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EX-REBEL CHIEF SHOT FOUR TIMES IN JOCKEY CLUB

"Manuel d'Asunsulo Hovering Between Life and Death as Result of Quarrel Said to Have Started Over Woman

PABLO ESCANDON ALLEGED ASSAILANT

Nephew of Former Governor de Landa y Escandon Shoots Himself While Drawing Gun in the Eashionable Clubhouse

Manuel d'Asunsulo, a former officer in the Army of Liberty of the South, operating in Morelos and Guerrero during the recent revolution, lies at death's door in the sanitarium of Dr. Fernando Zarraga, 3a. Calle de las Artes, as the result of four shots fired at him in the barroom of the Jockey Club.

Pablo Escandon, Jr., son of a former governor of Morelos and nephew of Ex-governor Guillermo de Landa y Escandon of the Federal District, is in jail at the same sanitarium with two bullets in one leg. He will recover.

Escandon is alleged to have fired the shots which put d'Asunsulo in the shadow of the grass, and to have fired the two bullets into himself by accident when drawing his revolver to shoot the former revolutionist.

Little Chance for Life.

According to Dr Zarraga, there is but one chance in a hundred that Manuel d'Asunsulo will recover. Should he win this one chance, he will be paralyzed for life, owing to the fact that one bullet grazed the spinal cord.

Two bullets entered d'Asunsulo's throat, passing out at the back of the neck; one ploughed through his abdomen, and the fourth grazed the right side of his neck just below the ear. He was in too precarious a condition last night to undergo an operation.

Escandon's wounds, while not likely to prove fatal, are so serious, however, that the extraction of the bullets was impossible up to a late hour last night. It was decided to apply the X-ray today in an effort to locate the bullets.

Over a Woman.

The shooting occurred at 10 30 o'clock, last, according to the police, had its origin in a quarrel over a woman, in which d'Asunsulo and Escandon engaged on the night of November 22. It is further claimed that Escandon brooded over the quarrel, in which blows were exchanged, and finally started on a hunt for d'Asunsulo.

The story, as gathered at the Sixth Comisaria last night, was to the effect that d'Asunsulo was eating supper at the Cafe Colon, where a friend invited him to the Jockey Club. The police are seeking an interview with this man. D'Asunsulo and several friends went to the San Francisco street clubhouse, where, it is charged, Pablo Escandon entered, slapped his alleged victim on the shoulder, and, as the latter turned, whipped out a revolver and fired the probably fatal shots.

d'Asunsulo Unarmed.

Manuel d'Asunsulo was unarmed, and, the shooting was done so rapidly that it would have been impossible to have replied to the fire of the would-be slayer. The victim pitched forward on his face in front of the bar whence he had taken hurriedly to the comisaria, and such emergency treatment as possible given him by nurses summoned hastily.

Avenida de San Francisco, filled with pedestrians and carriages, as it was at the hour of the shooting, emptied itself into cross streets almost at the instant that the six shots rang out on the quiet air. The sharp rattle of the pistol fire reached the amusement places along Mexico's Great White Way, and every orchestra and band stopped its playing for a block away.

All Ran Out.

Attendants of the Jockey Club rushed from doors and the customary crowd of tired members occupying chairs in the doorway found they had urgent business in the little callejon which leads into Avenida Cinco de Mayo.

The shooting was done with a 38-caliber revolver, the six chambers of which were emptied with lightning rapidity. Of witnesses to the end of the quarrel, the police say there is a great scarcity, though it is claimed that one or two persons saw the beginning of the shooting.

Both Young Men.

The young men are of about the same age—twenty-eight years—and both are extremely well known about town. Manuel d'Asunsulo is a member of one of the oldest families of the nation, and is also his alleged assailant. The former was educated in Orchard Lake Military Academy, in the state of Michigan, in the northern United States.

d'Asunsulo has devoted most of his life to military studies and was two strategist of the forces of Gen. Ambrosio Figueroa at the battle of Iguala and at other encounters in Guerrero and Morelos during the Madero revolution.

Both men are being detained by the authorities, Escandon signing an agreement to be responsible for their appearance if called for by the officials.

Charges had not been filed against Pablo Escandon up to a late hour last night, but the investigation into the affair was begun almost as soon as the wounded man reached the comisaria.

ONLY TWO AVIATORS APPEAR ON FIED

Four flights, separated by such great intervals of time that the small crowd left the field long before the third flight was finished, characterized the aviation meet at Valbuena Plains yesterday. The only flyers to appear are Mss Matilde Moisant and Miss Harriet Quimby, and both of the birdgirls flew in first-class manner.

A loud complaint was heard that out of seven flyers advertised by the management of the meet, only three have flown regularly and only two appeared yesterday. With five machines, supposed to be in good flying order, only two have been flown at this meet, and the intervals between flights range from thirty minutes to an hour.

Read Herald Want Ads.

FIGUEROA'S MEN WHIP ZAPATISTS, KILLING SCORES

Governor of Morelos, Now in This City, Receives Telegrams From Acting Chief Executive of State.

122 BANDITS DEAD IN TWO ENCOUNTERS

"Tuerto" Morales Slain in Fight at Village of Santa Ana.

With four hundred and fifty men at his command, Gen. Garcia Aragon, of the staff of Governor Ambrosio Figueroa, of Morelos, administered a decisive defeat to eight hundred Zapatistas at the town of Santa Ana, Tuesday. Sixty-two of the bandits were killed, including Jesus (Tuerto) Morales, the leader who has been creating trouble in Morelos for some months. Aragon's force lost one killed and five wounded.

Federico Morales, leading a force of Gen. Figueroa's men from the former Army of Liberty of the South, defeated a force of Zapatists estimated at three hundred, at the town of Tlilcua, Morelos, yesterday, killing sixty of the bandits and wounding a number, most of whom escaped. Emiliano Zapata was in personal command of the malcontents, but is believed to have escaped unharmed.

Still another defeat was administered to the Zapatists at a small village in Guerrero yesterday, in which Juan Guato, leader of the bandits was taken prisoner and is now in the jail at La Union. This band was from the force of Jesus Salgado, who is reported to have declared his allegiance to Zapata. Guato will be brought to this city.

Gov. Figueroa Hero.

Information of these three decisive government victories was brought to the capital from Morelos by telegrams to Governor Ambrosio Figueroa, of the state of Morelos, who is here for a conference with the federal chiefs. These telegrams came from Aurelio Velazquez, who is acting governor during the absence of Gov. Figueroa. One of the telegrams reads as follows:

"Cuernavaca, Nov. 24.—To Gov. Ambrosio Figueroa, City of Mexico: General Garcia Aragon, in a telegram of this date, writes as follows:

"I have the honor to say to you that at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, I came up with the enemy (Zapatists) in the town of Santa Ana. I immediately began an engagement with them, which lasted until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They lost sixty-two dead and many wounded. We captured horses and ten prisoners. Among the dead is Jesus (Tuerto) Morales. On our part we lost one killed and five wounded. This letter were sent to Cuautla. The enemy fled from the town above-named. With the force at my command I opened fire on 800 Zapatists, and I will follow them tomorrow, as I have been ordered to do. It remains for me to tell you that the men and officers of my force carried themselves with the greatest heroism."

(Signed) "AURELIO VELAZQUEZ, "Substitute Governor."

Had Two Horses Shot.

Gen Aragon's command," said Governor Figueroa, last night, "consisted of 450 men, and they must have comported themselves with all bravery and considerable knowledge of military skill to have overcome a force of twice their numbers. Aragon and a number of the men under him fought with my forces at the battle of Iguala, and at other encounters in the south during the late revolution.

Federico Morales, another officer of the government forces, administered a decisive defeat to Emiliano Zapata himself at Tlilcua, yesterday. Sixty of the bandits were killed and a number wounded, while it appears that Morales' men escaped practically unscathed.

"There was also an encounter near La Union, in Guerrero, in which Lic. Guato, head of a part of Jesus Salgado's force of dirty turbers, was captured and placed in jail. He will be brought to this city soon. Details of this encounter have not reached me."

Governor Figueroa will return to Cuernavaca this morning.

EIGHT SWORN JURORS.

Associated Press Dispatch.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 24—Eight sworn jurors sat in the jury box, three having added Monday. To this number was added one man passed as to cause over challenge by the defense.

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Panama.—The old reliable house for genuine Panama hats. Tardan. Portal de Mercaderes 1 and 2.

33 KILLED, 100 HURT BY EXPLOSION OF BOILER

Horribly Mangled Bodies Thrown Into Streets of Liverpool.

GREAT MILL WRECKED

Outburst of Flames Imprisons Some of the Terrified Workers.

Associated Press Dispatch

Liverpool, Nov. 24—Thirty-three workers are known to have been killed and upwards of 100 injured by a boiler explosion which occurred today at the oil cake mills of J Bibby and Sons.

The force of the explosion was so terrific that the roof of the great mill was blown off while the walls split and crumbled. An outburst of flame followed on the instant.

Nearly 400 workers were engaged in the building at the time. The bodies of those in or near the boiler room were horribly mangled, some of them being thrown into the streets, together with bricks and debris.

Men could be seen at every window with fire raging behind them frantically appealing for rescue. Fire ladders were quickly at the scene and many men were saved. Scorched and burned hair of those brought down told of the terrible ordeal through which they had gone.

Many of those who were taken to the hospital suffered from shocking injuries. Some of them have lost legs or arms, and others are fearfully burned.

Sixty Dead in Sea.

Vienna, Nov 24—The Austrian steamer Romania was wrecked today near Borlone. It is reported that sixty persons were drowned. A strong gale has swept the coast of the Adriatic for two days and caused much damage to shipping.

Three Are Drowned.

Tokio, Nov. 24—The Japanese destroyer Hafussume foundered off Shima province in a storm today and 44 of the crew of 46 perished.

Bryan Talks on Ship

Associated Press Dispatch

Nassau, New Provinces Nov 24—Passengers of the steamer Prinz Adelbert, which was stranded have been transferred to the steamer Vigilancia, twenty miles from Nassau. W J Bryan made a speech on board the Ship on Thursday.

TWO SUFFRAGETTES ARE SENT TO JAIL

Lady Constance Lytton and Lady Sybil Smith Get Sentences.

Associated Press Dispatch

London, Nov 24—Lady Constance Lytton and Lady Sybil Smith, both prominent in the suffrage movement, were sentenced respectively to a fortnight and a week in jail at the Bow Street police court today for smashing windows during the demonstrations on Tuesday last.

Mrs Mary Leigh, who had been seven times previously convicted and whom the police describe as the "most troublesome suffragette" was sentenced to two months in jail and told if she was again convicted she would be sentenced to hard labor. The remaining 130 cases went over to next Monday.

REYISTAS BEING DRIVEN FURTHER INTO THE WEST

Activity of U. S. Authorities in Texas Causes Plotters to Move to New Mexico and California.

UPRISING IN TEPIC CAPITAL

Federal Troops Being Sent in Hot Haste to Put Down Rebels.

Special to The Herald.

San Antonio, Nov 24—The Reyistas are abandoning Texas as the thundering headquarters and making their way to New Mexico and California to resume activities there in connection with the Magonistas according to reports from what is considered an authentic source.

The persistent activity of the immigration authorities, the secret service men of the treasury department, the United States troops and the Texas Rangers has tended to discourage the Reyistas here and is forcing them to move on to the west.

The Rio Grande is too thoroughly patrolled and watched to permit of the crossing of arms or armed expeditions. The activity of the immigration authorities are hunting all Mexicans who have entered Texas without proper examination as provided by law, so that the would-be revolutionists are kept too busy avoiding arrest and keeping out of the way to do any harm.

Plenty of Arms.

The carload of arms and ammunition seized here yesterday, consisted of 510 Winchester 30-30 rifles and a hundred thousand rounds of cartridges. The car was billed to Rodgers and Laredo, Laredo. The arms, it is alleged, are destined for Monterey. The rifles and ammunition came from New Haven, Conn., and it is alleged were purchased for the governor of Nuevo Leon. That are valued at $8,000, gold.

Immigration Inspector Staver at Laredo will examine Carlos Gonzales, Alfred Renteria and Armando Rejas tomorrow to determine whether they should be deported under immigration laws. These men were arrested as alleged Reyistas. Upon Commissioner Staver's report to Washington will be decided what shall be done with the men.

To Hold Witnesses.

Associated Press Dispatch

Houston, Tex., Nov 24—Fourteen Mexicans many of whom were leaders in the so-called Reyes revolutionary movement brewing in this country against the present Mexican government and of whom the United States government expects to use as witnesses in the cases pending at Laredo against General B Reyes and four others, will be taken into custody immediately by United States Marshal Brewster and his deputies under instructions issued in Houston today by federal Judge Waller T Burns.

The purpose of the government in having these witnesses taken into custody, for whom they are already under guard at Laredo is to insure their attendance as witnesses before the federal court in Galveston on April 16, 1912, when the cases against General Reyes and the four others will be called for trial. Their names are not announced.

Seizure in Laredo.

Associated Press Dispatch

Laredo, Tex Nov 24—Early today Chief Inspector of Customs Ed-

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MADERO REFUSES TO EXTEND HELD TO GOV. JUAREZ

Oaxaca State Legislature Sends Urgent Telegram to Chamber of Deputies Demanding Madero be Compelled to Act

CALERO ANSWERS FOR THE PRESIDENT

After Hot Discussion Congressmen Decide to Uphold the Executive in His Refusal to Interfere

Holding that the relations between the State of Oaxaca and the federal government were on the verge of being broken, the legislature of that state sent a telegram to the Chamber of Deputies Wednesday asking guarantees and protection for the state complaining that the executive had not given that state the guaranties of which it stands in urgent need.

The Chamber decided to ask the president for a report about the matter and the executive informed the deputies that the federal government was trying to give the people of Oaxaca what they wanted and this without interfering with the interior rights of that state and that therefore the federal troops had received orders not to take any steps unless life and property were endangered, so that no complaint could be made as to the impartial attitude of the executive in an interior question.

After the report had been made, the Chamber decided to answer to the legislature of Oaxaca that there were no grounds to act as suggested by the legislature and that the Chamber would uphold the executive.

Rush Telegram Received.

Yesterday's session was being held when a rush telegram was received informing the Chamber that a "rush" telegram had just been received in which the legislature of Oaxaca asked for protection and begged the Chamber to compel the executive to give that protection, inasmuch as it was not true that the local situation had been settled.

On the contrary, the telegram said, the situation is growing worse every-day, and as the federal troops have been directed by the executive not to take any steps towards the restoration of order unless special instructions are given to them by the minister of war, the people of the state are "in urgent need" of full guarantees if further bloodshed is going to be prevented in Oaxaca.

To Compel Madero.

The telegram ended by asking the Chamber that the executive be compelled to give Oaxaca those much needed guarantee and protection and to hold the governor to restore order.

After the message was read, its contents were going to be sent to the Senate, but the discussion suggested by the chairman did not meet with the approval of the deputies and Congressman Murmolejo asked for the floor to make what would be to ask a report on the matter from the executive, as the Constitution provided for that solution in cases like the one discussed.

In case the executive is found guilty in connection with this affair, Melgarejo said he will be called later on before the grand jury, but neither the Senate nor the Chamber have a right to order a mobilization of troops. That is the president's prerogative.

Call on Executive.

After a heated discussion in which deputies Lozano, and Landa took part, Melgarejo's suggestion was adopted and a committee was named to call on the executive immediately and to ask him for a report in regard to the situation in Oaxaca and the attitude of the executive in the matter.

The National Chamber of Deputies then declared itself in permanent session awaiting an explanation of the actions of the executive in respect to the state of Oaxaca.

President Madero was holding a reception for the members of the diplomatic corps when he was advised that a committee from the Chamber of Deputies was awaiting him.

Upon learning the wishes of the legislative body the president sent word by the committee which was handed by Francisco Balma that he would appoint Calero, one of the ministers of state, and a few minutes later Lic Manuel Calero minister of foreign relations appeared in the legislative hall and reported for the president.

Calero Explains.

He said that during the last period of the administration of President de la Barra a jefe politico for the district of Juchitan had been designated and that it seemed that this designation had not met the approval of the citizens of the district. In consequence, a great majority of them declared themselves in open and armed rebellion against the constituted government of Oaxaca, as a protest against the so-called imposition, and asked that the officer be removed.

Calero continued by saying that the attitude of the state government on that matter had not been exactly proper, and that, instead of granting the wishes of the Juchitecos, the petition had been flatly refused and the state troops called to suppress the rebellion.

No Right to Interfere.

He said then that the executive was ready to protect the interests of all those whose life and property might be endangered in Oaxaca as a consequence of the armed movement, but that the federal powers had no right whatever to interfere with a merely local question, not to uphold a state government that was acting against the rights of its citizens.

In accord, the federal troops were not going to be called to help the state government when it was obvious that the constitutional rights of the people of that state have been disregarded utterly.

After minister Calero had finished his speech, which was received with loud applause, the Chamber decided to answer to the Senate that it would discuss the federal sovereignty and constitutional points to decide what answer must be given to the message sent by the legislature of Oaxaca. This legislature was in permanent session, awaiting the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the committee went to work immediately.

Presente Resolution.

After an hour's discussion, the committee presented its resolution and one of the members read the document. This resolution, as presented to the Chamber for its approval, said in part that whereas there was no actual bloodshed in Oaxaca at this time, and no attack was being made upon public peace, and whereas the military authorities of Juchitan had been ordered to remain quiescent as long as life and property of the citizens were not in danger, the Chamber had resolved not to direct the executive to act as demanded in the message from the Oaxaca legislature.

The committee was formed by Congressmen Berlanga, Olagubel, Ruiz y Sila and Macias and as soon as the reading of the document ended, and the Chamber was called to decide on the passing of the suggested resolution, Deputy Lozano Morales arose to oppose the measure.

Left to its Fate.

He contended that the federal government was leaving the Oaxaca government to its own fate. He said that the resolution presented by the committee was not patriotic and that it must be rejected by the Chamber. Congressman Macias, a member of the committee arose to answer Morales. He said that his opponent did nothing but criticise the government, that his conclusions were not just and that the Chamber had nothing to do but uphold the president.

"In case," he said, "that the president has been deceiving us and it is

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BEATTIE CONFESSES AND DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Associated Press Dispatch.

Richmond Va Nov. 24—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., was electrocuted in the state penitentiary today at 7:33 a. m. One minute after the shock he was pronounced dead.

Beattie confessed to the murder of his wife. The statement which was given out is as follows:

"I, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., desirous of standing right before God and man, do state that the 23rd day of November, 1911, confess my guilt of the crime charged against me. Much that was published concerning the details was not true, but the awful fact, without the harrowing circumstances, remains.

"For this action I am truly sorry and believing that I am at peace with God and am soon to pass into His presence, this statement is made."

Ministers' Statement.

Beattie's confession was followed by this statement by the attending ministers:

"The statement was signed in the presence of the two attending ministers and is the only statement that can and will be made public by them.

"Mr Beattie desires to thank the many friends for kind letters and expressions of interest and the public for whatever sympathy was felt or expressed."

Indian Electrocuted.

Associated Press Dispatch.

Raleigh, N C, Nov. 24—Rom French, a Cherokee belonging to a family of Oklahoma Indians, was electrocuted here today for the murder of Miss Ethel Shuler near Birdtown last September. French confessed he had attacked the girl, and, when she struck him on the head with a stone, he cut her throat.

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The Mexican Herald

Thirty Days to Christmas

Nov. 25

Might as Well Buy Those Christmas Things Now.