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PATRIOTS PROTEST AGAINST FALSE CHARGES AT CAPITAL

Sons of American Revolution Wire Emphatic Denial of Ridiculous Story of Vote Suppression.

ANNUAL SESSION AN INDIGNATION MEETING

Would Court Investigation but for Fact It Means Fatal Delay In Admission to Union at This Session.

"We, the members of the New Mexico Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in annual meeting assembled at Albuquerque, the largest city of the territory, assert positively that the election upon the ratification of the constitution of New Mexico, so far as we had personal opportunity to observe, and all of us had such opportunity, was free from intimidation, bribery, violence or fraud that ballots against the constitution were to be had at the polling places; that saloons were not open during the election, and that this applies especially to Bernalillo county, where the most of us now present reside; and further, that from all information we have, the same conditions prevailed generally throughout the territory. We point to the details of the vote as canvassed to show that in every county there was a substantial vote against the constitution, indicating that there was ample opportunity for those opposed to cast their ballots. We would court the fullest possible investigation of any such charges if it would not involve delay in our admission, but we protest against anything which will cause delay in the recognition of our rights and the realization of our hopes.

New Mexico Society Sons of American Revolution,
GEORGE S. KLOCK, President.
ALLEN F. PECK, Secretary.

The foregoing telegram was sent last evening to Chairman E. L. Hamilton of the committee on territories of the house of representatives and to Delegate in Congress W. H. Andrews at Washington. The framing of this message was the principal business at the annual meeting of the New Mexico Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at noon yesterday at the Hotel Alvarado. There was not a dissenting vote against the transmission of the telegram and a general spirit of indignation marked the extended discussion of the situation by the members of the society, including some of the most prominent and representative citizens of Albuquerque. The resolution was drawn up by a committee, consisting of Judge Ira A. Abbott of the district court and Attorney General of New Mexico Frank W. Clancy, and its reading was greeted with vociferous applause. The outgoing president of the society, Dr. John W. Elder, mayor of Albuquerque, brought up the matter shortly after the annual meeting had been called to order and the preliminary reports were out of the way. The mayor set the ball rolling by reading a telegram from Delegate W. H. Andrews, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.
"Dr. J. W. Elder, Mayor, Albuquerque, N. M.

"As I wired you yesterday every thing is eliminated but the charge, and it is now becoming national in scope, that the election for the ratification of the constitution held on January 21 was illegal and void, for the reason that ballots against the constitution were not at the polling places, and that the saloons were wide open and that the election was conducted by INTIMIDATION, VIOLENCE, FRAUD and BRIBERY, to prevent the people from voting against the constitution. Have the affidavits clear and explicit, and it is well to give the standing of persons making same. I would like copies of all affidavits. Of course, the originals go to Hon. E. L. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on territories of house. As I wired you yesterday, all affidavits mailed up to and including tomorrow Thursday, will reach here by Monday, but get as many off today as you can.

"W. H. ANDREWS."

Dr. Elder read the second time the clause in the first part of the telegram, relating to the "only charge left." Its reading was greeted with laughter, changing quickly to indignation, and in a few minutes several gentlemen were on their feet to protest. Judge Abbott stated that he had lived for many years in New England and to the best of his knowledge never knew of a freer or fairer election than the one at which New Mexico ratified her constitution. When it was suggested by Pitt Ross that New Mexico should not put herself in the attitude of refusing an investigation. George S. Klock expressed the sentiment of practically all present that delay and investigation just at this time is exactly what New Mexico cannot risk, as it is certain to mean the defeat of any possibility of statehood at the present session.

"Now is the time to act, as did the minute men at Lexington and Concord," said Mr. Klock. "We know that no intimidation, bribery, fraud or violence was used at this election. We have been delayed and investigated for fifty years and we cannot afford time to be investigated now."

Judge Mann, district attorney, stated that to the best of his knowledge, no saloons were open in Albuquerque while the polls were open on election day and that he had received only one complaint regarding ballots from the whole district, that from a man at Jemez Springs, who claimed he was unable to get an opposition ballot.

Mr. Clancy said that all he knew about the saloon charge was that he heard several gentlemen on election day bitterly complaining because they could not find an open saloon.

Judge Abbott announced his intention of writing a personal letter to his friend, Mr. Dillingham, of the territories committee, and other present agreed to write at once personal letters of protest to friends in congress.

All the speakers were emphatic in their denunciation of those who have brought forward these baseless charges in an eleventh hour attempt to defeat statehood.

As expressed by Dr. Elder, it is quite fitting that this patriotic society, composed of descendants of the men who made the first thirteen states of the union, should protest at this time at the attempt to deprive New Mexico of her rights and defeat the will of her people.

New Officers Elected.

The New Mexico society, which now has close to fifty members, elected its new officers for the ensuing year yesterday.

President Elder, being placed in nomination, declined the honor for another term and by unanimous consent the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot for George S. Klock, formerly a member of the New York society and one of the founders, with Dr. Elder, of the New Mexico society. A. F. Peck was elected secretary to succeed W. R. Lyon. F. W. Clancy was re-elected registrar, O. A. Matson treasurer and C. C. Bateman of Ft. Bayard chaplain while R. W. D. Bryan was elected historian, to succeed Mr. Klock. Vice-presidents Pitt Ross of Albuquerque, Harold H. Hurd of Roswell and C. M. Edwards of Farmington were re-elected, Mr. Ross being made senior vice-president in accordance with a new requirement by the national society. A. B. McGaffey was elected trustee. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president, Dr. Elder, for his work on behalf of the organization, which was formed here chiefly as a result of his efforts, Dr. Elder having been previously a member of the Pennsylvania society.

In taking the chair, Mr. Klock made a short but earnest speech dwelling on the opportunities now open in New Mexico, the coming state, to such a patriotic society.

"This is not a dress parade nor partisan organization," said Mr. Klock. "It is a power for the promotion of good citizenship and patriotism, and I want the hearty and steady support of every member in the work that lies before this organization. I want the society to hold three or four meetings, at least, every year and I think that we should hold a meeting to observe flag day appropriately this year, as there will, we hope, be a new star in the flag by that time. There is important work before us and I shall count on the support of every member during the coming year."

The coming meeting of the National society in Louisville, Ky., for May 2 and 3 was discussed and the local society will send representatives to the meeting. Mr. W. W. Page of the Kentucky society, who was present, on behalf of that organization, welcomed the New Mexico delegation in advance and assured it of royal southern hospitality in Louisville. A letter was read from Vice-president Harold Hurd of Roswell, who was unable to be present and who said, moreover, that he had three applications for membership. The reports of officers showed the society increasing financially and numerically in strength and in view of the presence of a number of eligibles admission blanks were distributed.

The Colorado society sent greetings to the New Mexico society and congratulated it on the approaching advent of the new statehood star into the national flag.

The business started at about 2 o'clock and lasted for two hours and a half, being held around a long table in the "Taft Dining-room" of the Alvarado following the discussion of an appetizing and substantial luncheon served in the well-known Alvarado style and faultless service. The room was decorated with national flags and a portrait of George Washington hung above the table. The latter was adorned with greenery and white carnations with a bog log in the center, purporting to be cherry wood ,in which a full-sized hatchet was sunk. The reminder of the cherry tree episode was entirely in keeping with the stand of the society against the false charges made against New Mexico at Washington.

Those at the meeting and banquet were: Dr. Elder, George S. Klock, W. R. Lyon Allen F. Peck, Pitt Ross, O. A. Matson, A. B. McGaffey, F. W. Clancy, Judge Ira A. Abbott, Sam Pickard, John Lee Clarke, R. W. D. Bryan, Dr. L. H. Chamberlain, C. E. Lowber, Thomas F. Keleher, Jr.; Dr. C. A. Eller, George R. Craig, Raymond Stamm, George Campfield, Judge E. A. Mann, E. H. Clapp, D. L. Jamison, E. Dana Johnson, W. W. Page of Kentucky and Edmund Ross.

Wood Alcohol Kills Four.

Monticello, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Four persons are dead and one is dying today as the result of drinking wood alcohol by mistake yesterday at Horton, Sullivan county. The poison was used as a beverage at a family reunion

SANTA FE TOURIST FLYER STRIKES BROKEN RAIL; NINE HURT

Serious Accident Forty-five Miles West of Albuquerque in Which Passengers Have Marvelous Escape from Death.

HEAVY STEEL TEARS THROUGH PULLMAN CAR

Conductor Sleeping in Berth Suffers Serious Injury; Most of Injured Passengers Able to Continue Journey.

Nine persons, seven men and two women, were injured at Garcia station, forty-two miles west of Albuquerque, at 2:50 yesterday afternoon, when eastbound Santa Fe train No. 2, the crack mail train between Los Angeles and Chicago, was derailed as the result of soft track, caused, it is believed by recent rains. T. J. Collins, a Pullman conductor, of Chicago, sustained the most serious injury, receiving a badly crushed elbow. Collins was asleep in a berth in the Standard Pullman car "Apache" when the crash came. James Leffingwell, of Terre Haute, Ind., an old man, who was ill before he left Los Angeles, was considerably unstrung as the result of the jolting and excitement and he and Collins were sent to the Santa Fe hospital here. The other seven persons were more or less bruised, but all were able to continue their journey, an hour after their arrival in Albuquerque.

The wreck occurred ten minutes before 3 o'clock, when the train was bowling along at a speed estimated at forty-five miles an hour, being somewhat behind schedule. Word of the wreck was received in Albuquerque about 3:30 and a special train, carrying Santa Fe Surgeon J. W. Colbert and several Santa Fe employes, left for the scene of the disaster at once. Dr. W. D. Radcliffe, Santa Fe surgeon at Belen, had also gone to the wreck on a special and reached there about the same time as the special from Albuquerque. Dr. Colbert and Dr. Radcliffe extended first aid to the injured immediately upon their arrival at Garcia, the women and children being given the preference. Hasty examinations by the surgeons convinced them that no one had been seriously hurt.

According to eye witnesses the wreck was one of the most miraculous in the history of the Santa Fe coast lines. That a score or more of people were not killed outright and dozens seriously injured is considered nothing less than a miracle by those who were on the train when the wreck happened. It was just another case of the marvelous "Santa Fe luck," the talk of railroad men on every railroad in the country.

The wreck came without an instants warning either to the trainmen of the passengers. The engine and tender, baggage and mail car and a smoker separated from the balance of the train, when the engine struck the soft track, the coupling between the smoker and the chair car being broken in two.

The engine, with its tender and trio of cars, rushed along, Engineer Earl Walker frantically using every effort to bring the big locomotive to a stop. The rear trucks of the smoker had been torn away from their fastenings and the passengers in that car, mostly men, were given a trip over the ties for a quarter of a mile which was the most realistic demonstration of "bump the bumps" that they ever expected to experience. The head part of the train was finally brought to a stop, only after the lives of the occupants of the smoker had once more been threatened when the rear trucks narrowly escaped being sideswiped by a narrow culvert.

In the meanwhile the chair car, two tourists and the standard, "Apache," with the passengers, most of whom were old men and women, going east after wintering in California, and women and children, were being shot over the Santa Fe right of way on both sides of the track. The chair car was the first to leave the track, retaining its upright position, on the right hand side of the right of way. The first tourist then took the leap and turned over on its side. The second tourist jumped off the opposite side, but did not turn over.

The "Apache," the last car to leave the track, did so only after a heavy steel rail, torn up from the track, had shoved itself through the drawing room of the forward end. The rail entered the car at right angles, passed almost completely through the drawing room and came within thirty inches of punching a hole through the opposite side of the car. Fortunately the drawing room was unoccupied. The force of the impact with which rail and car met, however, resulted in the Apache being lifted up in the air and held there, while its trucks slid out from under it. The Apache was then, as if moved by a steam derrick, placed upright some feet over on the right of way.

The panic inside the four cars in the ditch may well be realized. Pande-

(Continued on Page, 5 Col. 5.)

SEND AFFIDAVITS URGENT WORD OF DELEGATE IN CONGRESS

Prompt Work Needed to Counteract Effect of Lying Charges Made Before Territories Committee.

MESSAGES OF PROTEST ARE BURNING UP WIRES

Batch of Sworn Statements as to Fairness of Election for Awarded from Albuquerque; Indignation Sweeps Territory.

It is vitally important that affidavits attesting the fairness of the constitutional ratification election and its freedom from "bribery, intimidation, violence or fraud," be sent in today by mail or wire from every county and city in New Mexico. State assassins in Washington have reached willing ears among our enemies in congress and the falsehoods about the election have been spread far and wide over the country. That they be immediately and overwhelmingly refuted is absolutely necessary not only to the success of the statehood fight now, but to clear the fair name of New Mexico.

City and county officials, election officials and citizens are urged to draw up their affidavits at once and forward them, preferably by wire to Chairman E. L. Hamilton of the house committee on territories and to Delegate W. H. Andrews, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C.

The telegrams from Delegate Andrews in Washington to the effect that New Mexico's defamers have brought about a critical situation have aroused instant response all over New Mexico. For three or four days now a continuous wave of protest has been going eastward by mail and wire. Yesterday in accordance with the urgent request of the delegate sworn affidavits as to the fairness of the election began to go east and today and tomorrow they will be forwarded by hundreds, as well as all New Mexico is thoroughly aroused over the outrage perpetrated on the territory by her cowardly slanderers at the national capital. It is vitally necessary that these lies be refuted in the next few days so overwhelmingly and convincingly that the enemies of statehood will not have a leg left to stand on.

Yesterday a big buget of affidavits by prominent citizens was forwarded from this city and more will be sent today. While the charge that "intimidation, bribery, violence and fraud" had been used in Bernalillo county at first aroused only public derision, the enemies of statehood have succeeded in making an issue out of their baseless charges and it has become necessary to take them seriously.

ROSWELL OFFICIALS SEND BUNCH OF AFFIDAVITS.

[Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal]

Roswell, N. M., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated with more patriotism today than ever before. Fourteen hundred children from all the schools of the city and four hundred grown up people assembled at the armory and had appropriate exercises. Most of the business houses were closed. The New Mexico Military Institute suspended work for the day and the cadets were given an all day German barbecue. Affidavits were sent today to the house committee on territories at Washington refuting the charges of unfairness and corruption in the constitutional election, brought by the W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League members. The affidavits were given by local officials. They were sent upon recommendation of Delegate Andrews, who telegraphed the urgency of the case for statehood at this session.

STORIES OF CORRUPTION ARE LITTLE HEEDED IN CAPITOL.

Morning Journal Bureau,
613 Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.

Delegate Andrews called at the White House today to learn the status of the New Mexico constitution now before the president for his approval. When leaving, Mr. Andrews said that he entertained a strong hope that congress would approve of the constitution before its adjournment. He said that if this is done, he was satisfied that no obstruction will be put in its way by President Taft. The charges filed at the White House by the anti-saloon league and others to the effect that the people of New Mexico ratified their constitution through fraud and corruption are given little or no weight here.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN FROM TEXAS BANK

Barry, Tex., Feb. 22.—Blowing out one side of the building and wrecking the safe, robbers last night stole between $4,000 and $5,000 from the First State bank here. The robbers escaped with a stolen rig which was abandoned at Corsicana today.

WILSON POINTS OUT ADVANTAGES OF RECIPROCITY

DECLARES QUESTION IS FOR FARMERS TO SETTLE

Believes Agreement Will Be One of Mutual Benefit to Countries; Canada Our Best Market, Says Secretary.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Because of the similarity in laws, languages, occupations and lines of commercial development in Canada and the United States the proposed reciprocity agreement holds a peculiar position with respect to protective tariff policy of this country in the opinion of the secretary of argiculture, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson discussed the agreement at length tonight before the Elliott club of this city, quoting specific figures to support his declaration that the agreement would prove mutually beneficial to the countries.

Summarizing the advantages which he believes will come to the United States, if the agreement is accepted Mr. Wilson said:

"The advantages that will come from reciprocity to the people of the United States, will be, first, access to the Canadian woods. Then there will be access to Canadian markets for our fruits, free fish, free trade in seeds, free trade in flax, free barbed wire fencing, free trade in horses. This last will give us a market for our draft horses in those new provinces that the being opened up.

"The citrus fruit grower of California will have the northern market open to him. The producer of grain north of the line will have the southern market open to him. Those in the corn belt of the United States can look to the north for stock steers.

"The settlers who are developing Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, will bet cheaper farm machinery from us, and cheaper draft horses from us. I am firmly convinced that it would be to the advantage of both countries for us to take the export wheat of Canada, mill it and send the flour to the markets of the world, because the dairymen of the United States would then get the by-products of the mills and as the population of the United States increase the dairy market will be greater."

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said:

"The American farmer brought about the building of the American factory business; he wanted a home market; he has voted steadily for half a century to give protection to the extent of the difference in cost of production between this country and any country that desires to sell in our markets.

"The question pending with regard to reciprocity thus seems to be up to the farmer. Is he willing to have the government enter into a trade agreement by which the development of the United States and the development of the Canadian people shall be further, or is it desirable to limit our intercourse with the Canadians to the actualities of the present day?

"It should be remembered that the Canadian is one of our best customers. We sell more to Canada than we do to any other country except Great Britain. If we can extend that trade, so that the business of both countries will increase it is a consummation devoutly to be wished, by both."

CANADIANS DECLARE LOYALTY TO ENGLAND

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Canadian parliament today formally declared political loyalty to Great Britain. The declaration was made as an answer to allegations that reciprocity with the United States will result in annexation.

Neither the government or the opposition intended to make this declaration when the house opened. They were surprised when the proposal was sprung by the French nationalist group, which has been freely charged with disloyalty for its stand on the naval issue.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and R. T. Borden, finance minister, had planned that the reciprocity debate follow its regular course and the prime minister had moved the house into committee for that purpose when F. D. Monk, the chief French nationalist, said that in Canada the United States and Great Britain some public men and a part of the press had announced that annexation was bound to follow reciprocity.

He believed there was no genuine annexation sentiment in Canada and that a statement to offset it should be formally made. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that to dispel the feeling or unrest created in Canada, by comments made in the United States and Canada as to political consequences of the agreement the house wishes to affirm emphatically its determination to preserve intact the bonds which unite Canada to the British empire and the full liberty of Canada to control her fiscal policy and internal autonomy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier accepted the Monk amendment, though in doing so, he adopted the most unusual course of accepting an amendment to the government motion from an opponent of the administration. The amendment was adopted without a dissenting voice, but before the vote was reached there was an expression of opinion from leading members of the house.

"I can tell the prime minister this," said Borden, leader of the opposition "that if this reciprocity proposition means anything it means political union between Canada and the United States in the end."

Mr. Borden said he was of the opinion the American congress had not accepted the proposal on economic grounds but because it would lead to political absorption.

W. F. McLean said there was a germ of annexation in the agreement which had been "concocted" by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "the new czar of Canada," and President Taft, of "the United States."

ROOSEVELT EARNEST ADVOCATE OF RECIPROCITY

Chicago, Feb. 22—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the last of three formal speeches here today, warmly advocated the proposed reciprocity trade agreement with Canada and scored congressmen, whom he said were responsible for hindering the confirmation of the agreement by means of an "annexation scare."

From Canada he turned his attention to peace advocates who seek to prevent the fortification of the Panama canal, claimed it the clear and apparent duty of the United States to fortify the canal.

Colonel Roosevelt was cheered when he advocated the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada and praised President Taft for his efforts toward its confirmation.

"I not only believe in the agreement on economic grounds," Colonel Roosevelt said, "but because I feel it should be a cardinal object of our policy to strengthen in every way the relations of amity and mutual self-respect between us and our great growing neighbor on the north.

"I am sure you share with me the feeling of profound disapprobation for those members of congress who have indirectly sought to bar the path, not only of the proposed reciprocity agreement but to bar the path of good feeling between us and Canada by introducing in congress resolutions pretending to look toward the annexation of Canada."

Taking up his reference to fortifying the canal, Colonel Roosevelt said, in the final treaty the United States guarantees that inasmuch as no other powers were allowed to have any is our duty to fortify the canal; there police it, keep it open, protoect it. It is our duty to fortify the canal., there are no two sides to that question.

"If we had a war with any nation and did not fortify the canal that nation would not be bound by treaty. There are no treaty obligations affecting us but with England and Panama. Other nations are free to take any action they wish about the canal if we are at war with them. Any outside nation, if we had a war, would be justified in seizing the canal as a war measure against us.

"There are persons who said, 'Don't fortify the canal. Let the navy protect it.' It is difficult to argue with a man of that stamp, either because he has not thought about the subject at all or he has made up his mind he will think crookedly.

"I say that deliberately, the fleet must be kept together and used to hit the enemy's fleet. The worst thing you can do with a fleet is to scatter it along to protect coast ports. The great advantage of a port is that it leaves the navy footloose.

"I do not want to tempt any enemy of frail convictions to seize the canal just because we have been such fools that we have not fortified it."

HILL DEFENDS POSITION ON RECIPROCITY TREATY.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22.—In the course of an interview tonight, in which he replied to an attack made upon him through a letter from a North Dakota farmer, read in the United States senate last Tuesday, James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway said:

"The pending reciprocity treaty before congress is the most important this country has had before it since the Civil war. If after having kept Canada waiting forty years we turn her down again, our country will suffer, and one of the hardest hit of our industries will be that of wheat raising.

"Suppose Canada joins the imperial federation of English colonies, as is proposed, a reasonable differential that England might impose upon our wheat would be 15 cents a bushel and that would mean our wheat growers would find their whole product lowered that much a bushel in value.

"Great Britain would take over practically all of the $200,000,000 in round numbers that Canada now pays us for manufactured articles, then add the 600 and more millions we export to Great Britain and we find that, if we fail to adopt reciprocity agreement with Canada and drive it to an imperial federation, we are cheapening our wheat crop annually 15 cents per bushel and the same time we are losing $800,000,000 of export business to England and Canada."

MERGER OF OLD NEW YORK BANKS ARRANGED

New York, Feb. 22.—Two of the oldest in New York—the Phenix National Chatham National—have completed a merger and tomorrow will begin a new and joint career as the Phenix and Chathem National bank, in the quarters of the Chatham at Broadway and John streets.

The Phenix had a career of ninety-nine years. J. Pierpont Morgan was a charter member of its directory when it became a national bank. The Chatham had done business for sixty-one years.

INSURGENT FORCES START ON LONG HIKE TOWARD ENSENADA

Lower California Capital Destination of General Levya and Motley Crowd of Followers Gathered at Mexicali.

AMERICAN ADHERENTS LOSING ENTHUSIASM

Rumor That United States May Refuse Them Asylum in Event of Defeat Responsible for Several Cases of Cold Feet.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]

Mexicali, Mex., Feb. 22.—General Leyva's advance guard started on its march to Ensenada today. To confuse the fugitive Mexican officials now on the American side, and who are eager to forward information to the Diaz government, the rebel detachment started southeast. It is composed of sixty men, fully one-third of the entire armed strength of the insurrecto army.

Water was carried by a pack train. It is evident that it is the intention to keep to the southward until the Cocopah mountains are reached, then turn sharply westward and make for the pass of the San Bernardino mountains. Thereafter they will have a clear trail to Las Juntas, where Governor Vega rested on his retreat from the scene of his defeat of February 15.

The entire rebel army is expected to follow the advance guard and to be out of camp by tomorrow night.

Money is urgently needed now by the insurrectos and Berthold disappeared today, presumably on a trip, into the United States to procure funds from some source.

The men of the army are becoming clamorous for the pay promised them. Many who joined when Leyva first came to Mexicali in January assert they have not seen a single peso since they enrolled under the red flag which is now the symbol of the proposed socialist commonwealth of Lower California.

They are now demanding money and many threats of desertion are heard.

Three deserted last night, leaving their arms where they had been posted on guard in the trenches.

Others were today escorted out of camp at Leyva's command. He declared that this was done to separate the "sheep from the goats." He had 500 men at hand, he said but arms for only two hundred, and was determined to weed out those who had joined the army simply to procure board.

The tendency towards desertion was strengthened today by reports from Calexico that a determined effort will be made to have the United States government outlaw all Americans who persist in bearing arms i nthe campaign.

Deep down in his heart every insurgent believes that if the Mexican government presses to hard, all he will have to do, will be to cross the international boundary for safety. When the Americans among the rebels leaned today that there might be a possibility of asylum on their native soil being denied them it immediately became a question with them whether to take the chance of certain defeat if cornered by the federals. Leyva became much excited when he learned of the plan.

"They cannot do it," he explained. "That places the United States in the list of barbarous countries. We will get socialists all over America to flood the country with telegrams in protest."

General Leyva said today that he had wired to the Red Cross in Washington for information regarding the $1,000 said to have been appropriated by that body for the care of the wounded at Mexicali. He wants to know whether Dr. William Fawcett Smith, the Red Cross surgeon at Calexico, acted within his rights when it is said he refused to attend Clark, the wounded rebel.

Efforts were made tonight to force American army surgeons to care for W. E. Clark, wounded last night by a rebel sentry. Clark was not seriously wounded and walked over the boundary when he was ordered back by American sentinels.

He refused to lay down on the line and was left there until picked up by comrades and carried back to camp.

Army surgeons explained that Clark had been well cared for by a Calexico physician.

NAVARRO'S COMMAND RETURNS TO JUAREZ

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 22.—General Navarro and nine hundred of his command returned to Ciudad Juarez about 9' clock tonight from Gaudalupe, where he went in search of Madero and his provisional government. Officers with Navarro report they saw no insurrectos on the trip, but that Colonel Rabago's cavalry had a few brushes with their rear guard while scouting. Colonel Rabago and 100 cavalrymen were at Guadalupe. It is reported in Juarez tonight that General Navarro will proceed to entrain his troops there at once and move them to Ahamada over the Mex-