

# RIFLES TURN AGAINST MADERO

## Juarez Rebels Board Train for Chihuahua

### FEDERAL CHIEF LEADS TROOPS IN DESERTION

#### Loyal Force Invades City to Recover Power Before Reinforcements Arrive

were received by General Salazar from Braulio Hernandez, one of the rebel leaders in the district about Chihuahua. Neither message was as detailed as its recipient could have wished, but they were sufficient to dispel the languor that has characterized the work of the Juarez forces, and the detachment of from 800 to 1,000 men was speedily placed on board three sections of a freight train.

The first telegram from Hernandez said that his force, numbering about 320 men, and some of the force of Pascual Orozco had been defending Chihuahua against an attack by federal troops under Colonel Pancho Villa. "Orozco is with us," the telegram said, meaning, the rebels declare, that he had announced himself openly as in arms against Madero.

The second telegram merely stated, as divulged by General Salazar, that Hernandez was on his way to join Orozco, who desired Salazar to join the movement with all possible speed.

The messages were received over the wires of the Mexico-Northwestern railroad, as the federal line commonly used for commercial and official messages is interrupted. This accounts for the fact that newspaper correspondents in Chihuahua were silent.

#### VILLA'S ATTACK A SURPRISE

There was no intimation as to how serious the reported fighting was, but the Juarez leaders received the impression that Villa's attack had been a surprise, and that Orozco, if not defeated, was in immediate need of assistance.

Recently Hernandez, with his command, was at Gallego, about 37 miles north of Chihuahua. Maximo Castillo, another rebel chieftain, with 300 or 400 men, has been at Villa Ahumada, 90 miles north of Chihuahua. He, too, is said to be proceeding to join Orozco.

American and Mexican refugees in this city account for the report that Villa led the federal forces against the rebels with two explanations. The paramount one is the declaration that Villa and Orozco, through jealousy, growing out of the rewards received by each after Madero's success last spring, are mortal enemies, and that Villa would fight on either side if he were against his former comrade in arms.

#### DISPOSITION OF REWARDS

Orozco was made chief of the rurales of Chihuahua by Madero, while Villa, the converted outlaw, was given a command over his own.

The second reason advanced is that Villa remained loyal only after Madero had granted his demand, including a large sum of money. In the crisis Governor Abraham Gonzalez, the loyal executive of Chihuahua, is believed to have made the promises necessary to hold Villa and his 700 troops to the Madero banner.

General Salazar professes to be very bitter against Villa. The latter, he claimed, sent word by special messenger confirming previous promises that he would "save his face" by a show of resistance and then join the anti-Madero campaign. It was pointed out, however, that this was before the attitude of Orozco, while suspected as disloyal to Madero, was not known, and the rebels are defeated, Villa may hope for the emoluments recently resigned by Orozco.

#### FIGHTERS LEAVE JUAREZ

There was a lack of box cars in the Juarez yards, and the movement to the south was decided upon. The matter of motive power was more difficult, but two locomotives which had come over the Mexico-Northwestern from the south were taken and another which had been "joined up" eventually was secured.

The first telegram from Hernandez was received shortly before noon. At 4:07 this afternoon the first detachment was sent away, and the second seven minutes later. Among other supplies each train carried a car of filled water cases. There was also one car of coal taken.

It was nearly 7 o'clock before the third section, carrying General Emilio Campa, with his staff, the artillery and more troops, got under way. General Salazar at the moment was ordered to remain behind with the other officers until tomorrow, when he and his staff will leave and catch up with Campa down the line.

### PASCUAL OROZCO

A recent photograph of the former Mexican federal commander, who has turned rebel and is seeking the downfall of President Madero.



PHOTO UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

Join General Reyes when that veteran's uprising against the present regime in Mexico proved abortive.

Richardson's experience includes revolutions in Honduras and Nicaragua. The two American adventurers were outfitted in complete fashion, with new uniforms, "ditty" bags, shining shoes and uniforms, but this was no whit better than the natives fared. The completeness of the equipment bears out statements that there is plenty of money behind them.

The rebels at Juarez this forenoon attempted to secure a contribution of \$100 from Rev. Father C. M. Pinto, who was conducting services in the mission Church of the Virgin of Guadalupe in Juarez. Father Pinto makes his home in El Paso and is an American citizen.

Word was sent to Mayor Kelly of this city, the priest's predicament and the former, accompanied by City Clerk Percy McGehe and T. D. Edwards, the American consul at Juarez, went to his assistance. The mayor was informed that a "military charge" had been made against Father Pinto, but it was not explained just what this meant. As near as the Americans could learn, the priest's sole offense consisted in being in possession of the collection taken up in the mission just before his arrest. He was released on the promise that he would not be held in custody.

#### INDICATION OF QUARREL

General Salazar's announced reason for not accompanying his troops tonight was that three more rapid fires were due tomorrow and that he wished to wait for them. Also, he said, he did not care to travel in a cattle car when he had been promised a passenger coach tomorrow. He said there inevitably would be delays to the troop trains incident to travel, and that he could easily catch up with them tomorrow.

While the explanation was accepted as reasonable by those watching the situation across the Rio Grande and the inalienable right of a Mexican to mors that there had been a quarrel put off events until "manned" was recognized, there arose immediately rumors among the rebel leaders. These should be laid at rest one way or the other tomorrow.

#### Americans Reported Safe

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Americans at Velardeña have been relieved, 150 cavalry having been sent there by the Mexican war department to restore order, according to advices received today at the state department.

It is believed that no American citizens were wounded at Velardeña. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Townsley, about whom apprehension has been felt, are reported safe at Durango.

Conditions in Tlaxcala, Puebla, Veracruz and Zacatecas are reported somewhat worse, but in Morelos and Guerrero the situation is believed to be unchanged. Durango and portions of Coahuila and Zacatecas are reported largely in the control of the rebels. Americans are said to be leaving Mexico in large numbers.

It is reported that the revolutionists have burned two railway bridges south of Agua Prieta.

#### Danger Slight, Says Estanol

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—That there was no necessity for the order given by President Taft to Ambassador Wilson to advise Americans to leave the danger zones in Mexico, was the opinion expressed here tonight by Jorge Vera Estanol, formerly minister of public instruction, under President Madero.

Estanol says that Americans in Mexico are safe and that the only effect of the order will be to spread needless alarm.

"Not wishing to criticize the action of the American government," Estanol said, "I must differ with those who appear to think Americans and American interests are endangered in Mexico. Not at any time have they been endangered. Federals and rebels alike have done all they could to see that American citizens were not trampled on. The effect of the order, I believe, will be slight. Americans have a billion dollars represented in various enterprises in Mexico, and there are thousands of citizens of the United States with their families employed there. It is extremely unlikely that many of these will lay down every thing and leave."

# MUTINEERS WRECK CHINESE HOPES

## Visions of Liberty Vanishes

### Authorities Fearing Rebellious Soldiers, Execute Only Civilian Offenders

As this number of men can not be mustered, it is expected the disorders are likely to increase.

Numerous executions took place in this city today, but the authorities are practically powerless, as they can not rely on the loyalty of the troops or of the police and have no means to prevent further outbreaks.

PEKING, March 3.—Eight hundred foreign troops patrolled the outskirts of the legation quarter for three hours today, but there were no disturbances.

There are 3,000 foreign troops in Peking and the natives feel safe. Five thousand Japanese troops have been ordered from Port Arthur to Tientsin, where there are only 1,500 foreign soldiers.

Most of Yuan Shi Kai's troops left Peking today for Paotingfu to suppress the mutiny. The mutiny, which broke out Saturday was caused by an attack by the mutineers on Tungchow, which was occupied and sacked. The homes of many nobles and princes in Peking have been looted. More than 100 executions have taken place. For the most part the victims are civilians and included six women. Apparently the authorities are afraid to execute soldiers.

#### RAILWAY RESTORED

A large detachment of the Inniskilling fusiliers went to Fengtai this morning to relieve the Somersets, who returned to Peking. The cutting of communication with Tientsin was the work of a French railway employe, who disconnected a portion of the bridge Saturday. This was forced out of position here yesterday. The main line of railway was restored, thus enabling 2,000 Manchou troops to proceed to Paotingfu.

The Nanking delegates have appointed four of their number to return to Nanking to explain the views of the foreign powers and to impress upon the Nanking republicans the necessity of supporting the capital. The desirability of the Nanking government coming to Peking to establish a strong coalition.

Neither the Peking government nor the delegates believe it will be necessary for the powers to intervene, although both are well pleased with today's demonstration by the foreign troops as a mark of disapproval of lawlessness.

The legations consider it judicious to support Yuan Shi Kai as the quickest and surest means of overcoming the spirit of anarchy. General Li Huen Heng, the newly elected vice president of the republic, is anxious to assist in restoring Yuan Shi Kai's authority. In his opinion, the mutiny should not be permitted to upset the general scheme of reconstruction.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the acting president, is ready temporarily to assume the responsibility of administration. The delegates suggest a combination of the best northern and southern troops and the establishment of a great police force to hold the capital. For the present the south is orderly and the soldiers practically are confined to barracks. Tonight the gendarmes are policing the city. An occasional shot was heard, but the fires have been extinguished.

#### AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE

As the railway between Peking and Tientsin is again open, the 200 American troops of the Fifteenth Infantry under Major James M. Rowsum arrived here yesterday. The Americans left Tientsin last night and came through without incident, although they had placed a Maxim gun on a flatcar in front of the engine. The night of the city was quiet. The fact that a company of the Somerset Infantry at Fengtai deployed for the purpose of driving back the mutinous regiment from the railway is held here as evidence that the foreign powers will intervene as far as necessary to keep up communication along the railway from Peking to the sea.

The mutinous regiments are being dispatched to the south by train for the dual purpose of relieving Peking and preventing the Paotingfu mutineers from approaching the capital. No word has been received from Paotingfu owing to interruption of the wires, but confidence is felt that most of the missions there have survived the arson and pillage.

The Roman Catholic mission, which is in the heart of the town, might have caught fire from the Chinese buildings which were burned in that section, but the American compounds are both beyond the city walls and are surrounded by their own walls. There fore they are considered not to have been endangered. Many women and children, in the belief that peace had been re-established by the abdication of the throne, had returned to the missions.

The Paotingfu district was severely punished after the Boxer rising in 1900 and it is not likely to have forgotten the lesson. The general opinion is that the mutineers would hesitate before harming foreign residents there.

This afternoon detachments of from 50 to 150 each of the legation guards were sent around the city as a show of force. They took the broad main roads on which are many picturesque arches. Curious throngs watched the foreign forces, which attracted more attention than the parade. The Russians came upon occasionally, still unbowed, a warning to the looters. The Americans headed the parade, the Russians bringing up the rear, the order of precedence being arranged alphabetically.

Yuan Shi Kai has placed the control of the city under the Changkuo-ties, picturesque turbaned old style troops, upon whom the president relies depending to preserve order.

Prince Ching, former premier and president of the privy council, is reported to be in a serious condition at the French hospital.

#### Dr. Sun Trusts to Yuan

NANKING, March 3.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen is greatly disturbed over the news from the north. He says the Nanking government is prepared to accept full responsibility for the disturbances, but has absolute confidence and good faith in Yuan Shi Kai, and the acting president today. "I believe in his ability to control the situation. The republicans will restore order and protect the lives and property of foreigners. Effective measures are under way and a vast majority of the people and soldiers of the north and south are loyal republicans."

Doctor Sun said that in the event of unexpected disturbances he was to proceed to the north to assist Yuan Shi Kai.

The war minister has issued stringent orders to the southern governors and generals to preserve order. The Nanking officials say they are unable to understand a reported request for foreign interference at Peking, which they do not consider the situation critical. President-elect Yuan has telegraphed that the disturbances were due to a misunderstanding on the part of the soldiers, 1,000 of whom revolted and were reinforced by the mob.

# MURDERER WOULD SEE OTHERS HANG

## Hewitt Confesses He Slew Roberts, Involving Nelson and Duncan Brothers

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chase across the bay after the smugglers, said yesterday that he was satisfied that all of the Chinese brought north from Ensenada in Lower California on the Morning Star were captured in the raid at the Franklin street dock in Oakland. There were 21 aliens in the party that was placed under arrest. Carrese and Di Scala have assured the officials that no other Chinese were brought to the city. The boatmen acknowledge that one of their crew escaped. He is not known to Carrese and his name is thought to be Felix Faresse. Search is being made for him by the Oakland and San Francisco police and the secret service men.

Captain of Police Charles Bock of Oakland made a thorough search of the Chinese quarter and posted men in the section all day yesterday on a hunt for one of the cargo of the Morning Star who might be roaming the alleyways and the dark corridors of Chinatown. He reported to the immigration bureau last night that he felt certain none of the Chinese escaped from the dock before the federal officers and crew of the government boarding tug Hartley swooped down on them from behind the dark coal bunkers.

Through an interpreter the Chinese gave their stories of the dash they made for the land of liberty as they sat in their quarters in the big building at the immigration station on Angel island yesterday. All of them wore the clothing of the occasion, having forsaken the native and baggy trousers of the Chinese laborer, the true style of the Chinese republicans of the new school their hair is cut close to their scalps. They wear American made hats and shoes purchased in Mexico. Several of the coolies wore the Mexican sombrero.

According to their tales of woe they are good hard working gardeners, washhouse laborers and waiters, as they listened to the call that beckoned them to the promised land. In every instance the Chinese told the officers that they were in the white men in the towns in which they were living on the Lower California and Mexican coast and offered the opportunity of safe transportation to Oakland for the payment of certain sums of money, none of which was less than \$60 a head. They were herded to Ensenada by men they had never seen before and hidden there until the Morning Star sailed at the dock for the city. They were piled aboard and secreted in the hold of the vessel.

#### FEDERAL OFFICERS MARVEL

In this feature of the case alone the federal officials have had cause to marvel. Twenty-one average sized adult men were packed in a space exactly eight feet square. The little Morning Star is only 40 feet from stem to stern and her hold is no larger than that of the ordinary fishing smack.

The Chinese were packed like sardines. Never once during the voyage of five days up the wind swept coast did they come on deck, and only at the end of the trip were they permitted to stretch their heads above the hatchway for a breath of pure air. Their bodies were so close together that some of the men laid over the others. It was impossible for them to change position without imperiling the lives of all those aboard in the possible capsizing of the craft. They were fed on canned stuffs and a portion of the men were given exactly each man and they were given cheap Mexican cigarettes to smoke. They were in a deplorable condition when removed from their cramped quarters.

Carrese told the officers yesterday that he had been paid \$1,000 by a white man in San Pedro to transport the Chinese to this port. He claims not to know the identity of the man, but the federal officers believe he is Lynch. The launch was sent to San Diego a week ago yesterday and provisions and oil were taken on board. Carrese and his crew then brought the boat back to San Pedro and the run was made that night to Ensenada. The following day the Morning Star tied up at the dock, and that night the human freight was loaded aboard. The three members of the crew, plentifully supplied with red wine, took their places in the engine room, and the cruise was on.

Carrese says that he landed in New York from Italy in November, 1908, and that shortly afterward he came to the coast. He had \$12 when he landed. He recently paid \$2,175 for his share in the Morning Star. The immigration authorities do not believe when he says that he never has been in the harbor of San Francisco before. They believe that the Morning Star has been running between the coast and San Pedro several months and that other boats of the fishing smack type were being operated in the same nefarious traffic by the ring.

It was learned yesterday that Charles Brown, a stoker on the steamer Topo, lying at a dock in the estuary of the bay, saw the Morning Star for several months and that other boats of the fishing smack type were being operated in the same nefarious traffic by the ring.

#### CARRESE'S WONDERFUL FEAT

If Carrese, who was at the steering wheel of the Morning Star, did not know San Francisco harbor, his performance on the bay with the United States steamer Hartley in pursuit would be wonderful. He swung in from sea along the north channel, taking his chances, and swept down on the tide toward Alcatraz island, where it was that the other two men in the crew were coiling ropes on the after deck and dragging nets over the side of the boat as the Morning Star was sighted by Michael Fitzgerald and Ernest Raynaud, marine reporters for the Merchants' exchange, and the Hartley put off from Meigs wharf. Carrese threw the engines over to full speed ahead and the twin screw smack shot forward like a torpedo boat. The man at the wheel held its course hard down the stream and crossed in the wake of the ferry steamers on a straight run for Oakland estuary. He dodged behind a dredger and scooted along the creek, swinging the light out on the end of the main boom as a signal to the watchers as he went. He made the Franklin street dock in a hurry when the tide was at its lowest and the mud banks beset his path.

Carrese was free to admit that he took the chance because of the "easy money" it brought him.

"I can see what is coming now," he said in good English. "I would rather be back in Naples."

#### MCCARRON'S RECORD KNOWN

McCarron adheres to his story that he "just happened" to be in Oakland along the wharves Saturday night, and that he was in no way implicated in the smuggling game. It is understood that McCarron's record as a boarding house "shanghai captain" around Portland and along the Columbia river was of such a nature that the authorities will not permit him to return to the northern country.

Although the Morning Star was not expected until Saturday night, the run might have been made in shorter time if Carrese had not put in at Halfmoon Bay to anchor on account of bad weather. His effort to reach Oakland is explained by the fact that his contract with the "white man" in San Pedro called for the delivery of the Chinamen to Oakland. He would have unloaded his cargo and sneaked out of the harbor early yesterday morning if the Merchants' exchange watchers had not spoiled his plans. Carrese calls attention to the fact that no one on the Morning Star was armed and offers this circumstance in extenuation.

#### CHANCE OF ESCAPE GOOD

Had he hugged the Marin county shore in entering the bay and swung north skirting Sausalito, he could have made his course between Alcatraz and Angel islands across the straits toward the Berkeley shore and then headed into the estuary to the south without ever being detected. Once past the sweep of the watchers' glasses, no attention would ever have been paid to him.

Attention will be given by the higher immigration officials to the fact that when the Morning Star was discovered Saturday night the men on watch at Meigs wharf had to put out after the smugglers unarmed. There was not a revolver, rifle or shotgun in the office. Had the smugglers been more desperate and armed the men on the Hartley who took their trail across the bay would have been committing involuntary suicide.

Mention was made along the waterfront yesterday of a government reward for Michael Fitzgerald and Ernest Raynaud, the Merchants' exchange marine reporters who gave the federal officials their first information about the Morning Star two months ago and through whose watchfulness and expert knowledge of all craft that passes in and out of the harbor enabled them to discover the run in of the Carrese boat Saturday night.

The Morning Star will be confiscated and sold at public auction. The boat was built at Meigs wharf.

# T. R. SAYS HE IS IN RACE FOR PEOPLE

## Too Many Big Men Don't Appreciate Progressive Principles, Asserts Roosevelt

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dent, and his statement at Oyster Bay yesterday that Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Secretary of War Stimson "could not have said" he would not be a candidate, caused to be made public here tonight a letter written by Colonel Roosevelt June 27, 1911, denying reports that he would support Taft.

"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, of those who were with you at the luncheon at my house, and telling (Gifford Pinchot, Jim Garfield and Congressman Madison and Billy Loeb and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stimson, all alike) just what I have no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate.

#### "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The national Roosevelt headquarters made public tonight a statement disputing the statement of the national Taft bureau that President Taft in his candidacy for renomination has the support of Governor Hooper of Nevada and Governor Deneen of Illinois.

In connection with the statement tonight the Roosevelt headquarters gave out copies of telegrams from Governors Hooper and Oddie. Governor Oddie sent two telegrams. They follow:

"Carson City, Nev.—In reply to a telegram from Senator Nixon asking me to define my position, I wired him February 28 as follows:

"In conversation with President Taft last fall, at that time with no anticipation that Colonel Roosevelt would enter the fight for president, I assured President Taft that I thought the republicans of Nevada were for his renomination, and that I personally was for him. I consider that the announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy has absolutely changed the situation. I was selected upon a progressive platform on state matters and I have been fighting the best fight I knew how to effect beneficial changes in our state government that will aid our material and moral progress and awakening. With Colonel Roosevelt as the republican nominee I am convinced that the policies I am striving to attain here will be better understood by the people of this state, that Nevada will again, as in 1904, be put nationally in the republican column and a legitimate elected which will support my administration."

"TASHER L. ODDIE, "Governor of Nevada."

"Carson City, Nev.—National Roosevelt Committee, Washington, D. C.: Will be highly pleased to have my name added as member of committee from my state supporting Colonel Roosevelt for the presidential nomination."

"TASHER L. ODDIE, "Governor of Nevada."

Governor Hooper's telegram follows: "Nashville, Tenn.—You are correct in assuming that my policy is 'hands off' in the contest for delegates from Tennessee to the republican national convention, which has been in progress from the outset and will be adhered to if I am to head the state ticket, as it now seems probable, I owe it to my friends to pursue a course that will not weaken the ticket, whatever my personal preferences may be as to the presidential nominee. It would not conduce to strengthen the state ticket for me to inject myself into this contest for delegates for the national convention."

"HEN W. HOOPER, "Governor of Tennessee."

"Governor Deneen," the statement says, "has announced himself in favor of a presidential primary."

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