a high power transit and the refined and accurate methods that modern instruments allow, have been able to find no variation.

From the top of Middle mountain in the Massanutten range the old Fairfax line may be distinguished without the use of instruments and can be followed by boundary fences dating from the earliest days, and by blocks of timber which come up from the county lines and stand out like squares upon a checkerboard.

The government has been retracing the old lines because it is buying the land, in the territory through which they run, for the new Appalachian forest reserve.