

BATTLE STILL RAGING IN NORTHERN MEXICO WITH REBELS GAINING

American Officers Are Crossing the Border to Give Aid to Injured Soldiers of Both Factions, Who Lie Dying on the Field of Battle Without Attention—Neither Army Has Hospital Facilities—Red Cross Aids.

Presidio, Texas, Dec. 30.—The battle between 5,000 rebels under General Toribio Ortega and the northern division of the Mexican Federal army, entrenched around Ojinaga, Mexico, across the border from this place, still was in progress when darkness fell tonight. No bullets came across the border.

The forces had been engaged for 36 hours and many had been killed and wounded.

General Ortega, executing a series of flank movements, steadily kept on the offensive, gaining foot by foot the approaches to the Federal stronghold. The Federal forces, crippled and disorganized by the first rebel onslaught, clung to the hillside trenches where their leaders had decided to make a last stand. They rallied somewhat from the panic that seized many of them with the first volleys of the rebels when daylight disclosed the position of Ortega's army and put up a plucky fight against heavy odds although their losses were heavy from wounds and desertions. Many wounded and deserters waded waist deep through the river to the American side.

It was impossible to even approximate the number of dead and wounded. Fifteen Federal wounded who waded the river were allowed to remain and were cared for by United States army physicians but several score unaccounted Federal deserters were armed by the United States border patrol under Major McNamee, and sent back across the border.

Heavy Casualties. Army officers were convinced that casualties had been heavy, and Red Cross representatives sent requests for more help and hospital supplies. They also requested permission to cross the border to attend the wounded on the battlefield.

Neither of the opposing forces is provided with hospital facilities and the best left on the hillside where they fell.

Although 5,000 rebels were engaged, much of their fire was ineffective in the early hours of the battle because of the position they occupied beyond the village.

Ojinaga, a cluster of adobe buildings, stands a mile from the border at the top of high hills which the rebels crossed when they advanced. When day dawned Ortega's men had gained the foot of a hill three miles from the village, where the Federal army planted machine guns and machine approaches to the town. They spread along the hillside and opened a fire which was maintained all day which was supported by ten machine guns. They had crossed the desert from Chihuahua.

Foot by foot the rebels approached the Federal trenches until their fire became too severe for the Federal army to hold. The darkness fell, all Federal who had not fled were huddled in the shelter of the town itself.

Although the rebels tonight appeared to have much advantage, the outcome of the struggle was not clearly defined. That the Federal will surrender is improbable because General Ortega has explicit orders to execute the so-called volunteers and their commanders, Generals Pascual Orozco, Ynez Salazar, Antonio Rojas, Blas Orpinal, Lazaro Alaniz and Rogue Gomez. Eighteen hundred volunteers also come under the sentence of death imposed by order of General Villa. That the Federal will hold out is equally probable. General Francisco Franales except perhaps General Francisco Franales, General Jose Manilla and General Manuel Landu, of the regulars, will be forced over to the United States in case of defeat to be thought of as the American side to be most likely.

Lind Leaves for U. S. Vera Cruz, Dec. 30.—By breakfast time New Year's day if no word is received from Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, and the President himself will be talking over face to face, the international problems arising out of the Mexican revolution.

Mr. Lind left Vera Cruz at 6 o'clock tonight on board the Chester, the fastest cruiser of the American navy, bound for Pass Christian, Miss., where President Wilson is spending his vacation. The Chester's captain and Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher assured Mr. Lind that he should have no trouble in landing on the Louisiana coast, whence he could proceed as quickly as possible to Pass Christian.

Few persons in Vera Cruz knew of the orders to the Mexican population which witnessed his departure regarded his suit cases with expressions indicative of varied opinions. It is no secret that Mr. Lind welcomed the summons to meet his chief for personal counsel.

Large Reports Forwarded. Since his coming to Mexico almost five months ago, Mr. Lind has forwarded to Washington voluminous reports of the changing conditions in this republic, but it is known that he fretted over the restrictions of written communication and often expressed a desire to "have just a few minutes direct conversation" with the President.

It is understood that the Secretary of State, when the time has been here, President Wilson's envoy has given earnest study to the situation from an economic and political, and even from a military point of view. He has conferred with representatives of both sides until he believes he has

acquired a comprehensive grasp of affairs. The financial isolation of the present administration has reduced President Huerta to straits, but not so desperate as to force him to yield. So long as there is money in the country, no matter to whom it belongs, Huerta has the means to obtain it and this situation is realized by Mr. Lind. Nor has the advance of the constitutionalists been so rapid of late as was expected. Thus the time for a full accounting between the Federalists and Constitutionalists seems in the opinion of observers generally to be some distance away.

Mr. Lind took with him the greater part of his belongings, but left some baggage here, assuring the American consul, W. W. Canada, that he would return in four or five days at the latest.

No Definite Information. Washington, Dec. 30.—With President Wilson away from Washington and Secretary of State Bryan en route here from the South, no definite information was available in Washington tonight regarding the reported intention of John Lind, the President's personal representative in Mexico to leave Vera Cruz for a conference with the President at Pass Christian.

In official circles the news was not received with surprise, the general belief being that the President, while on the gulf coast, was merely taking the opportunity to learn from Mr. Lind his opinion of the Mexican situation.

It was believed here that Mr. Lind probably would return to Vera Cruz after his talk with the President. Secretary Tamm tonight said no word has come to the White House from Mr. Lind since the President's departure for his vacation. Neither were any advices received at the State or Navy Departments regarding Mr. Lind's plan to leave Vera Cruz on the cruiser Chester. The President, it is believed here, is anxious to hear from Mr. Lind all the observations he had made in Mexico.

It was August 4th last that President Wilson took the first formal step in the policy which he has proposed to deal with the Mexican situation. He formally accepted the resignation of Ambassador Henry Lane to be replaced by Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, to Mexico City as his personal representative. Mr. Lind arrived at the American consulate in Vera Cruz August 9th and proceeded to the White House.

Mr. Lind succeeded in obtaining an official audience with Foreign Minister Federico Gamboa August 12th and through the American ambassador, the President of the viewpoint of the United States and its desire for a peaceful and friendly solution of the problem. He submitted a proposal from this government which, briefly, was that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities in Mexico; that Huerta resign in favor of a President ad interim; that an early election be fixed for Presidential elections, and that Gen. Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency.

Mr. Lind rejected the proposals on behalf of the Huerta government, and after several attempts to extend the negotiations, the American envoy returned to Vera Cruz, where he since has remained watching developments.

Limited means of communication is given by officials as the reason no news reached the State War Departments today regarding the battle in the Mexican town of Ojinaga. Some doubt was expressed as to the procedure said to have been adopted by the American commander at Presidio, Texas, in the treatment of Federal soldiers seeking to cross the line.

No Instructions Given. The principal speaker of the evening was Senator Simmons. The Senator spoke on the subject of "Cooperation Between the States and Nation," and advocated Federal aid in State undertakings. He touched briefly on the tariff and the currency bill and ended by saying that Woodrow Wilson was the greatest President to grace the White House since the days of George Washington.

Short talks were made by Edward E. Britton, of Raleigh; Rev. J. B. Phillips, Owen H. Guion, Charles R. Thomas, S. M. Brinson, Clyde Eby, Dr. H. M. Bonner, J. L. Williams, W. W. Griffin and others.

The event was a complete success in every detail, and in attendance was every one of the prominent business and professional men of the city.

RESULTS OF THE STORM. Captain Tells of Passing Distressed Vessels in Gulf. Mobile, Ala., Dec. 30.—Capt. McGowan of the fishing schooner Edgard Randall, who arrived here today from the Campeche fishing banks, reported passing 200 miles southwest of Mobile bay, a vessel on fire that he believed to be the abandoned bark Srdar, whose crew was brought into Pensacola, Fla., Sunday.

In latitude 27 he passed a vessel, big rigged, which to all appearances was the Motley, and a short time afterwards a three masted schooner believed to be the British vessel Alice Lord. The schooner was hoisted with bowsprit and topmast gone.

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—Governor Goldsborough issued an order for a detachment of the Fifth regimental National Guard to leave here for Chestertown tonight. He would give no reason for his action, but said he might issue a statement later. The authorities at Chestertown declared they made no request for troops.

MEETING OF HISTORIANS

Andrew C. McLaughlin Elected President of That Body in Session at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 30.—Andrew C. McLaughlin, professor of history in Chicago University, late today was elected president of the American historical association in annual convention here. Chicago was selected as the 1914 meeting place.

The election of officers and other matters of business were disposed of at a brief session which followed a steambath excursion on Charleston harbor. Members of the association spent several hours at Fort Sumter and other historical points about the bay.

"Teaching of History," "Colonial Commerce," and "Military History," formed the topics considered at the morning meeting of the association. Among the speakers was Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

Other officers elected today were: First vice president, H. Morse Stephens, professor of history, University of California; second vice president, George L. Burr, librarian of Cornell University; secretary, Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, New York; secretary of the council, Everts B. Greene, professor of history, University of Illinois.

It was decided to hold a supplementary summer meeting in San Francisco in 1915; the annual meeting of that year in Washington, D. C., and the 1918 meeting in Cincinnati. An announcement was made that the Herbert Baxter Adams essay prize had been awarded to Miss Violet Barbour, of Virginia.

The annual convention will be continued tomorrow at Columbia, S. C., in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

EXPECTS GOOD RESULTS. President Johnson Predicts Benefit to Owners and Speculators.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—A struggle between the Federal League and the major leagues of organized baseball will result in a general benefit for players, owners and speculators, according to B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, and member of the National Baseball Commission. Johnson tonight expressed the belief that outside opposition would put baseball on a sounder basis. He said he believed salaries in many cases were too large, and he believed the opposition would result in fixing a standard.

"We have needed such a revolution for two or three years," he said.

Annual Dinner of Newbern Chamber of Commerce.

Senator Simmons, Principal Speaker, Heard by 250 Representative Citizens of State—Short Talks by Others.

(Special Star Telegram.) Newbern, N. C., Dec. 30.—Assembled in the dining room of the Gaston hotel tonight participating in the second annual dinner of the Newbern chamber of commerce, were 250 of the most representative citizens of the State, and among these were men whose names are familiar to the public from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Among the guests of honor were Senator F. M. Simmons, Congressman John M. Faison, of Faison; Edward E. Britton, editor of the Raleigh News Observer; G. J. Ansfield, of Morehead City; J. R. Kennedy, of the Southern Lumber Journal, Wilmington, and many others.

The principal speaker of the evening was Senator Simmons. The Senator spoke on the subject of "Cooperation Between the States and Nation," and advocated Federal aid in State undertakings. He touched briefly on the tariff and the currency bill and ended by saying that Woodrow Wilson was the greatest President to grace the White House since the days of George Washington.

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STILES ENDORSES RACE SEGREGATION

Conditions in the South Unequaled Any Where Else

PROTECT SOUTHERN MOTHERS

Government Expert Says That the Segregation of the Races in the South is Essential to the Health of Both

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 30.—From the standpoint of health and happiness the women of the world are not receiving a "square deal," and if scientific facts were properly applied, the lives of women would be much healthier and happier. This declaration was the keynote of an address by C. W. Stiles, professor of zoology, United States Public Health Service, before tonight's general session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science now in convention here.

Prof. Stiles held it to be a fundamental biological principle that the protection of the female is of the greatest possible importance to the highest development of the race. He said that women must not only be safeguarded from violent attack and violent death, but from the slow, premature death resulting from uncleanliness, sickness, worry and strain, both physical and mental.

Advocating a more rigid segregation of alien races, Prof. Stiles said with the present unequal existence of two races, white and black, here in the South in their present proportions, both races are living under biological and medical conditions that are unequalled in any other part of the country. Illustrative of this, he said, is the fact that tuberculosis, essentially a white man's disease, now is the scourge of the negro, while malaria, originally characteristic of the negro, has become the burden of the white man.

Important Movement. "I invite your attention," the speaker continued, "to the importance of the movement started in various places in the South to segregate each race in certain city blocks or portions of the city, or county. This has a distinct biological and medical basis of far-reaching importance and of scientific soundness.

Since this movement undoubtedly will result in the reduction of certain alien-race diseases, it is sure to make for better health and a lower death rate.

"Hence, it is distinctly in the interests of the health of the Southern mother, for it is upon her in particular that the strain falls in case of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GARR NOT IN RACE

"I Am Not a Candidate for Governor" He Says

Durham Man Makes Definite Statement to Newspapers—Four Other Probable Candidates for the Place.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30.—Gen. Julian S. Carr here today gave a statement to the newspapers making it clear that he will not be in the race for Governor next campaign. This is his definite statement.

I have no other authoritative one to say for me that I would accept the nomination. I am deeply grateful to friends for letters received suggesting my candidacy and offering support. I sincerely appreciate all these, but my purpose is to remain in private station.

Probable Candidates. The probable candidates for Governor as thus far developed are Hon. John D. Bellamy, Wilmington; Hon. A. W. McLean, Lumberton; Lieut. Governor E. L. Daughtridge, Rocky Mount, and Hon. Cameron Morrison, Charlotte.

OUTLINES

The Rebels and Federalists in Mexico clashed at Ojinaga early yesterday, and are still fighting. Many have been killed on both sides. The Rebels are gaining, from all reports.

John Lind, President Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, is coming to Pass Christian to interview the President regarding the condition of matters in Mexico. He will reach America on New Year's Day.

New Charters for banks wishing to enter the region reserve system are not necessary, but they must be stockholders in the new institutions.

Prof. Stiles, government expert, endorsed the segregation of the races in the South as a matter of health.

A fast passenger train leaving Mobile, Ala., for St. Louis, ran into an open switch twelve miles from the city. The engine, tender, express and baggage cars and second class day coach were completely overturned, but no one was killed.

New York markets: Money on call, strong, at 6 1/2 per cent; ruling rate, 6; closing, 6 1/2. Time loans, easier. Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 12.60; gulf, 12.85; no sales. Wheat, steady; No. 2, red, 99 1/2-1.00 1-2; No. 1, northern Duluth, 99. Corn, steady, 71. Flour, dull. Turpentine, quiet. Rosin, quiet.

NEW CHARTER IS NOT NECESSARY

For Banks to Enter Federal Reserve System.

BUT MUST BE STOCKHOLDERS

Reserve Reorganization Committee Hard at Work on New System Trying to Map Out Boundaries of Districts.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Banks that enter the Federal reserve system do not need to take out new charters, but both State and National banks may become members by making proper application and by becoming stockholders in Federal reserve banks. This regulation was issued tonight by the reserve bank organization committee.

The committee also announced that action by a board of directors is sufficient to bring a bank into the new system but advised that banks that wish to be on the safe side sound out their stockholders.

The regulation reads: "The Federal reserve act provides for membership of banks operating under State charters as well as membership of National banks. In either case, eligible banks become members by becoming stockholders in Federal reserve banks when their applications have been properly approved and stock has been allotted to them. Such subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank appears to be a matter within the province of the board of directors of the subscribing bank. The organization committee therefore deems it unnecessary to require as a condition precedent to membership that the stockholders should take any formal action.

"Inasmuch, however, as stockholders of a bank have legal rights, by necessary vote of the board of directors to liquidate and if disatisfied with the action of the board in becoming members might exercise this prerogative, banks desiring to take the precautionary measure of canvassing the sentiment of the stockholders may, by resolution of their boards submit the question to stockholders either at the next regular meeting or at a specially called meeting. This course, however, is not insisted on by the organization committee.

Since the National banks passing resolutions of non-acceptance on or before February 22nd, 1914, should, as soon thereafter as convenient and prescribed in the Federal reserve act, submit their action to the stockholders for confirmation since non-acceptance of the provisions of the Federal act will immediately result in the liquidation of such National banks.

WOMEN ARE SLAVES

Women and Children Should Not Work Long Hours

Japan Has Recently Passed New Social Laws—America is Far Behind Other Countries in That Respect.

Washington, Dec. 30.—That freedom of dependent women and children to work long hours and under any conditions is but abject slavery masquerading under the name of freedom, was the declaration of Prof. W. F. Willoughby, of Princeton, in his address as president of the American Association for Labor Legislation in joint session here today with the American Political Science Association. His brother, Prof. W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, in his address as president of the Political Science Association, noticed the same idea when he declared that there should be no constitutional warrant given to the "spoliation of one individual for the primary benefit of other individuals."

"Liberty is often sacrificed by laws conferring liberty," declared Prof. W. Willoughby. "Freedom means real liberty to choose. The State's abstention from all attempts at regulation does not necessarily mean real respect, for individual freedom of action."

Japan, he said, was about to do for her industrial army what she had done so ably for her men in armor while the United States, he added, today was still the rear of most of its great competitors in social legislation.

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the recently organized Federal Industrial Relations Commission, asserted that the body would go into the question of industrial unrest, wages, the protection of laborers and the welfare of workers in all their phases, and that members would approach these questions "not as lawyers but as human beings." He declared that "if there is anything in the present common law that violently collides with the present conscience of the world along industrial lines, then let the work of this commission be the beginning of a new code of common law: if the conscience of the world along industrial lines does not permit us to get such legal redress then let the people rise up and amend this constitution or repeal that portion of it which limits or retards justice."

Prof. John H. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, also a member of the Industrial Relations Commission, declared he would be opposed to the commission on which he was serving unless it "could get results."

CORONER ASKED TO ADJOURN INQUEST

Until Today, By Council for Federation Lawyer

BRING IN MORE WITNESSES

Hilton is Confident He Can Identify Man Who Called Fire at Christmas Tree Celebration With Tragic Results.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 30.—Identification of the man who started the Christmas eve catastrophe by calling "fire" in a crowded hall here was forecast tonight by O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Hilton asked that the coroner's inquest into the tragedy of 72 deaths be adjourned until tomorrow saying that he desired to produce witnesses who claimed they could identify the man.

The greater part of the evidence again today was that the cry of fire came from within the hall. Three of the 30 or more witnesses claimed to have seen a Citizen's Alliance button on the man. Several said they saw the man who cried fire, but most of them said they had seen no pin. He was seen, however, by persons in different parts of the hall and there were a host of descriptions of the man.

Uncompromising adherence to their determination never by direct or indirect means to recognize the Western Federation of Miners was proclaimed by the attorney general of the copper strike district who were willing to discuss the visit here of John B. Densmore, solicitor of the Department of Justice. "We could not treat with the Federation, even if we wished," said F. W. Denton, manager of the copper range consolidated company. "The question of what government consideration employment underground with members of the union, for there always would be trouble and in view of the fact that 72 men are working for the companies we cannot ignore their interests."

Final Stage of Strike. The strike is to enter upon its final stage within the hour tomorrow being the last upon which the companies will receive applications for work from strikers. Originally, December 28th had been set as the date, but ever good the extension of 30 days might have accomplished was wiped out by the Italian Hall disaster, the controversy as to who should give relief to the affected families and the deportation of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation.

The detailed figures obtained from both sides today in opposing claims as wide apart as the poles. Employers said there were less than 3,000 actual strikers left in the district but Union headquarters furnished statistics showing that weekly strike benefits are being paid to 10,429 men.

The companies figured that 14,300 men were affected by the calling of the strike. Today they claimed 9,640 men were at work, half of the difference between the two totals being made up of other districts, thus leaving 2,330 strikers.

Conditions Considered. Washington, Dec. 30.—Conditions in the Calumet mining district were considered today by Attorney General McReynolds. In reply to a request by Senator Martine, Mr. McReynolds promised that the department would look into the charge of general lawlessness and if any violation of law were found immediate steps would be taken.

The attorney general has heard reports that penance exists in the Calumet district, but so far there has been no charge backed by evidence to warrant investigation. Federal officials will be notified, however, to keep a sharp lookout for any violation of the peonage act.

Suggestion here today to the new Federal industrial relations commission, from a number of sources, that it investigate the entire Michigan copper strike.

SCHMIDT JURY DISCHARGED

Deliberated Thirty-Six Hours With No Result—Reported at 10 O'clock Last Night.

New York, Dec. 30.—After deliberating 36 hours, the jury trying the case of Hans Schmidt, formerly priest of St. Joseph's church, accused of the murder of Anna Amuller, reported about 10 o'clock tonight that it could not reach an agreement, and was discharged. The foreman of the jury reported to Judge Foster that there was no possibility of an agreement being reached, the last ballot taken being exactly as the first. Two of the jurors had stood out against conviction all the time, said Foreman Ottinger.

The accused ex-priest heard the report of the jury without interest. It was learned that the two jurors who had failed to agree with the other ten were of the opinion that Schmidt was insane when he killed the woman with whose murder he is charged.

The crime for which Hans Schmidt has been on trial is considered one of the most revolting in the history of this city. Early in September parts of a woman's body were found in the Hudson river. Schmidt, arrested a few days later, admitted that on September 2nd he had killed Anna Amuller. He said he acted by divine command. His trial started December 8.

JOHN LIND WILL VISIT PRESIDENT

Mexican Envoy Will Make Personal Report to Chief.

WILSON RESTING QUIETLY

Plays Golf and Dictates a Few Letters During the Day—Lind's Visit Will be of No Particular Importance.

Pass Christian, Miss., Dec. 30.—President Wilson has given permission to John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico, to come here from Vera Cruz for a conference on Mexican affairs.

Mr. Lind, asked through the State Department, whether he could have leave to sail aboard the cruiser Chester, which was to leave Vera Cruz today, and messages passed between Secretary Daniels, the navy, and the President by which the Chester was to be held pending Mr. Lind's decision. Late tonight the President had received no official confirmation as to whether or not Mr. Lind had availed himself of this opportunity.

The President declined to discuss the matter. It was stated, however, at the President's cottage that if Mr. Lind did come, his visit would be of no special significance, and would mean that he wished to report in person more fully and comprehensively than he could by cable.

Conference Granted. The conference was granted by the President because he is free from the routine of work here and can concentrate his mind on the Mexican question without interruption. A frank and intimate interchange of ideas on the situation would be of value at this time, as it is known that the President has been desirous of mapping out further steps in the American policy toward Mexico. The President believes the Huerta government is slowly crumbling, and that the financial distress of the Southern republic alone is bound to cause the ultimate downfall of the present regime.

It is not known as yet whether Secretary Bryan will come south to talk with the President and Mr. Lind or whether the latter will make a trip to Washington before going back to Mexico.

The cruiser Chester cannot land here on account of the shallow water, but the Winona, a United States revenue cutter is here at the President's disposal and probably will be used in taking Mr. Lind off the larger vessel. Mr. Lind's conference here would mean the first interruption of the President's respite from official business. The official visit is not expected to enlist more than a few days, however, and will be a thoroughly enjoyable one, moreover, that there was no particular development in the situation which had impelled Mr. Lind to seek an audience with the President.

Mr. Lind's request for permission to come referred only to a brief vacation from his many months' isolation in Mexico and it is assumed therefore, that he will go back after he has talked with the President, though definite plans were not made known here.

President Rests. President Wilson's vacation is greatly improving his health. As he climbed over the bunkers at the golf links today there was a resiliency in his step and a vigor in his walk that were not to be seen in those who have been constantly observing him how much he has been benefited by a week of rest and recreation in the mild Gulf climate.

The President played 18 holes of golf again today and seemed to enjoy the exercise keenly. He is growing accustomed to the scrubby grass of the links with its retarding effect on the roll of drives, and made a much better score today than usual.

On the way back to Pass Christian from the golf links, the President's automobile passed near a fire on the water front, that was taxing the ability of the entire waterfront fire department. Mr. Wilson, however, decided that his services this time were not necessary and continued on to his cottage.

Many letters and telegrams of felicitation on the New Year arrived today and the President's stenographer was kept busy acknowledging them.

CREW RESCUED AT SEA

Schooner is Total Wreck But Those Aboard Are Safe.

Norfolk Island, Aus., Dec. 30.—The crew of the wrecked schooner El Dorado, of San Francisco, after a forced stay of six months on Easter Island, a Chilean possession, about 2,000 miles out in the Pacific ocean, were picked up and rescued by the Knight of the Garter, a British steamer, while she was making the voyage from Valparaiso to New Castle, New South Wales.

The El Dorado which left Columbia river on April 1st for Antofagasta, was abandoned at sea on June 13th and her crew of 11 men made their way in a boat to Easter Island. The place is practically uninhabited and is out of all trade routes.

Capt. Benson decided to risk another voyage in his small boat, and with three volunteers set out to sea leaving his two mates, the ship's cook and four sailors behind. After a 28-day voyage the captain reached Paapeste, one of the Society Islands, on November 5th.

Nothing further was heard of the marooned men until the arrival of the cable station here of the Knight of the Garter, which had the rest of the El Dorado's crew on board.

Orangeburg, S. C., Dec. 30.—In the first recall election to be held in South Carolina, Orangeburg today retained in office Mayor R. F. Bryant and Councilman Henry Von Ohsen by large majorities.