

TORREON STILL HOLDS OUT AGAINST ATTACK OF VILLA'S THOUSANDS

Meager News from Front is Unfavorable to Rebels—Wounded Constitutionalists Continue to Arrive at Chihuahua

REPORT VILLA BEEN WOUNDED

Rebel Chief's Injury Slight and News is Kept from Rank and File Because of the Moral Effect on the Men

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHIHUAHUA, March 29.—Such news as was received here from the front today was unfavorable to the rebels. Wounded rebel soldiers continued to arrive by train, bringing the number now here to 588. Several hundred other wounded were provided for at Jimenez, and batches of wounded were distributed at Parral and Santa Rosalia.

This evidence of the sanguinary conflict at Torreon with the suggestion that the list of dead on the rebel side must necessarily be great, tended to make the headquarters here reticent about the progress of the battle. Officers here admitted they had received dispatches from the front, but declined to reveal their contents.

A report originated from one of the hospitals after more wounded came in, that Gen. Francisco Villa had been wounded lightly and had been required to retire from the front. The report was based merely on the word of a wounded soldier who, however, insisted he had seen Villa wounded. A dispatch read that for moral effect the news had been withheld from the rank and file of the rebel army.

A German military observer who arrived today from the front, said: "The federal army lured us right into Gomez Palacio, a suburb north of Torreon, before they opened fire. Then they let loose such a hail of rifle and machine gun shot as would have completely demoralized an ordinary Mexican army. The men fell by scores. One cotton bale platform by the railroad tracks was so covered with dead rebels we could not walk across without stepping on a body."

"General Villa had such a large army that he felt he could afford to sacrifice many men to get a foothold in the town. Almost the whole Zaragoza brigade, under General Aguirre Benavides was thus wiped out, though I think General Benavides escaped."

"The shock and surprise to the rebel troops, who expected to scare the federals and walk into Torreon with little fighting, resulted in a temporary withdrawal. Three or four days' fighting, up to the time I left, had failed to bring about results."

The elaborate three-day program for the reception of General Carranza on his arrival was abandoned in part today because of the presence here of many wounded. It is believed that General Carranza will not come to Chihuahua until he is satisfied that General Villa will remain in the south, as a meeting of the two revolutionary leaders is not looked upon as opportune at this time.

General Villa's delay in taking Torreon has revived the belief that should the Huerta forces drive them north, something in the nature of a northern republic, embracing the states on the boundary of the United States, will be established. The plan of separating the north from the south of Mexico has long been contemplated by the same rebel leaders, they contend the north and south in the last half century have developed along different lines, both politically and industrially.

Carranza Reaches Juarez

JUAREZ, March 29.—General Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the revolution, was welcomed here today. Throughout the last two weeks the general has ridden on horseback five hundred miles and in the last two months he has covered five

tention of Torreon as more essential from the point of view of Mexico's foreign relations than from a military standpoint. Some think the recognition of the belligerency of the rebels will follow the fall of that city. It is also asserted the fall of Torreon would hasten Huerta's resignation, leaving Foreign Minister Rojas in the presidency and that Huerta would later become a candidate for re-election.

The only information received by the war department regarding the operations at Torreon is a report that the rebel line of communication has been cut near Montezuma between Juarez and Chihuahua. General Moore has not yet been able to effect a juncture with General Velasco.

It is believed that Villa will have to face from 15,000 to 18,000 federals, including the best organizations in the army. Diplomatic representatives are inclined to regard the re-

SAYS STEP DAUGHTER ENTERTAINS TOO MUCH

LOS ANGELES, March 29.—John J. Laws, aged 34, has filed in the Superior Court an appeal for an injunction to prevent his step-daughter, Miss Alma Turner, from making her home with him. He objects because she entertains three nights each week, making it impossible for him to sleep till the guests depart.

Students Make Demonstrations Against Huerta

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] MEXICO CITY, March 29.—Demonstrations against Huerta have taken place in the streets of the capital. The police fired upon a small crowd of students, who were marching and shouting "Muertos" for Huerta.

Embodied by the growing popular belief that the government forces are failing to hold back the rebels at Torreon, the students organized a manifestation movement. More than 50 joined them when the police appeared. Half a hundred shots were fired, but the police fired high and hurt no one. Several were arrested, and the others escaped down the side streets.

thousand miles in the same way. He looked the picture of health and vigor today.

"The time is coming when the world can plainly see the great cause of which I have the honor to be the head is the cause of justice," said General Carranza. An official message from the front reports that fighting is still going on for the possession of Torreon. The telegram says the rebels now hold all positions except the main barracks and the two smallest barracks. In the last twenty-four hours it is reported Villa took Cerro De La Cruz and the Torreon foundry.

Another telegram admits that 300 rebels were killed or wounded the last six days and places the federal losses as minimal. Among the rebel wounded is General Urbina.

It is said that private soldiers taken prisoners were taken into the rebel ranks, but officers were executed unless they would take an oath of allegiance to the constitutional cause. All the irregular troops in the federal garrison were executed upon their capture.

It is believed here that the assault of General Villa on Torreon last night was repulsed, or at best, that some incident unknown here prevented the attack. The last word from the rebel general was received at 11 o'clock last night when telegrams from him quoted him as saying the taking of the city was not the matter of hours, but minutes. This was premature, for even Carranza upon his arrival today said he had received no word from the front and that evidently Villa had not yet taken the federal stronghold.

The attack on Torreon began Friday and up to last night rebel advances, private and official, said that General Herrera had taken some of the most important points in the city. There have been no newspaper dispatches dealing with this attack and similarly in this situation with that of Gomez Palacio it was pointed out as significant. When Villa was successful, the newspapermen were permitted to send dispatches and when repulsed, which was twice, the press messages suddenly ceased. Juarez confidently expected news of the capture of the city would form the chief feature of the welcome to Carranza and the fact that no message of success was received is accepted as an indication that the fate of Torreon is still in the balance.

When Carranza entered Juarez an American flag was carried by the side of the Mexican emblem and some of the natives as well as the Americans cheered.

tion of Torreon as more essential from the point of view of Mexico's foreign relations than from a military standpoint. Some think the recognition of the belligerency of the rebels will follow the fall of that city. It is also asserted the fall of Torreon would hasten Huerta's resignation, leaving Foreign Minister Rojas in the presidency and that Huerta would later become a candidate for re-election.

The only information received by the war department regarding the operations at Torreon is a report that the rebel line of communication has been cut near Montezuma between Juarez and Chihuahua. General Moore has not yet been able to effect a juncture with General Velasco.

Mexico City Ignorant Of Result Of The Battle

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] MEXICO CITY, March 29.—With the exception of somewhat contradictory information contained in press dispatches and the laconic assurance by General Velasco, federal commander at Torreon to the war department, this city is ignorant of the result of Villa's attack. The occupation of Torreon is regarded by military men as essential to the early success of either side.

Huerta is showing concern, he and his minister of war, sending forward every available detachment of troops as reinforcements.

It is believed that Villa will have to face from 15,000 to 18,000 federals, including the best organizations in the army. Diplomatic representatives are inclined to regard the re-

INDIAN BUREAU HAS PROBLEM OF CONSERVATION

Commissioner Cato Sells, in First Annual Report, Points Out Good Citizen Problem Confronting His Department

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND INDIANS

This Number, Under Jurisdiction of Indian Office, Has Combined Property Worth Nine Hundred Million Dollars

(Special to The Republican.) WASHINGTON, March 29.—The eighty-second annual report of the bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, will soon be ready for public distribution.

This being the first report of Commissioner Cato Sells, it deals principally with the activities of the Indian bureau during the administration of his predecessor, Commissioner Sells having assumed control of the bureau about one month before the end of the fiscal year. Considerable space is given to a recitation of the commissioner's suggestions as to the needs of the Indian service, attention being invited to some of the larger questions which now confront his office for solution in the administration of the affairs of the Indians. The report being for the fiscal year 1913, of course no reference is made to the activities or accomplishments of the Indian bureau since July 1, 1913.

Attention is called to the fact that the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the Indian office has an area as large as that of all the New England states and the state of New York combined. It is stated that there are approximately three hundred thousand Indians, whose combined property is estimated to be worth about nine hundred millions of dollars.

Commissioner Sells says that the question of how this property may be conserved for the benefit of the Indians and how they shall be taught to make the best use thereof and otherwise become properly equipped to take their place as citizens of the United States are the great problems confronting the Indian bureau.

He says that among the details still to be worked out and which are now pending, he finds that, notwithstanding the fact that since 1875 the government has provided approximately eighty million dollars for schools among the Indians, there are today ten thousand Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the southwest, and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. That there are about seven thousand five hundred defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whose care and training no adequate facilities are available. The present available appropriation for Indian schools provides for 223 day schools, situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes; 16 boarding schools located on the reservation, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as non-reservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective children uncovered for. Attention is called to the need for increased appropriations for Indian school work, so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities.

The commissioner describes the health conditions among the Indians as deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of his bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis, while the available facilities for the treatment of these patients, adults and children, will not exceed three hundred beds. During the past fiscal year 1905 Indians were reported as having died from tuberculosis; this being probably not more than seventy-five per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Thirty-two per cent of all deaths reported from the reservations were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent occurring from the same disease in the registered area of the United States. The death rate among the Indians was 32.35 per thousand, while the census bureau gives 16.00 per thousand for the entire registered area of the United States. Trachoma is referred to as a serious eye disease of which there exists more than sixty thousand cases among the Indians. It is said to be very essential that additional appropriations be made to construct hospitals to check and control these diseases and to improve the Indians' health conditions generally, also to prevent contagion among their white neighbors.

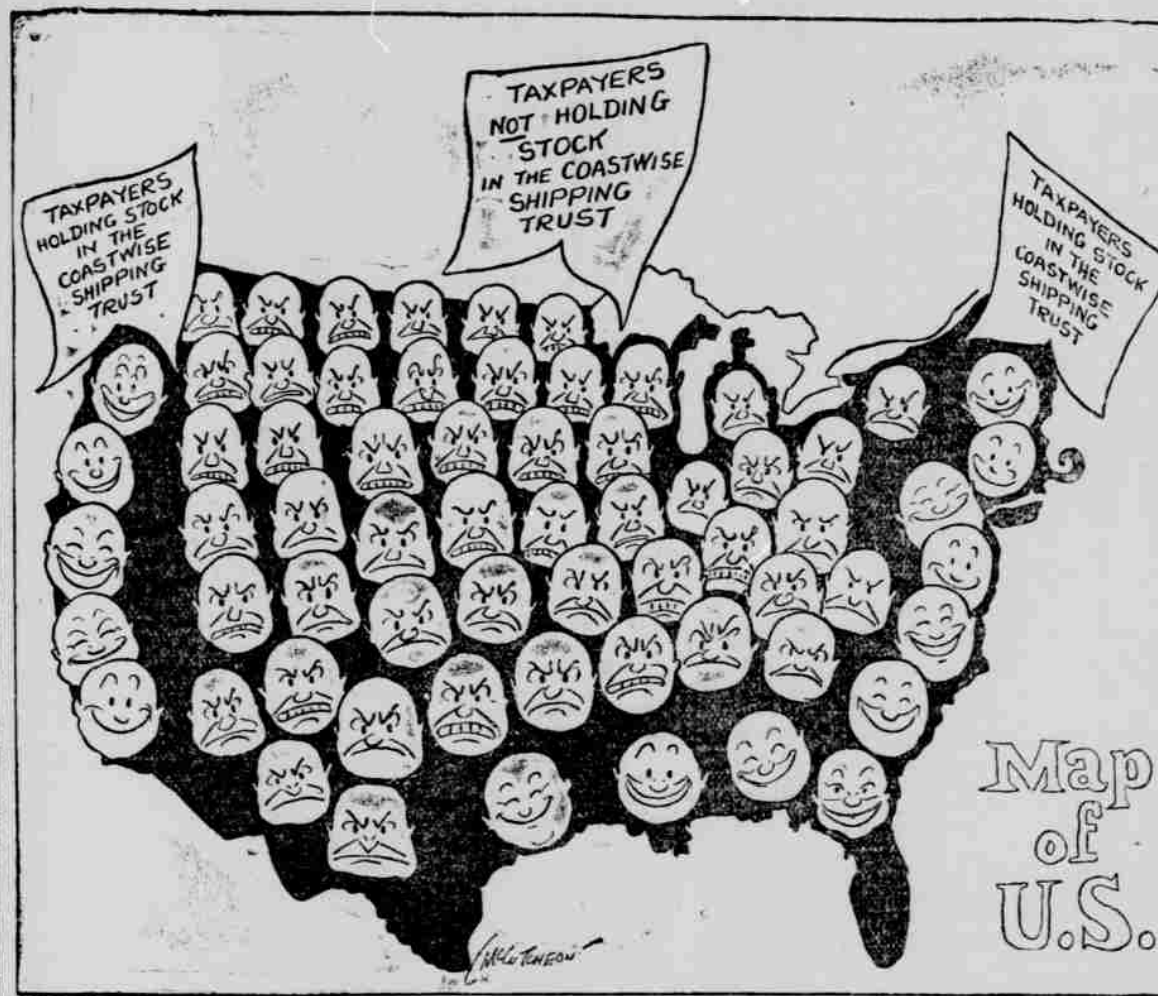
Closely related to the prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma are the housing conditions of Indians. It is estimated that there are approximately eight thousand Indian families without houses, who live in mud lodges, tepees and wickiups, a large number of them on dirt floors and under revolting conditions.

(Continued on Page Six.)

HOW THE COUNTRY STANDS ON CANAL TOLLS.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1914, By John T. McCutcheon.)



For Repudiating Treaty with Great Britain and For granting Special Privileges to Shipping Trust.

Against Repudiating Treaty with Great Britain and against granting Special Privileges to Shipping Trust.

HUERTA IS IN BETTER HEALTH THAN IN YEARS

After Year in Office President of Mexico Seems to Be Unaffected by the Many Troubles He Has Encountered

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] MEXICO CITY, March 29.—After a year in office General Huerta appears in better health than when he undertook the presidency. The difficulties he has encountered have left no stamp upon his features. Six months ago some of his friends and most of his enemies predicted early physical collapse and there were some who would not have been surprised had he intubed himself as the result of the enormous odds.

"Take things as they come," seems to have been the life-long philosophy of Huerta, tempered always, however, with the belief that all things come to him who waits, especially to him who waits for and seizes the big opportunity. Worrying has never been one of Huerta's failings. Nor is he a creature of routine. Regularity does not characterize his methods. He does his work when and where it suits his convenience and all members of his official family, the public, and his private family as well have to yield.

Long ago he tired of the regular cabinet meetings and announced that conferences with his ministers would take place whenever he summoned them and here would be no place regarded as sacred to that ceremony. It is not uncommon for the president to summon his ministers to a meeting during the middle of the night and cabinet meetings, or what would pass for cabinet meetings, have taken place in cafes.

Huerta does not indulge in physical exercise as a means of recreation. He derives his recreation in talking astronomy with any one who can interest him in the subject. Usually he is up early. The lightest kind of breakfast, coffee and rolls, he gets as soon as he is awake. A little while, if he thinks of anything to do, and then almost every morning a walk up and down the sidewalk in front of his house in the district known as San Rafael. Without much routine, and with executive mastery showing all he can do, Huerta is conducting a democratic regime. He likes to dine in public and he does not like formalities. He marches in with no apparent concern, selects a table and orders his dinner. The orchestra does not interrupt the piece it is playing merely because the president is entering and the other diners, grown accustomed to being co-patrons with the presi-

GRAFT PIG'S EYE INTO CHILD'S HEAD

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Sight was given to the left eye of David Kane, the nine-month old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kane, of Gettysburg, through grafting of the corner of a pig's eye to the child's eyeball. According to the statement of the physicians at the hospital the corner of a pig's eye was used because it is said to more closely resemble the human cornea than that of any other animal.

Says Get Money Out Of Whiskey Business Quick

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] KANSAS CITY, March 29.—"If you have any money in the liquor business, get it out, and get it out quick. In five years' time this country will not be worth as much as Confederate money in 1865," Mrs. Mary Harris, widow of Macon, Georgia, asserted in addressing the Interstate National W. C. T. U. rally. The meeting was the first of a series of interstate gatherings to be convened throughout the country in the fight for national constitutional prohibition.

FACING QUARANTINE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Three hundred and fifty passengers due on the liner Siberia from the Orient today faced quarantine at Angel Island two weeks. Smallpox among Chinese, the cargo passengers was reported by wireless. The quarantine officers say the passengers possibly will escape detention if the captain has taken strict measures, and will be allowed to depart after a thorough disinfection of their clothing and baggage.

MINE MEN DEADLOCKED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Miners and operators of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal district, who have been in conference a week in an effort to arrange a new wage scale effective April 1, are still deadlocked. The operators proposed that the present scale be renewed. They said if this proposition is not accepted the mines in Central Pennsylvania will be closed on April 1 until an agreement is reached. The mine workers will make reply tomorrow.

TURN LUNATICS LOOSE

LOS ANGELES, March 29.—Investigation will be made of charges by the sheriff's office that twenty-five former inmates of the King's Park, New York, insane asylum, were brought west in a special train and turned loose in several western cities, including Los Angeles. It is said that all were discharged as cured, and one of them was found here, and is suspected of still being insane.

dent, do little more than crane their necks to see who it is dining to night with Huerta.

PREDICTS RAIN ALL WEEK ALL OVER THE U. S.

Weather Bureau Had Calculated About Seven Days of Precipitation With Unsettled Weather—Phoenix Again Soaked

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, March 29.—Unsettled weather with frequent rains over nearly all parts of the United States is predicted by the United States weather bureau for the entire coming week.

If there was any part of this state that escaped being wet by yesterday's rains, it was not reachable by wire last night. From the Grand Canyon down through the mountains and across the deserts the cloud cover delivered its moisture to the parched soil.

Thirty-eight hundredths of an inch of rain fell in Phoenix, but it did pretty well for that fractional amount. It succeeded in affecting pretty nearly every form of united effort from the Phoenix Sunday program. With the 53 inch that fell the day before, this makes nearly an inch of fall in thirty-six hours.

Reports from Roosevelt had it that rain had been intermittent and rather light at that place. Granite Reef reported a day of almost steady downpour. Fossil Creek station recorded some rain, and from preparations made to divert a large quantity of water at the local dam, it is evident that a Verde flood is expected. The gates at Roosevelt were partly closed yesterday.

Further south there was even more rain. Tucson had .48 inch. No definite reports could be secured up in the southwest, but it is likely that the Yuma district received its share of the wetness.

Rain breaking at this time of the year is predicted by old timers to (Continued on Page Three)

Oratorical Strife Coming Over Repeal Toll Exemption

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, March 29.—Oratorical strife over the repeal of the toll exemption of American coastwise ships in the Panama canal will be renewed in Congress tomorrow. There will be a general debate on the Sims' bill in the House and a final vote will be taken there probably on Tuesday or Wednesday.

There are many sides to the issue in the Senate. Senator Lewis, of Illinois has introduced a bill as a sort of balm to the democrats who are opposed to the President's policy. The measure would give the President authority to suspend tolls whenever in his opinion he should do it in public interest.

The President's close advisors insist that he holds no ill will or political grudge against the democrats opposing him.

There are breakers ahead for this bill, however, as the Senate may vote for five or six weeks as the result of long speeches. Other matters are practically eclipsed in Congress by the pending tolls legislation.

PHOENIX SOON ON MAIN LINE OF THE ESPEE

Visit of Chief Engineer Isaacs of Harriman Lines Gives Rise to Belief Construction May Begin at Early Date

FROM BUCKEYE ON TO YUMA

Completion of Extension Westward Probable, Giving Opportunity to Divert Through Trains by Way of Maricopa

Is Phoenix soon to be upon the main line of the Southern Pacific? Are the transcontinental trains of the system to be routed through the capital of Arizona in the near future?

Was the visit of J. D. Isaacs, chief engineer of the Harriman lines, and J. Q. Barlow, assistant engineer, without particular significance?

These are the questions that are being asked by those who profess to be able to tell by straws the way the wind is blowing, especially a railroad wind. That the so-called Buckeye railroad is to be extended from Hassayampa river to Yuma and that the through trains of the Southern Pacific will then be diverted through this city, east and west is generally believed despite the denial of Isaacs and Barlow in that respect.

Chief Engineer Isaacs arrived in Phoenix on Friday, coming here in the office car Sierra Nevada. Assistant Engineer Barlow arrived the same day from San Francisco, traveling in the office car Pacific. They immediately undertook an inspection of the local lines and on Saturday, accompanied by Superintendent C. M. Scott, went down to the Hassayampa river, the end of the Buckeye line. They left yesterday morning without divulging anything concerning their visit.

This is the first time in many months that either of these officials have been in Phoenix. Coming here so soon after the filing of the articles of incorporation for the Tucson, Phoenix and Tidewater Railroad, a line that promises to place Phoenix upon its first transcontinental line and the known determination of the Southern Pacific to ultimately make Phoenix its most important point in Arizona, lends color to the belief that the Southern Pacific has awakened to the necessity of prompt action if it is to retain railroad supremacy as far as Phoenix and the Salt River Valley is concerned.

It was never claimed that the Hassayampa river was to be the terminus of the Buckeye railroad. It has always been understood that ultimately the line would be extended on to Yuma. The holding up of the Gila Box Canyon projected line, which has been looked upon as the logical eastern connecting link has been considered the reason for the holding up of the extension of the western line. Had there been no move on the part of a competing line to enter the field and make a bid for the prestige the Southern Pacific has considered to belong to it rightfully, the project to extend the Buckeye line would probably never have come up until the final determination of the disposition of the San Carlos or some other eastern connection.

According to the rumors that have gained wide circulation the past two or three days, the Southern Pacific is aware that it will be a simple matter to extend the Buckeye line to Yuma, divert the main line trains through Phoenix, utilizing the big shop and general office facilities recently completed here and at once be in a position to announce to the world that Phoenix is upon its main line. This would temporarily solve the time for arriving at a decision with respect to the connecting line with the east.

No person would be greatly surprised if in a few days parties of surveyors arrived here and were immediately sent down into the Hassayampa country. Even this would not be absolutely necessary for the Southern Pacific already has a projection from the Hassayampa to Yuma. The line could be built in a very short time, a few weeks at the most. The coming of Isaacs and Barlow is believed to be the first step in that direction.