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INSURRECTOS WIN VICTORY

Reported to have Defeated Federal Forces in Fight at Mulato—Different Version from Federal Source

NAVARRO'S ARMY EXPECTED AT JUAREZ

Situation of Opposing Forces in Neighborhood of Border City—Observatins Made by Aviators

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 11.—Advices received here today state that the Mexcan federal troops have suffered severe defeat in Mulato, where a battle raged for 36 hours.

According to this message the rebel force lost but two men, while the federal losses are described as numerous, and many of the dead soldiers were left lying on the field. The federals outnumbered the rebels. Officers who are familiar with that section believe the federals were caught in a pocket, and hemmed in by the enemy. At last accounts the Mexican troops were retreating rapidly.

Presidio, Texas, is the nearest American town to Mulato, and advices were received by way of that place. The despatches are vague, and it is believed they refer to a continuation of the fight reported on Wednesday. The federals are said to have numbered 300, and the rebels 200.

Federal Report Differs

MEXICO, CITY, Feb. 11.—A special t oEl Diorio from El Paso, contains news of an encounter between the forces of General Luque and insurrectos under Toribio Ortego and Emilio Salgado, in Cerro Mulato, without giving the date of the occurrence, in which eight federals were killed. The rebel losses were unknown. The federals were said to have been 325 strong, and the rebels 200. The rebelis were entrenched in irrigation ditches along the Rio Grande. The rebels were routed, according to the dispatch, after making stubborn resistance.

Situation at Juarez

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 11.—The jefe politico, or mayor, of Juarez, said today that he expected General Navarro to enter the town across the river tomorrow. He issued orders that preparations be made for a public demonstration. Aside from the mayor's statement, there is nothing to confirm the report. Navarro is believed by the insurrectos to be proceeding by train. They blew up a bridge on the Mexican Central eight miles south of Juarez last night. If Orozco intends to contest the road, which is believed to be improbable, the fight probably would occur near the wrecked bridge.

Members of the junta are not prepared today to state that Orozco was in a position to fight.

Provisional Secretary of State Hernandez asserted that Orozco brought exactly 387 men with him to Juarez, and that during the last week he had admitted a hundred armed recruits. Many others offered themselves, he said, but as they brought no rifles they were denied enlistment. He added that General Manuel Casillas, who arrived on Thursday, brought only 60 men, leaving the bulk of his force, numbering 120, at Galanea. He came north to join in the council of war held yesterday, at which a board of strategy was appointed. Orozco and the other leaders are subject to the orders of the board, according to the agreement signed.

Casillas and Castula Herrar, the latter on recruiting duty, visited insurrecto headquarters today. Casillas said that his attack on Galanea a week ago was a surprise to the federals, who were of about his own number. He claims to have taken seventy prisoners there with little bloodshed. General Blanco, he said, with 400 men, joined him there, but later returned to Casas Grandes to replenish his ammunition supply. He expressed the opinion, without affirming it, that the non-arrival of the ammunition was delaying Blanco.

The usual reports of heavy fighting with Navarro were current today without a shadow of confirmation, and with every reason to disbelieve them.

Aeroplane Observations.

Rene Simon, the French aviator on scouting flight into Mexico, failed today to locate Pasqual Orozco, the insurrecto leader and his army.

Simon, in his Bleriot monoplane, flew over the scene of last Tuesday's engagement and then, striking off out over the foothills, made a big circle, taking in a radius of ten miles or more, flying at a comparatively low altitude. He was seen to turn out of his course several times, and it was thought that he had seen something interesting, but when he returned to the aviation field he reported that with the exception of one or two men on horseback, he had seen nothing whatever that resembled an army.

Edmund Audemars, in the little Swiss Demoiselle, had a narrow escape from serious injury when he wrecked his monoplane this afternoon. He was up about thirty feet when the flyer suddenly plunged earthwards, standing on its head. Audemars, strapped into the seat, was lifted out unhurt but badly shaken up.

Charles K. Hamilton, Roland G. Garros and Rene Barrier made flights during the afternoon. Garros, in an altitude attempt found that he could send his Bleriot up more than 4,000 feet. He made a very hazardous landing, coming down at a sharp angle. The flights today were made in a puffy wind that veered and shifted badly.

Reciprocity in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 11.—Representative Nelson Storey, Jr., Republican, of Galattin county, today introduced in the house a memorial urging Congress to ratify the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations.

G. N. AT WINNIPEG

To Build Depot Near Main Street and to have Trains Running Within Year

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—Alderman Douglas announced today that the Great Northern Railway will build a depot of its own close to Main street, a few blocks from the C. P. R. depot, and have trains running in from the south within a year. The alderman says that J. J. Hill and Louis Hill, whom he met in St. Paul last week, told him that the railroad will establish a daily fruit special from Minneapolis, arriving in Winnipeg about 6 a. m.

GRIEVANCES IN RAILWAY BELT

Representatives of Lumber Interests Present Case to Ministers at Ottawa — Long Sault Dam

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—British Columbia lumber interests waited today on the government and urged removal of grievances in regard to revocation of licenses and inroads of "squatters" in the railway belt. The deputation included: John Hendry, Vancouver; W. McNeill, D. McCormack, manager of the Fraser River mills, New Westminster; Mr. McRae and Secretary Ainslee, of the Mountain Mills Association; Mr. Barnett, of Renfrew, Ont.; E. Leethem, representing the Maclaren interests on the coast, and D. Murphy, one of the largest shareholders in the Burnett Lumber Company.

The delegates were received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Ministers Oliver and Templeman and given an encouraging hearing. They will remain in Ottawa for a day or two until matters of which they complain have been adjusted.

The cabinet council this afternoon devoted the entire sitting to consideration of the Long Sault dam proposition, which has developed into a momentous international question, as to which correspondence is now proceeding between the government at Ottawa and Ambassador Bryce at Washington.

Against Reciprocity

VERNON, B.C., Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night, it was decided to endorse the resolution protesting against reciprocity passed by the Associated Boards of Trade at Summerland, and decided to endeavor to unite all boards of trade in the fruit growing districts in an effort to circulate a monster petition and have it presented at Ottawa by a strong delegation from this province. With this end in view, invitations have been wired today inviting the Kootenay and Boundary boards to send delegates to a meeting at Revelstoke to arrange for this delegation.

Hillman's Case

SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—In the trial today of Millionaire Clarence D. Hillman, charged with using the mails to defraud, L. J. Debrenty, who came from Cincinnati, told of his dealing with Hillman. He bought land at Birmingham, Hillman's boom town in Snohomish county, on the "easy payment" plan, and his contract bound Hillman to refund the payment at the end of one year, with 1 per cent interest, if Debrenty was dissatisfied with his purchase. Payments were due on the 2nd of each month, and Hillman's cashier endeavored continually to date the payment as made of the 3rd. Witness kept up his payments until the federal grand jury in Tacoma began investigation of Hillman last fall. Witness then learned that his land had been sold to several other persons on the easy payment plan. He demanded return of his payments, he testified, but Hillman refused. Walter Virgin of North Yakima, Wash., R. H. Nash of Tacoma, formerly of Oklahoma City; F. G. Reid of Proser, Wash., and Wm. A. Howe, Carson, Wash., testified to alleged sharp practice of Hillman in selling land to them.

GIVES APPROVAL TO FEDERALISM

Mr. John Redmond Makes Definite Statement that He Fully Accepts Principle of Home Rule All Around

QUITE CONSISTENT WITH PARNELL PLAN

Makes Proviso that Home Rule for Ireland must not wait on Other Parts of United Kingdom

LONDON, Feb. 11.—After much beating about the bush and a denial telegraphed from the United States that he favored "Home Rule All Round," an issue which figured prominently in British politics just before the last election, Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, on whose good will the Liberal government is at present dependent, has come out with a declaration setting the seal of his approval on the federal scheme.

In a statement to the press he says: "Ireland's demand is for full legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs, subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial parliament. The statute constituting the new Irish parliament must settle the question of what are purely Irish affairs. Therefore that question rests in the hands of the present Imperial parliament. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial parliament, and what the number of them should be retained, must also of course be settled by the Imperial statute. When such an Irish parliament as I have indicated has been created, it will be there, a ready-made portion of any federal system that Great Britain may create in the future."

Mr. Redmond replies fully to two points in the recent controversy:

1. That the idea of federalism as a solution of the Irish question is new; and

2. That Parnellite home rule, as it is called, is inconsistent with federalism—is in fact, its antithesis, and means, in its motive and necessary effect, separation.

In disproof of both these statements, Mr. Redmond gives a rapid sketch of the different phases which home rule took on, and quotes O'Connell to show that even when repeal of the union was the Irish policy, he was asked to consider federalism as an alternative, and that though he ultimately chose repeal of the union as the more practical policy of the two, he admitted the merits of federalism. Mr. Redmond then goes on to deal with Isaac Butt's definite abandonment of repeal of the union and definite acceptance of the federal scheme instead, and passes to Parnell's clear and full acceptance of the federal scheme, quoting in support an interview with Parnell, a speech on the home rule bill of 1886 and his letter to Mr. Cecil Rhodes when accepting Mr. Rhodes' subscription of $250,000. The summing-up is that the federal idea dates from 1882, and is quite consistent with every demand put forward by Parnell and his succesors.

Mr. Redmond makes a proviso that Ireland should not be asked to postpone her claim until England, Scotland and Wales were ready to enter into the arrangement.

"For Ireland," he says, "it is a matter of life and death."

Subject to this contention, he declares they have no objection whatever to what is called federalism.

Cokedale Mine Disaster

TRINIDAD, Colo., Feb. 11.—The bodies of the two remaining victims of the Cokedale mine disaster were recovered from the mine today and brought to Trinidad. Arrangements have been made for a joint funeral of the victims. State Mine Inspector Dalrymple arrived at Cokedale this morning and immediately began an investigation of the disaster. The coroner's inquest will be held next Wednesday.

COSTS EIGHT MILLIONS

Work on North Coast Division of Harriman System Between Spokane and Portland

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—Contracts for $8,000,000 of construction work on the North Coast or third division of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation lines between Spokane and the Snake River, reducing the distance between Portland and Seattle 54 miles, making this line the shortest between the two cities, will be let within a few days, with the stipulation that they be completed before the end of 1912.

This announcement was made at the Portland offices of the Harriman system, following a visit to the city of Robert E. Strahern, vice-president and general manager of the third district of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company; F. L. Pitman, chief engineer of that district; and R. J. Dawson, the company's chief attorney at Spokane.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound road for the joint use of the line between Marengo, where the North Coast crosses the Milwaukee and Spokane, a distance of about 60 miles. The road will be built and owned by the Harriman system, the Milwaukee agreeing to pay a trackage charge.

The terminal facilities at Spokane will be owned jointly by these companies.

FATAL COLLISION

Portland Man Caught under Street Car when it Crashed into Locomotive

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 11.—Frederick Boone was fatally injured, an unknown woman was seriously bruised, and several persons slightly hurt late today when a heavily loaded Hawthorne avenue electric car crashed into a Southern Pacific engine at the grade crossing at East First street and Hawthorne avenue. Failure of the brakes on the street car to work, it is said, caused the accident.

The car, which was an outward bound one, got out of control on the incline between the railway crossing and the Hawthorne bridge. It struck a truck first and then an automobile, and then the occupants of the vestibule began to leap from the car. Boone was the last of those in the vestibule and jumped just before the car struck the locomotive. He was caught beneath the street car and both his legs ground off. He died tonight. The injured woman suffered contusions as the result of the sudden halting of the car. She was taken home before her name could be obtained.

Damage to the car itself was confined to the front vestibule ,which explains the small number of seriously injured.

CASTAWAYS ON ISLAND

Grand Trunk Pacific Steamer Rescued Party Who Almost Perished from Starvation on Zayas Island

Bringing news of the rescue of a party of castaways who had almost perished from exposure and starvation on Zayas Island by the steamer Prince Albert, which connected with her at Prince Rupert the steamer Prince George, Capt. Robertson, of the G. T. P., reached port last nght from Prince Rupert with 70 passengers. The party rescued by the Prince Albert consisted of Messrs. Engler and Hill, and Mr. Engler's son, all of Prince Rupert. They had been wrecked, and were found without food on the island.

When picked up by the Prince Albert they were becoming hungry. They had left Porcheir island on a cruise several days before, and running short of gasoline the boat driftedi about till finally they were cast ashore and wrecked. They started with three tins of tomatoes and three tins of beef and some bread, and when found these were all exhausted. They possessed a rifle. But for the timely arrival of the Prince Albert it is possible another tragedy would have been added to the pioneering records of disaster. Without food or shelter and with only what chance could bring them with the rifle they possessed, they were in a perilous plight.

The captain of the Prince Albert says at 3.30 Monday morning last he saw a fire on an uninhabited island called Zayas. He put off Chief Officer Donald to investigate, who returned with the information that the sea was too rough in shore to make a landing. Accordingly, the Prince Albert stood by till daybreak, when Second Officer Robeson was dispatched in a boat and brought back the castaways, who were bearing signs of exposure and exhaustion.

OTTAWA SECURES STANLEY CUP

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—Wanderers and Ottawa hockey teams played tonight. The Ottawa team won the professional championship of the world and the Stanley cup in a hard fought battle at Lavalle arena, Montreal, when they defeated the Wanderers of Montreal, last year's champions, by a score of 9 to 4. Seven thousand people witnessed the game.

At Montreal—Canadians 3; Quebec 2.

May Mean Rate War.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9.—The first cut in steamship rates between this city and San Francisco, which may eventually develop into a rate war between the competing companies, was made today by the North Pacific Steamship Company, which put into effect a first-class rate between the two cities of $8.50, instead of the former rate of $10.50. The new rate includes berth and meals. The action of the North Pacific Company follows that of the Pacific Navigation Company and the San Francisco and Portland Company in inaugurating the plan of selling passage tickets independently of berths and meals.

OTTAWA DEBATE ON RECIPROCITY

Hon. Mr. Fielding Anxious to Have Measure Passed Without Delay, Conditional on United States Action

PROPOSAL TO DEFER IS VOTED DOWN

Mr. Borden Declares that Canada Should Have Continued on Line of Building Up British Trade

OTTAWA, F b. 9.—The Canadian House this afternoon began the debate on the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The great interest in the measure was indicated by crowded galleries and an unusually large attendance of members. The results of the afternoon's discussion were a declaration by Finance Minister Fielding that parliament should put through the measure without delay, with a provision that it come into force as soon as the United States had taken favorable action, and a statement for the opposition by Mr. Borden, Conservative leader, that after a forty year development struggle Canada had reached a position where reciprocity and increased trade with the United States were no longer desirable, but that Canada should continue to seek British markets.

French Conservatives and Nationalists attempted to defer the discussion. F. D. Monk declared there had not been enough time for proper study of so large a question, and moved an amendment regretting that the measure was being submitted without proper consideration.

Minister Fielding replied that the question was not new, and that there had been no undue haste in its presentation.

"It is the reciprocity agreement of 1854 over again, with comparatively little change," he said. "It promises prosperity to the people of Canada, and this house would make a grave mistake and do a grave wrong if it refused to take advantge of it.

"The bill will be passed with a suspending clause providing that it shall not come into effect until similar action has been taken by the United States."

Mr. Monk's motion was defeated on a straight party division by a government majority of 25, and the house went into committee of the whole on the resolution.

Opposition's Attitude

"The reciprocity measure is so far-reaching,' declared Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, who was the first speaker in committee, "that no man can tell what its consequence will be. In the last forty years Canada has made great strides toward development, and no one can say that our progress should be faster than it has been.

"For forty years we have been seeking and the United States has been denying, reciprocity. And now, when their natural resources of timber, minerals and agriculture are being overtaken by the demands of their population, they turn to us.

"No one favors more than I do the maintenance of good relations with the United States, but that country has made its tariffs to suit itself, and Canada could well take a lesson in this case."

Results of the agreement which Mr. Borden foresaw were, the abandonment of British markets that Canada had built up for forty years and the growth of commerce with the United States, which would eventually lead to commercial union with that country.

He summed up the opposition position by saying Canada should follow the paths she now is treading without regard to the United States whose favor of today might be withdrawn tomorrow.

Minister's View

Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, one of the Canadian tariff commissioners, ridiculed the idea that better tariff arrangements and increased trade with the United States would weaken the bond between Canada and the Mother Country. The British preference still remained the cardinal principle of Canada's fiscal policy, he said.

The fear that traffic would be diverted from Canadian to American railroads did not appear sound to him. Today many millions of bushels of Canadian wheat were being shipped in bond through the United States, and the arrangement would make no change in this.

If the Hill roads would haul wheat cheaper than the Canadian roads, so much the better for the Canadian farmers. Mr. Paterson said Canadian lines would have to meet the American rates or take the consequences, and he thought they would be able to meet that competition.

Virden Flour Mill Burned

VIRDEN, Man., Feb. 9.—The flour mill here was burned to the ground at an early hour Tuesday morning. The main building, elevator and contents are a total loss. The insurance is estimated at $10,000.

Dies From Knockout Blow.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 11.—George B. Denlea, Jr., the Brooklyn prize-fighter, died today. He had been unconscious a few minutes after he was counted out in his fight with Jake Abel of this city last Tuesday night. A coroner's jury exonerated Abel.

Rumors of Snowslide.

CALGARY, Alta., Feb. 9.—There are rumors of one of the worst snowslides in the history of the C. P. R. at Glacier, B. C. It is not known whether any trans-continental trains were caught or if any lives were lost, but late reports say the slide was 150 feet long and was cleared.

Neutrality Laws Observed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The war department received reports today from the commanders of the United States troops along the border line, enforcing the neutrality laws. None of them had seen any parties of Mexicans attempting to cross the boundary. Major McManus, in command of Fort Rosecrans, at San Diego, Cal., reported the people near the boundary were much alarmed, but nobody had tried to cross at that point. There were rumors, however, that Mexican revolutionists had arrived just south of the line at Tia Juana.

TWO MILLIONS ARE STARVING

Dead Lying by Roadside in Famine-stricken Districts of China — Severe Weather Adds to Suffering

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Unless relieved, two million people in China will die of starvation. This is a calamity predicted by American Consul-General Wilder at Shanghai, in a cablegram received today by the American National Red Cross Society. The consul-general appeals for quick assistance for the sufferers, and says that a half million dollars is needed immediately. There will be no crops until the end of May, and Chinese relief is inadequate, he adds.

Mr. Wilder says the scenes in the famine districts are horrifying. Children are being given away by the afflicted people. Dead lie by the roadside, and the misery of the sufferers is being increased by severe cold and snow.

The famine area stretches over a territory of 300 by 150 miles. The Shanghai relief committee, which has been formed to aid the starving inhabitants, is trustworthy, the consul-general adds.

The Red Cross cabled today to China $5,000 contributed by John D. Rockefeller. Red Cross committees throughout the United States are collecting supplies to be sent to the stricken people on an army transport from Seattle.

Sending Supplies

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—When the government transport, which is to carry supplies to the starving Chinese, sails from Seattle, February 25, she will carry a full cargo. The Seattle Commercial Club, which is superintending the gathering of supplies, is receiving donations from all parts of the country. A telegram was received from the Christian Herald today notifying the relief committee that 1,000 tons of provisions will be forwarded from New York. Assurances of assistance have been received from Portland, Ore., Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and many eastern and southern cities. Governor T. L. Oddie, of Nevada, notified the club that he has called the attention of the Nevada legislature to the need of relief for the Chinese.

PEKIN, Feb. 11.—It is reported that many thousands of famine-stricken persons are sleeping on the ground outside the walls of Nanking and that frequent raids are made on the shops within the city. The gravity of the situation from famine and plague has seriously alarmed the government. Detachments of troops have been sent to do police duty in the towns which have refused to submit to sanitary measures.

Judge J. McGibbon, Brampton, and Messrs. T. W. J. Lee and F. H. McGuigan, the arbitrators who are investigating the differences between the C. P. R. employees in the west and the company, have about completed their work of taking evidence in Toronto. Their finding will not be forwarded to the government for two or three days yet. The arbitrators decline to give out anything, but it was learned from another source that the finding will be acceptable to both sides, and that the employees will obtain an increase.

STEP FORWARD FOR AGREEMENT

McCall Bill, Carrying Out its Provisions, is Reported Favorably by Ways and Means Committee

MEMBERS STAND TWELVE TO SEVEN

Majority's Arguments in Support of Measure—President Taft Makes Speech at Lincoln's Old Home

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The McCall bill, carrying out the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, was reported to the House this afternoon by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the committee on Ways and Means.

It came in with the report of twelve of the nineteen members of that committee, who urged its passage "as a measure in the interest of the great mass of the people of the country." The seven members of the committee who opposed the final passage were given permission to file a minority report early next week.

The agricultural, fishing interests and lumber interests, from whom the principal protests against the measure have come, are handled at great length in the report.

As to wheat, the final benefit to the consumer is placed paramount in the interests of the wheat raisers. The 26 cent duty against Canadian wheat cannot greatly aid American farmers, it is claimed, as long as the Liverpool market fixes the world's wheat price and the United States has a substantial surplus to export.

When the United States consumes all the wheat it produces, the report points out, the tariff will have an effect in raising the price of wheat and consequently of bread.

"The most odious of all taxes ever devised by any government is a tax on bread," says the report. "Such a tax is not felt by the rich and well-to-do, but it bears with weight upon the poor.

"For the government to intervene to increase the price of bread it would add to the load borne by those already overburdened. The American farmer will not desire to augment his prosperity in any such way.

"Briefly stated, the economic advantages to us of the reciprocal duties and free lists proposed by the bill are likely to be: 'First, that they will act as regulators for the prices of very many necessary articles generally consumed by our people, and in time of scarcity in particular articles will tend to keep prices down; and

"'Second, by augmenting the prosperity of the country which, according to her population, is by far the best foreign customer we have, they will increase her purchasing power and thus increase our own trade."

President at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—President Taft took today his most advanced position with regard to reciprocity. In an address before the legislature he warned the leaders of his party that if they should defeat the concessions obtained in the reciprocity agreement now pending and should persist in retaining, in these times of high prices and gradually exhausting food supply, a tariff not based solely upon the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit to the American producer, an opposition would be aroused that would know no opposition. This announcement came on the heels of the news from Washington that the reciprocity agreement had met with a favorable report in the House committee on Ways and Means. President Taft feels keenly the opposition from members of the Republican party, but he is sanguine in the hope that they will "see the light" before it is too late.

He was gratified by the manner in which his reciprocity speeches were received today, especially by the legislative audience at the state capitol. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded the plaudits were deafening, and this, despite the fact that Mr. Cannon had sent a message from Washington strongly opposing any sort of reciprocity.

The president came to Springfield today for a dual purpose. The first of these was to place a wreath upon the tomb of Lincoln and to pay a tribute to the memory of the "Great Emancipator." "He was the greatest citizen of your state," said the president, "and next to Washington, the greatest president of the United States."

Mr. Taft's second purpose was to drive home the idea of reciprocity.

Schooner in Distress.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 11.—An unknown three-masted schooner anchored near the breakers off Ocean Beach, has sent up signals of distress. There is a severe storm. The United States revenue cutter Bear has gone to her assistance.