ASSOCIATED PRESS
Leased Wire

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair tonight and tomorrow.

EL PASO HERALD

EL PASO, TEXAS,
Wednesday Evening,
August 20, 1913——16 Pages
TWO SECTIONS TODAY

MAKES APPEAL TO CONVICT DIGGS

Prosecutor Asks the Jury Whether Justice Shall Triumph or Lust Rule.

CITES MISCONDUCT IN DIGGS'S OWN HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20.—"Remember, gentlemen of the jury, that ninety millions of people are watching you this day, watching you to be informed whether justice shall triumph or lust shall rule; watching to see if the laws for the protection of girls and women are to be enforced in this far western land."

This was the closing appeal today of [illegible]odore J. Roche, representing the [illegible]d States, for a verdict of guilty [illegible] the Mann white slave act against [illegible] I. Diggs, former state archi-[illegible]

[illegible] Roche sat down, Robert Devlin [illegible] his summary of the case for the [illegible]e.

[illegible]ys Defendant Admits Facts.

"[illegible]his defendant," said Roche, "did [illegible] deny the truth of the facts we have [illegible]shown. He had to admit them all. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases his defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity and licentiousness. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno the departure meant social ostracism. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises at the time they were made never were intended to be kept. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them.

Cites Misconduct in Home.

The attorney was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home, to which he testified. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house of his office, but he must similarly degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a beautiful, virtuous and loving wife.

Wife Defends Diggs.

Mrs. Maury I. Diggs sat in the court room, heard him testify under hostile questions that he had been unfaithful to her with Marsha Warrington, in their own apartments, and 20 minutes later herself took the witness stand to testify in his behalf.

With her evidence, the defence and the government alike rested and the government began its arguments to the jury.

Mrs. Diggs is a strikingly pretty brunette. Her manner is gentle and refined; her voice sweetly modulated and her words well chosen. Mrs. Diggs told how she had gone with her troubles to her fatherinlaw. She was not cross questioned. Neither was Mrs. Drew Caminetti, who also testified for the defence.

Girl in Diggs's Home.

The case closed with no attempt made to blacken the reputation of the girls, Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris, before they met Diggs and Caminetti.

What blackening of character was done Diggs did himself. He was asked to relate the facts concerning the visit of Lola Norris, Caminetti and Miss Warrington to Diggs's home during the absence of his wife in January.

"Did you take Miss Warrington into your wife's bedroom?" he was asked.

"Miss Warrington took me in," he answered.

Thereupon Diggs, testifying with a display of reluctance, told of Miss Warrington's alleged gloating over her triumph over the absent wife.

Many Women Hear Testimony.

Mrs. Diggs was not forced to listen to all these details. Part of the time she stood outside the door, waiting to be called. But there was an ordeal in store for her. She had to submit to the curious comparison by the women spectators between herself and Marsha Warrington, who sat for 40 minutes at the government's counsel table while the courtroom stared first at the girl, then at the wife.

Handsomely gowned women stood two hours without luncheon in the corridors of the federal building to hear Diggs's testimony.

GOVERNOR HAS SIGNED NEW COURT BILL

Legislature Concludes Special Session When Time Limit Expires.

BLUE SKY LAW BILL AMENDED AND PASSED

AUSTIN, TEX., Aug. 20.—The governor today approved the bill providing for the creation of special district court for El Paso county, which measure becomes effective at once. This court will expire on Dec. 31, 1914.

Session Closes.

The 33d legislature, in special session, closed by limitation at midnight.

After passing the "Blue Sky" law, the senate recalled and amended the measure and sent it to the house. The bill as amended, was accepted by the house, and has gone to the governor.

J. Sheb Williams Lands.

Refusing to confirm the prison commissioners, the senate in executive session, before the close, confirmed J. Sheb Williams as a member of the governing board.

The Free conference committee report on miscellaneous and appropriation bills was accepted by both the house and the senate.

Disposes of Many Bills.

Governor Colquitt today disposed of a big batch of bills which were presented to him early this morning.

Last night he approved of these general bills: A bill to validate sales of school lands in western Texas heretofore made and where the purchasers have failed to comply with the terms of actual settlement; a bill providing for the redemption of land and lots heretofore sold to the state for delinquent taxes; a bill extending the time to July 1, 1914, in which the Texas flag law shall become effective; a bill to prohibit heads of the state institutions from creating deficiencies.

Bills Not Needing Approval.

The following bills were filed in the state department and will become laws without executive approval. A bill requiring railroad companies to furnish cars to shippers on demand or be liable for demurrage; one increasing from 200 to 1000 acres of mineral land that may be leased by one person within 10 miles of an oil field; a concurrent resolution urging the Texas delegation in congress to use its best efforts in obtaining an appropriation to establish a national park in the southwest; a bill amending the fish and game laws and a bill abolishing drainage districts in Texas.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS STILL HOLD TITLE

Maurice McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy Defeat Strachan and Griffin in Match at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 20—Maurice McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy retained their title as American champions in tennis doubles by defeating the challengers, J. R. Strachan and Clarence Griffin, in straight sets, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1, here today.

The challenging pair, both young players, were outclassed.

The challengers showed excellent team work, but were unable to stand against McLoughlin's terrific smashes, nor could they successfully handle at all times the high ones served to them by Bundy. The youngsters put up their best game in the second set, where their work at the net was sharp and their agility showed. Their game, however, lacked the finish of the champions.

MANY REBELS ARE DROWNED IN CHINA

Hankow, China, Aug. 20.—In their haste to escape from Wang Chia Tu in boats, a large number of rebels were drowned. The rebels have abandoned Nan Chang, capital of the province of Kiang Si, and arrangements are now under way for the entry of the norther forces.

ITALIAN EXPLORER CLIMBS PEAK 22,000 FEET IN HEIGHT

Milan, Italy, Aug. 20.—Dr. Piscenza an Italian explorer, has reached the summit of Mount Numzlum, a peak 22,000 feet high in the Himalayas, according to a telegram received here today from India.

Many vain attempts have been made by English and American climbers to scale this peak.

JUDGE ORDERS THAW INTO COURT

Relatives Are on Way to Canada to Aid in Fight Against Extradition.

NEW YORK SHERIFF ALSO ON THE SCENE

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Can., Aug. 20.—Application for a writ of habeas corpus requiring the presence of Harry K. Thaw in the court here was granted by judge Globensky this afternoon. The writ is returnable tomorrow morning.

Charles D. White, employed to head the Thaw legal forces, delayed throughout the forenoon in applying for the writ and at noon an impatient crowd had wearied of waiting for the appearance of Stanford White's slayer.

New York Sheriff on Scene.

Sheriff Hornbeck, of Dutchess county, New York, where Matteawan is located, reached here this afternoon, armed with the warrant issued at Poughkeepsie, charging Thaw with conspiring with keeper Barnum and five other men to obtain Thaw's release. The sheriff said he would bide his time until the superior court had taken action.

Relatives Urge Delay.

Thaw spent the night in the hospital ward in the jail of this little border town and this morning at the urgent telegraphic demands of his family, retained new counsel to fight deportation to the United States.

George Lauder Carnegie, his brother-inlaw, wired during the night that he was hurrying here with Thaw's sister, Margaret, and cautioned Thaw to delay all proceedings, if possible, pending his arrival. Meantime Charles D. White, recommended to the Thaw family as Sherbrooke's most astute lawyer, took charge of the case.

Protracted conferences between three Canadian lawyers retained to oppose Thaw's deportation to the United States indicated that his preliminary arraignment in court would be postponed at least until tomorrow.

Passing Through Country.

In his defence, Thaw claims that he was merely passing through Canada on his way to Detroit when his passage was interrupted by arrest. He exhibited what he claimed to be transportation to Detroit in support of this claim and cited the case of Jack Johnson to bear out his contention that he cannot be sent back to the United States by Canadian authorities as long as he is simply passing through the country and intends to go beyond its borders.

May Be Sent to New Hampshire.

District attorney Conger, of Duchess county, of New York, it is understood here, wants Thaw ordered deported. He wants Thaw returned to the United States over that part of the international line touched by the state of New York.

Thaw came into the Dominion from New Hampshire, however, and if custom is followed, he would go back to New Hampshire.

At his lawyer's suggestion he consented to see the reporters.

"Where did you intend to go after you left Matteawan?" he was asked.

"I may have been going home," he replied quickly and finally.

No amount of questioning could induce him to modify this declaration nor could the interviewers persuade him to tell where he had been or what he had done since leaving Matteawan. Courteously, but firmly, he declined to answer all questions even remotely bearing on the topic.

Balks Over a Photograph.

The protographers came next. They wanted a picture. Again Thaw balked. He could not consent to that—could not even consider it—till he put on a clean shirt and collar. He explained that he had no opportunity to change his clothes since leaving Matteawan.

Thaw's two companions surpassed him in reticence. All the newspaper men could get was a description of each. One of them is five feet eight or nine inches tall, smooth faced with dark hair and eyes, and heavy set. The other is about the same height, lighter in build and of fair complexion.

NEW YORK WILL ASK FOR RETURN OF THAW

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Deputy attorney general Franklin Kennedy left for Sherbrooke, Can., today to represent the state in an effort to induce the Dominion authorities to return Thaw to this state.

Mr. Kennedy will make a formal request that the fugitive be deported at once to New York territory.

HARRY THAW IS SANE, SAYS HIS GUARDIAN

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 20.—"I am not going to Canada," declared Roger O'Mara, Harry Thaw's guardian, when he arrived at his office today. "Thaw is perfectly sane and with the help of his counsel is capable of looking after this matter himself."

TWO SUSPECTS HELD FOR TRAIN ROBBERY

Passengers Are Relieved of Valuables at Portland, Ore.—Bandits Wound Tramp on Top of Pullman.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—The police have arrested Eugene Jones and Samuel Weld, charged with being two of the bandits who robbed the Soo-Spokane limited in Portland last night.

Jones was seen coming from the scene immediately after the robbery and while he eluded the police at the time, later, he was arrested. Samuel Weld, the other prisoner, was arrested on the description given of one of the robbers by a victim. When searched he was found armed with a piece of rubber hose, weighted down at one end with a large nut, taken off a railroad fishplate. The police are investigating their records.

It is not known the amount of booty the robbers secured from the passengers. A tramp riding on top of one of the Pullman cars was shot and badly wounded.

DROUTH DESTROYS KANSAS APPLE CROP

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 20.—Reports of dry weather damage continued to reach here today from Kansas and northwest Missouri. Fruit growers of northeast Kansas and northwest Missouri say the apple crop will be little better than a failure.

Scattered showers the last four days have reduced average temperatures several degrees and in some sections have been sufficiently heavy to give to corn a chance to mature, but yesterday's temperatures in many parts of Kansas were still above 100 and promised to pass that mark again today.

TARIFF FIGHT IS ENLIVENED BY WRANGLE

Martine Quotes Spreckels; Penrose Cites His Aid to Wilson Campaign.

CHANGE IS MADE IN COTTON SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Senators Penrose and Martine enlivened the tariff debate by a spirited exchange o fpersonalities. Mr. Martine quoted Rudolph Spreckels as believing free sugar would not ruin the beet industry in the west; that the Hawaii industry would continue and the Louisiana cane industry had been too long protected.

"That the senate may know the impartiality of Mr. Spreckels in the matter, I wish to call attention to his contribution to president Wilson's campaign fund," interjected Mr. Penrose. He added that Mr. Spreckels was interested in free sugar.

"The senator from Pennsylvania has lived so long under the shadows of a boiler factory that the welding of plate and the riveting of a boiler have more attraction for him than the cries of suffering humanity," retorted Mr. Martine.

Consideration of the cotton schedule proceeded. A committee amendment limiting spools to 600 yards, proposed by senator Hoke Smith, was adopted.

Abolish Sugar Color Test.

An amendment to abolish immediately the Dutch standard color test for sugar was adopted during the fight on the sugar schedule. Under its provisions the Dutch standard, against which a consistent fight has been waged since 1909, will be abolished as soon as the tariff bill becomes law instead of next March as the measure would have provided. The decision on the sugar schedule came at the end of a debate devoid of much of the bitterness that had been expected in connection with this fight.

A hard fight was made for the Bristow amendments for a compromise duty, but when finally forced to a vote it was defeated, 39 to 34.

A subsequent motion by senator Gallinger to strike out the provision to make maple sugar and glucose free of duty in 1916, was beaten, 37 to 35.

Sustain Free Sugar.

The proposal to put all cane and raw sugar on the free list in 1916, behind which president Wilson had mustered the Democratic majority after a long and persistent effort, came squarely before the senate on a motion by senator Norris, Republican, to strike out that feature of the bill. This was defeated by a viva voce and senator Norris made no demand for a roll call.

This proposal will come up again, when the bill has passed its present stage of consideration "in the committee of the whole," and advances to the next reading in the senate.

Without a further break in the Democratic ranks, however, the vote would still be 48 to 47, should all pairs be broken and all senators return.

The fight over free wool is still scheduled; but the success on the sugar schedule was viewed as an indication of what would happen when wool is reported.

Senate Considers Alabama Case.

Supporters of representative Henry D. Clayton, governor O'Neal's appointee to succeed the late senator Jos. F. Johnston, of Alabama, decided not to ask for a caucus, but to present his credentials at once to the senate and let the committee on elections deal with the question of seating him.

Opposition for Currency.

Unexpected developments in regard to currency reform legislation in the senate promise serious complications for president Wilson's plan for the passage of a currency bill at this session of congress. At a conference of Democratic members of the senate currency committee, senator Owen, who had been considered one of the original framers of the bill now before the house, made it clear to his associates that he was opposed to several features of the bill, including the provision for the twelve regional reserve banks.

Democratic leaders in the house have virtually agreed that the administration bill now pending in the caucus shall be amended so as to specifically provide for the same rediscounting rates for paper based on warehouse receipts or other evidence of ownership of agricultural products as are accorded commercial and industrial paper.

Texan Proposes Substitute.

Representative Eagle, of Texas, has introduced a substitute for the administration bill, a measure to provide $500,000,000 of United States notes to be deposited by the United States with national banking associations under certain stipulated conditions.

To Seat Progressive.

The house elections committee agreed unanimously to report in favor of seating Wm. J. MacDonald, Progressive, for the 12th Michigan district. H. Olin Young, Republican, resigned the seat.

Farmers at Fabens Fish With Pitchforks and Catch Big Cats

Spearing fish with pitchforks for the evening meal is the latest employment of farmers living in the vicinity of Fabens, Texas. Recent discovery has disclosed the fact that in holes of water filled at one time by water from the river, some of them having been located in the bed of the river before it ran dry, large quantities of fish abound. Some of the water holes are located a quarter of a mile west of Fabens. Farmers in that section, after leaving the fields in the evening, take their pitchforks with them and spear fish for supper from these shallow holes. Catfish weighing 12 pounds, it is said, have been taken out of the water holes, but the flesh tastes strongly of the muddy water.

X-RAY DRESSES ARE BANNED IN PORTLAND

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—Mayor Albee has ordered chief of police Clarke to arrest every woman found wearing the new X-ray dress on the streets. The mayor said the order must go into effect at once and be rigidly enforced. Ignorance of the law will be no excuse.

The order includes all kinds of feminine attire which comes under the head of "immodest" dress and includes necks cut too low, sheathed skirts too much "sheathed" and slit skirts too much slit.

MEXICO LEFT ALONE BY SENATE

President Wilson Is Given Time to Work Out His Own Plans as He Sees Fit.

MAY PERMIT BOTH SIDES TO GET ARMS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—A disposition to refrain from any discussion of Mexican affairs was evident in the senate again today and a session of the foreign relations committee was devoted to other affairs.

When resolutions, introduced by senator Penrose, asking for information about the Mexican situation, came up automatically for consideration, the senator put them over indefinitely. The Poindexter resolutions went the same way. That action was in keeping with the understanding reached yesterday by Republicans not to press a Mexican debate in the senate for the present.

Wilson Not Indorsed.

An attempt to pass a vote of confidence in president Wilson's Mexican policy was blocked in the house Democratic caucus when representative Saunders, of Virginia, introduced such a resolution Ardwick, of Georgia, objected on the ground that the time and place were inappropriate.

Representative Henry asked if Mr. Saunders had consulted secretary Bryan. Mr. Saunders said he had not and that it was not necessary. Mr. Henry insisted that no such resolution should pass in a caucus without being taken up with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Hardwick contended that it was best not to take action which might commit the house in such a grave matter.

May Deny Arms to All.

Still without the complete testimony of the Huerta note being rejected, administration officials today received further advices that described as cordial the continuation of relations between Huerta officials and John Lind. That the United States will not recede from its original proposal that it cannot recognize any regime unless a constitutional election is held, was reiterated by government officials, who discussed the situation with president Wilson. A policy of noninterference in Mexico by continuing to deny arms to both sides and a withdrawal of Americans from the trouble zone is likely to be put into effect.

Troop Movement Possible.

It is the opinion of some officals that the United States should prepare itself for emergencies. President Wilson has been opposed to any big troop movement lest the intention of the United States be misinterpreted. Secretary Garrison is away on an inspection trip, but acting secretary Breckenridge is keeping president Wilson informed of the strength of the army on the frontier and the general situation on the border.

For the present, administration officials are waiting for the complete note from Huerta. When that is received it may be published with the original communication from the United States.

Officials Not Discouraged.

While Huerta's rejection of the American proposal is a disappointment, officials are encouraged by advices from Mr. Lind that he has been conferring further with Huerta "at his suggestion." Discussion of alternative measures was held in abeyance. The proposal to grant exportations of arms to the rebels on an equality with Huerta has come to the front again.

The latest message from Mr. Lind describes as "very cordial" his conference with Huerta at the latter's suggestion. Included in the same message, but under date of August 16, was the first part of the text of the note which constitutes the Huerta reply to the American proposal. Its preliminary sections give no hint of ultimate rejection, but were phrased in courteous terms.

It set forth historically the establishing of unofficial relations, conversations with foreign minister Gamboa, and the first conferences between Huerta and Lind. In this note, Huerta refers to Lind as a "well informed man," animated by the sincerest motives to bring about a satisfactory solution of the "unfortunate tension" existing between the two nations. The comments, after narrating the developments that led up to the presentation of the American note end abruptly with a notation that the remainder would be forwarded later. The entire reply of Huerta is said to be 7000 words long and it is being translated by the American embassy at Mexico City, then coded and sent here in sections.

Embargo on Arms.

President Wilson, though at first opposed to the removal of the embargo on arms, is said now to be open minded. A number of senators have informed him, however, that to remove the embargo is the only alternative through which the overthrow of Huerta can be accomplished without direct interference of the United States.

Officials, though somewhat skeptical of the outcome of the present negotiations, declared nothing could be done by the United States until Mr. Lind concluded his parties with the provisional president and cabinet, with which the American embassy has established pleasant unofficial relations.

One thing that confused officials is the fact that only parts of the Huerta note of rejection have been received.

Huerta May Resign.

It is believed here in some quarters that provisional president Huerta has practically decided to resign in favor of Senor Gamboa, with the intention of being a candidate in the coming elections. No direct statement has come to the state department at any time that Huerta would not be a candidate, though the informal understanding here is that he would not. With the country up in arms against his regime, it is generally doubted here that Huerta could be elected. The suggestion that a Mexican commission composed of representatives of both factions might conduct the election after senor Gamboa had been made provisional president, has advanced in Latin-American circles here.

Rebel representatives here aver that nothing will result from the present negotiations and are pleading for a removal of the American embargo on arms.

Wilson Has Wide Discretion.

Discretionary power is vested in president Wilson to issue permits for the exportation of arms, and with the rebels in control of various ports of entry on the northern frontier of Mexico, it was held by some government officials that the president could permit shipments without the repeal of the congressional joint resolution of March 12, 1912. Should the repeal be necessary, sentiment exists in the house and senate in favor of it, though action will be deferred until the outcome of the present negotiations.

Publication of the American note to Huerta has been postponed to await

(Continued on next page.)

ARE FEDERALS AMMUNITION SMUGGLERS?

Organized Gangs Said to Be at Work Getting Arms to Juarez.

BIG SHIPMENT IS DELIVERED TUESDAY

AMMUNITION smuggling is now being done by the federal rather than rebel agents, and quantities of ammunition and rifles it is claimed are being taken across the river between Fabens and Columbus, N. M., for the federal forces now in Juarez. The smuggling operations of the federal government of Mexico has been made necessary by the embargo which has been placed on both federal and rebel ammunition shipments.

When the Mexican Central trains were being loaded in Juarez Tuesday afternoon for Chihuahua, a big military wagon drove up to the train and Mexican federal soldiers unloaded quantities of 30-30 rifles with the tags attached, and boxes of ammunition from which had been scratched the name of the consignees.

Is Put on Terrazas' Train.

This ammunition is thought to have been purchased in El Paso and sumggled across the river for the federals to take on the train going south. It was loaded on the train commanded by Col. Alberto Terrazas, and a quantity of the ammunition was placed in the car occupied by Terrazas himself.

This is thought to be only a small part of the ammunition which has been taken across the dry bed of the river. It is alleged that ammunition has been ordered from the arms companies in the east in car load lots and is arriving here and is being sold over the counters of the ammunition houses here, and smuggled across for the federals.

Organized Gangs to Work.

A well organized ammunition smuggling gang for getting ammunition to the federals has been uncovered in El Paso it is claimed. The federal government brough the Mexican consulate here has always aided the government officials in the past in preventing ammunition smuggling for the rebels. Now the gang is employed by the Mexican government, it is said, and is active nightly in getting the ammunition across.

A Mexican house on Seventh street and another at the smelter settlement are said to be the bases of operations for this gang. Lookouts are placed around these houses at night and the approach of government officers is announced and the smugglers disappear. The federals are said to be paying big prices for ammunition when it is delivered on the Mexican side and this has stimulated the border running business since the rebels have been out of the market for munitions of war.

Supplies Rushed to Juarez.

Monday and Tuesday have been the two busiest days in the custom house since the first revolution started. The local brokers have been manifesting freight for Chihuahua, to go on the Mexican Central trains which have been ready in the Juarez yards to go south whenever the military authorities give the necessary orders. There is a bale of paper for each day's business, which would make a volume if bound. These are the records for the two days business and included everything from cooking stoves to cold storage meats.

The trains were delayed in departure and a quantity of foodstuff was hustled across early Wednesday morning and loaded on the trains. More than $100,000 worth of freight was taken on board these trains and the duties paid the Mexican custom house was the largest received since the railroad line was cut.

Two sacks of first class mail went down on these trains. The large quantity of paper mail was crossed Tuesday and the first class mail was sent over from the El Paso postoffice Wednesday morning.

Trains Are Still Waiting.

The troop and passenger trains which were to have left Juarez for Chihuahua City Tuesday are still in the Mexican Central railroad yards in Juarez. No information can be obtained as to when they will depart. The wire is working to Chihuahua City, and there is no report of any trouble along the line.

A number of Americans, who intended to leave on the train which was to have departed for the south Wednesday morning, were informed that Villa and Ortega were waiting down along the right of way, and would blow up the trains if they proceeded south.

No time is announced for the de-

(Continued on next page.)

HUERTA WILL LISTEN TO NEW PLAN

Mexican Provisional President Willing to Hear Further From Washington.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOT BROKEN OFF

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Aug. 20.—Further negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the Mexican situation, following provisional president Huerta's rejection of president Wilson's proposals as submitted by his personal representative, John Lind, would appear to depend on Washington. If the United States government is willing to reopen the controversy, there is every reason to believe that the Mexican government would be willing.

An official statement from Frederico Gamboa, the Mexican foreign minister, says that the negotiations between Mr. Lind and the Mexican government have not been entirely broken off, but that they "are being continued confidentially."

Mexico's reply to the United States, while couched in diplomatic language, was a definite rejection of president Wilson's proposals, as presented by John Lind.

Washington Must Act.

Unless the Washington government sees fit to submit new propositions, it is considered here that the negotiations will be closed.

The Mexico government sent to each foreign legation in Mexico City a note in which it was stated that the negotiations with Mr. Lind were continuing in a confidential manner and denial is made that minister Urrutia had made any statement which might be regarded as an ultimatum to the United States.

Personal relations between president Wilson's emissary and the members of the government here are friendly. Mr. Lind last night sent the Mexican foreign office a message of condolence over the loss of life in the explosion at Tacubaya, where nearly 100 persons were killed yesterday when a carload of dynamite exploded.

WOUNDED REBELS SENT TO MEXICO

Eleven, Including Canuto Leva, Are Sent From Fort Bliss to Find Ortega in the Hills.

Free meal tickets were recalled at Fort Bliss when the Mexican rebel prisoners were taken to Fabens and shunted across the line so that they could rejoin Ortega's command, if he could be found in the hills to the south of Guadalupe. The rebels included Canuto Leva, a captain under Ortega, and the wounded prisoners, numbering 11, who were arrested here and have been held at the fort under guard.

Capt. Edward C. Hartmann, of the quartermaster general's corps, has returned to Washington to make his report to his corps about the plans for enlargement of Fort Bliss. While here last week Capt. Hartmann measured the grounds at Fort Bliss where the new houses and barracks are to be erected, obtained prices on building materials and prepared his report for the quartermaster general when he reached Washington. Nothing was decided while here by Capt. Hartmann, as he was sent here to inspect the reservation and report to his superiors.

Capt. E. D. Scott, of the sixth artillery, has returned from Fort Riley, Kans., and is again attached to battery C, of the sixth which is located at Fort Bliss. Maj. A. M. Griffin, of the army medical corps, has returned to Fort Shafter, Tex., after a visit at the fort.

The new well at Fort Bliss was finished Tuesday afternoon and flowed 360 gallons of water a minute as soon as it was finished. When it is properly equipped, it will run even more, the drillers say. The well is being sunk to furnish water for the enlarged post.

ENGLISH DENY GETTING CONCESSION IN MEXICO

London, Eng., Aug. 20.—A categorical denial was given at lord Cowdray's London office to the report cabled to this country from the United States that provisional president Huerta, of Mexico, had granted important railroad concessions to an English group headed by lord Cowdray.

SAYS JUAREZ FEDERALS MADE HIM BUY DRINKS

O. R. Eckhart, of Kansas City, claims to have been intimidated Tuesday evening in Juarez by two men wearing uniforms of the Mexican federals. He says he was forced to buy drinks for them in several bars, under threats that they would arrest him.

ENGINEER CRUSHES REBEL BAND BENEATH HIS TRAIN

MEXICO CITY, Mex., August 20.—The engineer of a train from Veracruz, who saw a column of rebels crossing the railroad tracks yesterday, deliberately plunged his train into the ranks, crushing five men to death beneath the wheels. The Zapatistas opened fire upon the train but nobody was hurt.

ARTESIA MAN RISKS LIFE

CHILD BURNS TO DEATH IN NEW MEXICO HOME

THRICE TO SAVE BABY

ARTESIA, N. M., Aug. 20.—At a fire which destroyed the residence of Dr. A. L. Taylor, in Artesia this morning, a 3 year old child was fatally burned.

C. H. Hudson, a lineman for the local electric company, three times crawled through a burning room, flat on his face, to save the little son of Dr. Taylor. As he went through the room, the hose was played on his back to save him from the heat. Twice he was forced to come outside without the child, but the third time he found the boy on the floor of a closet and brought him back with him. He was compelled to feel his way through the room with his eyes shut. The baby was so badly burned that it died soon after it was brought out of doors.

Dr. Taylor was at his ranch on the Cotton Wood at the time of the fire. His father, an aged man, was saved by being brought out on the roof and taken to the ground on a ladder.

The work of the local volunteer fire department has been highly praised, Hudson's work being considered especially courageous, for he took his life in his hands every time he entered the burning house.

EL PASO SMELTER WILL

SPEND QUARTER MILLION IN ENLARGEMENTS

INSTAL NEW FURNACE

THE El Paso smelter is to instal another copper reverberatory furnace at a cost of $250,000. Every effort at the local smelting works is now being made toward increased capacity of the copper plant, owing to the increased amount of ore of that kind which is being treated there.

Plans have already been made for the new furnace, which is to be installed immediately, the amount of ore being received from Arizona and New Mexico mines having greatly increased during the past few months. It is also expected that, with a clearing of the situation in Mexico, mining on a large scale will be resumed there and much of the ore will be shipped to the El Paso smelter.

During the past year the smelter company expended $200,000 improving its copper plant and the $250,000 additional now to be spent will make it one of the largest copper smelters in the world. No considerable amount is being expended on the lead-silver department, because of the small amount of ore of that kind which is now being received from Mexico.

GOVERNORS WITH PICKS

FRIED CHICKEN IS SERVED TO WORKERS

WORK ON STATE ROAD

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 20.—Putting on their overalls and shouldering their picks and shovels, governors Hodges, of Kansas, and Major, of Missouri, led the thousands of volunteers who marched forth from every county to begin a two days' campaign to improve the public highways of the state. The two executives, setting out from Jefferson City, were among the first to get on the field of action.

Mrs. Hodges, who accompanied the Kansas governor, aided in serving to the workers fried chicken which had been prepared by Mrs. Major.

Fully 350,000 responded to governor Major's proclamation for a good roads campaign. Every city, town and hamlet was represented in the movement and in the farming districts nearly every able bodied man enlisted.

Before the end of the two days' work it is expected $1,000,000 worth of work will be completed.