

El Paso's Rapid Growth
Official United States Census
Population 1910, 39,279
Population 1900, 15,906
Population 1890, 10,338

EL PASO HERALD

El Paso, Texas,
Thursday Evening,
March 16, 1911-10 Pages

CHARGES AS THE RAILWAY TRACK TORN UP SOUTH

Father of the Imprisoned Youth Says Testimony Is Flimsy.

BOYS CAPTURED ON THIS SIDE, HE SAYS

If Lawrence Converse and Edwin Blatt, the two American boys now confined in the Juarez jail, are released, it will be due to the untiring efforts of C. H. Converse, father of the California boy, who, with his wife, has been here in charge of the case against the Americans. He believes that they will be liberated now that the state department of the United States has requested the Mexican government to give them their liberty.

The latest effort of attorney Converse has been to gain access to the records of the Mexican court of letters in Juarez and to go over the testimony against the boys with his own interpreter and examine it in detail. This permission was granted him by Judge Herrera Tuesday, and the boys were called into court and the evidence read to them by the private interpreter, assisted by the official court interpreter and the court clerk. Judge Herrera was also present and assisted in the translation of the record which has made up the case of the Americans.

Says Testimony Is Weak. That this testimony is of the weakest possible character is declared by Mr. Converse, and he says that the Mexican government has not succeeded in making any kind of a case against the boys. The evidence, according to attorney Converse, showed that the boys were unarmed when they were arrested, except for a small hatchet on their saddle, and the Mexican government's own witnesses, the four men who crossed the river and arrested them, testified that they had crossed the river, but said that they did not think that the river was the boundary. It also developed in the trial that the soldiers of Navarro's cavalry stopped at the south bank of the river, where the boys were captured, and the river bank forms an intersection, and remained there while the four men went across the dry bed and captured the boys. The rurales, Diognacio Archuleta and Ramon Nunez, were the principal witnesses for the government. They admitted crossing the river to Perea's house, near where the boys were kidnaped. They were asked why, if they believed it was on Mexican soil, they did not come further than the south side of the river bank. They answered this by saying that the soldiers did not want the boys to see them and run away, although, as Mr. Converse points out, the road runs through a bosque, and the boys could not have seen the soldiers approaching, and, as they were all mounted on horses, it would have been impossible for them to have escaped.

The evidence of these rurales, together with that of senior Francisco Beltran y Puga, Mexican boundary commissioner, constitutes the case against the American boys. Mr. Converse says that the principal witness for the government, the case of the territory where the boys were caught was on Mexican soil, but it would have to be established by a survey of that region. He offered no other proof than his own statement that the house on the north side of the river was on Mexican territory. This is not true, Mr. Converse declares, as the river is recognized as the boundary by treaty, and the ruins of the fort well defined in that section, the north bank being 19 feet high at that particular point.

Blatt Says He Was Bound.

FIFTY MEN IMPERILED IN WRECKED STEAMER

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Fifty men were in peril today aboard the stranded British steamer Manchuria ashore on the Virginia coast, 30 miles south of Cape Henry.

The little island life saving station has reported to the United States life saving service here that a furious northwest storm is raging, and the vessel is in danger of going to pieces.

Life savers are on the beach doing everything possible to save the crew. The vessel went ashore during the night of March 7. Eight of the crew were rescued at that time under great difficulties, and attempts were being made to lighten and save the vessel when the present storm came up.

DIG FIRE IN FLORIDA TOWN

Montgomery, Ala., March 16.—Telephone reports indicate that a fire starting at 9 this morning threatened to destroy Pensacola, Florida. The fire gained headway in 10 city blocks.

The flames were fanned by a stiff northwest wind. Nine buildings, including the Southern hotel, were burned. The loss is \$150,000.

THE RAILWAY TRACK TORN UP SOUTH

Men Come in on Handcar and Fail to See Madero's Army Coming This Way.

INSURRECTOS WERE ALL GOING SOUTH

From 61 kilometers south of Pearson to Juarez, by way of handcar, with but one meal en route, was the pleasant little sightseeing excursion that J. A. McDaniels, a locomotive engineer on the Mexico North Western, and linemen Russell, Wier and Barefoot had on their way from the railroad construction camp below Pearson.

They left there Monday night at 8 o'clock and pumped the handcar all the way, arriving at Juarez Wednesday night. They met federals and insurrectos all along the route between Pearson and Casas Grandes, and from Casas Grandes to Juarez large detachments of insurrectos were to be seen marching south. They saw nothing of Madero's army coming north towards Juarez. McDaniels says that a band of 500 Americans, who were going to join Madero, were passed Tuesday near Salsal, and Americans were seen scattered through the insurrecto commands that were passed.

The railroad men report that all the bridges are out between Pearson and Casas Grandes, including the big 250 foot bridge over arroyo Seco. The road north of Casas Grandes is all torn up, they say, with the exception of a small piece of track between Salsal and Guzman. The railroad tracks were pained with nitroglycerine and the men were forced to carry their handcars over these places to prevent an explosion. Near San Pedro all the small bridges have been torn out, but the larger ones left. The telegraph line is also down between Guzman and Pearson.

From Guzman into Juarez the line has been repaired by the three linemen who accompanied McDaniels. The bridges that have been burned, have burned boxcars piled into them and the sidings have all been torn up, the ties burned and the rails twisted out of shape. The main line is also torn up, the men say, in a number of places. McDaniels says he saw the battle of Casas Grandes. He says that the total dead will number 200. Of these he says 41 were Americans and 11 Americans were taken prisoners. He says that the dead were hauled from the battlefield of Casas Grandes and buried, the wagons being piled with dead like cordwood. He says that the men of one command of the federal troops were disguised as insurrectos and succeeded in marching almost to the insurrecto lines before they were discovered.

ARRESTS AT CANANEA; FEW SOLDIERS ARE THERE. Cananea, Mex., March 16.—It has developed that two men were arrested here when the barbershop was raided recently for revolutionists, the second being Carlos Ortega. It also seems that it was Ortega whose mail was intercepted and upon whose person incriminating papers were found, and also who was struck on the head by an officer when he attempted to shoot the chief of police.

Both men are in jail awaiting the disposition of their case. There are very few soldiers in Cananea at present outside of the few guarding the jail. "Volunteers" guard at the jail and city hall. Most of the soldiers are now in the Agua Prieta locality.

CHIHUAHUA WIRE IS OPEN ONCE MORE. Simon Picard, of the Picard Bros.' store in Juarez, has had a telegram from the branch house at Chihuahua saying that everything is all right there and that a letter was following. The message came by way of Laredo and indicates that the line is open again.

MEDICINE SENT TO CASAS GRANDES SICK. A large consignment of medicine was exported at Compuca, N. M., Monday. It is supposed that it was sent to the federal forces at Casas Grandes.

AGUA PRIETA IS SAVED FROM THE REBELS

Blanco Moves Off For Reinforcements, Federals Follow; Town Unprotected.

BLANCO RECEIVES FLOUR FOR ARMY

Douglas, Ariz., March 16.—The main body of insurrecto troops is believed to be retreating southward. The Americans here believe the rebel cause has been damaged beyond repair along the line opposite Arizona, by Blanco's bungling.

Douglas, Ariz., March 16.—At 6 o'clock today the federals, numbering 355 men, broke camp at Gallardo ranch and marched southeast to come in the rear of Blanco's force.

Blanco left his camp, 3 1/2 miles south of Gallardo, for the south, presumably to join Valencia's force of 275 men. This will make a total of 775 insurrectos, and they should easily take Agua Prieta today.

United States military officers state that it is a good strategic move on the part of Blanco, if carried out as expected.

Blanco got 2000 pounds of flour yesterday. "Red" Lopez and 200 men have been detached from the main rebel command.

Agua Prieta is at the mercy of the rebels; only 40 men are left.

TRAINS MUST NOT CARRY SOLDIERS

Insurrectos Issue Orders to Railway Officials in Sonora.

Formal notice has been served to the officers of the Southern Pacific lines in Mexico that unless they discontinue hauling Mexican federal troops, ammunition and supplies over the line, the road will be cut and bridges burned.

This ultimatum was issued by the insurrectos in Sonora this week and becomes effective at once. The officers were told that if they refused to carry the government troops, the road would not be molested and trains could be operated through the insurrecto country in southern Sonora without interruption.

BIG INVESTMENTS BY FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO. Washington, D. C., March 16.—A total of \$275,945 gold has been invested in 21 years for foreign interests in Mexico outside of the mining industry, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor.

Americans supplied \$235,000, while capitalists of the United Kingdom furnished \$24,550,824. Germany \$26,246,382. France \$18,207,974. Austria-Hungary \$403,200. Spain \$2,384,587. and Italy \$58,050. The figures are from 1886 to 1907.

COSALA EASILY TAKEN AND CITIZENS WELCOME REBELS. Cosala, Sin., Mex., March 12.—(By Mail)—E. Istrubio, with at least 400 men, captured this city yesterday. It was an easy victory for the insurrectos, not one shot had to be fired. A sign of welcome was on everyone's face and all of course had to cry "Viva Madero." The day was spent in singing and praying. The insurrectos will be reinforced within another 48 hours by 300 men and, at that time they expect to head for Culiacan and Mazatlan.

MEXICAN RAILROADS ARE THREATENED BY INSURGENTS. San Antonio, Texas, March 16.—If advances to Southern Pacific officials are carried out, all rail communication with the interior of Mexico will be destroyed within 24 hours.

These advances briefly made it apparent that the rebels had planned to blow up several bridges between C. P. Diaz, opposite Eagle Pass, and Salsal, Coahuila, on the Mexican National lines.

SURRENDER OF OJINAGA IS REPORTED AT MARFA, TODAY

Marfa, Texas, March 16.—Ojinaga is said to have surrendered. The fighting commenced yesterday within 400 yards of the town.

Several were killed on both sides. Up to 12 o'clock last night the town had not capitulated.

At noon today, word came to Marfa that the custom house had been captured. The rumor was not confirmed.

Parties from Marfa came in from the river this morning. They left the river at 12 o'clock last night. The battle was then in progress, witnessed by hundreds from Presidio.

The insurrectos are well supplied with provisions. The fire of the federals was drawn by wild horses turned loose near the town and an important position was seized by the insurrectos, under cover of the horses.

ARREST OF SEVERAL MONTEREY PRINTERS. One of the Maderos Is a Stockholder in the Plant.

Monterey, N. L., Mexico, March 16.—The most sensational event to take place in this city since wholesale arrests of Mexican laborers trying to join the rebel troops, was the arrest of the managers of El Modelo printing house, Primitivo Gil Vega and Francisco Beltran Escobar, by chief of police Ignacio Morales Zaragoza. It is not known what charges will be brought against the two men.

Various rumors have been floating about the city in regard to the arrest, but nothing definite can be learned in regard to the affair. The wife of Don Francisco Beltran Escobar was interviewed last night, but stated, from her sick bed, where she has been for several weeks, that she knew nothing. Don Ernesto Madero is a heavy owner in the concern.

Army Maneuvers Interesting. Much interest is being manifested in the United States army maneuvers in Texas, but the Mexican people resent the talk of intervention to the grating of teeth, and claim that they will not stand for it. The Americans here are hoping that intervention will never become necessary as it is said that it would cause a hatred towards Americans never before heard of, and would prove more injurious to business than the present status of affairs.

Trouble at Galeana. The rumors that revolution had broken out in the mountain town of Galeana have proved to be merely accounts of trouble between politicians in that section. Galeana, N. L., is the town to which Gen. Reyes went year before last to spend the summer months during the political unrest in Mexico, and since then the town has been in a turmoil. It seems that the taste of politics given the mountaineers in 1908 has put their teeth on edge, as several difficult problems have arisen recently, from different charges brought against one another by the Galeana people. It is said that every municipal officer from the jailer to the mayor has resigned.

While this was occupying the attention of the federals, it seems that Gen. Sanchez was moving the main part of his army to the south and west of the town.

About noon it was reported that while the federals were attempting to place one of their field guns on a hill south of town, they were forced to hear a hasty retreat and left the gun in the possession of the enemy. From all accounts, Gen. Sanchez spent the remaining part of the day in strengthening the position of his several detachments surrounding the town. No attempt was made by the federals to dislodge the enemy.

Both sides remained practically inactive. Probably as many as a dozen shells were fired by the federals at different points occupied by Sanchez's men yesterday, but they went wide of the mark and no harm was done. Rifle firing from the outpost of the besieging forces occurred at intervals during the day, but at too long range to accomplish anything.

Communication with Presidio has not been cut off yet. It is expected that the first move of Sanchez will be to get possession of the customs station at the river and cut off communication with the Texas side of the river. The federals are floating a flag in plain view of the town. They have thrown down the gauntlet to the federals, but the latter seem disinclined to accept a challenge to open battle.

For several days previous to the attack, it was rumored that a force of Maderistas, under the leadership of Gen. Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, would move on Ojinaga. Word had been received for noncombatants to leave the town and neighborhood. Saturday evening word came that Gen. Sanchez with 550 men was moving up the river. Saturday night they camped about seven miles down the river from Ojinaga.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning they came in sight of the town. Watchers from Presidio, on this side of the river, saw a detachment of Gen. Sanchez's cavalry occupy a hill about two miles east of the town. Two or three shells were dropped in their vicinity by the federals.

While this was occupying the attention of the federals, it seems that Gen. Sanchez was moving the main part of his army to the south and west of the town.

About noon it was reported that while the federals were attempting to place one of their field guns on a hill south of town, they were forced to hear a hasty retreat and left the gun in the possession of the enemy. From all accounts, Gen. Sanchez spent the remaining part of the day in strengthening the position of his several detachments surrounding the town. No attempt was made by the federals to dislodge the enemy.

Both sides remained practically inactive. Probably as many as a dozen shells were fired by the federals at different points occupied by Sanchez's men yesterday, but they went wide of the mark and no harm was done. Rifle firing from the outpost of the besieging forces occurred at intervals during the day, but at too long range to accomplish anything.

Communication with Presidio has not been cut off yet. It is expected that the first move of Sanchez will be to get possession of the customs station at the river and cut off communication with the Texas side of the river. The federals are floating a flag in plain view of the town. They have thrown down the gauntlet to the federals, but the latter seem disinclined to accept a challenge to open battle.

For several days previous to the attack, it was rumored that a force of Maderistas, under the leadership of Gen. Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, would move on Ojinaga. Word had been received for noncombatants to leave the town and neighborhood. Saturday evening word came that Gen. Sanchez with 550 men was moving up the river. Saturday night they camped about seven miles down the river from Ojinaga.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning they came in sight of the town. Watchers from Presidio, on this side of the river, saw a detachment of Gen. Sanchez's cavalry occupy a hill about two miles east of the town. Two or three shells were dropped in their vicinity by the federals.

While this was occupying the attention of the federals, it seems that Gen. Sanchez was moving the main part of his army to the south and west of the town.

About noon it was reported that while the federals were attempting to place one of their field guns on a hill south of town, they were forced to hear a hasty retreat and left the gun in the possession of the enemy. From all accounts, Gen. Sanchez spent the remaining part of the day in strengthening the position of his several detachments surrounding the town. No attempt was made by the federals to dislodge the enemy.

Both sides remained practically inactive. Probably as many as a dozen shells were fired by the federals at different points occupied by Sanchez's men yesterday, but they went wide of the mark and no harm was done. Rifle firing from the outpost of the besieging forces occurred at intervals during the day, but at too long range to accomplish anything.

Communication with Presidio has not been cut off yet. It is expected that the first move of Sanchez will be to get possession of the customs station at the river and cut off communication with the Texas side of the river. The federals are floating a flag in plain view of the town. They have thrown down the gauntlet to the federals, but the latter seem disinclined to accept a challenge to open battle.

For several days previous to the attack, it was rumored that a force of Maderistas, under the leadership of Gen. Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, would move on Ojinaga. Word had been received for noncombatants to leave the town and neighborhood. Saturday evening word came that Gen. Sanchez with 550 men was moving up the river. Saturday night they camped about seven miles down the river from Ojinaga.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning they came in sight of the town. Watchers from Presidio, on this side of the river, saw a detachment of Gen. Sanchez's cavalry occupy a hill about two miles east of the town. Two or three shells were dropped in their vicinity by the federals.

While this was occupying the attention of the federals, it seems that Gen. Sanchez was moving the main part of his army to the south and west of the town.

About noon it was reported that while the federals were attempting to place one of their field guns on a hill south of town, they were forced to hear a hasty retreat and left the gun in the possession of the enemy. From all accounts, Gen. Sanchez spent the remaining part of the day in strengthening the position of his several detachments surrounding the town. No attempt was made by the federals to dislodge the enemy.

Both sides remained practically inactive. Probably as many as a dozen shells were fired by the federals at different points occupied by Sanchez's men yesterday, but they went wide of the mark and no harm was done. Rifle firing from the outpost of the besieging forces occurred at intervals during the day, but at too long range to accomplish anything.

Communication with Presidio has not been cut off yet. It is expected that the first move of Sanchez will be to get possession of the customs station at the river and cut off communication with the Texas side of the river. The federals are floating a flag in plain view of the town. They have thrown down the gauntlet to the federals, but the latter seem disinclined to accept a challenge to open battle.

LIMANTOUR IS TRYING TO END WAR

Is Going Home to Mexico City With Proposals From the Insurrectos.

MAY MEAN THE END OF THE WAR

Insurrectos Have Given Him Condition on Which They Will Quit Fighting.

New York, March 16.—The insurrection in Mexico may be brought to a sudden termination. The chances for its end are considered excellent.

The sudden departure from New York of senior Jose Yves Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, after a week of conferences and negotiations, is now explained by the understanding that he has succeeded in effecting a tentative plan by which the substantial reforms expected in Mexico may be immediately put into effect by the Mexican government, and, leading insurrectos being satisfied, are to aid in restoring peace.

Senior Limantour bears with him the full expression of the demand of the insurrectionists, which, it is hoped will be acceptable to the Mexican government and will be made the basis for peace.

The presence here at Hotel Astor of Senior Madero, father of the provisional president, together with his three sons (brothers of the provisional president) the fact that Limantour has been through three generations the confidential adviser of the Madero family, and the fact that Limantour and the senior Madero have been in confederate while important messages have been exchanged between the finance minister and Mexico City, have added significance to the situation.

MARTIAL LAW NOW REGAINS IN MEXICO. Mexico City, Mexico, March 16.—The measure to suspend for six months certain personal guarantees was passed unanimously yesterday by the permanent commission of congress.

Notwithstanding anonymous threats against the members of the commission, none hesitated when the bill came up for final discussion and passage.

The promulgation of this law, drafted at the request of president Diaz, will be made by publication in Diario Oficial and by notices posted in prominent places. Copies of the law have been sent to the state capitals.

HIGH AREAS OF LAND TO BE CUT UP IN MEXICO. Mexico City, Mexico, March 16.—According to Manuel Grix, head of a committee of Hidalgo farmers, the plan for the government to purchase all big tracts of land and sell them to natives at equitable prices, with miltling payments to be made in installments through a period of 10 to 15 years.

The method by which the government shall accomplish the purchase of land is not stated. President Diaz has promised to take up the plan.

FOUR TUGS MISSING IN LAKE ERIE STORM. Erie, Pa., March 16.—Four Erie tugs are missing following a terrific gale which swept Lake Erie last night, and it is believed that they were lost with their crews.

A terrific explosion, a pistol shot, two rifle shots, a mob of snarling men, and then, almost in a moment, quiet and order. That is what happened at 7:45 Wednesday night in the center of Ciudad Juarez.

Somebody tossed a bomb over the wall of an adobe building, just off Calle Comercio, near the bull ring entrance.

The structure is being used as quarters for the 14th cavalry, and the lives of 100 cavalrymen were endangered.

At the whole country, all buildings in the vicinity. An officer rushed from the door of the building, and his automatic pistol shot flame into the night. A soldier ran along the roof of the building, dropped the lantern from his hand, and, raising his rifle, shot twice.

Then the crowd gathered in the passageway leading from the building to the street, and soldiers ran here and there in great excitement. But a few minutes after the explosion, all was quiet again. The crowd was dispersed by police, and quiet was resumed as if by magic.

The front of the building showed no signs of the explosion and no one was allowed to enter the patio. It was given out that no soldier was killed or injured and that the bomb had only torn a piece out of a wall.

Rumor had it that somebody was hit by the shots, fired by the officer from the door or the soldier on the roof. In the confusion a wounded man was led into the building, according to many spectators. Some declare that two persons were wounded.

Secret police scoured all buildings in the vicinity.

Thursday morning Col. Tamborel said no damage was done by the bomb except to the interior walls of the temporary barracks and that nobody was hit by the shots fired at the fleeing man. He said also that he was not holding any prisoners as a result of the attempt.

Immediately after the explosion a heavy guard was placed in the entrance of the residence and quarters of Col. M. Tamborel, chief of Juarez. The colonel received no visitors last night.

A few weeks ago a similar incident occurred. A bottle of nitroglycerine was thrown at the building occupied by Col. Tamborel. The bomb did little damage and injured no one.

A woman was arrested this morning by the Juarez police on suspicion of having connection with the bomb incident, or at least of having knowledge of who committed the affair. The woman lived across the railroad track, opposite the barracks where the bomb was thrown. She was found later in the cockpit. Federals say that she has shown sympathy for the insurrectos.

It's a Manana War; Stevens Sees Some Picturesque Features
By Othman Stevens
Field Correspondent Hearst Papers
Federals Have Telegraph Office In El Paso, He Says

IT IS true, it is tradition, it is bromide to say so, but all there is to this Mexican situation today is manana. Every day we will know tomorrow about intervention, every day Madero will capture Col. Cuellar tomorrow, and every day Col. Cuellar will capture Madero tomorrow, and every day the correspondent who tries to be honest sits down at his machine and feels all he should write is manana—which is vernacular here for tomorrow.

Diaz's Private Wire. The Mexican government is also doing a little jumping back from tomorrow into today. A private telegraph station has been fitted in an office building here with wires run into it from the Eagle Pass line, and every evening these are hitched on to the direct wire to Mexico City and three Mexican operators, who are described as looking very like army officers, are kept busy at the keys.

In its bare prose recital has the swing of a Ballad of Gallantry. Still, nonmilitant Americans are not in good standing with either side, because of the mystery of Washington. The insurrectos win like men touched on the raw when intervention is spoken, and the federals, as they count their dead from American-fired bullets, are prone to look on us somberly.

A Harvard D'Artagnan. But the exhaustless politeness of Mexican tradition is always to the fore, and no matter how we correspondents pester officials on either side a punctilious courtesy is given us.