

CLASHES LEAD TO CRUSH REBELS IN ORDER TO CONQUER CONORA

Witness in Election Contest Says He Received \$2 After Voting.

KELLY SAID TO HAVE INSTRUCTED JUDGE

That a man had voted a dead man's poll tax receipt, was a statement of a witness in the election contest hearing. The witness said that the man was the brother of the dead man who had been killed at the battle of Heliano, while fighting with Orozco's forces.

Witness testified that a poll tax receipt had been issued to the dead man but none to his knowledge. It was issued to his brother, who, it was stated, had cast the vote. A witness testified that the brother came to the polls and made an affidavit to the effect that he had lost his poll tax receipt, and was allowed to vote. The witness swore that the man gave the name of his dead brother.

Another witness who said that he had lived in El Paso 64 years, and was 23 years of age when he came here from Chihuahua, was asked if he was offered \$2 if he would go to the polls on election day and cast his vote, but that he only testified to the presence of whisky in some of the polling places, and to the discrepancy in the tally sheets whose names were made by force balance.

Claim Kelly Instructed Judge. That mayor Kelly instructed Judge John Saunders, presiding judge of precinct No. 3, on election day, to mark all the ballots and not to allow anyone else to mark the tickets, was the sworn statement of Ed Bryant, who was one of the witnesses put on the stand in the contest by the contestants Wednesday morning, following the resumption of the contest Tuesday.

The witness testified that the mayor and another man, a saloon man, he said, went into the polling place of that precinct on the day the election was being voted in progress, and told Saunders to do all the marking of the tickets himself. Saunders, he testified, was a ring leader. Bryant, who was a candidate for sheriff on the anti-ring ticket, testified that he saw the mayor Kelly into the place, and when he was ordered to leave it, he replied that he would do so when the mayor said he heard the mayor tell Saunders to mark the tickets.

Gen. E. Z. Steever has asked for pack mules to handle supplies for the troops now stationed far from the railroads. He said this afternoon that he had received a telegram from Gen. Wood asking if he needed reinforcements. "I don't think I do at the present time," he said, "but you can never tell when they might be needed."

REBELS DELAY WORK OF REPAIRING TRACK

Federals Are Now Guarding Work Train on the North Western.

Rebels, operating only about 100 miles south of Juarez, are preventing the repair of the Mexico North Western railway on which they burned bridges yesterday. A force of unknown strength has held up a railway work train moving from the south. Another work train which left Juarez is guarded by 200 federals with artillery. Wood has been received in Juarez that a work train is being sent to the south to repair the damage was turned back by rebels during Tuesday near San Pedro. No report has been received as to the number of rebels operating in the section. The destruction of railway bridges is an ordinary occurrence, but the attempt of rebels to prevent their repair is looked upon as significant.

STEEVER HAS ASKED FOR PACK MULES

REBELS ATTACK TOWN OF ZACULPEM

Toluca, Mexico, Aug. 28.—News has reached here that Zaculpe, a mining town, has been attacked on Sunday by a band of rebels which was repulsed after a few hours fighting. Today a Mexican army unit returned and renewed the attack. As the telegraph and telephone wires are out of commission, the outcome of the assault cannot be learned. Many mills owned by American and other foreign companies are situated in Zaculpe.

COLOSSAL GRAFT IS REVEALED BY PROBE

New York Investigation Shows Social Evil Houses, That Had Names of Young Girls on Their Lists, Paid Large Sums For Police Protection.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Searching along the trail of police blackmail that led up to the murder of the gambler Herman Rosenthal, the state's attorney now reports a form of social evil from which colossal graft is included. This blackmail, he says, was obtained from about a dozen houses in this city, each of which paid from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month for police protection.

Mexico Cabinet Shows Disappointment that Rebels Have Invaded Coast.

MAYTORENA URGED TO PUT DOWN REVOLT

Mexico City, Mexico, Aug. 28.—Jose Maria Maytorena, governor of the state of Sonora, is authorized by the central government to use all means at his disposal to crush the revolution in his state.

REBEL SURGEON TO RETURN TO NEW YORK

Dr. James L. Wilson Had Served Through Two Revolutions.

Dr. James L. Wilson, who has served the Mexican rebels in two rebellions as chief of their medical corps, has returned to his home in New York. He will go to New York with the federal army. Col. Kosterlitzky is fleeing before the first enemy he ever feared. These are his eyes which have failed him at a time when he is needed badly in Sonora to repel the invading rebels. It is for this that the famous fighting man of Sonora is on his way to the Mexican capital at a time when he is the most needed man in Mexico, at the head of veteran rurales.

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These houses were expensively furnished. The proprietor and a few servants lived in them. Callers were shown a list of names of girls who it is believed were called upon to come to the house when wanted. Opposite the names of these girls were their ages which ranged anywhere from 15 to 18 years.

The results of the investigation probably will produce a sensation. Churchmen on List.

Police Commissioner Waldo has made public a list of places raided by the police as gambling resorts during the last year and the names of owners of the property on which the resorts were conducted. Among those prominent in the financial, religious and social life of the city.

Nearly 400 places are mentioned in the gambling list. The summoning of many owners as witnesses at the John Doe proceedings is understood to be part of the plan of the district attorney to determine the responsibility of the owners in allowing their property to be rented for gambling purposes, which is a misdemeanor.

Among the names of the owners is that of Sallors' Snug Harbor, a wealthy charitable institution on Staten Island; the Lottary estate, that of the Lorillard family of millionaire tobacco manufacturers; and J. Edgar Leary and Edgar C. Leary, both prominent in Methodist church and missionary work. The William Astor estate appears in

War Department Is Ready to Send More Troops to the Mexico Border

Washington, D. C., August 28.—Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, commanding the department of California, was directed today by Gen. Wood to proceed immediately to the southern boundary of his department and take personal charge of the disposition of the troops there.

Increased activity of rebel bands on the border as the result of the breaking up of the main army of Orozco is creating a grave situation on the American side of the line, it is said. Gen. Wood, chief of staff, today wired Gen. Steever, at Fort Bliss, Texas, asking whether he wished further reinforcements for the border patrol.

The war department to be ready for further calls for troops, has taken steps to send troops from the Pacific division within a few hours after the receipt of the request from Gen. Steever.

KOSTERLITZKY YEARN'S TO LEAD OLD FORCE

SAYS RURALES CAN EXTERMINATE REBELS

Emilio Kosterlitzky, colonel commanding one of the greatest bodies of fighting men Mexico has ever produced, is in El Paso on his way to Mexico City. After 35 years of service in the Mexican army, Col. Kosterlitzky is fleeing before the first enemy he ever feared. These are his eyes which have failed him at a time when he is needed badly in Sonora to repel the invading rebels. It is for this that the famous fighting man of Sonora is on his way to the Mexican capital at a time when he is the most needed man in Mexico, at the head of veteran rurales.

Wants to Reorganize Old Force. While in Mexico City, Col. Kosterlitzky will call on president Madero and the minister of war and request a special order of reorganization of that famous band of rurales with which he kept the peace in the interior of Sonora during the quiet wars and the Cananea riots, when he and his followers were the law. He has asked for 500 men in this mounted corps. Of these 500 will be his own men, the Yaqui warriors, who are willing to follow him into the jaws of death if he led them. With this formidable fighting force, Col. Kosterlitzky says that he will rid Sonora of its rebel invaders. For they are not the Yaqui warriors, who are willing to follow him into the jaws of death if he led them. With this formidable fighting force, Col. Kosterlitzky says that he will rid Sonora of its rebel invaders. For they are not the Yaqui warriors, who are willing to follow him into the jaws of death if he led them.

Forty Years in Service. Col. Kosterlitzky is serving his 40th year of his service in the Mexican army. He started as a private and has made a record which is the equal of any in the history of the Mexican republic. During the Maderista revolution he defended the established government of Gen. Diaz. When Madero became president he joined the revolution. He has since then served in the Yaqui wars, for 25 and for 30 years of service in the Mexican army. Col. Kosterlitzky is one of the striking figures of the Mexican army. He has served in the Yaqui wars, for 25 and for 30 years of service in the Mexican army. Col. Kosterlitzky is one of the striking figures of the Mexican army.

But wait until I get back," he says and then clenched teeth. "I will make those fellows here catch me as a defender of the established government whatever it may be, and I always have been and I always will be." He says that he will find his vaders and they will find little soldiers.

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Conditions Are Said to Be Favorable for Negotiations

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—The war department today issued orders to the 10th United States infantry, at Panama, to proceed immediately to Nicaragua.

The orders came direct from president Taft himself at Bexley. The men will embark tomorrow on merchant steamers and will arrive at Corinto within 48 hours.

Large Force Is Necessary. On reports of conditions said to be so serious as to justify their being kept in Washington, president Taft personally directed the immediate movement of the 10th United States infantry, now on the Panama canal zone, to Nicaragua to guard American lives and property.

Conditions bordering on barbarism and acts even worse than those which took the troops of the United States into China to quell the Boxer rebellion have been received at the state department within the last 20 hours. The deliberate murder of two Americans, Dodd and Phillips, after they had been wounded and were helpless following the massacre at Leon on August 19, focused attention on the previous reports of burning of soldiers, starvation of political prisoners held in dungeons and other alleged acts of cruelty.

The latest reports made plain that immediate protection for Americans was necessary and that it probably would not be safe to wait for the arrival of marines now en route.

Rebels Deny Barbarity. Gen. Francisco Alsehual, the representative of the revolution in Sonora, in Washington, denies the charge of barbarity brought against the troops fighting the Nicaraguan government. He alleged that the burning of bodies of soldiers was necessary to prevent sanitation and that it applied alike to dead of both sides. He contended also that American interests would not have suffered if no attempt had been made by American forces to prevent the capture and operation by the revolutionists of the railway between Managua and Corinto.

The junta asserts that the railroad is a national institution and should not be handed over to the hands of revolutionists. It is being administered to secure a loan by New York bankers.

Reports that women were shot are condemned emphatically by Gen. Alsehual. He says that the revolutionists have used methods were employed by the government forces when women were sent to the lines as ammunition carriers.

Fire on Flaga of Truce. Rebel firing upon Flaga, truce, born by loyal Nicaraguan troops, as well as American marines, is said, however, to have been frequent within the last few days. New attacks upon women and children and other non-combatants, he reports. In the rebel rebellion of Managua during the first days of the revolution, American minister Weitzel reported that the firing had been indiscriminate upon the section of the city occupied by the non-combatants and that an American collector of customs named Hiam and several other American narrowly escaped injury from bursting shells.

Nicaragua Approves Move. The United States is assured that the landing of troops has the approval of the Diaz government. Following a further demand by minister Weitzel, it is understood that he has confessed its inability to meet the situation and to have consented frankly to permit the landing of American troops to protect United States citizens.

The state department has proceeded upon the conviction that its action involves no infringement of the war-making power of congress and that it is a preliminary hearing Thursday.

Officials point to the fact that there is even now a whole regiment of United States infantry engaged in policing the Chinese railroad from Chin Wang Pao to Peking. And of course, American troops have been freely employed in the maintenance of peace in Cuba. It is true that in each of the cases there was special warrant by treaty for the employment of American soldiers, but state department officials in this case insist that the obligation has been imposed upon the United States by the Dawson agreement which terminated the Zelaya rebellion.

Does Not Mean War. Aside from the question of treaty authorization, the administration is said to be satisfied of its rights under the principles of international law to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States for the protection of American interests, life and property in a foreign country where the defect government is either unable or unwilling to extend protection.

It is declared that while there are few precedents for employing regular troops in landing expeditious, that fact is accounted for by the far greater mobility and availability of marines.

Although the course of the United States in landing military forces on foreign soil without express approval of congress is now under investigation by a special senate committee, named at the instigation of senator Bacon, who has vigorously opposed sending troops outside the United States, the state department takes the position that it is supported not only by precedent in China and Central America, but also is bound by the so-called Washington convention to protect rights and property of foreigners and further see that the administration is in possession of the facts.

The city is well patrolled by the Turkish garrison and all is quiet. The war vessels had previously reconnoitered the port of Jaffa in Palestine, and also the Syrian seaports of Haifa, and Acre, but had not attempted a landing nor fired any shot.

The populations of the coast towns, however, show signs of nervous tension, fearing a repetition of the bombardment of last February, when 50 non-combatants were killed and many wounded in the streets of Beirut by the Italian fleet. It is said that a number of old Turkish gunboats as well as cruisers, and a torpedo boat were sunk while lying at anchor in the port.

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Situation in Mexico Cannot Be Depicted In Rainbow Hues

Little Encouragement For Era Of Peace and Prosperity

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The situation that confronts the Mexican people today is by no means to be depicted in rainbow hues. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the government party, from that of the revolutionists, or from that of the outsider, the conditions in the country south of the Rio Grande offer but little encouragement to those who are hoping for the dawn of an era of peace and prosperity.

The revolutionists insist that the history of the Maderista revolution began as a revolt against the government of the state of Chihuahua and against that of the national government. It was a righteous revolt against unjust conditions, and that Madero first was a sort of hangover and then the leader of the movement, eventually directing it against the national government.

The revolutionists insist that as soon as Madero satisfied his ambition to be president he lost his desire to do those things which had commanded the support of those who put him into office.

He concedes that he has not yet divided up the lands of the government and of the rich among the people. He says it will take time and patience to solve that problem, and probably will also take more money than the government has with which to do it.

He acknowledges that he has had to put some men in jail and suspend some newspapers, but he says that the inflamed condition of the public mind makes it necessary to do something to head off further trouble. He also asserts that when a cause cannot muster

sufficient strength to keep an army in the field, and after nearly a year of fighting, the forces to take to the mountains and break up into broken and irresponsible bands of guerrillas there is good evidence of the lack of justice in its cause and of the necessity of putting it down.

View of the Outsider. Between these two views there is plenty of room for middle ground and perhaps there may be some truth on both sides. To the outsider it looks as if the second revolution is but the harvest of the seed sown by the first, and that the temper of the people is such as to lead to no hope of early peace. To begin with, there is always that big fact in the Mexican situation that seven-eighths of the people live in absolute ignorance and have no means of knowing what really is best for their country, and very little to gain whatever the outcome.

All they get in life is the privilege of being out of a man's assistance, and of starvation, and such a small thing as a perennial revolution of the proportions of that in Mexico does not help or hinder them a great deal. They have no farms; they possess no habitation but a hovel, a corrugated iron shack, or a thatched hut. So a revolution does not hurt them much.

Two Crop Failures. With the other side hope is different. They have property—ranches, mines, big farms, stores, manufacturing establishments, through which generations past they have accumulated the sweat of the peon's brow and have grown rich off his labor. The revolution does hurt them. It hurts them first because it takes away their labor; there have been two crop failures because there were neither hands for seedtime nor hands for harvest, and a third season for planting has passed with none to do it in a large

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MORMON COLONIST KILLED AT PACHECO

Nothing Is Heard of Refugees From the Sonora Colonies

A message to James Martenson, of Juarez, Tuesday evening announced the killing of William Joshua Stevens, a Mormon resident of Colonia Pacheco Monday. The details of the killing were not given in the message other than that it was done by an American.

Martenson was notified in order that he might send a message to Stevens' brother, David Stevens, who lives eight miles from Juarez, notifying him of his brother's death. At the telegraph line is down below Guzman, no further details of the killing have been received at the Mormon headquarters here.

When the exodus of Mormons started from the Mormon colonies in Chihuahua, Stevens' family, although the message which was received by Martenson was dated Pearson, it is believed that the killing occurred at the Stevens ranch near Pacheco.

Nothing further has been heard of the refugees from the Sonora colonies. It is believed by the Mormon officials here that the colonists in Sonora have decided to remain until they can be repatriated and that they will stay and guard their property as long as possible.

A man giving the name of Henson, of the Mormon headquarters, called at the Mormon headquarters Wednesday to inquire for J. S. Wilson and Charles Sumner, who are returning to Sonora, but were not members of the Mormon church. He also reported that W. S. Clark, another refugee, was found by him in Benson, Ariz., in a destitute condition.

WILL ASK MEXICO TO GRANT NEW TRIAL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—The state department is preparing to make representations to the Mexican government to grant a new trial for W. S. Clark, an American convicted of murder at Tampico, Nichols was sentenced to eight years imprisonment for killing a man, responsibility for which death is said to have been confessed by a Mexican.

The department has taken up the matter at the instance of American consul Miller at Tampico, who reported that the trial of Nichols was in violation of all the rules of Mexican law. The Mexican alleged to have committed the murder, whose name is unknown, at the state department, is declared to have admitted the crime. The state department's information regarding the trial was that evidence in the accused American's favor, apparently was disregarded.

REPORT BATTLE NEAR OJINAGA

Mexican consul E. C. Lorente had reports Tuesday that a fight had occurred at Ojinaga, Chihuahua, 20 miles south of Ojinaga between federal troops under Col. Jose de la Cruz Sanchez and rebels thought by the consul to be under the command of Gen. Orozco. The consul insists that Orozco is east and not west of Juarez, and that Jose Orozco is with him.

SAN YGNACIO MAN HELD ON REBEL CHARGE

Charged with violation of the neutrality laws, Nemecio Padilla, a prominent resident of San Ygnacio, was arrested by federal troops at San Ygnacio, a town of 10,000 people, 10 miles from the border, deputy United States marshal. It is alleged, on evidence which was furnished by Abraham Molina of the Mexican army, that Padilla had transported 10,000 rounds of rifle ammunition to Mexico near Polso, Tex. His bond was set at \$10,000 and he will be given a preliminary hearing Thursday.

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