

"I Shall Die at Post If it is Necessary"

MEXICAN CITIES HELD BY REBELS

Chihuahua Falls Before Orozco After Four Hour Battle Sunday Morning Just at Daybreak.

AMERICAN PRIEST HELD

Rev. Pinto Taken by Rebels and Asked for \$3,000 But Was Released on Payment of Only \$100.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] EL PASO, Texas, March 4.—With General Pascual Orozco, now at the head of a rebel force in control of Ciudad Chihuahua and a large force of federals under Colonel Pancho Villa preparing to attack again, one thousand Vasquistas troops from Juarez today are speeding to the relief of Orozco. Telegrams received early today in Juarez by General Inez Salazar and other Vasquista leaders declare that Orozco held the city of Chihuahua against two fierce attacks by Villa yesterday and last night. In the first engagement 35 are known to have been killed while details of the latter battle have not been received.

The first battle lasted between three and four hours. Villa arrived on the outskirts of Chihuahua at daylight Sunday and immediately sent an officer to demand that Orozco turn the city over to him. Orozco refused withblank and Villa at once opened his attack. For three hours, according to telegrams received here, Villa pressed the garrison hard, but at the end of that time after he had been repulsed repeatedly with heavy losses, he withdrew his troops into the open country and left Orozco in complete control.

The first dispatch came from Braulio Hernandez, one of the rebel leaders in the vicinity of Chihuahua city, who told General Salazar that Orozco had repulsed Villa and that he (Hernandez) was rushing his 350 troops to Chihuahua to Orozco's aid. Salazar immediately put 1000 Vasquistas aboard three special trains, commanded by General Emilio Campa, and rushed them to Chihuahua. Gen. Antonio Rojas is in command of the garrison of about 1,200 men remaining at Juarez. General Salazar joins this force today. With the troops went two field pieces and one hundred rounds of ammunition.

After the troops started south last night, other dispatches arrived here and at Juarez stating that Villa had renewed the attack Sunday night but had been repulsed. No details of the engagement could be ascertained, however.

There is considerable alarm here as to the fate of Americans near Ciudad Chihuahua as it is impossible for them to escape under existing conditions. There is some fear also of rioting at Juarez as soon as General Salazar starts south. Pamphlets were circulated last night and today denouncing Americans in unmeasured terms and declaring "Taft's proclamation of Saturday was really issued to get the Americans out of Mexico before the United States troops crossed the border."

Trouble is feared over the action of the rebel leaders, Campa and Salazar. In arresting and holding in prison Rev. C. M. Pinto, a Jesuit priest and an American citizen. After the priest had preached in the Guadalupe mission at Juarez yesterday, the rebels arrested him and demanded that he pay them \$3,000. The priest sent for Mayor Kelly, Sheriff Edward and Captain Davis of El Paso, who affected his release when Kelly compromised the matter by paying \$100 personally to Campa.

Madero Appeals to People.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—In a final attempt to unite Mexico and declaring that "if necessary I shall know how to die at my post," President Madero today issued a manifesto calling on Mexicans to join the army and unite in establishing military rule toward bringing about peace.

The appeal says: "The time has come for all good Mexicans to rally to the support of the government which they freely named. In this alone will it be easy for public tranquility to be speedily re-established without which the nation cannot continue her course along the path of progress and democracy."

The offers which good citizens have made to take up arms are numberless, but in order that their services may be really useful and that all those who do take up arms may at any time be a guarantee of order, it is necessary for them to subject themselves to military discipline, and to swell the ranks in the federal army.

"I would consider it cowardly and treasonable to the people who have placed their confidence in me to throw aside the legal vestments and to give supreme power to him who asks for it on no other grounds than those of personal ambition and under pretext of an anarchistic movement. Therefore, I will defend loyally the flag, and adhere to the law which the Mexican people has confided in me, and if necessary I shall know how to die at my post fulfilling my duty."

Four hundred Americans left Mexico City last night and 230 plan to leave tonight. The federal garrison here numbers but 1,000 men and would be unable to handle the situation should rioting break out. Appeals have been posted asking that foreigners join with volunteer citizens in preparing to defend the city.

Owing to the exodus of Americans, the Daily Mexican, an English paper, suspended publication today. The Mexican Herald, the only other English paper, is likely to follow suit.

Bandit in Control.

EL PASO, Texas, March 4.—The city of Chihuahua is today virtually in the control of Pancho Villa, former bandit and now leader of the federal forces in Chihuahua. Fighting is still in progress there, according to reports, but with the Villa forces rapidly driving Orozco's troops out. No further details have been received and it is impossible to estimate the casualties. The dispatches say Villa's force of 800 men succeeded in getting into the city and occupying strong positions. After a fierce battle, last night, the advices say Orozco's troops which have defended the city for twenty-four hours were driven out of several strongholds, but they have not yet been entirely dislodged.

Twelve hundred Vasquistas, with two rapid firing guns and two skilled American gunners, are at Saúz this morning awaiting the arrival of Gen. Inez Salazar from Juarez. The Vasquistas are commanded by General Emilio P. Campa. They left Juarez last night on three special trains and will proceed to Chihuahua today to wrest the city from Villa. With this force, General Castillo, with 400 rebels, is rushing to Chihuahua from Villa Ahumada and General Hernandez, with 350 Vasquistas, is hurrying to Orozco's aid.

Despite the ferocity of yesterday's battle at Chihuahua, Vasquistas at Juarez say it was a mistake. They assert that Salazar was assured by Villa that he was against Madero, ordered Villa to attack the city, in the belief that Orozco had left. They answered that Orozco fought back, believing that Villa was fighting for Madero. The Vasquistas now believe that Villa, flushed by his victory, will claim the city for Madero and forget his assurances to Salazar.

Americans in Chihuahua consist entirely of men, the women and children having been sent out already. Fifteen hundred Vasquistas remain in Juarez to defend the city.

Six Vasquista soldiers, heavily armed, who attempted to cross to the American side early today were stopped by the American patrol and two of them arrested after a hand to hand fight with the American soldiers. The other Mexicans fled.

The Vasquista commander protested against holding the two, but they are still held.

Fire Claims Couple.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BOSTON, Mass. March 4.—Trapped in a blind closet, Mrs. Guizappa Aldero, 45, and Guizappa Felro, 30, were burned to death, two others are dying and a fifth was seriously burned early today in a fire which swept a frame tenement in the north end, and drove fifty inmates to the streets in their night clothes, with the temperature below zero.

Shot at Rothchild.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, March 4.—An unknown man attempted to assassinate Leopold De Rothchild here this afternoon. A shot was fired at the financier but the bullet went wide and struck a detective, badly wounding him. The would-be assassin was arrested.

Rate Objection.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Oklahoma traffic association of Oklahoma City, filed complaint with the interstate commerce commission today, attacking all freight rates on iron and steel from Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Gary and all steel producing points to Oklahoma.

THE INEVITABLE THIRD WRECK

Pennsylvania's Chicago-New York Flyer Goes into the Ditch Again But No One Was Killed.

LAST ONE WAS IN OHIO

Passengers Were in Their Berths and Awoke When Their Heads Were Bumped on the Ceiling.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, March 4.—While speeding westward at sixty-five miles an hour, the Pennsylvania lines' New York-Chicago eighteen hour train was wrecked today at Glenville, a siding between Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky. Through one of the inexplicable situations that sometimes come about in railroading, none of the crew or passengers were killed, the worst any suffered being bruises.

The wreck happened about four miles east of Nevada, where four trainmen and two passengers were killed and ten others injured when train No. 48, a solid express, and train No. 15, a solid Pullman, collided December 24, 1910.

The wreck today completed a series of three wrecks, which trainmen believe to be inevitable after the first one has happened. Recently train No. 5 on the Pennsylvania lines was derailed in Indiana, and train No. 2 was derailed in Pennsylvania, both with loss of life.

The eighteen-hour limited was about twenty-five minutes late when it left Bucyrus today behind a double-header. The trucks of the forward engine broke and jumped the rails at the Glenville siding. The engineer of the second locomotive stuck to his post and threw on the brakes the moment he felt the jar. This lessened the speed of the train considerably before the second locomotive and two following coaches jumped the track.

The steel constructed cars withstood the jar firmly. Nearly all of the passengers were still in their berths, and many are nursing bumps on their heads, caused by striking them against the top of their compartments. An engine from Bucyrus pulled the coaches that stayed on the track back to that city. Wrecking trains from Crestline and Fort Wayne faced an all day job in clearing up the debris and opening up traffic again.

WINDOW SMASHING IS RESUMED

The Ventilating Squad Gets Busy Again and Litters up the Sidewalk With Shattered Glass.

POLICE ARE POWERLESS

One Hundred Suffragettes in Jail Sing and Yell for Two Hours With Noisy Tin Pan Accompaniment.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, March 4.—Suffragettes today resumed their window smashing campaign. Twenty of the principal shops in the Kensington and Knights Bridge districts were visited by the "ventilating squad" and before the police could interfere, the sidewalks were littered with broken glass and several thousand dollars worth of property had been destroyed.

Thirty women were arrested. On the way to prison they sang and loudly proclaimed that they would continue their tactics as soon as they were free.

The police admitted today that they would be unable to prevent similar outbreaks unless all the moving spirits in the militant wing in the votes for women organization were imprisoned. It is impossible to detail sufficient officers to protect the downtown streets. If the police were centered in the business district the smaller stores in the uptown section

DRUNKEN CHINESE LOOT AND BURN

Mutiny Continues in Some Parts of China and Foreigners Are Barred in Their Homes.

3,000 SOLDIERS ON GUARD

Pekin is Quiet for the Present But Tientsin Streets Are Littered With Many Corpses.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] TIENSIN, March 4.—Fearing that the mutiny would take on an anti-foreign character, residents of the foreign quarter today barricaded their houses and prepared for a siege. Armed civilians patrolled the streets and no natives were permitted to enter.

News that 5,000 Japanese troops had been ordered here has had a bad effect on the Chinese, who believe that intervention is imminent and are determined to secure all the loot possible while the city is in their power.

Drunken Chinese soldiers continued to despoil the native quarter today. They kept up a constant fire to intimidate the residents and looted and burned scores of residences and stores. A large number of mutineers from Peking were expected here today on commandeered trains. Indications were that they would find little booty unless they succeeded in routing the 1,800 foreign soldiers and invaded the section inhabited by whites.

Fires were raging in twenty different places this afternoon. Every native defending his property was shot. The number of dead cannot be estimated, but corpses litter the streets in the business section. Only one foreigner is known to have been killed—Dr. Schreeter, a German subject, who ventured into the town to warn some of his countrymen whom he believed to be in danger.

Pekin is Peaceful.

PEKIN, March 4.—The city was comparatively calm today as the result of the presence of 3,000 foreign soldiers. Nearly all of the fires had been extinguished or had burned out and little looting was reported. The mutineers seem to have been awed by the arrival of more foreign troops and the announcement that four British regiments are on their way here from Hong Kong.

The authorities claim that nearly all of the mutineers who have not left the city with their loot, are being holed in the barracks. Scores of suspects were summarily executed today, but it was noticeable that few of the victims were soldiers.

A report was circulated that the actual mutineers had been promised immunity if they would not attempt any more outbreaks.

Honors for Marconi.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, March 4.—Guglielmo Marconi, pioneer of wireless telegraphy, having refused King Victor's offer to elevate him to the nobility, was today made a life member of the senate.

THE WEATHER.

For Keokuk and Vicinity: Unsettled weather with probably snow flurries tonight or Tuesday. Somewhat colder tonight.

Illinois and Missouri: Unsettled weather with probably snow flurries tonight or Tuesday. No important change in temperature.

For Iowa—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday. Somewhat colder tonight.

Weather Conditions.

The areas of highest pressure are in the Upper Lake Region and in Montana, the weather continuing cold over the northeastern portion of the country, and low temperature attending the Montana high area, with snow flurries from the Rockies to the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The pressure is low on the Pacific Slope, with the greatest depression in California, there has been rain in Arizona, and it is warmer in the southern states. Conditions indicate unsettled weather, and probably snow flurries tonight or Tuesday for this section, and somewhat colder tonight.

Local Observations.

March 3 7 p. m. . . . 30.46 21 NE P. City 4 7 a. m. . . . 30.50 20 E City Rainfall for the past 24 hours, trace. Mean temperature, 20. Lowest temperature, 14. Highest temperature, 25. Lowest temperature last night, 20. FRED Z. GOSEWISCH, Observer.

SHUTTING DOORS OF FACTORIES

English Business is Beginning to Feel the Effects of the Strike of the Coal Miners.

PONIES GET A VACATION

Little Workers Are Brought Up From the Mines and See Daylight After Years of Darkness.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, March 4.—Mills and factories throughout the United Kingdom continued to shut down today because of the shortage of fuel caused by the miners' strike. It was estimated that 500,000 workers in south Wales alone had been thrown out of work.

Food prices continued to increase and there was much suffering among the poor. Fishermen were unable to get enough coal to use on their trawlers and it was expected that the price of fish would soon become almost prohibitive.

Today hundreds of ponies were brought up from the mines, some of them getting their first glimpse of daylight in fifteen years. Many of the animals had become blinded while others seemed terrified by the light of the outside world.

Wholesale houses have been hard hit by the strike. Many of them called in all of their traveling salesmen because the merchants refused to buy goods pending a settlement of the strike.

It was officially announced today that 2500 trains have been discontinued by the several railway systems in the United Kingdom. Every freight train that could be spared was taken off and in addition every local passenger train. The trains still running have been standardized so that there are no duplications by the various lines and interchangeable tickets have been issued to travelers.

Many of the suburban railway stations have been closed, thus saving the coal needed to heat them. The railway boards are co-operating to save coal and cut down expenses. But with the most rigorous precautions, traffic will soon be at a standstill through lack of fuel to move trains, as few of the roads have maintained any great reserve supply because of lack of storage room.

MILLS OPEN BUT WORKERS IDLE

Strikers Obey Orders of Leaders and Refuse to Go Back Into the Shops of Lawrence.

DISORDER NOT EVIDENT

Investigation by House Rules Committee Proceeds With New Witnesses Telegraphed For.

Lawrence Blackjacked.

LAWRENCE, Mass. March 4.—What the strikers claim was an attempt to kill James P. Thompson, general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, and one of the strike leaders, was made early today. Thompson was attacked in his room in a local hotel and his head cut open by blows from a blackjack. He also declared one of his assailants shot at him, the bullet tearing his night shirt. The alleged assailants fled.

After an investigation the police were inclined to the belief that the attack on Thompson was a result of a quarrel with men whom Thompson had known for some time. Thompson flatly denied that he had ever seen his assailants before.

Investigation Proceeds.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Every detail of the Lawrence strike will be sought by the house rules committee in its probe of the restraining of children from being sent from the strike-ridden city, it became apparent today.

'I Will Not be 1912 Candidate for President'

SAID IN JUNE WOULD NOT RUN

Roosevelt Letter is Produced in Which He Declared He Would Not Be a Candidate.

TOLD SEVERAL MEN

Full Letter Under Date of June 27, 1911 Shows Opinions of the Colonel at That Time.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Evening Sun prints this afternoon what it states is the full text of the letter, a portion of which was given out from Taft headquarters in Washington last night, and in which Colonel Roosevelt was said to have written that he would not be a candidate for the presidency this year. When the excerpt last night was shown the colonel at his Oyster Bay home, he said:

"I will say nothing unless the name of the recipient of the letter is given and the letter published in full. Probably the language is not correctly given."

The letter, as printed by the Sun, is as follows:

"June 27, 1911.

"My Dear Mr. Van Valkenburg: "I am really obliged to you. Now will you not give Mr. McClatchy from me a copy of this letter that I am writing to you and also send a copy of this letter to Mr. Frank B. Noyes? Mr. McClatchy states that Mr. Noyes informed him, agent the story sent out by the Associated Press, that Mr. Roosevelt had pledged himself to support Mr. Taft for a second term, that he (Mr. Noyes) had the same information from sources entirely independent of those from which the Associated Press received the story. Mr. Noyes states that he understood that I did so express myself to a number of the cabinet and also to an insurgent senator and says that he believes that President Taft thinks that he has assurances of support from me. Mr. Noyes adds that he explains my denial on the theory that I had explained my attitude confidentially and felt entitled to deny it when it was given publicly.

"Will you tell McClatchy and Mr. Noyes for me (or send them copies of this letter) that Mr. Noyes is absolutely and completely misinformed and there is not one particle of truth in the statements made to him which he thus repeated to Mr. Clatchy. The only two members of the cabinet to whom I have recently spoken are Messrs. Meyer and Stimson. The for the strike leaders said their ranks were intact and they would surely win.

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WASHINGTON, March 4.—Every detail of the Lawrence strike will be sought by the house rules committee in its probe of the restraining of children from being sent from the strike-ridden city, it became apparent today.

At the request of the committee, Representative Berger, the socialist member of the house, who is conducting the strikers end of the investigation, wired to Lawrence asking that some of the women and children who have been injured in encounters with police and militia be sent to Washington as witnesses. About them centers the question of federal jurisdiction in the case and Chairman Henry of the committee announced his intentions of getting their story first and in detail.

The names of those injured were

mer wrote me and the latter informed me verbally, what in each case I knew already, that neither of them had made any such statement to Mr. Taft or to anyone else and that both of them understood perfectly clearly that I was not going to support any man for the nomination in 1912, neither Mr. Taft nor anyone else. The insurgent senator of whom Mr. Noyes speaks is as wholly mythical a character as the cabinet member of whom he speaks. He cannot give the name of the insurgent senator or find it out, for he will find that his informant will not give it. I made no such statement to any cabinet minister, or to any other human being. The simple fact is that these stories are not misunderstandings; they are deliberate inventions.

"Mr. Noyes is entirely in error in thinking that President Taft thinks he has assurances of support from me. Mr. Taft thinks nothing of the kind. He knows he has no assurances of support from me and neither Mr. Noyes nor anyone else has one least particle of ground for the opinion thus expressed.

"I, at first thought the story in question was given out from the white house, but I am now assured it was gotten up and given out by the Associated Press representatives at the white house and from Mr. Noyes' statements I should gather that this was true.

"I wish Mr. Noyes, as president of the Associated Press, to know that the story was not a misunderstanding, but was a deliberate invention, made one of whole cloth, without one particle of basis beyond the imagination of the man who made it.

"I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men in this matter, always to the same effect, telling you, for instance, personally and those who were with you at lunch at my house and telling Gifford Pinchot, Jim Garfield and Congressman Madison and Billy Loeb, and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stimson, all alike, just exactly what I have said, always that I would not be a candidate in 1912 myself, and that I had no intention of taking part in the nomination for or against any candidate.

"Sincerely yours, (Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT." The Sun then says that the Mr. Van Valkenburg to which the letter is addressed is understood to be the editor of the Philadelphia North American, E. A. Van Valkenburg. Frank B. Noyes is editor of the Washington Star and president of the Associated Press and McClatchy is editor of the Bee, Sacramento, Calif., and a director in the Associated Press.

The story referred to by Roosevelt in the letter to Van Valkenburg was sent out by the Associated Press from Washington following the meeting of Roosevelt and President Taft at Cardinal Gibbons' diamond jubilee in Baltimore. The story said that Roosevelt had given Taft assurances of his support. The next day the story was flatly denied by Roosevelt in a signed telegram sent by him to the United Press.

given to the committee on Saturday by Samuel Lipson, when he told the story of the strikers' sufferings. They will be called in addition to the women and children who are now in Washington.

The strained and tense spirit of the strike-ridden city filled the big committee room where the investigation proceeded today. On one side the women and children of the strike stared uneasily and timidly at the members of the committee and at the Lawrence city officials seated opposite.

Despite a sleety drizzle of snow spectators again crowded the committee room to hear from the lips of the children the tale of the strike, crowded about close behind the little group before the committee table.

So apparent was the nervous tension when Lipson resumed the stand that Chairman Henry cautioned the big audience against making any demonstration.

"There was some behavior that was unseemly here on Saturday," he said, "in the very first instance today of any manifestation of this kind the committee will have the room cleared and the guilty ones punished."

A letter from Governor Foss of Massachusetts, was presented by Chairman Wilson of the labor committee. The letter was signed by Foss' secretary and said that reports of conditions in Lawrence "had been exaggerated." He defended the police and militia in their action in preventing the sending of the children from Lawrence.

"The police simply brushed against the women and children," it read, "to put them aside. They did not use their clubs."

The committee decided that here-