

EL TIGRE CAMP YIELDS TO GEN. BLANCO'S MEN

Mining Town in Which Bisbee Capitalists are Interested, Taken, Guns Ammunition

REBEL SUCCEEDS THE COMMISSARIO

Veteran of Chihuahua Campaigns, Crosses Line Into Sonora with Three Hundred Troopers

DOUGLAS, March 2.—The force which captured El Tigre camp today is the seasoned army of Gen. Jose Blanco, which has been operating in Chihuahua. It is supposed that he has withdrawn from Orozco's support and will fight independently in Sonora. An American from Oklahoma arrived in Douglas this afternoon, who marched with the force a part of the journey. Blanco left Palomas, in the district of Guaymas, Chihuahua, more than a week ago, crossed the line, and came through the towns of Chinar, Baserac and San Miguel where he rested his horses for several days. He captured all the arms and ammunition in the towns taken, which capitulated without bloodshed.

After leaving San Miguel his army, numbering about 300 men, all mounted and thoroughly equipped marched up Pita canyon and appeared suddenly on the heights just above El Tigre camp, which evidently had had no notice of his coming. Blanco evidently had been tipped off concerning the heavy storage of arms in El Tigre as he informed Americans at Baserac he intended to take the camp. Francisco Garcia, father of Comissario Carlos Garcia, of El Tigre, reached Ysabella yesterday. Carlos telephoned his father that the two men that had been sent out to scout from Baserac had been discovered, and that a second scouting party sent out had not been heard from. The son warned the father to get out of the country. The father then turned back and is now in El Paso.

Blanco's force has the best fighters in rebel ranks. They bore the brunt of all the campaign around Guerooco. If the bands commanded by Cabral, Bracamante and Lopez join his army, the rebels will have a fighting army big enough to carry things all their own way. A former leader of the Mexican army in the Yaquia campaigns 'is in Douglas tonight. He says Hermosillo has three thousand rifles and no machine guns.

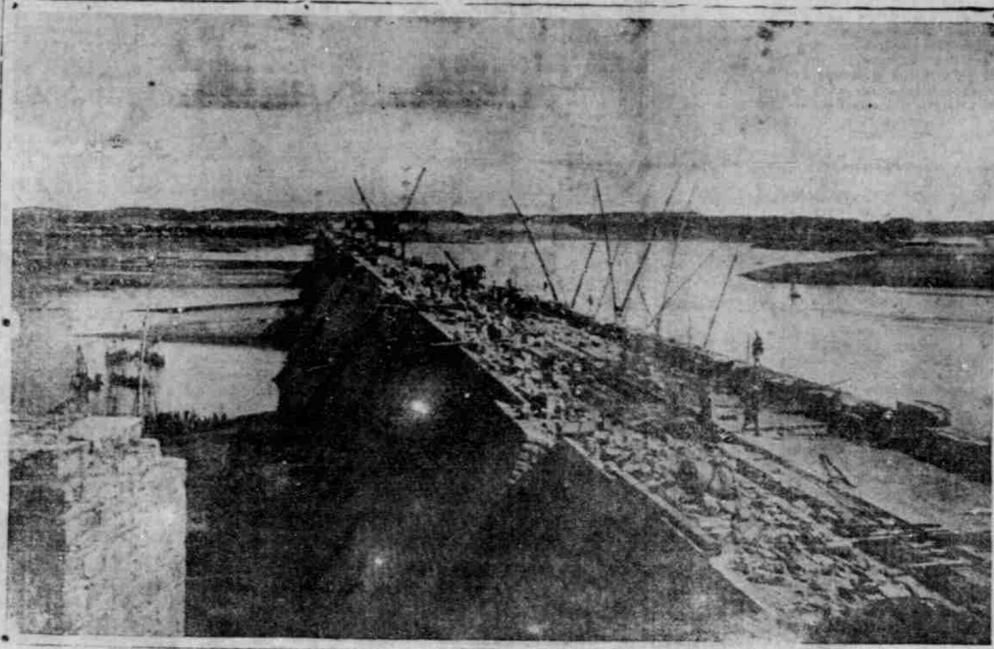
American capitalists with big interests in Sonora are in session tonight here, discussing the situation, which is very grave.

It is now known that in addition to the big stock of guns and ammunition stored at El Tigre camp, which the rebels, captured, other cargoes were recently shipped from Douglas, so that rebels got not less than two hundred guns and fifty thousand rounds of ammunition at the camp. They cleaned out both the commissario supplies and the big company store.

The wire is still down between Ysabella and Tigre and details of the capture are meagre, except that rebels captured Carlos Garcia, commissario of the place and substituted a rebel for him in office.

Rebels are reported marching along the stage road to Ysabella on the Nacozari railroad. Federal troops at Fronteras are reported gone into the Ajo mountains. Fronteras is only thirteen miles north of Ysabella and it is not likely that the rebels will let the federal troops return to Agua Prieta, as expected. The Cabrals, Bracamante and Lopez bands are somewhere between Fronteras and Douglas. The federal force numbers not quite two hundred, while the rebels combined have five hundred. This afternoon Lieut. Padilla of the rurales, and four men stationed at Agua Prieta, deserted and crossed the line to Douglas. Deputy Marshall Harry White is here looking into the matter. (Continued on Page 8.)

Stupendous Piece of Engineering on Upper Nile. Existing Dam Raised Fifteen Feet and Strengthened



THE GREAT ASSOUAN DAM ACROSS THE NILE

200 DAILY DEATH TOLL OF FAMINE AND PLAGUE

PEKING, China, March 2.—Famine and plague are sweeping China. The known deaths number 30,000, and according to officials figures the death rate averages 200 daily. But the officials have little knowledge of conditions in the interior, or are not permitting the facts to be known. It is impossible to estimate the number of deaths that have resulted from lack of food. Dr. Samuel Cochran, an American, engaged, in work of relief, writes: "One million people will die before the first crop is harvested. This will be scanty because the people have not strength to till the soil and no animals remain for plowing." The Chinese, for political reasons, are directing efforts to control the plague chiefly along the railways and frontiers. Since the recent Russian request for permission to cross the border and quarantine Chinese towns along the Amur, China has been attempting to check the plague along that frontier, but the Russian legation says it has been done ineffectively because no doctors there are familiar with modern methods of sanitation. Although the central government has issued explicit orders, both supplies and funds are lacking.

Japanese and Russians have offered assistance, but at only a few places have the offers been accepted. The Chinese not liking to receive favors from foreigners whose political motives they distrust.

Physicians combatting disease believe that warm weather will kill the germs although it may bring only temporary respite. If the plague is of the bubonic type, summer heat would serve to augment it. The pneumonic type is transmitted through the respiratory apparatus, and as a consequence, when the Chinese emerge from their winter quarters into open air they will escape much contamination. It is said by medical authorities that such an epidemic as the present, which is entirely pneumonic, has not visited the world since the middle ages. Owing to the political question involved, the presence of foreigners along the railways the plague in Manchuria is receiving greater attention than the famine, but the death rate from famine is many times greater than that of the plague.

The famine is the result of destruction of crops by a sixteen inch rain in two days last August in a district where the people ordinarily lead a hand to mouth existence. As soon as the first pang of hunger were felt the people left their homes, but many were unable to get beyond the borders of the de-

HEAVY SELLING FOLLOWED BY DECLINES

Prominent Issues Suffer Loss From Liquidation of Long Stocks Yesterday

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—Sharp declines among the stocks more commonly traded in resulted from heavy selling today. The prominent issues lost from one to three points and almost all fell below the low level established last Friday. The market opened weak and sold off in the first hour. In the afternoon the selling movement was extended and there was no further break. The market grew feverish and fell off fractionally to the close, which was at almost the lowest prices of the day. Liquidation of long stocks was in part responsible for the downward movement although short selling reached large proportions and was a potent factor. Stocks showed little evidence of support. Nervousness as to the outlook was apparent in the roving of bearish feeling. Advice that an extra session of congress was expected, was a most disturbing element and served to increase talk of tariff legislation. The day was not without its quieting influence. The head of the Harriman lines announced the double-tracking of those roads was to proceed regardless of the freight rate decision and this was followed by a statement of the Erie's intention to expend all surplus for the year over fixed charges on improvements. London was again a heavy dealer; the total sales from that source thus far this week approximate about 75,000 shares.

BANKER COMPLETES TERM LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 2.—After spending nearly six years in the federal prison here, Frank G. Bigelow, a Milwaukee banker, will be released tomorrow, according to authoritative reports tonight.

SICILIAN LOVE AFFAIR IN HIGH LIFE HAS TRAGIC END

ROME, March 2.—Princess Di Triglona, lady in waiting to Queen Helena, niece of Marquis Di San Giuliano, Italian minister of foreign affairs, and cousin of Prince Di Scialoja, secretary of state of the foreign office, was murdered today in a small hotel here by Lieutenant Baron Paterno, a cavalry officer, who then shot himself. Paterno was alive when the room occupied by the couple was entered by hotel employes, but the princess was found lying dead in bed. She had been stabbed in the neck and bled to death. Triglona was one of the most beautiful ladies in waiting to the queen and her tragic end caused a sensation. At the court ball Monday she attracted more than ordinary attention. She had a disagreement with her husband, which deeply grieved the queen. Her majesty used every influence to reconcile the couple, but without success. Baron Paterno who has been in close attendance on the princess for some time, engaged a room in a small hotel this morning. He was joined by the princess and they remained together until afternoon. A waiter passing the hall heard a pistol shot, followed by screams. An attempt was made to break the door, but this proved too strong to be forced, and the employes entered the room by a window. The princess, half dressed, lay on the bed in a pool of blood. A dagger had severed the blood vessels of the neck. Paterno was outstretched on the floor, with a bullet wound in the breast, made in evident attempt to commit suicide but was still alive and was quickly removed to other quarters. The princess had been summoned to appear before court today in separate proceedings brought by her husband. Both she and Paterno were Sicilians. Last summer the princess was at St. Moritz with two daughters, seven and fourteen years old, when she received a letter from Paterno, explaining that debts prevented him joining her. Touched by Paterno's recital of his embarrassment she sent him a check which he turned over to one of his creditors. The creditor, it is said, instead of cashing the check, used it for blackmailing purposes against the princess, thus revealing the scandal. It seems the princess intended the meeting today to be the parting with her lover. When Queen Helena was informed of the tragedy she fainted.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The death knell of the bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members was believed to be sounded late this afternoon in the senate. The democrats had conducted what they believed to be a successful filibuster against it, although they strenuously protested that their tactics should not be so considered. Senator after senator on the democratic side, arose to speak. There was nothing but talk and more of it in sight and from the leisurely way the senators were going about their remarks the proceedings might easily have been mistaken for the dull days of December rather than coming within 40 hours of the constitutional time for adjournment. Regular, or "stand-pat" senators, who yielded the conduct of the tariff board bill to "progressives," and who agreed that the bill creating a tariff board should remain "unfinished business," which long seemed to have a chance of passing began to realize they were backing what appeared to be a lost cause. It was 4:45 o'clock when the attempt to force the tariff board bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 2.—At 3:05 o'clock this morning the senate agreed to vote on the permanent tariff board bill at 5:30 o'clock Sat. morning. It is understood the appropriation bill was laid before prior to that time. The naval appropriation bill was laid before the senate at 3:30 this morning.

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TAFT SAYS HE MUST DECIDE QUESTION OF "GOVERNMENTAL POLICY" OF THE ORGANIC ACT

DEADLOCK BROKEN. HELENA, Mont., Mar. 2.—Henry L. Meyers, democrat, of Ravalli county, was elected United States senator, tonight to succeed Senator Carter, on the 79th joint ballot.

President Points Out to Delegation Sharp Difference Between Oklahoma and Arizona Acts

MORE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ON EXECUTIVE

Tells Visitors He Will Hear Them Further, If They Wish, When the Document Arrives

TEXAS DIAMOND JUBILEE IS OBSERVED

Seventy-Five Years Ago State's Declaration of Independence Was Made

AUSTIN, Tex., March 2.—"Independence Day" was celebrated today throughout the State of Texas with unusual ceremony, owing to the fact that the day marked the Diamond Jubilee of the independence of Texas, the seventy-fifth anniversary of March 2, 1836, when the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed at Washington-on-the-Brazos. In commemoration of the day, which is a state holiday in Texas, all the courts and public offices throughout the state remained closed. In all the schools commemorative exercises with appropriate historical celebrations. Flags were displayed upon all public buildings, special features of the celebrations was the raising of the Lone Star Flag of Texas. Particularly elaborate exercises were held at the grave of General Sam Houston the leader of the Texas army in the fight for liberty. Gen. Houston is buried at the little cemetery at Huntsville, Texas, where a fine monument in his honor will be unveiled next month. The Texas Declaration of Independence was a measure called into existence as a protest against Mexican misrule and oppression. By authority of a resolution adopted December 10, 1835, by the provisional government of Texas, which existed from November 1835, to March 1836 delegates clothed with plenary powers were elected on February 1, 1836, to meet in convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos, on March 1. The provisional government was composed of Henry Smith, governor; James W. Robinson, vice governor; and a council. At the period of the meeting of the convention the council had quarreled with and deposed the governor and Robinson was acting as governor. On the afternoon of the first day George C. Childress offered a resolution that the president appoint a committee of five to draft a Declaration of Independence, which was adopted, and the following committee was appointed: George C. Childress, James Gaines, Edward Conrad, Collin McKinney and Bailey Harde-man. On the following day, March 2, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the then contemplated Republic of Texas. The Declaration of Independence was reported back by the committee, unanimously adopted, engrossed and signed by the delegates to the convention. The adoption of the Declaration of Independence was a bold and hazardous step. The Republic of Texas was founded without money or credit and under the most adverse conditions. Texas, at that time, had a white population of less than 40,000 and the latter were greatly outnumbered by the Indians, which were of a fierce and warlike disposition and committed numerous outrages against the white settlers. In their fight against the Spanish-Mexican element the Anglo-Saxon part of the population of Texas was greatly handicapped by lack of resources, but the men were good fighters and had an able leader in Sam Houston. On July 20, 1836, David G. Burnett the first president of the new republic, issued his proclamation for the first general election, to take place on the first Monday in September, for the election of a president, vice-

PHOENIX, Mar. 2.—After the delegation in Washington called on President Taft in regard to the Arizona constitution, a telegram was received here, signed by Akers and others, stating that the president had virtually admitted his purpose to approve the organic act. The statement that the special session would consider the constitution was also made. In order to dispose of all doubts thus raised, the Arizona Republican wired the private secretary of President Taft, asking him to wire exactly what was said by Taft on the occasion of the delegation's visit. Mr. Norton, the private secretary, replied as follows: The White House Washington, D. C. Feb. 28, 1911. Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz. Telegram received. The president said the following to the delegation: "Gentlemen, the provision when Oklahoma came in, as I recall it, was that the president should determine first, whether the constitution ratified and certified to him was in accordance with the constitution of the United States; second, whether it was in accordance with the enabling act, and third whether it secured a republican form of government. "Now, the provision with respect to New Mexico and Arizona is different. It contains the provision that the constitution shall not go into effect after ratification until it shall be approved by the president and by congress, the approval of congress either to be affirmative or to be presumed after the adjournment of the next regular session of congress without its action. "The next regular session under the law is, I have no doubt, assuming the constitution to be present at this session, the first session of the Sixty-second congress, that is, the congress just elected, which will meet in regular session next December. If congress does not act after I have approved, or indeed, whether I have approved it or not—if it does not act at that time its approval will be presumed. The same language is used with respect to congress' approval. "The consequence is that it puts more to me than a mere question of law or conformation to a particular fundamental instrument. It puts to me the question really of approval generally. I have not seen your constitution. I have seen the one of New Mexico and I have approved it. I will take up yours just as soon as it comes and go over it with the distinction in mind which I have mentioned, namely, that it is not merely a question of law that I am to consider, but it is a question of governmental policy and of economics as well. I expect to go to work on that just as soon as it comes and if you desire to be heard in the matter I shall be glad to hear you." CHARLES D. NORTON.

BOWLING CONGRESS. SPOKANE, Wash., March 2.—A large entry list is reported for the annual tournament of the Western Bowling congress, which is to begin in this city next week. Among the contestants will be team and individual bowlers from San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Butte, Vancouver, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Tacoma, Anacosta and a number of other cities throughout the West.

THE WEATHER ARIZONA—Fair.