

and Gen. R. W. Hoyt, commanding respectively the Second and Third Infantry Brigades, are now at their headquarters at the fort. Gen. W. S. Schuyler, who is to head the divisional cavalry brigade and the signal corps and engineers, will be in to-morrow. Of the artillery and independent cavalry brigades no commanders have as yet been announced.

The only fever of confusion attending this settling of several thousand troops in new territory was centered around the determining as to where it was not half as bad as if one regiment of National Guard was going into summer camp at Pine Plains. On the big camp field two miles to the northeast of the city and just off the northern corner of a stone wall about the fort everything moved with clockwork order.

All incoming trains bearing troops and impediments were switched from the main lines of the Southern Pacific, the Katy and the Frisco system to a cluster of spurs that ran out to within half a mile of the fort's gates. There on the eight sidings, capable of receiving 800 cars at a time, the various trains were switched and Capt. Voreyole of the quartermaster's department of Fort Sam Houston had the tremendous job of sorting out the arrivals, piecing together clusters of baggage and biting and kicking officers' mounts, swinging cargoes of baggage into the hands of strikers and negro roustabouts who had been requisitioned and in general pulling order out of chaos.

As fast as the various regiments were detrained they were set to marching up the slope to the wide expanse of surveyed field where all the strength of the division is to be encamped. There, as far as one could see, were the little white stakes marking the streets of the tent city which is now in process of mushroom growth, the fresh marks tracing the line of the water pipe which has been hurriedly laid down and the brown ones of the regiments already at home.

Out of all the strain to which they have been subjected the railroads to-day managed to deliver the goods—in terms of men, ammunition, horses and military whatnot in excellent shape. By sections the troop trains came in and there were gaps between the detraining of the regimental band and the assembling of the company cooks' kettles. But before nightfall every regiment in the camp had enough of the baggage to house and feed every man somehow or other.

First among the arrivals to-day was the Thirteenth Infantry, Col. H. R. Loughborough's regiment. They had come down from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in four or five sections and were out of their cars by sun up. The full strength of the regiment, 710 men, twenty-nine officers, hospital corps and machine gun platoon, was represented. Next in line was the Fifteenth Infantry, Col. Walter S. Scott commanding, down from Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. It consisted of twenty-three officers, together with all impediments, including eighty-five army mules, had hiked out from the Utah post and down to the south in record time. But because somewhere up on the cross roads in New Mexico the baggage train had been sidetracked temporarily the Fifteenth had to spread its dog tents for to-night.

The first four sections of the crack Eleventh Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., under command of Col. Jim Parker, had its guidons unfurled on the early morning streets of the Eleventh Cavalry, the rest of the regiment following in the rear. A battalion of more than 1,000 men, their forty officers and 900 horses, pulled into the yards and disgorge.

The Tenth Infantry from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be in to-night. The first battalion of the Eleventh Cavalry, down from Fort Russell, in Wyoming, showed up late to-night, with promise that some time to-morrow the rest of the regiment would be in. That was a hard run down from Fort D. A. Russell, some officers of other regiments commented. The brigade post up there might as well be buried in the mountains so far as railroad facilities go.

As the completed camp will appear to-morrow when the arrival of the regiments now on the way to bring up the total to the full number anticipated, the rolling field chosen for the camp site will be blocked off into a great square with fringe of the engineers and artillery tents on the north. About the center of the square will be the regiments of the Twenty-eighth, Seventeenth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Thirteenth. Three squadrons of the Ninth and Eleventh Cavalry will have their tents to the right, of the infantry square, and to the north two battalions of the Fourth Field Artillery and two of the Third will be parked. A battalion of engineers and one of the signal corps will complete the camp.

MACHINE GUNS TO BE SENT.

Equipment for Mountain Work to Be Sent to Troops at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 11.—Three platoons of six machine guns each for each of the three provisional regiments mobilizing here will be carried on the backs of mules in charge of a special corps of men selected from the brigade. This corps will be picked and special training in the handling of the guns will be started on Monday.

This information, received to-day in dispatches to Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding, further strengthens the theory that peaceful manoeuvres are not entirely the plan of the War Department. The first regiment is now in camp and the Eighth Artillery Band from Fort Barrancas, Fla., arrived this morning. Advice were received that the other three regiments of coast artillery had embarked in transports McClellan, Sumner and Kilpatrick at Old Point Comfort and would reach Camp Crockett at Galveston on next Wednesday.

An active campaign, with drilling from 8 to 12 o'clock daily, will be begun on Monday and the troops will be taken down the island on long hikes over the roughest country to be found hereabout. Gen. Mills announced the appointment of Major William E. Voss of Jackson Barracks, chief surgeon, Major George H. R. Grosman of Fort Barrancas, Florida, chief medical inspector, Capt. Bertman T. Clayton of Washington, brigade quartermaster, and one of the hospital companies with equipment for 1,000 men has been shipped from Jefferson barracks.

Orders have been issued to vaccinate the men against typhoid, prevention virus and the milder type of typhoid fever. The vaccination is by hypodermic injections instead of by scraping the skin.

AMERICAN LEGION WIPED OUT

BREVE BRUNT OF MADERO DEFEAT AT CASAS GRANDES.

One Unwounded Survivor Makes His Way to El Paso—Details of a Deadly Fight—Armed Cars Spread Death Among Maderists at Santa Rosalia.

EL PASO, March 11.—From the only American who escaped unharmed and unscathed from the fight at Casas Grandes the details of the extermination of the American legion of Madero's army, are learned. All the fifty Americans leading in the attack were killed or wounded and the only survivor of the detachment is Roy Kelly of Smithport, Pa., former United States army scout in the Philippine island campaigns.

With his clothing in rags and his body a mass of cuts from the barb wire defences of the town, Kelly arrived in El Paso this afternoon after walking 150 miles. How he escaped is a miracle.

"The main body under Gen. Madero, composed of about 800 men, had just arrived from the East and was located at a ranch three miles south of Casas Grandes," says Kelly. "Upon his arrival a column was ordered formed and about 250 men composed it. We marched through the night, leaving our horses at camp, and arrived on the eastern outskirts of old Casas Grandes about 10 o'clock Sunday night."

"We surrounded the town and remained quiet till daylight. I was with the company of Americans led by Capt. Harrington. We took the first position on the east side of the town. The column was under command of Major Garibaldi. He remained with us while the Mexicans moved around to the other sides of the town."

"Some way, the fighting started before daylight. I guess it was about 4 o'clock. Most of us Americans had entrenched ourselves in a big adobe house on the outskirts of the town. We had cut loopholes for our rifles. Capt. Harrington was not with us, I remember. He had gone fifty yards away, and with four other Americans was holding another adobe."

"From the very first the firing was heavy. From the awful storm of lead we knew that they had a machine gun and a three pounder. It seemed that we attracted all the fire of the artillery from the main part of the town. At the break of day we saw that the machine gun was on the church and that the cannon was on the ground in some street. When light came, hell broke loose."

"The three pounder began to play havoc with the roof of the house and the machine gun fanned the front of it. I saw four men fall and they died right away. Three were wounded. One fellow, a young Mexican who was with us, was shot through the side. He was standing in the door shooting, for there weren't enough loopholes for us all. I saw him stagger into the house and write about. Without waiting a moment the poor fellow drew his six shooter and shot his brains out. That made me a little sick, but I kept pumping my 30-30 through the loopholes. When I stopped to load somebody else would take my position. We decided after a last's talk to get out of it. And we did. In a hurry. We started through the back door and began the run for cover. I was one of the last ones to leave the house. I saw all but five fall in front of me. What was left of us got to cover after a run of about one mile to the river. We counted noses and found five of us were left."

"Harrington and his four men also were killed. Before we left the adobe we tried to get out, and as we ran past I saw the five bodies lying outside the door. "When we were making the door the river young Madero and Giuseppe Garibaldi were running just ahead of me. I saw them tumble over almost at the same time, and I had to jump over their bodies. The Italian lay on his back with blood coming from his mouth. Madero fell in a knot. I am sure both were killed. Johnny Greer was shot in the first part of the fight and lay on the floor of the adobe with a hole in his breast. Sgt. Heath I don't know where he comes from—had been killed at the beginning."

"Lieut. Valenka was also shot early in the fight. Capt. Casavantes had been killed running from one adobe to the next. Young Madero ran into the adobe toward the end of the fight and cried: 'Good God, poor De Lara has been killed!' That was pretty tough for us, for Capt. De Lara was a good fellow and all the Americans liked him."

"It was about 10 o'clock when we quit the adobe. We were getting all the worst of it, of course, but we saw more soldiers coming into town from our rear. We knew that Cuellar was coming, but we got out before his men got within shooting distance of us."

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"When they got down to where our ammunition wagon was it had been taken away. I saw five other Americans going down the track. One was wounded, for he had his head bandaged. The Federals opened fire on them. The Federals shooting from where the ammunition was and where we had left our horses. That was one mile from town and about three miles from Madero's camp. I went as close to Madero's camp as I dared and then I saw the Federal cavalry. I saw nothing of the main insurgent command."

"Then I took to the hills and felt rather lonesome and tired and sick at the stomach. The smoke had blistered my face and my arm was tired from pumping my gun—yes, I still had it with me. Finally I met an American up in the hills; he had been watching the fight. He was a good fellow and told me my position and how to get out of it. He also told me that Madero and the 500 men had departed for the south as soon as we started the attack on Casas Grandes.

myself more than two hours sleep a night. When I got here I had nothing to eat but tortillas and nothing but water to drink for four days and nights. It was a tough fight, and if the reinforcements had not come we surely would have taken the town. One thing I can say, there wasn't an American who showed the white feather; nobody but me, and I had to."

Through discovery of a considerable amount of correspondence it is learned that every Mexican insurgent soldier has a promise of a pension from Madero leaders if their cause triumphs; also, homesteads. One of the promises is that all large landed estates will be confiscated and divided among men who have shouldered arms for the insurgent cause.

In American Americans are leaving rapidly and protests are being registered at the manner of fortifying the town. Fortifications are being erected on all the principal buildings in the town.

The main battle between Cananea and Arizona was held up on Thursday by insurgents. All the mail bags were cut open and all the official mail was destroyed. Private mail was not molested. The stage has been temporarily hit off.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—Attacks on both Tia Juana, the Mexican town fourteen miles from the border, and Algodones, thirteen miles southwest of Yuma, Ariz., by insurgents are expected hourly, according to dispatches received here.

The insurgents at Mexicali are also facing a battle with Federal forces reported to be within a few miles of that town. The insurgents are being driven back by the command of Francisco Salinas, a half-breed negro. The junta in this city has ordered a suspension of activity at Mexicali until it gains a clearer insight into the situation. United States troops are going to do. However, as the Mexican troops are expected there within twenty-four hours, the insurgents will have to fight or evacuate.

Tia Juana expects an attack to-night or to-morrow. Salinas is said to have won many recruits with offers of \$100 each and five acres of land for each one when the fighting ends.

TORREON, Mexico, March 11.—American railroad men who arrived here to-day from Santa Rosalia reported that a recent engagement between Federals and rebels at that place the new armed war cars were tried out with success. Col. Blanquet was in command of the train and the insurgents to approach very close to the cars. The order was then given to open fire with the machine guns with which the car was equipped. The result was that the rebels were killed and the balance took to flight.

A false report has been circulated about the defective ammunition which has been furnished to the Government by the Mauser factory in Germany. The ammunition was made in Germany and was thoroughly tested and proven before being shipped. Tests were also witnessed by Gen. Navarro, Lopez and Egua.

Because they do not care to take the risk of plunging their engines through burned bridges American engineers running out of Gomez and Ciudad Madero the Mexican Central Railroad that hereafter they will not take out freight trains at night.

BRITISH VIEWS OF ARMY MOVE.

Twisting the Monroe Doctrine to Fit—Fears as to Germany and Japan.

LONDON, March 11.—The British public is interested but not greatly concerned over the movement of United States troops toward the Mexican frontier. The Foreign Office at first intended to issue a formal statement of a general nature and then abandoned the idea, merely informing inquirers that the British Government had taken no steps in the matter.

Those who are interested here assume that the action of the United States is the natural result of the Monroe Doctrine, inasmuch as America in enforcing that doctrine cannot permit foreign nations to land troops in Mexico or take any steps toward armed intervention. The view of this she is bound to protect outside interests herself.

The Spectator professes to see some cause for anxiety over the theory that in case of troops crossing the border it would be difficult to withdraw them. The same objection, the editor feels, would apply to the landing of a naval force. The paper points out that Mexico is a difficult country to invade and that the Mexicans have the reputation of being good fighters. Then too it is shown that Germany has never admitted the binding force of the Monroe Doctrine, but on the contrary has shown that she regards it as "very irksome as applied to herself" to the West Indies. The editorial adds:

"If then the United States should become involved with Mexico we should not be surprised to see Germany pushing her claims for a right to a naval base at Santo Domingo. It might be exceedingly awkward if at such a time some foolish action on the part of a mob in Santo Domingo should arouse the indignation of Japan. These reasons every well-wisher of America and supporter of the Monroe Doctrine will hold that the American action, whatever it may be, will be wise and just."

NO CHIP ON OUR SHOULDER.

Vice-President Sherman's Remark Greeted with Great Cheers.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Vice-President Sherman in an address to-night before the Bank Clerks Chapter, which held a dinner at the Belvidere Hotel, said that the purpose of this nation is to promote peace and to bring about a world-wide peace. He also said that he was about with the idea of knocking a chip from the shoulder of some stranger. The applause that greeted these remarks made the room ring.

WAR VESSELS LEAVE NORFOLK.

Slight Interest in the Departure of Marines for Guantanamo.

NORFOLK Va., March 11.—Warships loaded with men and supplies left to-day without attracting any attention and there were not along the wharves half a dozen persons gathered to see them pass out. Among these vessels was the cruiser Dixie, which took from the Norfolk Navy Yard for Guantanamo 900 marines and forty officers, under the command of Col. Moses, which will join in Cuba the 1,000 men and 100 officers under the command of Col. L. W. J. Waller of Norfolk.

Inquiry among leading men developed that there is no interest in the party there is implicit confidence in President Taft. Taking this view, the party exhibited no active interest in the sailing of the troops. The streets are full of men from the battleships which came in from Cuba.



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MEXICAN PATROL EXTENDED

WARSHIPS NOW ORDERED DOWN THE WESTERN COAST.

With Troops Along the Rio Grande Mexico Will Be Hemmed In by an American Force Except on Southern Frontier.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The gunboat Princeton, now at Corinto, on the west coast of Nicaragua, has been ordered northward, touching at Acapulco and other Mexican ports. The gunboat Yorktown, now at San Diego, Cal., soon will sail southward along the Mexican coast, touching at several ports. Thus the patrol which the United States has projected for the prevention of filibustering and the protection of American and other foreign properties in Mexico will be extended to the west coast of that country.

The gunboat Tacoma and the scout cruiser Chester, already are under orders to cruise along the Gulf coast of Mexico, the former northward and the latter southward.

With 20,000 troops massed on the northern frontier and warship patrols established on both the eastern and western coasts Mexico will practically be hemmed in by an American force except on the southern frontier. For any filibustering expedition to puncture this line and bring support to the revolutionists will be next to impossible.

The news of the suspension of the constitutional guarantee in Mexico was received here to-day with great interest. It is accepted by officials in Washington as the first step toward a more determined policy by the Diaz Government to crush the insurgents.

At the same time it is most convincing evidence of the alarming extent to which the revolution has spread in Mexico. The suspension of the constitutional guarantee means in Mexico practically what the suspension of the habeas corpus right would be in this country. It is regarded by many here as the first move toward the declaration of martial law.

The departure from Washington to-day of representatives of both the revolutionists and the Mexican Government party led to considerable speculation. Early in the day Senor F. L. de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador, left for New York city. Later Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, the insurgents' representative in Washington, boarded a train for the same city, and late to-night S. G. Hopkins, counsel in this city for the Mexican revolutionists, also left for New York.

It was reported that a conference was to be held in New York between the insurgent and Government representatives, the latter including Senor Jose Limantour, but this was denied both by the Mexican Embassy and by the insurgent headquarters.

It was said that Ambassador de la Barra was going to New York to keep a social engagement and the insurgents declared that Dr. Gomez had left Washington to confer with Senor Madero, brother of the revolutionary leader.

MEXICAN CASH IN PARIS.

Prudent Men of Wealth Cast a Financial Anvil to Windward.

PARIS, March 11.—It is less than a week that wealthy Mexicans have been transferring large sums of money to Paris banks as a measure of financial precaution.

France has ordered the warships Gloire, Conde and Audouin remain in Mexican waters for the present at least.

THE YORKTOWN AGROUND.

The Gunboat Sticks on Coronado Beach and Is Going to Mexico.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 11.—The United States gunboat Yorktown has gone aground at Coronado beach. The gunboat was preparing to leave under orders to patrol the Mexican coast. Tugs have gone to give assistance in floating the vessel.

GUARDSMEN READY TO GO.

108 Officers Reply to the Invitation to Go to Texas to View Army Manoeuvres.

ALBANY, March 11.—Adjt. Gen. Verbeck has wired Col. Evans, chief of the division of militia affairs, Washington, that he had a list of 40 Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-three Majors, 70 Captains, fifty First Lieutenants and thirty-nine Second Lieutenants who are ready to go to the Texas manoeuvres. It is believed that fully 200 officers will leave for Texas in the next few days. The point indicated by the War Department as observers in the big regular army manoeuvres.

This morning Col. Lester, Second Infantry, with headquarters at Troy sent in a list recommending forty-eight officers of his organization who would be included in the list were the following: "You are authorized to deny that any naval station in Lower California has been given to Japan a right to a naval base at the terminal of the Tehuantepec railway."

Baron Uchida, Japanese Ambassador in this country, also denied that his Government has obtained a naval base in Mexico.

Three army transports, the McClellan, Kilpatrick and Sumner, sailed for Hampton Roads this morning carrying twenty-four companies of coast artillery for Galveston. The transports are scheduled to arrive at the Texas port next Wednesday. The New York artillerymen are among the troops who sailed on these transports. In all about 3,000 men are on board. They will serve temporarily as infantry at Galveston.

A published report that the mobilization of the army has resulted in a break between President Taft and Secretary Knox was denied here to-day by officials who are familiar with the development of events in the last week.

DIED.

BEANAGAN—At her residence, 111 West 90th st., Agnes C., daughter of the late James A. Mary, Beanagan. Funeral service at the Church of St. Paul, 185 Sproule 62th st., at Columbus av., on Monday, March 13, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DARWIN—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 11, 1911, Kate V., wife of the late A. G. Darwin, in her 84th year, formerly of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, March 14, at 12 o'clock.

MACDONALD—At Westmoreland, N. H., on March 10, Asenath Chase Macdonald, aged 80 years.

Funeral services at North Bergen Crematory, on Tuesday, March 14, at 1 P. M. New York friends take Westchester ferry.

SCHUBERT—On March 9, 1911, at Jacksonville, Fla., Caroline O. Wheeler, wife of Gustav H. Schubar of New York.

Services will be held at 3 o'clock on Monday, March 13, at the house, Scarborough. A special train will leave Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M.; returning train will reach New York at 8:20. Interment private.

SOMDORN—Edward Somdorn. Funeral at "The Federal Church" 241 58th st., on Tuesday, March 14, at 12 o'clock.

WARING—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, March 10, 1911, Hester Giffard, beloved wife of Orville T. Waring. Funeral from her late residence, 900 Park av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, March 13, at 3 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THREE ORGAN RECITALS BY JOHN LUSHING. Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Thursdays, March 16th, 20th, April 23rd. Admission Free.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th st., near Broadway, on the only MACKAYVILLE, near Summit st., Holy Communion, 8 and 11 o'clock, 4 weekly services, 5 and 4.

CHAUFFEURS SWINDLED

By Man Who Promised 'Em Jobs and Took Money for Uniforms—An Arrest.

Dozso Welles, 28 years old, of 3458 Broadway, who says he was formerly a Lieutenant in the Austrian army, was locked up yesterday at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny. For months past the police have been receiving complaints from chauffeurs who were swindled by a man representing himself to be secretary to a wealthy auto owner.

The swindler worked thus: Getting from the newspaper want columns the name of a jobless auto driver, he looked him up and promised him a job. At a given time he called for him in an automobile. The chauffeurs they attempted to haul out. The latter pleaded with them not to do it, saying that he was well and favorably known in the neighborhood and that such a proceeding would ruin him.

The police want some of the complaining auto drivers to take a look at Welles and see if he is the man who got their money.

WILL PASS REVISION BILL.

House Democrats Have No Tariff Agreement with Taft, Says Leader Underwood.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Oscar Underwood, the Democratic leader in the next House, gave emphatic denial to-day to the report from Atlanta that Democratic leaders had assured the President there would be no tinkering with the tariff at the extra session.

"There are two things that the House will certainly do," declared Mr. Underwood to-day, "and these will be the passage of a tariff revision measure and the Canadian reciprocity bill. Just how far to what extent we will revise the tariff is yet to be determined, but that a bill will be passed reducing the present excessive duties is certain. Both Mr. Clegg and myself announced this purpose on the part of the Democrats of the new House long before the Canadian reciprocity treaty was presented to Congress. Nothing has since occurred to cause us to change our plans. I do not believe