

ASSOCIATED PRESS
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DAY AND NIGHT REPORTS.
WEATHER FORECAST
Friday, December 29, 1913.
Warmer Tuesday.

EL PASO HERALD

EL PASO, TEXAS,
Monday Evening,
December 29, 1913—12 Pages
TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

DESTITUTE MEXICANS LIVE ON LEAVES AND BARK IN SINALOA; NO CLOTHING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Men, women and children in Sinaloa, Mexico, desperate from starvation, are living off of leaves and bark of trees, many almost naked from lack of clothing, according to reports reaching here from agents of the American Red Cross. Further relief for those made destitute by the revolution is being planned by the Red Cross. A supplemental appropriation to \$500 already furnished is being planned. Dr. H. C. Mensendiek, an American physician, and the American consular authorities, will administer the relief. Official dispatches today say suffering is intense with little prospect of relief. Industrial plants are closed and crops are a failure. Ten cents a day, it is reported, will feed a family. The destitute settlements are three days by mule-back from sources of supply. The gunboat Yorktown was today ordered to leave San Diego Jan. 2 to relieve the gunboat Annapolis which has had a long tour of duty on the west coast of Mexico. The Annapolis will go to San Diego.

AUTOWRECK MAY COST A GIRL'S LIFE

Miss Edna Robertson Sustains Broken Jaw and Internal Injuries Sunday. TWO COMPANIONS ESCAPE INJURY

MISS EDNA ROBERTSON may not recover from the effects of injuries sustained Sunday night in an automobile wreck on North Kansas street, about 11 o'clock. She has a broken jaw and is internally injured, and has not regained consciousness since the accident. Friends Bittick and Lewis Crocker were injured at the same time, but not seriously. Bittick was driving the car of his father, A. W. Bittick, a Hudson touring car, when it overturned, pinning Miss Robertson and young Bittick under the automobile, and throwing Crocker clear of the machine. Bittick had driven to 1507 North Kansas, to leave Miss Edna Robertson, who had been with the auto party. As the grade from River street to the Adams home on North Kansas is very steep, Bittick started to back down the River street intersection and then turn his car to go west on River. In attempting to negotiate the turn into River from the steep grade on Kansas, he turned the steering wheel the wrong way, then revving it, he thought to have locked the front wheels under the car. The big seven passenger auto turned completely around, skidded down Kansas, and turned over with the front of the car pointing south on Kansas street.

Miss Robertson was sitting on the left side of the front seat with Bittick, who was driving. Crocker was in the rear seat, having accompanied Miss Edna Robertson to the car. Bittick received only a few small cuts and bruises. Both Miss Robertson and Bittick were caught under the overturned car. Miss Robertson was struck on the left side of the head, probably from the top brace rod, and also suffered a bruise at the base of the brain. Bittick was only bruised and did not receive serious injuries. Crocker gave the alarm and the entire neighborhood was soon aroused. The first three people who arrived were unable to lift the heavy car and it was finally necessary to telephone in the police and a squad of mounted men were sent to lift the car off of the boy and girl.

Miss Robertson was unconscious when taken under the machine. She was carried into the home of J. C. Wallwork, where she was given emergency treatment and later was taken to Providence hospital. It is feared that she had suffered internal injuries and the doctors reported Monday that she had a very small chance to recover. Miss Robertson was unconscious at noon Monday. Her jaw was broken and her ear badly lacerated, the doctor reported. She has no paralysis and no blood clot has developed on the brain. She is the daughter of J. F. Robertson and lives at 512 West Boulevard. Bittick is the son of A. W. Bittick and is home from school for the Christmas holidays. Crocker is a stenographer at the Rio Grande Valley bank and was unable for duty Monday. The party had been to the Valley Inn for dinner Sunday evening and were returning to their homes when the accident occurred.

DR. ANNA SHAW APPEALS TO WOMEN TO OPPOSE INCOME TAX

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national president of the Women's Suffrage association, who lives at Moylen, near here, has followed up her refusal to give tax collectors information as to her property by appealing to all "unfranchised American women" to make passive protest and decline to aid the government in levying the income tax by refusing to render an account of their property.

FIRE BIRDS MAY CONTROL HOUSES

MONTREAL, Can., Dec. 29.—Fire broke out here this afternoon in a block of stores and houses at the corner of St. Hubert and Ontario streets. On account of the water famine, the fire department was unable to check it. At 2:30 o'clock 20 buildings had been destroyed and the firemen were preparing to use dynamite. The water famine that has prevailed here since the breaking of a main several days ago compelled the firemen to fight the blaze with only one stream from the hydrants and their chemical extinguisher. In half an hour the fire had swept through a block. All the apparatus in the city was summoned and every chemical extinguisher available was placed in the hands of firemen. From the block where it started, the fire leaped across the street to a large automobile garage, where a series of gasoline explosions threw jets of flame in all directions. At this point chief Tremblay called for dynamite.

EUROPE GETS PURE OF OUR RADIUM

United States to Extract It at Denver and Keep It For Home Use. ONLY TWO GRAMS IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—There are only two grams of radium at present in the United States. It is valued at \$120,000 a grain. All of it has been procured from Europe. As a result of this, secretary of the Interior Lane proposes to withdraw all lands of the public domain suspected of containing radium, that these precious deposits may be secured for the general good and not become the subject of private speculation. Mr. Lane outlined his plan today in a letter to chairman Foster, of the house mines committee, urging immediate passage of a joint congressional resolution to empower president Wilson to make the withdrawal. Investigation of the geological survey have located public lands believed to contain the precious substance, now so irrevocably mined. By the terms of the proposed resolution, the secretary of the interior would be authorized to conduct exploratory and researches with a view to determining the practicability of developing from such areas a supply of radium and to provide for the mining and treatment of radium-bearing ores in such manner as would best secure a supply of radium for the use of the government of the United States and the hospitals of this country.

America Supplies the World. "Three-fourths of the radium produced in the world during the year 1913," says secretary Lane, "came from American ores, yet we have up to this time not done a thing to preserve for our own people this invaluable metal, and our physicians and hospitals on European shores suffer for lack of radium for such purposes as they can procure and are subject to whatever monopoly charge the European laboratories may demand." In view of the known effectiveness of radium in the treatment of cancer, the secretary of the interior says that, as one person in every 19 in this country dies of cancer, it is difficult to overestimate the necessity for securing an adequate supply, as possible of this mysterious remedy.

Laboratory in Denver. Continuing the secretary says: "Radium is found in ores carrying uranium and vanadium, which are used extensively in the arts, and processes by which it is extracted are so complex that it is not possible to produce it in our own laboratories for such purposes as they can procure and are subject to whatever monopoly charge the European laboratories may demand." Under the endowment of two American, a building is now being erected in Denver, (which with its equipment will be opened for work in the next year) in which an effort will be made to prove the commercial possibility of this method of producing radium. This process will be given to the world and all of the radium secured over and above a small quantity for the use of the United States and will be put into the hands of the United States public health service for public use.

F. S. to Control Output. "Under all these circumstances, it seems to me that the only prudent course that the United States can follow is to withdraw such of its lands as are supposed to contain radium from public entry, and to guard against these lands being taken up by those who would not put them to their highest and most beneficial use. It would be inadvisable to give other nations of access to our radium deposits if they already are masters of the secret by which the radium is produced. And it is believed there is a sufficient amount of carnotite and pitch blende in this country to permit of continued European experimentation and production. The people of the United States, however, should be entitled to protection against the exhaustion of this resource and its exclusive control by the scientists of other lands."

RAILWAY USES PHONES WHEN OPERATORS QUIT

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—That the strike of telephone operators and station agents on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad will be called, is the indication today, following the sending of the operators and station agents arrived in St. Louis last night at 10 o'clock today. J. A. Newman, vice president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, said that another conference would be held this afternoon and a representative of the receivers said it seemed to be up to the strike committee as to when the conference would take place. Telephone service installed in anticipation of the strike worked without a hitch today and all trains were moving on schedule time. About 400 telegraphers were off duty today as a result of the dismissal order last night. Station agents all along the line were reported at work today, offering no objection to their new task of transmitting train orders by telephone. Company Installs Telephones. In anticipation of the strike, 1100 telegraphers employed on its lines, the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) railroad Sunday night, said off indefinitely 400 telegraphers and began to transform its telegraph lines into a telephone system of railroad communication. This action disclosed the company's plan for resisting the strike, to the amusement of the telegraphers, shipper and railroad circles in general. Removal of all telegraphic instruments from the company's offices began at once. It is said this is the first time a transposition of the use of wires has been made by a railroad to avert a strike. The only telegraph instruments left on the lines will be one each at the 24 division points and one at headquarters. Demands of Telegraphers. The union has issued a circular setting forth the demands of the operators and the action of the company, substantially as follows: "That exclusive agents be put in the schedule the same as the agent who is required to handle telegrams or telephone messages. A consecutive 8-hour day for all except exclusive agents and that telegraphers be not required to work in more than one office in doing a day's work. That telegraphers be not required to scrub waiting rooms, offices or out-buildings; that where they are not now required to handle mail between the offices, they should be required to do so in the future; that where they are required to handle the mail they be paid \$15 extra a month. That the salaries of employees who serve express companies or a commercial telegraph company be increased by an amount equal to the average monthly salary paid by the express or telegraph company during 1912. A percent wage increase for telegraphers. As to the latter demand the general manager offered a slight concession. The telegraphers also asked that telegraphers be paid double time for Sunday work and double time for overtime. This demand was refused by the company.

Released, Married, Man Returns to County Jail

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 29.—Released from a cell in the county jail that he might marry, Edward Green today was returned to the custody of the turnkey after the ceremony. Green, who is charged with assault, was joined in matrimony to Katherine Lloyd in the office of judge Sietz. "I hope Edward will soon be released, for it is certainly hard to send a man to jail on a wedding day," was the comment of the bride.

FRANK SWANSON HURT IN COLLISION WITH AUTOMOBILE

Frank Swanson is at his home, 1900 Magoffin, painfully bruised as the result of accidental collision between his motorcycle and an automobile driven by F. D. Hadlock in Alameda avenue, opposite the 3000 block, Sunday afternoon. The motorcycle was badly broken.

REBELS REST; FEDERALS IN OJINAGA YET

No Battle at Mexican Border and Federals Have Not Attempted To Leave the Place To Attack Juarez or To Meet the Approaching Rebel Army—Federals Confident of Ability to Hold Place Against Attack of Villa's Men.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 29.—The Mexican federal army at Ojinaga, opposite here, after being free of attack for three weeks, today made ready to fire on the first rebel that came in sight. With 4000 soldiers, commanded by nine generals, supplied with provisions from the American side, the federals have taken every precaution to resist the 4200 rebels advancing from Chihuahua under Gen. Ortega.

The rebels, fatigued and short of rations after their seven-day journey of more than 150 miles overland, were resting at a ranch at the south end of La Mula pass. The advance guard of the rebels still was more than 18 miles from Ojinaga. The prospect was that the whole rebel army would get through the pass and within firing distance of the federal position for several days. So far no firing has occurred between the opposing forces.

FEDERALS REMAIN IN FORT.

Officers of the federal army, including Gen. Francisco Castro, are confident that so long as they remain in the fortifications of Ojinaga they will be safe. The federal position they regard as impregnable.

News of the rebel advance toward the border gave rise to conflicting reports. One was that the federals had advanced to meet the rebels and had been compelled to retreat. Another was that the federals had left Ojinaga to march on Juarez. Another was that some of the federals had run across the United States border. All these stories were baseless. No federals have fled over the border at the prospect of the fight. Rebels on this side claim that Gen. Sebastian Carranza, jr., with 1000 well armed rebels, has joined Gen. Ortega at La Mula pass. This would bring the rebel force up to nearly 6000 strong. In the meantime the federals say they have no fear but what they will drive the rebels back.

FEDERALS HAVE PLENTY OF PROVISIONS.

The federal generals stated yesterday that they had a good supply of provisions, plenty of ammunition and that there was no dissatisfaction among the federal troops since they got their pay about 10 days ago. "We will hold this place until the last man falls," they stated, and it seems that it will be a hard fought battle.

Gen. Francisco Castro, federal commander, said he would be able to resist the rebels indefinitely. The worst the federals expected was a siege, which would not involve great hardships, because the Huerta army would be able to procure supplies from Presidio.

Every precaution against the rebels' advance from Chihuahua under Gen. Ortega has been taken at Ojinaga, and not a federal has left this fortified village, which stands above the river opposite Presidio, Texas. So far no federal skirmishes have gone out to meet the advancing rebels, and no movement towards Juarez has been started.

Warnings were given Sunday by United States troops to both federals and rebels that if there is a battle at Ojinaga there must be no firing across the border. The warnings were sent from Presidio because of the advance of the rebel army from Chihuahua to attack the federals at Ojinaga.

HERMOSILLO IS QUIT BY CARRANZA SENDS MEN SOUTH AGAINST GUAYMAS—PLEASED AT THE FEDERAL DESERTIONS.

INDIANS IN THE REBEL ADVANCE

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex., Dec. 29.—"Constitutionalist" chief, left here today for Carbo, midway between Hermosillo and Nogales, on the Arizona border. The reason for his unexpected departure for the north was not made known. The insurgent campaign will be pressed against Guaymas, the California gulf port in southern Sonora, which has been held so stubbornly by Gen. Pedro Ojeda's federals. This was announced from the military headquarters here today, simultaneously with the departure for the south of the entire first regiment of cavalry, which set out on the march instead of entraining. Already there are in the vicinity of Guaymas more than 2000 rebel infantry for the most part composed of Yaqui Indians and Mayo Indians, who have excelled in the fighting in Sonora during the present revolution. The cavalry which left today will be used for scouting. The desertions from the federal garrison at Guaymas have encouraged greatly the insurgent commanders. Three federal artillerymen arrived early today at the insurgent base at Maytorena, and report that most of Ojeda's gun crews has deserted their post. This, it was believed, would render the federal artillery almost useless. It was reported also that only one of the two federal gunboats remained in Guaymas bay. Constitutionalist may use some heavy artillery in an effort to eliminate the danger of a bombardment of the town from the water. The location of Guaymas, set deep on the range of hills, always has rendered it difficult to approach, especially in face of fire from the bay, but the importance of possessing the town in order to renew railway communication between Sonora and Sinaloa has led military officials here to determine to make an attempt at investment and possibly an assault of the federal position. No articles have been received by the state department regarding the reported offer of 50 Japanese army officers to enter under the standard of Huerta. The Mexican war office claims to have received such an offer through its embassy in Tokio. Whether or not this service could be rendered, it is stated, would depend on the status of the Japanese officers making the offer. It is considered certain that if they are still on the active list, the Japanese government would refuse the officers permission to leave their country. Conditions in regard to the safety of private property in central Mexico continue to be unsatisfactory, according to the latest state department reports. Owing to the fact that the territory from Durango northward is in possession of neither warring faction and that telegraph and railway generally have been destroyed, communication is so slow that it requires seven days to get news to the department from the city of Torreon. A week ago that important strategic point still was in the hands of the federals, but the revolutionists were in control of the surrounding districts. On the Gulf coast the rebels were active up to Tampico and the council at Tampico reported that Gen. Aguilar, with several hundred men, took possession of the town of Panon on Dec. 24. They destroyed the school buildings, committed other depredations and the state department is trying to ascertain if American life and property were menaced.

VILLA IS URGED TO RELEASE FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Further pressure will be brought by the state department upon Pancho Villa, rebel commander at Chihuahua city, on behalf of the women and children of Spaniards and other expelled foreigners. The department has caused representation to be made to Villa previously in this connection. Although the American consul was assured that these foreigners would be permitted to leave Chihuahua for some reason the promise has not been kept, and it is assumed that they are being held as hostages. No articles have been received by the state department regarding the reported offer of 50 Japanese army officers to enter under the standard of Huerta. The Mexican war office claims to have received such an offer through its embassy in Tokio. Whether or not this service could be rendered, it is stated, would depend on the status of the Japanese officers making the offer. It is considered certain that if they are still on the active list, the Japanese government would refuse the officers permission to leave their country. Conditions in regard to the safety of private property in central Mexico continue to be unsatisfactory, according to the latest state department reports. Owing to the fact that the territory from Durango northward is in possession of neither warring faction and that telegraph and railway generally have been destroyed, communication is so slow that it requires seven days to get news to the department from the city of Torreon. A week ago that important strategic point still was in the hands of the federals, but the revolutionists were in control of the surrounding districts. On the Gulf coast the rebels were active up to Tampico and the council at Tampico reported that Gen. Aguilar, with several hundred men, took possession of the town of Panon on Dec. 24. They destroyed the school buildings, committed other depredations and the state department is trying to ascertain if American life and property were menaced.

MARINES TO GUARD BRITISH FRONTIER

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 29.—The governor of British Honduras has not yet advised the government here that British marines have been actually stationed on the Mexican frontier. Such action, however, has been anticipated with the view of stopping the supply of arms and ammunition to the Mexican rebels, and guarding the British frontier against violation by either the federals or the rebels.