

THE WAR IS STILL GRINDING OUT MAJORITIES

MEX. CONSUL SAYS HEARDED FOR \$25,000

Declares He Was Injured by
Publication of His Letters
to Attorneys.

SAYS HIS DUTIES "ARE INTRICATE"

Enrique C. Lorente, Mexican consul in El Paso, wants \$25,000 American money from The Herald to soothe his distress of mind and repair his reputation which he declares has been sadly damaged, because this paper on Friday last printed the correspondence between himself and Caldwell & Sweeney, attorneys for plaintiffs in claims against the Mexican government on account of the outrage of May, 1911.

No El Paso Attorneys Wanted.
The suit is brought by D. A. Richardson, of Douglas, Ariz., who is here for the Mexican government waiting to receive evidence in the matter of claims of Americans shot in El Paso by Mexican soldiers or Madro rebels last year during the battle of Juarez. Probably no El Paso attorney could be induced by the Mexican consul to sign his name to the complaint.

Substance of Complaint.
The Mexican consul, who admits in one of his letters to Caldwell & Sweeney that he is "a well bred, cultured gentleman," in his complaint says he "has suffered great distress and anxiety of mind, and has been greatly injured and prejudiced in many other respects by reason of the publication" of the letters and the headings used with them. The petitioner, who is directing an extensive spy service in El Paso to harass American citizens as well as Mexicans, goes on to say in his complaint that he is consul of the republic of Mexico to El Paso, and that his "duties are delicate and intricate," particularly so the duty placed upon him "to bring about the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States for injuries received and sustained by bullets alleged to have been fired by Mexican soldiers from Mexican soil to the soil of the United States."

Says Resentation Is Hurt.
"The publication of the article," says the complaint, "has greatly injured plaintiff in the good esteem, trust and confidence of his superior authorities in the republic of Mexico, and particularly with the people of the Mexican El Paso." He further states that he has been seriously injured in his diplomatic reputation.

The consul pays tribute to the large and widely distributed circulation of the El Paso Herald by declaring that the published letters were "in the hands of the people of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, as well as those of the republic of Mexico." The consul says he has been deeply humiliated by the publication.

Many Uses For the Money.
For all this, if he gets it—will come in handy to help reimburse the Mexican government for his "diplomatic" expenses to buy the news and editorial columns of other publications in the interest of fake and falsehood, suppression and distortion, and for other sums spent to buy spies, and to bribe men to violate their duties to their employers, and sell their immortal souls for a few dirty paces; maybe the money—if he gets it—may go toward paying "the doctor's bill" on behalf of the "little girl" who was shot in the head in El Paso as she lay in her own bed at home, by Mexican soldiers shooting from the other side of the boundary line. The money, whether he gets it or not, will not bring the dead back to life, or restore crippled limbs, or make any compensation to honest claimants for the unjust delays already suffered by reason of the failure of the Mexican government and the Mexican consul to act in the American cases with decent despatch.

One of the letters, by the publication of which consul Lorente claims he has been injured, is his "diplomatic" reputation, and in the good esteem, trust, and confidence of his superior authorities," is as follows:

El Paso, Texas, June 12, 1912.
Sirs: Referring to your letter of June 10, 1912, in reference to the claims of Mrs. Cecilia Griffiths and A. H. Chandler, I take this opportunity to inform you that I am a well bred, cultured gentleman, and were it not for the position that I hold, I would not take other and different means of convincing you of this fact. It strikes me that an "American gentleman entitled to self respect" would not take such a course. I am, however, in my official position to presume to address me and my government as you have in yours of the 10th instant.

Further replying to your letter I have the honor to state that you will be served with a written notice tomorrow that applies to all of the personal injury cases growing out of the unfortunate battle of Juarez.

In conclusion I desire to state that it is probably convenient to you to have the influence that you state you have with the representatives of the people of the United States now in congress assembled in Washington, D. C., and that so far as my government is concerned, you may use this influence as may best serve your purposes.

Notwithstanding the content threat implied in the last paragraph of your letter, I am, sirs,
Enrique C. Lorente.

**NOMINATION BULLETINS
ON HERALD BLACKBOARD**
The El Paso Herald will bulletin the vote as it is taken by the president and vice president, when it is taken at Chicago. The vote will be posted on the big blackboard in front of the Herald building, facing Pioneer plaza. As fast as the state vote is received, it will be chalked up on the blackboard. The Herald will, of course, issue an extra as soon as the result is announced, giving all the essential details.
The same system will be followed during the Democratic convention.

JUAREZ IS TO BE ATTACKED BY FEDERALS

Cannons Shelling Parallel
With El Paso Will Be
Used in Fight.

TROOPS TO COME FROM THE WEST

Though the Mexican rebels have served notice that on account of discrimination by the United States in favor of the Mexican federal government with respect to importation of ammunition, the officers may not be able to prevent bullets from entering this city from Juarez, Mexican federal officials make emphatic announcement that when they attack Juarez, it will be in such a manner that bullets cannot fall in El Paso.

Juarez, when attacked, will be assailed from the west, according to E. C. Lorente, the Mexican consul, with artillery that will bombard the town on a line parallel to the Rio Grande and away from United States territory. So far as possible, the federals will confine their attack to carefully directed shelling, using infantry and cavalry sparingly.

As the rebels in the neighborhood of Chihuahua have retreated before the federal artillery fire, so the government hopes to drive the rebels from Juarez by the shelling process. The campaign is timed to coincide with important developments at Bachimba and the city of Chihuahua. It being planned to cut the railroad line connecting with Juarez at the same time.

Should the rebels evacuate Juarez to the federal forces now advancing from the west, they will find escape cut off on the east by the columns under Gen. Sanjines. It is declared that both Gen. Sanjines, commander of the east wing, and Gen. Jose de la Luz Blanco, and Giuseppe Garibaldi, in charge of the forces marching from Sonora and western points, are in constant communication by courier and telegraph with Gen. Huerta, the federal commander-in-chief, advancing northward on Bachimba.

It is anticipated that when Huerta gives the order, the Mexican Central railroad will be cut to prevent the coming of reinforcements from Chihuahua, and the attack on Juarez begun. The government forces converging on Juarez, which are estimated to number 3000 men, it is declared, with artillery, is expected by the federals that they will have little difficulty in forcing the surrender of the Juarez garrison, numbering much less than a thousand.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO HOLD ESTRADA

Mexican Government Makes
a Second Charge Against
Former Rebel.

Another complaint, charging Augustin Estrada, former colonel commanding the Juarez garrison with theft, has been filed in the United States court. The second complaint was filed at the suggestion of the United States department, acting upon advice from the state department of Mexico. The complaint was filed by S. Engelking, deputy United States district attorney. This complaint was filed against the former Juarez commander, in case the present charge of embezzlement against Estrada is not strong enough to hold him.

The arrest and the charges against Estrada, as the result of the famous mutiny in Juarez when the town was sacked by the soldiers of the Juarez garrison, Estrada is alleged by the Mexican federal government to have gone to the custom house the morning after the looting, demanded a sum of money which had been left there as a deposit by Enrique Bowman, an American, and given a receipt for the money. This money was to pay the discharged soldiers, Estrada said. A charge of embezzlement was made against Estrada by Mexican consul E. C. Lorente's last week and when an effort was made to quash the charge, another was filed.

Late Thursday afternoon the assistant district attorney filed another complaint for theft of the money in question and Estrada will have to answer the charge in the United States court. The hearing of Eduardo Ochoa, under arrest on the charge of conspiracy to smuggle ammunition into Mexico, will be held in the United States court today. Ochoa will be for the removal of Ochoa to Deming, N. M., where, it is said, he is wanted on the conspiracy charge in which Castulo Herrera, alias George Valencia, is also implicated.

JUAREZ WAITS IN VAIN FOR BATTLE

Federals Reported Near the
Town Fail to Make
Appearance.

Juarez expected an attack Thursday night from the federal soldiers who were reported to be east of Juarez under Gen. Sanjines. Extraordinary care was taken by the military leaders and numerous patrols were kept on the streets during the entire night. The scouting parties, too, are still kept on duty surrounding Juarez, but so far the federals have not started any hostilities within striking distance of the town.

BATTLE DELAYED; BRIDGES BURNED

Gen. Huerta Is Advancing
Slowly Against Rebels
at Bachimba.

At Gen. Huerta's Federal Headquarters, La Cruz, Mex., June 21.—The division of federal troops under Gen. Huerta has moved north today toward Ortiz and Bachimba, less than 50 miles away, where the rebels are fortifying themselves for the approaching battle. Though skirmishes are likely during the day, especially as federal scouts have reached San J. Delicias, a few miles below Ortiz, the big engagement is not anticipated for at least two days. The insurgents have destroyed a number of bridges in the last 48 hours which will delay the federal advance but not as seriously as heretofore as the bridge building squad

T. R. MANAGER AND ACTIVE SUPPORTER



The upper and lower photographs show George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, in two characteristic poses. Mr. Perkins is taking an active interest in the fight and is believed to be the man who controls the doughbag in back of the colonel's campaign against president Taft. At the right is senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, who is in charge of the colonel's campaign and can see no other result of the decision of the Republican national convention than Roosevelt first, last and all the time.

COBB DECLARES BARNES WILL NAME THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE BOSS OF THE CONVENTION

(BY ZACK LAMAR COBB).

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—The convention today is in the control of Barnes of New York, as the most commanding leader. The old guard as secondary leaders are apparently in complete accord, yet it is known to those on the inside that Crane, Penrose and even Taft are dancing to the music of the great New York leader.

Barnes is too smooth a politician to let others know his plans further than his first and greatest determination, which is to crush Roosevelt. In this particular, he is like the El Paso Democratic boss. It seems to become a hobby with bosses to crush people and Barnes differs from the El Paso type in this respect, only that he appears to be able to accomplish his purpose.

Barnes has passed the word that Roosevelt must be finally and completely eliminated before other plans can be agreed upon. As a part of this plan, the Roosevelt delegates from Texas are to be given a respectful hearing before the credentials committee, after which they are to receive a lemon.

Judging from the expressions on their faces, the Texas boys have had a taste of what is coming. Arizona has already received a lemon more sour than can be raised in the Phoenix section, nevertheless our old friend, Gov. Kibbey, told me last night that Roosevelt will yet be nominated. This loyalty is typical of all the Roosevelt delegates with the exception of a few who were instructed for him but were never really for him. It is remarkable to see how the Roosevelt enthusiasm keeps up in spite of the damper that the leaders of the old guard have thrown over it. They are deliberately delaying the convention for the purpose of wearing Teddy out, yet the

Roosevelt crowd is showing genuine enthusiasm today.

Rolled over, crushed and down and out, as they say he is, nevertheless the only enthusiasm is for Roosevelt. There has not yet appeared any enthusiasm for Taft. Barnes knows this. After he succeeds in eliminating Roosevelt, which he will do with the Taft steam roller, then he will select the nominee of this convention.

Barnes has been in communication with various leaders of state delegations, feeling them out as to what he could do with them on different prospective candidates. His final position is indicated by one of these conferences. A progressive delegation offered to compromise on Gov. Hadley for president and Watson, of Indiana, who is a very able fellow, for vice president.

Barnes replied that Watson for president and Hadley for his running mate would be a good ticket but he did not say that Watson was his candidate. He has not yet said who his candidate will be. When he does, I will wire you the nominee of this convention.

When Bryan came to his seat in the press gallery this morning, he was given a cordial greeting in the way of a general applause. If he was at all disturbed over the news that the Democratic committee had selected Parker for temporary chairman, his smiling face did not indicate it. I have had several pleasant chats with him, the last one being a moment before this dispatch is sent. He smiled as he showed me a copy of his telegram to the progressive Democratic candidates and leaders. He said he had given it to the Associated Press.

THE RESOLUTIONS EXTOL TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—When the resolutions committee adjourned at 11 o'clock today to permit its members to attend the Republican convention, the platform virtually was completed. The draft of the document read to the full membership apparently proved acceptable. The members generally expressed satisfaction over the planks dealing with monopoly and the courts. The platform is more concise than that of the recent past. It is especially noteworthy in that it does not deal with particular measures, but rather with issues in general. No direct reference by name is made to any pending legislation. The administration is commended and president Taft is complimented for his "comprehensive, fair and vigorous dealing with all issues." The administrations of Roosevelt and McKinley also are extolled.

The committee will meet later in the day to put the finishing touches on the platform.

The Tariff Fight.
Chicago, Ill., June 21.—The principal contest has been over the tariff declaration and deal with the definition of the measure of protection. One of the planks presented reiterated the contention of 1908 that the protection should be equivalent to the difference between the cost of production in the United States and abroad, while another undertook to substitute for this declaration that the protection should be sufficient to maintain the standard of living prevailing among the laboring people of the United States.

The second suggestion was presented by senator Lloyd, of Rhode Island, who urged the great difficulty of ascertaining the exact cost of production.

By a vote of 569 to 496, the convention voted to table a resolution of governor Hadley which would have prevented any of the contested delegates voting on any of the cases reported by the credentials committee.

The convention's first vote (on temporary chairman Root's election) was 558 to 532. The second (on Hadley's original proposal to the same effect as today) was 565 to 519.

A fourth roll call, the second today, resulted even more decisively for Taft; the result being 605 to 464. It was to table Hadley's motion to adopt the minority report from the credentials committee to seat the two Taft delegates from the ninth Alabama.

After three days of what practically amounted to a deadlock, the Republican national convention at 12:30 p. m. today actually began work. The first business was the report of the committee on credentials on the contest in the ninth district of Alabama. This opened the fight.

ROOSEVELT MEN BEATEN AGAIN IN THE VOTING

TAFT ARIZONA DELEGATION IS SEATED

Convention Votes Down Hadley's Motion Not to Permit
Contested Delegates to Vote Upon Credentials Committee Report; Then Votes Down His Motion
to Seat Roosevelt Men From Ninth Alabama District.

Republican Convention Synopsis

Convention called to order at 12:26. Credentials committee decides to report piecemeal and the ninth Alabama contest, seating Taft delegates, is reported. Hadley is defeated in effort to prevent contested delegates voting.

Minority report seating Roosevelt delegates is presented and tabled. Committee action sustained by convention; Taft men seated.

Arizona contest reported, sustaining the national committee in seating the Taft delegates. Minority report in favor of Roosevelt delegates is defeated. Majority report adopted and Taft delegates seated.

Arkansas report adopted in same way. Committee on platform has report ready as soon as convention is organized. Roosevelt bolt seems less likely; certainly it will be fewer delegates than he expected at first, if it comes.

Convention Hall, Chicago, Ill., June 21.—Roosevelt's forces met their third defeat in the Republican national convention this afternoon.

By a vote of 569 to 496, the convention voted to table a resolution of governor Hadley which would have prevented any of the contested delegates voting on any of the cases reported by the credentials committee.

The convention's first vote (on temporary chairman Root's election) was 558 to 532. The second (on Hadley's original proposal to the same effect as today) was 565 to 519.

A fourth roll call, the second today, resulted even more decisively for Taft; the result being 605 to 464. It was to table Hadley's motion to adopt the minority report from the credentials committee to seat the two Taft delegates from the ninth Alabama.

After three days of what practically amounted to a deadlock, the Republican national convention at 12:30 p. m. today actually began work. The first business was the report of the committee on credentials on the contest in the ninth district of Alabama. This opened the fight.

PLATFORM FINISHED.
The platform committee is through with its work, but the convention can do nothing until the committee on credentials reports finally and the report is acted upon until that time, the convention is without permanent organization and cannot take up the platform or nominations.

Slow progress is being made upon the contests by the credentials committee, owing to the fact that all contests were reopened and taken up one by one.

With the credentials committee report out of the way, the rest of the work will be finished with a rush. If the Roosevelt men do not bolt, the convention will most likely adopt the platform at once and clear the decks for the nominations Saturday.

PLATFORM IS TAFTIAN.
The platform will hardly cause much of a fight, although as drafted, it is Taftian in every respect, being against the recall of the judiciary or of judicial decisions—the latter a pet Roosevelt measure—and in many ways differing from what at would have been if the Roosevelt men had been in control of the committee.

Judging from the contests already decided, the credentials committee will seat most, if not all the Taft delegates in the convention. Then, if there is no bolt, the machine will continue its regular work, without interruption. If there is a bolt, Roosevelt will not carry by a large number, as many delegates as he had expected. So far, the California delegation is the only one that has taken formal action for a bolt. Many other scattering delegates may join the bolt, but it is not expected that any other state will bolt in its entirety.

The nomination of Taft seems as certain as that the convention is now in session.

SLOW TO ASSEMBLE.
With the knowledge that the committee on credentials had not nearly completed its work, delegates to the convention were slow to move toward the Coliseum today.

Up to 10:45 only a handful of delegates were in their seats, but from this time on, they poured in from every entrance.

The galleries filled up very slowly. As the delegates and spectators gathered the New Jersey delegates rose in their seats and delivered the Jersey yell that has become familiar in the convention.

West Virginia answered Jersey and the shrill shriek of the Californians joined in for a time, but a demonstration did not develop and the yelling subsided.

RYAN ISCHERED.
When W. J. Bryan climbed into his seat in the press section, where he settled down as an ordinary reporter, a wave of cheers swept the big hall. The band played "Should Aid Acquaintance Be Forgotten?" It was then 45 minutes beyond the scheduled hour for convening, but chairman Root, senator Crane, James E. Watson, Gov. Hadley, senator Borah, former Gov. Fort, of New Jersey, and the other leaders of both factions sat idly on the platform.

When word finally came from the credentials committee that the Alabama case was to be submitted to the convention at once, senator Root prepared to call the convention to order.

"Play ball," shouted a man in the gallery. The delegates applauded senator Root as he rose in his place. The gavel fell at 12:26 and prayer was offered by Rev. John Balcom Shaw, of the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago.

REPORT CALLED FOR.
When Dr. Shaw had concluded, senator Root said: "The business in order is the report on credentials."

He introduced W. T. Doyell, of Washington, a member of the committee, who submitted the report favoring the seating of the Taft delegates in the ninth district of Alabama.

R. R. McCormick, of Illinois, a Roosevelt leader, was on his feet calling for recognition.

Chairman Root, however, directed the reading of the report, which went into details of the contest and said a full hearing should be granted by the committee.

Scattered applause greeted the conclusion of the reading of the report.

At 11:15 a. m. chairman Root and the convention officers were on the platform. Governor Hadley was in conference with senator Root.

Hadley later declared that the Alabama and Arizona contests would be reported at once and he would renew his motion that none of the 78 contested delegates be permitted to vote; that Root would rule against him and he would appeal and ask a roll call.

The credentials committee, however, was opposed to reporting piecemeal to the convention, according to word that came out from its sessions.

At 11:55 a. m. the band was still playing, and there was no sign of calling the convention to order.

Mr. Root was in conference with senator Crane of Massachusetts and James W. Wadsworth of New York. Roosevelt members of the committee conferred with Col. Roosevelt by telephone as to whether a "piece meal" report from the committee should be proposed.

The credentials committee voted at 12:20 o'clock to submit to the convention its report on the Alabama contests. Roosevelt members, led by Honey and Halbert, made a vigorous attempt to delay this action. The vote on the adoption was 22 to 15. Chairman Root finally called the convention to order at 12:26 p. m. As usual, the whole gathering stood during the prayer of Rev. John B. Shaw, of Chicago.

The prayer, which was much longer than that at any previous session, was not applauded, as yesterday was that of Dean Sumner. One man in the rear gallery shouted "Amen."

Rev. Dr. Shaw's prayer was as follows: "O God, the supreme and sovereign Ruler of the universe, who holdst away alike over the lives of men and

(Continued on page two.)

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)