

ARRIVE AT BORDER

FLIGHT FROM CHIHUAHUA TRAGIC INCIDENT OF WAR

ARMY OF DESERTERS

Remarkable Hegira Presented Spectacle of Despair and Confusion as Stragglers Struggled Across Deserts in Heart-Rendering Eight Days Journey.

The complete rout of Huerta's federal army in Northern Mexico, with the frantic flight of his generals for safety to the border and the demoralization of the unpaid troops, was established with the arrival Monday at Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite Presidio, of the civilians and soldiers who deserted Chihuahua City.

In the remarkable hegira, which struggled for eight days over a 158-mile trail through the desert and endured great hardships for want of food and water, were Gen. Salvador Mercado, Huerta's deposed military governor and commander of the Federal troops in the north; Gen. Pascual Orozco, Gen. Antonio Rojas, Gen. Caraveo, Gen. Ynez Salazar and a host of subordinate officers. They had deserted their post in fear of Gen. Francisco Villa's rebel army and virtually had surrendered to the rebels Chihuahua, the State capital and the largest of the far northern cities.

Along with them came burdened with what property they could carry, men, women and children representing some of the richest families in the republic. Their flight with the army was in the face of reports that they might expect no mercy should they fall into the hands of the rebels. Luis Terrazas, a wealthy land owner, reputed to own half of the State of Chihuahua, was said to have brought with him a vast fortune in cash, fearing it might be looted by the rebels if he remained in the evacuated city.

Witnesses viewing the oncoming throng from the hills at Ojinaga reported the refugees were scattered in a thin line for several miles into the interior and that the dusty confusion of broken-down wagons, disabled artillery and mingling of disheartened soldiers and famished civilians as they slowly moved over the desert presented a spectacle of universal despair.

The fear of being unable to keep pace with the escorting army, of being lost on the desert, or caught by the rebels, added to the misery of so precipitate a flight and kept the refugees in almost a continuous frenzy. Their arrival in a panic, but unmolested by the rebels, formed one of the most tragic incidents of the present revolution.

Many who had started out in vehicles later marched on foot; scores who attempted to carry their treasures had to abandon them through sheer weariness, so their tracks were literally strewn with discarded impediments, clothing, bric-a-brac, and valued trinkets, which they had hoped to carry to safety. Behind them they left the blackened ashes of camp fires, marking at eight stages on the trip the eight nights where they had camped, sometimes in a cold wind, blowing off the high plateau, and often within the hearing of the howling coyotes. The traveling in the day time was sometimes through sand storms. It was impossible to estimate the number of refugees, but observers say they would total several thousand.

Whether the Federal officers and the soldiers would attempt to seek refuge in the United States was not made known on their arrival. Just before the approach of the Federals, whose oncoming was announced by twenty exhausted soldiers early in the day, the few rebels at Ojinaga who were greatly outnumbered by the advancing Federals, left their garrison and retreated to the field. This left the way open for the Federals to advance to the Rio Grande River without fighting. It was believed they probably would remain on the Mexican side so long as they were not pressed by the rebels. Gen. Villa's rebel forces had been in pursuit of the fugitives, but the Federals, by evacuating the city unawares, had an advantage in point of time, and Villa's forces were unable to overtake them.

United States troops were on the border to take action in cases of any infringement of the neutrality laws. It was known that the authorities had telegraphed to El Paso for a captain for the arrest of Gen. Orozco, who is under indictment in this country. Gen. Salazar is also under indictment in the United States.

There was no indication of what action the rebel leaders might take in view of the assembling of so large a force of Federals on the border. It was believed that if they were not attacked the Federals might occupy the small Ojinaga garrison quarters indefinitely and thus enable Gen. Mercado to procure orders from Mexico City.

The man of pluck will soon forget if he was beaten yesterday and out of great worst victory.

PLAN FOR RURAL CREDIT

COMMISSION HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT.

Rural Banks Under Federal Charter to Lend Money on Land Through Mortgage Bonds.

At a White House conference Wednesday members of the United States rural credits' commission submitted to President Wilson a tentative draft of its report, and a rough outline of its bill to facilitate farm credits, which they will recommend to congress for passage.

The report submitted by the commission is a comprehensive and voluminous document, dealing with the subject of rural credits in all of its phases. In it are embodied many valuable suggestions and recommendations, based for the most part upon the exhaustive study and investigations of the commission on its European trip last spring.

As he indicated in his first annual address to congress, President Wilson regards the question of rural credits as of paramount importance. It is not known what suggestions, if any, he made to the commission concerning the report and bill. It is believed likely that he will read them with care and analyze their recommendations and provisions before committing himself finally.

The position of the president concerning rural credits makes it almost certain that the report of the Fletcher commission, and the bill to be introduced by the Florida senator, will furnish the basis of legislative action at this session of congress. Few passages in Mr. Wilson's address to congress attracted so much attention and command so much applause as his reference to the farmers of the nation. Among the matters of "domestic concern", it was the first to receive attention at his hands.

"I present to you," he said, "the urgent necessity that special provision be made for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. What the farmers need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves."

Dwelling on this question, the president invited attention to the work of the Fletcher commission, and said: "Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the Senate and House will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results."

While none of the details of the commission's report will be made public until after they have been presented to the president, it is understood that the plan for the creation of a national rural banking system contemplates, primarily, the creation of a division of rural banking in the treasury department.

WILSON TO THE RESCUE.

President Plays Knight Errant and Rescues Fallen Maiden.

President Wilson late Tuesday was walking in Rock Creek park, near the White House, when he noticed a riderless horse galloping by. He turned in the direction from which the horse had come and at the top of a little rise found a little girl on the ground. She was Ruth Donaldson, aged 13, who had been thrown while trying to take a hurdle. The president was accompanied by Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Carey Grayson, U. S. N., his physician. All immediately went to the little horsewoman's assistance. "Are you hurt?" asked the president, as he helped the girl to her feet. "No," she said, "I'm used to that. I've ridden a long time." Miss Donaldson was slightly bruised, but she mounted her horse and rode away.

Meteorite Showers.

At 10:30 o'clock Thursday night there was a meteoric shower near Sheraw. One aerolite burst with a terrific noise, like a clap of thunder, the shining fragments flying in all directions. Many persons in that town mistook the crash, thinking something had fallen in their houses and lighted lamps to investigate. One family thought their mother had fallen out of bed and went to get her back in bed. Many supposed it was an earthquake and made for outdoors, badly frightened. However, they have settled back into their old habits, and no damage was done.

Slays His Roommate.

While three other mentally deranged patients looked on unresistingly, George Friege, an Assyrian, choked Wilson Walick to death in one of the dormitories of the State Hospital for Nervous Diseases at Little Rock, Ark.

HALT REBEL MARCH

VILLA CAN NOT GO SOUTH WITH MERCADO BEHIND HIM

MUST RETAKE OJINAGA

Other News From War-Stricken Country Shows Rebels in Great Force Around Tampico, Where Fight is Being Waged—Huerta Appears to be Unmoved.

Convinced that Gen. Salvador Mercado, with his 4,000 soldiers, the largest body of Federals in the north, is preparing at Ojinaga, on the border opposite Presidio, Texas, to make a desperate stand against an attack, the rebel Mexican Thursday sent an artillery regiment with ten cannons to reinforce the 3,500 rebels already approaching Ojinaga.

Until the outcome of the situation at Ojinaga is determined Gen. Francisco Villa's march southward will be checked. The rebel leader, now at Chihuahua, informed his headquarters in Juarez that he would not leave the north with Federal troops behind him. He ordered the artillery sent to Ojinaga in the belief that the town would have to be besieged because the Federals have built extensive defenses there. It is believed that an attack at Ojinaga would be of long duration, as the town stands on a hill and from the forts the Federals have a sweeping survey of the approaches.

During the Madero revolution the place long held out against superior numbers, even though the water supply had been cut off and a fortified ditch from the river had to be dug. The only guns the Federals have at Ojinaga are those which they carried with them in their retreat from Chihuahua and these are believed by the rebels to be few, because the Federals lost heavily in ammunition and arms in their fights south of Juarez.

Dispatches from Hermosilla, Sonora, tell of the plight of the Federals at that place, saying that a mutiny among the two thousand or more Federal troops defending Guaymas is threatening, according to reports reaching the insurgent lines. It is reported that three Federal deserters arrived with news of the execution of Federal officers to prevent their desertion to the Constitutionalist side.

The refugees, who brought arms and ammunition with them, said that First Lieut. Gastel and Second Lieut. Manzonax were executed as an example to other Federal officers. It was stated they had attempted to leave Guaymas with their command of sixty men, taking arms and supplies. The Federals had not been paid for three days, it was said, contrary to the usual custom of making small daily payments.

A decree has been issued by the department of the interior of the Constitutionalist government, warning all mine owners in states held by insurgents that taxes paid to the Huerta government would not be recognized by the revolutionary party. It is said that many American mining men have paid taxes to Mexico City on property located in territory under Constitutionalist control.

According to the news from Mexico City in describing conditions at the capital, says the knowledge that Tampico was in danger of falling into rebel hands did not appear to disturb President Huerta in his routine of affairs, and late Thursday he was the guest of honor at a banquet at Tacubaya, a suburb, to celebrate the inauguration of the Interurban railway. Gen. Huerta gave the impression that he was not troubled by the possible outcome of events at Tampico.

At the time of the celebration, according to a private message, fighting was in progress at Tampico, the rebels being in possession of the freight yards at Dona Vecilla, between Tampico and the coast, from which point the Federals had been forced back into the city. Official messages indicated that the Federals would be able to resist the attack, but optimism was lacking in the messages.

Cotton Prices Steady.

Cotton ranged uniformly better since the opening of the season this Fall than it did the previous year. There have been fewer spurts and the prices have been on a comparatively steady base. So steadily has this been the case that on November 1 the market showed a gain of a fraction over three cents above the price on November 1 last year. The price this year was 13 cents, against about 10 cents a year ago. It was five cents better than in 1911.

Shot by Friend.

While out riding with Mason Williams, a friend, Mills B. Lane Jr., of Savannah, was killed at Valdosta, on Saturday. Williams claims that Lane attempted to draw a revolver, but this statement is not believed, as no pistol was found on the dead man.

Town Swept by Fire.

Practically the entire business section of the town of Sherrill, 20 miles north of Pine Bluff, Ark., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

TAKEN FROM CONSULATE

REBELS DRAG YOUNG TERRAZA FROM HIS ASYLUM.

Outraged British Vice-Consul Denied Means of Communication to His Home Government.

Americans who came Thursday night into Juarez from Chihuahua reported that the rebels, since their occupation of that city, had entered the British vice-consulate and forcibly seized Luis Terraza Jr., a son of the wealthy land owner, and after carrying him through the streets, placed him in jail. According to the Americans, the rebels also served notice upon 100 Spanish residents of Chihuahua that they must leave the city within ten hours.

The entry of the British consulate and the seizure of Terraza, who had gone there for protection after hearing that his life was in danger, were reported to have taken place during the absence of British Vice-Consul Scobell. It was said that Scobell, enraged at the action of General Francisco Villa's troops, was denied facilities to protest to the British minister at the City of Mexico or to the British ambassador at Washington, and that he then appealed to United States Consul Marion Letcher.

The foreign ministers are said to have joined in a protest in what was regarded as a violation of the rights of asylum under a foreign flag. The story told by the Americans was that Terraza, in charge of much of his father's estate, including great cattle ranges, had been left in Chihuahua after the evacuation by the Federals to look after women and children members of his family.

Becoming frightened he went to the British vice-consulate, and during the absence of Vice-Consul Scobell, the rebels, who had been searching the town for Terraza, rushed into the consulate, seized Terraza and then paraded the prisoner through the streets, afterwards locking him in a cell in the state building. It was said that a demand for \$250,000, which he failed to pay, was the chief motive in the arrest of Terraza.

Luis Terraza Sr., the aged father of the prisoner, recently arrived at Ojinaga with the Federal troops. His great wealth has been a special mark for discussion in the propaganda of the revolution, while the thousands of his cattle over the state have served to feed both the rebels and Federals.

United States Consul Edwards, at Juarez, said he had received no official confirmation of the arrest of Terraza up to a late hour Thursday night. The telegraph between Chihuahua and Juarez was not working.

MADISON CONFESSES.

State Game Warden Says Negro Admitted His Guilt.

Scott Madison, the negro under sentence of death for firing the shot that killed E. Peyton Best, a well known merchant of Barnwell, has confessed his guilt, according to A. A. Richardson, chief game warden of South Carolina. The confession, Mr. Richardson said, was secured while Madison was being brought to the State penitentiary after he had been sentenced. While on trial at Barnwell the negro denied his guilt and told a story in conflict with the testimony of other witnesses. He has been sentenced to be electrocuted some time between December 19 and 22.

"I talked to the negro on the train while he was being brought to the penitentiary," said Mr. Richardson. "He confessed that he fired the fatal shot, declaring that he was drunk at the time. He said that another negro snapped the gun several times and that he then grabbed the pistol and killed Mr. Best."

CRIPPLE RUNS "TIGER".

Georgia Doctor is Found GUILTY on His Third Trial.

Dr. L. B. Beauchamp, a cripple, aged 75, was convicted at Valdosta, Ga., Monday of operating a blind tiger at his residence. He was sentenced to a year at the State farm at Milledgeville. According to the evidence Dr. Beauchamp received 450 pounds of liquor within 22 days. This is not the first time Dr. Beauchamp has been arraigned on the blind tiger charge. The first time he was arraigned the jury not only acquitted him, but took up a collection for him. The next time he read from the scriptures and quoted poetry to the jury and was acquitted.

Says Deer Chases Children.

John Jackson, a farmer of Mahwah, N. J., has asked permission of the game warden to shoot a deer that insists on chasing his children. The farmer fears for the safety of his youngsters, as the animal is vicious and insists upon loitering about his farm.

Flagman Loses Leg.

Southern Railway Flagman Warwick, in attempting to get on a freight car at Batesburg was thrown off. He fell under the wheels and had the misfortune to lose a foot.

TRUSTS COME NEXT

WILSON PLANS EARLY MONOPOLY LEGISLATION

TO MAKE THINGS PLAIN

President Holds Conference With House Committee and Other Prominent Leaders—Bill Will Define Offense, Bar Subterfuge and Give Defendant Burden of Proof.

The scope of President Wilson's program of anti-trust legislation Wednesday became fairly well defined at the end of a conference at the White House between the president and six Democratic members of the House judicial committee that is to undertake the preparation of the administration bill. The measures to be advanced for action at this session will aim at the following results:

Definition of the various forms of monopoly and restraint of trade which would be "conclusively deemed" unreasonable and in violation of law.

Placing upon the defendant the burden of proof to show that there is no "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

Prohibition of interlocking directorates in large corporations.

Establishment of an interstate trade commission, to exercise regulatory powers, make original investigations and aid the courts in carrying out decrees of dissolution of trusts.

The details of legislation were not worked out at Wednesday's conference, nor was a complete understanding reached as to the number of bills which will be pushed for action at the present session. The president made it clear, however, that he favors legislation along the general line of the Lenroot-La Follette bill, which has been before congress since last June, and when was designed to clear up the "twilight zone" of corporation activity.

This measure was the subject of much of the discussion, and members of the committee will take up its provisions for further consideration. It would define by law nearly a dozen forms of contracts, agreements, restraints, price-cutting and the like, the "reasonableness" of which now is left to the courts, but which would be conclusively deemed to be "unreasonable and in restraint of trade" by the proposed new law.

President Wilson's trust conferences of the last two weeks have included long talks with Attorney General McReynolds, Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee; Secretary Redfield, of the department of commerce; Representative Clayton and Joseph E. Davies, commissioner of corporations. The president again is to confer with Senator Newlands and other members of the senate committee that will handle trust legislation.

The House committee at once will begin work on the preliminary draft of trust bills, but the members will seek further discussions with the president over the form of the measures before completing them for submission to the House. The president emphasized the need of legal bounds for this activity that will place the smaller business man upon an equality with the larger and that will give to the business world in general a clear legal definition of the forms of combination that are unlawful.

Senator Newlands' bill for an interstate trade commission, also introduced in congress early last summer, is expected to be the basis for legislation along that line. The president is understood to favor many features of this proposed law. It would establish a commission with power to regulate corporations doing interstate business, to aid the attorney general in the prosecution of those accused of monopolistic actions and to carry out the dissolution of trusts that have been decreed as illegal by the courts.

New Trained Nurses.

Certificates of registration as trained nurses have been awarded to the following persons: Esther P. Faircloth, Conway; Mary A. Kennedy, Orangeburg; Sadie L. Larkins, Columbia; Lena T. Lee, Union; Lena R. Lester, Prosperity; Burness B. Long, Columbia; Annie E. Madden, Columbia; Ethel McKee, Spartanburg; Margaret McLeod, Charleston; Ruth O. Seay, Columbia.

Senator Tillman Indisposed.

A Washington dispatch says Senator Tillman has been confined to his hotel for several days with a grippy cold. His physicians say that there is nothing serious the matter, and that he is being kept in his room chiefly as a precaution. The senator is dictating letters as usual and expects to be back at the capitol within the week.

Two Lose Lives.

Mrs. Fred Krause, of Chattanooga, was drowned, her niece, Rosa Wilson, aged 8, was burned to death and several others were injured late Sunday when a pleasure launch was burned at Hale's bar on the Tennessee river.

MEXICAN CONGRESS ACTS

UPHOLDS HUERTA AND ORDERS SOME MORE VOTING.

Rumors Reach Mexico City of Rebel Activities Around Tampico and Huitzilac.

The Mexican Congress Tuesday nullified the recent Presidential elections. New elections are called for next July. Congress, according to this action, expects Gen. Huerta to remain in the presidency for at least seven months more, and if the time necessary for the selection and installation of his successor is taken into consideration, it will be well towards the end of September next year before he yields his power to another.

In voting that the recent presidential election was null, the Deputies decided to fix the first Sunday in July, 1914, as the date for the new election. They also confirmed the position of Gen. Huerta as provisional president until then. The action of the Deputies was accompanied by no debate. The committee's report was approved without a dissenting vote as rapidly as the articles could be read.

It was not until the last clause was read, referring to Gen. Huerta as provisional president, that the Chamber gave evidence other than that of a well trained organization. When the reading clerk stopped some one began applauding and then instantly the Deputies were shouting "vivas" for Huerta. The presiding officer finally was able to remind them that enthusiasm was all very well, but that it was necessary to ratify the enthusiasm by votes.

The measure taken also provide for the election of a new congress, since the one elected to take place of that dissolved by Huerta is to serve out an unexpired term, which should terminate September 15. The action of the new congress was no surprise to most people, since it was but a reiteration of Huerta's frequent statements.

There has been a rumor current that Gen. Huerta may retire from the presidency because of pressure from abroad and the advance of the rebels from the north. The rebels are within fourteen miles of Tampico, according to information received at the capital by representatives of the oil interests in that district. A band of American hunters located the outposts of the rebels at Altamira. Information obtained by the hunters led them to believe that an attack on the city soon would be inaugurated and that the rebel commander was sending forward one of the heaviest forces yet employed in the campaign in that part of the republic.

Fighting between Federals and rebels in the vicinity of Huitzilac, between the capital and Cuernavaca, continues, but is indecisive. There are unconfirmed reports that Cuernavaca, capital of Morelos state, has been taken by the rebels. The war department gave an emphatic denial to this and asserted that Cuernavaca was well garrisoned. An American who made his way through the lines from Cuernavaca to Mexico City is authority for the statement that the garrison consists of 300 men, many of whom are in the hospital.

WILL INVESTIGATE REPORT.

Fake Story of "Burning" Steamer Sent by Wireless.

The Mallory Line steamer Rio Grande arrived at Brunswick, Ga., Wednesday morning from New York. The captain reports no trouble on the trip down. There has been no fire on the Rio Grande nor did those on the vessel know of any unusual happening at sea. The dispatches, read by many wireless operators in the vicinity of the Virginia Capes, were transmitted to the revenue cutter service, which immediately rushed two ships to sea and later turned them back after communicating with the Rio Grande herself and being assured she was in no need of aid.

A confusion of ships' names also served to perplex those who were ready for the work of rescue. The dispatches said the Rio Grande's passengers were taken off by the steamer Swanmore, which was at that moment at her wharf in Baltimore, while the Rio Grande was reported two hundred miles north of the Diamond Shoals. The rescuers then raised the Merchants' and Miners' Liner Suwanee, thinking she might be the rescuing ship, but her captain knew nothing of the report.

Finally came messages from the Mallory Line officials saying the Rio Grande carried no passengers. Revenue cutter officers and wireless officials then concluded that the S. O. S. calls purporting to come from the Rio Grande were false and it remained for the arrival of the ship at Brunswick to confirm their suspicions. Every available agency of the government will be used to investigate the affair generally.

Negroes Are Held.

While Harry and Andrew Black, negroes, of St. Louis, who Saturday shot and killed policemen, in St. Charles, were held, the citizens expressed their feelings so strongly that the authorities took every precaution to prevent a clash between the races.