

OROZCO REPULSED

Mexican Federals Force Rebels Into Retreat.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE KILLED.

Twelve Hours of Fighting on Plains Near Conejos—Sandy Mesas Dotted With Bodies of Killed and Wounded. Gun Fire Well Directed.

Twelve hours of brisk fighting on the desert plains 300 miles south of the American border between a force of 5,000 rebels, under General Orozco, and an equally strong body of federals under General Huerta, resulted in a decided advantage to the government. It was the steady artillery fire of the government troops that dislodged the enemy. The aim of the federal gunners was true. For a time the insurgents fired in volleys and seven federal officers were wounded.

Only a few hours, however, they withstood the cannonading and soon began to evacuate their position. General Tellez arrived with 1,500 men in the valley behind Conejos where the vanguard of rebels gathered.

The fighting began at daybreak and soon the sandy mesas between Conejos and Yermo, fourteen miles north, where the insurgents were gradually forced back, were covered with dead and wounded.

As they retreated, the rebels destroyed several bridges, but the federals were equipped with pontoons and will not be seriously affected.

Nearly 500 are believed to have been killed and wounded on both sides.

PROMOTER JONES TESTIFIES

Says Note Was Indorsed by Archbald Out of Fullness of Heart.

John Henry Jones of Scranton, Pa., a promoter, denied before the house judiciary committee investigating charges of misconduct against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, the testimony of Edward J. Williams that the jurist had given Jones a note for \$500 for a share in an option on Venezuelan timber lands.

Jones declared the \$500 note was indorsed by Judge Archbald "out of the fullness of his heart" to help him to promote the deal, that the jurist never had an interest in the operation and that he had made the judge a present of \$250 later out of a \$500 premium he had made in the sale of a culm bank. Jones said he gave Judge Archbald half of his commission because he had favored him in indorsing the note which figures in the testimony as the note which W. P. Boland and his brother, who brought the charges

against the judge, refused to discount. Much other conflicting testimony was given, Edward J. Williams contradicting himself several times and getting the record so confused that he is to be recalled this week.

CREW NOT UNDER CONTROL

Titanic Firemen Raid Passengers' Quarters for Life Belts.

That all the members of the crew of the Titanic on the night of the disaster did not act in the manner expected from men of their calling is being slowly drawn out from the witnesses at the British board of trade inquiry.

It came out during the hearing that the firemen of the Titanic, when the water entered their quarters, raided the third class saloon for life preservers. Certainly, as is pointed out, they were not needed by passengers, as the vessel carried only a small proportion of its complement of third class passengers. That importance is attached to the action of the firemen, however, is shown by the questions put by Lord Mersey as to how the men reached that part of the vessel.

From another witness, S. J. Rule, a bathroom steward, it was also learned after close questioning, that there was a rush on lifeboat No. 15 and that it left the Titanic with only four or five women and three children, while sixty-one men got away in it.

FOUR MEN DROWNED

Attempt to Shoot Over Dam in Sioux Falls in Two Boats.

The Big Sioux river in Sioux Falls, S. D., was the scene of the drowning of four young men.

The dead: Matt Yost, William Dahl, John Meehan, Guy Beck.

In a spirit of daring the four men who were in two boats, attempted to shoot over the edge of a dam near the Eighth street bridge, in the heart of the business district. A large crowd witnessed the quadruple drowning, but could render no assistance.

Taft Ridicules Roosevelt

Cambridge, O., May 14.—In one of the most bitter speeches he has made since he began his active campaign for a renomination, President Taft here held Roosevelt up to ridicule, called him an intense and dangerous egotist and a flatterer and demagogue.

Mr. Taft suggested that there would be "but little hope for the future of this nation if Mr. Roosevelt were wuffed to the skies in a chariot, like the prophet of old, and there was no one left to do the job Mr. Roosevelt said the country needs him to do."

The president's speech boiled over with attacks and criticisms of Colonel Roosevelt.

As Viewed by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's says: Trade reports portray the existence of irregular conditions and business on the whole has in all probability tended to decrease

DIRECT ELECTIONS

House Adopts Joint Resolution Already Passed by Senate.

BILL NOW GOES TO PRESIDENT

Proclamation of States to Signify Wish Soon Will Follow—Federal Control Is Secured—Long Struggle to Make Senate Popular Body at End.

The house adopted a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution to permit the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. It already had passed the senate and now goes to the president.

All that remains to be done is the formal signing of the instrument and the issuance of a proclamation to the states to signify their wish on the proposed change. The vote was preceded by a bitter fight, in which the southern members joined common cause against the resolution.

Led by Representative Bartlett (Ga.), the Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana delegations fought to prevent its passage because of the senate amendment, which gave the federal government supervision of the elections. They based their opposition almost entirely upon the danger of negro domination.

The first vote taken was on an amendment by Representative Bartlett, which took from the federal government all supervisory powers. It was defeated, 189 to 89.

On the vote for the adoption of the resolution, two-thirds of the house being necessary, fifty Democrats deserted.

There was not a single Republican vote cast against the resolution, which was adopted to the accompaniment of thunderous applause.

Direct election of senators was first taken up by congress in 1826. From time to time recurring attempts have been made to make the senate a popular body and have its members elected as are the members of the house. Numbers of these resolutions have died in committee, while others were passed at the last moments of a congress, never to receive the president's signature.

Senator Bristow (Kan.) introduced in 1911 the bill that passed. Amended by the house, it has been in conference since July 5 last year, and if the house had not receded from its opposition to granting federal control of senatorial elections it might have met the fate of the others.

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN.
His Inauguration as President of Princeton Attended by Taft.



PRINCETON HAS NEW HEAD

Dr. Hibben Is Installed as President With Impressive Ceremonies.

Under the tall elm trees on the historic campus at Princeton, N. J., John Grier Hibben was inaugurated fourteenth president of Princeton university. President Taft and Chief Justice White were in attendance, while more than 6,000 persons gave the new president of the university a most cordial reception.

CRITICISM FOR THE BISHOPS

Some Methodists Object to Charges for Sermons and Lectures.

Minneapolis, May 14.—That bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church who charge for special sermons and lectures when they receive each year a salary of \$5,000 and traveling expenses may receive a "slap" from the general conference before the session closes here is indicated by several memorials on the subject, which have been presented to the committee on episcopacy. It is claimed by those be-

hind the memorials that the salary of the bishops is sufficient, and that in many cases the price for the lectures or sermons are so exorbitant that the poorer churches, which need a bishop's presence most, are unable to pay for it.

Officials of the baseball clubs in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City have joined with the police in a crusade to suppress pool selling on baseball games.

John O'Hern, superintendent of Armour's in South Omaha, has been appointed general superintendent of all the Armour plants, with headquarters in Chicago.

James Teller died at the Rount county (Wyo.) ranch from the effects of a kick in the pit of the stomach by a fractious mule. Teller suffered terrible agony before death came.

Peter Walker, a wealthy contractor, was shot and killed at Los Angeles by Mrs. Anna Dewey of Haskell, O., said to be the daughter of a former congressman. Mrs. Dewey committed suicide.

The majority and minority members of the Lorimer committee agreed to file both reports on the investigation May 20 and agreed that a vote on the case be taken at this session of congress.

A well dressed man, believed to have been George Kamp of the Elm hotel, St. Louis, was found dead on the tracks of the Santa Fe railroad at Chicago. It is believed he was killed by a train.

A passenger train on the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad struck a southbound freight at a siding at Smith, Ind. Two men were killed and two injured, who were stealing a ride on the freight.

With the approval of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools, the school management committee adopted a recommendation for the teaching of wireless telegraphy in the public schools.

Contracts for improving the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis, amounting to \$400,000, are to be awarded in a few days by Major E. H. Schulz, in charge of the Missouri river improvement work.

After thirty minutes' consideration a jury at St. Louis acquitted Mrs. Alma Palmer James of a second degree charge of the murder of her husband, Leo James. She shot him while he lay asleep, in April, 1911.

The failure of the Taft delegates in California to sign the preference and delegate pledges promises a complex situation. Roosevelt supporters already have planned to contest the delegates should they be elected.

Confederate currency seized by the Union army during the civil war, which has been stored in the archives of the treasury department for nearly thirty years, will be distributed by Secretary MacVeagh to librarians in each state.

STEEL TRUST CASE RESUMED

Daniel G. Reid, Member of Finance Company, Is First Witness.

Daniel G. Reid, a director in the United States Steel corporation and a member of its finance committee, was called as a witness at the resumption of the hearing in the government suit to dissolve the corporation before Commissioner Brown. Mr. Reid is the first defendant to appear on the witness stand. He said he was a stockholder of the United States Steel corporation, but declined to say how much stock he held. He said he had exchanged his holdings in the American Tin Plate company for steel corporation.

Philadelphia Packers Under Fire.

Washington, May 14.—J. W. Burroughs, a former federal meat inspector, testified before the Moss investigating committee that Philadelphia packers violated the law by refusing inspectors access to certain parts of their plants. Describing observations of packing house conditions in Philadelphia, Burroughs referred to "lard containing worms, scrapple made of bad meat, hog carcasses that emitted an awful stench and revolting sanitary conditions." He described packing house conditions in Philadelphia "as something awful."

Will Report Single Term Resolution.

Washington, May 14.—The senate judiciary committee decided to report favorably the Works' resolution restricting the presidential tenure of office to a single term of six years. A minority report, favoring a single term of four years, also will be made from the committee. The reports are expected in a day or two.

Water Company Wins Electrolysis Suit

Chicago, May 14.—After fourteen years' litigation, Judge Sanborn decided the electrolysis suit between the Peoria Waterworks company and the Peoria Railway company in favor of the water company, issuing a perpetual injunction restraining the railway company from allowing its electric currents to damage or interfere with the water mains.

Freight Handlers Offer to Arbitrate.

Chicago, May 14.—President P. J. Flannery of the Freight Handlers' union sent a letter to the General Managers' association agreeing to submit to arbitration the demands of the strikers. The men ask an increase in pay, a nine-hour day and a Saturday half holiday.

Flood Situation Is Improved.

New Orleans, May 14.—Another day of sunshine throughout Louisiana lent an improved aspect to Mississippi river flood conditions. State and federal engineers announced that the few reports received from points north of New Orleans were encouraging.

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