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"NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE"

-Abril 4 de 1927-

LOS REBELDES MEXICANOS PRETENDEN HABER OBTENIDO
VARIOS TRIUNFOS SOBRE LAS TROPAS FEDE-
RALES.

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LOS REBELDES MEXICANOS PRETENDEN HABER OBTENIDO VARIOS
TRIUNFOS SOBRE LAS TROPAS FEDERALES.

En los Mensajes Particulares Recibidos Aquí, los Enemi
gos de Calles Aseguran haber Alcanzado Una Se-
rie de Triunfos.

LOS FIELES SON AZOTADOS.

Se Dice que la Propagación de la Guerra es el Motivo -
que el Gobierno Da para no Destinar los Impues-
tos del Petróleo al Pago de los Inte-
reses de la Deuda Exterior.

La explicación dada al Decreto Presidencial Mexicano,
que facilita la conversión de los derechos de exportación y
producción de petróleo para usos generales del Gobierno, en
vez de dedicarlos al pago de los intereses de la Deuda exte-
rior, es el incremento que han tomado las actividades insur-
gentes, y que no permiten dar cumplimiento al convenio Pa--
ni-Lamont. Hace más de quince días que estas noticias est--
tán llegando a Nueva York, e indudablemente vienen de las -
facciones anti-Callistas de México, pero quienes las reciben
hacen notar que los avisos que de buena fe son enviados a -
los Estados Unidos por los corresponsales americanos radica-
dos en la ciudad de México, se basan necesariamente en los-
partes de novedades que da la Secretaría de Guerra mexicana,
y los que, al igual de todos esos partes, solo dejan ver un
lado de la cuestión.

Los Federales Pierden 400 Hombres en un Combate.

Después de escudriñar de manera conservativa la masa-

de detalles recibidos de fuentes rebeldes, los que han ---
recibido esta clase de comunicaciones, opinan:

Que las fuerzas Federales han perdido, sólo en el
mes pasado, mitad muertos y mitad heridos, muy cerca
de ochocientos hombres.

Que el Estado de Jalisco está virtualmente en ma-
nos de los insurgentes, y que el gran núcleo de fuer-
zas al mando del General Amaro, Secretario de Guerra,
está casi bloqueado en el pueblo de Ocotlán.

Que casi no hay un solo Estado en la República --
donde no se hayan levantado cuerpos insurgentes, com-
puestos de 100 a 500 hombres.

Que la defección de las fuerzas Federales y su pa-
se a las filas enemigas, aun cuando de pronto no se-
considera grave, ha sugerido sin embargo, un cambio
de jefes y oficiales en toda la República.

La presa de \$50,000, hecha por Rodolfo Gallegos,-
en el tren de pasajeros, hace unas tres semanas, ex-
plica el aumento de las actividades insurgentes. Ca-
si todos los mexicanos saben empuñar un fusil y sa-
lir a los campos de batalla, pero el parque solo se-
obtiene con dinero. El botín de Gallegos y otros --
robos llevados a cabo por los rebeldes, son las fuen-
tes probables de donde ha salido el parque que han -
estado usando los insurgentes.

28 Muertos en un Combate que Duró Cinco Horas.

Gallegos llevó a cabo su invasión, a pesar de que -
las operaciones están dirigidas por el General Amaro y el

General Ferreira, Comandante del 79 y 49 Regimientos y de otras fuerzas voluntarias. Muy a principios del mes, los líderes insurgentes de Jalisco se enfrentaron a las citadas fuerzas en un combate que duró cinco horas, en la región de Los Altos, matando a veintiocho e hiriendo a ---- treinta y seis, antes de que retrocedieran los federales, quienes en su retirada a Ocotlán, fueron nuevamente batidos en las cercanías de Crequio, donde perdieron dieci--- seis hombres más. Las pérdidas de los rebeldes no han si do mencionadas en los partes enviados aquí.

Se dice que la derrota de las fuerzas Federales a - llevado muchos reclutas a las filas insurgentes. Estos se han hecho fuertes en los cerros que rodean a Ayo el Chico y en otros lugares desde donde las partidas invasoras pue den dominar las líneas de comunicación. Según informes, - los jefes rebeldes son: Manuel López, Felix Barajas y Mi guel Gómez Loza.

Los despachos de los rebeldes, informan que el éxi- to de sus operaciones ha tenido por consecuencia las ---- crueldades acostumbradas por el enemigo en contra de los- civiles.

Las Iglesias han sido Invadidas y los Fieles Azotados.

Se dice que en Juanacatlán se ordenó a los fieles - que abandonaran el templo, y como éstos no obedecieran la orden, fueron azotados por los soldados federales, quienes incendiaron los confesionarios y otras obras de madera del edificio; cuando los fieles trataron de apagar el fuego, - recibieron una descarga de ametralladora que mató a ocho-

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personas, hombres y mujeres, e hirió a un gran número de otros.

Informan que, en la ciudad de México, fue saqueada por las fuerzas federales, la residencia del obispo Miguel de la Mora, quien ha sucedido, como Secretario del Episcopado Mexicano, al obispo Pascual Díaz que acaba de salir de Nueva York para Roma, y la señora Sara Díaz de Rincón Gallardo, quien estaba encargada de la residencia fue encarcelada junto con Ramón Gallardo, Manuel Díaz Vianco y cuatro vecinos más que se aventuraron a protestar.

Los documentos encontrados en la residencia del obispo, que según se dice, fueron considerados como "subversivos" por el Gobierno, son los que han dado motivo para este procedimiento.

El mismo Distrito Federal no está exento de las actividades rebeldes. En la persecución llevada a cabo en contra del General Manuel Reyes y de una gran partida de rebeldes, las fuerzas federales le prendieron fuego a una parte del magnífico bosque del Ajusco; los rebeldes escaparon, pero el bosque se incendió completamente, al perder el control sobre el fuego.

EN WASHINGTON OPINAN QUE CALLES CAMBIARA DE POLITICA.

Los Altos Funcionarios de Aquí Prevén un Cambio en el Programa de Relaciones Exteriores; Simbolizado en el Discurso del Presidente de México.

DICHO DISCURSO HA SIDO CAUTELOSAMENTE ANALIZADO.

Washington, Sept. 2.- El discurso del Presidente Calles, dirigido al Congreso Mexicano, el jueves, se considera aquí como precursor de un cambio en la política referente a Relaciones Exteriores, cambio que se cree llevará a cabo la Republica situada al Sur del Río Bravo. Con tal motivo, en las altas esferas oficiales se rehusan a hacer comentarios sobre el citado discurso.

Extraoficialmente, las palabras del Presidente Calles, se interpretan como si en su mayoría fuesen dirigidas a los de casa, teniendo una nota lo bastante belicosa para asegurar su buena acogida de parte del pueblo mexicano, y no tan fuerte que pueda causar protestas por parte de los Estados Unidos o demás gobiernos con los que México tiene que tratar.

El deseo expresado por el Presidente Calles, de que los Estados Unidos y México puedan encontrar un medio de solucionar amigablemente la cuestión de tierras y petróleo, encontró eco aquí inmediatamente, pero se sugiere que el Presidente Calles debe empezar sus arreglos "amistosos", fallando uno de los casos en beneficio de los ciudadanos americanos implicados en él, como la-

mejor prueba de que el Mandatario mexicano está ansioso de hacer desaparecer todos los obstáculos que se oponen a las relaciones cordiales entre los dos países.

La aseveración del Presidente de México de que es tá preparado para considerar cualquier caso concreto re lacionado con las supuestas confiscaciones de tierras, - o cualesquier acto agresivo de parte del Gobierno, es - considerado aquí, por las altas personalidades oficia-- les, como una vuelta a la vieja política, con la que es te Gobierno nunca ha estado de acuerdo.

Son tantos los casos americanos, que el estableci-- miento de una política definida, por parte de México, - en lo que respecta a confiscación de tierras, es la me-- jor manera de arreglar la situación.

El tono belicoso del Presidente Calles, al refe-- rirse a la actitud de México hacia Nicaragua, se inter-- preta aquí como una demostración de enfado, por la fe-- liz terminación de la revolución debida al programa ame-- ricano.

La afirmación de que "México es el amo de su pro-- pio país" es considerada como muy justificada, y se di-- ce que los Estados Unidos nunca ha puesto en tela de -- juicio esa verdad, exceptuando los casos en que han es-- tado implicados intereses vitales americanos, que han - ocasionado protestas de parte de éstos, contra lo que - han considerado como una falta de reconocimiento de las prácticas ordinarias internacionales.

Calles to Shift His Policy, View Of Washington

Officials Foresee Change in Foreign Relations Plan Foreshadowed by Speech of Mexican President

Address Closely Analyzed

Informal Discussion Tends Toward Opinion It Was for Home Consumption

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Calles's address to the Mexican Congress on Thursday is regarded here as providing a change in the policy of foreign relations to be practiced by the republic south of the Rio Grande, and for this reason official comment on the speech was refused to-day.

Unofficially, however, the address is interpreted as largely one for home consumption, with just enough belligerency in it to assure its hearty reception among the Mexican people, and not enough to bring down any strong opposition on the part of the United States or other governments with which Mexico has to deal.

The hope expressed by President Calles that the United States and Mexico would find a common ground

on which to settle amicably the oil and land cases found a ready echo here, but it was suggested that President Calles begin the "amicable" settlements by deciding one case in favor of the American citizen involved, as the best proof that the Mexican executive was anxious to remove obstacles to cordial relations.

The assertion of the Mexican President that he was prepared to consider any concrete case alleging confiscation of land or aggressive action was held by officials here to be a reiteration of an old policy, and one which this government has not agreed to.

The American position is that there are so many cases that the establishment of a definite policy by Mexico on land seizures is the best way to dispose of the question.

The tone of belligerency found in President Calles's reference to Mexico's attitude toward Nicaragua was passed over here as indicating Mexico's chagrin over the apparently successful termination of the revolution there on the American program.

The assertion that "Mexico is the master of her own country" was regarded as wholly justified. It was said that no attempt had ever been made by the United States to question this except in cases when the vital interests of Americans were involved, which occasioned American protests against what was regarded as failure to recognize common international practices.

Plane Afire, Mexican Dashes Into Rain Cloud

Lieut. Carranza, at Juarez After 1,200-Mile Non-Stop Flight, Details Thrills

EL PASO, Tex. Sept. 2 (AP).—A brush with death—flying with a burning wing and saved by running into a rainstorm—was the experience of Lieutenant L. Emilio Carranza, Mexican aviator, who arrived in Juarez to-day after a non-stop flight of 1,200 miles from Mexico City.

The wing of his plane caught fire when his muffler broke not far from Torreon, at about the half-way mark of his flight. The fire gained some headway before he discovered it, he said.

"The greatest danger came because I was carrying 400 liters extra supply of gasoline in that wing. I was afraid it would flare up at any second," said the flyer. "I got out my parachute and was preparing to jump when I saw a short distance ahead and to one side a black clouded rainstorm.

"I head right for the cloud and ran into a heavy burst of rain, which extinguished the fire on the wing. After that I had no trouble, although some distance farther on I hit a big windstorm."



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SHEFFIELD OPINA QUE LOS DERECHOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS ESTAN
SIENDO ULTRAJADOS EN MEXICO.

El Ex-Embajador, Después de su Visita al Presidente, dijo que
Sus 'Dificultades eran con el Gobierno, no con
el Pueblo Mexicano'.

PIDE PROTECCION PARA LAS PROPIEDADES AMERICANAS.

Felicita al Presidente Coolidge por el Nombramiento de D. W.--
Morrow, como Embajador.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.- Si México no puede ayudarse a sí mismo, tie-
ne que permitir que se le ayude, dijo el ex-Embajador, James R.-
Sheffield, en la Casa Blanca, hoy, después de una conferencia --
con el Presidente Coolidge. Mr. Sheffield declaró que los dere-
chos de propiedad extranjera deben ser protegidos en México, y -
dijo que su 'única dificultad' fue con el Gobierno mexicano, no-
con el pueblo.

También dijo Mr/ Sheffield, que había felicitado al Pre-
sidente por el nombramiento de Dwight W. Morrow, de Nueva York,-
como su sucesor. "Creo que usted ha obrado bien y juiciosamente
al nombrar al señor Morrow", dice Mr. Sheffield que le dijo al -
Presidente. "Yo creo que Mr. Morrow será un Embajador excelente".

"Yo creo que los derechos de propiedad americana, deben
ser protegidos conforme al Derecho Internacional. Siempre he --
creído que la propiedad adquirida legalmente, conforme a las le-
yes y Constitución que existían en el tiempo en que la propiedad
fue adquirida por extranjeros, debe ser protegida," dijo.

"No hay motivos para que no insistamos en que nuestros-
nacionales sean protegidos en otros países. Esto es muy impor--

tante, debido al aumento, cada día mayor, de capitales americanos invertidos en países extranjeros. Las propiedades adquiridas legalmente, no deben ser confiscadas sin indemnización.

"Siempre he sentido el afecto más profundo por el pueblo mexicano, y con verdadero interés he seguido todas las fases de su progreso. Mis dificultades eran con el Gobierno, no con el pueblo de México. Fui tratado con la mayor cortesía y cordialidad por ese pueblo, y no siento sino una gran simpatía por los mexicanos, y si México puede resolver sus propios problemas, nadie lo celebrará más que yo, pero si no puede, tendrá que dejar que se le ayude".

Firing Squads Fail to Crush Mexico Revolt

**13 States Reported Ablaze
as Calles Executes Two
More Generals and 13
Legislators in Morelos**

**Gomez With 1,500
At Bay Against 6,000**

**Rebels Said to Have Plot-
ted to Kidnap and Kill
President and Obregon**

Developments in the Mexican situation yesterday were:

Iron hand of the Calles regime continued to exact vengeance upon military and political leaders accused of inciting rebellion. General Alfredo Rueda Quijano was court-martialed and shot, as were thirteen members of the Morelos State Legislature and General Vincente Gonzales.

Despite government assertions that the revolt is crushed, reports from the interior list thirteen states as more or less in rebellion.

Mexican treasury called upon fiscal agents throughout the republic to supply funds to the federal government to meet the cost of military operations.

A border report said leaders of Gomez-Serrano revolt planned to capture and execute Calles and Obregon.

By Jack Starr-Hunt

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6.—The crack of the six rifles of a firing squad in the grim old courtyard of the San Lazaro military prison here added another graphic period this morning in the long history of revolution-torn Mexico when General Alfredo Rueda Quijano was put to death after an eight-hour court martial found him guilty of leading a rebellion against the government. General Quijano was commander of the 25th Cavalry Regiment, one of the four units which marched out of the Mexico City garrison last Sunday night in a mutiny.

The execution is the second in importance since those of Monday, when General Francisco R. Serrano, Presidential candidate and leader of the mutiny, was shot with thirteen followers.

Faces Death Smilingly

After Quijano heard the verdict of the stern-visaged judges, delivered after counsel for defense and prosecution had argued back and forth during the gray hours of dawn, he was led to the courtyard of the prison to meet his fate, a smile on his face. The yard was lined with 500 soldiers, with a drummer and a bugle squad to the left of the execution wall, while a civilian audience found its place to the right.

At 11:10 o'clock Quijano, marching erect between the accompanying firing squad commanded by Captain Carlos Urrutia, appeared through a gateway leading into the yard. He wore military breeches and boots, a brown mufti coat, a clean white shirt, a neatly tied cravat and a brown sun helmet. His step was firm. His 170 pounds and five feet eleven inches moved in unity with the marching tread of his captors. He waved cheerfully at groups of women, who gathered on the three balconies overlooking the court. He took up his position alone against the wall and looked the scene over.

Captain Urrutia moved up to him and asked him if he had any final message. He had none. To the squad of six men he called to move closer and, as they did so, "Still a little closer." Then he noticed the Herald Tribune correspondent and two others and voiced his last words, "Good by, good by."

His last living moment was an ac-
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Sheffield Sees U. S. Rights in Mexico Reviled

Ex-Ambassador, After Visit to the President, Says His 'Trouble Was With Government, Not People'

Asks Property Protection

Congratulates Mr. Coolidge on Appointment of D. W. Morrow to Post as Envoy

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

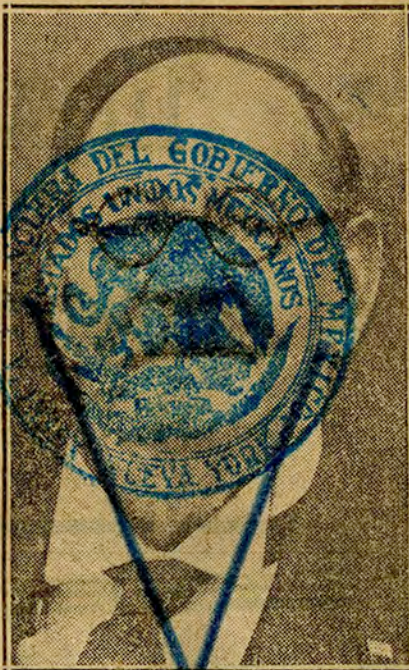
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—If Mexico cannot help herself she will have to be helped, said former Ambassador James R. Sheffield at the White House to-day after a conference with President Coolidge. Mr. Sheffield declared that foreign property rights in Mexico should be protected and said that his "only trouble" was with the Mexican government and not with the people.

Mr. Sheffield said that he had congratulated the President on the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow, of New York, to succeed him. "I think you acted wisely and well in appointing Mr. Morrow," Mr. Sheffield said he told the President. "I think that Mr. Morrow will make an excellent Ambassador."

"I think that American property rights should be protected under international law. I have always believed that property acquired legally under the laws and Constitution as they existed at the time the property was acquired by foreigners should be protected," he said.

"There is no reason why we should not insist that our nationals should be protected in other countries. It is important because of the increasing amounts of American capital that have been invested in foreign countries.

Leases Airport to U. S. for \$1



Herald Tribune photo—Acme
Colonel Edward H. R. Green

Property legally acquired under the law should not be taken away without compensation.

"I have always maintained the deepest affection for the people of Mexico and I have always been interested in all phases of their progress. My trouble was with the Mexican government and not the people of Mexico. I was treated with every courtesy by the Mexican people. I have nothing but good will for Mexicans. If she can work out her own solution no one would be happier than I. If she can't she will have to be helped."

Man, 75, Slain in Brooklyn

James McCreary, a Negro automobile washer of 97 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot and killed last night at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn. He was seventy-five years old. Witnesses gave the police the name of another Negro who is said to have done the shooting and a general alarm has been sent out for him.

Col. Green Leases Estate As Airport for \$1 a Year

Army Experts Will Develop His Round Hill Property Into Big Aviation Center

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP).—The mammoth Round Hills estate of Colonel Edward H. R. Green, which is undergoing extensive alterations to fit it as one of the largest airports in the East, has been leased to the United States Army for the nominal sum of \$1 a year. Development of the flying field, which it is understood will be used by the government as an experimental station, will be along lines recommended by army aircraft engineers.

The leasing of the property will not, it is understood, affect Colonel Green's tenancy of the property or any of the various activities that have made it a center of attraction for thousands of visitors each summer.

Mexican Bandit 'El Pillaro' Holds U. S. Mining Man

5,000 Pesos Ransom Demanded for Charles Thomas, Seized at Rosa Morado, Nayarit

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 6 (AP).—Dispatches to "The Nogales Herald" to-day report that Charles Thomas, American operating the Esperanza mine at Rosa Morado, Nayarit, is being held for 5,000 pesos by "El Pillaro," notorious bandit chief. Thomas was captured in a bandit attack on the mine on Monday.

The mine superintendent, Rafael Ibarra, was said in the dispatch which came from Tepic, Nayarit, to have told federal military officers there that he also was captured in the attack. He said he was released by "El Pillaro" with orders to notify friends of Thomas that unless the ransom was paid the American would be in grave danger.

Immediately after Ibarra made his report a heavy detachment of Mexican soldiers was sent after "El Pillaro." He is believed to be in hiding near Aca-poneeta, Nayarit. "The Herald" report failed to give any United States address of the captured American.

Firing Squads Fail to Crush Mexico Revolt

(Continued from page one)

companying wave of the right arm to the correspondents of the Herald Tribune, "The New York Times" and The Associated Press, who were standing on a water trough within thirty yards on an angle from where the prisoner stood. He had slightly turned his face to see the correspondents and the crowds watching him. He was smiling. His face was still slightly turned when a simultaneous discharge from the rifles sent him tumbling down, his body tense. Two army surgeons walked up and bent over. Two bullets were lodged close to the heart, but life still remained and one trooper, obeying orders, detached himself from the firing line and with a military bearing approached the body. With a quick, downward movement of his rifle he delivered the coup de grace.

Once the sentence was officially declared to have been carried out, the drummers and bugles sounded a cheerful quickstep and as the soldiers marched by the fallen man his body was lifted into the same ambulance that drove him alive to his fate. His body was delivered back at the Santiago prison and prepared for burial. The penalty for treason against the government had been inflicted, the bullet-speckled wall of the school of fire in the court remained as a mute witness. To-morrow's papers will print the pictures of it all and another disciplinary chapter will strengthen the government's position.

Trial Opens at Midnight

Quijano was brought to Mexico City last night after his capture while in open rebellion against the government. In the early part of the night he was in the Santiago prison. His court martial trial began at midnight and sentence was pronounced at 7:30 this morning. During the trial he was calm, collected and serene, smoked innumerable cigarettes, drank a bottle of beer and chatted with his captors.

His argument in defense was that he did not know he was being led into a revolt. The Santiago court room is located near the outskirts of the city. At about 10 o'clock this morning, seated in a military ambulance well packed with soldiers, the death ride through the heart of the city began, followed by automobiles bearing friends, local reporters and others directly connected with the execution proceedings.

The cars went slowly through congested traffic districts to the opposite limits of the capital to the gates of San Lazaro Prison. The prisoner was held for a brief time in a small court, where he continued to converse with his captors and read the morning papers containing accounts of his trial, never for one moment losing his military bearing.

General Jose Moran and Colonel Enrique Barrios Gomez are reported by "El Universal Grafico" to have been executed, Moran because of old charges preferred against him during the De la Huerta revolt in 1923 and Gomez because of the assassination of Regolio Flores Geron, a secret service agent. Moran had been detained for a number of years at the Santiago prison.

Confidence Voted in Calles

A vote of confidence in President Calles has been adopted by the Senate, following similar action by the Chamber of Deputies.

"El Universal Grafico," says some local reporters found the body of another executed federal general, Luis G. Hermosillo, when they visited the military hospital after the execution of Quijano. General Hermosillo recently was a member of a court martial charged with trying captured insurgents.

General Jose Alvarez, chief of the Presidential staff, informed the correspondents to-night that Felix F. Palavicini, a leading editor and publisher here and founder of "El Universal Grafico," was arrested when leaving his house to-day, after having been hiding there since last Sunday. He was disguised with a false beard and attempted to use a Basque dialect. He is charged with complicity in the present revolt.

General Alvarez also announced the surrender of the Yaqui Indian chieftan, Jose Maria Matuz, with 150 tribesmen, at Ortiz in the State of Sonora. Four Indian tribal governors surrendered with their chief.

Revolt Reported Extending

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 6 (AP).—"The Nogales Herald" says advices to-night from various sections of Mexico indicate that the revolution, instead of being crushed under scores of firing squad executions, is growing and spreading.

One report chronicled stiff fighting yesterday almost within sight of the capital when Federal troops and revolutionists clashed at Texcoco. Government bombing planes took a hand in the battle, the result of which was not given.

"The Herald" says four more states to-day were indicated as having flared up in protest against the movement to elect former President Alvaro Obregon as successor to President Calles. These

states were Chihuahua, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi and Durango, making thirteen listed as more or less aflame against the government.

Summary court-martial and swift executions of enemies of the government continue, advices assert. In the State of Morelos General Vincente Gonzalez and thirteen members of the State Legislature died before firing squads to-day.

Fleet at Vera Cruz to Sail

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Mexican warships in the harbor here are reported preparing to sail. It is believed they have been ordered to watch the coast against possible attempts by the rebels to flee the country.

Andres Gomez, who was chosen Governor of the State of Vera Cruz by the Legislature which deposed Governor Heriberto Jara, has arrived here, accompanied by the legislators and the majority of the Court of Justice.

His first task, Governor Gomez said, would be to supply the public treasury with funds to meet current expenditures and to pay the salary arrears of the local school teachers, whose strike precipitated the ousting of Governor Jara.

Calles's Death Declared Plotted

EI PASO, Texas, Oct. 6 (AP).—"El Continental," Spanish language newspaper, says to-day that the leaders of the now abortive revolution against the Calles administration in Mexico plotted to capture President Calles and General Alvaro Obregon, former President and Senor Calles's choice for President next year, and execute them.

A military "directo," headed by General Francisco Serrano, was to rule the republic, the newspaper says, adding

that the revolutionaries planned to capture Calles and Obregon at the military festival last Sunday at Valvueda Field.

Serrano Reported Murdered

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6 (AP).—A prominent citizen of Mexico now residing here announced receipt of a dispatch from the State of Morelos, Mexico, to-day that General Francisco Serrano, Presidential candidate, who was reported executed Monday, was not captured in open revolt at Cuernavaca, as announced by President Calles, but was arrested in Mexico City Saturday night, spirited away to Cuernavaca and shot to death there Sunday to give color to the statement that he had taken up arms against the government.

These advices further stated that when the news of the execution filtered into the Mexico City garrison Sunday night it precipitated the mutiny led by General Almada.

It was asserted that Serrano's fate paralleled the kidnaping and execution of Pedro Zamorra in 1922, and of the Carpios, father and son, in 1923.

Ambassador Tellez Returning

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Ambassador Tellez of Mexico will leave within two or three weeks for Mexico City, he said to-day, adding that his visit would be short, unofficial and devoted entirely to personal affairs.

Although officials at the Mexican Embassy would not comment on the purpose of the ambassador's visit, his departure is expected to coincide closely with that of Dwight W. Morrow, newly appointed American Ambassador to Mexico, who is here conferring with Administration officials.

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Extracto traducido.

El "New York Times", con fecha 14 de octubre de 1927, publica noticias gomiztas (frescas) de San Antonio, Texas: "Cinco generales, Cándido Aguilar, Ireneo Villarreal, Cesáreo Castro, Héctor Almada, y Medina, han unido sus fuerzas; marchan hacia Cerro Amarillo para invadir los ricos campos petroleros. Las tropas del general Larraga y otra columna rebelde pronto los reforzarán.

De Nogales, Arizona, da la nueva que el coronel Mateo Flores, antiguo Jefe en Guaymas, se rebeló y fue ejecutado en Tepic. Las propiedades confiscadas a Almada montan a \$1,000,000.00. Cerca de Guadalajara se ha peleado encarnizadamente. Los generales rebeldes León Sánchez y Antonio Degollado derrotaron al jefe -- federal Francisco Flores, al principio, pero al fin logró vencerlos éste último.

El "New York Herald", en amplio artículo dominical del 16 de octubre, hace, a su modo, la historia de las revoluciones, desde -- 1910. Dice que los simpatizadores del reciente levantamiento aseguran que el movimiento está lejos de terminar. Asegura el editorialista que el gobierno del señor General Calles no fue -- implantado por la paz y que los últimos candidatos a la Presidencia, por conducto de amigos que se acercaron al ex Embajador Sheffield, buscaron el apoyo del gobierno norteamericano, pero -- que Sheffield no les hizo caso. Que dicho apoyo es decisivo para esas luchas.

MLR

GOMEZ BOTTLED UP, SAYS CALLES'S AIDE

**Rebel Chief, With 35 Followers,
Faces Defeat, Capture or
Death, Alvarez Asserts.**

200 MORE SURRENDER

**But Gomez Agents at Border
Report 5 Mexican Generals
Have United Under Him.**

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—General José Alvarez, Chief of the Presidential Staff, announced this afternoon that Federal troops under command of General Gonzalo Escobar had discovered General Arnulfo Gomez, the rebel leader, with only thirty-five of his followers still with him, in the Huatusco region of the State of Vera Cruz. An engagement was believed to be imminent.

Defeat, capture or death in battle were the only alternatives for General Gomez and his followers, General Alvarez said.

General Escobar's troops were close upon the little band of rebels and other Federal troops were closing in about them, he added. It was difficult to see how General Gomez could escape, he said.

Alvarez Reports on Casualties.

General Alvarez announced that the total dead in Sunday's battle with the Gomez rebels at Ayahualulco was 155, of whom 29 were Federals. The bodies of 126 rebels, including two officers, were found on the battlefield. The Federal wounded were given as 64. It was not known how many rebels were wounded.

Two hundred Gomez followers had been captured since Sunday by troops under General Escobar, General Alvarez said. This brings the total of reported surrenders to 800.

There are no longer any Federal soldiers in Gomez's band, the Mexican authorities say, all his followers being professional brigands and bandits, and not revolutionists.

Among the rebel dead found on the battlefield was Captain José Carpentiero, who asked a few weeks ago to be transferred from one of the Mexico City units that later joined the revolution, General Alvarez said.

He added that Carpentiero, at the time he asked for a transfer, suspected that an attempt was being made to get his company to join the disloyal movement. Carpentiero was ordered to remain with his command and later, according to army headquarters, was led into the revolt against his will.

Fifty rebels were killed, Guadalajara dispatches say, when agrarians co-operating with the small Federal garrison at Tizapan el Alto defeated a band of insurgents commanded by "Generals" Antonio Partida, Leon Sanchez and Ignacio Sanchez Guislar.

These rebels are not connected with the Gomez uprising, it is stated, but belong to a band which has been operating in the State of Jalisco since the outbreak of the religious question.

A Tampico dispatch says one rebel was killed in combat with Federal soldiers at Rio Frio when a band under former Colonel Guillermo Garcia was defeated.

The Senate has adopted the bill extending the President's term of office from four to six years. The measure now goes to the Chamber of Deputies. If passed there it must be ratified by a majority of the State Legislatures.

Says Rebels Have Joined Forces.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 14 (P).—Five revolting Generals have united their forces under General Gomez and are operating between Tuxpam and Vera Cruz, representatives of Gomez in San Antonio announced tonight.

The force under the personal command of General Gomez has been reinforced by bands under Candido Aguilar, Ireneo Villareal, Cesareo Castro, Hector Almada and another General named Medina, it was held. Gomez agents said their announcement was based on messages received today.

The combined force was reported to be marching toward Cierro Ama-

GOMEZ BOTTLED UP, SAYS CALLES'S AID

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

rillo, with the plan of overrunning the rich oil fields between Tuxpam and Vera Cruz, Gomez headquarters asserted.

They are expected to be reinforced soon by men under General Larraga, who has revolted in San Luis Potosi and marched out of the city, it was added.

Another revolutionary force is declared to be marching toward the coast, expecting to touch the Gulf of Mexico somewhere between Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico.

Defeat of Rebels Reported.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 14 (P).—Rebels attempted to capture the Town of Huatusco, Vera Cruz, but were defeated with heavy losses, according to reports issued by the Mexican War Office and given out at the Mexican Consulate here today.

General Claudio Fox has been ordered to the State of Guerrero to run down a small band of rebels, according to the consulate, which also said that General Alvarez, chief of the Presidential staff, had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Generals Pedro Saavedra and Pedro Gabay were made Generals of Division.

Colonel Flores Reported Executed.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 14 (P).—Unconfirmed advices to The Nogales Herald state that Colonel Mateo Flores, former chief of the garrison at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, has been executed by a firing squad at Tepic, State of Nayarit, for complicity in the recent revolution.

Advices from Mexico City say the Government has ordered the confiscation of the \$1,000,000 estate of General Almada, aide to General Gomez.

Similar action will be taken with regard to the Gomez estate and the estates of other rebel leaders.

Semi-official advices reaching here last night declared there had been fierce fighting near Guadalajara, Jelisco, between rebels under Generals Leon Sanchez and Antonio Degollado and Federal forces under General Francisco Flores.

Apparently there were two engagements. The rebels won the first at a cost of fifty dead, while the loyal troops counted only eighteen killed. The insurgents were reported to have been routed in the second and more decisive engagement.

Continued on Page Three.

POPULAR MATINEE TODAY RIO RITA,
Ziegfeld Theatre, 54 St. & 6 Ave.—Advt.

**FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO
TORREBLANCA**

**ARCHIVO FERNANDO TORREBLANCA
FONDO PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES**

CONSTANCIA DE RETIRO DE DOCUMENTOS

HEMEROTECA (X)

MAPOTECA ()

PLANOTECA ()

MUSEO ()

**SOPORTE
BIBLIOGRÁFICO ()**

FONDO: 12

SECCIÓN/SERIE/SUBSERIE: 010702

GAVETA:

EXPEDIENTE: 54

LEGAJO: 3/3

INVENTARIO: 356

NOMBRE DEL EXPEDIENTE: NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

NÚMERO DE FOJAS: 1

MEDIDAS: 58 cm x 46 cm

LUGAR: New York, NY, E.U.A

FECHA: Octubre 16, 1927

PLANERO: 2

CAJÓN: 1

FÓLDER: 15

DESCRIPCIÓN: Página del periódico *New York Herald Tribune* en donde se alude a las revoluciones en México desde 1910, las acciones de los cristeros y la revuelta en la que fueron eliminados dos candidatos a la presidencia, Arnulfo R. Gómez y Francisco Serrano.

Revolt in Mexico Eliminates Two Aspirants for the Presidency

Federal Troops Joining Rebels Held Significant; No Defections in Army in Preceding Troubles; Gomez, Serrano Were Anti-Re-electionists' Hope

The Mexican revolt has been stamped out, according to official statements of the government. "With the complete defeat, dispersion and surrender of the majority of the components of the principal unit commanded by Gomez and Almada," declared President Calles in a cable to the Herald Tribune, "the rebellion is finished."

In that same cable the Mexican President placed responsibility for the insurrection squarely on the shoulders of Generals Arnulfo R. Gomez and Francisco R. Serrano, the two Presidential candidates, who united against General Alvaro Obregon, former President of Mexico, power behind the Calles administration and candidate for re-election to the Presidency. On the other hand, revolutionary sympathizers in this country have been asserting that Gomez and Serrano were not guilty of instigating the revolt, but that Calles and Obregon themselves instituted the insurgent movement that they might thereby be enabled to wipe out their opponents before the latter could become formidable. They add that, despite the official statements, the revolutionary movement has by no means collapsed.

Whatever the merits of these opposing contentions, this fact is admitted that the threat of civil strife that had for months been apparent in Mexico became a reality, that that country once again was taken into the sanguinary grip of the civil war, which has in the past accompanied many Presidential campaigns, and which has not infrequently been waged during the four-year intervals between such campaigns.

Placed Faith in Rifles
Gomez and Serrano, if the official statements of the Mexican government are accepted, holding that in elections rifles are more efficacious than votes, hid themselves to the battlefield, with the certain knowledge that the bullets they fired, if enough Federal troops were thereby wiped out, determine how the ballots would be tabulated on Election Day, the first Sunday in July, 1928, regardless of what candidate the electorate might choose to vote for. If they did not fight they knew they were lost. And so they called the army to revolt.

This last uprising cannot be dismissed simply as another of the minor rebel movements by small bands such as have been reported frequently as going on in Mexico for more than a year. The latter were animated some by the religious conflict between the Calles government and the Roman Catholic Church, others simply by the

quest of banditry. Such petty rebellions, while considerably augmented after the religious laws went into effect August 1 of last year, were occasionally witnessed even prior to that time. For the most part during the later period they were scattered and

sporadic, and although at times small groups united to make an imposing force the Federal government was at no time in any really grave danger.

The revolt just ended, in which the religious question plays only a subordinate role, differed from these insurgent movements in this very significant respect, that parts of the Federal army were admitted even by the Calles government to have joined the revolutionary movement. In the preceding revolts—those following the taking effect of the religious laws—there occurred no defections in the army itself. So long as the army remained loyal the scattered civilian uprisings were of no great import. But when the army itself is split then Mexico is plunged into civil chaos.

How Calles Gained Office
In Mexico Presidential elections are often settled by revolution. Take, for example, the case of President Calles. It is the common assumption in this country that Calles came into power by peaceful means. An examination of the story reveals a somewhat different case.

It will be remembered that General Obregon engaged in a successful revolt against Carranza. Following that revolution, one Adolfo de la Huerta was made Provisional President. Then Obregon took the Presidency and appointed De la Huerta Secretary of the Interior (Secretario de Gobernacion). These three, known as the "Sonora Triumvirate," were in agreement under which Obregon and Calles were to alternate in the Presidency.

In 1923, by the time Obregon's term began to pass the middle stage, agitation began over the 1924 elections. Calles, De la Huerta and General Angel Flores, a popular army leader, announced their candidacies. It is understood that Flores was in agreement with De la Huerta whereby he was to retire in favor of the former Secretary of the Treasury.

The struggle became very bitter, closely paralleling the campaign which has just culminated in revolution. And early in December, 1923, De la Huerta called the army to revolt. About half of it followed him. The rebels were, indeed, apparently getting the best of the fight when the United States government stepped in and gave its support to Obregon, supplying the Mexican government with arms, ammunition, aircraft and other war supplies. With that the De la Huerta cause was lost.

With Obregon thus entrenched in power, his candidate for the Presidency, Plutarco Elias Calles, was certain to win the "election," regardless of how the votes were cast. And so Calles was elected. It was the revolution of 1923-24, however, that determined whether he or De la Huerta was to govern.

In their greater part Indians have been dispossessed of their lands by rulings of the Secretary of Public Development or by decisions of the tribunals of the republic. As it is just to restore to their former owners the lands of

whose atoms were brought into being by some means of creation which we do not understand, red giant stars, far less dense than air, were formed. Under the combined influences of gravitation and radiation these giant stars grew hotter and denser. With rising surface temperatures their colors advanced through yellow to white and blue, attended by the familiar changes of spectra, and by a great decrease in diameter, but without much change of total brightness.

"Arrived at temperatures so superlative and densities so considerable, the flow of radiation from within to heat the surface is hindered by absorption owing to shortness of average wave length, so that the surfaces no longer maintain their maximum temperature or radiation. Yet the inner temperatures continue rising, because the stars, though so dense, retain the characters of perfect gases. For their atoms are reduced by separation of nuclei and electrons. The process of cooling at the surface continues until the star, born a red giant, dies a red dwarf, having not only attained great density by contraction but lost much mass by annihilation."

Beginning to Measure Universe
Astronomy furnishes the subject matter for two more articles in the report. J. H. Jeans, the distinguished English mathematician and astronomer, discusses the new outlook in cosmogony, in which he says that "a number of considerations combine to show that the universe is finite, and it is just because we know this and are beginning to discover the actual limits to the size of the universe and to its duration in time that the present position in astronomy and cosmogony is of quite unusual interest."

Dr. Jeans inclines to the belief that the Andromeda nebula and the star cloud N. G. C. 6822, at distances of 950,000 and 1,000,000 light years, respectively, fix the approximate limits of the universe. "We now get the best picture of the universe by thinking of it as consisting of a number of subuniverses, detached from one another like islands on an ocean. . . . Our own star system is a very big island, indeed, with the sun not far from its center. The big nebula in Andromeda is another big island, smaller but of considerable size, while the star clusters and smaller nebulae are islands on a smaller scale."

The problem of the cosmogonist, according to Dr. Jeans, is to explain why the universe is as the astronomer finds it. He accepts the theory that the origin of a star's heat is the star's mass. It lives by transforming its mass into radiation. The most likely way in which mass could be completely transformed into radiation would be by the positive and negative electric charges of which all matter is constructed rushing into one another and mutually annihilating one another.

"From the sun's known rate of radiation it is found that its mass must be diminishing at the rate of about 250,000,000 tons a minute. . . . At the present rate of radiation the total mass of the sun would provide radiation for fifteen million million years." Between stars of the very highest luminosity, which are what Dr. Jeans calls at the top of the evolutionary ladder, and those of lowest luminosity, the time is two hundred million million years, which represents the total life of a star.

Free Energy Hidden From Man
Dr. Jeans concludes his article with the statement that there is little hope of man's learning from the stars the secret of obtaining free energy. How desirable this would be he makes clear by saying that the "total consumption of coal in the British Isles produces less heat, light and energy than could be obtained by the annihilation of an ounce of matter per day." But he holds out no hope, because he believes that the types of matter in the stars, which are changing into energy at an appreciable rate, are not present on earth. "They probably consist of elements heavier than platinum, the heaviest element known on earth."

An imaginative article of great interest is contributed by the French astronomer Lucien Rudaux. He visualizes the surfaces of the moon and the planets and the appearance which the sun and the earth would have to dwellers upon these other worlds.

In an interesting article on the cause of earthquakes, particularly those of the eastern United States, Dr. William H. Hobbs writes that "the deep seated reason for the changes brought about in the configuration of the earth's surface is by geologists generally believed to be the continuous loss into surrounding space of the heat from the earth's interior portions. The loss of heat is accompanied by a reduction of volume, a shrinking of the interior core of the earth, and the outer shell of rock being already cooled to a relatively stable condition must wrinkle as it adjusts itself. The old illustration of an apple in late winter which wrinkles from the loss of water and consequent reduction of volume of its interior portion, may still serve well at the present time."

In the field of biology the report contains two articles on the control of insects. Dr. David Starr Jordan treats of the efficiency of the so-called mosquito fish as an exterminator of carriers of malaria and other less dangerous but equally irritating mosquitoes.

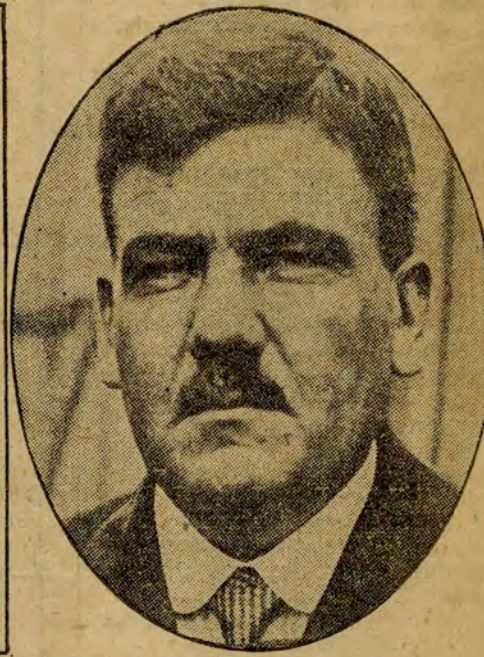
Carl Whitting Bishop, associate curator of the Freer Gallery under the Smithsonian Institution, contributes an article on the ritual bullfight, a very widespread and ancient custom, confined to no particular culture or ethnic group. It is practiced to-day in Korea. "Its origin," writes Mr. Bishop, "is apparently to be sought in one or another form of nature worship, and, where its primitive significance has not been obliterated, . . . it almost invariably forms part of a ritual observance intended either to promote the fertility of the crops or to forecast the amount of their yield."

The articles referred to in the preceding paragraphs have been selected at random from the report to illustrate the range of the subjects which the Smithsonian covers in this annual volume.

President, Ex-President, Rebel Leader and Dead General



Arnulfo Gomez, rebel chief



President Plutarco E. Calles



Ex-President Alvaro Obregon



Francisco Serrano, executed

The latest revolution has its origin in what began seventeen years ago. In 1910 Mexico was under the rule of a dictator, Porfirio Diaz. Don Porfirio had come into power via the revolutionary route, and had then proceeded to set up a dictatorship, although retaining the forms of a democracy. By 1910 Don Porfirio had been in power for some thirty years, having regularly contrived to get himself re-elected to the Presidency. Everybody knew the elections were a farce, but nobody cared about that, because Don Porfirio had brought peace to Mexico. The shedding of blood was becoming almost forgotten. Mexico was enormously prosperous—"the treasure house of the world," she was called.

Toward the end of 1910, however, Francisco I. Madero, a fervent idealist, discovered that democracy didn't exist in Mexico, after all, despite the fact that the country was a republic. That, concluded Madero, was bad. He wrote a book about it. Don Porfirio put him in prison and then let him out. Madero decided that something ought to be done about the state of affairs existing in Mexico and he gathered a fair following about him. Madero took for his slogan the words: "Sufragio Efectivo—No Re-election" (Effective Suffrage—No Re-election). He was concerned almost solely with political reform. But in his famous Plan de San Luis Potosi, of October 5, 1910, Madero quite incidentally included the following plank:

"In abuse of the law on public lands numerous proprietors of small holdings, in their greater part Indians, have been dispossessed of their lands by rulings of the Secretary of Public Development or by decisions of the tribunals of the republic. As it is just to restore to their former owners the lands of

which they were dispossessed in such an arbitrary manner, such rulings and decisions are declared subject to revision, and those who have acquired them in such an immoral manner, or their heirs, will be required to restore them to their former owners, to whom they shall also pay an indemnity for the damages suffered."

Plank Caught Masses
It was that plank that caught the masses of Mexico. Downtrodden and oppressed, they saw in Madero's words an opportunity to rise from out of their misery, to wipe out the aristocratic class that had grown so opulent from their labor. And so they rose and followed Madero. Madero's revolution was of a purely political character and the revolutionary movement through to the days of General Obregon is theoretically political in purpose.

But actually Madero's revolution and those that followed were made possible by social and economic considerations. The Indians were thoroughly land-hungry. They had been robbed and abused. And so, when they were promised land by white leaders, they were altogether willing to fight.

Now, although Madero's battle cry, "Effective Suffrage—No Re-election," soon ceased to be the guiding motive of the revolution, those words have remained the theoretical purpose of the entire revolutionary movement; every official document beginning with the administration of Madero has borne those words: "SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO—NO RE-ELECCION."

The Constitutional Congress of Queretaro, which drew up the present Mexican constitution, included in that instrument a clause which declared that, once a given individual had held the presidency of Mexico, he could not again

be elected to that highest office of the nation, under any circumstances. That was in accordance with this theoretical purpose of the revolutionary movement: no re-election.

It will be remembered, however, that Calles and Obregon had agreed to alternate in power. There is no reason to believe that they have deviated from that purpose. Accordingly, in the latter part of 1926, a measure was introduced in the Mexican Congress, proposing to amend the Constitution of 1917, to permit a second, though non-consecutive, term to the presidency.

Passed to Aid Obregon
That measure was the work of Obregon and Calles, and its sole purpose, of course, was to permit Obregon again to assume the presidency. The measure was rushed through the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Mexican Congress in record time, ahead of a mass of pending legislation. The Legislatures of the various states speedily followed suit, and to-day the Constitution permits a second, non-consecutive term to the presidency of Mexico.

And this, however, was not done without opposition. That amendment undid the political reform that had been achieved through years of bloodshed, of civil strife; theoretically, the entire work of the revolutionary movement had been undone. "Effective Suffrage—No Re-election" had been trampled ignominiously in the dust.

At once the cleavage appeared. On the one hand there was Obregon and Calles and their followers—the "re-electionists" (re-electionistas); on the other hand, a yet leaderless group that opposed Obregon—the "anti-re-electionists."

General Obregon was the logical choice of the "re-electionists." But for various reasons the famous conqueror of Celaya refused to commit himself. He talked of many things except his participation in politics. He wrote learned essays on "The Ideology of the Soul" and similar subjects. He said that youth was the hope of Mexico. He spent most of his time on his enormous properties in the State of Sonora, where, as a retired President, he devoted himself to the simple life of the farmer.

Incidentally, in the campaign preceding the present revolt, General Obregon frequently assailed the "landed classes"; to this General Gomez quite correctly retorted that Obregon himself was the largest single land owner in the entire country. Occasionally Obregon came to Mexico City, always for "business reasons," and he was uproariously welcomed. But still he did not commit himself.

Obregon and Serrano Intimate
Rumors began to fly through the national capital, for Mexico City is the center of life in the country. It was known that Obregon and General Serrano, then Governor of the Federal district, which includes Mexico City and its suburbs, were very intimate. The rumors had it that Obregon, fearing the reaction against re-election had been greater than he had anticipated, had agreed with Serrano to have the latter run for the Presidency. Obregon would then remain the power behind the throne, and when the time was auspicious, he could take the Chief Executive's office for himself. Perhaps Serrano became very ambitious and decided to fly on his own wings. Whatever the reason was, Serrano paid with his life for his opposition to General Obregon.

And while General Obregon met his

partisans with ambiguous phrases, the "anti-re-electionists" stirred into activity. Most prominently mentioned as the "anti-re-electionists" candidate was General Gomez, who was then Chief of Military Operations in the state of Vera Cruz. Gomez, too, replied ambiguously to overtures, but each time he left the door definitely open to subsequent reconsideration, and his followers, accordingly, began to plaster the walls of Mexico City's buildings with pictures of their hero, these bearing the token, "El Hombre Sin Vicios"—"The Man Without Vices."

Now the name of General Serrano began to be mentioned with increasing frequency, another wing of the "anti-re-electionists" favoring him as their candidate. Serrano, while not generally liked by the mass of people, was popular in the army—and that was the main thing, after all.

Everybody knew that the whole affair would have to come to a head by the first of July, for the Mexican constitution requires that the candidate shall announce his candidacy a year before the election for the Presidency is to be held. And since members of the army cannot retain their posts and also engage in politics, Gomez, it was clear, would soon have to relinquish his military command, and Serrano would have to resign from the governorship of the Federal district. Obregon was in private life.

A party of the "anti-re-electionists" met in a theater in Mexico City. There they held a political convention. The delegates were all enthusiasts. The nominations began. And as each man was named, cheering broke forth, and the Serrano supporters were loudest of all with their continual:

"Hip hip hurrah Serrano!"
Serrano was nominated. That same day he was officially notified of the nomination, and he accepted, at the same time announcing that he would resign from the governorship of the Federal district and begin an active campaign.

Then the Gomez "anti-re-electionists" came to their convention. And Gomez accepted the nomination they tendered to him.

At least half a dozen conventions throughout the country had, in the meantime, been nominating General Obregon and asking him to make the race for the Presidency. To all these Obregon had been giving his usual evasive answer. And then, on June 24, he announced that so insistent had been the demand that he accept the nomination that he would give heed to the cries of the populace. Obregon made it clear that he had been drafted.

Both Obregon and Gomez issued statements summing up their political platforms. Obregon pledged himself to

a strict continuation of the policies instituted by President Calles. Gomez made a play for those elements who were discontented with the Calles administration, the land-owning propertied classes and the Catholics. Serrano kept silence for a long time, and then came out with a platform that was substantially the same as Gomez had adopted.

Overtures Made to U. S.
During all this time, even before any of the candidates had thrown his hat into the political ring, each of the leaders was secretly making overtures to the American government, through the American Embassy in Mexico City. Each protested his affection for the great sister republic to the north. None of these overtures, however, was made directly, but came from persons closely connected with the potential candidates. Support of the United States in the forthcoming struggle, all realized, might well be decisive, just as American support was decisive in the De la Huerta revolution. To all such protestations, the then Ambassador, Sheffield, turned a deaf ear, refusing steadfastly to have anything to do with the Mexican political struggle.

The campaign began to intensify in bitterness and intensity, once all three candidates had thrown their hats into the ring. Toward the middle of June rumors were heard that Gomez and Serrano were seeking to effect a liaison, and before long it was learned that these two candidates had definitely joined forces to oppose the election of General Obregon, the agreement being probably that in the event Obregon was defeated, either Gomez or Serrano would take over the Presidency, while the other would take a cabinet post, with the further understanding, in all probability, that at the end of the Presidential term of the one, the other would become chief executive—much the same arrangement, apparently, as that between Calles and Obregon.

Gomez and Serrano took the slogan of "No Dictadura"—"No Dictatorship," and began to call Obregon names, Serrano once accusing the former President of "mental disequilibrium." Obregon, too, had his retorts.

That civil war was certain to ensue sooner or later was clear to all, and all three candidates made references to the possibility of armed conflict. Witness, for example, the following spoken by Obregon at Nuevo Laredo:

"We are not proclaiming an armed struggle, notwithstanding we consider ourselves more expert in the art of war than in politics. We do not desire war, despite the fact that in such a sport we can hold our own with Gomez and Serrano. If, however, our enemies are so stupid as to organize a shadow-revolution, it will not be I who will show my back in the hour of sacrifice."

Uprising Dates to Madero Campaign in Ousting Diaz in 1910; "No Re-election" Slogan Still Forms Basis of the Revolutionary Movement

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Candidates Must Resign Posts

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Radiation to Exhaust Mass of Sun in Some Fifteen Million Million Years, Says Scientist

Changes in Plant Growth and Texture by Control of Sun Rays Revealed by Dr. Abbot; Parasites as Insect Destroyers Are Discussed

WASHINGTON.

With the release this week of its eighty-first annual report for the year 1926 the Smithsonian Institution again offers to the public a choice collection of non-technical articles on recent advances in science from the pens of eminent scientists all over the world. There are thirty-one articles in all, covering subjects as diverse as the evolution of the stars and the importance of parasites in the control of insects. Ten of the contributions appear now for the first time, while the remainder are selected from the published scientific literature of the world, preference being given to articles which would otherwise not be seen by the general reader.

Dr. C. G. Abbot, acting secretary of the Smithsonian, contributes two original articles. In discussing the influence of sun rays on plants and animals, Dr. Abbot touches on a field of investigation in which little has been done, but which gives promise of having a pronounced effect on the world's food supply. He lists four vital activities of the sun in plants. The first is the mysterious combining effect of certain solar rays, which, acting in green leaves, build up the most complex life chemicals from such simple materials as carbonic acid gas of the air and weakly impregnated water from the ground.

The second is the evaporation from the leaves and twigs of enormous quantities of water, thus leaving behind in suitable concentration the various useful chemicals brought up by the water from the soil. Thirdly, the sun, by this process of evaporation, counteracts its own great heat and prevents scorching, and, fourthly, it maintains a suitable temperature.

Plants Subject to Control

By controlling such factors as the temperature of environment, the duration of sunlight and the intensity and spectral quality of sun rays, Dr. Abbot shows that man can produce astonishing changes in the growth and texture of plants. For instance, scarcity of light tends to thin and broaden the

leaves, an effect which is taken advantage of by tobacco growers when they erect semi-transparent tents over their crops.

As for the effect of solar rays, Dr. Abbot says that experiments indicate that the blue, violet and ultra-violet rays are the most important for plant growth. Deep red rays are very active to promote photosynthesis, but the green rays lying between these spectral regions seem to behave as darkness to the plant.

"With the higher plants," writes Dr. Abbot, "it must be sunshine or death. With man and the higher animals, it must be sunshine or sickness." The value of sun rays as a cure for rickets now is well known. The particular rays which have this curative property seem to be a very narrow region in the ultra-violet. "It is astonishing to remember," continues Dr. Abbot, "that this very group of rays, thus proved so indispensable to the development of growing creatures, just missed being cut off from sun rays by the trace of ozone which exists in our upper atmosphere." On so delicate a chance depends human health.

In another article on the evolution of stars Dr. Abbot summarizes the probable course of such evolution as follows: "Out of the formless nebula,

whose atoms were brought into being by some means of creation which we do not understand, red giant stars, far less dense than air, were formed. Under the combined influences of gravitation and radiation these giant stars grew hotter and denser. With rising surface temperatures their colors advanced through yellow to white and blue, attended by the familiar changes of spectra, and by a great decrease in diameter, but without much change of total brightness.

"Arrived at temperatures so superlative and densities so considerable, the flow of radiation from within to heat the surface is hindered by absorption owing to shortness of average wave length, so that the surfaces no longer maintain their maximum temperature or radiation. Yet the inner temperatures continue rising, because the stars, though so dense, retain the characters of perfect gases. For their atoms are reduced by separation of nuclei and electrons. The process of cooling at the surface continues until the star, born a red giant, dies a red dwarf, having not only attained great density by contraction but lost much mass by annihilation."

Beginning to Measure Universe
Astronomy furnishes the subject matter for two more articles in the report. J. H. Jeans, the distinguished English mathematician and astronomer, discusses the new outlook in cosmogony, in which he says that "a number of considerations combine to show that the universe is finite, and it is just because we know this and are beginning to discover the actual limits to the size of the universe and to its duration in time that the present position in astronomy and cosmogony is of quite unusual interest."

Dr. Jeans inclines to the belief that the Andromeda nebula and the star cloud N. G. C. 6822, at distances of 950,000 and 1,000,000 light years, respectively, fix the approximate limits of the universe. "We now get the best picture of the universe by thinking of it as consisting of a number of subuniverses, detached from one another like islands on an ocean. . . . Our own star system is a very big island, indeed, with the sun not far from its center. The big nebula in Andromeda is another big island, smaller but of considerable size, while the star clusters and smaller nebulae are islands on a smaller scale."

The problem of the cosmogonist, according to Dr. Jeans, is to explain why the universe is as the astronomer finds it. He accepts the theory that the origin of a star's heat is the star's mass. It lives by transforming its mass into radiation. The most likely way in which mass could be completely transformed into radiation would be by the positive and negative electric charges of which all matter is constructed rushing into one another and mutually annihilating one another.

"From the sun's known rate of radiation it is found that its mass must be diminishing at the rate of about 250,000,000 tons a minute. . . . At the present rate of radiation the total mass of the sun would provide radiation for fifteen million million years." Between stars of the very highest luminosity, which are what Dr. Jeans calls at the top of the evolutionary ladder, and those of lowest luminosity, the time is two hundred million million years, which represents the total life of a star.

Free Energy Hidden From Man
Dr. Jeans concludes his article with the statement that there is little hope of man's learning from the stars the secret of obtaining free energy. How desirable this would be he makes clear by saying that the "total consumption of coal in the British Isles produces less heat, light and energy than could be obtained by the annihilation of an ounce of matter per day." But he holds out no hope, because he believes that the types of matter in the stars, which are changing into energy at an appreciable rate, are not present on earth. "They probably consist of elements heavier than platinum, the heaviest element known on earth."

An imaginative article of great interest is contributed by the French astronomer Lucien Rudaux. He visualizes the surfaces of the moon and the planets and the appearance which the sun and the earth would have to dwellers upon these other worlds.

In an interesting article on the cause of earthquakes, particularly those of the eastern United States, Dr. William H. Hobbs writes that "the deep seated reason for the changes brought about in the configuration of the earth's surface is by geologists generally believed to be the continuous loss into surrounding space of the heat from the earth's interior portions. The loss of heat is accompanied by a reduction of volume, a shrinking of the interior core of the earth, and the outer shell of rock being already cooled to a relatively stable condition must wrinkle as it adjusts itself. The old illustration of an apple in late winter which wrinkles from the loss of water and consequent reduction of volume of its interior portion, may still serve well at the present time."

In the field of biology the report contains two articles on the control of insects. Dr. David Starr Jordan treats of the efficiency of the so-called mosquito fish as an exterminator of carriers of malaria and other less dangerous but equally irritating mosquitoes.

Carl Whitting Bishop, associate curator of the Freer Gallery under the Smithsonian Institution, contributes an article on the ritual bullfight, a very widespread and ancient custom, confined to no particular culture or ethnic group. It is practiced to-day in Korea. "Its origin," writes Mr. Bishop, "is apparently to be sought in one or another form of nature worship,

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ASUNTO: Declaraciones hechas por el
C. Carlos M. Gaxiola, respecto al
embargo de armas y municiones para
México.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

Núm. 3699.

Exp. 1.11.1.

C. Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores, E. del D.,
México, D. F.

Me permito enviar a Ud. un recorte del periódico
"The New York Herald-Tribune", correspondiente al día
de hoy, con su traducción, por el que se servirá notar
las declaraciones hechas por nuestro Cónsul en Salt
Lake City, Utah, señor Carlos M. Gaxiola, respecto al
levantamiento del embargo de armas y municiones con
destino a nuestro país.

Estimo conveniente que se giren instrucciones a
nuestros Cónsules a efecto de que se abstengan en lo
absoluto de hacer declaraciones que afecten la polí-
tica internacional de nuestro Gobierno, pues, como en
el presente caso, una declaración de esta naturaleza
causa mala impresión tanto en el ánimo del Gobierno
Americano como en el del público, máxime si procede
de una fuente no autorizada, como lo es el funcionario
aludido.

Me es grato renovar a Ud. las seguridades de
mi muy atenta consideración.

SUPRACIO EFECTIVO.- NO REFLECCION.

Arturo M. Elias

Cónsul General.

JGZ-JMA

Copia para la Embajada de México, Washington, D. C.
Copia para la Secretaría de Gobernación, México, D. F.
✓ Copia para la Secretaría Particular de la Presidencia
de la República, México, D. F.

1 anexo.

"The New York Herald-Tribune"

Noviembre 4 de 1927.

Salt Lake City, Utah.- Nov. 3.- Carlos M. Gaxiola, Cónsul de México en esta ciudad, anunció hoy haber recibido informes privados de la Ciudad de México en el sentido de que el Embajador Morrow había recomendado al Secretario Kellogg levantar el embargo sobre el embarque de armas, municiones y aeroplanos para México.

El Cónsul declaró, asimismo, que no tenía informes oficiales sobre el particular, agregando que, según los informes privados, el acto del Embajador Morrow es en reciprocidad del decreto expedido por el Presidente Calles levantando el embargo para la importación a México de artículos americanos.

México, según se dijo, ha estado adquiriendo armas y municiones en Inglaterra y Alemania y, en caso de levantarse el embargo impuesto por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, podría efectuar y efectuaría esas compras en este país.

--

Washington.- Nov. 3.- Funcionarios del Departamento de Estado negaron hoy de una manera terminante el despacho de Salt Lake City que anuncia que el Cónsul de México en dicha ciudad recibió informes privados en el sentido de que el Embajador Morrow había recomendado al Secretario Kellogg levantar el embargo sobre el embarque de armas y municiones para México. La aseveración de que México compraría en lo sucesivo sus armas y municiones en este país fue, asimismo, enfáticamente desmentida.

Says Morrow Would Lift Embargo on Mexico Arms

State Department, However, Denies Move Implied in Advices to Consul in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 3 (AP).—Carlos M. Gaxiola, Mexican Consul here, announced to-day the receipt of private advices from Mexico City to the effect that Ambassador Morrow had recommended to Secretary Kellogg the lifting of the embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition and airplanes into Mexico.

The consul said he had no official information.

The private advices, Mr. Gaxiola said, declared the move was in return for a decree issued by President Calles lifting the embargo against American goods entering Mexico.

Mexico has been obtaining arms and ammunition from England and Germany, it was stated and, with the lifting of the embargo by the United States, these purchases can and will be made in this country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—State Department officials to-day emphatically denied a report from Salt Lake City announcing the receipt by the Mexican Consul there of private advices that Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow had recommended to Secretary Kellogg the lifting of the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico. The report, which asserted that future purchases by Mexico of arms and ammunition would be made in this country, was flatly contradicted.



Extractada.

El "NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE", comenta con agrado el viaje que el señor Presidente Calles hizo al norte,-- en compañía del señor Dwight W. Morrow, Embajador de -- los Estados Unidos, y del humorista americano, Will Rogers. Entre otras cosas, habla de que el señor Presidente Calles toreó en Aguascalientes, en honor del Embajador y de Rogers. Dice que por dos veces, resbaló y -- cayó con peligro de ser cogido por el toro, que aunque -- pequeño en tamaño, era bastante bravo, pero que sus --- acompañantes lograron llamarle la atención con sus capotes, mientras el señor Presidente se levantaba. Dice que también lazó el señor Presidente a una vaca brava que había cornado a un muchacho de Aguascalientes. Que a Will Rogers lo quisieron hacer entrar al ruedo, pero que se -- conformó con ver la lidia de detras de una barrera, y -- que con su acostumbrado humorismo le dijo más tarde al -- Presidente que el no había entrado porque creía que para eso se necesitaba una licencia especial, y que él no quería violar las leyes del país.

Dice el citado periódico, que lo más divertido -- fue la hora del almuerzo en la que el señor Presidente -- cantaba canciones populares, mexicanas y españolas, y -- todos los comensales le hacían segunda; que Will Rogers, hizo reir a todos, pues dijo que el Presidente Calles, -- como cantante le parecía un magnífico Presidente. Luego -- le hicieron traducir las palabras dichas por el Embaja-- dor Morrow, quien en su entusiasmo dijo: "?Quién puede -- declararle la guerra a gentes como estas?" Al escuchar -- la traducción de estas palabras, el Presidente Calles se

puso de pie en el instante, y él y el Embajador se estrecharon las manos con entusiasmo. Que al regreso a Aguascalientes el Embajador acompañó al Presidente a la casa particular del Gobernador Isaac Díaz de León, en donde fueron agazajados; que allí demostró el Presidente Calles su completa falta de pretención, una vez más, al sentarse a tocar el piano, a cantar y a bailar con las bellas señoritas del lugar.

Que el Presidente Calles, y el grupo de sus acompañantes, visitaron, también, la Presa Calles, uno de los más grandes proyectos de irrigación que se está llevando a cabo actualmente en México. La Presa regará sesenta mil acres de terreno, y conservará las aguas del Río de Santiago.

Que el Presidente Calles se ha reído más en los días que lo ha acompañado Rogers, que en los cuatro años que tiene de ser Presidente, según versión de sus amigos íntimos, pues los constantes chistes de Rogers lo han cautivado, y, por último, que durante todo su viaje el señor Presidente se ha sentido muy complacido al ver los numerosos grupos de gentes que se han reunido, para darle la bienvenida, en dondequiera que se ha detenido.

**FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO
TORREBLANCA**

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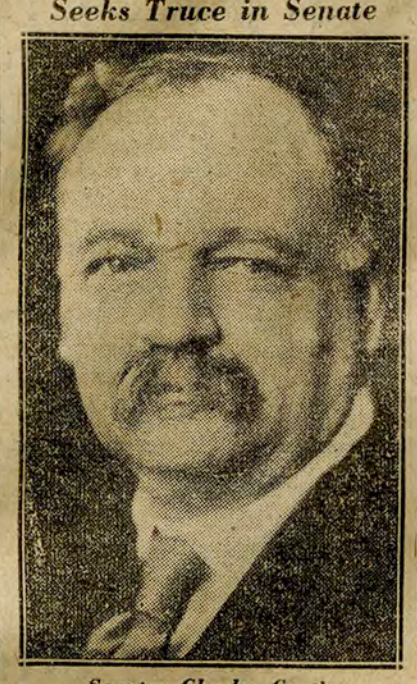
DESCRIPCIÓN: Página del periódico *New York Herald Tribune* en donde se menciona la nueva relación entre Calles y Morrow y el viaje de ambos al norte de México en compañía del humanista americano Will Rogers.

Day's Truce Sought On Smith and Vare As Congress Meets

Curtis Plans to Defer Senate Clash Until President's Message Is Read, Seat Other Members To-day

70th Session Finds '28 Politics Waiting

Certain to Continue Past Conventions Next June; Tax Cut, Farm Relief and Flood Control Big Issues



Senator Charles Curtis

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The tapping of a little ivory gavel by Vice-President Charles G. Dawes and the smashing of a big mallet by Speaker Nicholas Longworth will call the Senate and House to order at noon to-morrow for a long-drawn-out battle, which will be punctuated by the national conventions in June, but will not really end until Election Day in November.

It will not only be between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Progressive-Radical bloc will complicate it and the wet and dry factions will seek advantage, although no significant vote is expected in this Congress. And there will be verbal clashes between the factions inside both of the larger parties which advocate different candidates.

Session Seen Into November
After June—for the first session of the seventieth Congress is confidently expected to run on all summer and well into autumn—the battle lines will be more sharply drawn. There may be some sniping and guerrilla warfare from the radical Progressive group, but the main campaign will then be between the Republicans and the Democrats, more evenly matched in numbers than is often the case in a Presidential campaign year.

With a mass of important business pending, much of it of a pressing nature, the capacity of Congress to devote uninterrupted attention to this business will be hampered by this political campaigning. Politics will tend to interfere with business from the outset, and as the winter passes and spring goes on, it is expected the political atmosphere hanging over the Senate and House will become more and more tense.

Vare and Smith Face Fight
Seating of William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, and Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, is a grave question confronting the Senate. It will come up at the outset, when new Senators are sworn in. Senator Curtis hopes to have the Senate agree to put the Vare and Smith cases over until Tuesday afternoon, meantime wearing in other Senators and disposing of routine and the election of a president pro tem and a chaplain.

The matter of delay until Tuesday afternoon is chiefly one of convenience and partly with a view to preventing interference with the President's message Tuesday. Sooner or later, the Senate must squarely confront the proposition of whether to prevent Vare and (Continued on page three)

Banton Urges Families To Turn In Their Maniacs

Practice of Harboring Homocidal Insane Costs Too Many Lives, He Says

District Attorney Banton yesterday urged all persons who might be sheltering homicidal maniacs in their households to turn them in to the authorities in order to prevent unnecessary loss of life. He pointed out that since January 1 eleven persons, who had killed thirteen persons in all, had been adjudged insane in this county and committed to Matteawan Asylum. "No one knows," said the District Attorney, "how many more crazy persons there are in this county with a homicidal mania, and at present the only way we find it out is after a useful member of the community has been murdered. I wonder why members of the families of persons who show such paranoiac tendencies do not take means to have them confined where they can do no harm."

Park Avenue Office Quickly Rented

"Very pleased" with the return from my Herald Tribune ad," writes Mr. Kane. "The many people who responded were of a very high type and I was thus able to select a most desirable tenant."

PARK AV. (32d St.)—Handsomely furnished office, 1516 sq. ft., new building, every facility, also reception room. Call 6922.

For renting high class office space, there's no better medium than Herald Tribune to let ads. More than 300,000 readers of the better class every day. For quick service—Phone Pennsylvania 4000.

Tax Bill Text Changes Many Parts of Law

Ways and Means Measure Carrying \$236,000,000 Reduction Is Introduced in House To-day

Corporations' Toll Cut \$166,000,000

Prizefight Ticket, Alien Yacht Levies Increased; New Curb for Evasions

Detailed text of the important provisions and changes in the new tax bill, as prepared for Congress, appears on page 14.

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Two hundred and fifteen pages of detailed changes in the tax law, including reductions estimated at \$236,000,000 and 5,000 words of revision of the administration and appeal features, are in pamphlet form to-night ready for final consideration by the Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Green is scheduled to introduce the bill before the adjournment of the House to-morrow. He will move that it be referred back to the committee for last minute changes. There has been some delay owing to the magnitude of the task assigned to the committee's drafting experts and some technical portions of the bill still remain to be framed in their final form.

Main Changes Settled

In the major reductions provided in the bill, however, there will be no material changes, the committee having agreed to these several days ago. The principal item of reduction is the lowering of the corporation tax from 13 1/2 to 11 1/2 per cent, which will entail a loss in revenue of \$166,000,000. The next largest loss to the government will be on the sales tax on automobiles, which has been reduced from 3 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent, and which will lower the yield from this source by \$38,000,000.

Other important items include an increase in the exemption to \$3,000 on small corporations, reductions in the admission tax, the lowering of the levy on club dues and decreases in the levies on stock transfers and sales of produce on exchanges.

Two Increased Taxes Provided

Two increased levies are provided in the bill, the tax on prizefight admission tickets, \$5 and over, being raised to 25 per cent, yielding \$500,000 additional revenue, and an increase in the levy on foreign-built yachts, which will yield \$10,000.

The title of the tax measure is "a bill to reduce and equalize taxation, provide revenue, and for other purposes." The bill continues in force the present revenue act as to the normal income of individuals of 1 1/2 per cent on the first \$4,000; 3 per cent on the next \$4,000 and 5 per cent on incomes between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The surtax (Continued on page fourteen)

Mrs. Lilliendahl Going on Stand With Her Own Story of Murder

Widow to Insist Her Husband's Slayers Were Negro Robbers, and She Will Exonerate Beach; State Witnesses May Be Questioned

By Allan Reagan
A Staff Correspondent
MAYS LANDING, N. J., Dec. 4.—Some time to-morrow Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl will tell publicly for the first time her detailed story of the murder of her elderly husband, Dr. A. William Lilliendahl, near Hammonton, N. J., last September 15.

She will try, with her life hanging on the effort, to convince a jury of five women and seven men that the tale is the truth and not the fabric of lies the State of New Jersey branded it when it accused her and her neighbor, Willis Beach, of the crime.

She will seek to make them believe that the elderly retired physician really was the victim of two Negro robbers that night, when he was alone in his study, after an alarm by his wife, huddled in the front seat of their automobile on a lonely lane in the scrub pine woods that line the Hammonton-Atsion highway.

She will plead, from the box where she will sit as the principal witness in her own defense, for credence for her account of how the Negroes shot her husband to death in the seat beside her when he resisted the robbers' attempt to attack her.

Like her co-defendant, she will disclaim, undoubtedly, any relationship with him that would have furnished a possible motive for the murder plot the State contends was planned and executed—namely, that she drove Dr. Lilliendahl into the woods to keep a rendezvous with Beach and death.

Her testimony, unless present plans (Continued on page nine)

Calles Battles Bull for Morrow And Will Rogers

Mexican President Slips and Falls in Ring; Humorist Criticizes His Host's Singing at Hacienda Dinner

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1927, New York Tribune Inc.
PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 4.—Captain Robert Pamphlet had a dilemma before him in the stormy waters of southern Washington one night almost three years ago. Rum smuggling was his business, and he had 1,200 cases of bonded liquor on board his boat, the Pescawha.

Captain Pamphlet and his crew were standing out beyond the twelve-mile limit, riding a heavy sea and waiting for a fast yacht to come out and sneak the contraband ashore. It was no new venture for the Pescawha—she was an old hand at the business. The Coast Guard had long been on special watch for her.

Eyes Strained for Yacht

To all appearances, Captain Pamphlet stood to make his transfer of the 1,200 cases. It was routine. The Pescawha rolled and pitched, but she was a good boat, and Captain Pamphlet had his eyes open for the yacht that ought to be darting out of the dark any minute now.

No yacht came—instead arose the dilemma. A lifeboat with eight exhausted sailors hoist into sight. They were from the wrecked lumber schooner Caoba, the captain heard as they were pulled aboard and given hot food. Out on the open sea somewhere was another lifeboat from the Caoba, they said.

Start Hunt for Lifeboat

"Let's get 'em," commanded Captain Pamphlet, and his crew of eleven, sent the Pescawha, with her 1,200 cases, shoreward after the missing lifeboat. Coast Guard or no Coast Guard. It was a gamble—perhaps the cutters would not be out on such a night. But the cutter Algonquin was on patrol duty and sighted the Pescawha. Capture followed.

The fruit of the dilemma was that Captain Pamphlet and his eleven men were convicted, along with Jacob Witte, of San Francisco, in what the Western Coast considers one of its most celebrated cases in recent years.

"Hero!" Shouted Captain Pamphlet's Lawyer

"Criminal!" answered the government. Captain Pamphlet, a Canadian, was sentenced to two years at McNeil Island, the Federal prison, and a fine of \$5,000. Witte, leader of the land forces in a well established ring, rears applauded.

The extreme friendliness and cord (Continued on page twelve)

Policeman's Pistol Falls, Killing Woman in Jamaica

Discharged in Restaurant and Bullet Strikes Diner Who Dies in Hospital

A service revolver dropped by a policeman off duty in a restaurant at Johnson Avenue and Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens, last night accidentally was discharged and Miss Betty Broderick, thirty years old, of 335 West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, was fatally wounded. She died an hour later in Jamaica Hospital.

The pistol was the property of Patrolman Charles Dowling, attached to the Prospect Park Precinct, Brooklyn. Dowling, the police of the Jamaica precinct went off duty at six o'clock last night and shortly before eleven stopped in the Jamaica restaurant, which is owned by Charles E. Miss Broderick also was in the place. When Dowling rose to leave, the police said, he started to put on his overcoat and as he did so the coat caught the butt of the pistol, knocked it out of the holster to the floor. The bullet struck Miss Broderick in the abdomen.

She was rushed to the Jamaica Hospital where she died an hour later. Dowling was questioned by Deputy Inspector Michael Ahern, who was called on the case. The office of Richard S. Newcombe, District Attorney for Queens has also been notified.

Queens Sends Sewer Appeal To Ottinger

J. N. MacLean, of Civitan Club, Suggests 5 Phases of Borough Case for State Prosecutor's Inquiry

Many Taxpayers Fear Loss of Homes

Other Civic Bodies Prepare to Demand Relief at Hearing This Week

Pressure for a state inquiry into the Queens sewer situation grew yesterday with a demand on Attorney General Ottinger, in addition to that already made on Governor Smith by Alderman-elect Harvey.

James Nelson MacLean, an attorney and secretary of the New York Civitan Club, who has interested himself in the Queens situation for several years, wrote to the Attorney General urging an investigation under the Attorney General's supervision. Mr. MacLean outlined five phases of the situation, which, he said, ought to be investigated, involving Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President; John M. Phillips, the Borough President's friend and the "dictator" of sewer pipe supplies; and Walter J. O'Neill, who investigated certain Queens public works contracts as an examiner in the Department of Finance under former Comptroller Charles L. Craig.

His Suggestions

The suggestions are as follows:

1. Why the contracts which contractors are asked to bid on provide for but two types of sewer pipes, one of which is under control of John Phillips.
2. Let Mr. Connolly state what particular feature of the lock-joint pipe controlled by Mr. Phillips has prompted the city to incorporate that particular type in practically all specifications for sewer construction.
3. It would be interesting to learn from Mr. Connolly what percentage of contracts awarded for sewer construction in Queens County actually called for the kind of pipe which Mr. Phillips sells.
4. Mr. Connolly stated on November 29, 1927, in the press, that "contractors from every section of the eastern United States have bid on sewers for Queens, and competition has been most keen." It would be interesting to learn from him the names of the bidders for the larger sewer constructions since 1920, giving the respective amounts of the bids for such work.
5. Let Mr. Connolly and also Mr. Walter O'Neill explain why there was a serious investigation considered by the Comptroller's office in 1921 of conditions then prevailing in Queens County sewer construction, and why nothing ever came of the investigation contemplated.

Would Query O'Neill

"A further side light to the Queens County situation," Mr. MacLean suggested, "is the present conciliatory attitude of Mr. Walter O'Neill, who in 1921 asserted that he would put some Queens County official in jail in connection with sewer construction jobs."

"Perhaps Mr. O'Neill can explain why nothing developed out of his threat to take this drastic action."

"Mr. O'Neill when told at his home of the questions outlined by Mr. MacLean said: 'I have nothing to say to-day.'"

Mr. Connolly and Mr. Phillips, as has been the case for several days, could not be reached for a statement.

Mayor Walker intends to confer to-day with James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts, and George F. (Continued on page two)

Storm Lashes City; 48 on Two Vessels Saved in Gale at Sea

'Naked Eye' Comet Seen By Australian Amateur

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP).—A comet of the third magnitude, the first "naked eye" comet to be reported for some time, was observed at Melbourne, Australia, yesterday, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, announced to-night.

The discovery was made by F. J. Skjellerup, an amateur astronomer, who formerly lived in South Africa.

The comet was moving north toward the sun when observed. Its position was given as right ascension, 16 hours 12 minutes; declination, 53 degrees 57 minutes south.

Balkan and Slav Tangles Facing League Session

Two of 'Big 3' May Act to Pacify Poles and Kovno by Union; Jugoslavia to Voice Rancor at Duce

By John Elliott

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
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GENEVA, Dec. 4.—The "Big Three"—Sir Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand and Gustav Stresemann—arrived here to-day for the forty-seventh session of the Council of the League of Nations, which begins to-morrow in the famous Hall of Mirrors.

In contrast to the many humdrum sessions of the past, two particularly dangerous international problems, both of which threaten to disturb the peace of the world, overhang the coming discussions: the question of Franco-Italian rivalry in the Mediterranean and the Polish-Lithuanian controversy.

Balkan Amity Is Sought

The first problem, which centers over the recently concluded Franco-Yugoslav and the Italian-Albanian treaties, is not on the agenda of the Council and possibly it may be discussed only behind closed doors in the hotels. Nevertheless, M. Markovitch, the Yugoslav delegate, already has hinted in the disarmament meetings here that his nation feels that Mussolini's latest diplomatic feat is incompatible with the League of Nations Covenant, and the Belgrade government may find a way of bringing this subject before the Council officially through a friendly state represented on the League's executive body.

At any rate, it is certain that Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is a close friend of both Mr. Briand and Signor Mussolini, will play at Geneva his old role of "honest broker" in endeavoring to bring about an understanding between the rival Mediterranean powers.

Lithuania to Plead Case

Still more acute is the perennial Lithuanian-Polish problem. For the first time the League Council is confronted with an issue under Article XI of the Covenant, which gives any state the right to bring up any subject likely to disturb the peace of the world. Lithuania has taken the initiative in appealing under this article on the ground of the alleged persecution of Lithuanian citizens on Polish soil, while Warsaw has replied by citing the state of war maintained by Lithuania (Continued on page twelve)

Refused 100,000 Francs To Murder Carol, He Says

Rumanian Tells Paris Police He Was Attacked After Rejecting Offer

From the Herald Tribune Paris Bureau
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PARIS, Dec. 4.—Gregoire Marincesco, a Rumanian, to-day informed the Commissaire of Police that he had been offered 100,000 francs to assassinate former Crown Prince Carol of Rumania. On his refusal to accept the offer the fellow countryman who made it engaged him in a pistol battle in the Bois de Boulogne, he said. The assailant fired six times at him and three of the bullets entered his clothing, but he was unharmed, Marincesco added. The police are investigating the narrative, but have found nothing to confirm it.

According to Marincesco, he met another Rumanian, whose name is not given, at the legation. This man, he says, later told him that he was looking for some one to kill Prince Carol and that he would pay 100,000 francs for the job. Marincesco declares he reported this to the inspector who guards Carol's villa in Neuilly.

Later he chanced to meet the would-be assassin in the Bois de Boulogne and the fight followed. Marincesco was taken to a hospital, but found to be unharmed.

Bon Air Vanderbilt, Augusta, Georgia, Open Dec. 10. Special rates Christmas holidays. A. E. Martin, Vanderbilt Hotel—Adv.

Outer Fights Gale at Sea

The steamships City of Atlanta and Baron Kerries, which reported at 2 o'clock this morning that they were within five miles of the Kyzikos, reported at daybreak that they could find no trace of the ship.

The Coast Guard cutter Carabasset was dispatched from Norfolk to assist the vessel and barely missed being a victim of the storm. High waves broke over the Carabasset and her pilot house was battered: by the sea. She is trying to ride out the gale.

Four men were reported to have been rescued from a barge off Cape Charles to-day. Reports reaching here also said the Cape Charles Lightship had broken from her moorings, but a

advertisements in your paper and get more inquiries than through any other medium."—Adv't.

Calles Battles Bull for Morrow And Will Rogers

(Continued from page one)

diality of Ambassador Morrow has been praised by the Mexicans all along the route of the special train and he has found little difficulty in meeting the Mexicans on their own ground.

Last evening the Ambassador rode with President Calles in a small Ford car on their return to Aguascalientes and appeared to enjoy his visit to an unpretentious private home, where he was entertained by Governor Isaac Diez de Leon. Here again President Calles demonstrated his utter lack of self-consciousness by playing the piano, leading the singing and dancing with the local society belles.

Visit the Calles Dam

The President's party also visited Calles Dam, twelve miles from Pabellon, the largest irrigation project now under way in Mexico. The dam will irrigate 60,000 acres and will conserve the waters in the Santiago River. Twenty-five American engineers who are directing the 900 workers, greeted the President and the Ambassador.

To-morrow the Presidential party will

visit the Don Martin irrigation project near Nuevo Laredo, where 165,000 acres will be brought under irrigation on both sides of the Salado River.

Rogers a Treat to Calles

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN, Pabellon, Mexico, Dec. 4 (AP).—President Calles has laughed more in the last two days than he has in the four years he has been in office, and Will Rogers is responsible for it, say close friends of the Mexican executive, who is touring northern Mexico, accompanied by Rogers and Dwight W. Morrow, the American Ambassador.

Rogers was right at home at a specially arranged rodeo and bullfight in honor of the Presidential party yesterday at the Pabellon ranch, and drew generous applause from the President when he did numerous roping tricks and mixed freely with Mexican cowboys. He left the bullfighting, however, to the toreador engaged for the occasion.

Calles Chuckles Constantly

Those who are privileged to enter the private car where Ambassador Morrow, Rogers and the President pass their time while en route from one point to another say Rogers has completely captivated Senor Calles, who chuckles constantly at the witticisms of the American humorist, both before and after translation.

President Calles is known to be highly pleased at the large crowds that have gathered to welcome him wherever a stop was made.

Mexico Seeks \$5,000,000 From Estate of Gomez

Action Is Called Confiscation of Executed Presidential Candidate's Property

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec. 4 (AP).—Mexico is suing the estate of General Arnulfo R. Gomez, executed Presidential candidate, for ten million pesos (\$5,000,000).

The suit, said an official bulletin at Nogales, Sonora, across the border, serves notice that the Federal public agent at Mexico City has decreed the dead soldier-statesman's estate must pay that sum to Mexico. No charges were mentioned in the bulletin.

Attorneys here believe the Gomez suit constitutes governmental confiscation of his estate. Gomez was shot as a rebel leader.