

Tonight and Wednesday cloudy with local rain or snow, colder Wednesday.



REBELS VICTORS OVER FEDERALS

Famous General Salazar and Men Surrounded—May Be Hung at Juarez.

EIGHT HOURS FIGHT

Fiercest Battle of Revolution—Crushing Defeat of Chihuahua Rebel Aim.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 25.—Sleeping on arms under a downpour of rain after their night of victorious fighting against the pick of the federal army, 7000 rebel troops under Francisco Villa rested this morning, only to renew the battle and themselves take the offensive against the men under Generals Rojas, Saravco and Landrau, while the other famous federal general, Jose Ynez Salazar, with his soldiers remain virtual prisoners near Rancho Flores, surrounded by victorious rebels, who seek chiefly General Salazar himself so that his body may be strung up to a telephone pole in Juarez at the command of the rebel leader.

Though the federalists were repelled from their attack to gain possession of Juarez after eight hours of the fiercest fighting which the constitutionalists revolution has yet produced, General Villa believes that he must further harass them if he would gain for his cause the territory north of Chihuahua city, which is the only such a crushing defeat that the federal army of Chihuahua will be demoralized. General Villa said this morning that the federal forces are a few miles south of Samalayuca, but with one of their troop trains, loaded with soldiers, completely surrounded by the rebels. The general expects the government troops to make a sortie this morning to the rescue of the train and is making every preparation to defeat them.

Formidable Battle Line.

Stretched in a semi-circle fifteen miles from end to end, the rebel troops present a formidable battle line, and so far the wily constitutionalist leader has been able to make all detached attacks become general engagements in which the whole of his army is employed. None in this fight has repelled the first onslaught of the federalists yesterday afternoon and forced them to await darkness for resumption of their main attack, which Villa, through a strategic move, turned into utter rout. With camp fires burning and all signs of camp life evident at the main wing at Tierra Blanca, Villa marched his men forth to attack the federalists. Reinforcements were to meet him at a specified point from both left and right wings.

At the same moment the federalists advanced, and met the combined attack of the rebel left, right and front, as unexpectedly as they themselves had planned to attack the constitutionalists. The fight was sharp, hand-to-hand, and the losses on the federal side are said to have been heavy. Consternation struck the federalists who began a disorderly retreat.

Villa gave the order for his cavalry charge, and the federalists were pursued mercilessly to their trains, and retreated southward.

Salazar in Rebel Trap.

Word came to Juarez that Salazar, the general who had won so many victories under Madero, was pressing Juarez upon the left and that his attack seemed successful. Colonel Juan N. Medina, in command of the Juarez garrison, dispatched every available troop to assist the rebels on the east of Juarez. There a battle waged fiercely for three hours and as the main portion of the army dropped back from its victory, additional reinforcements were sent to rancho, Flores, and the entire Salazar command surrounded by rebels.

At midnight the fighting ceased, with Salazar and his men caught in the rebel trap. An attempt will be made to take Salazar into Juarez today.

At a moment last night when the situation looked grave for the rebels and Salazar's approach upon Juarez became more than threatening, all Americans and foreigners were ordered out of Juarez, and under military escort were conducted to the international bridge into El Paso. Those Americans who were dilatory about leaving Juarez were placed under arrest and forcibly objected. No reports were made here last night or this morning to indicate that Americans and foreigners had been subjected to any indignity other than the forcible deportation which, to Colonel Medina, seemed necessary for their preservation.

Details of the battle during its progress were extremely hard to obtain. Newspaper correspondents, until almost midnight, were not permitted to remain in Juarez, and those who accompanied Villa's troops to the south were not permitted to return until this morning.

Marines Leave for Pensacola.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 25.—As a sequel to Secretary Daniels' order yesterday transferring 750 marines from the Philadelphia navy yard to Pensacola, Fla., 115 marines have been ordered to leave the Boston navy yard tomorrow for Philadelphia.

FISHERMEN SEIZE A LAUNCH.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 25.—A party of fishermen said to have been Americans from this port, entered the harbor of Ensenada, Lower California, last night and seized the big fishing launch, Utowana, belonging to E. W. Potter of San Diego, which had been held by Mexican customs officials.

The last seen of the Utowana she was headed north and traveling at full speed. The guards are to be court martialed, it is claimed.

The Utowana and its crew were seized by a Mexican patrol boat some time ago charged with poaching in Mexican water. Later the owner was released and the boat held.

Reinforcing Border Patrol.

A machine gun platoon and troop of the Thirteenth cavalry under Captain John H. Lewis were reported enroute, here today from Columbus, N. M., to reinforce the border patrol. The machine gun platoon was to re-

WHITE HOUSE WEDDING OVER

President's Second Daughter and Francis Boyes Sayre Married in East Room.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Relatives and Intimate Friends Witness Thirteenth Wedding in National Executive's Mansion.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Miss Jessie Wilson, the president's second daughter, and Francis Boyes Sayre were married in the east room of the White House late this afternoon. The ceremony began at 4:30 o'clock. The ceremony was completed at 4:40 o'clock.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Indian summer weather ushered in the wedding day of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Francis Boyes Sayre. Carriages began early rolling up to the White House portico and there was a distinct touch of holiday atmosphere everywhere. In the interior of the White House—a floral bower in itself—everything was quiet and in readiness for the ceremony at 4:30 o'clock. At the executive offices some of the wedding guests came early to pay their respects to President Wilson. Colonel E. M. House of New York, an intimate friend; Cleveland H. Dodge, a Princeton classmate of the president, and John A. Wilson, a cousin, were among the first to arrive. The president had only one business engagement—a cabinet meeting.

Some of the bride party stopping at the White House were entertained at luncheon by Associate Justice Lamar, of the supreme court, and Mrs. Lamar. It was the last of the series of pre-nuptial functions.

The president and Mrs. Wilson had some of their relatives and friends at luncheon.

Mrs. Wilson visited the executive offices with guests, showed them the president's office, and the cabinet room, and walked through the south grounds with them. Charles W. McAlpin, secretary of Princeton university; Andrew C. Imbrie, Edward Howe, Professors Osgood and Parriott and a score of long time residents of Princeton were early callers. Mr. Sayre and his best man, Dr. Grenfell, took a long walk in the morning and were at the White House for luncheon.

Children at Wedding.

Miss Mary Tumulty, the nine-year-old daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Tumulty, was to be the youngest guest at the wedding. None of the young children of the cabinet members have been invited.

It became known today that the wedded couple will spend the greater part of their honeymoon abroad. It is thought they will sail within a week, though the time of their departure and their destination is being kept secret.

Mountain of Chrysanthemums.

After a long automobile ride members of the bride party congregated at the White House again shortly after noon. The last floral piece to be placed in the east room was a huge mountain of white chrysanthemums sent by the minister from Ecuador. It represented the highest mountain in Ecuador and was encircled by flags and the coat of arms of the South American republic.

The white vicuna rug presented by the minister from Peru was placed on the dais under the satin covered kneeling bench where the ceremony was to take place. That and the floral pieces from several diplomats were the only gifts visible in the east room.

CAPTAIN BILL AT WILSON WEDDING

Washington, Nov. 25.—Captain Bill McDonald, U. S. marshal for northern Texas, former body guard of President Wilson, and veteran Texas ranger, came to town today to attend the White House wedding. Captain Bill arrived early wearing a broad Texas sombrero and with his coat skirts bulging as usual about the hip pockets. The captain said he was somewhat embarrassed about his dress.

"I reckon I'll have to get some one to help me get harnesses," said Captain Bill to some of his friends in the executive office. "It'll be like putting a new harness on a broncho mule that's never been bridled."

The captain asked if there wasn't some way by which he could be excused from wearing a formal afternoon dress, but finally decided to yield to convention.

HANDSOME GOWNS WORN AT WEDDING

Washington, Nov. 25.—Just what the bride and bridesmaids will wear at the White House wedding of today has been carefully guarded until the event itself takes place, but the general character of the bridal gowns and toilettes has become pretty well known.

Pure white satin of a soft weave, but with a decided sheen is the material of the bridal gown and real lace and orange blossoms adorn it. The mode is that of the best designers of the day and a slim effect is secured although the satin is draped on the skirt. The outline of the

GRAND JURY INDICTS ROAD

Pennsylvania Railroad and Others Charged With Receiving Rebates.

15 COUNTS IN BILL

Conspiracy Against U. S. and Discrimination in Favor of Elevator Operators.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—The United States grand jury returned six indictments charging the Pennsylvania railroad and others in giving or receiving rebates in the shipment of grain from western points to Philadelphia. The first bill contains 15 counts and charges the Pennsylvania Railroad company with failure to observe the tariff as to demurrage charges.

The second bill names the Pennsylvania Railroad company, Harvey C. Miller and John F. McLaughlin and contains seventy counts charging failure to observe tariff rates as to storage and other terminal charges and receiving less compensation than that named in the tariff.

Another bill charges the Keystone Elevator Warehouse company and John F. McLaughlin with permitting shippers to obtain transportation at less than regular rates by false reports of weight.

In another indictment, J. E. Miller, Morris F. Miller, Harvey C. Miller, Thomas M. Sloan and John F. McLaughlin are charged with conspiring to commit an offense against the United States.

The grand jury has been probing alleged discrimination shown by the Keystone Elevator Warehouse company and L. F. Miller and Sons, who operate grain elevators in this city.

CABINET MEMBER JOINS CARRANZA

Nogales, Sonora, Mex., Nov. 27.—Francisco Escudero, minister of foreign relations in General Carranza's provisional cabinet left here today to join his chief at the revolutionary capital at Hermosillo.

Escudero remained here, apparently in the hope of a renewal of the discussion with the American government which was broken last week



FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Who Was Married to President Wilson's Daughter Jessie, Today.

round neck is marked by embroidery which extends down one side of the skirt. The court train is quite long and narrow and is hemmed straight across the square edge. The lace appears on the corsage and makes a fluffy frill to the elbow sleeves.

The bridal veil will be arranged in the present fancy for the cap effect, the lace being nearest the face and orange blossoms giving the conventional touch to the coiffure.

The entire gown, it is further said, will express the bride's taste in the selection of her trousseau which is of fashionable materials and made on smart models without a vestige of exaggeration in any detail.

Pink in varying shades is the color of the dresses to be worn by the five attendants. The palest tint of all will be worn by the maid of honor. Two of the bridesmaids will be dressed in a rose shade and the two others in a much lighter pink. The material is charmeuse and the overdrapery of chiffon on waist and skirt matches the satin underneath. Marie Antoinette collars and flowing sleeves of creamy lace are smart touches. In their pink moire hats, the trimming is of silver lace.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the president, is to wear chiffon brocaded in velvet in an ecru tint. Lace in the same tone and a fringe of mink tails is the chief embellishment.

The bride's traveling suit is in dark green and her hat is in the same color.

GIGANTIC LABOR STRUGGLE ON

Strike of 15,000 Federation Workers Brings Schnectady Face to Face With Serious Trouble.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Seven thousand employees of the General Electric company struck this morning while a conference was in progress between General Manager Emmons, Superintendent Smith and union officials.

There was no disorder among the striking employees. After walking out of the plant, they assembled in front of the general offices and a grievance committee entered. The others marched to the center of the city and there dispersed. Most of them went to their homes immediately.

Dunay and Miss Leslie later addressed 1000 women. Other labor leaders spoke at various meetings. Many of the workers said the unions forced them to quit work and they demanded a full explanation. Pickets were placed about the plant.

Mayor Lunn said no strikers would go hungry. Workers expressed the belief that they would not be out long.

Mayor Lunn was active in trying to bring employers and workers together. He has requested a conference with Emmons. Emmons remained optimistic regarding an amicable adjustment with labor leaders. After a conference with labor leaders, Mayor Lunn issued a statement in which he said:

"The strike of 15,000 American Federation of Labor workers brings Schnectady face to face with the most serious situation in her history. That of individuals but of discrimination against organized labor. The strike promises to be a gigantic struggle. If it continues and picketing is decided on by the unions, the pickets will be given every legal protection."

NO TRACE OF GENERAL ZELAYA

Former Nicaraguan President Suddenly Disappears From a New York Hotel.

EXTRADITION WARRANT Wanted on Murder Charge—Crimes Committed in Own Country in 1901.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 25.—United States Marshal Henkel said today that he had no trace of General J. Santos Zelaya, the former president of Nicaragua, for the arrest of whom the department of justice issued a warrant yesterday. He is accused of causing the execution of Groce and Cannon, Americans, in Nicaragua, and the warrant calls for his extradition to that country for trial.

SHAMROCK KEEL TO BE CAST TOMORROW

Good progress has been made in the preparation of the material for the challenger and after casting her keel, the advance in construction will be rapid.

MYSTIC NUMBER RATE HEARING IS CONTINUED

More Figures to Prove Cost of Operating Justifies Increase.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The mystic number 13—to some an evil superstition but to President Wilson an omen of good luck—plays a prominent part in the wedding at the White House. Not by design but by a curious coincidence the bridal party numbers exactly twelve so that when the ushers and attendant maids stand with the bride and groom in front of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach of Princeton, N. J., there will be just thirteen on the raised platform backed with flowers in the historic east room.

Both the names "Jessie W. Wilson" and "Francis B. Sayre" contain exactly thirteen letters each, as does the name of the president, "Woodrow Wilson."

But the thirteen that distinguishes Miss Wilson at this particular time, is that she will be the thirteenth White House bride.

Here is a list of the twelve weddings which have been held in the White House during its century of existence.

Lucy Payne, widow of a nephew of George Washington, and sister-in-law of President Madison, and Justice Todd of the supreme court, March 11, 1811.

Anna Todd of Philadelphia, cousin of Mrs. Madison, wife of the president, and Representative Edward B. Jackson, a great-uncle of "Stonewall" Jackson, 1812.

Marie Hester Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, and Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur of New York, 1820.

Mary Helen, niece of Mrs. Adams, and John Adams, son of President John Quincy Adams, February 20, 1828.

Delia Lewis of Nashville, Tenn., a daughter of one of President Andrew Jackson's famous "Kitchen cabinet" and Alphonse Joseph Yver, Papeete, secretary of the French legation, 1829.

Emily Martin, niece of President Jackson, and Lewis Donaldson, a grandson of Jefferson, 1831.

Mary Easton of Tennessee, niece of President Jackson and Lucien B. Polk, a relative of President Polk, 1837.

Elizabeth Tyler, third daughter of President Tyler, and William Waller of Williamsburg, Va., January 31, 1842.

Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, and Algernon C. F. Sartoris, May 21, 1874.

Emily Platt, niece of President Grant, and General Russell Hastings, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Regiment of Ohio volunteers, June 19, 1878.

Frances Folsom, the president's ward, and President Grover Cleveland, June 2, 1886.

Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, and Representative Nicholas Longworth, February 17, 1905.

Fifth President's Daughter.

Only four president's daughters have been married in the White House until tomorrow's ceremony will add a fifth. Nellie Grant and Alice Roosevelt were married in the east room where the bride and groom will stand. When President Cleveland, the only presidential White House bridegroom, was to marry, he chose the Blue Room, because the witnesses to the ceremony were few—only his and Miss Folsom's relatives and the members of the cabinet and their wives. They stood facing the center door opening on the main corridor while the Presbyterian marriage rite was spoken.

History repeats itself with another Democratic president and a minister of the same religion performing the service.

Nellie Grant and Algernon Sartoris were married in the east room, because the company gathered, like that of tomorrow, was too large for any other room. A similar reason held at the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding. So it was for another president's daughter, Elizabeth Tyler, when she married William Waller and had a wedding described as the most brilliant of similar events up to that time. She was a great beauty, just nineteen, and left her father's home and the White House to begin her married life in a quiet country place.

The first east room wedding was that of Anna Todd, niece of President Madison's wife. Two years after President Tyler married his daughter off in the presence of the grandees of his day hereabouts, he married a second time himself. He went on to New York and his marriage with Miss Julia Gardner followed at her home.

THIRTEEN PLAYS PROMINENT PART IN WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

Miss Wilson Thirteenth Bride—Twelve Preceding Weddings in Century.

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RATE HEARING IS CONTINUED

More Figures to Prove Cost of Operating Justifies Increase.

SMALL NET INCOME

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—Representatives of railroads in Central Freight association territory, were heard today before the interstate commerce commission in support of the application for a general 5 per cent increase in freight rates east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

W. C. Maxwell of St. Louis, general traffic manager of the Wabash railroad, was the first witness, and J. L. Minnis, general counsel, questioned him on tabulated figures relating to the increases in cost of operation during the last three years and the relatively small increases in net income.

Another witness today was Dr. Frank H. Dixon, professor at Dartmouth college, and statistician of the bureau of railway economics.

Mr. Maxwell testified particularly as to results of operations and financial conditions of railroads between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, his data relating to 25 railroads with 13,937 miles of line. All these railroads, he said, while showing in 1913 a gross increase in operating revenues of \$78,000 more than for 1910, suffered a loss of \$12,000,000 in operating income.

Mr. Maxwell directed attention to the condition of special group of roads which, as claimed by F. A. Delano yesterday, were more particularly representative of the whole system in Central Freight association territory. That group embraces 28 roads with 23,167 miles of road, or 51.5 per cent of the entire mileage in the territory.

"In 1913 roads in this group," Mr. Maxwell asserted, "earn \$53,000,000 more than in 1908, which is known as the panic year, and operating expenses and taxes were \$62,000,000 more. Net earnings after paying expenses and taxes were only \$811,000 more than in 1908. The net corporate income of these properties was actually \$8,000,000 less than in 1908, although during this five-year period, \$180,000,000 new capital was put into the properties."

Review of Statistics.

Dr. Dixon, who directed the preparation of statistics submitted yesterday for the railroads, reviewed these figures today in detail. He also stated that the total operating revenues for the respondent systems were greater by \$181,000,000 in 1913 than in 1910; that operating expenses, taxes and net revenues from outside operations were greater by about \$194,500,000, so that operating income showed a decrease approximating \$13,500,000, despite the fact that there was an increase of \$600,000,000 in property investment.

Aggregate compensation to railroad employees, excluding general officers, in the group affected, increase according to Dr. Dixon, from \$364,000,000 in 1903 to \$567,000,000 in 1912, or 56 per cent.

At present the wage of engineers, passengers of freight is \$1.60 per year, the average wage of a fireman \$960 per year, the average wage of a conductor \$1,451, and the average wage of a trainman \$1016 per year.

PRESIDENT OF RAILWAY DEAD

Washington, Nov. 25.—W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway system, died at his home here this afternoon.

President Finley was stricken with apoplexy and hemorrhage of the brain while he was preparing to leave his home for his office. Before medical attention could be summoned, he was dead. Although he was stricken before noon, word of his death did not reach the Southern Railway offices for several hours.

Mr. Finley had been apparently in good health and the fatal stroke came without warning. With his family, he had recently returned from his country home at Warrenton, Va., and re-opened his house here. He is survived by a widow, a son and three daughters.

Mr. Finley was born in 1853 at Pass Christian, Miss. He became president of the Southern Railway system in 1906, after the death of Samuel B. Spencer. He began railroading as a stenographer in 1873.

COLE RESIGNS AS PRISON OFFICIAL

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 25.—Alva Cole, superintendent of construction at the federal penitentiary here, tendered his resignation today within a few hours after the arrival of C. H. McCluskey, special agent of the department of justice.

Mr. Cole said that he resigned as there might be improvement in the construction department with his retirement.