

PLIGHT OF MANCHU ADMINISTRATION IS SHOWN BY ACTION

Yan Shi Kai Formerly Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy Is Recalled

HAD BEEN BANISHED FROM THE CAPITAL

Chinese Government Trying to Make Emergency Loans For Military Purposes

PEKING, Oct. 14.—The recall of Yuan Shi-Kai, formerly grand councillor and commander in chief of the army and navy, who was dismissed from power and banished from the capital three years ago and his appointment as viceroy of Hupeh and Hu-Nan provinces indicates the plight of the Manchu administration.

Hope for Conciliation. Lieut. Colonel Wm. D. Beach, of Fort Santiago Manila, who arrived here tonight from Hankow reports that several troop trains were passed proceeding on their way south but there is a growing belief here that the government will not venture an engagement with the rebels for weeks or even months, in the hope of conciliating the masses or bringing the leaders.

It is more likely that the government will permit the revolt to destroy itself by paralyzing trade and creating increased disorders in the provinces which are already sorely distressed. It is not believed that the government can mobilize an army of sufficient size and willing to attack the revolutionaries.

The military attaché here are of the opinion that the Fu Chang forts now held by the rebels are easily able to sink the gun boats.

INDICTMENT RETURNED

OPELOUSAS, La., Oct. 14.—The St. Landry parish grand jury today returned an indictment against Mrs. J. H. McRae, charging her with the killing of Allen V. Arland in the former's home on September 21. It is expected the case will come up for trial the latter part of this month.

FORMER CHICAGO BANKER, JOHN R. WALSH, PAROLED AFTER GIVING UP HOPE

Served Third of Term in Federal Prison for Misapplying Funds

SON RUSHED TO HIM

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—John R. Walsh, the former Chicago banker, is speeding homeward tonight. After spending one year, eight months and 26 days in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, on a five year sentence for misapplying the funds of the Chicago National bank, he was paroled today. Accompanied by his son, Richard, the former capitalist, this afternoon left here for Chicago.

Owing to Richard Walsh not being informed that his father had been paroled, the former banker was forced today to leave the institution in a gray suit and gray overcoat made by prisoners and a soft black felt hat of such inferior material that it was split in several places before Walsh reached here.

The parole came after more than a week of waiting for a report on the case. Thursday night the prisoner almost gave up hope as did his friends. Late last night, a code message came from the attorney general saying the parole had been granted. According to the regulations, Walsh was the only person the warden told of the parole and it was not until today the story leaked out.

Come immediately, the warden telegraphed Richard Walsh and he, thinking his father was ill, rushed to Leavenworth from Chicago today. The prisoner was at dinner when his son arrived. The prison menu today was pickled beets, sausage, cabbage and bread and water. Walsh ate more heartily than he had for several days. Walsh was given \$5, a railroad ticket to Chicago and \$75 he had on deposit in the prison office. He refused to make any statement at this time but said he might write one later.

GIANTS VANQUISH ATHLETICS AFTER BITTER STRUGGLE

Not Until Last Man Was Down Did Philadelphia Give up—Collins' Error Cost Athletics Opening Game Of World Series—Score 2 to 1.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—In the presence of what was probably the greatest throng of baseball enthusiasts ever gathered together, the National league pennant winners, the New York Giants, defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, by a score of 2 to 1 in the first game of the series for the world's championship of 1911 at the Polo grounds. The battle was hard fought throughout with final honors doubtful up to near the end. The National commission announced that \$8,821 persons had paid admission to witness the contest and the gross receipts were \$77,359.

From an artistic point of view the game was ordinary. There were scarcely any difficult chances or opportunities for sensational plays such as frequently bring a crowd to its feet.

Pitchers' Duel. It was a pitchers' duel from inning to inning, with the Indian Bender, having the better of it during the early part of the contest. His superb breaking curves swept with blinding speed over the plate and 11 Giants, unable to fathom his service, struck out. The Chippewa fanned Snodgrass, Merkle, Fletcher and Matweson twice each, while Bender, Murray and Herzog swung futilely at the ball once each and then sat down. Doyle and Meyers were the only Athletics not retired on the strike. Mathewson sent back five Athletics to the bench by the strike-out route. They were Lord twice, Oldring, Baker and Harry once each. Mathewson's service was effective when his mount runs. He was the steadiest of the moundmen, giving but one base on balls while Bender passed four men and hit one man. Mathewson employed his sweeping drop curve effectively with his fade-away and a high fast one which sped across the plate with a jump to it.

Baker and Oldring of the visiting team were the only men on either club to get more than one hit. Each got two, both of Oldring's smashes being for two bases. The only other extra base hits were made by Meyers and Devore. The later's ratcheting double sent the New York catcher home with the winning run in the seventh inning.

Collins' Bobble. Eddie Collins, the brilliant second sacker of the Athletics and star of last year's world's series, made a horrible bobble of an easy chance on Hero's grounder in the fourth inning which allowed the fast flying Snodgrass to score from second. This run tied the score. The only other misplay was an excusable muff by Third Baseman Baker of the Ath-

letics, of a thrown ball by Thomas to catch Snodgrass who was attempting to steal third. The fleet New York runner came into the bag feet first, spiking Baker on the arm and causing him to drop the ball. The umpire had declared Snodgrass out and was compelled to change his decision when he saw the ball roll away. The error did not affect the score as Snodgrass was a moment later thrown out at the plate on an attempted double steal.

Athletics' Only Run. The Athletics' only score was made in the second inning. Baker pushed a rattling single to right and went to second on Murphy's sacrifice. Here Mathewson sent to the batter a wide breaking curve which fooled his own catcher and on the passed ball Baker took third. Harry Davis substituting for the injured McInnis, smashed a solid drive past short which brought Baker across the plate.

The fielding play of the Giants was perfect, although they had but one hard chance when first Baseman Merkle had to extend himself to put out Eddie Collins after getting his grounder which looked like an infield hit.

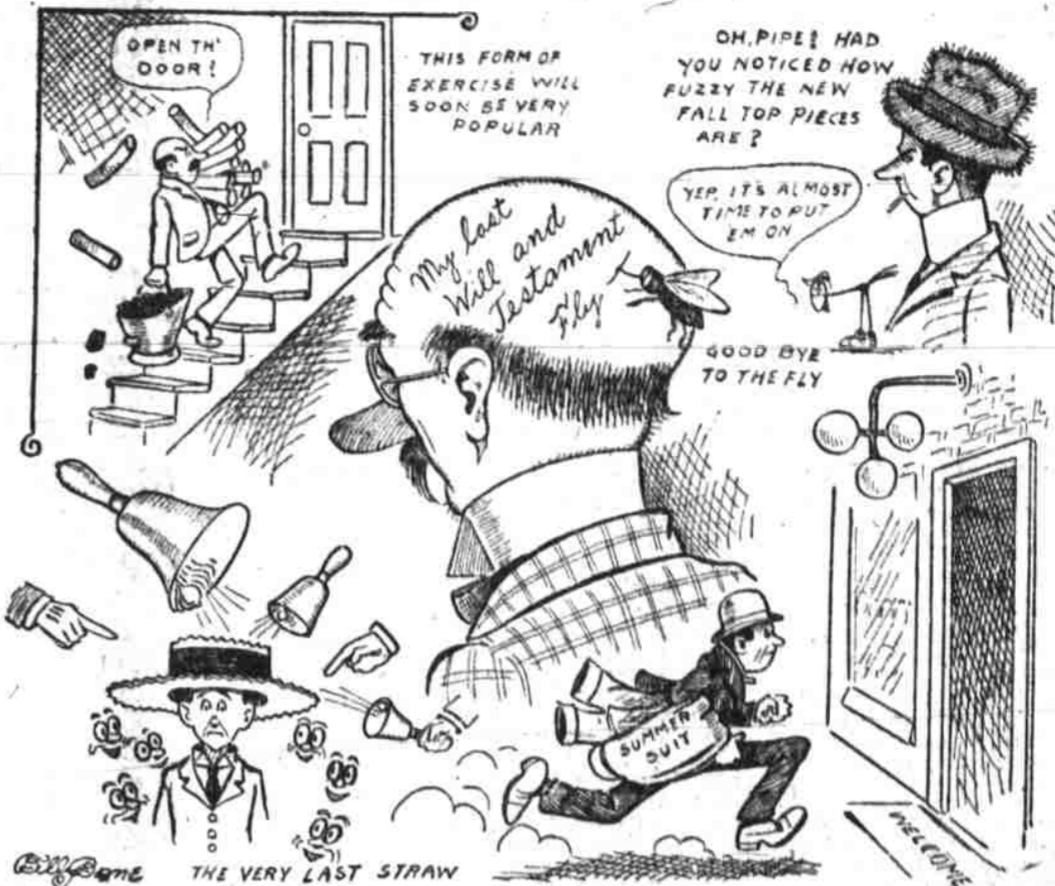
New York, who led the National league in base stealing this year, did not run wild on the bases. Bender held them to the bags and only one of three attempts at stealing was successful. That was Doyle's steal of second in the first inning. The Athletics tried to steal once, Baker tried the trick in the sixth, but was turned back by Meyers' perfect throw. The crowd which saw the game was a wonder in itself. Solid masses of humanity banked the field bleachers. It was an occasion worthy of enthusiasm and cheer after cheer rent the air when bat met ball for clean drives, or when some fielder distinguished himself by a clever play.

Fine Day for Game. The day was perfect for baseball. The air was mild, the sunshine bright and only a few fleecy clouds floated over head. Into the field there trooped a crowd which had packed the bleachers and was rapidly filling the spacious stands two hours before the time set for the game.

The world's champions of 1910 were given a cordial reception which was many times outdone, however, when the Giants trotted on the field in new black uniforms with white trimmings, such as they wore when they won the championship in 1905. Soon all the star twirlers were warming up and the selection of the bat-

(Continued on Page Six)

October Doings.



AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR COMPANIES

Neither of Them Will Have a Controlling Influence Over the Tobacco Business. Radical Changes Provide For Dividing Stock so That Control by Few Men Will be Completely Surrendered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The plan for the dissolution of the American Tobacco company in compliance with the decision of the U. S. Supreme court decreeing it an illegal combination was officially made public tonight. It will be submitted to the United States Circuit court of the southern district of New York for approval Monday. It was decided to make the plan public prematurely, owing to the publication today of a summary purporting to be official but which, according to DeLancey Nicolli, counsel for the American Tobacco company, was incorrect.

The official plan provides for division of the American Tobacco company into four companies, no one of which, it is stated, will have a controlling influence in the tobacco business. The four companies are the present American Tobacco company, which will continue its corporate existence, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco company, which is to be organized, the P. Lorillard company, also to be organized, and the existing corporation. Disintegration is to be brought about by selling \$115,000,000 of the property of the American Tobacco company consist-

ing of factories, brands, business and capital stock of tobacco manufacturing companies now owned and controlled by it to the Liggett & Myers Tobacco company and the P. Lorillard company, for cash and securities of the two vendee companies, and by distributing to common stockholders of the American Tobacco company two thirds of the stock of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company now owned by the American Tobacco company.

Dividend Distribution. The plan also provides for distribution in the form of dividends of the securities of the various subsidiary companies controlled by the American company, manufacturing theories, stuff, the stock of the American Tobacco company's common stock holders and the division of some of these subsidiary companies, which were held to be illegal combinations into separate companies having no interest in each other.

It provides for radical changes dividing the stock so that the 29 individual defendants who formerly controlled the American Tobacco company, through the ownership of 58

per cent of the common stock, will surrender this control.

Financial Feature. The principal financial feature of the plan is an assessment on the \$40,000,000 common stock of the American Tobacco company amounting to \$26,651,925 or about 67 per cent, which will be used toward the proposed retirement and cancellation of the Company's existing bonds. For this assessment, however, the common stockholders will receive common stock of the Liggett & Myers and P. Lorillard company. It is set forth that the 50 per cent of the production of cigarettes in the United States, now controlled by the American Tobacco company, will be divided practically 37 per cent to the American Tobacco company, 23 per cent to Liggett & Myers company, and 15 per cent to P. Lorillard company. The seventy per cent of smoking tobacco will be practically 33 per cent to the American Tobacco company, 30 to the Liggett & Myers company, and 22 per cent to the P. Lorillard (Continued on Page Three)

FAMOUS JURIST IS DEAD AFTER BEING ILL BUT FIVE DAYS

Associate Justice Jno. M. Harlan Succumbs to Attack of Acute Bronchitis

HAD SERVED ALMOST THIRTY-FOUR YEARS

Often Acclaimed as Being Greatest Constitutional Authority of His Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—"Good bye, I am sorry I kept you all waiting so long." With these words Associate Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme court of the United States, often acclaimed the greatest constitutional authority of his day, once a conspicuous figure in National and Kentucky republican politics and a long time a leader in prohibition councils, passed away early today. He had been ill less than a week. The famous jurist will be buried in the National cemetery at Arlington or at Rock Creek cemetery here following a service next Tuesday at the New York avenue Presbyterian church, of which he was an active member. The Supreme court will take formal action on his death Monday and adjourn immediately as a mark of respect.

His Ambition. Justice Harlan's great ambition was to serve until next June when he would have exceeded the service of any other man who sat on that bench. As it was his service was longer than that of any other jurist except Chief Justice Marshall and Associate Justice Stephen J. Field. Field's was the longest service—34 years, six months and ten days; Marshall's, 34 years, five months and five days; Harlan's, 33 years, ten months and 25 days.

Justice Storey was on the bench 33 years, nine months and 22 days. These are the only jurists who have served their country on the bench for more than a generation.

Justice Harlan left a widow and five children. Four of the children were at his bedside. They included Interstate Commissioner James Harlan, John Maynard Harlan, of Chicago, and the Misses Laura and Beth Harlan, who live at the Harlan residence here. The third son, Rev. Richard D. Harlan, formerly president of Lake Forest university, is touring Europe.

The career of Justice Harlan was unique in the development of an ordinary country politician into one of the greatest legal intellects of his day.

Constitutional Authority. Justice Harlan was often acclaimed the greatest constitutional authority of his day. It was the late Justice Brewer who said of him: "I believe he returns at night with one hand on the constitution and the other on the Bible, safe and happy in a perfect faith in justice and righteousness."

Justice Harlan has the signal distinction of going down to posterity as a justice whose dissenting opinions were more widely known than those in which he joined with the majority of the court.

With the death of Justice Harlan the opportunity is given President Taft to select during his single term of office five members of the Supreme court bench, or a majority. Such a duty has fallen to no president since Washington formed the court in 1790. In addition, President Taft has named the chief justice of the tribunal.

SAYS SUIT IS INSPIRED BY LORIMER'S FRIENDS

Clarence S. Funk Proceeded Against for "Alienating Affections"

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—In a suit which he said had been inspired by friends of United States Senator Wm. Lorimer, Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company today was charged with having alienated the affections of Josephine Hennin, her husband, John Hennings, asked damages of \$25,000. Mr. Funk's testimony last spring before the Illinois legislature investigating committee that Edward Hines, president of the Hines Lumber company, had asked him for \$100,000 to share the expense of electing Lorimer, led to a re-opening of the investigation. In the United States senate, a short declaration filed in court announced that Funk's acquaintance with Mrs. Hennin had begun October 15, 1910, and continued to the present time. Mr. Funk characterized the suit as an effort to discredit him.

"Every one knows that this particular Lorimer faction is trying to discredit me on account of information I gave in the senatorial investigation. Attorney Donahue, counsel for Hennings, refused to reveal the identity of his client. There are twelve John Hennings in the Chicago directory and he refused to state whether any of these was the man who brought the suit."

AVIATOR KILLED. BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 14.—Hans Schmidt, an aviator, was killed today while making an exhibition flight.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED. AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 14.—At the request of Governor Sanders of Louisiana, today Governor Colquitt sent telegraphic inquiries to the governors of the cotton growing states asking if it will be agreeable to them to postpone the proposed conference to be held at New Orleans from October 23 to 30. The conference suggested by Governor Colquitt is to devise means to maintain cotton prices. The governors of Alabama, Arkansas and Virginia replied tonight that the new date would be satisfactory.

of the plane, is decidedly flatter than the old style. There is no apparent reason why the glider should not be able to travel a considerable distance in a stiff wind and it is believed it will be easier to control than any machine now in use. It presents practically no radical departure from the accepted type of Wright biplane. The hangar and camp of the Wrights is about a quarter of a mile from the summit of Kill Devil hill, where the first Wright aviation experiments took place.

RETURNED TO HIS FIRST HAUNTS AND WAS NABBED

Prominent Young Clubman Could Not Stand Strain of His Exile

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 14.—Richard B. Owen, alleged defaulting city clerk of Mobile to the extent of \$30,000, returned here on the steamer Angella from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where he has been since March, 1908, in exile. He was arrested as soon as the quarantine officials having reported his presence on the vessel. Owen's defaulting caused a sensation at the time. He was known to be in Honduras and the state has been unable to extradite him on account of the laws of that country. There are two indictments standing here against Owen.

Owen was arrested at the wharf by Sheriff Palmer as he stepped from the boat, and was escorted to the county jail through a side street. His books were examined in the month of May, and on May 7, 1908, a shortage of \$19,900 was found, and the next day Mr. Owen disappeared, the first being heard from him was that he was in Honduras. He was prominent socially and a prominent clubman.

Seen by an Associated Press representative, Mr. Owen stated that he had returned to Mobile of his own volition and that there had been no arrangements as to his return to Mobile. "I could not bear the strain any longer," said Owen when asked for a statement. "No one knows but myself what I have gone through since leaving Mobile. I could not stand it longer and determined to take a stand and trial, make my own best, I can, and, if possible, save myself as a citizen of Mobile."

"Since my departure from Mobile over three years ago I have endured much tropical illness, and the burden of my debt. I am glad to return and face the courts. There was no pre-arrangement. I had not advised my friends of my intentions. I simply determined to return to Mobile and when the steamer left Cortez I took passage for Mobile."

CYCLONE CAUSES DAMAGE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—A cyclone struck Ben Davis, a village near here tonight, wrecked thirteen

WRIGHT BROTHERS NEW AEROPLANE SHOWN TO PUBLIC FOR FIRST TIME

Much Lighter Than Their Machine Now in Use, But Similar Model

EASIER TO CONTROL

KITY HAWK, N. C., Oct. 14.—With the assembling today of the Wright brothers' latest development in the science of aviation, about which so much speculation has been indulged in, spectators were given their first view of the new flying device which is to be used by the famous aeroplane inventors in the solution of the problem of sustained flight with minimum power. The new glider, as the Wrights call it, differs only slightly in form from the present day machine now used by them and is not a basket shaped affair as has been reported. It is much lighter, however, than any machine in use by the Wrights, weighing only about 145 pounds.

There was not enough wind today to fly the new aeroplane from Kill Devil hill and the first flight is expected to take place next Monday, as the Wrights insist upon observing the Sabbath.

When the parts of the machine were assembled today, its appearance confirmed the statement of Orville Wright that it was intended merely as a glider. It is a biplane, the planes measuring 32 feet across from tip to tip and 5 1/2 feet in breadth. From upper to lower plane there is a space of 5 1/2 feet. As in the case of the first Wright machine, the new glider is supported on skids. These, however, are much lighter than those of the standard machine. The control levers are arranged the same as the power driven machine. There is a double rear vertical rudder and a horizontal tail plane, exactly like the power aeroplane, except that the tail is shorter and of lighter construction. One noticeable change in the glider is the lifting curve of the main plane. This curve, which runs from the entering edge to the rear

OIL FEED PIPE BURSTS, FIRE ENVELOPS BUILDING

Man Seriously Injured

SEVERAL ARE HURT

SPENCER, N. C., Oct. 14.—Fire, which originated from the bursting of an oil feed pipe today almost destroyed the blacksmith shop of the Southern railway company in Spencer and seriously if not fatally injured Earl Goodman, a young white man employed in the shop. Goodman was working near the pipe and was completely enveloped in the flames. Four fire departments were called, and rendered valuable service. Falling timbers prevented the firemen from going inside the building. Several employees were slightly injured. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

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THE WEATHER FAIR. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Forecast for North Carolina: Generally fair Sunday and Monday light to moderate northeast wind.

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD (ILLUSTRATED) DICTIONARY COUPON. OCT. 15, 1911. SIX COUPONS OF CONSECUTIVE DATES CONSTITUTE A SET. Cut out the above coupon, with five others of consecutive dates, and present them at this office, with the expense bonus amount heretofore set opposite any style of Dictionary selected (which covers the terms of the cost of packing, express from the factory, checking, clerk hire and other necessary EXPENSES HEREIN), and receive your choice of these three books: The \$4.00 (Like illustration in advertisement elsewhere in this issue) WEBSTER'S is bound in full Limp Leather, flexible, stamped in gold on back and sides, printed on Bible paper, with red edges. Besides the general contents as described elsewhere there are maps, three-color plates, numerous subjects beautifully illustrated by valuable charts in two colors, and the late United States Census. Present at this office six consecutive Dictionary coupons and the \$8c. The \$3.00 It is exactly the same as the \$4.00 book, except in the style of binding—which is in half leather, with olive green edges and gold corners. \$8c. The \$2.00 Is in plain cloth binding and black; has same illustrations as the \$4.00 book, but all colored plates and charts are omitted. \$8c. Any Book by Mail, 25c Extra for Postage.