(Legajo N.º 1) N.º 80.-

JEFATURA POLITICA Y DE LAS ARMAS DEL DISTRITO NORTE DE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.

1910.

EXPEDIENTE NUM. 80.- MES DE Abril.-

Sección Primera.-

Secretaría de Gobernación.=

EXTRACTO.

Traducciones.-

TALLERES PTACNIK.

MAY 6, 1910

NEW ROAD OPENED; TUCSON CELEBRATES

Presidents of Two Republics Send Telegrams of Congratulation

By the Associated Press

Tucson, Ariz., May 5.—Tucson celebrated today the opening of the Tucson & West Coast of Mexico railroad. Governor Richard E. Sloan of Arizona, Governor Luis E. Torres of Sonora and Governor Diego Redo of Sinaloa; General E. R. Thomas, commanding the department of the Colorado; the Eighth cavalry of Fort Huachuca, the Hermosillo state band and about ten thousand visitors from Arizona and the west coast of Mexico were in attendance. Features of the celebration were a parade and the formal exercises declaring the road opened to traffic. Three thousand school children sang the American and Mexican national anthems. President William H. Taft sent the following message :

"Washington, D. C., May 5, 1910. —I am glad to learn of the celebration at Tucson of the opening of the Tucson & West Coast of Mexico railroad, and I wish in this way to express my gratification at the closer commercial relations to be inaugurated between the United States and Mexico by this event, which I am sure will strengthen the bonds of friendship already existing between the peoples of the two countries.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

President Porforio Diaz of Mexico sent this:

"Mexico City, May 5, 1910.—It pleases me greatly to know that the new railroad between Mexico and the United States has been inaugurated. As lines of communication between neighboring countries are multiplied the friendly and commercial relations become more important. I congratulate the Tucson & West Coast of Mexico Railroad company on having carried to a successful completion the enterprise.

"PORFORIO DIAZ."

ADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", CO-
E al DIA 6 DE MAYO DE 1910.

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EVO FERROCARRIL ABIERTO.

TUCSON LO CELEBRA.

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de dos Repúblicas mandan telegramas de felicitacion.
Prensa Asociada.)

, Arizona, Mayo 5.- Tucson ha celebrado hoy la aper-
rocarril de Tucson y Costa Oeste de México. Estuvie-
s el Gobernador de Arizona Richard E. Sloan; el Go-
Sonora Luis E. Torres y el Gobernador de Sinaloa,
el General E. R. Thomas, Comandante del Departamento
; el 8o. de Caballeria del Fuerte de Huachuca, la
tado de Hermosillo y cerca de diez mil visitantes de
la Costa Oeste de México. Los rasgos caracteristi-
ebracion consistieron en una paraday formales decla-
quedar abierto al tráfico el camino. Tres mil niños de las
aron los Himnos Americano y Mexicano. El Presidente
ft envió el siguiente mensage:

on, D.C. Mayo 5-1910.- Estoy satisfecho de saber a-
elebracion en Tusson de la apertura del Ferrocarril
osta Oeste de México y quiero de este modo expresar
strechar las relaciones comerciales que deben inau-
México y Estados Unidos por este acontecimiento
el cual , estoy seguro, estrechará los lazos de amistad que ya
existen entre los pueblos de las dos naciones."

William H. Taft.

El Presidente Porfirio Diaz de México envió el siguiente:

Ciudad de México, Mayo 5 - 1910. Satisfáceme grátamente saber que el nuevo Ferrocarril entre México y Estados Unidos ha sido inaugurado. Como líneas de comunicacion entre naciones vecinas multiplican las amistosas y comerciales relaciones se harán mas importantes. Felicito á la Compañia del Ferrocarril de Tucson y Costa Oeste de México de llevar hasta su feliz terminacion esta empresa.

Porfirio Diaz.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE al DIA 6 DE MAYO DE 1910.

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NUEVO FERROCARRIL ABIERTO.

TUCSON LO CELEBRA.

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Presidentes de dos Repúblicas mandan telegramas de felicitacion.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

"TUCSON, Arizona, Mayo 5.- Tucson ha celebrado hoy la apertura del Ferrocarril de Tucson y Costa Oeste de México. Estuvieron presentes el Gobernador de Arizona Richard E. Sloan; el Gobernador de Sonora Luis E. Torres y el Gobernador de Sinaloa, Diego Redo; el General E. R. Thomas, Comandante del Departamento del Colorado; el 8o. de Caballeria del Fuerte de Huachuca, la Banda del Estado de Hermosillo y cerca de diez mil visitantes de Arizona y de la Costa Oeste de México. Los rasgos característicos de la celebracion consistieron en una paraday formales declaraciones de quedar abierto al tráfico el camino. Tres mil niños de las escuelas cantaron los Himnos Americano y Mexicano. El Presidente William H. Taft envió el siguiente mensage:

Washington, D.C. Mayo 5-1910.- Estoy satisfecho de saber acerca de la celebracion en Tusson de la apertura del Ferrocarril de Tucson y Costa Oeste de México y quiero de este modo expresar mi plcer de estrechar las relaciones comerciales que deben inaugurarse entre México y Estados Unidos por este acontecimiento el cual , estoy seguro, estrechará los lazos de amistad que ya existen entre los pueblos de las dos naciones."

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Porfirio Diaz.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DE "EL TRIBUNO DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO,CAL EL VIERNES 6 DE MAYO DE 1910.

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Compañia Mexicana compra dos Vapores de la línea Jebsen.

"Ella"y"Edna" son adquiridos.

Se cree que el último de estos vapores correrá de Mazatlan á San Diego.

De acuerdo con algunos telegramas recibidos en esta ciudad, la Compania Naviera del Pacífico há adquirido de la línea "Jebsen" los vapores "Ella" y " Erma", los cuales por algun tiempo han estado al servicio del comercio entre las naciones Centro-Americanas y Puget Sound. Ambos vapores están ahora en Seatle y se dice que desde luego se han dado órdenes para dirigirse hacia el Sur, á Salina Cruz, donde deberán hacérseles reparaciones de poca importancia.

"Ella" y "Erma" son dos vapores hermanos de buen tamaño y tienen cómodo lugar para gran número de pasajeros así como para carga. Uno de estos vapores, y acaso los dos, se espera serán al servicio entre Mazatlan y San Diego, tomando el lugar del pequeño vapor "Benito Juarez".

Por la traduccion

José Amable

Mexican Company Buys Two Steamers From Jebsen Line

Ella and Erna Are Secured—At Least One of Ships Expected to Be Put on Run From Mazatlan to San Diego

According to telegrams which have been received in this city, the Compania Naviera del Pacifico has purchased from the Jebsen line the steamships Ella and Erma which have for some time been engaged in trade between Central American countries and Puget Sound. Both these steamships are now at Seattle and it is said that already orders have been given for them to proceed southward to Salina Cruz, where some minor repairs are to be made.

The Ella and Erma are sister ships of good size and have accommodations for a large number of passengers, as well as a big cargo of freight. One of these vessels, and possibly both, it is expected will be put on the run between Mazatlan and San Diego, taking the place of the small steamer Benito Juaraez.

TRADUCIDO DEL DEL PERIODICO "EL TRIBUNO DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SANDIEGO, CAL. CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUEVES 5 DE MAYO DE 1910.

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Traen los cuerpos de Marineros Muertos.

(De la Prensa Asociada)

San Francisco, Mayo 5.- El transporte Naval "Buffalo" llegó hoy aquí de Panamá, despues de haberse detenido en la bahia de Magdalena, donde tomó á bordo los cuerpos de muchos hombres enlistados, los cuales en diversas épocas habian sido enterrados en aquel puerto.

Por algunos meses el "Buffalo" permaneció en Corinto con algunos cientos de marinos, cuyos servicios, se pensó, se necesitarian durante las revueltas de Nicaragua. Reciéntemente recogió á estos hombres á Panamá, para trasladarlos al este.

De la bahia de Magdalena, el "Buffalo" recogió algun material de tiro dejado allí, despues de la práctica de los cruceros de la flota del Pacífico.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

Brings Bodies of Dead Sailors Home

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, May 5.—The naval transport Buffalo arrived here today from Panama, after making a stop at Magdalena bay where she took on board the bodies of several enlisted men who at various times had been buried at that port.

For several months the Buffalo lay at Corinto with several hundred marines whose services it was thought might be needed during the Nicaraguan troubles. Recently she took these men to Panama for transportation to the east.

At Magdalena the Buffalo picked up target material left there after the practice cruise of the Pacific fleet.

Notas traducidas del diario "LA UNION DE SANDIEGO", publicado en San Diego, Cal. el sábado 7 de Mayo de 1910.

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MUERTE DEL REY EDUARDO VII.

EL GOBERNANTE DE LAS POSESIONES BRITÁNICAS

SUCUMBE DE UN ATAQUE DE NEUMONIA.

El Príncipe de Gales asciende al trono sin ceremonia.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Londres, Mayo 7. - Eduardo VII, Rey de Inglaterra, murió hoy á 11 y 45 minutos de la noche

El Príncipe de Gales es Rey, asumiendo el título de Jorje V, y hará el juramento ante el Consejo ptivado á las dos de la tarde de mañana.

Siendo tan violenta la muerte del rey, no pudo menos uqe llevar gran tristeza á toda la nacion, la que ocupó el primer lugar el corazon de Eduardo, primero como Príncipe de Gales y despues como soberano.

Congregados al rededor del lecho del moribundo rey estuvieron la reina y las princesas. Ninguna esperanza se guardoó durante el dia de que Su Magestad se racobrase, cuya muerte, se cree, fué debida á una neumonia que siguió á una bronquitis que contrajo recientemente despues de su vuelta de Biarriz.

El Príncipe de Gales sucede inmediatamente al trono, de acuerdo con las leyes del reino, sin ceremonia oficial. Su primer acto oficial, siguiendo la costumbre, fué el despacho al Lord Mayor anunciándole la muerte de su padre. El telegrama dice:

"Estoy profundamente apesarado al informar á Ud. que mi querido padre el Rey, ha fallecido pacíficamente á las 11 y 45 esta noche"

(firmado) Jorje.

Poco depues los médicos annnciaron el siguiente boletin oficial:

"Mayo 6.- 11.50 p.m.: Su Magestad el Rey expiró esta noche á las 11.45 en presencia de Su Magestad la Reina Alejandra, el Príncipe y Princesa de Gales, el Príncipe Real, la Duquesa de Fife, la Princesa Victoria y Princesa Luisa, y la Duquesa de Argyll. - (firmado.) - Lakin, Reid, Powell, Dawson."

Bronquitis siguida de neumonia, se cree fué la causa

de la muerte; pero los médicos se han rehusado á asegurarlo. Algunos amigos del rey estan convencidos de que el cuidado por la situacion política, agrvó, si no fué la causa de la fatal enfermedad. Ademas de la familia de Inglaterra estuvieron presentes en la cámara mortuoria el Duque de Argyll y el Arzobispo de Canterbury. El hermano del rey, el Duque de Connhaught, está en Suez, violentando su vuaje de Africa. La hija del tey, la la reina Maud de Nuruega, saldrá para Inglaterra mañana.

(Siguen extensas noticias acerca de la impresion causada en toda la nacion por la muerte del rey, una corta biografia del mismo,así como la nota de haber sido comunicado el acontecimiento á todos los Jefes de todas las naciones del mundo.)

TRADUCIDO DE"LA CRONICA DIARIA DE CALEXICO" PUBLICADO EL JUEVES 5 DE MAYO DE 1910.

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JOE HODGES FUÉ ASESINADO.

Mexicano que huye y arroja la navaja contra sus perseguidores en Mexicali.

La mortífera navaja de un mexicano estuvo muy cerca de hallar otra víctima, anoche, en el decente y ordenado lugar de Mexicali, atravezando el camino.

Un Mexicano habia tenido un disgusto con el vigilante (floor walker) de la cantina y salon de baile de Hodges y sacó una afilada navaja y amenazó con ella á dicho vigilante, haciéndolo correr al rededor de la casa por dos veces. Finalmente, este hombre se arrojó sobre un rural quien disparó sus seis tiros contra el suelo para llamar á la multitud. Viendo este predicamento, el asesino corrió al lado del hospitalario Calexico, donde podia estar fuera del alcance delas leyes de México. Joe Hodges, hermano de John, salió al auxilio, pero el Mexicano se volvió rápidamente y undió su navaja hasta el puño, por la espalda, dos veces, en el cuerpo de Hodges.

El "cholo" escapó hacia Calexico y Hodges fué atendido de sus heridas, las cuales no se hallaron fueran fatales.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

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UN NEGRO ROBA $1000.00.- SE ESCAPA.

Extranjero confiado de Mexicali no puede resistir á la tentacion del oro.

El alto y robusto negro que ha sido visto en Calexico en las últimas semanas, robó anoche én Mexicali de una manera hábil. Fué encargado de guardar riqueza de todas clases colocadas en sus manos como salvaguardia, porque es grande y fuerte y podia combatir como un Jack Johnson.

Anoche, durante el tiroteo y pleito que tenia lugar, fué cargado de diamantes, relojes de oro y dinero por valor sobre $1,000 diciéndole guardara todo eso hasta que pasara la exitacion.

Joe Morino le dió un rollo de billetes y Tom Burke dice haber perdido tambien. Con toda esa riqueza en sus manos el gran

negro no pudo resistir á la tentacion de ganarla y así lo hizo, corriendo solo caminando, sino hasta corriendo.

Se supone que estará escondido en algun punto de este lado de la linea, cuidando su rico botin, el cual monta á mas de lo que él pudiera haber hecho en dos años de trabajo. Entretanto, la celebracion del 5 de Mayo há tenido una sombra de luto.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

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SEñORITA MEXICANA SE SUICIDA.

La tragedia de anoche en Mexicali sobre negocios de amor termina con la vida de una hermosa señorita.

La bella Virginia Calvera, maestra de escuela de Mexicali, de veinte años de edad, se disparó un tiro sobre el corazon muriendo casi instantáneamente, anoche como á las diez.

Cuando la muchedumbre llegó, al lugar de la escena, la joven descanasaba en una cama con los vestidos empapados en sangre, en lastimoso estado.

El rumor es que ella se mató en razon del menguado amor de un hombre. Antes de saber que habia sido depuesta en las afecciones de su héroe, ella se mató.

El joven fué conducido ante los oficiales para la investigación.

Mexicali añade un horroroso crimen mas á la larga y negra lista.

Por la traducción.

José Amable

¿CUAL ES LA NOVEDAD? Oh! Mexicali con sus treinta y dos cantinas ha causado un suicidio; un atentado de asesinato; libre para toda clase de pleitos y desgraciar á México; un robo de mil pesos y treinta borrachos anoche. Esto es todo. Una mera bagatela, -no importa que nosotros estemos en contra de los pleitos, apesar de nuestro antagonismo- estémos quietos y dejémoslos en su camino

de robar, matar y y corromper á los jóvenes, no hace mas que causar trastornos. Tal es la condicion del realmente humilde pueblo que que REHUSA ver esta oposicion y desgracia que hará de Calexico un albañal, parael arrebato de toda la bajeza trazada por las divas de Mexicali, hasta que nosotros, los de Calexico tomemos en nuestras manos el asunto para mudar al diablo de algun modo. ¿Cual es el remedio? Si no permitir cantinas en este lado- en tonces en nombre del cielo,- ¿Qué?

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

Ysmael Ag

Daily Chronicle

CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910. NO. 75.

JOE HODGES WAS STABBED

Mexican Turns in Flight and Plunges Knife to Hilt in Pursuing Man in Mexicali.

The deadly knife of the Mexican came near finding another victim last night in the decent, orderly town of Mexicali, across the way.

A Mexican was having trouble with the "floor walker" in Hodges' saloon and dance hall and drew a huge knife and chased the said terrified floor walker around the house a couple of times in a huge hurry. Finally the fleeing man ran toward a rurale who pulled his six shooter and shot into the ground to call a crowd. Seeing his prediciament the would be stabber lit out for hospitable Calexico where he would be out of reach of the Mexican law. Joe Hodges, brother of John, was more fleet of foot, however, and overhauled the Mexican who turned quickly and plunged his dirk to the hilt in Hodges' back a couple of times.

The cholo escaped into Calexico and Hodges was treated for his wounds which were found not to be fatal.

Communicated.

NEGRO STEALS $1000---DECAMPS

Trusted Denizen of Mexicali Underworld Cannot Resist Golden Opportunity.

The big fat negro, frequently seen in Caexico of recent weeks, stole a march on the wise ones in Mexicali last night. He was a trusted custodian of wealth of all kinds placed in his hands for safe keeping because he was big and strong and could fight something like Jack Johnson.

Last night when the shooting and stabbing affray was taking place he was loaded down with diamonds, gold watches and cash to the value of over $1000 and told to keep them until after the excitement.

Joe Morino gave him a bank roll and Tom Burke is said to be one of the losers too. With all the wealth on his person the big darkey succumbed to the temptation to beat it and beat it he did, walking too—when he wasn't running.

He is supposed to be in hiding at some point on this side of the line gloating over his rich haul which amounts to more than he would make at hard labor in two years. In the meantime the Cinco de Mayo celebration has taken on a shade of mourning.

MEXICAN GIRL IS SUICIDE

Tragedy Last Night in Mexicali Over a Love Affair Ends the Life of Pretty Girl.

Pretty Virginia Calvera, a twenty year old school teacher of Mexicali, last night about 10 o'clock, shot herself thru the heart and died almost instantly. The shot rang clear in the midst of hilarity in the gay Mexican village and startled every one within hearing.

When the crowd arrived on the scene the young girl was lying on a bed with the blood soaking her clothing, in a most pitiful sight.

Rumor has it that she killed herself because of the waning love of a man. Rather than acknowledge that she was a discard in the affections of her hero she killed herself.

The boy was removed before officials had time to investigate.

Adn Mexicali adds one more crime horror to the lengthening and blackening list.

1/10.-

NOTAS TRADUCIDAS DEL PERIÓDICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SANDIEGO, CAL. EL SABADO 7 DE MAYO DE 1910.

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JORGE V. ES PROCLAMADO REY DE INGLATERRA.

El Consejo privado ordena la ascension al trono del Príncipe de Gales.

(De la Prensa Asociada)

Londres Mayo 7.- "El Rey ha muerto. Larga vida al rey!

La transicion de Eduardo VII á Jorge V como rey de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y Emperador de la India, está terminada.

El rey Jorge ha sido formalmente proclamado como sucesor al trono esta tarde á las 4. La ceremonia fué impresiva, teniendo lugar en la Sala del Trono del Palacio de St James en presencia del Consejo privado y bajo la presidencia del Conde de Crewe.

El rey Jorge apareció vestido con el uniforme de Almirante, mientras que la concurrencia de los Consejeros privados y y oficiales de la corte, iban con el traje de corte, ostentando las condecoraciones de sus altas dignidades.

La proclamacion de la dignidad real ha sido un sonoro documento, confiriendo sobre el nuevo soberano todos los atributos de gobernante que su padre habia poseido. La respuesta del rey Jorge fué marcada por una profunda emocion, afirmando solemnemente su propósito de llenar con lo mejor de su habilidad la gran confianza sobre él depositada.

El juramento fué tomado al rey por el lord canciller. Siguiendo la costumbre, los mienbros del Gabinete, quienes estaban presentes, presentaron su formal renuncia al nuevo soberano, quien les devolvió desde luego las renuncias. Despues, los miembros del Gabinete y los Consejeros privados besaron la mano al rey, de acuerdo con la tradicional costumbre, para significar obediencia al nuevo mandatario.

El rey regresó á la casa de Marlborough sin ninguna pompa militar ni escolta, lo que há caracterizado las funciones reales de los últimos años.

Los funerales del Rey Eduardo, no se ha fijado aún la fecha; pero se cree que será enterrado en Frogmore despues de diez dias.

Siguen detalles de los ceremoniales de honras fúnebres

así como de los mensages de condolencia del Embajador Americano; del Presidente de Los Estados Unidos W.H. Taft; de las autoridades del Japon; del Cambio de Chicago; del ex-presidente Roosvelt y de la impresion que há causado en los valores ingleses en New York.

Por la traduccion.

José amable.

NOTAS TOMADAS DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SANDIEGO, PUBLICADO EN LA MISMA POBLACION EL DOMINGO 8 DE MAYO DE 1910.

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Con motivo de los telegramas referentes á los terremotos habidos en Cartago, Costa Rica, el 7 del actual en la tarde y á causa del cual se calcula en 1,500 el número de muertos y en $25.000,000 las perdidas materiales sufridas, se halla el si - guiente mensage:

"Diaz dá $12,500 (oro)

Ciudad de México, Mayo 7.- Despues de recibir las noticias de los desastres causados por el temblor en Cartago, Costa Rica, el Presidente Diaz há instruidoal Ministro Creel para que ministre desde luego $25,000 ($12,500) para auxiliar á las víctimas."

Por la traduccion.

José Amable.

Diaz Gives $12,500

Mexico City, May 7.—Upon receipt of the news of a disastrous earthquake in Cartago, Costa Rica, President Diaz instructed Minister Creel to forward at once 25,000 pesos ($12,500) to the relief of the sufferers.

1/80.

Traducido del Periódico "La Union de San Diego, la mañana del Jueves 12 de Mayo de 1910.

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OFICIALES DEL FERROCARRIL DE SANTA FÉ INSPECCIONAN LOS TRABAJOS DEL FERROCARRIL DE SANDIEGO Y ARIZONA.

Hacen un viaje por el nuevo camino en automóvil; Acompañados de un Oficial Mexicano.

Que la construccion del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona es un trabajo de primera clase en cada detalle, es el veredicto del Agente General S. C. Payson del Santa Fé, despues de su regreso anoche de un viaje de inspeccion.

"Es la mas completa y acabada pieza de trabajo de cons-"truccion que hé visto durante mi carrera de ferrocarrilero", dice el Sr. Payson.

Componian la partida, ademas del Sr. Payson, fueron los Sres. Bayron Naylor, el Ingeniero Kallright del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona, el Inspector de Aduanas de México, el Ingeniero Mexicano encargado de revisar los trabajos por parte del Gobieron y el Sub-Prefecto Político de la Baja California.

Los visitantes recorrieron doce millas de las solitarias montañas donde está progresando el trabajo del tunel.

La nota saliente del dia de viaje fué una comida por John, chino del Campo No.2. Durante la comida ofreció las últimas canciones. El viaje fué hecho en el "Buick" del Sr. Naylor.
un grafófono

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

SANTA FE OFFICIALS INSPECT S. D. & A. WORK

Make Trip Over New Road in Auto; Accompanied by Mexican Officer

That the construction work on the San Diego & Arizona railroad is high class in every particular is the verdict of General Agent S. C. Payson of the Santa Fe, upon returning last night from a trip of inspection.

"It is the most complete and thorough piece of construction work I have seen in all my railroad career," said Mr. Payson.

Composing the party, besides Mr. Payson, were Byron Naylor, Engineer Kallright of the San Diego & Arizona, the Mexican customs inspector, the Mexican engineer in charge of overseeing the work of the government, and the lieutenant governor of Lower California.

The visitors were taken twelve miles into the mountain wilds where tunnel work is progressing.

A feature of the day's trip was a six-course dinner served by John Chinaman at Camp No. 2. During the dinner a graphophone rendered the latest song hits. The trip was made in Mr. Naylor's Buick.

Traducido del periódico "La Union de San Diego la mañana del Sábado 14 de Mayo de 1910.

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SOLICITAN LA AYUDA DE VEGA CONTRA LA CRUELDAD.

La Sociedad Local dice que los Rusos en la Baja California hacen ciegos á los caballos.

Crueldad con los caballos por los miembros de la Colonia Rusa cerca de Ensenada es el tema de la comunicacion que fué enviada ayer á Celso Vega, Gobernador de la Baja California por la Sociedad de Prevencion de Crueldad de Animales de San Diego. La carta, que es explicativa por sí misma, es como sigue:

"A su Excelencia, Celso Vega, Ensenada, México.

"Esta oficina ha sabido de las constante violacion de las leyes federales Mexicanas contra la crueldad con los animales Art.1150, Seccion XI, por miembros de la Colonia Rusa cerca de Ensenada. Los Rusos queman los ojos á sus caballos para gobernarlos mejor y los maltratan de muchas otras maneras. Solicitamos la ayuda de su Excelencia para castigar semejantes crueldades y prevenir que aquellos Rusos continuen violando las leyes Mexicanas contra la crueldad.

"Tambien lo comunicamos á la Sociedad Humanitaria de la Ciudad de México, cuyos oficiales lo comunicarán á las Autoridades Federales.

"Creyendo que alcanzaremos su ayuda en este asunto, somos,

San Diego S. P. C. A.

Alfred K. Glover.

Presidente.

aduccion

Amable

ASK VEGA'S AID AGAINST CRUELTY

Local Society Says Russians in Lower California Blind Their Horses

Alleged cruelty to horses by the members of the Russian colony near Ensenada is the subject of a communication which was forwarded yesterday to Celso Vega, governor of Lower California, by the San Diego Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The letter, which is self-explanatory, is as follows:

"His Excellency, Celso Vega, Ensenado, Mexico:

"This office has learned of the constant violation of the Mexican federal laws governing cruelty to animals, article 1150, section xi, by members of the Russian colony near Ensenada. These Russians burn out the eyes of their horses so as to control them better and otherwise mistreat them. We solicit your excellency's aid in punishing such cruelties and in preventing these Russians from continuing to violate the Mexican laws against cruelty.

"We are also communicating with the City of Mexico Humane society, whose officers will communicate with the federal authorities.

"Trusting we may secure your assistance in this matter we are,

"SAN DIEGO S. P. C. A.

ALFRED K. GLOVER, President."

Traducido del periódico "La Union de San Diego la mañana del Sábado 14 de Mayo de 1910.

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SOLICITAN LA AYUDA DE VEGA CONTRA LA CRUELDAD.

La Sociedad Local dice que los Rusos en la Baja California hacen ciegos á los caballos.

Crueldad con los caballos por los miembros de la Colonia Rusa cerca de Ensenada es el tema de la comunicacion que fué enviada ayer á Celso Vega, Gobernador de la Baja California por la Sociedad de Prevencion de Crueldad de Animales de San Diego. La carta, que es explicativa por sí misma, es como sigue:

"A su Excelencia, Celso Vega, Ensenada, México.

"Esta oficina ha sabido de las constante violacion de las leyes federales Mexicanas contra la crueldad con los animales Art.1150, Seccion XI, por miembros de la Colonia Rusa cerca de Ensenada. Los Rusos queman los ojos á sus caballos para gobernarlos mejor y los maltratan de muchas otras maneras. Solicitamos la ayuda de su Excelencia para castigar semejantes crueldades y prevenir que aquellos Rusos continuen violando las leyes Mexicanas contra la crueldad.

"Tambien lo comunicamos á la Sociedad Humanitaria de la Ciudad de México, cuyos oficiales lo comunicarán á las Autoridades Federales.

"Creyendo que alcanzaremos su ayuda en este asunto, somos,

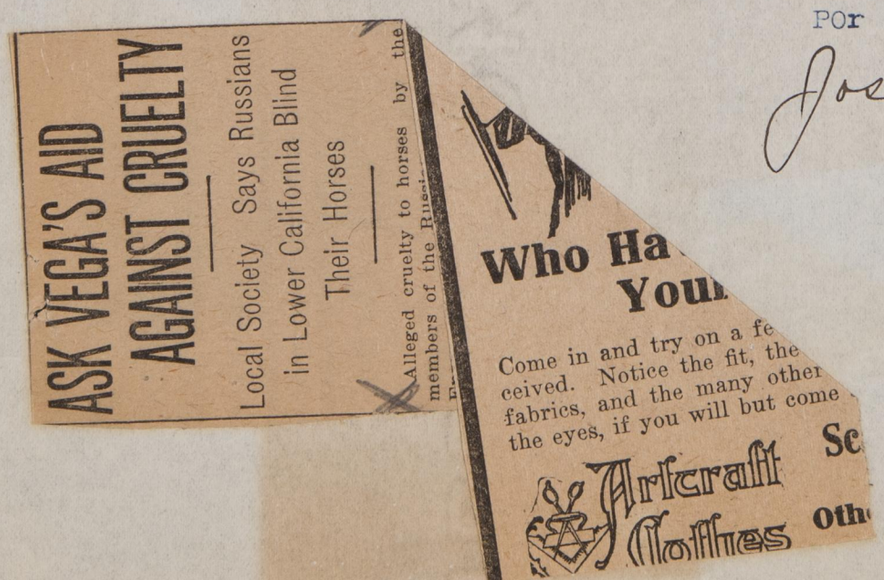
San Diego S. P. C. A.

Alfred K. Glover.

Presidente.

POr la traduccion

José Amable


ASK VEGA'S AID AGAINST CRUELTY

Local Society Says Russians in Lower California Blind Their Horses

Alleged cruelty to horses by the members of the Russi

Who Ha You

Come in and try on a fe ceived. Notice the fit, the fabrics, and the many other the eyes, if you will but come

Artcraft Clothes

Sc

Oth

U. S. OFFICERS SEEM POWERLESS TO STOP SMUGGLING OF CHINESE

109 Orientals Landed in Ensenada Since May 1; Many Cross Border at Night

$200 IS PRICE OF "PILOTS"

Former Official Blames Government's False Economy for Present Conditions

A constant stream of Chinese is believed to be pouring into the United States from the lower coast, the little Lower California city of Ensenada being the clearing house for the Orientals en route to the coast states from ports of Mexico and Central America.

Within the last fifteen days 109 Chinese have landed in Ensenada from two steamers plying between that port and the south. At the low estimate of $200 a head this number would represent $21,800 to the American and Mexican smugglers who deal in yellow human contraband. They play a dangerous game, as evidenced by the results of two recent encounters between members of a supposedly organized band and immigration inspectors attached to the San Diego immigration office. But the stakes are large and there are plenty of desperate men who readily take the places of those killed or disabled in the attempts to bring their human booty into the United States.

Chinese Come From South

Chinese who land at Ensedana always come from the south, and it is obvious that when they disappear from the little Mexican town they do not take the back track. Close observation of their movements after reaching Ensenada has time and again revealed the fact that they do not go east in the peninsula, where inevitable starvation would await them in the barren and waterless region toward the Gulf of California. They cannot go west. Only the northward track remains and, as the Chinese colony in Ensenada has not increased a half dozen souls in as many years, there can be absolutely no doubt that the United States eventually gets every Oriental landed in the Lower California port.

"In spite of the constant vigilance of the few men, who are employed by the government to watch the international boundary line, and the contiguout district of Southern California, not one in a hundred of the thousands of Chinese who land in Lower California every year are captured," said a San Diegan yesterday.

Makes Study of Conditions

The local man was for years an employe of the federal government in another department, and has had occasion to study the methods of the wily Orientals and their "pilots", which is the name given the members of the smuggler band who assay to bring the Chinese safely over the border to American soil.

"It is a notorious fact," continued the informant, "that shipload after shipload of Asiatics are landed at Ensenada every year. It is also equally notorious that the California immigration officials are aware that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them finally find their way to United States territory, where few of the Chinese are ever apprehended.

"No blame can attach to the local officials for this state of affairs. With the number of men provided by the government to do the work in this immigration district, the results attained are even better than in other parts of the country, where the work is lighter and there are more officials to do it.

Economical Policy False

"By its policy of false economy, or owing to the inefficiency of officials in higher places and their disregard of local conditions, both the customs service and the immigration service in Southern California are woefully in need of additional men and proper equipment with which to stem the tide of the ever-increasing activity of the smugglers.

"It is an easy matter for a 'pilot' to 'steer' his human convoy across the international boundary line into the United States at some point along the Lower California border any night in the year. Much of this work is done, but by far the safest and best method of procedure is for the smuggler to bring the Chinese to American territory by sea, as the path is broader and the water leaves no visible trail for the immigration inspectors to follow. In San Diego harbor, for instance, there are perhaps a hundred fishing boats, swift little craft almost all of which can easily make the run from Ensenada to San Diego in from six to eight hours, providing the weather is good, as it usually is along this southern coast. Many of these boats are known to fish below the boundary line, and there is no way for the local officials to know whether or not they have called at Ensenada during the time they are away from the home port. None of the well-known San Diego fishermen would risk engaging in smuggling as a regular vocation, but there is every reason to believe and no reason to doubt that many of the 'tramp' fishing vessels that are constantly plying up and down the coast are manned by men who enrich themselves by more than occasionally taking a yellow passenger to be landed in San Diego or vicinity under cover of darkness.

Nothing to Prevent Them

"What is to prevent a small, dark craft, with its low and rakish hull, from sneaking up to the beach, say at the foot of First, Second or Third street, under cover of the lumber wharves, and land a bunch of Orientals within a few yards of the doors of Chinatown, where they doubtless would be welcomed by their countrymen, and after a few days passed in hiding, 'fade away.'

"It is like pouring water into a sieve to land Chinese in Ensenada, for the little Mexican village at the best can support only a half dozen Oriental laundrymen and small merchants, and with the provisions made by the government for their capture when they cross the border, there is no doubt that the Chinese population of the United States is growing by leaps and bounds in spite of the so-called exclusion act."

todos que pueden hacer facilmente la carrera de Ensenada á San Diego en seis ó siete horas, aprovechando el buen tiempo que hay casi siempre á lo largo de la costa sur. Muchos de esos botes son conocidos como pescadores de la linea divisoria y no hay manera para los empleados, de saber si ó nó han sido llamados á Ensenada durante el tiempo que están fuera de aquel puerto. Ninguno de los bien conocidos pescadores de San Diego quisiera arresgarse en traer contrabandistas como negocio pirncipal, pero hay muchas razones para creer y ninguna para dudar que muchos de esos "tramps" barcos pescadores estan yendo y viniendo á lo largo de la costa y cuyos hombres tienen constantemente la oportunidad de tomar á bordo pasajeros amarillos, no dejarán de hacerlo y desembarcarlos en San Diego ó en su vecindad encubiertos por la oscuridad.

NADA PARA PREVENIRSE DE ELLOS.

Nada puede prevenir contra estos oscuros y pequeños botecitos con su bajo y silencioso movimiento, de escaparse por la bahia, ya sea en la 1a., 2a. ó 3a. calles, cubiertos por el hacinamiento de maderas y desembarcar un grupo de Orientales dentro de algunas yardas del Pueblo chino, donde sin duda son bienvenidos por sus compatriotas y despues de algunos dias pasarlos libremente.

Es como gotear agua dentro de uun cedazo el desmbarcar chinos en Ensenada, por el pequeño pueblo Mexicano que á lo mejor no puede soportar unicamente mas de media docena de lavanderos orientales y mercaderes al por menor, y con las provisiones hechas por el gobieron para capturarlos cuando crucen el borde, no hay duda que la poblacion china de los Estados Unidos vá creciendo á saltos á despecho de la llamada acta de exclusion.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

" A despecho de la cosntante vigilancia de algunos hombres empleados por el gobieron para vigilar la linea internacional divisoria y el distrito Sur de California, ni uno por ciento de los miles de chinos que desembarcan en la Baja California cada ano, son capturados", dijo ayer un recidente de San Diego.

HACE ESTUDIO DE LAS CONDICIONES.

Este individuo há sido por algunos años empleado del gobierno federal en otro departamento, y há tenido ocasion de observar los métodos que los astutos Orientales y sus "pilotos", cual es el nombre que dán los miembros al Jefe de la banda, para ensayar el traer con seguridad á los chinos sobre el borde del suelo americano."

"Es un hecho notable, continua el informante,"que embarcacion tras de embarcacion de chinos sean desembarcados en Ensenada cada ano. Es tambien igualmente notorio que los oficiales de inmigracion de California están asombrados de que noventa y nueve de cada cien,son hallados al fin dentro del territorio de los Estados Unidos, donde muy pocos chinos son aprendidos."

"No puede culparse áninguno de estos oficiales locales por el estado actual del negocio. Con que el Gobierno provea un número suficiente de hombres para hacer el trabajo de esta inmigracion en este distrito, los resultados serán mejores que en otras partes dela Nacion, donde el trabajo es mas ligero y está hecho por mayor número de empleados.

FALSA ECONOMIA POLITICA.

"por la falsa economia política ó por la ineficacia de los altos empleados que descuidan las condiciones locales, el servicio de aduanas y el servicio de inmigracion son malos y necesitan una adicion de hombres y propio acondiciomacmiento para sujetar el crecimiamto de actividad de los contrabandistas.

"Es asunto facil para el "piloto" situar su humano convoy y cruzar la linea divisoria internacional dentro de los Estados Unidos en algun punto á lo largo del borde de la Baja California en cualquiera noche del ano. Mucho de esta clase de trabajo está hecho, pero el mejor y mas seguro método de prodeder por el contrabandista es traer á los chinos al territorio americano por el mar, porque el agua no deja visibles huellas que puedan seguir los inspectores de inmigracion. En el puerto de San Diego por ejemplo,hay quizá cien botes de pesca pequeños y seguros boets casi

Traducido del periódico "La Union de San Diego, la mañana del Lunes 16 de Mayo de 1910.

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OFICIALES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PARECEN IMPOTENTES PARA DETENER EL CONTRABANDO CHINO.

109 Orientales desembarcaron en Ensenada desde el 1o. de Mayo; Muchos cruzan la linea en la noche.

$200 es el premio de los "Pilotos"

Antiguos empleados del Gobierno acusados de falsa economia por las presentes condiciones.

Una corriente constante de Chinos, se creé que entran á los Estados Unidos de la costa baja, siendo la pequeña ciudad de Ensenada de la Baja California la aduana de los Orientales en el camino de los estados de la costa y puertos de México y Sud-América.

Durante los últimos quince dias, 109 chinos han desembarcado en Ensenada, de dos vapores que corren entre ese puerto y el Sur. A $200 por cabeza, éste número representa $21,800 que se reparten los contrabandistas americanos y mexicanos en el amarillo humano contrabando. Éstos hacen un juego peligroso como está evidenciado por las resultas de dos recientes encuentros entre los miembros de una supuesta organizada banda y los Inspectores de inmigracion, agregados á la oficina de San Diego. Pero el peligro es grande y hay multitud de hombres desesperados quienes inmediatamente toman el lugar de los muertos ó inhabilitados en los atentados para traer su humano botin dentro de las Estados Unidos.

CHINOS VIENEN DEL SUR.

Los chinos que desembarcan en Ensenada siempre vienen del Sur, y es obvio que, cuando desaparecen del pequeño pueblo mexicano siguen el camino hacia atrás. Rigurosa observacion de sus movimientos despues de llegar á Ensenada hace tiempo y siempre revelan el hecho de que no van hácia el Este de la Península donde una hambre inevitable los aguarda, en las panatanosas regiones del Golfo de California. No pueden ir hácia el Oeste. Únicamente el camino del Norte les queda y, como la Colonia China de Ensenada no llega á media docena de almas desde hace muchos años, no puede haber duda absolutamente de que los Estados Unidos recibe cada Oriental que desembarca en el puerto de la Baja California.

Traducido del periódico "La Tribuna de la Tarde, del Jueves 17 de Mayo de 1910.

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Boletin.- (De la Prensa asociada)

Se sugiere á Mexico un arbitraje.

Washington, Mayo 17. - Los Estados Unidos han sugerido á México que la cuestion de límites que envuelve el celebrado caso de la zona del "Chamisal" sea sometido á algun conocido jurisconsulto de mútuo y amigable poder para arbitrar. La cuestion de que se trata es, si la seccion sur de la Ciudad de "El Paso", Texas, valuada en muchos millones de pesos, pertenéce por derecho, segun el tratado de límites de los Estados Unidos con México, á éste ó al Estado de Texas.

SUGGESTS ARBITRATION TO MEXICO

Washington, May 17—The United States has suggested to Mexico that the boundary question in volved in the celebrated Chamizal zone case be submitted to some well known jurist of a mutually friendly power for arbitration. The question involved is whether the southern section of the city of El Paso, Texas, valued at several millions of dollars, belongs by right, under the boundary treaty of the United States with Mexico, to Mexico or to the state of Texas

1/80.-

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LAS NOVEDADES", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, E. U. DE AMÉRICA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL DIA 21 DE ABRIL DE 1910.

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Mineral de Cobre en la Baja California.

UNa selecta exposicion de mineral de cobre, conteniendo oro y plata, há sido puesto en exhibicion en la Cámara de Minas, por R. N. Ink de la Baja California. La propiedad del Sr. Ink está situada como á unas cincuenta millas al Sur de Ensenada.- Se están descubriendo vetas por medio de dos túneles. El mineral, se dice, dá un promedio de $100.00 por tonelada.

Ensenada B.C. Abril 28 de 1910.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable.

Copper Ore from Baja California

A choice display of copper ore carrying gold and silver, has been placed on exhibition at the Chamber of Mines by R. N. Ink of Baja California. Mr. Ink's property is situated about fifty miles south of Ensenada. He is developing the ledge by means of two tunnels. The ore is said to average about $100 to the ton.

Traducido del periódico "La Union de San Diego", correspondiente al viernes 27 de Mayo de 1910.

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VIENEN DE MEXICO A DEFENDER A LOS RUSOS.

El própósito de la Comision es refutar el cargo de crueldad con los animales.

Los miembros de la Colonia Rusa de Molokanes ó "Bebedores de leche" (Milk drinkers) que forman una vecindad de cerca de 700 personas localizadas en Guadalupe, Baja California, se han levantado en armas contra el cargo de crueldad con sus caballos, segun se asentó en una carta escrita recientemente á Celso Vega, Gobernador de la Baja California, por el Dr. A. K. Glover, Presidente de la Sociedad local Preventiva de crueldad con los animales.

Hace algunas semanas llegó hasta el Dr. Glover, aparentemente de fuente auténtica, una noticia de que los Molokanes tenian la práctica de cegar á sus caballos, á fin de manejarlos mejor y de que los maltrataban de otras maneras. Inmediatamente escribió al Gobernador Vega, llamando su atencion acerca dela condicion de éste asunto, que se dice existia en Guadalupe y solicitándole hiciese una averiguacion de esta noticia.

El Dr. Glover dice en su carta que [redacted] tambien remite una comunicacion semejante á la Sociedad Humanitaria de la Ciudad de México, cuyos empleados se comunicarian probablemente con las Autoridades Federales Mexicanas.

Una respuesta de Vega se recibió la semana pasada en la oficina de la Sociedad Preventiva de crueldad con los animales, agradeciendo al Dr. Glover por haber informado al Gobernador referido, de los alegados hechos de crueldad y prometiendo una pronta investigacion. Una traduccion libre de la carta es como sigue:

"A Alfredo K. Glover, Presidente de la Sociedad preventiva de crueldad con los animales:

Querido Señor: Permítame Ud. darle las gracias por su aviso. Quiero tomar á mi cargo é informarme yo mismo sobre el particular, con objeto de poner en accion enérgicas medidas para prevenir actos de barbarie como los que há tenido la bondad de informarme.

De Ud. muy verdaderamente

Celso Vega".

Indignados por la sospecha de cometer esas atrocidades, de las cuales enfáticamente declaran ser inocentes, los miembros de la Colonia Rusa tuvieron una reunion y decidieron enviar á su agente A. A. Bringet, en comision especial á San Diego, con objeto de corregir la

impresion que habia tomado creces, concerniente á prevalecer semejantes prácticas entre el pueblo de su nacionalidad.

Inmediatamente depues de su llegada aquí, el Sr. Bringet trató el asunto con el Dr. Glover, de quien se solicitó hiciese una visita al corral "Granger" en las calles I y 8, con objeto de que examinase algunos caballos pertenecientes á los Rusos. El Sr. Bringet aseguró que los animales están en la misma condicion que los de los Molokanes de la Baja California. Suplicó que el Dr. Glover hiciese público el resultado de su visita al corral. La carta abierta se ha dado á la prensa, como sigue:

"Sr.A. A. Bringet, Agente de la Colonia Rusa, Guadalupe, México.

Querido Señor: Habeindo Ud. protestado contra esta oficina por por los alegados é infundados cargos de crueldad con los animales, por miembros de la Colonia Rusa que Ud. representa, negando semejante crueldad, como es "la de cegar á los caballos" que ha sido cometida por los citados Rusos, y habiéndonos suplicado hacer un examen personal á algunos de los caballos rusos en uno de los corrales de esta ciudad, digo, que de acuerdo con el examen hecho ádichos caballos aquí en San Diego, los hé encontrado fuertes y sanos.

La base de su súplica há sido la de que la Colonia Rusa reciente perjuicio moral y materialmente, en virtud de una carta que recientemente remitimos al Gobernador de la Baja California y publicada en "La Union de San Diego", solicitando la ayuda del Gobernador para prevenir semejante crueldad.

Nos alegramos de que los caballos de los Rusos examinados en San Diego estén en buen estado, pero debemos defender nuestra reciente accion, declarando que se nos há informado por respetables ciudadanos de San Diego que la crueldad con los caballos, haciéndolos cegar para manejarlos mejor, es una práctica frecuente entre los Rusos de la Baja California, y no tenemos razon para dudar de su palabra.

Lo único que pudimos hacer fué, comunicarnos con el Gobernador Mexicano y solicitar su ayuda en este asunto. Nosotros no hacemos cargo personal á ninguno. Esta oficina no procede sino en los los casos que considera son hechos. Creemos que que los caballos en Guadalupe se hallan bien como los examinados en San Diego; pero no habiéndolos visto, no podemos asegurar nada.

Es de creerse que si los caballos de los Rusos en este lado de la linea estan en buena condicion los otros pueden estar tambien, y deseamos dejar este asunto á menos que nuevas quejas lle-

guen á esta oficina.

Nosotros no tenemos autoridad legal en México, pero el departamento de humanidad de policia está siempre listo para prevenir la crueldad en tierras extranjeras, apelando á la ayuda de los Gobiernos, en casos de los que se nos dé aviso.

Respetuosamente.

A. K. Glover

Presidente S. P. C. A.

COMES FROM MEXICO TO DEFEND RUSSIANS

Purpose of Mission Is to Refute Charge of Cruelty to Animals

The members of the Russian colony of Molokanes or "Milk Drinkers" who compose a settlement of about 700 persons located at Guadalupe, Lower California, sixty miles south of San Diego, are up in arms over the charges of cruelty to their horses, as set forth in a letter recently written to Celso Vega, governor of Lower California, by Dr. A. K. Glover, president of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Some weeks ago a report from an apparently authentic source reached Dr. Glover that the Molokanes made a practice of blinding their horses in order better to control them and that they also abused the animals in other ways. He immediately wrote to Governor Vega, calling the latter's attention to the condition of affairs said to exist at Guadalupe, and asking that he make an investigation of the reports.

Notified Mexican Society

Dr. Glover stated in the letter that he was also sending a similar communication to the City of Mexico Humane society and that the officers of this organization probably would communicate with the Mexican federal authorities.

A reply from Vega was received last week at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals thanking Dr. Glover for informing the governor in reference to the alleged facts of cruelty and promising a prompt investigation. A free translation of the letter follows:

"Alfred K. Glover, President of the San Diego Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you for your advice. I will undertake to inform myself as to the particulars in order to put into action energetic measures to prevent acts of barbarity like those of which you have been pleased to inform me.

"Yours very truly,
"CELSO VEGA."

Hold Indignation Meeting

Indignant because they were suspected of atrocities of which they emphatically declare they are innocent, the members of the Russian colony held a meeting and decided to send their agent, A. A. Bringet, on a special mission to San Diego in order to correct the impression which has gained ground concerning the prevalence of such practices among the people of their nationality.

Upon his arrival here, Mr. Bringet immediately took the matter up with Dr. Glover. The officer was asked to pay a visit to the Granger corral at Eighth and I streets in order that he might examine a number of horses belonging to Russians. It was the contention of Mr. Bringet that the animals are in the same condition as those belonging to the Molokanes in Lower California. He requested that Dr. Glover make public the result of his visit to the corral. The latter has, accordingly, prepared an open letter upon the subject which he has given to the press. The communication follows:

Horses Here Healthy

Mr. A. A. Bringet, Agent Russian Colony, Guadalupe, Mexico.

Dear Sir: You having protested against this office for its alleged unfounded charges of cruelty to animals committed by members of the Russian colony that you represent, denying that any such cruelty as "blinding the eyes of horses" has been committed by the said Russians, and having requested us to make a personal examination of a number of Russian horses in one of your city corrals, I wish to say that I have accordingly made an examination of such horses as are now in San Diego and find them to be sound and healthy.

The basis of your request was that the Russian colony suffered alleged moral and material damage from an official letter of ours recently sent to the governor of Lower California, and published in the San Diego Union, asking the governor's aid in preventing such cruelty.

While we are glad that the Russian horses examined in San Diego are sound, still we must defend our recent action by declaring that this office had been informed by several responsible citizens of San Diego that cruelty to horses by blinding their eyes, to control them better is a frequent practice among the Russians of Lower California, and we had no reason to doubt their word.

Merely Asked Investigation

The only thing that we could do was to open communication with the Mexican governor and secure his help in the matter. No charge was made by us against any one person. This office never acts except on what it believes to be facts. We trust that your horses at Guadalupe are sound as those we have examined in San Diego, but not having seen them we can say nothing from personal experience.

It is fair to assume, however, that since the Russian horses on this side of the line are in good condition the others may be equally so, and we are willing to drop the matter unless further complaints are lodged at this office.

We have no legal authority in Mexico, but this humane department of the police is always ready to prevent cruelty in foreign lands by appealing to the governments for assistance in such cases as may be reported to us.

Respectfully,
A. K. GLOVER,
President S. P. C. A.

Traducido del periódico "La Union de San Diego" correspondiente al sábado 28 de Mayo de 1910.

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CARTAS DEL PUBLICO.

Sr. Editor del periódico "La Union de San Diego":

San Diego, Cal. Mayo 27 de 1910.

Querido Sr:

Yo y las 125 familias Rusas que tengo el honor de representar en el presente caso, para vindicarnos de la acusacion de que los Colonos Rusos de Guadalupe, Baja California, México "queman los ojos á sus caballos, para manejarlos mejor y maltratarlos de otras maneras"- estariamos profundamente agradecidos á Ud. si se sirve dar cabida en su acreditado periódico á las siguientes líneas:

Al Dr. Alfredo K. Glover, Presidente de la Sociedad Preventiva de crueldad con los animales: Nosotros, Colonos Rusos de Guadalupe estamos grandemente reconocidos á Ud. por el imparcial procedimiento con el que se há servido tratarnos en este desgracido caso de acusacion. Sin embargo, despues de examinar 40 ó 50 caballos rusos en el corral de"Granger" en esta ciudad,- no nos há dejado completamente vindicados de la acusacion de barbarie, que nos suponen perpetramos con nuestros caballos, - exponiendo que las quejas que han llegado hasta Ud. de "personas, cuya palabra no tiene razon de dudar"- debemos añadir que una cosa satisfactoria acerca de este caso es, que el Sr. Celso Vega, Gobernador de la Baja California, está investigando este asunto aquí mismo, en Guadalupe, y por esto podemos asegurar tranquilamente, que los empleados encargados de hacer esta investigacion, hallarán las cosas como realmente son y que la verdad saldrá á luz-ala cual deberá darse publicidad, para verguenza de aquellas personas de imaginacion fantástica, quines con el mas ligero pretexto ó sin ninguno, por una ú otra razon, arrojan muchos y grandes ultrajes sobre un pobre indefenso pueblo, cuyo único crimen es la falta de educacion y amar el lenguaje y costumbres de su lejana patria. Créame Ud. Caballero,

Respetuosamente de Ud.

Alejandro A. Bringet.

Agente representante de la Colonia de Guadalupe.

Por la traduccion.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

(The Union cheerfully publishes the views of correspondents on topics of general interest, whenever space permits, but in thus opening its columns to the public the paper does not necessarily favor or disapprove the opinions of its correspondents.)

Editor San Diego Union:

San Diego, Cal., May 27, 1910.

Dear Sir:—Myself and the 125 Russian families which I have the honor to represent in the present case in clearing ourselves of the accusation that the Russian colonists at Gaudalupe, Lower California, Mexico, 'burn the eyes out of their horses, so as to control them better and otherwise ill treat them"—would be greatly under obligation to you, if you could give space in your valuable paper to the following lines:

"Dr. Alfred K. Glover, president of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: We, the Russian colonist of Guadalupe are greatly indebted to you for the fair impartial treatment which you have afforded us in this unfortunate case of accusation. Although after examing 40 to 50 Russian horses at Granger's corral in this city— you could not entirely vindicative us of the accusation of barbarities which we are supposed to perpetrate on our horses, —explaining that the complaints came to you 'from persons whose word you have no reason to doubt" —yet we must say that one gratifying thing about the case is, that Sr. Celso Vega, Governor of Lower California, is about to investigate the matter right here at Gaudalupe, and therefore we can rest assured that the officials who are intrusted with the investigation will find things as they really are and the truth will come out—which undoubtedly will be given publicity, to the shame of those fantastically immaginative persons, who on the slightest pretext or on pretext at all, for one reason or other—throw much and most outrageous slander on a poor defenseless people, whose only crime is lack of education and love of their language and costums of their far away natiev land. Believe me, gentlemen,

"Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER A. BRINGET,

"Agent representative of Gaudalupe Colony."

Traducido del periódico "La Union de San Diego, Cal. publicado el jueves 26 de Mayo de 1910.

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ENSENADA PROPAGANDO LA FERIA DE SAN DIEGO.

"Los ciudadanos de Ensenada están dirigiendo sus miradas hacia la Exposicion de San Diego con gran ansiedad", dijo william Madden, uno de los principales residentes de aquel lugar de la península, ayer. "Nosotros esperamos obtener algun beneficio del exceso de visitantes" dijo el Sr. Madden. "Por esta razon, Ensenada quiere prepararse para ayudar á SanDiego en todos los caminos posibles.. Nos proponemos preparar una exhibicion que abrirá los ojos al mundo. Ensenada vá mas lejos á grandes pasos. Estamos construyendo una nueva casa municipal, un nuevo edificio de correos y erigimos una estatua de Hidalgo que eclipsará á su fuente de $10,000 que deberá colocarse en la plaza de Udes."

El Sr. Madden dirige la mas grande teneria de la Baja California. Viene frecuentemente en automóvilpara abastecerse. Dice que el Gobierno há comenzado la construccion de un camino militar en las montañas para abandonar el camino por el Cañon entre Ti-Juana y Ensenada, lo que permitirá hacer viajes seguros durante la estacion de lluvias. Diversos ingenieros hán comenzado á trazar el camino, el cual será terminado en un plazo de seis meses, segun cree el Sr. Madden.

Por la traduccion.

ENSENADA TO BOOST SAN DIEGO'S FAIR

"Ensenada citizens are looking forward to San Diego's Panama exposition with a great deal of eagerness," said William Madden, one of the leading residents of the peninsula town, yesterday. "We expect to reap benefit from the overflow of visitors," said Mr. Madden. "For that reason Ensenada will prepare to assist San Diego in every way possible. We propose to prepare an exhibit that will open the eyes of the world. Ensenada is going forward in rapid strides. We are building a new city hall, a new postoffice building, and are erecting a statue of Hidalgo that will eclipse your $10,000 fountain about to be placed in your plaza."

Mr. Madden operates the largest tannery in Lower California. He frequently comes to San Diego by automobile for supplies. He says the government has begun the construction of a military road over the hills which will do away with the canyon route between Tia Juana and Ensenada, thus making travel safe during the rainy seasons. Engineers have just begun to lay out the highway, which Mr. Madden thinks will be completed within the next six months.

Mexico Indians In Revolt; Towns Are Sacked; Many Killed

Aborigines Destroy Railroads and Cut Off Telegraphic Communication

By the Associated Press

Vera Cruz, Mex., June 6.—The most serious uprising with which the Mexican government has had to deal in a long time has occurred in the state of Yucatan, and troops are being rushed to the disturbed area.

In the meantime, reports indicate that there has been much bloodshed and that the insurgents are prepared for battle with the government forces.

The independent newspaper, El Dictamen, publishes dispatches from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, to the effect that forty persons were killed by the Maya Indians on Saturday. Further dispatches received here say that 5000 of these insurgents sacked the town of Vallodolid, 95 miles to the southeast of Merida, killing all the principal government employes, the chief of police and others. They seized rifles and pistols and instituted a reign of terror. Many of the inhabitants of Vallodolid are fleeing to Merida.

The gunboat Morelos has already left this port with 600 soldiers aboard, while the Yucatan gunboat Zaragosa is lying in the harbor ready to take 1000 additional troops, who are expected from the interior. Railroad and telegraph communication between Merida and the scene of the trouble is cut off.

Twenty miles of the Yucatan railroad have been destroyed by the Indians. It is understood that many telegraph operators have been killed or are prisoners. A judge of the criminal court is among the dead.

The rebels are strongly entrenched in anticipation of the advance of the federal troops. Maximillian Ramierez Bonilla, the former rebel leader, and Colonel Victor Montenegro are said to be at the head of the uprising.

The towns of Tinum, Uayama and Tunkas, all between Merida and Vallodolid, have been attacked, but reports say that the families of all the residents except officials have been left unmolested. To what extent the insurgents pillaged or killed at these places has not been learned.

A strict censorship has now been established, and the original telegrams giving the first details of the uprising were sent by the government, which took charge of the news.

It is understood that the cause of the trouble is dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians over the action of the government officials regarding lands, but the exact point of controversy has not been made clear in the reports. It is not thought that any Americans are involved.

The Maya Indians in Yucatan have recently been showing serious signs of rebellion. Last April several Mexican soldiers were killed and there have been reports of other acts of violence.

The Indians are armed with modern rifles and are apparently supplied with an unlimited quantity of ammunition with which to carry on their guerilla warfare against the federal troops.

After the proclamation of independence in 1821, Yucatan which had formed a special division of new Spain, became a province of Mexico but in 1840 rose against the oppression of the central government. At first the white people were successful and even obtained the full recognition of their autonomy. Rival factions at Merida and Campechebe began quarreling among themselves which gave the Mexicans the opportunity of returning and reducing both parties.

Meanwhile the Mayas, tempted by these dissensions, had also revolted and after many years of desultory warfare, accomplished a measure of success in the southern part of the peninsula, where they have maintained their independence to the present day.

Vallodolid has a population of about 500.

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aducido del Periódico "La Union de San Diego", corres-

es 7 de Junio de 1910.

EXICO EN REVOLUCION: PUEBLOS SAQUEADOS: MUCHOS MUEROS.

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Cañonero "Morelos" há salido del puerto con 600 sol-

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ntre Mérida y el lugar de los acontecimientos han si-

nte millas del ferrocarril de Yucatan hán sido des-

dios. Se cree que muchos de los telegrafistas han si-

prisioneros. Un Juez de lo criminal se halla entre los

rebeldes se hán atrincherado fuertemente con antici-

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an sido atacados, pero otras noticias dicen que las

familias residentes no han sido melestadas, con excepcion de las de los oficiales. No se há sabido cual es le extension del pillaje y de la mortandad causados por los insurgentes en estos lugares.

Una extricta censura se ha establecido, y los telegra-

Traducido del Periódico "La Union de San Diego", correspondiente al Martes 7 de Junio de 1910.

INDIOS DE MEXICO EN REVOLUCION: PUEBLOS SAQUEADOS: MUCHOS MUEROS.

Aborígenes desptruyen los caminos ferrocarrileros y cortan la comunicacion telegráfica.

(De la Prensa Asociada)

Veracruz, Mexico, Junio6. -El mas serio levantamiento, con el cual el Gobierno Mexicano há tenido quehacer por largo tiempo, há ocurrido en el Estado de Yucatan, y tropas han sido enviadas á la zona del disturbio.

Entretanto, las noticias indican que há habido mucha sangre y que los insurgentes están preparados para una batalla con las fuerzas del Gobierno.

Un periódico independiente, "El Dictamen", ha publicado despachos de Mérida, capital de YUcatan, manifestando que cuarenta personas hán sido muertas el Sábado por los indios Mayas. Posteriores despachos recibidos aquí dicen que 5,000 de estos insurgentes han saqueado el pueblo de Valladolid, 95 millas al Sur de Mérida, matando á los empleados principales del Gobierno, al Jefe de la Policia y otros. Se hán apoderado de rifles y pistolas y han instituido el reino del terror. Muchos de los habitantes de Valladolid estan huyendo hacia Mérida.

El Cañonero "Morelos" há salido del puerto con 600 soldados á bordo, mientras que el Cañonero de Yucatan "Zaragoza" permanece en el puerto listo para tomar 1,000 hombres de tropas adicionales que se esperan del interior. Los caminos del ferrocarril y las comunicaciones telegráficas entre Mérida y el lugar de los acontecimientos han sido cortadas.

Veinte millas del ferrocarril de Yucatan hán sido destruidas por las indios. Se cree que muchos de los telegrafistas han sido muertos ó hecho prisioneros. Un Juez de lo criminal se halla entre los muertos.

Los rebeldes se hán atrincherado fuertemente con anticipacion al avance de las tropas federales. Maximiliano Ramirez Bonilla primer cabecilla, y el Coronel Victor Montenegro se dice que son los directores del levantamiento.

Los pueblos de Tinum, Uayama y Tunkas, todos entre Mérida y Valladolid, han sido atacados, pero otras noticias dicen que las familias residentes no han sido melestadas, con excepcion de las de los oficiales. No se há sabido cual es le extension del pillaje y de la mortandad causados por los insurgentes en estos lugares.

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mas originales en que se dán los primeros detalles del levantamiento, fueron enviados por el Gobierno, quien há tomado á su cargo las noticias.

Se cree que la causa de este desorden, es el disgusto de parte de los indios sobre la accion de los oficiales del Gobierno con relacion á terrenos, pero el exacto punto de controversia no se ha aclarado aún en las noticias. No se há creido que se hallen envueltos ningunos Americanos.

Los Indios Mayas de Yucatan hán mostrado recientemente signos alarmantes de rebelión. En Abril último muchos soldados mexicanos fueron muertos y se han tenido noticias de otros actos de violencia.

Los indios están armados con rifles modernos y aparentemente abastecidos con una ilimitada cantidad de parque, con lo cual llevan adelante el sistema de guerrilas contra las tropas federales.

Despues de la proclamacion de la Independencia en 1821, Yucatan, que formaba una division especial de la Nueva España, vino á ser una provincia de México, pero en 1840 se levantó contra la opresion del Gobierno Central. Al principio, el pueblo estuvo afortunado y hasta llegó á obtener el reconocimiento de su autonomia. Facciones rivales de Mérida y Campeche empezaroná tener disgustos entre ellas, lo cual dió á los Mexicanos la oportunidad de recoger y reducir á ambas partes.

Entretanto, losMayas, tentados por estas desensiones, tambien han revolucionado y despues de muchos años de destructora guerra, alcanzaron untriunfo en la parte sur de la península, donde han sostenido su independencia hasta el dia de hoy.

Valladolid tiene una poblacion de cerca de 500 habitantes.

GUNBOAT ORDERED TO COAST OF YUCATAN

Officials Admit Indians Have Sacked Towns and Killed Number of Officials

By the Associated Press

Vera Cruz. Mexico. June 7.—The commander of the gunboat Zaragoza, following a reported Indian uprising on the east coast of Yucatan, has received sealed orders and only awaits the arrival of troops from the station at Perota to sail. The troops were expected to reach here before night. It is believed that the gunboat is bound for Progresso, a port on the north coast of the disturbed peninsula. Later today it was confirmed authoritatively that General Ignacio Bravo, chief of the Tenth military zone, with headquarters at Santa Cruz, Quintaro, adjointing Yucatan, had been ordered to proceed with 1000 men to Valladolid, where he is expected to arrive in four days.

The gunboat Morelos, which sailed from here with six hundred soldiers, should be off Progresso some time today. With these additional forces it is believed that the local militia will be able to cope with the situation. but reinforcements will be in readiness here if required.

While Yucatan officials will give no information regarding the uprising of Maya Indians, they admit the town of Valladolid has been sacked and many government employes killed.

The present outbreak is said to be the most serious in the district in the last fifteen years. According to many reports the insurgents also slaughtered the women and children of the officials.

D "LA UNION DE SANDIEGO, CAL. CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIER-
COLES 8 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

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7. - Segun una noticia acerca del levantamiento de
Este de Yucatan, el Comandante del Cañonero "Zarago-
de hacerse á la mar y solamente aguarda la llegada
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á ordenado proceda con 1,000 hombres sobre Vallado-
llegue en cuatro dias.

El Cañonero "Morelos" el cual salió de aquí con seiscientos hombres deberá estar en Progreso á alguna hora de hoy. Con estas fuerzas adicionales, se cree que la milicia local estrá en posibilidad de dominar la situacion, pero otros refuerzos estarán listos para cuando sean requeridos.

Mientras que los oficiales de Yucatan no quieren dar informacion con respecto al levantamiento de los indios Mayas,, admiten que el pueblo de Valladolid ha sido saqueado y muertos muchos de los empleados del Gobierno.

El presente desorden, se dice, es el mas serio que ha ocurrido durante los últimos quince años. De acuerdo con muchas noticias, los insurgentes tambien ultrajan á las mujeres y los niños de los oficiales.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SANDIEGO, CAL. CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIERCOLES 8 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Se ordena á un Cañonero salga á la costa de Yucatan.

Oficiales admiten que los Indios han saqueado pueblos y matado muchos oficiales.

Por la Prensa Asociada.

Veracruz, México, Junio 7. - Segun una noticia acerca del levantamiento de los Indios en la costa Este de Yucatan, el Comandante del Cañonero "Zaragoza" há recibido órdenes de hacerse á la mar y solamente aguarda la llegada de tropas de la estacion de Perote para salir. Se cree que las tropas llegarán aquí antes de la noche. - Secree que el Cañonero está en camino para Progreso, un puerto de la costa Norte de la península en desorden. A última hora de hoy se há confirmado autoritativamente, que el Gral. Ignacio Bravo, Jefe de la 10ª Zona Militar, con Cuartel general en Santa Cruz, Quintana, adjunta á Yucatan, se la há ordenado proceda con 1,000 hombres sobre Valladolid, donde se espera que llegue en cuatro dias.

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TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LATRIBUNA DE LA TARDE," PUBLICADO EN SANDIEGO EL MIERCOLES 8 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Es llevado á la carcel un antagonista de Diaz.

Por la Prensa Asociada.

New York, Junio 8. - Bajo la eficacia de noticias privadas recibidas aquí hoy de Monterrey, México, "La Tribuna" dice, que Francisco Madero, que há estado trabajando contra el Gral. Diaz para la Presidencia de México, fué aprhendido secretamente el lunes en la noche y está ahora en prision. El mensaje recibido de México es como sigue:

" Anoche, con inconcebible lujuria de arbitrariedad aprehendieron á "Pancho" bajo el cargo de haber protegido la fuga de Estrada, lo cual no hizo. Gran indignacion. Estamos aquí sin peligro. Él está calmado" Pancho es un nombre familiar de Francisco.

Estrada es un abogado que se há capbado la enemistad de Diaz por haber pronunciado discursos en favor de Madero, y confiado como estaba, fué aprehendido por orden de Diaz.

Las elecciones presidenciales se verificarán en México el 25 de Junio

TRaducido por

José amable

DIAZ OPPONENT PLACED IN JAIL

By the Associated Press

New York, June 8.—On the strength of private advices received here today from Monterey, Mexico, the Tribune will say tomorrow that Francisco J. Madero, who has been running against General Diaz for the presidency of Mexico, was secretly arrested on Monday night and is now in prison. The message received from Mexico follows:

"Last night with inconceivable luxurious arbitrariness they arrested Pancho, on the protest that he aided in the flight of Estrada, which is not so. Indignation great. We are here, there is no danger. He is calm." Pancho is a nickname for Francisco.

Estrada is a lawyer who won the enmity of Diaz by making speeches in favor of Madero and fled just as he was to be arrested on the order of Diaz.

Presidential elections are to be held in Mexico on June 25.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA, EL LUNES 27 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Los chinos en Cananea solicitan proteccion.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Naco, Ariz, Junio 25. - Los chinos establecidos en Cananea, Sonora, han telegrafiado al ministro chino en Washington solicitando proteccion de los mexicanos, porque estos, segun se dice, están preparados á volar con dinamita las tiendas de las chinos y á poner en fuga á los celestiales.

El ministro chino en Washignton, que tambien está acreditado en México, tal vez irá á la ciudad de México.

Cananea no ha tenido vegetales durante una semana, y los chinos están temerosos de traer sus productos al lugar.

(Boletin.)

Cananea, Sonora, Junio 27. - Los anti-reeleccionistas alcanzaron ayer aquí una gran votacion, pero fueron derrotados. En Ronquillo el voto fué de 304 por el gobierno y 95 por la antireeleccion, y en La Mesa el voto fué de 262 contra 164, Se dice ahora que los anti-reeleccionistas habian asegurado muchos electores que estuvieran dispuestos á votar el Vice-Presidente, haciendo la oposicion al Presidente Diaz. Se espera que ellos tendrán al fin que aceptar á Diaz y trabajar en su tierra para nombrar Vice-Presidente.

Traducido por

José Amable

Cananea Chinese Ask Protection

By the Associated Press

Naco, Ariz., June 25—The Chinese establishments at Cananea, Sonora, have telegraphed the Chinese minister at Washington demanding protection from Mexicans, it being reported that the Mexicans are preparing to dynamite all Chinese stores and run the Celestials out.

The Chinese minister at Washington is also accredited to Mexica and he may go to Mexico City.

Cananea has had no vegetables for a week, the Chinese gardeners being afraid to bring their truck to town.

ANTI-RE-ELECTIONISTS STRONG

Cananea ,Sonora, June 27—The anti-re-electionists scored a big vote here yesterday, but were defeated. In Ronquillo the vote was 304 for the government and 95 for the anti-re-electionists, and at Le Mesa the vote was 262 to 164. It is now said that the anti-re-electionists have scored so many electors that they will be able to dictate the vice president by dropping opposition to President Diaz. It is expected that they will hereafter support Diaz and work to land their choice for vice president.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIOD ORRESPONDIENTE AL

Diaz es reelecto Pre ana. - Gana contra la
oposicion por a la nacion. - Corral
Vice-Pre todos los Estados son
pa electoradles.
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Ciudad de México, Ju ensa Asociada.)
Presidente de México iaz há sido electo hoy
dora mayoria, confor sidente por una abruma-
nacion. sta noche, en toda la

La ciudad naturaleza seria, no
obstante los persona de los candidatos en
los numerosos lugare

Ochocient n la ciudad de México,
de los cuales solame ionistas. Segun tele-
gramas recibidos de ica, la misma propor-
cion parece prevalec ente Diaz adquirió su
voto á las 11 de est e Corral una hora an-
tes

Los electo reunirse en el Cole-
gio electoral el 10 Senadores y Diputados:
el 11 del mismo para eccion de Presidente y
Vice-Presidente y el le la Suprema Corte.

El Imparci cion de hoy fué un trin
fo completo para la

En Torreon didatura Diaz-Corral se
llevó á cabo por una cion en Monterrey fue,
segun noticias, cent o pasó sin exitacion de
de ninguna clase.

La candida abezada por Francisco
I. Madero, ahora baj recibió un dos por
ciento del total de segun noticia extra-
oficial de esta noch 0,000 el número total
de votos en la ciudad

DIAZ IS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Wins Against Opposing Ticket by Overwhelming Majority Throughout Country

CORRAL VICE PRESIDENT

Elections in All States Are Peaceful; College of Electors Named

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, June 26—General Porfirio Diaz was today elected president of Mexico and Ramon Corral vice president by an overwhelming majority, according to returns received here from all over the country tonight.

The city was free from disorder of a serious nature although at several voting places friends of the candidates had personal encounters.

Eight hundred electors were chosen in Mexico City, of whom only four are anti-re-electionists. From telegrams received from various parts of the republic, the same proportion seems to prevail throughout the country.

President Diaz cast his vote at 11 o'clock this morning. Vice President Corral cast his ballot an hour earlier.

The electors chosen today will meet in the electoral college on July 10 to vote for deputies and senators; on July 11 officially to declare the election of a president and vice president and on July 12 to name judges of the supreme court.

El Imparcial tomorrow will say that the election today was a complete triumph for the entire Diaz-Corral ticket.

At Torrson, Vera Cruz and Monterey the Diaz-Corral ticket carried by large majorities. Election day at Monterey, reported as a center of political unrest, passed off without excitement of any kind.

The anti-electionist ticket headed by Francisco I. Madero, now under arrest in San Luis Potosi, received about two per cent of the vote cast in Mexico City, according to an unofficial statement tonight. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 votes were cast in the city.

Election Quiet in North

El Paso, Texas, June 26—The election for president and vice president of Mexico passed off quietly in Juarez and Chihuahua. No disorder was reported at any point in northern Mexico. Porfirio Diaz, for president and Ramon Corral for vice president, polled a large majority of the vote cast although Madero and Deshesa received a much larger vote than was expected. In Jaurez three arrests were made for selling liquor.

Primary Elections Peaceful

Laredo, Texas, June 26—The primary elections for the choosing of a legislative body to elect a president, vice president, senators and members of the supreme court were held in Nueve Laredo, Monterey, Saltillo and San Luis Potosi today and according to reports from these points, no untoward action occurred to mar the occasion. No figures will be obtainable until given out from Mexico City.

In Neuvo Laredo today was one of festivities, a grand amateur bullfight being given to obtain money for Mexicos centennial celebration September 15 to 20. The centennial will be observed on the border as well as in the capital.

ELECCION PACIFICA EN E: NORTE.

El Paso, Texas, Junio 26. - La eleccion de Presidente y Vice- Presiden-

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL LUNES 27 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Diaz es reelecto Presidente de la República Mexicana. - Gana contra la oposicion por una abrumadora mayoria en toda la nacion. - Corral Vice-Presidente. - Las elecciones en todos los Estados son pacíficas; Se nombran colegios electoradles.

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(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Ciudad de México, Junio 26. - El Gral. Porfirio Diaz há sido electo hoy Presidente de México y Ramon Corral como Vice-Presidente por una abrumadora mayoria, conforme á las noticias recibidas esta noche, en toda la nacion.

La ciudad estuvo libre de desórdenes de naturaleza seria, no obstante los personales encuentros de los amigos de los candidatos en los numerosos lugares de votacion.

Ochocientos electores fueron elegidos en la ciudad de México, de los cuales solamente cuatro fueron anti-reelecionistas. Segun telegramas recibidos de distintas partes de la República, la misma proporcion parece prevalecer en todas partes. El Presidente Diaz adquirió su voto á las 11 de esta mañana, y el Vice-Presidente Corral una hora antes

Los electores han sido citados hoy para reunirse en el Colegio electoral el 10 de Julio para la votacion de Senadores y Diputados: el 11 del mismo para declarar oficialmente la eleccion de Presidente y Vice-Presidente y el dia 12 para nombrar Jueces de la Suprema Corte.

El Imparcial de mañana dice que la eleccion de hoy fué un trinfo completo para la candidatura de Diaz-Corral.

En Torreon, Veracruz y Monterrey la candidatura Diaz-Corral se llevó á cabo por una gran mayoria. El dia de eleccion en Monterrey fue, segun noticias, centro de inquietud política, pero pasó sin exitacion de de ninguna clase.

La candidatura anti-reeleccionista, encabezada por Francisco I. Madero, ahora bajo arresto en San Luis Potosí, recibió un dos por ciento del total de votos de la ciudad de México, segun noticia extraoficial de esta noche. Se estima entre 40,000 y 50,000 el número total de votos en la ciudad.

ELECCION PACIFICA EN E: NORTE.

El Paso, Texas, Junio 26. - La eleccion de Presidente y Vice- Presiden-

te de México, pasó hoy pacíficamente en Juarez y en Chihuahua. No se dá noticia de ningun desorden en ninguno de los lugares al norte de México. Porfirio Diaz y Ramon Corral como Presidente y Vice- Presidente ganaron por una gran mayoria, no obstante que Madero y Dehesa obtuvieron mayor número de votos de los que se esperaban. En Juarez se hicieron tres aprehensiones por vender licor.

PACIFICAS ELECCIONES PRIMARIAS.

Laredo, Texas, Junio 26. - Las elecciones primarias para escoger el cuerpo legislativo á fin de elegir Presidente, Vice-presidente, Senadores y miembros de la Suprema Corte se llevaron á cabo en Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Saltillo y San Luis Potosí hoy, de acuerdo con las noticias de estos puntos, sin que nada ocurriera. Las cifras no pueden obtenerse hasta que sean enviadas de México.

En Nuevo Laredo fué dia de fiesta, y de los aficionados á las corridas de toros se obtuvieron buenas cantidades para celebrar el centenario, del 15 al 20 de Septiembre.. El centenario se observará en el borde lo mismo que en la capital.

Traducido por

José amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", Cal, CORRESPONDIENTE A LA MAÑANA DEL JUEVES 9 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Prisionero Mexicano denunciado por las Cortes.

No hace ninguna defensa, declrando que no tiene fé de que se haya hecho justicia.

Por la Prensa Asociada.

Monterrey México, Junio 8. - Sin ninguna defensa, Francisco Madero, candidato para la presidencia de la república, fué aprehendido el domingo en la noche y presentado ante el Juez Treviño hoy , para oir la declracion de la corte, como formal prisionero.. Despues de haberse presentado há rehusado el privilegio de defensa, bajo la base de que no tiene fé en la justicia en estos tiempos.

Los periódicos comentan abiertamente sobre la aprehension de Madero. La prensa de oposicion condena esta accion de las autoridades y los papeles gobiernistas aseguran que es una accion que debe castigarse por ser una ofensa grave.

Madero fué arrestado con su esposa á bordo de un tren que salia de la ciudad. Se le achaca que ayudo ó protegió á Roque Estrada prominente anti-reeleccionista para escapar al cumplimiento de una orden de arresto por una falta, que se dice cometió el último domingo. La naturaleza de esta no se há dilucidado. Estrada se presentó por sí mismo ante las autoridades.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

MEXICAN PRISONER DENOUNCES COURTS

Makes No Defense, Declaring He Has No Faith in Being Given Justice.

By the Associated Press

Monterey, Mexico, June 8.—Without any defense, Francisco I. Madero, candidate for the presidency of the republic, who was arrested Sunday night, stood before Judge Trevano today and listened to the court declare him a formal prisoner. Subsequently he stated that he had refused the privilege of defense on the ground that he has no faith in justice at this time.

The newspapers are commenting freely upon the arrest and imprisonment of Madero. The opposition press condemns the action of authorities and the government papers praised their action in punishing what they insist is a grave offense.

Madero was arrested as he, with his wife, was boarding a train to leave the city. He was charged with having assisted or aided Roque Estrade, prominent anti-re-electionist, to escape the service of a warrant for an offense which he is alleged to have committed last Sunday. The nature of this was not disclosed. Estrade gave himself up yesterday to the authorities.

BLOODY BUTCHERIES MARK INDIAN UPRISING IN YUCATAN

Government Officials Taken From Homes and Hacked To Pieces.

WOMEN ARE NOT SPARED

Troops Being Massed to Begin March Against Frenzied Insurgents.

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, June 8.—With telegraph wires cut and operators murdered or forced to flee, definite information is lacking as to the present situation at Valladolid, Yucatan, the scene of a bloody massacre by Indian insurgents several days ago. The government authorities here today estimated the number of killed at forty.

More than 2,000 Indians are said to have been engaged in the attack upon the towns. At last accounts the insurgents held Valladolid, having fortified themselves in the jail and other buildings.

About 2,000 federal and state troops and volunteers are concentrating at Dzitas, a short distance from Valladolid, to march upon the rebels.

General Ignacio Bravo, commander of the Tenth Military zone, has been ordered to the scene and will take command.

Reports as to the cause of the outbreak conflict. Some declare it began with a protest against orders issued by the civil officer known as the "Jefe Politico," while others say that it was the result of a drunken spree.

It appears to have had some semblance of organization and is said to have been led by political malcontents. Col. Bonilla Montenegro, formerly at the head of the civil government at Valladolid, is said to have been in command of the raiders.

The first attack was made upon the building where all public offices are located. After sacking this building, the rioters turned their attention to the Jefe Politico, named Regil. The battle began in the night and it was 2 a. m. when the attack was made on the building where Regil and many other citizens had taken refuge.

A bloody butchery followed. Regil's wife left her four children and went to the assistance of her husband, seeking through tears and prayers to reach the hearts of the Indian raiders. Regil was cut down before her eyes and his body was hacked to pieces. The wife also is said to have been murdered as were all the men in the building, numbering about twenty. Later the five or six gendarmes in the town met a similar fate.

The people of the town were terrified. Many fled in the direction of Merida. The mob surged through the town crying for blood and pillage. Victor Ojed, judge of the First instance, was assassinated. Among the victims were Florentine Echaratta, commander of the police; Joseph Maria Hernandez, second in command; Pedro Hernandez, the mayor, and the treasurer.

Reported to have been killed are Jose Triay, chief of the telegraph office at Valladolid, Alonzo V. Annue, A. and Demetrio Rivero, merchants, whose stores were also sacked.

It is said that Friay was put to death after suffering horrible tortures. Other operators fled to the country and escaped the mob.

At the war department here it is said that troops were enroute to the scene with the local forces, and will be able to restore order although additional troops were in readiness to be sent forward if necessary.

TRADU N DE SAN DIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUNIO DE 1910.

Sangrienta amiento de los indios en Yucatan.

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SPECIAL FOR THE DAY
Chicken Okra Creole

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUEVES 9 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Sangrienta carniceria marca el levantamiento de los indios en Yucatan.

Oficiales del Gobierno sacados de sus casas y matados á hachazos.

No se exceptúan á las mujeres.

Se reunen tropas para marchar contra los imsurgentes

Por la Prensa asociada.

Ciudad de México, Junio 8. -Lineas telegráficas cortadas y operadores asesinados ú obligados á huir, según definida informacion, parece ser la situacion presente en Valladolid, Yucatán, la escena de la matanza sangrienta por los Indios insurgentes hace algunos dias. Las Autoridades del Gobierno de aquí estiman en cuarenta el número de los muertos.

Se dice que mas de 2,000 indios han atacado varios pueblos. Al final, los insurgentes han tomado Valladolid, habiéndose fortificado en la carcel y en otros edificios.

Cerca de 2,000 hombres de tropas federales y del Estado y voluntarios, están reconcentrados en Dzitas, á corta distancia de Valladolid, en marcha sobre los rebeldes.

El Gral Ignacio Bravo, que manda la 10ª Zona Militar há recibido órdenes de salir al lugar de la escena para tomar el mando.

Parecen ser solo rumores la causa del actual conflicto. Algunos dicen que principió con una protesta contra órdenes espedidas por el empleado civil conocido como "Jefe Político", mientras que otros aseguran que fué á resultas de una borrachera.

Aparece que tiene semejanza de organizacion por un descontento político. El Coronel Bonilla Montenegro, primeramente á la cabeza del Gobierno Civil de Valladolid, se dice que há estado al mando de los insurrectos.

El primer ataque se hizo sobre un edificio donde estaban las oficinas públicas. Despues de saquear este edificio, los amotinados volvieron su atencion sobre el Jefe Político, llamado Regil. La batalla comenzó en la noche y eran como las dos de la mañana cuando atacaron el edificio donde Regil y muchos otros ciudadanos habian tomado refugio.

Siguió una sangrienta carniceria. La esposa de Regil abandonó á sus cuatro hijos y corrió en auxilio de su esposo procurando por medio lágrimas y súplicas ganarse el corazon de los Indios amotinados. Regil fué degollado á su vista y su cuerpo destrozado á hachazos. Se dice que tambien la mujer fué asesinada, así como todos los hombres que habia en el edificio, en número de veinte. Mas tarde, cinco ó seis gendarmes de la poblacion corre-

ron la misma suerte.

El pueblo todo está aterrorizado. Muchos hán huido en direccion de Mérida. Los amotinados atravezaron el pueblo clamando por sangre y pillaje. Victor Ojeda, Juez de 1ª Instancia fué asesinado. Entre las víctimas se encuentra Florentino Echarattá, Comandante de Policia; José Maria Hernandez, segundo; Pedro Hernandez, Mayor y tesorero.

Se rumora que han sido muertos José Triay, Jefe de la oficina telegráfica de Valladolid, Alonzo V. Annue y Demetrio Rivero, comerciantes, cuyas tiendas fueron tambien saqueadas.

Se dice que Triay fué muerto despues de sufrir horribles torturas. Otros operadores huyeron al campo y escaparon del motin.

En el departamento de Guerra de aquí, se dice que estarán en camino tropas para reunirse á las locales, con las que podrá restablecerse el orden y que si fuese nesesario se envirán mas tropas adicionales las cuales están listas para enviarlas.

Por la traduccion.

José amable.

PAGE EIGHT

LET CONTRACT FOR THIRD SECTION OF S. D. & A. RAILROAD

Robert Sherer and Sons' Bid Is Accepted for Work on Line in Mexican Territory.

IN FAIRLY LEVEL COUNTRY

Work in Present District Progressing Rapidly; Tunnels Nearly Completed.

Announcement was made yesterday morning by John D. Spreckels, president of the San Diego & Arizona railway, that he has awarded to Robert Sherer & Sons the contract for the grading of the third section of the road in the Mexican territory. This is the same company which is now at work on the second section in Mexico and which graded the section on this side of the international boundary line.

The contract awarded yesterday covers about ten kilometers in length and includes all fills and cuts for that distance. When this work is completed the roadbed of the San Diego & Arizona line will have been finished as far as Rock Springs and the San Jacinto ranch.

No engineering problems are to be met in the district for which the contract was awarded yesterday. The road is to follow the San Jacinto river most of the way, being through a fairly level country. On the next section, however, the road begins to enter the mountainous district of Lower California, where the engineering work will become more difficult.

Construction of the roadbed on the second section in Mexican territory is progressing rapidly and it is believed will be finished soon. The work of boring the tunnels is nearly completed.

LA UNION DE SANDIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE

DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Se cont... Ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona.

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...len de la seccion segunda en territorio mexicano, está progresando rápidamente y se cree que pronto se terminará. El trabajo de perforacion de túneles está casi completamente terminado.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SANDIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUEVES 9 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Se contrata la tercera seccion del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona.

Las propuestas de Robert Sherer é hijos son aceptadas para el trabajo de la linea en territorio mexicano.

El trabajo presente en el distrito progresa rápidamente; túneles casi terminados.

El Sr. John D. Spreckles, Presidente del F. C. de San Diego y Arizona, anunció ayer en la mañana que há arreglado con Robert Sherer é hijos el contrato para gradar la tercera seccion del camino en territorio mexicano. Esta compañia es la misma que está ahora trabajando en la segunda seccion en México, y la cual se unirá á la seccion de este lado de la linea internacional

El contrato propalado ayer, cubre cerca de diez kilómetros, incluyéndose rellenos y cortes en esta distancia. Cuando éste trabajo esté terminado, el terraplen del F. C. de San Diego y Arizona deberá terminarse hasta Rock Spring y el rancho de San Jacinto.

Los problemas de ingenieria que se encuentren en el distrito, han sido resueltos en el contrato. El camino hásseguido á lo largo del rio de San Jacinto en un campo nivelado. En la nueva seccion, el camino entrará al terreno montañoso de la Baja California, donde el trabajo de ingenieria se hará mas dificil.

La construccion del terraplen de la seccion segunda en territorio mexicano, está progresando rápidamente y se cree que pronto se terminará. El trabajo de perforacion de túneles está casi completamente terminado.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA ...DIENTE AL VIERNES

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EL Gobierno obtiene un tiunf... los indios en Yucatan. - Los rebeld...heras pero retroceden ante u...ridos. - Soldados adi...scena de los insurgentes.

(De la Prensa Asociada)

Mérida, Yucatan. - Junio 9. ...ieron con los indios insurgentes, ...su primer encuentro El resultado fué la victoria...ancia de Valladolid.

Una expedicion de ... Coronel Lara, de Dzitas, encontró á... los r...despues de un ligero encuentro huyeron á la mo...o fingieron un retroceso y los indios volvier...onde sostuvieron un fuego terrible y las tropas ...ejor posicion.

Despues de un tiro... insurgentes, dejando en las trincheras alguna san...s á sus heridos. Huyeron en desorden hacia Uaya...s tropas, quienes lograron capturar algunos heri...

Sospechando una em... al cuerpo principal entre Dzitas y Uayama.

México Ciudad, Junio 9. - El ...ió de aqui hoy, via Veracruz, en camino de la es...Yucatan.

El Cañonero Morelo... otro Batallon que fué enviado violentamente á Mérida para unirse á las fuerzas del Gral Bravo, Comandante Militar del Distrito donde se encuentra Valladolid.

Por la traduccion.

José Arrable

PAGE TWO

GOVERNMENT WINS FIRST FIGHT WITH INDIANS IN YUCATAN

Rebels Take Refuge Behind Trenches But Retreat Under Hot Fire.

MANY ARE WOUNDED

Additional Soldiers Being Rushed to Scene of Insurgency.

By the Associated Press

Merida, Yucatan, June 9.—The government troops had their first encounter with the Indian insurgents near Uayama, a short distance from Valladolid, according to information received here. The result was a victory for the federal troops.

A reconnoitering expedition sent by Colonel Lara from Dzitas encountered the rebels entrenched, but after a sharp encounter they fled to a mountain. The government force feinted a retreat and the Indians returned to their trenches. They opened a fierce fire and the troops were forced to seek a better position.

After more shooting the insurgents again retreated, leaving in the trenches pools of blood, but carrying their wounded with them. They fled in disorder toward Uayama and were pursued by the troops, who succeeded in capturing some of the wounded.

Fearing an ambuscade, the reconnoitering party returned to the main body of troops between Dzitas and Uayama.

Troops Hurried to Yucatan

Mexico City, June 9.—The seventh battalion of infantry left here today via Vera Cruz, en route to the scene of hostilities in Yucatan.

The gunboat Morelas has arrived at Progresso, with another battalion, which is being hurried to Merida to join the forces of General Bravo, commander of the military district in which Valladolid lies.

SECURITY SECURI

ing Permits
SAN DIEGO GROW

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SANDIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL VIERNES 10 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

EL Gobierno obtiene un tiunfo en el primer encuentro con los indios en Yucatan. - Los rebeldes se refugian tras de trincheras pero retroceden ante un nutrido fuego. - Muchos heridos. - Soldados adicionales son enviados á la escena de los insurgentes.

(De la Prensa Asociada)

Mérida, Yucatan. - Junio 9. - Las tropas del gobierno tuvieron su primer encuentro con los indios insurgentes, cerca de Uayama, á corta distancia de Valladolid. El resultado fué la victoria de las tropas federales.

Una expedicion de reconocimiento mandada por el Coronel Lara, de Dzitas, encontró á los rebeldes atrincherados, pero despues de un ligero encuentro huyeron á la montaña. Las tropas del Gobierno fingieron un retroceso y los indios volvieron á sus trincheras, desde donde sostuvieron un fuego terrible y las tropas se vieron forzadas á buacar mejor posicion.

Despues de un tirotéo regresaron otra vez los insurgentes, dejando en las trincheras alguna sangre pero llevandose con ellos á sus heridos. Huyeron en desorden hacia Uayama siendo perseguidos por las tropas, quienes lograron capturar algunos heridos.

Sospechando una emboscada las tropas volvieron al cuerpo principal entre Dzitas y Uayama.

México Ciudad, Junio 9. - El 7º Batallon de Infanteria salió de aqui hoy, via Veracruz, en camino de la escena de las hostilidades en Yucatan.

El Cañonero Morelos ha llegado á Progreso, con otro Batallon que fué enviado violentamente á Mérida, para unirse á las fuerzas del Gral Bravo, Comandante Militar del Distrito donde se encuentra Valladolid.

Por la traduccion.

José Arnable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL DOMINGO 12 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Acusado de homicidio es capturado en Ensenada.

Es acusado de haber matado á un esquilmador cerca de Sanata Ana; Deberá ser traido. Sheriff en camino. - Hombre acusado de haber matado á un compañero y paisano á sangre fria; se escapa de los oficiales.

.....

Despues de una larga dilacion causada por la interminable "cinta roja" de la ley mexicana, Rosario Saiz, quien mató á tiros á un ciudadano de la república del sur, en un campo de esquilmo en Bay City, Condado de Orange, hace mas de seis meses, al fin será traido á este lugar para responder del crimen de que está acusado.

Saiz disparó sobre José Machado una noche como á las 9, mientras que la inocente víctima estaba sentado en una tienda del campo de ovejas. Se dice que estos hombres habian tenido un disgusto durante el dia y que Saiz recibió la peor parte en el personal encuentro. Machado murió casi instantáneamente de la herida y Saiz eludió á la policia y á la ley, huyendo á México, donde há sido finalmente aprehendido por la policia mexicana de Ensenada, debido á la descripcion telegráfica enviada por el "Sheriff" Lacey del Condado de Orange.

Se expiden papeles.

Se aseguraron papeles de extradicion y T. N. Cervantes, uno de los diputados "Sheriffs"del Condado de Orange, salió para Ensenada en los últimos dias del mes de Marzo, para traer al prisionero á este lugar.. Cervantes, á su llegada á la Baja California fué informado por José Jimenez, el Jefe Político (?) que, teniendo duda de que Saiz fuera Ciudadano Mexicano ó Americano, era necesario recibir el permiso de la Ciudad de México, antes de permitir la salida del preso del territorio mexicano.

Cervantez volvió á Santa Ana. El último Jueves se recibió un telegrama en la carcel del Condado, informando que el asunto se habia resuelto satisfactoriamente y que Saiz podia ser llevado al Condado de Orange. El "Sheriff" Lacey despachó inmediatamente á Cervantez al sur á fin de traer al perdido para procesarlo. El diputado "Sheriff" pasó por San Diego hoy, para tomar el vapor "SanDiego"que salió anoche, debiendo volver en el mismo vapor con el prisionero.

Desea ver á los Americanos.

Se dice que Saiz há llegado á cansarse de su confinamiento en el cuartel de Ensenada, y en una carta que escribió á su madre, que vive en

Anaheim expresa el deseo de que los oficiales vinieran pronto por él. Este hombre es de reputacion viciosa. Se dice que hace tres años mató á un compañero y paisano en en la vecindad de Riverside, pero como no hubo testigos del hecho, se le puso en libertad por no haber suficiente evidencia. Saiz dice que disparó sobre el otro en defensa personal. Hace cerca de un año disparó é hirió severamente á otro mexicano cerca de Anaheim, pero nunca fué procesado, porque la víctima rehusó, por temor á la venganza de su asaltante, hacer ninguna declaracion. Se cree muy probable que éste perdido reciba una fuerte sentencia como resultado del asesinato de Machado.

POr la traduccion.

José annable

ALLEGED MURDERER IS CAPTURED IN ENSENADA

Accused of Slaying Sheep Shearer Near Santa Ana; Will Be Brought Back.

SHERIFF NOW ON HIS WAY

Man Accused of Killing Fellow Countryman in Cold Blood; Escaped From Officers.

After a long delay caused by the interminable red tape of the Mexican law, Rosario Saiz, who shot and killed a citizen of the southern republic in a sheep shearing camp at Bay City, Orange county, more than six months ago, is at last to be brought back to this country to stand trial for his alleed crime.

Saiz shot J. Machado, aout 9 o'clock one night as the unconscious victim sat in a tent at the shearing camp. It is said that the men had quarreled during the day and that Saiz was worsted during a personal conflict. Machado died alomst instantly from his wound and Saiz eluding the officers of the law fled to Mexico where he was finally arrested by the Mexican police at Ensenada upon a telegraphic description forwarded by Sheriff Lacey of Orange county.

Papers are Issued

Extradition papers were secured and T. G. Cervantes, one of the Orange county sheriff's deputies left for Ensenada the latter part of March to bring the prisoner to this country. Upon arriving at the lower California city, Cervantes was informed by Jose Jimenez, the jefe politico, that, owing to a doubt as whether Saiz was a Mexican or an American citizen it would be necessary to receive permission from Mexico City before they could allow the prisoner to be taken from Mexican territory.

Cervantes then returned to Santa Ana. Last Thursday a telegram was received at the county jail there conveying the information that the matter had been satisfactorily arranged and Saiz might be taken back to Orange county. Sheriff Lacey immediately despatched Cervantes south to bring the desperado back for trial. The deputy sheriff passed through San Diego yesterday taking the steamer, San Diego from this port last night. He will return on the same boat with his prisoner.

Wants to See Americans

It is said that Saiz has become very tired of his close confinement in the cuartel at Ensenada and in a letter to his mother who lives at Anaheim, expressed the wish that the American officers might come soon to take him away. The man has a reputation for viciousness. Three years ago he is said to have killed a fellow countryman in Riverside county but there were no witnesses to the deed and he was discharged because of insufficient evidence. Saiz claimed that he shot the other in self-defense. About a year ago Saiz shot and severely wounded another Mexican near Anaheim but was never brought to trial, the victim refusing, through fear of his assailants's vengeance, to give incriminating testimony. It is considered probable that the desperado will receive a heavy sentence as a result of his murder of Machado.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", Cal, CORRESPONDIENTE AL LUNES 13 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Cientos de personas mueren de viruela en México..- La epidemia ha estado reinando por mas de seis meses; el pueblo ocurre al Gobierno

.....

(De la Prensa Asociada)

El Paso, Texas, Junio 12. - Una epidemia de viruela ha estado reinando en el distrito de Osumba, al Norte de Chihuahua, México, por muchos meses y la gente ha estado muriendo por cientos. Esto era conocido hace algun tiempo, pero como no se sabe que se haya extinguido la epidemia hasta hoy, el peublo ha ocurrido al Gobierno en demanda de médicos y soldados que hagan efectiva la ley de cuarentena.

Se asegura que el estado del registro civil demuestra que ha habido seiscientos muertos en Osumba á resultas de esta enfermedad en seis meses. Las Colonias de Mormones están establecidas en esta localidad, pero ni un solo mormon há muerto, lo que demuestra el tratamiento propio y sanidad, porque muchos mormones han sufrido esa enfermedad durante la epidemia.

Traducido por

José Amable

HUNDREDS DIE FROM SMALLPOX IN MEXICO

Epidemic Has Been Raging Six Months; People Appeal to Government.

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas, June 12.—An epidemic of smallpox has been raging in the district of Osumba, northern Chihuahua, Mexico, for several months and the people have been dying by the hundreds. This has been known for some time, but the extent of the epidemic was not known until today, when the people made an appeal to the government at Mexico City for medical officers and soldiers to enforce quarantine laws.

It was stated in the appeal that the civil register of Ozumba shows 600 deaths from the disease in six months. The Mormon colonies are located in this region but not a single Mormon has died, showing the results of proper treatment and sanitation, for many Mormons have had the disease during the epidemic.

Traducido del periódico "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO" correspondiente al Sábado 11 de Junio de 1910.

Las tropas federales se apoderan de la fortaleza de los insurgentes.

La lucha es desesperada perdiendo estas fuerzas treinta hombres.

Ciudad de México, Junio 10. - Valladolid, la fortaleza de los indios insurgentes en Yucatan há sido capturada hoy temprano por las tropas federales, de conformidad con telegramas recibidos aquí hoy de Mérida. Los rebeldes fueron arrojados del pueblo y huyeron hacia las montañas donde fueron perseguidos tenazmente.

Entre los prisioneros tomados por las tropas del gobierno se halla Nicolás Zoza, cabecilla de los insurgentes, quien fué herido.

Treinta hombres de la Guardia Nacional fueron muertos y hubo gran número de heridos, El ataque fué dirigido por el Coronel Lara con dos cañones de tiro rápido.

Veracruz. Junio 10. - Pasajeros que llegaron aquí hoy en un vapor de Progreso, Yucatan, dicen que muchas personas de infuencia se hayan envueltas en el levantamiento. La intencion declarada de los insurgentes, al principio, fué la de tomar á Mérida la Capital de Yucatan, y libertar á los prisioneros por razones políticas.

Traducido por

José Amable

FEDERAL TROOPS SEIZE INSURGENT STRONGHOLD

Fighting Is Desperate and Attacking Forces Lose Thirty Killed.

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, June 10.—Valladolid, the stronghold of the Indian insurgents in Yucatan, was captured by federal troops early today, according to the telegrams received here tonight from Merida. The rebels were driven from the town and fled to the mountains, where they were hotly pursued.

Among the prisoners taken by government forces is Nicolas Zoza, ringleader of the insurgents, who was wounded.

Thirty National Guardsmen were killed and a number wounded. The attack was led by Colonel Lara, with two rapid firing guns.

Prominent Citizens Involved

Vera Cruz, June 10.—Passengers arrived here today on a steamer from Progresso, Yucatan, say that many influential persons were involved in the uprising there. The avowed intention of the insurgents, it was stated, was to take Merida, the capital of Yucatan, and release many persons imprisoned there for political reasons.

Traducido de ... E SANDIEGO" correspondiente al dia ... io de 1910.

MEXICO CONVIENE ... TRAJE.

Contro... la linea divisoria está para terminar ... .

(De la Prensa As...

Washington, Juni... erdo con los términos de arbitraje propuestos por L... el establecimiento de la controversia de la zona del "... es sobre los límites entre esta nacion y México en la v... exas.

El Señ... lor de México, há informado hoy al Secretario Knox qu... ado de arbitraje.

Los te... on hán sido formulados en general y los detalles del acuerdo serán formulados por el Srio. Knox y el Sr de la Barra. Un jurisconsulto Canadense, cuyo nombre no se há anunciado todavia, se dice que será el árbitro.

La dificultad surgió por el cambio del curso del Rio Grande, dejando del lado Americano una larga zona, conocida por "El Chamizal", por lo que México reclama que este terrenos perteneció al principio á aquella Nacion.

La zona incluye toda la porcion Sur de la Ciudad del Paso y tiene como 5,000 habitantes. Se há estimado el valor en $5.000,000.

Traducido por

José Amable

MEXICO AGREES TO ARBITRATION TERMS

Settlement of Controversy Over Boundary Lands Is Near at Hand.

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 9.—Mexico has agreed to the terms of arbitration proposed by the United States for the settlement of the Chamizel zone controversy. The trouble was over the question of the boundary between this country and Mexico in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas.

Senor De La Barra, the Mexican ambassador, today informed Secretary Knox of Mexico's acceptance of the arbitration agreement.

The terms of the proposition have been defined only in a general tentative form and the details of the agreement will be formulated by Secretary Knox and Senor De La Barra. A Canadian jurist, whose name has not yet been announced, it is said, will be the arbitrator.

The difficulty arose from the shifting of the Rio Grande river, leaving a large zone known as el Chamizel on the American side of the river, though Mexico claimed it on the ground that it formerly belonged to that country.

The zone includes all the southern portion of the city of El Paso and contains about 5000 American inhabitants. Its value has been estimated at $5,000,000.

Traducido del periódico "LAUNION DE SANDIEGO" correspondiente al dia 10 de Junio de 1910.

MEXICO CONVIENE EN LOS TERMINOS DE ARBITRAJE.

Controversia sobre terrnos de la linea divisoria está para terminar

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(De la Prensa Asociada)

Washington, Junio9. -México está de acuerdo con los términos de arbitraje propuestos por Los Estados Unidos para el establecimiento de la controversia de la zona del "Chamizal". La cuestion es sobre los límites entre esta nacion y México en la vecindad de "El Paso", Texas.

El Señor de la Barra, Embajador de México, há informado hoy al Secretario Knox que México acepta el tratado de arbitraje.

Los términos de la proposicion hán sido formulados en general y los detalles del acuerdo serán formulados por el Srio. Knox y el Sr de la Barra. Un jurisconsulto Canadense, cuyo nombre no se há anunciado todavia, se dice que será el árbitro.

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Traducido por

José Amable

Traducido del periódico "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE", publicado en San Diego, Cal. el viernes 10 de Junio de 1910.

Se escapa de una prision de México.

(Por la prensa Asociada)

Nogales, Arizona, Junio 10. - Louis Fleischner, Presidente de la Compañia de trajes de Nogales, México, quien fué aprehendido el 26 de Febrero por el cargo de contrabandista y que há estado detenido desde entonces esperando el jurado se fugó de manera sensacional de la prision alcanzando llegar al lado americano de la linea divisoria, anoche, burlando la vigilancia de 25 rurales y al personal de la guardia. Los rurales eran mandados por el Teniente Hermosillo, quien es responsable de la fuga.

Se solicitará de Washington la ayuda para la captura de Fleischner y enviarlo á las autoridades Mexicanas. Se dice que los oficiales mexicanos están vigilando los trenes que salen de esta ciudad para informarse de los movimientos del fugitivo.

Fleischner es hijo político de Manuel Mascarenas, que há estado por mas de veinte años al servicio Consular Mexicano en este lugar. El es acaudalado propietario de terrenos y banquero y deja del lado mexicano á su mujer y á sus hijos.

Fleischner fué aprehendido en Febrero bajo el cargo de que una gran fábrica que mantenia en Nogales no era sino una capa para efecruar operaciones de contrabando, donde empleaba noventa hombres y mujeres, quienes casi en totalidad han sido aprehendidos, pero casi todos ellos han sido libertados despues.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

Refugiado de México acusado de persecusion.

Dice que Diaz es un "Déspota sucio"y que los Oficiales Americanos traten de destruir á los enemigos del Gobierno.

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Washington, Junio 10. - Una historia de fuga obligada de México y de alegada persecusion de parte de oficiales Americanos y Mexicanos fué relatada á la Comision de reglas de la casa por el refugiado político L. de Lara.

Despues de relatar su experiencia en los Angeles Cal donde dice él fué aprehendido cinco veces y golpeado, por instancia del Gobierno Mexicano y detenido en la carcel por mas de 100 dias, de Lara exclamó:

"Hé estado en la carcel cinco veces desde que llegué á los Estados Unidos y hé sido sujetado al "tercer grado" en manos de los oficiales; hé sido arrojado en una bartolina por muchos dias sin nada que comer mas que una papa cruda y no se me permitió hablar con mis abogados ni mis amigos. Pudiera ser detenido ahora y si ustedes no me ayudan, señores, pudieran colgarme".

La Comision há tomado en consideracion un acuerdo presentado por el Representante Wilson, pidiendo al Congreso nombre un Comité de investigacion acerca del tratamiento de los refugiados políticos mexicanos, así como de la aceptacion de dinero del gobierno de Diaz por Aduaneros Americanos y oficiales de paz á lo largo de la linea en pago como agentes de servicio secreto de México.

De Lara há denunciado á Diaz como "déspota sucio" quien há destruila libertad de hablar y de la prensa así como el derecho de sufragio en aquella nacion.

"Mas de 40,000 personas han hallado violenta muerte por razones políticas desde que Diaz há tomado las riendas del gobierno en México", dice Lara."Nunca ha sido electo presidente. Nunca ha sido elegido por el voto popular, pero se ha mantenido por la fuerza. El Gobierno Mexicano ha sido la causa de la muerte de millares de personas que se han resistido a´acpetar ese orden de cosas y pensado recuperar los derechos del pueblo de los que ha sido despojado por la fuerza".

De Lara fué acompañado al Capitolio por su esposa, una señora Americana, y por dos ó tres mexicanos.

De Lara ha relatado incidentes tendiendo á demostrar el cargo de que el gobierno de México ha estado usando el sistema de espionage en los Estados Unidos sobre los refugiados políticos. De Lara dice como, él mismo con objeto de saber lo que el gobierno estaba haciendo en ese sentido aceptó el empleo de "espia" en los Angeles para seguir los movimientos de otros refugiados. Dice que renunció á los cuatro dias.

"Cuanto recibió Ud. por su trabajo de espía?" le preguntó el Representante Frassed,de New York.

"Recibí tres pesos diarios y dí este dinero á las pobres mujeres mexicanas de Los Angeles el mismo dia que lo recibí", respondió el testigo.

"Como ganó Ud. ese dinero?", inquirió el Sr Frassed.

"No hice mas que estar en la oficina pensando en mi degradacion de de haber sido el empleado de un déspota sucio," replicó Lara."Y creo que gané un millon de pesos segun mi conciencia".

De Lara dice que se dieron entonces órdenes en México de matarlo, por sus actividades políticas; que fué arrojado en la carcel pero que fué libertado por desvanecimiento de datos ó equivocacion; que huyó á este lugar con la ayuda de sus amigos. En Los Angeles, dice, fué acusado de robo, cuya órden de arresto fué dada en blanco, sin fecha, lugar ni época, ni la canti-

dad á que ascendia el robo. Una vez fué acusado de haber robado madera en Cananea, México, siete años hace.

La última vez que fué detenido fué mientras pronunciaba un discurso en la calle en Los Angeles á sus paisanos, segun asegura, Declara que sus defensores obtuvieron su libertad por medio de un escrito de amparo y otras acusaciones hechas en su contra fueron desechadas por el Secretario de Comercio y Trabajo.

Traducido por

José Amable

ESCAPES FROM PRISON IN MEXICO

By the Associated Press

Nogales, Ariz., June 10.—Louis Fleischner, president of the American Clothing company at Nogales, Mexico, who was arrested on February 26 on a charge of contrabanding and has been in detention since awaiting trial made a sensational escape from prison and reached the American side of the boundary last night. In doing so he had to elude 25 rurales comprising the prison and his personal guard. The rurales were in command of Lieutenant Hermosillo, who is held responsible for the escape.

An appeal will be made to Washington to assist in the capture of Fleischner and his delivery over to the Mexican authorities. It is alleged that Mexican officers are watching trains out of this city in order to keep informed as to the movements of the fugitive.

Fleischner is a son-in-law of Manuel Mascarenas, for twenty years in the Mexican consular service in this country. He is a wealthy land owner and banker and his wife and children live on the Mexican side.

Fleischner was arrested in February on the charge that a large factory which he maintained in Nogales, Mexico, was merely a cloak for extensive smuggling operations. He employed ninety men and women, nearly all of whom were arrested but most of them afterward released.

REFUGEE FROM MEXICO CHARGES PERSECUTION

Says Diaz Is "Dirty Despot" and American Officers Used to Harass Enemies of Government

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 10.—A tale of forced flight from Mexico and of alleged persecution by American and Mexican officers in this country was related to the rules committee of the house today by L. De Lara, a political refugee.

After recounting his experience in Los Angeles, Cal., where he said he was arrested five times on "trumped up" charges at the instance of the Mexican government and served more than 100 days in jail, De Lara exclaimed:

"I have been in jail five times since I came to the United States and have been subjected to the 'third degree' at the hands of officers; I have been thrown into a dungeon and kept for days with nothing to eat but a rotten potato and neither my attorneys nor friends allowed to see me. I am liable to be arrested again any time, and unless you gentlemen help me they may get me and hang me."

The committee was considering a resolution offered by Representative Wilson, (Dem. Penn.), who asks congress to name an investigation committee to inquire into the treatment of Mexican political refugees and of the alleged acceptance of money from the Diaz government by American customs and peace officers along the border to act as secret service agents for Mexico.

De Lara denounced President Diaz as a "dirty despot," who had destroyed free speech, free press and the right of ballot in that country.

"More than 40,000 people have met violent death for political reasons since Diaz took the reins of government in Mexico," said De Lara. "He never was elected president. He never was chosen president by votes of the people, but has maintained himself by force. The Mexican government has caused thousands of persons to be killed because they resisted the existing order of things in that country and sought to restore to the poor people the rights taken from them by force."

De Lara was accompanied to the capitol by his wife, an American woman, and two or three Mexicans.

De Lara related incidents tending to support the charge that the government of Mexico was using a system of espionage in the United States over political refugees. De Lara told how he, himself, in order to learn what his government was doing in that direction, had accepted employment as a "spy" in Los Angeles to trace the movements of other refugees. He said he resigned after four days.

"How much pay did you receive for your work as a spy?" asked Representative Fassett, of New York.

"I was paid $3 a day and gave the money to poor Mexican women of Los Angeles the day I received it," answered the witness.

"How did you earn this money?" inquired Mr. Fassett.

"I did nothing but stay in the office and think of my degradation in being in the employ of the dirty despot," De Lara replied. "I earned a million dollars as far as my conscience was concerned."

De Lara said there were orders in Mexico to shoot him because of his political activities. He said he had been thrown into jail in Mexico, but had been released as a result of a misunderstanding. He said he had escaped to this country through the assistance of friends. In Los Angeles, he said, he had been charged with robbery three times, the warrant for which was made out in blank as to date, time, place and amount of the alleged robbery. Once the charge was for stealing wood in Cananea, Mexico, seven years previously, he said.

The last time he was arrested was while speaking on the street in Los Angeles to a number of his countrymen, he asserted. He declared that his attorneys obtained his release on a writ of habeas corpus and the charges against him were dismissed on orders of the secretary of commerce and labor.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIER COLES 15 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

La "Madre" Jones empieza á ser el Campoeon de los Mexicanos. - Relata al Congreso como son robados de Los Estados Unidos los refugiados políticos.

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(De la Prensa Asociada)

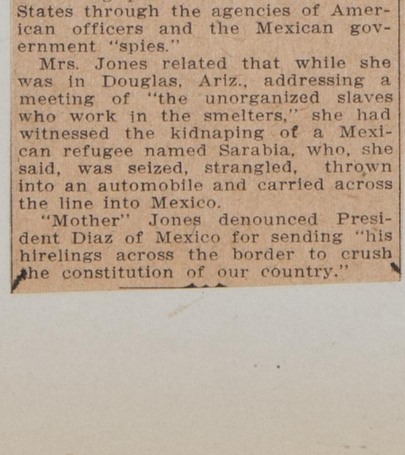
Washington, Junio 15. - La "Madre" Jones se ha'presentado ante el comité del Congreso hoy, en defensa de los refugiados mexicanos, quienes se alega han sido perseguidos en Los Estados Unidos en virtud de agencias de oficiales americanos y de los espias del gobierno mexicano.

L a Sra. Jones relata que mientras ella estaba en Douglas, Arizona, arreglando una junta de "los desorganizados esclavos que trabajaban en las fundiciones" presenció el robo de un mexicano refugiado llamado Sarabia, quin segun eela dice fué amarrado y llevado en un automóvil atravezando la linea hasta México.

La "Madre" Jones denuncia al Presidente Diaz de México de haber enviado "sus hombres mercenarios á cruzar la linea para aplastar la constitucion de nuestra nacion."

Traducido por

José Amable



'MOTHER' JONES BECOMES CHAMPION OF MEXICANS

Relates to Congressman How Refugees Are Kidnapped in United States

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 14.—"Mother" Jones addressed the rules committee of the house today in behalf of the Mexican refugees, who, it is alleged, are being persecuted in the United States through the agencies of American officers and the Mexican government "spies."

Mrs. Jones related that while she was in Douglas, Ariz., addressing a meeting of "the unorganized slaves who work in the smelters," she had witnessed the kidnaping of a Mexican refugee named Sarabia, who, she said, was seized, strangled, thrown into an automobile and carried across the line into Mexico.

"Mother" Jones denounced President Diaz of Mexico for sending "his hirelings across the border to crush the constitution of our country."

ORANGE COUNTY MURDER CHARGE FACES MEXICAN

Rosario Saiz, Alleged to Have Killed Countryman in Sheep Camp Brawl, is Taken to Santa Ana Today

PRISONER SEEMS TO BE TOTALLY INDIFFERENT

Laughs and Jokes With Officers While Waiting for the Train; Was Captured in Lower California After Long Chase

Deputy Sheriff T. D. Cervantes of Orange county arrived in San Diego late yesterday afternoon on the steamer San Diego bringing with him Rosario Saiz, the Mexican accused of having killed a countryman in a sheep camp near Santa Ana on the night of September 27. Saiz was captured in Lower California after a chase of three months, and has been confined in the Ensenada jail ever since.

Deputy Sheriff Cervantes and his prisoner were met at the boat by two policemen from the local department, who escorted them to the county jail, were Saiz was left for the night. He was taken north on this morning's train, securely manacled.

Notwithstanding the seriousness of the charge against him Saiz was totally indifferent, laughing and joking with his captor and with Policeman Paul Connors, who is a fluent conversationalist in the Spanish language.

According to Deputy Sheriff Cervantes, Saiz' crime was one of the most coldblooded in the history of Orange county. Saiz became involved in an argument with three men who worked with him at the sheep camp and after a row left them and proceeded to his own tent. Securing his rifle he crept out into the night, and after locating the man he desired to kill, shot through the tent the bullet striking his victim in the head. Saiz was unable to accomplish the murder unseen because of a lighted lamp inside the tent, which threw the shadows of the occupants on the walls of the tent enabling him to aim at the form of his enemy.

TRADUCI RIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIE-
GC JUNIO DE 1910.

Parece ser r argado por el Condado de Orange. - Rosario
Saiz, a á un paisano suyo en un campo de oyejas
es na. - El prisionero aprece totalmente in-
bromas con los oficiales encargados de
entras esperan el tren; Fué capturado en
alifornia despues de largo tiempo.

El . Cervantez del Condado de Orange llegó
ayer tarde á "San Diego" trayendo al reo Rosario Saiz
, mexicano a á un paisno suyo en un campo de ovejas
en Santa Ana Septiembre. Saiz fué capturado en la Baja
California d tres meses y fué confinado desde entonces
en la carcel

El antez y su prisionero fueron á encontrar-
los al vapo rtamento local y escoltados hasta la car-
cel donde f noche. Deberá tomar el tren de la mañana
bien asegur

A l cargo de que está acusado, Saiz se mues-
tra totalme y bromeando con su custudio y con el poli-
cia Paul Co versasionalista en el lenguaje español.

D do Sheriff Cervantez, el crimen de Saiz es
uno de los sangre fria en la historia del Condado de
Orange. Sai a disputa con tres hombres que trabajaban
con él en u pues de haberlos dejado se retiró á su
carpa. Ahí otegido por la noche, logró localizar al
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tes de la carpa sobre las paredes y de esta manera conocer la forma de su
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Traducido por

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO,CAL, EL MARTES 14 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Parece ser mexicano el asesino encargado por el Condado de Orange. - Rosario Saiz, acusado de haber matado á un paisano suyo en un campo de ovejas es llevado hoy á Santa Ana. - El prisionero aprece totalmente indiferente.- Risas y bromas con los oficiales encargados de su custodia mientras esperan el tren; Fué capturado en la Baja California despues de largo tiempo.

.....

El Diputado Sheriff T. D. Cervantez del Condado de Orange llegó ayer tarde á San Diego en el vapor"San Diego" trayendo al reo Rosario Saiz mexicano acusado de haber matado á un paisno suyo en un campo de ovejas en Santa Ana en la noche del 27 de Septiembre. Saiz fué capturado en la Baja California despues de una caza de tres meses y fué confinado desde entonces en la carcel de Ensenada.

El Diputado Sheriff Cervantez y su prisionero fueron á encontrarlos al vapor dos policias del departamento local y escoltados hasta la carcel donde fué guardado Saiz por la noche. Deberá tomar el tren de la mañana bien asegurado.

Apesar de la seriedad del cargo de que está acusado, Saiz se muestra totalmente indiferente, riendo y bromeando con su custudio y con el policia Paul Connors quien es buen conversasionalista en el lenguaje español.

De acuerdo con el Diputado Sheriff Cervantez, el crimen de Saiz es uno de los cometidos con la mayor sangre fria en la historia del Condado de Orange. Saiz se vió envuelto en una disputa con tres hombres que trabajaban con él en un campo de ovejas y despues de haberlos dejado se retiró á su carpa. Ahí cogiendo un rifle y protegido por la noche, logró localizar al hombre que deseaba matar, disparando á traves de la tienda é hiriendo á su víctima en la cabeza. Saiz estuvo en posibilidad de cometer el asesinato sin ser visto á causa de luz de lámpara que arrojaba las sombras de los ocupantes de la carpa sobre las paredes y de esta manera conocer la forma de su enemigo.

Traducido por

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "La UNION DE SANDIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE AL MARTES 14 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Mas ultrajes se agregan contra Mexicanos. - Escritor de priódico le dice al Congreso que há sido arrojado en una bartolina. - No ha violado ninguna ley. - Refugiados Políticos son acusados y aprehendidos.

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(De la Prensa Asociada)

Washington, Junio 13. - Muchas historias de llamadas persecusiones á refugiados políticos mexicanos en esta nacion, han sido relatadas ante el Congreso por John Murray de Los Angeles, quien dice es escritor de un periódico.

Murray dice que como Secretario de la Liga de Defensa de Refugiados políticos que fué en San Antonio el último Octubre, durante la entrevista del Presidente Taft con el Presidente Diaz, estaba trabajando en favor de los prisioneros políticos mexicanos, cuando fué aprehendido en virtud de una orden de arresto, acusándolo de violacion de las leyes de nuetralidad y arrojado en una húmeda celda durante 48 horas. Dice que finalmente se le libertó sin ningun proceso en virtud de las órdenes del Agente del Ministerio Público de los Estados Unidos.

Muchas instancias han sido relatadas por Murray de refugiados mexicanos quienes han sido aprehendidos en Texas y guardados por semanas y amenudo por meses sin jurado y al fin han sido puestos en libertad. Dice que él fué acusado de haber cometido muchos delitos, incluyendo el robo, asesinato, violacion de las leyes de nuetralidad y conspiracion.

El Comité está examinando testigos pra determinar si debe hacerse en este asunto una ivestigacion por el Congreso.

Traducido por

José Amable

(De la Prensa Asociada)

El Paso, Texas, Junio 13. Un mensaje especial de Cananea dice que el fuego en las selvas há destruido estas en una estension de 25 millas en "El Ojo" y "Manzanal". Muchos campos mineros han sido destruidos y gran número de otros así como uno ó dos pueblos están amenazados de destruccion.

Traducido por

José Amable

Se permite á un prisionero que se escape. En la carcel. - Las Autoridades Mexicanas obran severamente con el Jefe de la Guardia Federal.

(De la Prensa Asociada)

Nogales, Arizona, Junio 13. - El Lugar teniente Juan Hermosillo quien estaba

encargado de la guardia cuando el preso Louis Fleischner, un banquero americano y dueño de terrenos que logró fugarse de una manera sensasional de la prision mexicana, y cruzó la linea el jueves, há sido encarcelado esta noche y le espera un severo castigo por haber permitido la fuga de ese americano. Fleischner está en camino de San Francisco, adonde llegará probablemente esta noche y su familia lo seguirá inmediatamente.

Fleischner era presidente de la Compañia de Americana de trajes, al otro lado de la linea en Nogales, Mexico. Fué preso por haber sido acusado de contrabando. Despues de su fuga fué aprehendido en este lado á súplica de las autoridades mexicanas quienes instituyeron desde luego los procedimientos de extradicion. El Juez Loan, de la Corte del Distrito de Tombstone, como simepre, concedió el amparo, permitiendo al americano su libertad y quien salió ya para California.

Traducido por

José amable

MORE OUTRAGES ARE LODGED AGAINST MEXICANS

Newspaper Writer Tells Congress of Being Thrown Into Dungeon.

HAD VIOLATED NO LAW

Declares Political Refugees Are Arrested on Trumped Up Charges.

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 13.—More tales of alleged persecution of Mexican political refugees in this country were related before the rules committee of the house today by John Murray of Los Angeles, who said he was a newspaper writer.

Murray said that as secretary of the Political Refugee Defense league he was in San Antonio last October during President Taft's meeting with President Diaz, working in the interest of Mexican political prisoners, when he was arrested on a warrant charging violation of the neutrality laws, thrown into a loathsome cell and kept there 48 hours. He said he was finally released without trial on orders from the United States district attorney.

Many instances were related by Murray of Mexican refugees who had been arrested in Texas and kept for weeks and often months without trial and all finally released. He said they were charged with all manner of offenses, including robbery, murder, violation of the neutrality laws and conspiracy.

The committee is holding hearings to determine whether there shall be a congressional investigation of the subject.

FOREST FIRES DESTROY SEVERAL MINING CAMPS

Flames Sweep Over Wide Area in New Mexico Mountains.

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Tex., June 13.—A special from Cananea, N. M., says that forest fires have swept over a section twenty-five miles in length in the Ojo and Manzanal mountains of that state and are spreading. Several mining camps have been destroyed and a number of others, as well as one or two larger towns, are threatened with destruction.

ALLOWS PRISONER TO ESCAPE; IN DUNGEON

Mexican Authorities Deal Severely With Head of Federal Guard.

By the Associated Press

Nogales, Ariz., June 13.—Lieut. Juan Hermoisello, who was in charge of the guard when Louis Fleischner, an American banker and landowner, made his sensational escape from the Mexican prison across the border Thursday, was thrown into a dungeon tonight to begin a long punishment for having allowed the American to get away. Fleischner is on his way to San Francisco. He probably will arrive there tonight and his family will follow immediately.

Fleischner was president of the American Clothing company, doing business across the border in Nogales, Mex. He was imprisoned on the charge of smuggling. After his escape he was arrested on this side at the request of the Mexican authorities who at once instituted extradition proceedings. Judge Loan, of the district court at Tombstone, however, granted a writ of habeas corpus, which gave the American his freedom and he left at once for California.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CAL. EL LUNES 13 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

El Congreso está agitando la vara en una investigacion que puede revelar una condicion de corrupcion entre los empleados de la oficina de inmigracion, Agentes del Ministerio público y departamentos de policia de muchas ciudades á lo largo del borde mexicano. Si no es así , vindicará la administracion de Diaz en México y dejará sin pruebas las acusaciones de los agitadores que tratan de envolver á la administracion de Taft, así como á las anteriores en una complicacion, como la reciente contraversia Ballinger-Pinchot, que es nada en comparacion. Cada Mexicano aprehendido en esta nacion por cargos proferidos contra él en México y cada Americano aprehendido en México como resultado de intrigas políticas, semejantes arrestos declaran que son parte de un atentado deliberado de persecusion, inspirado por el Gobierno mexicano.Tres de estos agitadores estan en prision en Arizona porque se les está probando que han conspirado contra las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos y estos hombres estan siendo aclamados mártires por sus compatriotas y por otros que ni son sinceros en sus acusaciones ni tienen ninguna hacha que afilar.

La verdad de la situacion puede ó no ser revelada por medio de la investigacion, pero es casi seguro presumir que la situacion no es tan negra como ellos la pintan. Semejante acusacion de corrupcion hecho por un escritor de periódicos hecha ante el comité de reglas es muy duro de creerla en estos dias tan ocupados en otras muchas formas de mal gobierno. Se resiste creer que un gobierno como el de México lanzase un programa que se sostiene por un sistema de persecusion en el cual los oficiales de otro gobierno, como agentes pagados, hicieran todo el trabajo sucio. Esto es lo que George Kibbe Turner y otros individuos, incluyendo prominentes mexicanos opuestos ála administracion de Diaz nos quieren hacer creer. Pudiera suponerse que ocasionalmente hay casos de persecusion, pero las mas veces, es seguro creer que lo los frecuentes arrestos de mexicanos refugiados en Estados Unidos, no son el resultado de cohechos del gobierno mexicano. Semejante sistema no podria funcionar bien si le falta una condicion esencial - la cooperacion de las cortes federales y del estado - y esto está absolutamente fuera de cuestion. El método regular que han causado esos arrestos, son causa de menos pérdida al gobierno de México. En el caso de De Lara , quien fué detenido en la carcel de los Angeles por algun tiempo, la policia declaró que fué por una medida de precaucion. El Presidente Taft era esperado en Los Angeles á la vez que De Lara fué arrestado cuando estaba arengando al pueblo y fué acusado de hacer discursos incendiarios. Despues, cuando los oficiales federales tuvieron oportunidad de investigar las circunstancias, su libertad fué ordenada en virtud

virtud de una nota del secretario de comercio y trabajo. Ningun acto es excusable si se trata de la seguridad del presidente y De Lara no fué tratado peor que ningun extranjero ó que ningun ciudadano americano bajo las circunstancias.

Algunos empleados de la linea pudieran aceptar cohecho para avisar la llegada y partida de hombres que el gobierno Mexicano tuviera razon de cr considerar activos en la propaganda revolucionacria, que es la constante amenaza de cada nacion latino-americana pero semejantes hombres no son numerosos, así lo esperamos, como nos lo quieren hacer creer los sensacionalistas. Un americano es americano de corazon, y cuando está en servicio de su país puede estrase seguro de su ciudadania hasta el fondo. En verdad, hay una cosa; acusar á un empleado del gobierno de haber sido pagado por un gobierno extranjero, debe probarse que la acusacion es verdadera.

Traducido por

José Amable

Congress is trembling on the verge of an investigation that may reveal a shocking condition of corruption among officials of the immigration bureau, United States district attorneys' offices and the police departments of many cities along the Mexican border. If it does not it will vindicate the Diaz administration in Mexico and disprove the charges of agitators who are seeking to involve the Taft and previous Republican administrations in a turmoil compared to which the recent Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is as nothing. Every Mexican arrested in this country on charges preferred against him in Mexico and every American arrested in Mexico as a result of political intrigue is declaring such arrests are a part of the deliberate attempt at persecution inspired by the Mexican government. Three of these agitators are in prison in Arizona because it was proven they conspired to violate the neutrality laws of the United States and these men are being acclaimed as martyrs by their conpatriots and by others who either are sincere in their charges or have axes of some kind to grind.

DALLYING WITH A BOOMERANG?

The truth of the situation may or may not be revealed by an investigation, but it is a pretty safe surmise that conditions are not as black as they are painted. Such widespread corruption as charged by a magazine writer before the house committee on rules is hard to believe even in these busy days of graft and every other form of misgovernment. It is hard to believe a government like that of Mexico will deliberately launch out on a program that provides for a system of persecution in which the officials of another government are the paid agents and do most of the dirty work. That is what George Kibbe Turner and other gentlemen, including a few prominent Mexicans opposed to the Diaz administration, would have us believe. That there are occasionally instances of persecution may well be imagined, but for the most part it is safe to believe that the frequent arrests of Mexican refugees in the United States are not the result of secret bribes from the Mexican government. Such a system would not work out well for it would lack one essential—cooperation of the state and federal courts—and that is absolutely out of the question. The regular method of causing arrests would be as effective and cost the Mexican government far less. In the case of De Lara, who was held in jail in Los Angeles for a long time, the police claimed that he was placed in detinue as a measure of precaution. President Taft was due in Los Angeles at the time and De Lara was arrested when he was harangueing a crowd of people and making, it was charged, incendiary statements. Afterwards, when the federal officials had a chance to investigate the circumstances, his release was ordered upon their report to the secretary of commerce and labor. Almost any act is excusable if it insures the safety of the president and De Lara was treated no worse than any foreigner or American citizen would have been under the circumstances.

A few border officials may be accepting bribes to report the arrival and departures of men the Mexican government has reason to believe are active in the revolutionary propaganda that is the constant menace of peace in every Latin-American country but such men are not as numerous, let us hope, as the sensationalists would have us believe. An American usually is an American at heart, and when he is serving his country it is not fair to make charges that test his citizenship to the bottom. It is one thing, indeed, to accuse a government official of being in the pay of a foreign country and another to prove the charge true.

TARDUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO, CORRESPONDIENTE AL DOMINGO 19 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

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75 personas muertas en el levantamiento de Yucatan.

(De la Prensa Asociada).

Ciudad de México, Junio 18. - Telegramas especiales recibidos de Valladolid, Yucatan, conteniendo los últimos detalles del levantamiento de lo Indios de la península, estiman el número total de muertos en 72, de los cuales 12 pertenecian á las fuerzas federales. Sesenta soldados y mas de 150 Indios fueron heridos antes de que las tropas hubieran tomado posesion del lugar. Las pérdidas de los comerciantes, cuyas casas fueron saqueadas se estiman de $60,000 á $100,000

Traducido por

José amable

Washigngton, Junio 18. - Se ha sabido hoy que se ha encargado á los Gobiernos de Inglaterra y de Los Estados Unidos para que arregle con el Gobierno Mexicano, á efecto de proteger los intereses ingleses y americanos, el asunto de la quibra de la Compañia Bancaria de los Estados Unidos de la Ciudad de México, que ha estado en manos de un depositario. Los acreedores británicos son en mayor número que los americanos.

Traducido por

José amable

72 PERSONS KILLED IN UPRISING IN YUCATAN

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, June 18.—Specials received from Vallodolid, Yucatan, containing the latest details of the recent Indian uprising on the peninsula, estimate the total number of dead at 72, of which 12 were federal soldiers. Sixty soldiers and more than 150 Indians were wounded before the troops took the positions in the town. The losses to merchants whose places were sacked, is estimated at from $60,000 to $100,000.

WANT DEPOSITORS PROTECTED

Washington, June 18.—The placing of the United States Banking company of Mexico City in the hands of a receiver has led to the governments of England and the United States, it was learned today, to take up with the Mexican government the question of the protection of British and American depositors in that institution. The British creditors are more concerned than the Americans.

Californiano comprometido á combatir el tifo. - El Dr. A. E. Schaefer irá á México para tratar éstirpar esa enfermedad.

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Una noticia de Bakersfield dice que el Dr. A. S. Schaefer, médico del Condado de Kern, quien há tratado recientemente con buen suceso , por el uso del serum á los paceintes tifosos de los hospitales de San Diego y Los Angeles, ha sido llamado por el gobierno de Diaz para establecer en México métodos sistemáticos para combatir la fiebre tifoidea, la fiebre nuemónica y el tifo, que segun cartas dirigidas al doctor indican que esas enfermedades son epidémicas en las ciudades de la costa y del interior. El doctor lleverá consigo enfermeras especiales y hará el viaje en automóvil desde El Paso hasta la Ciudad de México. El principal distintivo del tratamiento adems de la sanidad, será el uso del serum.

Traducido por

José Amable

CALIFORNIAN ENGAGED TO FIGHT TYPHOID

Dr. A. E. Schaefer Will Go to Mexico to Try and Stamp Out the Disease.

A report from Bakersfield says Dr. A. E. Schaefer, Kern county physician, recently successfully treated, by use of a serum, typhoid patients in San Diego and Los Angeles hospitals. Dr. Schaefer has been engaged by the Diaz government to establish in Mexico systematic methods of fighting typhoid fever, typhoid pneumonia, and typhus fever, which letters to the doctor indicate are epidemic in coast and interior cities. The doctor will take especially trained nurses and will make the trip from El Paso to the City of Mexico by automobile. The main feature of the treatment, outside of sanitation, is the use of a serum.

100 RIFLES AND 63 PLOTTERS CAPTURED

By the Associated Press

El Paso, June 18—A special to the Herald from Naco, Ariz., says that sixty-three Mexicans were surrounded at a rendezvous in Cananea Thursday night and marched to jail by troops. Nearly a hundred rifles were seized. Cananea is where the Mexican revolutionary uprising occurred three years ago. Since that time 700 soldiers have been stationed at Cananea.

More troops are now en route from Hermosillo. The Cananea authorities declare they are coming to fight the forest fires in the Ojo mountains, but the troops already at Cananea are being used for that purpose. A prominent citizen at Naco, Sonora, is quoted as saying:

"Governor Torres had better keep his troops at Hermosillo; he will need them before the presidential election is over. Yucatan is not the only place where troops are needed in Mexico."

According to the Herald correspondent, all the 30-30 rifle ammunition on the border has been quietly bought up by unknown parties and today it is impossible to secure any on the border.

LARGE FOREST FIRE IN MEXICO

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Tex., June 18—Smoke from the tremendous forest fire that is raging in the Ojo mountains of Northern Mexico now envelops the town of Naco, Ariz., 20 miles away. Thursday it was reported that one mining camp had been destroyed and last night and today reports of the destruction of a number of others, as well as many ranch houses, came in. Fire fighters have given up hope of controlling the flames and are leaving them to burn themselves out. The property of the Southern Pacific railways's Sonora line is threatened.

TRADUC IBUNA DE LA DIEGO

BADO 18 DE JU

Cien r onspiradores
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"El Gobernador Torres deberia dejar sus tropas en Hermosillo; bien pudiera necesitarlas antes de que terminen las elecciones presidenciales. Yucatan no es el único lugar donde se necesitan las tropas en México."

De acuerdo con lo que dice el corresponsal del "Herald" toda la municion para rifles de 30-30, ha sido comprada por partidas desconocidas y ahora es imposible encontrar mas en la linea.

Traducido por

José Amable

Gran incendio en las selvas en México.

(DE la Prensa Asociada).

El Paso, Texas, Junio 18. - Humo proveniente de un gran incendio que está reinando en las montañas de "Ojo" en la parte norte de México ha envuelto al pueblo de Naco, Arizona, como á veinte millas. Una noticia del jueves dice que un campo minero ha sido destruido anoche, y otras de hoy hablan de las destruccion de un gran número de otros así como de muchos ranchos y casas. Los que estaban batiendo el fuego han abandonado toda esperanza de dominarlo y estan huyendo para salvar sus vidas. La propiedad del ferrocarril Pacífico del Sur en la linea de Sonora está amenazada.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SANDIEGO CALIFORNIA EL SABADO 18 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Cien rifles y sesenta y tres conspiradores capturados..

(DE la Prensa Asociada).

El Paso, Junio 18. - Un especial del "Herald" de Naco, Arizona, dice que 63 mexicanos que merodeaban en Cananea el Jueves en la noche han sido conducidos á la carcel por las tropas. Cerca de cien rifles fueron recogidos. Cananea es donde hace tres años hubo un levantamiento de revolucionarios mexicanos. Desde entonces 700 soldados han sido estacionados en Cananea.

Mas tropas están ahora en camino, de Hermosillo. Las autoridades de Cananea declaran que estan comenzando á batir el fuego de las selvas en las montañas de "Ojo", usando á este efecto de las tropas que estaban en Cananea. Un ciudadano prominente de Naco, Sonora, se asegura que ha dicho:

"El Gobernador Torres deberia dejar sus tropas en Hermosillo; bien pudiera necesitarlas antes de que terminen las elecciones presidenciales. Yucatan no es el único lugar donde se necesitan las tropas en México."

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Por la traduccion.

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIC IEGO, CORRESPONDIENTE LA LUNES .

Se arbitrará en la visoria. - Jurisconsulto Cana-
dense actuará de Los Estados Unidos y México
.....

(De la Prensa Qsoci
Washington, Junio o en arregalar por medio de ar-
bitraje la disputa mizal. Una convencion prove-
yendo los detalles ados Unidos está arreglándose
ahora por telégraf presentarla ante el Senado antes
de la clausura del

Por estos tér o Canadense sostendrá la balan-
za en la arbitraci itro ante la comision de la lí-
nea internacional Estados y México. Si no convi-
nieren en el nombr nadense lo nombrará.

La zona del C da en muy poco, comparativamen-
te, en 1894, cuando a reclamacion, h-á aumentado de
valor por el creci El Paso, á la que está adjunta.
La estimacion es d de "dolres". Los Estados Uni-
dos han ejercido siempre la jurisdiccion civil y criminal y han sostenido allí una aduana. Muchas cuestiones de título de propiedad internacional están sometidas á la Corte Federal pendientes de un arreglo de las disputas.

Pendiendo del arbitraje, los Estados Unidos convienen en continuar el estado de los procedimientos contra los colonos que reclamen "prima facie" títulos mexicanos y quienes estuvieren en actual ocupacion en 15e de Marzo.. Ningunos otros recibirán proteccion. Esta prevision se entiende para prevenir los casos de advenedizos que han tomado la ventaja de la disputa para adquirir territorio. El Departamento de Estado dispondrá de un agente que examine los títulos genuinos mexicanos y decida cuales están bajo la proteccion del gobierno.

Traducido por

José Amable

WILL ARBITRATE BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Canadian Jurist to Act With Representatives of United States and Mexico.

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 19.—Mexico has agreed to settle the Chamizal boundary dispute by arbitration. A convention providing the details proposed by the United States, is now being arranged by telegraph in the hope of getting it before the senate before the adjournment of congress.

By its terms a Canadian jurist is to hold the balance in the arbitration. He will act as an umpire to the international boundary commission, and will be chosen by the United States and Mexico. If they fail to agree on a man the Canadian government will be asked to name him.

The Chamizal tract, which was of comparatively little value when claimed first by Mexico in 1894, has since greatly increased in value by the growth of the city of El Paso, which it adjoins. It is estimated to be worth from one to five millions of dollars. The United States has always exercised criminal and civil jurisdiction and has maintained a customs house there. Many questions of international title to property in the tract are now held in abeyance in the federal court, pending a settlement of the disputes.

Pending the arbitration, the United States agrees to continue the state of proceedings against settlers claiming prima facie Mexican title who were in actual occupation on March 15. None others are to receive protection. That provision is intended to cover the cases of squatters who have taken advantage of the dispute to take up territory. The state department will appoint an agent to examine the genuine Mexican titles and decide which are entitled to protection of his government.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UION DE SAN DIEGO, CORRESPONDIENTE LA LUNES 20 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Se arbitrará en la disputa de la linea divisoria. - Jurisconsulto Canadense actuará con los Representantes de Los Estados Unidos y México

.....

(De la Prensa Qsociada)

Washington, Junio 19. -México ha convenido en arregalar por medio de arbitraje la disputa de la frontera del Chamizal. Una convencion proveyendo los detalles propuestos por los Estados Unidos está arreglándose ahora por telégrafo, con la esperanza de presentarla ante el Senado antes de la clausura del Congreso.

Por estos términos, un jurisconsulto Canadense sostendrá la balanza en la arbitracion, y actuará como árbitro ante la comision de la línea internacional y será elegido por Los Estados y México. Si no convinieren en el nombramiento, el Gobierno Canadense lo nombrará.

La zona del Chamizal, que fué valuada en muy poco, comparativamente, en 1894, cuando México hizo su primera reclamacion, h-á aumentado de valor por el crecimiento de la ciudad de El Paso, á la que está adjunta. La estimacion es de uno á cinco millones de "dolres". Los Estados Unidos han ejercido siempre la jurisdiccion civil y criminal y han sostenido allí una aduana. Muchas cuestiones de título de propiedad internacional están sometidas á la Corte Federal pendientes de un arreglo de las disputas.

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Traducido por

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PE... LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO Cal... 22 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

MEXICANTROOPS SWARM INTO CANANEA

By the Associated Press

Cananea, Mexico, June 22.—One hundred and twenty additional troops reached here yesterday and 200 more are en route from Hermosillo. Mexican officials still deny that they expect trouble but add that they wish to be prepared to offer every protection to Americans and property interests here in case of an unrising Sunday.

It is not now believed, however, that the uprising will occur as the government is fully prepared. All Cananèa stores have been forbidden to sell arms or ammunition. Colonel Kosterlitzky and his rurales are actively searching for smugglers of arms, reported seen in the mountains.

Governor En Route

Naco, Ariz., June 22.—General Luis Torres, governor of Sonora, accompanied by 200 soldiers, passed through Naco this morning en route for Cananea. Notwithstanding the recent movement of troops General Torres denied all reports of trouble at Cananea and said he was going there to take up his summer residence.

Colonel Emilio Kosterlitzky, commandante of all the rurales in Sonora, arrived at Naco, Sonora, this morning with fifty men in answer to an appeal from Collector of Customs Del Rio to guard the custom house. It became known that a box of rifles was delivered from the El Paso & Southwestern railroad station here last Friday consigned to Mexican suspects who are now missing.

Many Arrests Made

Nogales, Ariz., June 22.—It is reported here that Mexican troops have been dispatched from Guaymas to Manzanillo, where arms have been seized and many arrests made.

Multitud de trop... .

(De la Prensa Asociada)

Cananea, México, ...te tropas adicionales han llegado aquí ayer y d... camino de Hermosillo, Los oficiales continuan ...nguna perturbacion, pero añaden que desean estar ...r cualquiera proteccion á los americanos y á sus ... en acso de un levantamiento aquí el domingo.

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Naco, Ariz, Junio ...rres, Gobernador de Sonora, acompañado de 200 soldados, pasó esta mañana por Naco, en camino para Cananea. No obstante el reciente movimiento de tropas, el Gral Torres niega todas las noticias de disturbios en Cananea y dice que solo va állí á su residencia de verano.

El Coronel Emilio Kosterlitzky, Comandante de todos los rurales en Sonora, ha llegado á Naco, Sonora esta mañana con cincuenta hombres respondiendo al llamado del Colector de rentas Del Rio para resguardar la aduana. Conviene saber que la caja de rifles --- fué enviada de la estacion del ferrocarril de El Paso y Sud-Oeste consignada á mexicanos sospechosos cuya huella se ha perdido.

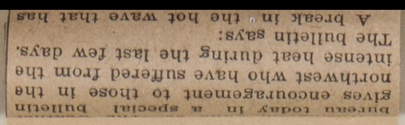
.....

Se han hecho muchas aprehensiones.

Nogales, Ariz, Junio 22. - Se noticia que han sido enviadas tropas mexicanas de Guaymas á Manzanillo, en donde se han capturado muchas armas y hecho muchas aprehensiones.

Trducido por

José Amable



bureau today in a special bulletin gives encouragement to those in the northwest who have suffered from the intense heat during the last few days. The bulletin says:
A break in the hot wave that has

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO California. EL MIERCOLES 22 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Multitud de tropas mexicanas en Cananea.

(De la Prensa Asociada)

Cananea, México, Junio 22. -Ciento veinte tropas adicionales han llegado aquí ayer y doscientas mas estan en camino de Hermosillo, Los oficiales continuan negando que esperan ninguna perturbacion, pero añaden que desean estar preparados para ofrecer cualquiera proteccion á los americanos y á sus intereses y propiedades en acso de un levantamiento aquí el domingo.

No se cree aquí que haya ningun levantamiento, desde el momento en que el gobierno está preparado. A todas las casa de comercio de Cananea se les ha prohibido vender armas de fuego y municion. El Coronel Kosterlitzky y sus rurales están buscando activamente á los contrabandistas de armas, que segun noticias se han visto en las montañas.

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Gobernador en camino.

Naco, Ariz, Junio 22. - El Gral. Luis Torres, Gobernador de Sonora, acompañado de 200 soldados, pasó esta mañana por Naco, en camino para Cananea. No obstante el reciente movimiento de tropas, el Gral Torres niega todas las noticias de disturbios en Cananea y dice que solo va állí á su residencia de verano.

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Trducido por

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE AL DOMINGO 26 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Elecciones en México señaladas para hoy. - Todos los los agitadores en Cananea "inducidos" á salir á otros lugares.

.....

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

El Paso, Texas, Junio 24-Un especial de Cananea, México, dice que los Chinos de esa vecindad están saliendo, temiendo algun perjuicio durante las elecciones de mañana, porque el sentimiento de los mexicanos contra el influjo otiental há venido robusteciéndose. De acuerdo con el despacho, todos los agitadores hán salido á otros lugares y las tropas hán recobrado la confianza.

La Compañia de Cobre de Cananea, está apagando sus fuegos con anticipacion, antes de cerrar la planta el domingo. Todo está quieto y tranquilo en Del Rio, donde la revolucion ocurrió hace dos años, no dándose noticia de ventas de armas al por mayor, porque los oficiales obran activamente.

La eleccion de Presidente y Vice-Presidente tendrá lugar el domingo.

A todas las cantinas en México se les há ordenado cerrarlas esta noche, y permanecer así hasta el lunes en la noche, con objeto de prevenir cualquier desorden durante las elecciones.

Traducido por

José amable

ELECTIONS IN MEXICO SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

All Agitators in Cananea "Induced" to Leave for Other Towns.

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas, June 24.—A special from Cananea, Mexico, says that Chinamen of that vicinity are leaving as they fear harm during tomorrow's election, the sentiment of the Mexicans being strongly against the Oriental influx. All the agitators in Cananea, according to the dispatch, have fled to other towns and the troops have restored confidence.

The Cananea Copper company is banking its fires in anticipation of closing the plant Sunday. All is quiet at Del Rio, where the revolutionary demonstration occurred two years ago, and no heavy sales of arms are reported, but federal officials are active.

The election for president and vice-president of Mexico occurs Sunday.

All saloons in Mexico have been ordered to close tonight and remain closed until Monday night, in order to prevent trouble during elections.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIERCOLES 22 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

El fuego causa serias pérdidas en el ganado de México. - Las llamas barren una area de noventa millas y destruye el grano.

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(De la Prensa Asociada).

El Paso, Junio 21. - Despues de haber destruido cuanto encontro á su paso en una extension de noventa millas ó mas, y causado la pérdida de millones de dolres á los mineros y ganaderos, y costado las vidas de un americano y dos mexicanos, el fuego que desorrolló en las montañas de Alajo al norte de Sonora, México. há terminado. Los ganaderos estan desesperados, por la pérdida de este gran negocio, y miles de cabezas de ganado perecerán antes de que comiencen las lluvias.

TODO SOLDADO DISPONIBLE SE HA PUESTO AL SERVICIO A LO LARGO DE LA LINEA

(De la Prensa Asociada).

El Paso, Texas, Junio 21. -A pesar de que el esperado ataque á la Aduana Mexicana de Naco, Sonora, há sido frustrado por la llegada de soldados de Cananea, todo el borde mexicano desde Cananea hasta Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, al otro lado de Laredo, Texas, está en estado de fermento revolucionario y erupciones son temidas en una docena de lugares.

Todas las tropas disponibles se han destacado á lo largo de la linea con órdenes de suptimir con mano de hierro toda perturbacion.

La mayor confianza se ha fijado en los Rurales, organizados por el Presidente Diaz y reconocidos como su mas ardientes sostenedores y las tropas mas eficientes de la armada mexicana. Muchos ciudadanos han sido puestos al servicio y armados para proteger los fondos del gobierno, así como las aduanas á lo largo de la linea.

De Naco, Sonora, los fondos del gobierno han sido trasportados á territorio de Los Estados Unidos por proteccion, los cuales han sido llevados á México, y los oficiales mexicanos y mujeres y niños que habian huido al suelo de Arizona han vuelto á sus hogares. Las tropas enviadas de Cananea están acuarteladas en los almacenes de la Compañia de Cobre de Cananea, y están haciendo preparaciones para quedarse. Doscientos soldados de tropas adicionales están teniéndose listas en Cananea para marchar sobre Naco en cualquier momento. El Comisario Cubillas ha comprado todo el armamento que ha encontrado en Naco, Arizona, y ha armado cuerpos de ciudadanos para protejer el pueblo.

Se han recibido refuerzos al mando del Coronel KosterlitzKy

en Cananea.Esto lo ha colocado en disposicion de colocar sus tropas á lo largo del borde para interceptar el contrabando de armas. Há ordenado que se continúe el cateo de casa por casa en busca de armas en todos los pueblos al norte de Sinora.

Tres burros fueron cogidos por dos hombres emmascarados en el borde del lado de los Estados Unidos el domingo en la noche, cargados con municion, la cual era llevada, atravezando el borde, hacia las montañas de San José. Un escuadron de rurales ha sido enviado en su persecusion. Se dá cuenta de serias perturbaciones que han tenido lugar en Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila, de donde las cabecillas revolucionarios han huido á Eagle Pass, Texas, para escapar de ser aprehendidos.

Los oficiales maexicanos alegan que los periódicos impresos en español, del lado americano, han sido un gran factor para levantar el descontento. El movimiento ha sido singularmente libre de expresiones de animosidad hacia los americanos, notándose un contraste en las elecciones de hace cuatro años, cuando el sentimiento ati-americano era muy notable.

REFUGIADOS HUYEN A LOS ESTADOS.

Bisbee, Ariz, Junio 21. - Que un conflicto serio esta creciendo en Sonora, se indica por el número de refugiados, comprendiendo familias enteras, quienes violentamente han pasado de este lado de la linea para su seguridad. Estos refugiados declaran que la iniciacion del movimiento revolucionario está señalada para el 24 ó 26 de Junio dia de la eleccion nacional.

Soldados de los Estados Unidos en el Fuerte Huachuca han recibido órdenes del departamento de Guerra en Washington, hoy, de estar listos para proceder á la primera noticia, sobre el borde, si llega á haber alguna perturbacion en la linea. Las tropas mexicanas al mando de Cisinoras fueron movilizadas hoy de Naco.Una Compañia ha sido designada para protejer la aduana y otra para protejer las lineas telegráficas. Estos soldados seran conservados en Naco hasta despues del próximo domingo.

Planes para una reunion de aviacion.

Ciudad de México. Junio 21. - Dos clubs de aviacion de Los Angeles han enviado un comité encargado de arreglar para la celebracion del centenario de la indepemdencia de México en el próximo Septiembre, lo necesario para cunducir vuelos de dirigibles y aereoplanos. Una de las proposiciones es de James Hidalgo y la otra de S. Berry de Los Angeles.

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Preparaciones pra el tratado.

Washington, Junio 21. - El Secretario Knoz y el Sr de la Barra, el Embajador mexicano, han arreglado hoy los detalles del tratado para definir los respectivos derechos de Los Estados Unidos y México en la zona del Chamizal, con la excepcion única de la seleccion de árbitros. Estos serán nombrados mañana, en la mañana.

Traducido por

José Amable

FIRE CAUSES HEAVY LOSS TO MEXICAN CATTLEMEN

Flames Sweep Ninety-Mile Tract and Destroy Feed

By the Associated Press

El Paso, June 21.—After destroying everything in its pathway for ninety miles or more, causing loss of millions of dollars to mining and cattlemen ,and costing one American and two Mexican lives, the fire which swept the Alajo mountains in northern Sonora, Mexico, is dying out. The cattlemen are in despair, for, deprived of this great range, thousands of cattle will perish before the rains begin.

PLAN AVIATION MEET

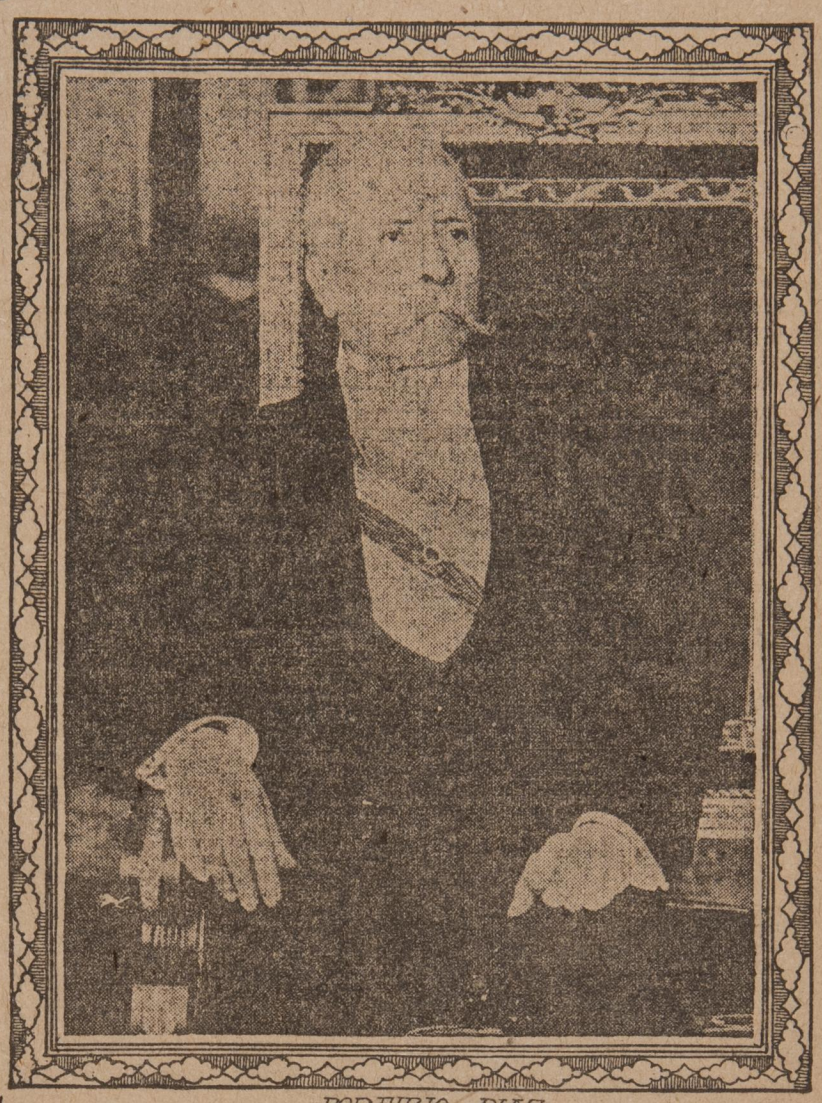
Mexico City, June 21.—Two California aviation clubs have sent to the committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of Mexico's independence next September proposals to conduct aeroplane and dirigible balloon flights. Of the propositions one is from James Hidalgo and the other is from S. Berry of Los Angeles.

PREPARE FOR TREATY

Washington, June 21.—Secretary Knox and Senor De La Barra, the Mexican ambassador, today arranged all the details of the treaty for the definition of respective rights of the United States and Mexico in the Chamizal zone with the single exception of the selection of arbiters. These will be named tomorrow morning.

Mexico Rushes Rurales to Scenes of Uprisings

President of Mexico, in whose northern states revolutionists Threaten serious outbreaks.



PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Every Available Soldier is Pressed Into Service Along Border Line

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas, June 21.—Although the expected attack on the Mexican custom house at Naco, Sonora, has been frustrated by the arrival of soldiers from Cananea, the entire Mexican border from Cananea to Ciudad Porfiro Dia, opposite Laredo, Texas, is in a state of revolutionary ferment and outbreaks are feared at a dozen places.

All available Mexican troops have been detailed along the border with orders to suppress all disturbances with an iron hand.

Principal reliance is being placed on the rurales organized by President Diaz himself and recognied as his ardent supporters and the most efficient troops in the Mexican army. Many citizens have been pressed into service and armed to protect government funds at the custom houses along the border.

At Naco, Sonora, the government funds, removed to the United States territory last night for protection, have been taken back to Mexico, and the Mexican officials and women and children who fled to Arizona soil have returned to their homes. The troops sent from Cananea are quartered in the warehouse of the Cananea Copper company and are making preparations for an extended stay. Two hundred additional troops are held in readiness at Cananea to march to Naco at a moment's notice. Commissario Cubillas has purchased all available arms at Naco, Arizona, and has armed a body of citizens to protect the town..

Reinforcements have been received by Colonel Kosterlitky, in command at Cananea. This has enabled him to spread details of troops along the border to intercept smuggled arms. He has ordered the house-to-house search for arms continued in all the northern Sonora villages.

Three burros were seized by masked men on the United States side of the border Sunday night and loaded with ammunition, which was carried across the border into the San Jose mountains. A squad of rurales is in pursuit of the party.

Serious disturbances are reported to have taken place at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coachuila, where the revolutionary leaders have fled to Eagle pass, Texas, to escape arrest.

It is claimed by Mexican officials that newspapers printed in Spanish on the American side of the border have been a large factor in stirring up the discontent now finding expression. The movement has been singularly free from expressions of animosity to Americans, in marked contrast to the election riots of four years ago, when anti-American feeling was strong.

Refugees Flee to States

Bisbee, Ariz., June 21.—That serious trouble is brewing in Sonora, Mexico, is indicated by the number of refugees, comprising whole families, who are hurrying to this side of the border for safety. These refugees declare that a revolutionary outbreak is scheduled for June 24 or June 26, the date set for the Mexican national election.

United States soldiers at Fort Huachuca received orders from the war department at Washington today to be ready at a moment's notice to proceed to the border, if trouble arises across the line. Mexican troops under Cisinoras were mobilized at Naco today. One company was detailed to guard the customs house and another to protect the telegraph lines. These soldiers will be kept in Naco until after next Sunday.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA EL MARTES 21 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Peligroso levantamiento es temido en Sonora.

(De la Prensa Asociada).

El Paso, Texas, Junio 21 . - Que aparentemente el Gobierno mexicano está seriamente amenazado por el levantamiento en el Estado de Sonora se ha hecho evidente hoy, lo comprueba el que México ha apelado á Los Estados Unidos para proteger sus fronteras. Dos Compañias de tropa del 8° de Caballeria, em el Fuerte de Huachuca, Arizona, se dice que han recibido órdenes de moverse á la primera noticia de algun tumulto.

Veinte soldados llegaron á Naco, Sonora, de Cananea para protejer las casas del gobierno sobre la linea. Un tren especial de Hermosillo, la capital de Sonora, trae 200 soldados mas que llegarán á Cananea hoy.

Todas las mujeres residentes en Naco, Sonora fueron llevadas alborde de Naco, Arizona, pasando la noche en la casa del Consul mexicano Torres, bajo la proteccion de los oficiales de Arizona, Diputado Sheriff Newell, Diputado Mariscal de Los Estados Unidos White y un gran número de diputados oficiales que estaban de guardia.

El Colector de la Aduana, Del Rio, el Comandante Ruvalcava del la guardia fiscal, el Comisario Cubillas, del estado Mayor mexicano en Naco, Sonora, tambien pasaron del lado de Arizona durante la noche. Con la llegada esta mañana de soldados de Cananea, volvieron á sus casas y oficinas.

Veinte guardias han sido encargados de cuatro contrabandistas en Nogales, Sonora, aprehendidos ayer cerca de Cananea en poesesion de armamento para prevenirlos de unirse á los simpatizadores.

Traducido por

ernable

DANGEROUS UPRISING IN SONORA IS FEARED

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Tex., June 21.—That the Mexican government views seriously the threatened uprising in the state of Sonora was made evident today when it became known that Mexico has appealed to the United States to protect its frontier. Two troops of the Eighth cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, have orders, it is said, to move at the first notice of trouble.

Twenty soldiers reached Naco, Sonora, this morning from Cananea to protect the government stores on the border. A special train from Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, bearing 200 more soldiers will reach Cananea today.

All the women residents of Naco, Sonora, were last night taken over the border to Naco, Ariz., and spent the night at the home of Mexican Consul Torres, under the protection of Arizona officers, Deputy Sheriff Newell, Deputy United States Marshal White and a number of special deputies being on guard.

Collector of Customs Del Rio, Commandante Ruvalcava, of the fiscal guards, and Commissario Cubillas, of the Mexican official staff in Naco, Sonora, also crossed over to the Arizona side to spend the night. With the arrival this morning of the soldiers from Cananea they returned to their homes and offices.

Twenty guards have been placed over the four smugglers at Nogales, Sonora, arrested near Cananea yesterday with arms in their possession to prevent them from being set free by sympathizers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1910

THE RULE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ

Once again the opposition to the rule of President Diaz, of Mexico, has crystalized into an incipient rebellion against his authority and the rurales of the border states are busy ferreting out those who have been involved in the plot and who have succeeded in smuggling arms across the boundary line. President Diaz has been at the head of the Mexican republic for many years, too many, in fact from the American point of view. During his tenure of office he has established law and order throughout his country and Mexico today ranks as high in the world as any of the South American republics and that is saying much.

One man alone has brought order out of chaos and stimulated commerce and industry as it never before was stimulated in Mexico. Today he is being accused of many things by his enemies and political discord seems about to culminate in open revolt. Those who know and understand Latin-American people confess frank admiration for a man who virtually forced himself on the Mexican people as the head of government and who since that time has done more to lift these people from indolence and ignorance than any other man in their history as a nation. Still he is paying the penalty, to a certain extent, for retaining the reins of government so long. In a republic it has become almost an inexorable rule that no man can retain office long without resulting abuse of power and loss of the confidence of the people. Perhaps President Diaz is beginning to suffer this fate.

It may be, however, that the activities of the many enemies he has made while in office are responsible for the plotting, but it is also reasonable to believe that the people of Mexico to a certain extent are longing for a change of administration. If they are the feeling would be only natural. The population of Mexico has increased greatly in the past twenty years and the present generation has not the same reverence for the man who made them a race of prestige and power that the members of the older generations have. This younger element must be mainly responsible for the evolution that is slowly being worked in Mexican politics and while it is late in the day for them to start in the end they may win unless death should remove President Diaz. What would follow then is a matter of conjecture. President Diaz has made no move to indicate his choice for a man to succeed him and whether this is due to love of power and prestige the office of president gives him or is born of a keen knowledge of the people he rules cannot be learned. He may believe that an attempt to choose a successor would lead to resort to arms, and if that is true it is far better indeed that he remain at the head of the government until he dies.

It is lamentable that after many years of peace and progress conditions should arise which threaten civil war. Maybe these conditions are greatly exaggerated and the recent revolts are the work of a few agitators only. The Mexican people surely have experienced peace long enough to know its blessings but they are a volatile people and in spite of their better judgment they can be easily excited to desperate acts.

The situation through Central America is not encouraging. Heretofore the smooth progress of the peoples of Mexico, Costa Rica and Salvador has been viewed with much satisfaction by the American people, but if this late in the day civil war disrupts the Mexican republic the problem of Central America will be made infinitely more difficult to solve. The people of the United States have little desire to interfere in the affairs of the Central American republics, but events may prove such interference an absolute necessity. If interference would solve the problem, would enforce law and order in each of the hitherto troublesome republics, it would be a blessing in disguise for the people directly involved although for a time the motives of the government of the United States might be misconstrued. It is a great mistake to believe the United States desires any more territory. All the people of this country wish is that the peoples it has protected, through the Monroe doctrine, shall progress to that point where they may govern themselves properly and end the strife which has been an insurmountable barrier to their progress since they wrested their freedom from Spain.

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ministracion. Si estos son sus sentimientos no son sino simplemente naturales. La poblacion de México ha aumentado grandemente durante los veinte años pasados, y la presente generacion no tiene la misma reverencia por el hombre que ha hecho de ellos una raza de prestigio y poder que los miembros de las antiguas generaciones tienen. Este elemento joven es acaso el principal responsable de la evolucion que ha estado trabajando despacio en la política mexicana y mientras se tarda el dia en que terminen tal vez no pudieran ganar, si no es que la muerte remueva al Presidente Diaz.. Que podria seguir á ésta, es el asunto en congetura El Presidente Diaz no hecho movimiento alguno que indique que ha es-

The Beer of Quality

TRADUCCION DEL MISMO PERIODICO, EM LA MOSMA FECHA.

MARTES 21 DE JUNIO, 1910.

Una vez mas la oposicion á las reglas del Presidente Diaz, de México se ha cristalizado dentro de una incipiente rebelion contra su auridad y los rurales y empleados de la linea divisoria están ocupados averiguando quienes están envueltos en el complot y quienes han alcanzado éxito llevando armas de contrabando á travez de la linea divisoria. El Presidente Diaz ha sido la cabeza de la República Mexicana por muchos años, muchos, bajo el punto de vista americano. Durante su permanencia ha establecido leyes y órden en toda su nacion y México hoy está ante el mundo á la misma altura en que se encuentran las otras repúblicas Sud-Americanas, lo cual es mucho decir.

Un solo hombre ha traido al orden ese cáos y estimulado al comercio y á la industria como nuca jamas habia sido estimulados en México. Hoy está siendo acusado de muchas cosas por sus enemigos y y las discordias políticas parecen llegar al punto culminante y abrirán una revuelta. Los que conocen y entienden al pueblo latino-americano confiesan franca admiracion por un hombre que se ha esforzado á si mismo como cabeza del pueblo mexicano, y quien desde ese tiempo ha hecho mas que niguno otro en la historia de esa nacion, para sacar ál mismo de la indolencia y de la ignorancia. Ahora comienza á pagar su pena por retener las riendas del gobierno demasiado tiempo.En una república hay una ley casi inexsorable de que un hombre no puede retener mucho tiempo ese cargo sin que resulte en abuso del poder y pierde la confianza de su pueblo Quizá el Presidente Diaz está empezando á sufrir este destino.

Pudiera ser, sin embargo, que las actividades de muchos de sus enemigos que se ha conquistados mientras se ha mantenido en el puesto, sean los responsables de este complot, pero es tambien razonable creer que el pueblo de México despues de cierto tiempo desea un cambio de administracion. Si estos son sus sentimientos no son sino simplemente naturales. La poblacion de México ha aumentado grandemente durante los veinte años pasados, y la presente generacion no tiene la misma reverencia por el hombre que ha hecho de ellos una raza de prestigio y poder que los miembros de las antiguas generaciones tienen. Este elemento joven es acaso el principal responsable de la evolucion que ha estado trabajando despacio en la política mexicana y mientras se tarda el dia en que terminen tal vez no pudieran ganar, si no es que la muerte remueva al Presidente Diaz.. Que podria seguir á ésta, es el asunto en congetura El Presidente Diaz no hecho movimiento alguno que indique que ha es-

cogido al hombre que deba sucederle, y si esto es debido al amor al poder y al prestigio del oficio de presidente ó si es nacido del conocimiento del pueblo que dirige, no puede saberse. Si él cree que un intento para escoger su hombre como sucesor pudiera ser causa de levantarse en armas, y si esto es verdad, es mejor, por cierto que permanezca al frente del gobierno hasta que muera.

Es lamentable que despues de muchos años de buenas condiciones de paz y progreso se levantara una amenaza de guerra civil. Pudiera ser que que esas condiciones hayan sido gratuitamente exageradas en lo que se refiere á las recientes revueltas, unicamente como fruto de algunos agitadores. Seguramente el pueblo mexicano ha tenido experiencia bastante de un largo periodo de paz y lo bendice, pero hay algun pueblo versátil que á despecho de est juicio puedieran facilmente excitar á actos desesperados.

La situacion en Centro-américa no es muy consoladora. El creciente progreso de los pueblos de México, Costa-rica y Salvador han sido vistos con mucha satisfaccion por el pueblo americano, pero si mas tarde una guerra civil disgrega la república mexicana el problema por resolver será infinitamente mucho mas dificil que el Centro-América. El pueblo de Los Estados Unidos tiene muy poco deseo de intervenir en los asuntos de las repúblicas centro-americanas, pero los acontecimientos pudieran probar que esa intervencion era de absoluta necesidad. Si la intervencion pudiera resolver el problema, puediera reforzar la ley y el orden en cada uno de los conflictos de las repúblicas, seria una bendicion enmascarada para el pueblo directamente envuelto durante el tiempo que el gobierno de Los Estados Unidos tuviera motivos para ser interpretados siniestramente. Es un gran error creer que Los Estados Unidos d desean mas territorio. El deseo del pueblo de esta nacion es que los pueblos sean protegidos por medio de la doctrina Monroe, progresando hasta el punto de gobernarse por si mismos hasta el fin de las contiendas que han sido una barrera infranqueable para su progreso desde que se han emancipado del reino de España.

Traducido por

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CAL, EL LUNES 20 DE ENERO DE 1910.

Se há proyectado una revuelta en México.

(De la Prensa Asociada).

El Paso, Texas, Junio 20. - Conforme al servicio secreto mexicano, se han efectuado en esta ciudad dos reuniones, con caracter de preliminares, por los mexicanos en contra de Diaz, para intentar un levantamiento cuando el Gral. Bernardo Reyes vuelva de Europa.

Los oficiales de las tropas estacionadas en Ciudad Juarez, al otro lado del rio, en El Paso, hán tenido noticia de que se há estado haciendo una activa compra de armamento en El Paso, así como en Bisbee, Douglas y Waco.

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Se ha encontrado contrabando de armamento.

Cananea, México, Junio 20. -Cuatro individuos han sido aprehendidos por o los rurales mexicanos el domingo, á veinte millas de aquí, y llevados á Nogales, y quienes estaban en posesion de 3,500 cartuchos, dos rifles, dos carabinas y dos revolvers que pasaron de contrabando al borde de la linea. Se cree que estas armas son parte de una gran cantidad de ellas, comprada por mexicanos durante los últimos dias en algunos pueblos del lado americano.

Traducido por

José Amable.

REVOLT IN MEXICO IS BEING PLANNED

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas, June 20—According to Mexican secret service men two meeetings were held in this city Sunday by anti-Diaz Mexicans, the meetings being preliminary, the secret agents believe, to an attempt at an uprising when General Bernardo Reyes returns from Europe.

Officers of the Mexican troops stationed at Ciudad Juarez, across the river from El Paso, have reports that there has been active purchasing of arms in El Paso, as has been the case at Bisbee, Douglas and Waco.

Smuggled Arms Found

Cananea, Mexico, June 20—Four men who were arrested by Mexican rurales, twenty miles north of here Sunday and taken to Nogales had in their possession thirty-five hundred rounds of ammunition, two rifles, two carbines and two revolvers which had been smuggled over the border. The arms are believed to be part of a large quantity purchased by Mexicans within the last few days in the American border towns.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL MARTES 21 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Levantamiento en México sofocado en su principio por oficiales. - Armamento y rifles de contrabando son capturados; Revolucionistas en prision. - Desean libertad política. - Se hacen cargos de que las armas de fuego han sido llevadas de Los Estados Unidos.

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(De la Prensa Asociada).

Cananea, México, Junio20. -El descubrimiento de un contrabando de armamento y municion, ha sido seguido del arresto de los cabecillas de la faccion descontetadiza y se há proclamado la ley marcial en Cananea y otros pueblos de la linea, lo que probablemente ha sido causa de desmoralizacion de un serio rompimiento contra el gobierno mexicano, cuyas elecciones tendrán lugar el 26 de Junio.

El movimiento revolucionario ha tenido orígen entre el elemento joven del Norte de México, partidario del Gral Bernardo Reyes, ahora en Europa, y del Sr. Madero, candidato para la presidencia, y quien está bajo prision en Monterrey, bajo el cargo de sedicion. La faccion del descontento demanda libertad política, palabra libre y "derecho de voto"

Ellos han anunciado que irán hasta los extremos en la lucha electoral, cuyos derechos se les hán negado. El descubrimiento del contrabando de armas á travez de la linea divisoria con los Estados Unidos, ha causado la averiguacion de la policia en muchos lugares del norte de Sonora.

Cuatro individuos han sido arrestados en Villa Verde, recogiéndoles 4,000 cartuchos y gran número de rifles y revolvers. En Chavestria, cerca de Cananea, se capturaron 45 rifles con municion y en una casa de Buenavista, se hallaron 112 rifles con municion. Los comerciantes de Bisbee, Douglas y Naco, Arizona, hán vendido toda su existencia de armas y municion. La policia está llevando á'adelante una busca en cada casa en todos los lugares al borde de la linea.

Cananea, el centro del movimiento, está guardada por dos compañias del 25º de infanteria y una de Rurales, al mando del Coronel Kosterlitzky.

Los gendarmes están sobre las armas. El Gral Torres ha asegurado á las autoridades de Cananea que podrá mandar 400 hombres por tren especial, si la necesidad obliga.

Cientos de aprehensiones se han llevado á cabo por causar dis-

turbios en reuniones públicas, en todo Sonora y los cabecillas del movimiento revolucionario en las poblaciones yhan sido deportados. Doce de los cabecillas de Cananea han sido conducidos á Hermosillo, donde deberán permanecer hasta despues de las elecciones. Las tropas han recibido oredenes de dispersar toda reunion de cincuenta ó mas personas.

El Jefe de la Policia Lopez, de Cananea, ha renunciado y desaparecido. Se dice que abandonó su puesto en virtud del aviso de que seguiria la misma suerte del Mayor y Jefe de la Policia de Culiacan, quienes fueron muertos recientemente.La residencia oficial del Gral. Torres se há preparado ya para ser ocupada.

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MUCHAS PERSONAS EN PRISION.

El Paso, Texas, Junio 20. - El Corresponsal en Naco, Sonora, México, que fué enviado por el "Herald" á la ciudad de Cananea , México, el domingo para conocer las condiciones allí, telegrafió diciendo que todo el pueblo está bajo la guardia militar, mucha gente en la carcel y un cateo en todas las casas en busca de armas.

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El levantamiento es serio.

Del Rio, Sonora, México, Junio 20. - El levantamiento en embrion en este estado, contra el gobierno nacional, hátomado serias proporciones.Los oficiales mexicanos aseguran que la municion ha sido embarcada en Douglas, Bisbee, Naco y otros lugares de Arizona. Rurales han sido enviados á Cananea. 3,000 cartuchos y muchos rifles han sido confiscados, de mexicanos hallados en los montes cerca de Villa Verde, justamente al sur de la linea. Los prisioneros han sido asegurados en Nogales.

El Coronel Kosterlitzky, con una partida de rurales, llegó á la "Sauceda" en la tarde y extendió su fuerza á lo largo de la linea.A estos deberán unirse mas tropas que van en marcha. Seiscientos soldados se han enviado á Cananea de Culiacan. Se dice que el próximo domingo, fiesta de San Juan, es el dia señalado para el levantamiento.

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RESERVA DE LOS OFICIALES EN LA LINEA.

Bisbee, Arizona, Junio 20. - Los oficiales mexicanos al borde de la linea proporcionan muy escasas noticias del levantamiento del partido joven mexicano en contra del gobierno. Dicen que las tropas enviadas á Cananea fueron con objeto de apagar el incendio de las selvas. Pero aquí se duda de eso, y probablemente fueron enviadas para prevenir algun tumulto el dia de eleccion, en Junio 26. Dos mexicanos fueron aprehendidos atravezando la linea cerca de aquí y se les confiscó la municion que llevaban consigo. Entre los mexicanos residentes de esta vecindad

no hay excitacion alguna

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TRAIAN DE SAQUEAR LA ADUANA.

Bisbee, Arizona, Junio 20. - Se ha recibido noticia aquí á media noche que los mexicanos intentan saquear la aduana mexicana de Naco, Sonora, esta noche. Ha salido una guardia para Naco.

Traducido por

José amable

UPRISING IN MEXICO NIPPED IN THE BUD BY OFFICIALS

Smuggled Arms and Rifles Are Seized; Revolutionists Imprisoned

WANT POLITICAL LIBERTY

Charges Made that Firearms Were Brought Into Land From United States

By the Associated Press

CANANEA, Mexico, June [illegible].—The discovery of smuggled arms and ammunition, followed by the arrest of the leaders of the discontented faction and the proclamation of martial law in Cananea and other border towns, probably has checked and discouraged a serious outbreak against the Mexican government scheduled to take place election day, June 26.

The revolutionary movement originated among the younger element of northern Mexico, followers of General Bernardo Reyes, now in Europe, and Senor Madero, candidate for president, now under arrest in Monterey on the charge of causing crowds to form. The discontented faction demand political liberty, free speech and "the right to vote."

They announce that they will go to the polls on election day prepared to fight if denied their constitutional rights. The discovery that arms were being smuggled across the border from the United States was followed by police raids in many of the villages of northern Sonora.

Four men were arrested at Villa Verde and a number of rifles and revolvers and 4,000 rounds of ammunition seized. At Chivestria, near Cananea, 45 rifles with ammunition were captured and at Buena Vista one house yielded 112 rifles with ammunition. Dealers at Bisbee, Douglas and Naco, Arizona, have sold all the rifles and ammunition stock. The police are now conducting a house-to-house search for arms in all the border towns.

Cananea, the center of the movement, is guarded by two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry and a company of Rurales under Col. Emelio Costerlitzky.

The gendarmes are under arms. General Torres has assured the Cananea authorities that he will send 400 men by special train should necessity arise.

Hundreds of arrests for causing a disturbance in public meetings have been made throughout Sonora and leaders of the revolutionary movement in the villages have been deported. Twelve of the leaders at Cananea have been taken to Hermosillo, where they will be held until after the elections. The troops have orders to disperse any gathering of fifty or more persons.

Chief of Police Lopez of Cananea has resigned and disappeared. It is claimed he left in response to warnings that his fate would be the same as that of the mayor and chief of police of Culican, who recently were killed. The official residence of General Luis Torres in Cananea is being prepared for occupancy.

Many Persons Imprisoned

El Paso, Tex., June 20.—The correspondent at Naco, Sonora, Mexico, who was sent by the Herald of this city to Cananea, Mexico, on Sunday to ascertain conditions there, wired today that the entire town was under military guard, many people in jail, and all homes being searched for weapons.

Uprising Is Serious

Del Rio, Sonora, Mex., June 20.—The embryonic rising in this state against the national government is assuming serious proportions. It is alleged by federal officials that ammunition has been shipped in from Douglas, Bisbee, Naco and other Arizona towns. Rurales have been taken into Cananea. Three thousand rounds of ammunition and many rifles were confiscated from Mexicans caught in the hills near Villa Verde, just south of the line. The prisoners are being held at Nogales.

Colonel Kosterlitzy, with a band of rurales, came into Sauceda at noon and is spreading his force along the border. They will be joined by troops that are marching overland. Six hundred soldiers have been sent from Cananea to Culiacan.

It is said that next Sunday, San Juan's feast day, was the date set for the uprising.

Border Officials Nonchalant

Bisbee, Ariz., June 20.—Mexican officials along the border make little of the reported uprising of a young Mexican party against the government. The troops sent to Cananea, they say, were dispatched to that section to fight forest fires. There is little doubt here, however, that they were sent to prevent trouble on election day, June 26. Two Mexicans were arrested across the line near here, and ammunition found upon them was confiscated. There is no excitement among the Mexicans resident in this vicinity.

May Sieze Customs House

Bisbee, Ariz., June 20.—It is reported here at midnight that Mexicans will attempt to sieze the Mexican customs house at Naco, Sonora, tonight. A posse is leaving here for Naco.

NOGEL TO VISIT ALASKA

1/80.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUEVS 7 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Se toman medidas para terminar la revolucion. - Oficiales mexicanos cambian notas con Los Estados Unidos acerca de Nicaragua.

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(De la Prensa Asociada)

Washigton, Julio6. - Manifestando un arediente deseo de que el asunto de Nicaragua se termine tan pronto como sea posible, ha habido un importante cambio de notas entre Estados Unidos y México. Esta informacion se ha dado hoy en el departamento de estado y las comunicaciones segun se dice son muy cordiales.

El departamento de estado, se dice, no está al tanto del crecimiento del sentimiento anti-americano en las naciones Centro-americanas y del llamamiento hecha á México y á la Argentina para intervenir. El hecho de que un agente financiero del gobierno de Honduras está ahora en Estados Unidos negociando un gran empréstito con banqueros de Nueva York, el cual será presentado al gobierno para su sancion, antes de llevarse á efecto, se considera por los oficiales de aquí, como una prueba de las relaciones amistosas y neutral interés de ambos gobiernos. La demostracion de estudiantes en el Salvador, hace algun tiempo, se ha interpretado como una verdadera locura de muchachos de escuela.

Traducido por

José Amable

STEPS TAKEN TO STOP REVOLUTION

Mexican Officials Exchange Views With United States Regarding Nicaragua

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 6.—Manifesting an earnest desire that the Nicaraguan trouble be terminated as speedily as possible, there has been an important exchange of views between the United States and Mexico. This information was given out at the state department today and the communications were described as most cordial.

The state department is said to possess no knowledge of the reported growth of an anti-American feeling in Central American countries, and of the appeal by them to Mexico and Argentine to intervene. The fact that a financial agent of the Honduran government is now in the United States negotiating a large loan with New York bankers, which would come before the government for its sanction before being put into execution, is taken by the officials here as proof of the friendly relations and neutral interests of the two governments. The demonstration of students in Salvador some time ago have been interpreted here as mere school-boy pranks.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL 28 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

Mexicanos amennazan volar á los chinos en tumulto.- Amenazan levantarse contra el gobierno de Diaz en el Estado de Sonora.

(De la Prensa Asociada).

Naco, Arizona, Junio 25. -Los chinos dueños de establecimientos en Cananea, Sonora, han telegrafiado al Ministro Chino en Washington solicitando proteccion, pues se dice que los mexicanos están preparándose á volar con dinamita todas las tiendas chinas y arrojar fuera á los celestiales.

El Ministro Chino en Washington está acreditado tambien en México y tal vez irá á la ciudad de México.

Cnanea no ha tenido vegetales por una semana, porque los jardineros chinos están temerosos de entrar al pueblo.

Se refieren algunas quejas

Washington, Junio 27.- La Legacion china dá noticia de algunas quejas de comerciantes chinos de Cananea, México, al Encargado de Negocios, Tan Tei Shan, en la ciudad de México.

Todavia amenaza un levantamiento.

Naco, Sonora, México, Junio 27. - El levantamiento que estaba preparado para el domingo, para abatir al Presidente Diaz y su gobierno, es de mas importancia de lo que generalmente se cree. Noticias emanadas de fuentes oficiales, continuan de lo mas optimistas, pero generalmente se admite que una crisis es inminente.

La llegada de guardas de la aduana, para tomar posesion de la aduana y del correo, ha precipitado la crisis en esta provincia. Una partida de revolucionistas esperan afuera del pueblo las órdenes de los directores de la revolucion, para empezar la batalla, declarando la primera nota de libertad de la autocrática dominacion de Diaz y sus oficiales.

Las provincias del norte estan en tension por la espectativa de una gran tormenta. Todos estan armados. La proclamacion de la ley marcial en Cananea y en los pueblos vecinos ha enardecido el sentimiento revolucionario.

La prision de Madero, oponente de Porfirio Diaz para la presidencia, y prisionero por su actividad en la oposicion, ha estendido en el Norte la causa de Reyes. Encerrado completamente como está, há mandado mensajes que han inflamado al elemento joven de México. Los revolucionistas solicitan libertad política, derecho de voto y revocar la tarifa de ganado.

El plan de asaltar la aduana de aquí, ha precipitado la crisis. La casa del Consul Americano está guardada por diputados americanos quienes vinieron de Texas para protejer las vidas y los intereses americanos.

En toda la privincia de Sonora, la policia está cateando las casas de los que se sospecha simpatizan con los revolucionistas, buscando las armas importadas de los lugares de la linea de Arizona. En Chivectria en una casa se encontraron 45 rifles de manufactura americana

Los soldados en Villaverde hallaron cuando menos 4,000 cartuchos. Los comerciantes de Bisbee y Douglas, Arizona, han vendido por completo su entera existencia de municion, y se espera que una complicacion internacional será el resultado de la simpatia de los americanos con los relucionarios.

La noticia de que el levantamiento de Yucatan habia sido sofocado, ha vuelto á recrudecerse, dando nuevos brios á los rebeldes del norte. Si el gobierno no toma rigurosas medidas, Sonora será el teatro de una batalla antes de que termine la semana.

Los Soldados vigilan las entradas de Cananea, y dos compañias de infanteria, al mando del Coronel Kosterlitzky resguardan el lugar. El Jefe de la Policia Rafael Lopez ha renunciado y desaparecido, evidentemente por el temor de ser asesinado como lo fué su antecesor.

Traducido por

José Amable

El GRAN ANCIANO DE MEXICO.

El resultado de la eleccion presidencial en México, nunca puesta en duda, es causa de verdadera satisfaccion en los Estados Unidos. En su octogésimo año de su vida, el Gral Porfirio Diaz ha sido elegido por la octava vez, para servir en el Ejecutivo de la república hermana. Ramon Corral, actual Vice-Presidente, ha sido tambien reelecto por el término de seis años. Este resultado significa que México está garantizado por un gobierno estable, para que continúe el soberbio progreso que ha alcanzado durante una ó dos décadas pasadas. Esto asegura tambien, que si el anciano presidente estuviese incapacitado durante los seis años, su manto iria á caer en manos de quien él ha escogido y quien es capaz de conservarlo. Pero Diaz es un anciano robusto, y no se espera que se vea forzado á retirarse.

Que México debe principalmente á Diaz su notable progreso como nacion debe concederse aún por aquellos que critican algunos de los métodos del presidente. Durante su séptimo periodo, próximo á espirar, ha hecho una nota especialmente brillante en las lineas del progreso moderno. Al principio de este término, México tenia ante sí un problema monetario cuya solucion era imperativa. La plata en la república estaba no solo depreciada sino inestable, y el resultado de esa condicion era el crear confusion en el mundo financiero con el consecuente detrimento de los intereses comerciales. La con-

dicion tambien, era una que tendia á cambiar la inversion del capital extrane gero del que tanto necesita México para el desenvolvimiento de sus recursos naturales. A ese problema el Presidente Diaz aplicó la misma inteligencia parctica que ha demostrado en muchas otras cuestiones nacionales.

Y triunfó. El problema fué satisfactoriamente resuelto y la circulacion en México fué colocada en una base estable. Comercio y empresas se encontraron libres de la menaza de la fluctuacion de la moneda. Los enormes beneficios de buen dinero aparecieron rápidamente. El capital afluyó á México como nunca. Cada proyecto de utilidad para la nacion comenzó á ser facilmente realizable. El dinero comenzó á crecer mas abundante que barato en el verdadero sentido del término, y como el precio del interés ayudó á los rancheros, mineros etc. estuvieron en posibilidad de usar el capital en consonancia con sus operaciones. Disminuido el costo de las construcciones, el pueblo de ciudades y poblaciones se halló capaz de construir sus propias casas. Los bancos aumentaron el area de sus operaiones con resultados de gran provecho. Los ferrocarriles se levantaron de la posicion precaria de deuda á un nivel de solidéz y provechos. La solucion definida del problema monetario coloca á México para disponer de amplio capital para culaquier grande empresa. Las masas han sido grandemente beneficiadas, porque se han rebajado las contribuciones á los hombres de industria El crecimiento de la riqueza nacional ha sido estimulada por la reforma del sistema monetario.

El presidente Diaz ha llevado á cabo esta reforma unicamente durante su actual término, cuyo servcio por si solo lo hace aparecer como uno de los hombres de estado mas hábiles de hoy dia. Pero en muchas otras direcciones ha continuado su gran trabajo para engrandecer, mejorar y hacer feliz á México La justicia se ha enderezado y mejorado. Un paralelo sin precedente de progreso se ha hecho para promover la educacion popular. En verdad que el avance de de los pasadso seis años pudieran propiamente verse como como el coronado trabajo de una larga vida dedicada primeramente á hacer libre á México y á su avance para colocarla en un alto lugar entre las naciones de la tierra.

Los Estados Unidos están profunda y directamente interesados en lo que les concierne por estar tan cerca, al mútuo avance de México. Las relaciones entre las dos naciones estan constantemente ahciendose mas estrechas. Hay mucho capital americano invertido en México Mas irá allá como resultado de la seguridad que Diaz estará otro periodo de seis años. Con políticas mexicanas en esta nacion no hay nada que hacer. pero es por el interés de los Estados Unidos, que la república hermana deba tener un gobierno estable y progresista. La reeleccion de Diaz será aceptada por esta nacion, signficando para México, paz, buen oreden y prosperidad.

Traducido por

MEXICO'S GRAND OLD MAN.

THE RESULT of the presidential election in Mexico, although never in doubt, is cause for substantial satisfaction in the United States. In his eightieth year Gen. Porfirio Diaz has been chosen for the eighth time to serve as the executive of the sister republic. Ramon Corral, at present vice president, has been re-elected to that office for a term of six years. The result means that Mexico is guaranteed a stable government under which the superb progress that the republic has been making during the past decade or two, will be continued. There is assurance, too, that should the aged president become incapacitated during the next six years, his mantle will fall upon the man of his choice and who is worthy to wear it. But Diaz is a robust old man, and is not expected to be forced by bodily ailments to retire.

That Mexico is indebted chiefly to Diaz for its remarkable progress as a nation must be conceded even by those who criticise some of the methods of the president. During his seventh term, now drawing to a close, he has made an especially brilliant record along the lines of modern progress. At the beginning of that term, Mexico was confronted by a monetary problem that was as vexatious as its solution was imperative. The silver currency of the republic was not only depreciated, but it was unstable, the inevitable result of that condition being to create confusion in the financial world with consequent detriment to business interests. The condition, too, was one that tended to check the investment of foreign capital so greatly needed for the development of Mexico's vast natural resources. To that problem President Diaz applied the same practical intelligence that he has brought to so many other national questions.

He succeeded. The problem was satisfactorily solved and Mexico's currency was placed upon a stable basis. Trade and enterprise were freed from the menace of a fluctuating currency. The enormous benefits of good, sound money were quickly apparent. Capital flowed to Mexico as never before. Every great project of utility to the nation became easily realizable. Money growing more abundant was cheaper in the true sense of the term, and as the rate of interest fell farmers, miners, etc., were able to use capital in widening the field of their operations. The cost of building diminished, and the people in the towns and cities were enabled to make themselves homes. Banking increased the area of its operations with resulting large profits. The railways were raised from a position of doubt and precariousness to a level of profit and solidity. The definite solution of the currency problem enabled Mexico to command ample capital for every great undertaking. The masses of the people were greatly benefited, for the tax on all industrious men which unsound money imposes was swept away. The growth of the national wealth was vastly stimulated by the reform of the currency.

Had President Diaz achieved only this reform during his present term, that service alone should stamp him as one of the wisest statesmen of his day. But in several other directions he continued his grand work for a greater, better and happier Mexico. The judiciary was strengthened and improved. Unparalleled progress was made in promoting popular education. Indeed, the achievements of the past six years might properly be regarded as the crowning work of a long life devoted first to Mexico's freedom and then to her advancement to a high place among the nations of the earth.

The United States is deeply and directly concerned stantly becoming closer, to the mutual advantage of Mexico. The relations between the two nations are constantly becoming closer, to the mutual advancement of both. There is much American capital invested in Mexico. More will go there as a result of the assurance that Diaz will be at the helm for another period of six years. With Mexican politics this country, of course, has nothing to do. But it is for the interest of the United States that its sister republic shall have a stable progressive government. The re-election of Diaz will be accepted in this country as meaning for Mexico, peace, good order and prosperity.

MEXICANS THREATEN TO BLOW UP CHINESE

Cananea in Turmoil

Mexican Government Troops at Naco, Mexico, and Map Showing Location of Recent Outbreaks. At Left President Diaz and at Right Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Who Directs Revolution From Abroad.

Threatened Uprising Against Diaz Government Smoulders in Sonora State

By the Associated Press

Naco, Ariz., June 25—The Chinese establishments at Cananea, Sonora, have telegraphed the Chinese minister at Washington demanding protection from Mexicans, it being reported that the Mexicans are preparing to dynamite all Chinese stores and run the Celestials out.

The Chinese minister at Washington is also accredited to Mexico and he may go to Mexico City.

Cananea has had no vegetables for a week, the Chinese gardeners being afraid to bring their truck to town.

Complaints Are Referred

Washington, June 27.—The Chinese legation here has referred the complaint of the Chinese merchants of Cananea, Mexico, to the charge d'affaires, Tan Tei Shan, at Mexico City.

Uprising Still Threatened

Naco, Sonora, Mex., June 27.—The uprising which was threatened for Sunday to overwhelm President Diaz and his government, is of more far-reaching importance than has been enerally credited. Reports emanating from government sources continue to be most optimistic, still it is generally admitted that a crisis is imminent.

The arrival of the Mexican customs guards here, taking possession of the custom house and postoffice, has precipitated the crisis in this province. An attacking party of revolutionists waits outside the town for orders from the leaders of the revolution to start the battle that they declare will strike the first note of liberty from the autocratic dominion of the Diaz officials.

The northern provinces are tense with the hushed expectancy of a great storm. Every man is armed. The proclamation of martial law in Cananea and other border towns has intensified the revolutionary sentiment.

From the prison in Monterey, Francesco Madero, opponent of Porfirio Diaz for the presidency, and a prisoner because of his activity in that opposition, has been able to spread the cause of Reyes throughout the north. Closely guarded though he is, he has sent out messages that have inflamed the younger element of Mexico. The revolutionists have demanded political liberty, the right to vote, and the revoking of the tariff on sheep.

The plan to seize the custom house here, however, has pushed the crisis forward. The house of the American consul is guarded by American deputies, who came from Texas for the purpose of protecting American interests and lives.

All through Sonora province the police are raiding the homes of all those suspected of being in sympathy with the revolutionists, seeking for arms imported from the border towns of Arizona. In Chivectria one house showed 45 rifles of American make.

At least 4000 rounds of ammunition were found in Villa Verde by the soldiers. Dealers at Bisbee and Douglas, Ariz., have sold out their entire stocks of ammunition, and it is expected that international complications will result because of the American sympathy with the revolutionists.

The report that the Yucatan uprising, put down last month, had again showed its head, has encouraged the rebels in the north to fresh activity, and will give them a strong ally in the revolution. Unless the government takes the most stringent measures, Sonora will be a battle ground before the end of the week.

Soldiers hold every entrance to Cananea. Two companies of infantry under Colonel Kosterlitsky guard the town. The chief of police, Rafael Lopez, has resigned and disappeared, evidently in fear that he will be killed, as was his predecessor.

The internal peace of Mexico strengthens with the strength and weakens with the weakness of Porfirio Diaz, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

When the president is vigorous of body and alert of mind the country is peaceable and busy.

The moment he is reported ill turbulent spirits come out of their hiding places all over the land and proceed to make trouble and to cause alarm for the future.

President Diaz is an octogenarian. He has lived far beyond the scriptural limit of age. In the nature of things he will soon cease to be a compelling force in the state.

What then?

That there will be a revolution after he is dead nobody who knows Mexico doubts. And nobody is sure that there is any man strong enough in a political and military way to control the situation.

Even now the prevalent belief that President Diaz has a feebler grip is causing a revolutionary ferment along the Rio Grande. Only for the rurales, the president's personal cohort, his imperial guard, things would be worse than they are. But when Diaz passes away the rurales are as likely to take sides between the various military aspirants for the presidency as other Mexicans are.

It is a curious fact that the Latin race is so backward about acquiring the principles with the forms of democracy. In Central American countries, republics in name, there is no such thing as government by the count of noses. The situation always brings out a dictator.

The same is true of some South American countries; in others, where conditions are the best, we have governments by oligarchy.

Four families are depended upon to fill the presidency of Chile. Balmaceda, who did not belong to either, was turned out. Great families have most to say about the government of Brazil.

Mexico, however, is used to an autocrat; and without one who knows but a period of civil war will come? That was the condition before Diaz. Why not after?

Then will arise the question, due to the great value of American investments in Mexico, what the United States will do about it.

DUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA TRIBUNA DE
N SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA, EL SÁBADO 2

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lecida por el vigor y debilitada por
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Ahora mismo, que prevalece la creencia de que el presidente Diaz tiene una debil gripa, es causa de fermentos revolucionarios á lo largo del Rio Grande. Si no fuera por los rurales, la corte personal del presidente, su guardia imperial las cosas estarian peor de lo que están. Pero cuando Diaz muera los rurales irán á formar parte de otros lugares entre los diversos aspirantes para la presidencia como están otros mexicanos.

Es un hecho curioso que la raza latina esté tan atrazada acerca de adquirir los principios que forman la democracia. En las naciones Centro americanas, repúblicas de nombre, un gobierno no es otra cosa que que haga mas ruido de nueces. La situacion trae siempre un dictador.

Lo mismo es la verdad respecto de algunas naciones sud-americanas: en otras, donde las condiciones son mejores, tenemos allí gobiernos por oligarquia.

Cuatro familias están esperando llenar la presidencia de Chile. Balmaceda, que no perteneció á ninguna, fué depuesto. Muchas familias tienen mucho que decir acerca del gobierno del Brazil.

México, no ostante está usando de un autócrata; y no hay ninguno que sepa que un periodo de guerra civil debe llegar? Esta era la condicion antes de Diaz. Porqué nó despues?.

Entonces se levanta esta cuestion debida al gran valor de las inversiones americanas en México, qué harán los Estados Unidos acerca de esto?

Traducido por
José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE, PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA, EL SÁBADO 2 DE JULIO DE 1910.

La paz interna de México, fortalecida por el vigor y debilitada por la debilidad de Porfirio Diaz, dice La Crónica de San Francisco.

Cuando el presidente es vigoroso de cuerpo y vivo de pensamiento, la nacion es pacífica y ocupada.

Se nota que es el momento de que han salido á luz espíritus turbulentos de sus encubiertos lugares sobre la tierra y proceden á causar molestias y á producir alarma para lo futuro.

El presidente Diaz es un octogenario. Ha vivido mas allá del límite de las escrituras. Por la naturaleza de las cosas y por su orden natural, pronto cesará su cumplida fuerza en el estado.

Entonces, qué?

Nadie que conoxca México lo sabe, que despues de su muerte habrá revolucion, á no dudarlo. Y todo el mundo está seguro de que no hay ningun hombre sufucientemente fuerte política y militarmente para dominar la situacion.

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José Amable

Denatured Mexican Martyrs

Across the Mexican border out of the land of Anahuac comes a muffled noise like the useless protest of a man in jail. The El Paso liar and the Cananea canarder has told us that "the country is in revolt against Diaz, the tyrant and oppressor." Some of our own editors, knowing less of conditions in Mexico than they know of public opinion in this country, have informed us that Mexico is a despotism under the rule of Porfirio Diaz, that the "common people" are ground down in a state of abject peonage, and that liberty is throttled blue in the face on the horns of her own altar. This sort of tommyrot is exclusively for American consumption, the liars and editors trusting to the ignorance of the American public to sell their adulterated food for thought in the market places of the nation. Mexico is infested with demagogues; and it is the business of the Diaz administration to suppress these pestiferous fellows wherever they manifest themselves. This policy of the government accounts for that noise like the voice of a man in jail. It used to be the custom to line these trouble breeders up against a white wall and fill them full of bullet holes; but latterly it has been found just as effective to put them in the carcel for a month or two, or, if they are excessively obstreperous a small pension or a petty office squelches their "patriotic" ardor. It is seldom nowadays that a "revolutionist" is martyred by the Porfiristas.

Diaz a Political Necessity

It is true that nobody except Diaz could be elected president of Mexico; and it is also true that if he were not so elected every American now in business in "our sister republic" would be hiking across the northern border to save his throat from the cuchillas of the warring "patriots." The Americano is hated by the Mexican because the Americans once upon a time captured Chapultepec and dictated the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Americano is also hated by the Mexican because it is the firmly rooted idea of the Mexican that it is the ultimate intention of the United States to annex Mexico to the northern republic. The Mexicans view with alarm the investment of nearly a billion dollars of American money in their country, and if it were not for the stern repressive policy of Porfirio Diaz the peons and pelados over whom our liars and editors are weeping such salty tears would drive their knives between every American rib, and every American interest in Mexico would be either taxed into the pockets of the demagogues or confiscated outright. The Diaz method is the only one that will do for Mexico perpetually what the "American occupation" did for Cuba temporarily and what the American "protectorate" is doing for the Philippines indefinitely. American liars and editors who live in glass houses should not throw stones at "the despot of Chapultepec." Moreover, these editors and liars should learn how to write intelligently upon these matters and how to lie consistently. It is my opinion that most of the good editors are in heaven and that all the good liars are where they belong. And what the delegation now editing and lying about Mexico don't know about their subject would fill a stack of ten-cent magazines higher than the highest building in San Diego, including the pages now used for advertising, which in most of them are not only the bulk of their contents but usually the best reading matter and not the least truthful.

por los porfiristas.

---------- Diaz es una necesidad p

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pesos en moneda americana en su pais, y si no fuera por la política de represion de Porfirio Diaz los peones y pelados sobre quienes nuestros mentirosos y editores estan llorando saladas lágrimas dirigirian sus navajas entre cada costilla americana y cada interes americano contribuiria á llenar las bolsas de los demagogos ó confiscados desde luego. El método de Diaz es el único que debe tenerse para perpetuar á México, como la"ocupacion americana" hizo temporalmente en Cuba y lo que el "protectorado" americano está haciendo in-

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "L AUNION DE SAN DIEGO" CORRESPONDIENTE AL DOMINGO 8 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Mártires Mexicanos Desnaturalizados.

A travez del borde mexicano en la tierra de Anahuac, viene un extraño ruido semejante á una protesta de un hombre en una carcel. El mentiroso de "El Paso" y el notieiero de Cananea, nos han dicho que " la nacion está revuelta en contra de Diaz, el tirano y opresor" Algunos de nuestros editores que conocen menos las condiciones de México que la opinion pública en este país, nos han informado que en México hay un despotismo bajo las regias de Diaz, que el"comun pueblo" se está rebajando a'un estado tal de abyeccion, y que la libertad está siendo mofada al pié de sus mismos altares. Esta clase de notiouones es exclusivamente para la consuncion americana los mentirosos y editores se creen de la ignorancia americana para venderle alimentos adulterados de los mercados de la nacion. México está infestado de demagogos; y es negocio de la administracion de Diaz suprimir estos pestíferos amigos donde quiera que se presenten. Esta polítida de las cuentas gubernamentales suenan como la voz de un hombre en una carcel. Es la costumbre en esa linea que estos perturbadores sean puestos entre blancas paredes y llenarlos con agujeros de balas; pero últimamente se ha hallado justo y efectivo el ponerlos en la carcel por un mes ó dos, ó si son excesivamente ruidosos en pequeña pension ó alguna pequeña oficina que domine su "prtiótico" ardor Esto es lo que se conoce hoy por lo que un revolucionista es martirizado por los porfiristas.

---------- Diaz es una necesidad política.----------

Es verdad que nadie, excepto Diaz pueda ser electo presidente de México; y tambien es verdad que si no fuera elegido cada americano ahora en negocios en la"república hermana," deberia travezar la linea del lado norte para salvar su garganta de las cuchillas de los guerrilleros "patrióticos". El americano es odiado por el mexicano porque el americano alguna vez capturó Chapultepec y dictó la paz de Guadalupe Hidalgo. El americano es odiado tambien por el mexicano porque esté ha arraigado firmemente la idea de que la última intencion de los Estados Unidos es anexar México á la República del Norte. Los mexicanos ven con alarma la inversion de cerca de dos billones de pesos en moneda americana en su pais, y si no fuera por la política de represion de Porfirio Diaz los peones y pelados sobre quienes nuestros mentirosos y editores estan llorando saladas lágrimas dirigirian sus navajas entre cada costilla americana y cada interes americano contribuiria á llenar las bolsas de los demagogos ó confiscados desde luego. El método de Diaz es el único que debe tenerse para perpetuar á México, como la"ocupacion americana" hizo temporalmente en Cuba y lo que el "protectorado" americano está haciendo in-

definidamente en las Filipinas. Los mentirosos y editores americanos que viven en casas de cristal no deben arrojar piedras al "déspota de Chapultepec" Al contrario estos editores y mentirosos deberian saber como escribir inteligentemente sobre esas materias y como mentir conscientemente. Es mi opinion que la mayor parte de los buenos editores estan en el cielo y que todos lo buenos mentirosos estén en el lugar que les pertenece. Y que la edicion editada ahora ya tratando acerca de México no conocen nada acerca de este asunto y que pudiera llenar una pira de periódicos de diez centavos tan alta como el edificio mas alto de San Diego, incluyendo las páginas que se usan ahora para avisos, los cuales en su mayor parte no son mas que el volumen de su - contenido pero generalmente de mejor material para leer y no de lo menos verdadero.

Traducido por

José amable

TRADUCIDO DEL DIARIO DE LA MAÑANA "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO* CORRESPONDIENTE AL DOMINGO 8 DE MAYO DE 1910

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Contratistas del Ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona están rápidamente terminando los trabajos del lecho del camino.

Dificultosos problemas de ingeniería encontrados en el trabajo en México.

Treinta millas desde San Diego y quince millas abajo de la linea divisoria internacional, el avance del campo de graduacion de Robert Scherer é hijos contratistas,, está gradualmente adelantando, en el ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona, hasta las cercanias de Sierra Colorada, montañas de la Baja California.

Conforme al primer contrato, al sur de la linea divisoria mexicana, cubriendo cerca de diez millas de superficie de ferrocarril, está terminado un achenta por ciento del trabajo y respecto del segundo contrato, empezando en la boca del Cañon del rio de Tijuana, está en buen camino.

"En esta division de la superficie, se ha encontrado el primer problema dificultoso de ingeniería, y es aquí donde la linea deja el borde del rio en el valle de Tijuana, para entrar en uno de los sitios mas agrestes de la península de California.

CORTES A TRAVES DE LAS MONTAÑAS.

Dentro de media milla del punto de partida segun contrato, la linea corta hacia un lado de la montaña entrando á un cañón de una altura de sesenta pies sobre el nivel del mar, desapareciendo dentro del primer tunel del camino, el cual es de 180 pies de largo. Saliendo del tunel se encuentra colgado sobre el extremo de un precipicio en el banco derecho del rio de Matanuco, con paredes en el cañon de cerca de una altura de 200 pies arriba del terraplen.

Al extremo de esta extension y á menos de un cuarto de milla cruza hacia la pared izquierda del cañon de Matanuco y prácticamente sobre la misma altura del punte que cruza el cañón de Tijuana. Aquí vuelve á colgarse sobre el precipicio pero á una corta distancia para arrojarse dentro del segundo tunel de la línea, Este tunel, lo mismo que el primero está formado de pilares de rocas de pórfido, de 298 pies de largo.

Abajo del tunel No. 2 la superficie corre sobre el lado

izquierdo del cañon hasta que emerge la linea sobre el valle de Matanuco, como á tres millas arriba, donde se une el rio de Tijuana.

Siguiendo el lecho del Matanuco, el camino cruza un relleno á una altura como de 16 pies y á una distancia de cerca de de dos millas, donde vuelve á encontrarse con la falda de las montañas. El trabajo de este relleno esta prácticamente terminado, y la graduacion está comenzando en el primer corte, á un lado del valle

Un representante de "La Union" hizo un viaje completo sobre la linea, como huésped del ingeniero en jefe del camino, el viernes. El camino á través ~~de~~ de las ásperas montañas, fué hecho por la compañía con un Buick ~~de~~ de cuarenta caballos de fuerza. Con cuatro carros añadidos á esta pequeña poderosa máquina, cubrió setenta millas ~~de~~ de arenas del valle y de las montañas sin gran esfuerzo.

TRABAJOS DE LOS PUENTES, DILATADOS.

En razon de haberse dilatdo el envío de la madera creosotada para el primer puente que cruza Tijuana, como á dos millas al sur de la linea divisoria, la colocación de los durmientes se ha detenido por algun tiempo.. El puente ha sido terminado hace como dos semanas, permitiendo al tren de trabajo, cruzar el rio, y la línea ha sido colocada hasta un punto cercano á cuatro millas al sur de la linea.

Con la gradacion de un 80 por ciento se completa el segundo contrato, y deberá ser materia de algunas semanas, para que los rieles sean colocados á lo largo del camino de la segunda división, formando un total de cerca de veinticinco millas de camino completo de ferrocarril. Este trabajo deberá violentarse, en razón del paso del tren y de pesados materiales que puedan ser transportados al principio de la tercera división.

Una gran pala movida por vapor, gran modelo No. 90, está trabajando en el Campo No. 3 cerca de siete millas al sur de la línea divisoria, donde uno de los grandes cortes y rellenos de la segunda división ha sido terminado ayer.. La pala será enviada sobre la superficie para alguna otra apertura tan pronto como sea posible.

SEGUNDA PALA TRABAJANDO.

Una pequeña pala, modelo No. 20 está trabajando en el primer corte del contrato No. 3 cerca del puente que cruza el

cañón de Tijuana. Debido á la composición de la tierra en este corte casi todo el trabajo se ha hecho á mano, la tierra y las rocas se han removido por medio de tiros de caballos.

El primer puente de Tijuana está construido con madera creosotada. Es lo que se conoce por "cinco pilares de dique" (tipo,) teniendo 1050 pies de largo,, á una distancia del lecho del rio, en la cercana vecindad de Agua Caliente en Tijuana.

El segundo puente, cuando se complete, llevará el camino hasta el banco Norte de Tijuana. Este puente tendrá cerca de550 pies de largo, y deberá ser construido enteramente de acero sobre bases de concreto, algunos de los cuales están terminados. Deberá ser del tipo de "dique revestido" en torres de acero.

Construcciones próximas á este puente y al tunel No 1 significan el movimiento de algunos cientos de miles de yardas de roca. Hacia el éste, próximo al puente, entre éste y el tunel, todo el trabajo está hecho de sólida roca.

MOVIENDO 98,000 YARDAS DE TIERRA.

La misma composición prevalece en el cañón de Matanuco á un lado del tunel. Aquí un único corte de 180 pies de la cima de la pared del cañón hasta el terraplén, significa el movimiento de 98,000 yardas de roca. Este trabajo ha sido hecho con 7 disparos de veintinueve toneladas de pólvora gigante. Primeramente la roca fué sacudida por disparos de "coyote". Entonces, las cargas inmensas de pólvora gigante fueron introducidas muchos pies abajo en las aberturas de las rocas, y el todo fué tocado por medio de elctricidad.

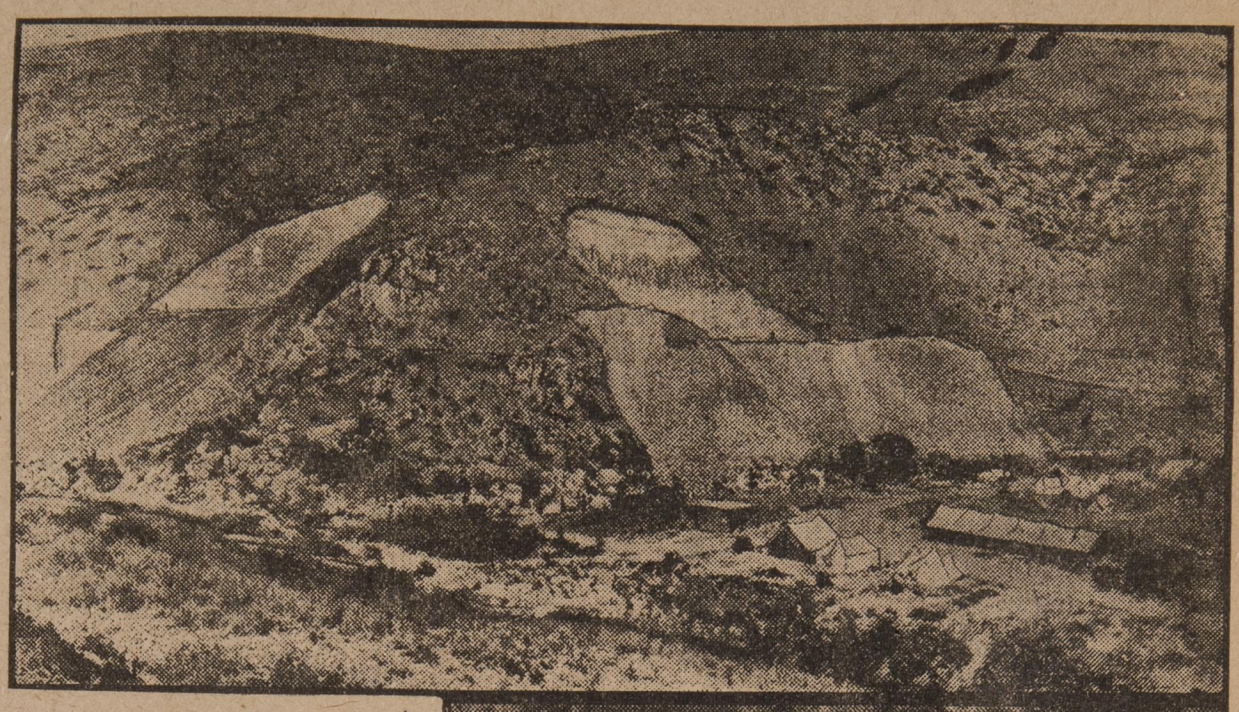
El efecto de estos disparos es indescriptible. La fuerde expansion de la pólvora gigante abre la montaña en dos, arrojando toneladas de miles de yardas cúbicas de enormes rocas hacia el fondo del valle, y formando una especie de lluvia de miriadas de átomos en todas direcciones.

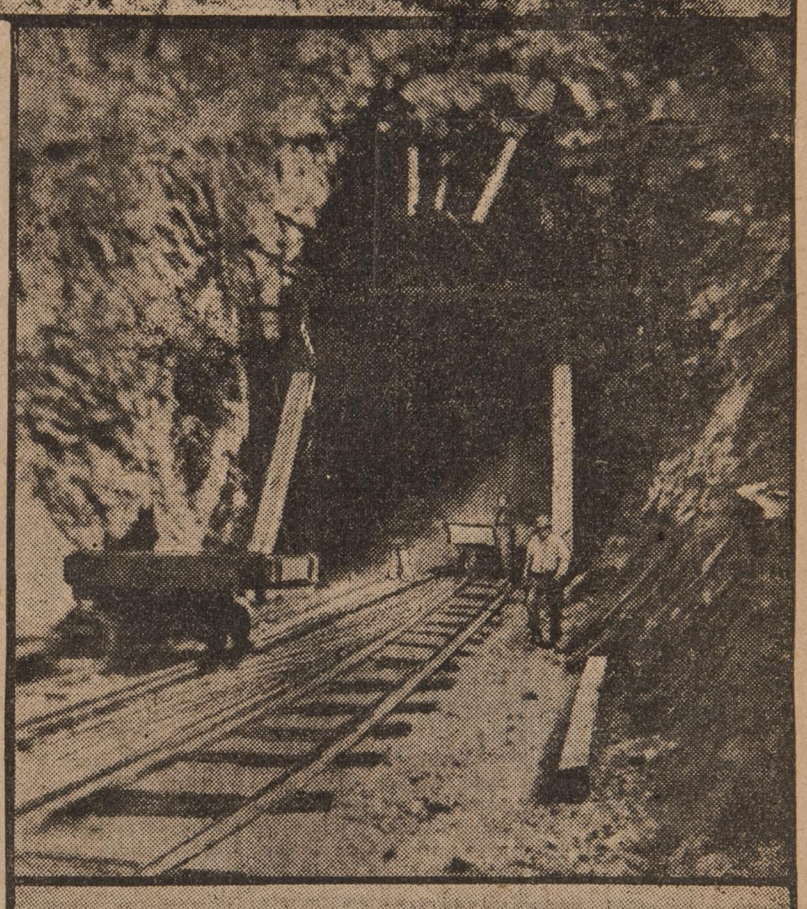
El tunel No.1 está ya taladrado á traves de la montaña y el trabajo de revestimiento se há comenzado ya en el extremo Este. Las cuadrillas estan ahora ocupadas en labrar la cantera para el tunel No. 2 en el actual taladro, deberá empezarse dentro de algunas semanas. Todos los túneles en esta sección del camino deberán ser revestidos, en una extensión de 50 pies en cada entrada, con semento reforzado y la mitad de las secciones, ademadas con madera.

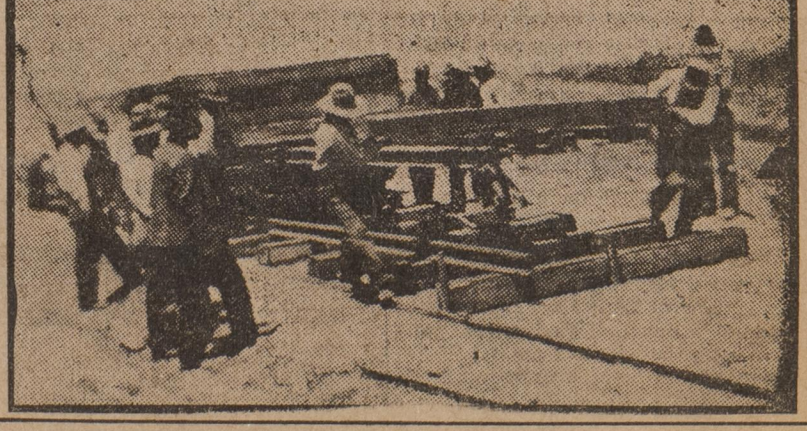
Por la traduccion.

D. AND A. GRADERS ARE RAPIDLY COMPLETING ROAD-BED CONTRACTS

Top—First Cut in Shoulder of Mountain, Mouth of Tia Juana Canyon; Next Below, Eastern Approach to Tunnel No. 1, Matanuco Conyon; Bottom, End of Line, Showing Men Placing Ties on Newly Made Road Bed.







Difficult Engineering Problems Encountered in Work In Mexico.

Thirty miles from San Diego, and 15 miles beyond the international boundary line, the advance grading camp of Robert Sherer & Sons, contractors, is gradually pushing the roadbed of the San Diego & Arizona railway into the fastnesses of the Sierra Colorado mountains of Lower California.

The first contract south of the Mexican boundary line, covering about ten miles of the railroad survey, is 80 per cent complete, and the work on the second contract, beginning at the mouth of the canyon of Tia Juana river, is well under way.

On this division of the survey the first difficult engineering problems have been encountered. It is here that the line leaves the broad valley of the Tia Juana river and winds through one of the wildest three-mile stretches to be found in the California peninsula.

Cuts Through Mountain

Within a half mile of the point of beginning of the contract the line cuts through a broad shoulder of the mountain, leaps a broad canyon at the dizzy height of about 60 feet from the water level and disappears into the first tunnel on the road, which is 180 feet in length. Coming out of the tunnel it hangs to the edge of a precipitous cliff on the right bank of the Matanuco river, with the walls of the canyon towering nearly 200 feet above the roadbed. At the end of a stretch of less than a quarter of a mile the survey crosses to the left wall of Matanuco canyon at practically the same height as the bridge across Tia Juana canyon. Here it again clings to the precipitous wall for a short distance before plunging into the second tunnel of the line. This tunnel, like the first pierces solid porphyry rock and is 298 feet long.

Beyond tunnel No. 2 the survey runs along the left wall of the canyon until the line emerges into the broad valley of the Matanuco, about three miles above where the river joins the Tia Juana. Following the bed of the Matanuco the road crosses a fill, averaging about 16 feet high, a distance of nearly two miles, where it again strikes into the foothills of the mountain range. The work on this fill is practically completed, and the graders are beginning on the first big cut beyond the valley.

A representative of the Union made a trip over the entire line Friday as the guest of the chief engineer of the road. The trip through the rough mountain country was made in the company's Buick 40-horsepower roadster. With four in the car the powerful little machine covered seventy miles of valley sands and mountain trail without a mishap.

Bridge Work Delayed

On account of the delay in receiving the creosoted timbers for the first bridge across the Tia Juana, about two miles south of the boundry line, the tracklaying gang was held up for some time. This bridge was completed about two weeks ago, permitting the work train to cross the river, and the track has been laid to a point nearly four miles south of the line.

With the grading 80 per cent completed on the second contract, it will be a matter of only a few weeks until the rails are laid the entire length of the second division, making a total of about twenty-five miles of completed railroad. This work is to be rushed in order that the work train and heavy materials may be transported to the beginning of the third division.

A big model 90 steam shovel is at work at Camp No.. 3, about seven miles south of the boundary line, where one of the longest cuts and fills on the second division was completed yesterday. The shovel will be sent on down the survey and other openings will be filled as speedily as possible.

Second Shovel in Cut

A smaller shovel, model 20, is at work on the first cut of contract No. 3, making the cut to the approach of the bridge across the canyon of the Tia Juana. Owing to the composition of the earth in this cut, most of the work is being done by hand, the dirt and rock being moved to the dump by teams.

The first Tia Juana bridge is built of creosoted timbers. It is what is known as the "five-pile ballast deck" type, and is 1050 feet long, spanning the river bottom in the immediate neighborhood of Tia Juana Hot Springs.

The second bridge when completed will carry the road to the north bank of the Tia Juana. This bridge will be 550 feet long, and will be built entirely of steel above the concrete butments, some of which have already been completed. It will be of the "deck girder" type on steel towers.

Building the approaches to this bridge and tunnel No. 1 involves the moving of several hundred thousand yards of rock. At the east approach to the bridge, between it and the tunnel, all of the work is being done in solid porphyry rock.

To Move 98,000 Yards of Dirt

The same composition prevails in Matanuco canyon beyond the tunnel. Here a single cut of 180 feet from the top of the canyon wall to the roadbed involves the moving of 98,000 yards of rock. This work was done with two shots of twenty-nine tons of giant powder. The rock was first shaken by "coyote" shots. Then the immense charges of giant powder were tamped many feet down into the fissures of the rock, and the whole touched off by electricity.

The effect of these shots is indescribable. The force of the confined giant powder split the mountain in twain, throwing tens of thousands of cubic yards of huge bowlders to the bottom of the valley, and showering myriads of smaller missiles in every direction.

Tunnel No. 1 has already been bored through the mountain and the work of lining it has been started at the eastern end. The men are now engaged in quarrying out the approaches to tunnel No. 2 and the actual boring will be started within a few weeks. All of the tunnels on this section of the road will be lined 50 feet from each end with reinforced concrete, the middle sections to be cribbed with timbers.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA, EL JUEVES 28 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

El sobrino de Diaz, toma "Vacaciones"

(De la Prensa Asociada.1)

El Paso, Texas, Junio 28. - El Gral Felix Diaz, sobrino del Presidente Diaz salió hoy para San Francisco.Evita manifestar cual es la naturaleza de su viaje hacia el Oeste, pero ha dicho que estaba en sus dos meses de licencia. Los periódicos de la Ciudad de México, no obstante, aseguran que ha sido removido como Jefe de la Policia de México, por su activa propaganda en favor del Gobernador Dehesa, de Veracruz, para la Vice-Presidencia.

Muchos clubs mexicanos están ahora sosteniendo al joven Diaz para la Vice- Presidencia. El Colegio electoral convocado para el 10 de Julio, tiene poder para elegir á cualquiera para el puesto y no es necesario ocurrir á Corral.

Traducido por

José Amable

Nephew of Diaz Takes 'Vacation'

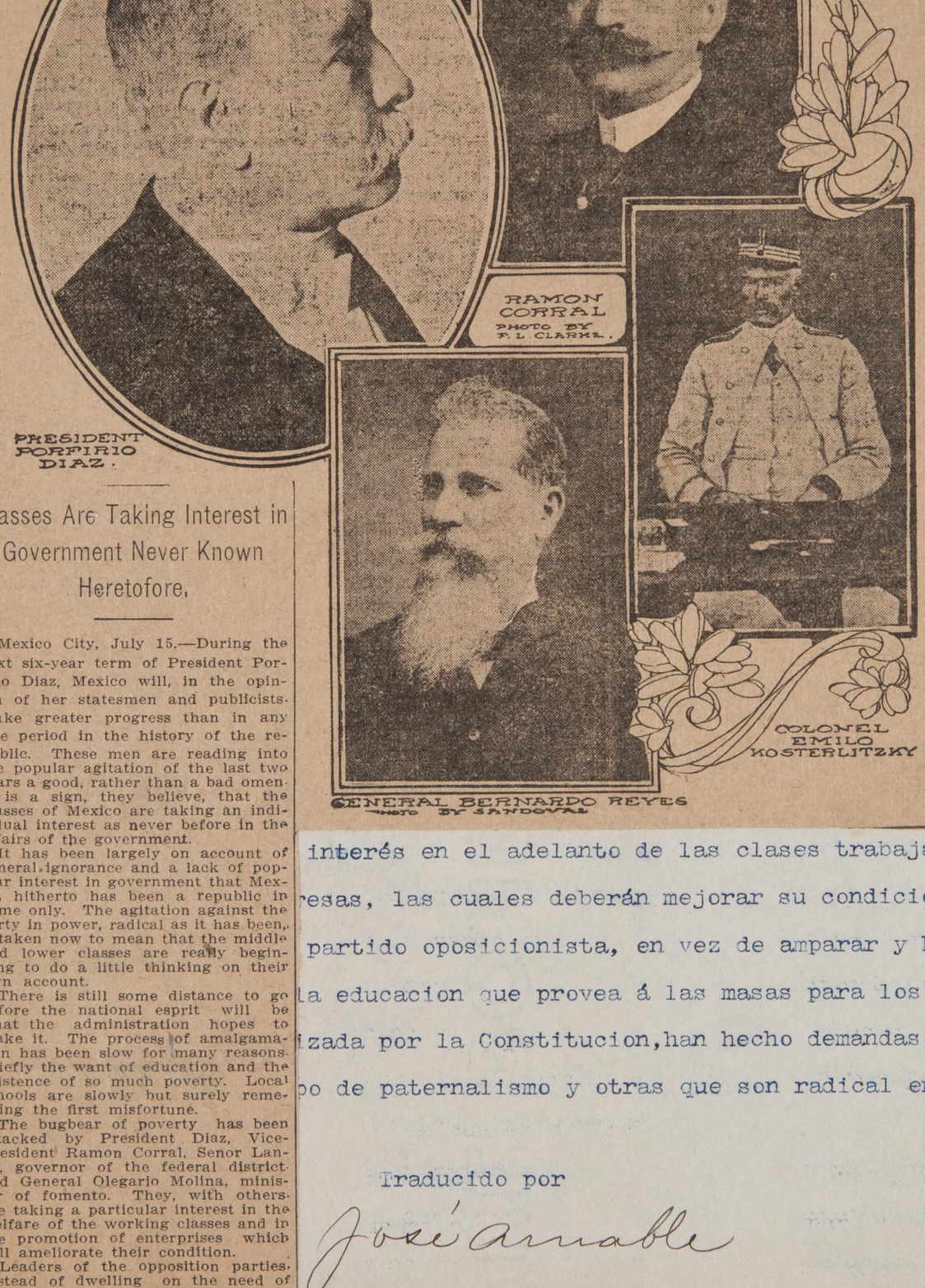
By the Associated Press

El Paso, Tex., June 28—General Felix Diaz, nephew of President Diaz left today for San Francisco. He declined to state the nature of his western trip, but said he was on a two months leave. Mexico City papers, however, assert that he was removed as chief of police of Mexico City because of his active support of Governor Dehesa of Vera Cruz for the vice presidency.

Several Mexican clubs are now supporting young Diaz for the vice presidency. The electoral college convening July 10 has the power to select anybody it chooses for the office and is not necessarily pledged to Corral.

Wonderful Progress Promised for Mexico in Next Few Years

President Diaz of Mexico and Other Men Prominent in the Affairs of the Southern Republic.



Masses Are Taking Interest in Government Never Known Heretofore.

Mexico City, July 15.—During the next six-year term of President Porfirio Diaz, Mexico will, in the opinion of her statesmen and publicists, make greater progress than in any like period in the history of the republic. These men are reading into the popular agitation of the last two years a good, rather than a bad omen. It is a sign, they believe, that the masses of Mexico are taking an individual interest as never before in the affairs of the government.

It has been largely on account of general ignorance and a lack of popular interest in government that Mexico hitherto has been a republic in name only. The agitation against the party in power, radical as it has been, is taken now to mean that the middle and lower classes are really beginning to do a little thinking on their own account.

There is still some distance to go before the national esprit will be what the administration hopes to make it. The process of amalgamation has been slow for many reasons, chiefly the want of education and the existence of so much poverty. Local schools are slowly but surely remedying the first misfortune.

The bugbear of poverty has been attacked by President Diaz, Vice-President Ramon Corral, Senor Landa, governor of the federal district and General Olegario Molina, minister of fomento. They, with others, are taking a particular interest in the welfare of the working classes and in the promotion of enterprises which will ameliorate their condition.

Leaders of the opposition parties, instead of dwelling on the need of education to equip the masses for the duties of citizenship guaranteed by the constitution, have made demands that involve an advanced type of paternalism and other demands that are radically socialistic.

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Traducido por

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL SÁBADO 16 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Se promete un maravilloso progreso para México en los próximos años. - El P Presidente Diaz de México y otros hombres prominentes de negocios de la República del Sur.- Las masas están tomando interés en el Gobierno como nunca.

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Ciudad de México, Julio 15. - Durante el próximo término de seis años del Presidente Diaz, México deberá, segun opinion de algunos hombres de estado, y publicistas, alcanzará un gran progreso como nunca en la historia de la República. Estos hombres consideran de buen pronóstico en vez de malo, la agitacion popular que se ha manifestado en los dos últimos años. Es signo, segun ellos, de que las masas de México están tomando un individual interés como nunca antes en los negocios del gobierno.

Se há tenido ampliamente en cuenta de la ignorancia popular y del abandono en los inetereses del gobierno á que México se haya considerado como una república de nombre. La agitacion contra el partido del poder, radical como hásido, significa que las clases media y baja están realmente empezando á hacer uh peugeño esfuerzo en su propio provecho.

Hay alguna distancia por recorrer antes que el espíritu nacional sea como la administracion lo espera. El proceso de amalgacion ha'ido despacio por muchas razones, principalmente á la necesidad de educacion y á la excesiva pobreza.Las escuelas locales están paulatina pero seguramente remediando este primer mal.

El fantasma de la pobreza há sido atacado por el Presidente Diaz, Vice-Presidente Ramon Corral, Sr. Landa, Gobernador del Distrito Federal y por el Gral Olegario Molina, Ministro de Fomento. Ellos, así como otors, están tomando particular interés en el adelanto de las clases trabajadoras y en la promocion de empresas, las cuales deberán mejorar su condicion.

Los jefes del partido oposicionista, en vez de amparar y hacer patente la necesidad de la educacion que provea á las masas para los deberes de la ciudadania garntizada por la Constitucion,han hecho demandas que significan un avanzado tipo de paternalismo y otras que son radical emnte socialistas.

Traducido por

José Amable

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TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "[illegible]", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CA.

LIFOR[illegible] JULIO DE 1910.

VEGA IS TO BE INVITED TO GO ON BIG EXCURSION

Efforts to be Made to Get El Centro Boosters to Come Here Early That They May Join the Happy Throng

BARBECUE ARRANGEMENTS ARE PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

R. E. Chadwick Writes Song For Occasion and Everybody Is Expected to Commit the Words to Memory; Tickets On Sale

Governor Vega of Lower California is to be invited, with the members of his staff, to accompany the San Diego "boosters" on their excursion to the end of the line of the San Diego & Arizona road on Friday, July 29. An effort is also to be made to induce the El Centro "boosters" to so change the date of their excursion that they may be in this city on that date and accompany the local "boosters" on the outing.

Tickets for the excursion were placed on sale this morning and scores of them have been purchased. It is expected by W. F. Ludington, chairman of the committee on arrangements, that if interest continues as it has started out, it will be necessary to run two trains instead of one as first proposed. The Santa Fe and the Cuyamaca roads have placed at the disposal of the committee all the rolling stock that may be necessary to move one or two trains of unlimited number of coaches. The Santa Fe coaches will be dead-headed from Los Angeles.

Barbecue Arrangements Progressing

Arrangements for the barbecue below the line are progressing rapidly One of the biggest "spreads" of its kind ever held in the northern end of Lowr California will be served that day. There will be ample for not less than 3,000 people. An effort is being made to get that number of people to go on the outing.

The merchants are being interested in the proposition of closing their places of buisiness that day, that no body can have an excuse for not going. R. E. Chadwick has composed a song, which he has named "Nineteen Fifteen," especially for this excursion. Copies of the song have been printed and are being distributed Everybody is expected to memorize the words that they may sing it during the day. The words are set to that popular and patriotic song "Dixie."

The words and chorus of "Nineteen Fifteen" are as follows:

Words of 'Booster" Song

From Ocean Beach to Tiajuana,
Old Sol ever shines upon a
Mighty bay, every day in San Diego,

Vega será invitado para a[illegible]sion. - Se hacen esfuerzos para conseguir que los[illegible]es de negocios) vengan tempra-no á reunirse á[illegible]s arreglos para la barbacoa progresan [illegible]hadwick escribe una cancion para [illegible]ra que todo el mundo recorda-[illegible]os de venta.

.....

El Gobernador V[illegible]rnia será invitado, así como los mienbros de su estado[illegible]añen á los "Boosters" de San Diego en su excursion has[illegible]ea del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona, el viernes [illegible]o un esfuerzo para inducir á los "Boosters" del Centro [illegible] de su excursion de modo que puedan acompañar á los de[illegible]

(En los siguien[illegible]ormes de los lugares donde pueden obtenerse los boletos[illegible]labras de la cancion del Sr. Chadwick. - El traductor.

[illegible]able.

1/80.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CA. LIFORNIA, EL VIERNES 22 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Vega será invitado para asitir á una gran excursion. - Se hacen esfuerzos para conseguir que los "Boosters" (prepardores de negocios) vengan temprano á reunirse á la concurrencia. - Los arreglos para la barbacoa progresan rápidamente. - R. E. Chadwick escribe una cancion para esta fiesta, y se espera que todo el mundo recordará las palabras; Boletos de venta.

.....

El Gobernador Vega, de la Baja California será invitado, así como los mienbros de su estado mayor, para que acompañen á los "Boosters" de San Diego en su excursion hasta el límite de la linea del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona, el viernes 29 de Julio. Se há hecho un esfuerzo para inducir ál los "Boosters" del Centro para cambiar la fecha de su excursion de modo que puedan acompañar á los de esta ciudad.

(En los siguientes párrafos se dá informes de los lugares donde pueden obtenerse los boletos, y se insertan las palabras de la cancion del Sr. Chadwick. - El traductor.)

José amable.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA EL LUNES 8 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

El servicio de inmigracion ha estado siguiendo la pista á los chinos que vienen de México á este pais. Han sido aprehendidos muchos de ellos y devueltos á China.

Sin embargo, una cosa preocupa bastante al servicio. Durante muchos años se ha observado que muchos chinos que cruzan la linea huyendo de los oficiales han hecho una farsa de defensa mas ó menos, diciendo que han nacido en este pais, Ahora se ha descubierto que estos celestiales vienen á Estados Unidos porque se les há dejado ir á México bajo falsas pretensiones de hallar allí ó nó un pequeño empleo. Lo que quieren es volver á China, entretanto pueden permanecer en Estados Unidos, y el medio seguro de conseguirlo es atravezar la frontera mexicana, dejarse aprehender y hacer que el Gobierno de Los Estados Unidos les pague el viaje á su pais, economizando $50 que importa la deportacion de cada uno de ellos.

Seguramente que si los nacidos aquí trabajaran y se les permitiria pero si no, pueden tener el viaje á China de balde. Este juego está ejercitándose y puediera evitarse devloviendo á Mexico todos los que tienen la esperanza de volver á su patria por la via de este Pais.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

The immigration service has long been on the trail of the Chinese coming into this country from Mexico. It has apprehended many or them and sent them back to China.

One thing, however, bothered the service a good deal. It has been aware for several years that many Chinese on crossing the line surrendered themselves to the officials and made a more or less farcical defense, claiming that they were born in this country. Now it has dawned on the service that these poor celestials came into the United States because they had been led to go to Mexico under false pretenses and found little or no employment there. They wanted to get back to China, unless they could stay in the United States, and the surest way to get back was to cross the Mexican frontier, get arrested, and have the United States government pay their way home at a saving of $50 to each and everyone of them so deported.

Of course, if the "born here" bluff worked and they were allowed to stay, they could get work, but if it did not, they got a free passage to China. This game is checkmated now by sending them back into Mexico, whereat there is a very loud wail from those who had hoped to get home via this country.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO ... UBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CA-
LI ... DE 1910.

Americano es puesto en ... Sandieguino, por medio del
Vice-Consul Britá ... para adquirir la libertad
de D. W. Mac ... drá lugar la audiencia. -
El depa ... ndo una completa investi-
ga ... termina que el preso reci-

....

D. W. Mac Ka ... fué aprehendido en Tijua-
na la última semana, p ... una barda que segun se di-
ce es perteneciente al ... a en libertad bajo de fian-
za. Telegramas recibid ... añana, de Ensenada, dicen
que, poco despues del a ... uardia de rurales ayer,
se terminaron los arre ... ué puesto en libertad.
El abogado d ... recibió noticia ayer en la
tarde, diciendo que la ... ad al preso, fué dada por
un Sandieguino, por me ... o en Ensenada, D. C. Pa-
ckard. No se recibe to ... lo que piensen hacer mas
tarde las autoridades ... uará la audiencia, en el
caso de que los mexica ...

HACIENDO INVESTIGACION

Segun los de ... uido activamente las in-
vestigaciones autoriza ... tado de Washington. Como
dijo "La Tribuna" hace ... estado telgrafió al Emba-
jador americano en la ... una completa investigacion
del arresto. El Embaja ... há empazado la investiga-
cion, antes de recibir ... de estado, en virtud de ha
ber recibido numerosa ... e San Diego con referencia
á este asunto; y que h ... ada por los oficiales de
Washington. El depart ... do tambien al representan-
te americano en Ensen ... ompleta del asunto. Se di-
ce que el departament ... n de hacer una ivestigacion
completa del asunto, y ... poder, á fin de que Mac Kay
reciba el mejor trata ... dades mexicanas.

PAGE SIX

AMERICAN IS GIVEN HIS RELEASE ON BAIL

San Diegan, Through British Vice-Consul Packard, Furnishes Security to Procure Liberty of D. W. McKay

NOT KNOWN WHEN THE HEARING IS TO BE HAD

State Department is Making a Thorough Inquiry Into Arrest; Determined Prisoner Shall Have Fair Treatment

D. W. McKay, the wealthy American who was arrested late last week at Tia Juana for cutting a hole in a fence said to be owned by the Mexican government, is now at liberty under bail. Telegrams received in this city this morning from Ensenada are to the effect that shortly after the arrival of McKay and the rurale guards yesterday morning, arrangements were completed whereby McKay was released.

Yesterday afternoon brought interwhich has been received by James E. Wadham, the attorney for McKay, the bail for the release of the prisoner was furnished by a San Diegan through D. C. Packard, British vice-consul in Ensenada. No information has as yet been received on what further action, if any, is contemplated by the Mexican authorities, or when the hearing is to be made, in the event that the Mexicans intend to prosecute the charge.

Making Investigation

Dispatches which have been received are to the effect that the investigation which was authorized by the state department in Washington is being actively pursued. As was stated in the Tribune two days ago the state department has telegraphed to the American ambassador in Mexico City to make a thorough investigation of the arrest. Ambassador Wilson has replied that he had started the investigation before the receipt of the orders from the state department, as he had received a number of communications on the subject from San Diego people and had anticipated the action taken by the Washington officials. The state department has also telegraphed to the American representative in Ensenada asking that a complete report of the affair be made. It is said that it is the intention of the state department to make a most complete investigation of the affair and to do all in its power to see that McKay receives fair treatment at the hands of the Mexican officials.

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TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA EL VIERNES 22 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Americano es puesto en libertad bajo de fianza.-Un Sandieguino, por medio del Vice-Consul Británico Packard, dá seguridades para adquirir la libertad de D. W. Mac Kay. - No se sabe cuando tendrá lugar la audiencia. - El departamento de estado está haciendo una completa investigacion de la aprehension; Se determina que el preso reciba buen tratamiento.

.....

D. W. Mac Kay, el acudalado americano que fué aprehendido en Tijuana la última semana, por haber hecho un agujero en una barda que segun se dice es perteneciente al Gobierno Mexicano, está ahora en libertad bajo de fianza. Telegramas recibidos en esta ciudad hoy en la mañana, de Ensenada, dicen que, poco despues del arribo á esa de Mac Kay y su guardia de rurales ayer, se terminaron los arreglos por los cuales Mac Kay fué puesto en libertad.

El abogado de Mac Kay, James E. Wadham, recibió noticia ayer en la tarde, diciendo que la fianza para poner en libertad al preso, fué dada por un Sandieguino, por medio del Vice- Consul Británico en Ensenada, D. C. Packard. No se recibe todavia informacion acerca de lo que piensen hacer mas tarde las autoridades mexicanas, ni cuando se efectuará la audiencia, en el caso de que los mexicanos intenten seguir el cargo.

HACIENDO INVESTIGACIONES.

Segun los despachos recibidos, se han seguido activamente las investigaciones autorizadas por el departamento de estado de Washington. Como dijo "La Tribuna" hace dos dias, el departamento de estado telgrafió al Embajador americano en la Ciudad de México, que hiciera una completa investigacion del arresto. El Embajador Wilson há contestado que há empazado la investigacion, antes de recibir las órdenes del departamento de estado, en virtud de haber recibido numerosas comunicaciones del pueblo de San Diego con referencia á este asunto; y que habia anticipado la accion tomada por los oficiales de Washington. El departamento de estado há telgrafiado tambien al representante americano en Ensenada, pidiéndole una noticia completa del asunto. Se dice que el departamento de estado tiene la intencion de hacer una ivestigacion completa del asunto, y hacer todo lo que esté en su poder, á fin de que Mac Kay reciba el mejor tratamiento de manos de las autoridades mexicanas.

Por la traduccion.

José amable.

STATE DEPARTMENT ASKS FOR INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF D. W. M'KAY

Telegraphs Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City for Information.

INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY

American Official Confers With Foreign Minister of The Republic.

An Associated Press dispatch received by The Union from Mexico City last night says the department of foreign relations of the republic, at the solicitation of the American ambassador, has asked by telegraph for information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of D. W. McKay, the wealthy American who was arrested on his ranch near Tia Juana, imprisoned there for a time and then taken to Ensenada for final trial. McKay is alleged to have run afoul of the Mexican authorities through tearing down a portion of the boundary fence on an estate he had recently purchased.

The dispatch says Ambassador Wilson, anticipating the arrival of the instructions from Washington, which reached him yesterday, had already taken the matter up with Foreign Minister Creel on a communication from San Diego signed by several prominent residents of this city.

Under the Mexican laws McKay's alleged offense constitutes trespass, which is a crime, not a civil offense, and is punishable by imprisonment.

Attorney J. E. Wadham of this city said yesterday that he had received advices from Ensenada that his client had been released on bail from the prison in that city. Further than this, no information was obtainable here regarding the status of the case.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL VIERNES 22 DE JULIO DE 1910.

El departamento de estado hace inquicisiones en el asunto de D. W. Mac Kay.- Se telegrafia al Embajador Wilson de la Ciudad de México para que informe. - Investigaciones por esta via. - El oficial americano conferencía con el Ministro de Relaciones Esteriores.

.....

Un despacho de la Prensa Asociada para "La Uion", recibido de la Ciudad de México anoche, dice que el departamento de relaciones exteriores, á solicitud del Embajador americano, há pedido por telégrafo informacion, relativa á la prision de D. W. Mac Kay, el acaudalado americano que fué aprehendido en su rancho cerca de Tijuana, bajo prision allí por un poco de tiempo y llevado despues á Ensenada para un jurado final. Mac Kay segun se dice, tener "un sucio camino" (run a foul) de las autoridades mexicanas, por haber derribado una porcion de la barda limítrofe en un terreno (state) que recientemente compró.

El despacho dice que, anticipando la llegada de instrucciones de Washington, las cuales llegarón ayer, habia desde luego tomado el asunto y tratado con El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores Creel en una comunicacion de San Diego, firmada por muchos prominentes residentes de esta ciudad.

Bajo las leyes mexicanas el alegado delito de Mac Kay constituye ocupacion ilegítima, lo cual es un crimen, y no delito civil, que se castiga con prision.

El abogado J. E. Wadham de esta ciudad dijo ayer que ha recibido noticias de Ensenada de que su cliente ha sido puesto en libertad bajo de fianza, de la prision de aquella ciudad. Fuera de esto no se há podido obtener otra informacion con relacion al estado del caso.

Por la traduccion.

José annable

ARREST OF AMERICAN IS LIKELY TO BECOME INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR

Washington Looking Into Case

STATE DEPARTMENT WIRES AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY TO MAKE FULL INVESTIGATION OF ARREST OF MILLIONAIRE D. W. M'KAY AT TIA JUANA LAST WEEK—PRISONER NOW IN ENSENADA

Dispatches received in this city this morning from Washington, D. C., are to the effect that the arrest of D. W. McKay, a millionaire resident of San Diego county, is likely to become an international incident between the United States and Mexico.

This afternoon the following special dispatch was received by the Tribune from Washington:

"Washington, July 20—A hole and a little one at that, which was cut in a wire fencee, threatens to become an international incident between the United States and Mexico.

"Protests have reached the state department from California against the arrest in Mexico of D. W. McKay on a charge of having cut the hole. It is alleged he placed a gate on a boundary fence near Tia Juana, a little town just across the international border in Mexico. The reports are that McKay was not only arrested, but had been refused bail pending his trial.

"The state department today cabled to the American embassy at Mexico City for a full investigation of the incident."

Is Now in Ensenada

McKay was arrested four days ago by the Tia Juana authorities. He was lodged in the Tia Juana cuartel, where it is said he received anything but courteous treatment. Some of the officials, it is reported, heaped all sorts of indignities upon the prisoner and refused to consider any sort of a proposition looking to his release on bail. The agitation of friends, however, resulted in McKay receiving better treatment.

Yesterday McKay was started from the Tia Juana jail to the Ensenada cuartel, where he is reported to have arrived this afternoon. Although accompanied by rurales, he was heavily shackled, the Mexicans apparently being fearful that he would make an attempt to escape. He was permitted to ride in his own carriage, however, many of the discomforts of the trip being thus overcome.

Just what action Governor Celsa Vega will take in the case is not yet known, though it is said that he has been informed of all the particulars. Attorney James E. Wadham, of this city, who has been retained by McKay, and the latter's friends, are willing to give bail in any amount to secure the release of the prisoner.

McKay's arrest, it is said, was made because of his having cut a hole in a fence owned by him in order to put in a gate. One report is to the effect that the fence is owned by the Mexican government, but this is denied by people who are in a position to know. In just what manner McKay committed an offense by cutting a hole in a fence owned by him is hard for his friends in this city to figure out.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL MIÉRCOLES 20 DE JULIO DE 1910.

El arresto de un americano parece ser el principio de un asunto internacional. - Washignton interviene en el caso. -El Departamento de Estado telegrafia á la Embajada Americana en México para que haga una completa investigacion de la aprehension de un millonario D. W. Mc Kay, hecha en Tijuana la semana pasada. - El prisionero está en Ensenada ahora.

.....

Despachos recibidos en esta ciudad esta mañana de Washington, son al efecto de que la aprehension de D. W. Mc Kay, un millonario residente de San Diego, parece ser el principio de un incidente internacional entre los Estados Unidos y México.

El siguiente despacho especial se recibió de Washington por "La Tribuna"

"Washington. Julio 20. -Un agujero, y muy pequeño, que fué hecho en una "cerca de alambre, parece amenazar un incidente internacional entre Los Esta-"dos Unidos y México."

"De California han llegado hasta el departamento de estado, contra la "aprehension en México de D. W. Mc Kay, bajo el cargo de haber hecho un agujero. Se sostiene que colocó una puerta en una cerca divisoria, en Tijuana, "un pequeño pueblo sobre el borde internacional en México. Las noticias son "que Mc Kay no solo há sido aprehendido, sino que se ha rehusado una fianza "pendiendo del proceso.

"El Departamento de estado ha telegrafiado hoy al Embajador Americano "en México, para que practique una completa investigacion del incidente."

ESTA AHORA EN ENSENADA.

Mc Kay fué aprehendido hace cuatro dias por las autoridades de Tijuana, alojándosele en un cuartel de allí, donde recibió, segun se dice un tratamiento nada cortés. Algunos de los oficiales, segun noticias, acumularon toda clase de indignidades sobre el prisionero, y rehusaron tomar en consideracion ninguna clase de proposiciones encaminadas á la libertad por medio de fianza. No obstante, debido á la actividad de sus amigos, Mc Kay ha recibido mejor tratamiento.

Mc Kay salió ayer para Ensenada, donde se dice llegó en la tarde. Apesar de haber sido acompañado de rurales, se le encadenó pesadamente, aparentemente los mexicanos estaban temerosos de que hiciese un intento de fuga. Se le permitió caminar en su propio carruaje, sufriendo , no obstante las incomodidades de este largo viaje.

No se sabe aún cual será la actitud que el Gobernador Celso Vega

tome en este caso, no obstante, se dice que ha sido informado en todos los detalles. El abogado James E. Wadham, de esta ciudad, nombrado defensor por Mc Kay, está tratando en compañia de sus amigos de dar una fianza para conseguir la libertad del prisionero.

La aprehension de Mc Kay, segun se dice fué á consecuencia de haber practicado un agujero en una barda de su propiedad, con objeto de colocar una puerta. Se dice tambien que esa barda pertenece al Gobierno Mexicano, pero esto se niega por el pueblo, el que está en posicion de saberlo.. Es dificil para sus amigos, el comprender en qué consiste el delito de Mc Kay, por haber practicado un agujero en una barda de su propiedad.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

M'KAY'S ARREST MAY CAUSE U. S. TO ACT

State Department in Receipt of Protests From California; Millionaire Still in Custody.

Efforts of prominent San Diegans in behalf of D. W. McKay, who was arrested by Mexican officials last week at Tia Juana on a charge of cutting a hole in a fence surrounding property, of which he is part owner, promise to make of the affair an international incident between the United States and Mexico, according to a special telegram received by the Union yesterday from Washington.

Following the arrest of McKay, about a score of San Diego's leading business men telegraphed the federal state department requesting that a demand be made on the Mexican government for a satisfactory explanation of the affair. The effect of this concerted move is told in the Washington telegram, which is as follows:

"Washington, July 20.—A hole, and a little one at that, which was cut in a wire fence, threatens to become an international incident between the United States and Mexico.

"Protests have reached the state department from California against the arrest in Mexico of D. W. McKay on a charge of having cut the hole. It is alleged he placed a gate on a boundary fence near Tia Juana, a little town just across the international border in Mexico. The reports are that McKay was not only arrested, but had been refused bail pending his trial.

"The state department today cabled to the American embassy at Mexico City for a full investigation of the incident."

Word received from Lower California yesterday is to the effect that McKay had not yet reached Ensenada and probably would not arrive in the capital of the peninsula until some time today. Nothing has been heard as to Governor Vega's intentions regarding the release of the prisoner on bail and no information is expected until after the arrival of McKay at Ensenada.

The complaint on which McKay was arrested was sworn to by Albert Arguello, one of the owners of the Tia Juana Hot springs. About a year ago McKay purchased the interest of one of the heirs. Albert Arguello, it is asserted by McKay's friends, denied McKay's right to the springs. ecently he sought to keep McKay off the springs property by erecting a fence. It is claimed McKay cut the fence and built a gate. For the reason that McKay did so without Arguello's permission the latter caused McKay's arrest, it is alleged. McKay bought an interest in the Tia Juana grant in order to make a home there for his wife, who is afflicted with rheumatism.

McKay's attorneys will endeavor to secure a speedy hearing before the court of the first inquiry, which is the only means of obtaining his release from the Ensenada prison.

IRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUEVES 21 DE JULIO DE 1910.

El arresto de Mac Kay puede ser causa de que los Estados Unidos procedan. - I

El departamento de estado recibe protesta de California. - Millonario tadavia bajo custodia.

.....

Esfuerzos de prominentes ciudadanos de San Diego, se han hecho en favor de D. W. Mc Kay, quien ha sido aprehendido la semana pasada por oficiales mexicanos en Tijuana,, bajo el cargo de haber abierto un agujero en una barda al rededor de su propiedad, de la que es dueño en parte, promete hacer de este asunto un incidente internacional entre los Estados Unidos y México segun un telegrama especial recibido de Washington para "La UNION"

Inmediatamente despues del arresto de Mc Kay, cerca de veinte hombres de negocios de San Diego, telegrafiaron al departamento de estado federal, solicitando que se haga una demanda al Gobierno Mexicano para una explicacion satisfactoria de este asunto. El efecto de este concertado movimiento se expresa en el siguiente telegrama de Washington:

(El telegrama está traducido é inserto en el artículo publicado en el periódico "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" de fecha de ayer.)

Se há tenido noticia ayer de la Baja California, manifestando que Mac Kay no há llegado todavia á Ensenada, y probablemente no llegará á la capital de la península sino mañana. Nada se sabe acerca de las intenciones del Gobernador Vega con respecto de la libertad del prisionero bajo fianza, y no se espera ninguna informacion hasta despues de la llegada de Mac Kay á Ensenada.

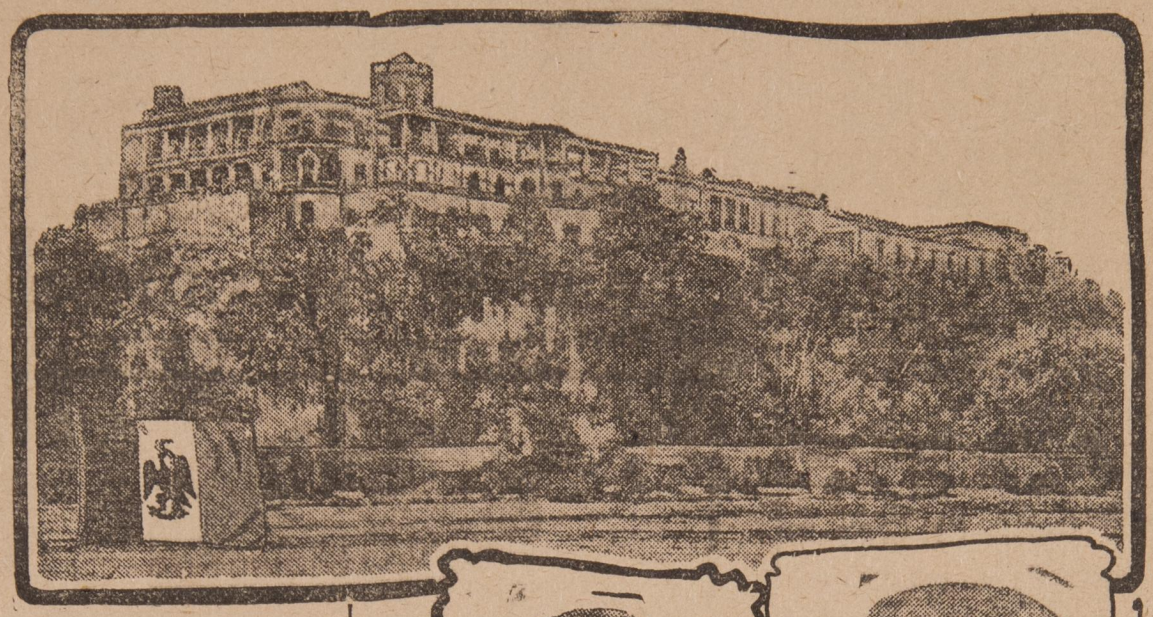
La queja por la cual Mac Kay fué apehendido ha sido el juramento de Alberto Arguello, uno de los propietarios de los Baños termales de Tijuana. Hace cerca de un año que Mac Kay compró los inetereses de uno de los herederos. Algunos amigos de Mac Kay aseguran que Arguello negó á este el derecho á los baños. Recientemente levantó una barda para tener para tener á Mac Kay fuera de la propiedad de los baños. Se pretende que Mac Kay cortó la barda y colocó una puerta. Por la razon de que Mac Kay hizo todo eso sin permiso de Arguello, se dice que éste causó el arresto de aquel. Mac Kay compró un interés en una concesion de Tijuana con objeto de hacer una casa para su esposa, quien está afectada de reumatismo.

Los abogados de Mac Kay están haciendo toda clase de esfuerzos para alcanzar una pronta audiencia ante la corte de primera instancia, único medio de obtener la libertad de Mac Kay de la prision de Ensenada.

Por la traduccion José Amable

MEXICO PLEASED THAT TAFT NAMES SPECIAL COMMISSION

Chapultepec Castle, One of Show Places of City of Mexico Which Will Soon Celebrate its Centennial. At Bottom, to Left, Ex-Governor Curtiss Guild of Massachusetts, Who Has Been Appointed Special Ambassador to Celebration. To Right President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico.



President Appoints Ambassador to Attend Centennial Celebration.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 10.—President Taft has appointed ex-Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts as special ambassador to the Mexican centennial, which will be held in Mexico City September 15. The other members of the commission appointed include Gen. Harrison Grey Otis of California, Justice James W. Gerard of New York and Col. C. A. Rook of Pittsburg.

Mexican Officials Pleased

Mexico, City, Aug. 10.—President Diaz and the Mexican state department have expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the spirit of the United States in sending a special commission to the Mexican centennial to be held here September 15.

The centennial commemorates the independence of Mexico, but corresponds more closely to the battle of Lexington than to Independence Day in the United States. As a matter of fact, it commemorates the patriotic crusade inaugurated by Don Miguel Hidalgoy, which, after many bloody battles, resulted eleven years later, in the abandonment of Mexico by Spain.

TRADUCIDOmDEL PERIODICO " LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUEVES 11 de AGOSTO DE 1910.

México está satisfecho porque Taft há nombrado una comision especial. 3El Presidente nombra un Embajador para que concurra al Centenario.

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Beverly, Massachussets, Agosto 10.- El Presidente Taft há nombrado al ex-Gobernador Curtis Guild, de Massachussets como Embajador especial para el Centenario Mexicano, el cual se celebrará en la Ciudad de México el 15 de Septiembre. Los otros miembros de la Comision nombrada son el Gral. Harrison Grey Otis, de California, el Juez James W. Gerard de New York y el Coronel C. A. Roock de Pittsburg.

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Oficiales Mexicanos satifechos.

Ciudad de México, Agosto 10.- El Presidente Diaz y el Departamento de Estado estar grandemente satisfechos con la idea de los Estados Unidos de enviar una Comision especial para la celebracion del Centenario Mexicano el 15 de Septiembre.

El Centenario commemora la Independencia de México, pero se parece mas al de la batalla de Lexington que al dia de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos. Pero de hecho, el asunto es conmemorar la cruzada patriótica de Don Miguel Hidalgo, la cual, despues de muchas batallas sangrientas, se obtuvo once años despues, para separarse México de España.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS RELEASED FROM PRISON

After Serving 14 Months in Jail Declare They Are Still Against Diaz.

By the Associated Press

Florence, Ariz., Aug. 3.—Magon, Villareal and Rivera, the three prominent Mexicans sentenced to fourteen months in the federal penitentiary at this place for a violation of the neutrality law of the United States in the alleged fomenting of a revolution against President Diaz, were released from prison today, having served their terms.

The men were arrested about three years ago in Los Angeles and their cases attracted wide notice throughout the country. The three were originally sought in St. Louis, where they published an alleged revolutionary newspaper, but fled the country and were finally arrested on the Pacific coast. The Socialist party, various labor organizations and the Mexican "Liberty Parties" assisted in the defense of the Mexicans, who were, however, convicted after a long fight in the courts. After release the men expressed unrelenting enmity toward President Diaz and his rule in Mexico. Magon is quoted as saying:

"We are still for revolution in Mexico under Diaz. We are for armed resistance to the tyrant, but we have no intention of breaking any of the laws of this country. We do not believe that we have broken any. We have been persecuted at the instance of certain American interests which are beneficiaries of special privileges in Mexico."

The three Mexicans will return to Los Angeles, where it is expected a demonstration of their countrymen will occur in their honor.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL JUEVES 4 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

Revolucionistas Mexicanos puestos en libertad. - Despues de cumplir catorce meses declaran estar en contra de Diaz.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Florence, Ariz. Agosto 3. - Magon, Villareal y Rivera, los tres prominentes mexicanos sentenciados á catorce meses en la penitenciaria federal de este lugar por violacion á las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos, fomentando una revolucion contra el Presidente Diaz, han sido puestos en libertad hoy, despues de cumplir su término.

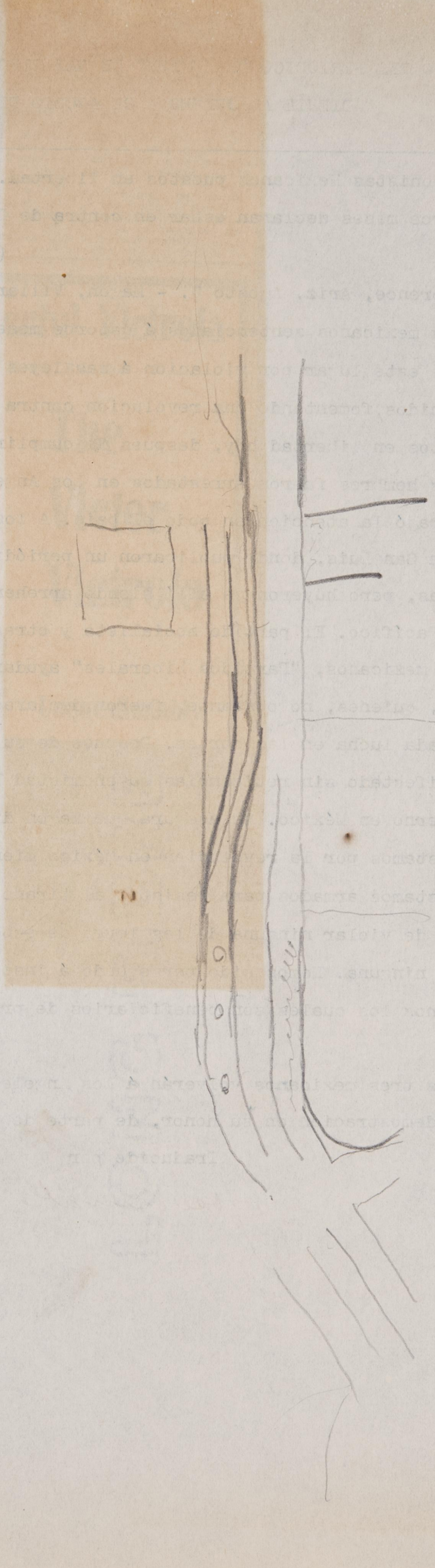
Los hombres fueron arrestados en Los Angeles hace tres años y su caso atrajó la atencion en todo el pais. A los tres se les vió primeramente en San Luis, donde publicaron un periódico con tendencias revolucionistas, pero huyeron de allí siendo aprehendidos finalmente en la costa del Pacífico. El partido socialista y otras organisaciones de trabajadores mexicanos, "Partidos Liberales" ayudaron á la defensa de los mexicanos, quienes, no obstante, fueron declarados convictos despues de prolongada lucha en las cortes. Despues de su libertad, estos hombres han manifestado sin reticencias su enemistad hacia el Presidente Diaz, y su Gobierno en México. Se asegura que Magon dijo:

"Estamos por la revolucion en México mientras esté el Presidente Diaz. Estamos armados para resistir al tirano, pero no hemos tenido intencion de violar ninguna de las leyes de este pais. No creemos haber violado ninguna. Hemos sido perseguido á instancias de ciertos intereses americanos los cuales son beneficiarios de privilegios especiales en México."

Los tres mexicanos volverán á Los Angeles, donde se espera que haya una demostracion en su honor, de parte de sus paisanos.

Traducido por

José Amable



JLY 20, 1910

Millionaire, Heavily Ironed, Is Taken to Ensenada for Trial

Friends Here Believe That D. W. McKay Will Be Freed By Governor Vega

After four days of most strenuous efforts on the part of his friends on this side of the international boundary line, D. W. McKay, a millionaire resident of San Diego, and formerly a citizen and prominent mining man of Alaska, was taken from the Tia Juana cuartel yesterday, where he was incarcerated nearly a week ago on a charge of cutting a hole in his own fence and filling it with a gate, and started under guard of two mounted rurales for Ensenada.

The party left Tia Juana at noon and is expected to arrive in Ensenada this morning. Heavily shackled, but permitted to ride in his own carriage, McKay was made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances by the officer in charge. A. White of Tia Juana accompanied him as driver.

When the wealth American was arrested last week, it is said the officials at the Mexican village across the border were disposed to treat him without consideration, heaping all sorts of indignities upon him and refusing to admit him to bail in any amount. But the agitation of his friends has changed the attitude of the officials, who are now eager to make the rigors of McKay's imprisonment as light as possible.

At once upon the arrival of the party in Ensenada an attempt will be made to secure the release of the prisoner. Governor Celsa Vega has been informed of all the particulars in the case, and it is believed that he will promptly order the release of McKay on bail. Arrangements have been made by Attorney James E. Wadham and others of McKay's San Diego friends to furnish bail in any amount required by the Ensenada officials. White, who is a son-in-law of the wealthy Savine family of Tia Juana, has been instructed to use every possible means of securing McKay's release.

THE SAN DIEGO UN

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "La UNION", DE SAN DIEGO, DE CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIÉRCOLES 20 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Millonario pesadamente engrillado es llevado á Ensenada para ser juzgado. -

Sus amigos de aquí creen que W. Mac Kay será puesto en libertad por el Gobernador Vega.

.....

Despues de cuatro dias, de los mas extremados esfuerzos de parte de sus amigos de este lado de la linea divisoria internacional, D. W. Mac Kay, un millonario residente de San Diego, y anteriormente un ciudadano y prominente minero de Alaska, há sido llevado ayer, del cuartel de Tiajuana, donde fué encarcelado por espacio de una semana bajo el cargo de haber abierto un agujero en una cerca de su prpiedad y haberlo llenado con una puerta, y há salido para Ensenada bajo la vigilancia de dos rurales montados.

La partida salió de Tijuana en la tarde y se espera que llegará á Ensenada en la mañana. Pesadamente encadenado, pero permitiéndosele caminar en su propio carruaje, Mac Kay fué acomodado lo mejor que se pudo, en atencion á las circunstancias, por el oficial á cargo de él. A. White, de Tijuana lo acompaña como conductor.

Se dice que cuando este acaudalado americano fué aprehendido la semana pasada, los oficiales del pueblo mexicano al otro lado de la linea, se dispusieron á tratarlo sin ninguna consideracion, acumulando toda clase de indignidades sobre él y rehusando admitirle fianza de ninguna especie y por ninguna cantidad. Pero la agitacion de sus amigos há cambiado la actitud de los oficiales, quienes están ahora anciosos de hacer lo mas ligeros posible los rigores de la prision de Mac Kay.

Una vez que llegue la partida á Ensenada se intentará conseguir la libertad del prisionero. El Gobernador Celso Vega há sido informado de todos los particulares del aaso, y se cree que muy pronto ordenará la libertad de Mac Kay bajo una fianza. Se han hecho arreglos entre el abogado James E. Wadham y otros amigos de Mac Kay de San Diego, para dar una fianza de cualquiera cantidad que sea requerida por los oficiales de Ensenada. White, que es yerno de la familia rica, Savine, de Tijuana, lleva instrucciones de hacer todo lo posible para alcanzar la libertad de Mac Kay.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

MILLIONAIRE IS PUT INTO MEXICAN JAIL AFTER SHAM TRIAL FRIENDS SAY

Railroaded to Prison; Refused Permission to Employ Counsel, It Is Claimed.

WIFE APPEALS FOR HELP

Defendant's Only Offense Was Cutting of Wire Fence, According to Reports.

Arrested by Mexican authorities for cutting wire fence on his own property putting in a gate, thrown in the filthy jail or cuartel at Tia Juana, in which there is neither a bed nor a chair, compelled to remain there all night and then appear before a court of Mexican officials, for hearing at which he was denied both counsel and interpreter—these are a few of the experiences through which D. W. McKay, a millionaire mining man from Alaska, is declared to have undergone during the last two days. After the hearing, in which he is said to have been given no opportunity to present a defense, he was returned to jail, not knowing when he would be given a chance to regain his freedom.

Several weeks ago McKay went to Tia Juana Hot Springs in the hope that the waters would benefit his wife, who is a sufferer from rheumatism.

Property in Dispute

The property surrounding the springs has been held by Mexican heirs for several years. It is claimed that the estate has never been probated, and that no one knows to whom the property legally belongs. McKay, however, purchased an interest in the property, and Albert Arguello, one of the heirs to the estate, is also a claimant of a portion of it.

McKay, it is said, wished to put a gate in the fence around his property. To accomplish this it was necessary to cut away some of the wire inclosing the entire tract. This was done at McKay's orders, it is said, and the gate put in.

Immediately following this, on Friday, McKay was arrested, but not until yesterday did his friends in San Diego learn of his predicament. The first information came in a letter to James E. Wadham, a local attorney, from Mrs. McKay, stating that her husband had been arrested and was in jail at Tia Juana, and that bail would not be accepted to secure his liberty.

Hearing Declared a Mockery

Attorney Wadham immediately started for Tia Juana, but arrived there after the hearing. According to the attorney, the trial of McKay was one of the most unjust affairs in local history.

"It was worse than mockery," he declared last night after his return to San Diego. "Mr. McKay was denied the privilege of counsel, and even denied an interpreter, and then, to make matters worse, instead of liberating the man, he was sent back to that pen, where disease and filth abound and in which not even as much as a cot is provided.

"I made inquiries while there, and the officials refused even to consider giving McKay his freedom for any sum. We were willing to have some of their own countrymen go on his bond; we offered gold in any sum, but no, the customs broker who also acts as judge refused to accept anything in lieu of the prisoner, and said he must stay in jail until such time as the testimony could be forwarded to Governor Vega at Ensenada overland.

Suspects Spite Work

"It looks to me very much like a case of spite, but why the Mexican authorities should subject a prisoner to such barbarous treatment I can't understand. I don't know whether this man Arguello had anything to do with the case or not, but the fence which was cut was on land belonging to Mr. McKay. The estate, however, is so badly tangled that no one knows just who is the real owner of the property."

Mr. McKay, while known to several citizens of San Diego, is better known in Alaska, in Seattle and in Oakland, having made his home in all three places. He is, according to W. R. Rogers, of the Merchants National bank, one of the wealthiest mining men in the territory, having gone into the frozen north when gold was first discovered, and ever since has operated some of the largest placer claims there.

A statement of the exact conditions in the case was forwarded to Governor Vega at Ensenada by Mr. Wadham last night by the steamer San Diego. The vessel is due in Ensenada early this morning, and it is possible that the governor of Lower California may take action that will give Mr. McKay his freedom toda-

FINE LEATHER
E. E. EMERY & CO.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CAL, CORRESPONDIENTE AL DOMINGO 17 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Es llevado á la Carcel un millomario despues de de un fingido jurado, segun dicen sus amigos. - Se le lleva en ferrocarril á la prision; se le rehusa el permiso de la ayuda del Consul, lo cual reclama. - Su esposa apela en su ayuda. - De acuerdo con las noticias, el único delito del acusado es cortar unos alambres de una cerca.

... .

Aprehendido por las autoridades mexicanas por haber cortado unos alambres de una cerca de su propiedad y haber colocado una puerta, fué arrojado en una inmunda carcel ó cuartel en Tia Juana, en la cual ni camas ni sillas, y obligado á permanecer allí toda la noche y aparecer ante una corte de oficiales mexicanos, negándosele un intérprete y la ayuda del Consul, estas son las experiencias á través de las cuales D. W. Mc Kay, un minero millonario de Alaska, dice haber padecido durante los últimos dos dias. Despues de la audiencia, en la cual se dice, no se le dió oportunidad de presentar una defensa fué devuelto á la carcel, sin saber cuando tendrá la oportunidad de adquirir su libertad.

Hace algunas semanas, Mc May fué á los baños termales de Tia Juana, con la esperanza de que esas aguas mejorarian á su esposa, quien sufria de reumatismo.

PROPIEDAD EN DISPUTA.

La propiedad cercana á los baños há sido poseida por mexicanos herederos durante muchos años. Se asegura que los derechos de estos no se ha probado su legalidad, y que no se sabe á quien pertenece legalmente la propiedad. Mc Kay no obstane, adquirió á interés en esta propiedad, y Alberto Arguello uno de los herederos, es tambien un reclamante de la misma proccion.

Se dice que Mc Kay quiso poner una puerta en la cerca al derredor de su propiedad, y para verificar esto, era necesario cortar algun alambre incluido en todo el tramo. Todo esto se hizo, segun las órdenes de Mac Kay, se dice, y fué colocada la puerta.

Despues de esto, Mac Kay fué aprehendido el viernes, pero sus amigos de San Diego no supieron nada sino hasta ayer. La primera informacion vino en una carta á James E. Wadham, un abogado local, de la Sra. de Mac Kay, asegurando que su esposo habia sido aprehendidoy que estaba en una carcel de Tia Juana y que no se aceptó ninguna fianza para adquirir su libertad.

SE DECLARA LA AUDIENCIA UNA BURLA.

El abogado Wadham salió inmediatamente para Tia Juana, pero lle-

gó despues de la audiencia. Segun el abogado, el jurado há sido uno de los negocios mas injustos de la historia local.

"Fué peor que una burla", dijo anoche despues de su vuelta á San Diego. "Se negó al Sr. Mac Kay el privilegio del Consul, así como el de un inérprete, y entonces, para hacer peor el asunto, en vez de libertar á este hombre, fué devuelto al incierro, donde las enfermedades é inmundicia abundan y la cual está provista peor que una cabaña.

"Intenté mis recursos mientras estuve allí y los oficiales rehusaron tan siquiera dar la libertad á Mac Kay por minguna cantidad. Estabamos dispuestos -á dar alguna fianza de uno de nuestros paisanos; ofrecimos oro en cualquiera cantidad, pero nada, el agente aduanal, que tambien actúa como Juez rehusó aceptar nada en vez del prisionero, y dijo que Mac Kay estará en la carcel hasta que pudiera enviarse al Gobernador Vega de Ensenada, un testimonio de los hechos.

SOSPECHAS DE TRABAJOS ODIOSOS.

"Me parece mucho como un caso de odiosidad, pero porqué las autoridades mexicanas pueden sujetar á un prisionero á semejante tratamiento bárbaro, no puedo entenderlo.Yo no sé si este hombre, Arguello, tiene algo que hacer en el caso ó no, pero pero la cerca que se quitó estaba en terrenos pertenecientes al Sr. Mac Kay..Los bienes están de tal manera embrollados que nadie sabe exactamente quien es el real propietario de ellos."

El Sr. Mac Kay conoce á varios ciudadanos de San Diego, pero es mejor conocido en Alaska, Seatle y Oakland, habiendo hecho casas en estos tres lugares. Segun el Sr. W. R. Rogers, del Banco Nacional de Comerciantes, es uno de los hombres mas ricos en el territorio, habiendo ido hasta el helado norte donde el oro fué descubierto, y desde entonces há trabajado en uno de los mas grandes placeres de allí.

Un resúmen exacto de las condiciones del caso há sido enviado al Gobernador Vega en Ensenada por el Sr. Wadham anoche, por el vapor San Diego. El vapor es esperado en Ensenada temprano en la mañana, y es posible que el Gobernador de la Baja California tome alguna determinacion que dé al Sr. Mc Kay hoy su libertad.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", CALIF. CORRESPONDIENTE AL LUNES 11 DE JULIO DE 1910.

DIAZ Y CORRAL electos en México. - Venerable Presidente celebrará el 80 º Aniversario de su Nacimiento en Septiembre.

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(De la Prensa Asociada)

Ciudad de México, Julio 10 de 1910 - El Gral Porfirio Diaz, quien cumplirá ochenta años de edad el próximo 15 de Septiembre, hoy fué reelecto Presidente de México por seis años, siendo esta la séptima vez que ha sido colocado á la cabeza del gobierno.

Noticias de todos los estados de la Union Mexicana, están contestes en que hoy en los Colegios electorales, Diaz y Corral alcanzaron una abrumadora victoria y que no ocurrieron desórdenes de ninguna especie en ninguna seccion de la nacion. El Presidente Diaz fué electo por primera vez, para servir por un término de cuatro años, en 1876. Há sido Presidente de México desde entonces, con excepcion de cuatro años, - 1880 á 1884, - cuando Manuel Gonzalez fué Jefe del Ejecutivo. Hasta 1892, el presidente há sido electo por cuatro años; y desde esta época el término há sido de seis años. El Presidente Diaz está robusto y sano.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

DIAZ AND CORRAL ELECTED IN MEXICO

Venerable President Will Celebrate 80th Birthday in September

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, July 10—General Porforio Diaz, who will be 80 years of age on Sept. 13 next, was today reelected president of Mexico for six years, this being the seventh time he has been chosen as the head of the government. Ramon Corral was elected vice president.

Reports from all the states in the Mexican union are to the effect that in the electoral colleges which met today, Diaz and Corral won overwhelming victories and that no disorders of any kind occurred in any section of the country. President Diaz was first elected in 1876 to serve a term of four years. He has been president of Mexico ever since with the exception of four years—1880-1884—when Manuel Gonzales was chief executive. Until 1892 the president was chosen for four years; since that time the term has been six years. President Diaz is hale and hearty.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CAL.

EL SÁBDO 9 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Estados Unidos y México proyectan un tratado Aéreo.

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(DE la Prensa Asociada.)

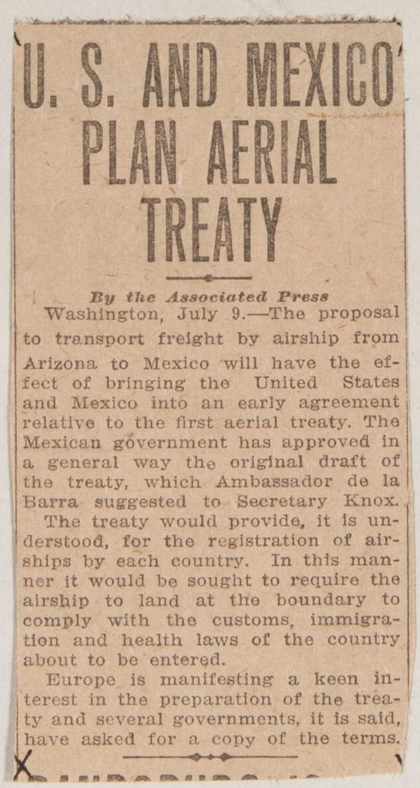
Washington, Julio 9. - La proposicion de trasportar carga por medio de globos entre Arizona y México, tendrá el efecto de llevar á los Estados Unidos y México á un temprano acuerdo relativo al primer tratado aéreo. El Gobierno Mexicano ha aprobado en general, la manera con que el Embajador de la Barra há presentado al Srio. Knox el proyecto de tratado.

En el tratado se prevée, segun se há entendido, el registro de globos de cada nacion. De esta manera se previene que los globos bajarán á tierra para cumplir con las leyes de inmigracion, sanidad y de aduanas en la nacion de su destino.

Europa está manifestando un particular interés en la preparacion del tratado y varios gobiernos, segun se dice, hán solicitado una copia de sus términos.

Traducido por

José Amable



U. S. AND MEXICO PLAN AERIAL TREATY

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 9.—The proposal to transport freight by airship from Arizona to Mexico will have the effect of bringing the United States and Mexico into an early agreement relative to the first aerial treaty. The Mexican government has approved in a general way the original draft of the treaty, which Ambassador de la Barra suggested to Secretary Knox.

The treaty would provide, it is understood, for the registration of airships by each country. In this manner it would be sought to require the airship to land at the boundary to comply with the customs, immigration and health laws of the country about to be entered.

Europe is manifesting a keen interest in the preparation of the treaty and several governments, it is said, have asked for a copy of the terms.

U. S. WORKS SETTLE

Capitalist Arrested in Mexic For Trespass Enjoying Self at Hot Springs.

Awaiting the outcome of the negotiations between this country and Mexico in reference to his recent arrest and imprisonment, D. W. McKay, the wealthy American who recently became involved in trouble with the Mexican government because of his cutting a wire fence on the Tia Juana estate, is diving quietly at his modest cottage near the Tia Juana hot springs, apparently oblivious of the fact that the matter of his arrest is causing certain high officials of both the United States and Mexico considerable anxiety.

The act of cutting the wire fence as performed by Mr. McKay is said to constitute a trespass, which in Mexico is a crime anr is punishable by imprisonment. The fence in question is located in the rear of the cottage which Mr. McKay erected near the hot springs when he came there with his invalid wife more than a year ago, and was put up by Alberto Arguello, one of the present owners of the Tia Juana hot springs. This man caused Mr. McKay's arrest. The springs form a part of the 1750 acre Tia Juana ranch, of which Mr. McKay has acquired, by lease and purchase from the many heirs, a very considerable interest.

The capitalist was taken in custody by a rurale Saturday morning, July 16, and thrown in the Tia Juana jail. He was kept there until the afternoon of July 18. He was then taken to Ensenada and after appearing before the Mexican court there released upon $150 bail. Just what the next move of the Mexican government will be is problematical. American Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City has taken up the matter with the Mexican foreign minister, Senor Creel, but as yet no information has been given out as to the result of the negotiations.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL LUNES 1 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

Los Estados Unidos trabajan mucho para aclarar el caso de Mac Kay.. - Capitalista aprehendido en México por ocupacion ilejítima vive feliz en los baños termales.

.....

En espera de lo que pueda sobrevenir entre esta nacion y México con referencia al arresto y prision de D. W. Mac Kay, el acaudalado americano que se vió envuelto en disgusto con el Gobierno mexicano porque cortó una barda de alambre en un terreno de Tia Juana, está viviendo pacíficamente en su modesta casita cerca de los baños termales de Tia Juana, aparentemente olvidado del hecho cde su aprehension está causando entre los altos empleados tanto de México como de Los Estados Unidos gran ansiedad.

El acto de haber cortado el alambre de la barda como lo practicó el Sr. Mac Kay, se dice que constituye una ocupacion ilejítima, lo cual es un crimen en México que debe castigarse con prision. La barda en cuestion está c colocada en la entrada de la casa que el Sr. Mac Kay edificó cerca de los baños termales cuando vino aquí con su esposa inválida desde hace un año, cuya barda fué levantada por Alberto Arguello, uno de los actuales propietarios de los baños termales de Tia Juana. Este hombre fué la causa de la prision del Sr. Mac Kay. Los baños formaban parte del rancho de Tia Juana en 1750, del que el Sr. Mac Kay adquirió, por contrato de compra de muchos herederos en co considerable cantidad.

El capitalista fué custodiado por los rurales la mañana del sábado 16 de Julio y arrojado en la carcel de Tia Juana. Allí fué guardado hasta la tarde del 18 de Julio. Entonces se le llevóá Ensenada y despues de aparecer ante la Corte Mexicana, se le puso en libertad mediante una fianza de $150.00 Cual pueda ser el próximo movimiento del Gobierno mexicano es problemática. El Embajador Americano Wilson en la Ciudad de México há tratado el asunto con el Ministro de Relaciones exteriores, Sr. Creel pero hasta hoy no se ha recibido informacion alguna del resultado de las negociaciones.

Traducido por

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA EL VIERNES 29 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Se evita la destruccion de una presa cerca de Imperial Valley. - Espedicion nocturna halla que en la toma de agua solo se recibe la que conforme á sus títulos tiene la Compañia de Ganado.

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(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Imperial, Cal, JULIO 29. -Como resultado de la situacion desesperada en el ásunto de irrigacion del Imperial Valley, que amenaza la destruccion de cosechas por valor de millon y medio de pesos causada por la sequía, los residentes del valle estuvieron muy cerca de tomar enérgicas medidas anoche. Numerosas personas llevaban una gran cantidad de dinamita para volar la presa de la Compañia de terrenos y ganado California-México, á la cual se acusa de haber desviado el agua del valle.

No obstante, se encontró que la compañia hace uso del agua que conforme á sus títulos le corresponde y la partida volvió al valle sin haber hecho intento de destruir la presa.Los sentimientos están muy excitados y se culpa á la Compañia de desenvolvimiento de California por su negligencia. Esta Compañia es la que maneja el sistema de irrigacion en Imperial Valley. Se espera que seguiran algunos procedimientos ante la Corte hoy para remediar la situacion.

EDITORIAL.

La situacion en Imperial Valley parece que ha alcanzado su periodo álgido sin aviso ninguno. Las cosechas estan amenazadas de una total destruccion por la falta de agua y los vecinos estan tan desesperados que se han aprestado para una invasion armada á México para detener los trabajos abajo de la linea,,como única solucion del problema. Si las condiciones descritas en los nuevos despachos se realizan segun aparece por la accion tomada por el Presidente Taft, despues de todo serán tardías para preservar la prosperidad del valle en este año. El éito de los rancheros desde que el Rio Colorado se desvió hacia el Golfo de California de su antiguo camino del Mar Salton, no se há igualado en todo el mundo y há probado sin duda alguna la riqueza de los ranchos del valleEn este estado no se ha pensado en detener el desenvolvimiento de esta vasta region de agricultura, y si los procedimientos son lejítimos ó ilejítimos para detener la catástrofe, es un pequeño deber del pueblo del valle del que no debe ser censurado para ayudarse por sí mismo.

Para poner las cosas en peor estado, se há asegurado que la Compañia de terrenos y de Ganado con derechos abajo de la linea, há hecho una pre-

en el canal Imperial para obtener agua para sus terrnos privando al valle de una corriente que legalmente le pertenece. El propósito es guardar la toma que está ahora sin objeto y tirar una parte del camino carretero, afin de conservar la corriente para uso de los rancheros. Esta rápida accion en perjuicio de las leyes de neutralidad entre Dos Estados Unidos y México es una verdad, pero el pueblo del valle mirando su ruina por la falta de agua, no está en aptitud para pensar sobre las leyes de neutralidad si por este medio pueden asegurar sus cosechas por medio de los trabajos en la toma del agua y de los trabajos de irrigacion. La situacion demanda ahora una pronta accion de parte del Gobierno. No es necesario unicamente que los ingenieros y otros expertos en estas materias discutan profundamente sobre este problema, sino que deben actuar desde luego, no en la próxima semana ó el mes entrante sino inmediatamente, si los rancheros han de ser adecuadamente protegidos y complicaciones internacionales pudieran diferir indefinidamente la solucion del problema. Antes de proceder á ningun trabajo abajo de la linea es preciso adquirir el consentimiento de México y si alguna banda armada de rancheros invade el suelo mexicano y asume la intervencion de la propiedad poseida en México el Gobierno Mexicano puede tomar esto propiamente como una ofensa y suso oficiales así lo creen, y las cosechas del valle se perderan mientras llega el consentimiento para que los ingenieros de los Estados Unidos procedan al trabajo.

El Presidente Taft há obtenido del Congreso un millon de pesos para esos trabajos, los cuales no han pasado del estudio de los ingenieros del Gobierno El hecho debe ser presentado en la cámara insistente y prontamente para que el presidente quede impreso de la absoluta necesidad de proceder al trabajo desde luego y los ingenieros procedan con actividad. La solucion del problema descansa propiamente en el Gobierno, pero los vecinos del valle no pueden sufrir una ruina completa simplemente porque el hombre de quien depende la solucion del problema se tome un tiempo indefinido para terminar sus trabajos. Tardanza de parte del Gobierno es peor nueve veces en diez en el ca caso del Rio Colorado y los peligros de esta tardanza no han sido exagerados.

El pueblo que ha depebdido del servicio de reclamaciones y de los trabajos del congreso tiene una dolorosa experiencia acerca de como camina la maquinaria de esos cuerpos y esto hará pensar al pueblode Imperial Valley que nada pueden esperar de los oficiales del Gobierno en tiempo oportuno para salvar sus cosechas. El calor en el valle en la semana pasada ha sido intenso y si los terrenos se dejan sin agua por dos ó tres dias quire decir la pérdida total y esto es porqué el pueblo está tan excitado acerca de la manera de pregresar ó mas bien no proceder en la toma. Se añade una injuria á otro insulto al formar una presa en el gran canal abajo de la linea. Entretanto las compañias de desenvolvimiento no procedan á sus trabajos y la del Sur-

Pacífico preste facilidades para activar la terminacion, algo grave vá á ocurrir en poco tiempo.

Artículo en el que se dá la noticia de que cerca de 1,400 personas salieron en la excursion arreglada por la Cámara de Comercio de San Diego, California, sobre la via del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona, hacia Tia-Juana y doce millas abajo de la linea divisoria.- El trductor.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

BLASTING OF DAM NEAR IMPERIAL AVOIDED

Night Expedition to Intake Finds Cattle Company Is Taking Only Water to Which It is Entitled

FEELING CONTINUES TO RUN HIGH IN VALLEY

Receiver of the California Development Company Declares Shortage of Water Will End in a Week

By the Associated Press

Imperial, Cal., July 29—As the result of the desperate irrigation situation of the Imperial valley which threatens the destruction of a million and a half dollars worth of crops by drouth, drastic methods came near being resorted to last night by residents of the valley. A number of men carrying a large quantity of dynamite made a quick run down the river intending to blow up the dam of the California Mexico Land & Cattle company which company had been accused of diverting the supply of water from the valley.

It was found, however, that the company was using only water which it was entitled to and the party returned to the valley without making an attempt at destroying the dam. Feeling continues to run high among the residents of the valley and much criticism is directed against the receiver of the California Development company for his alleged inactivity. It is this company which controls the irrigation system of the Imperial Valley. Court proceedings in some form are expected today in an effort to relieve the situation.

Sand Dredge is at Work

The situation in the Imperial valley apparently and without warning has become acute. The crops are threatened with almost total destruction because of lack of water and the people have become so desperate that armed invasion of Mexico to seize the works below the line is being urged as the only solution of the problem. If the conditions described in the news dispatches can be relied upon it appears the action taken by President Taft may be too late after all to preserve the prosperity of the valley this year.

DRASTIC ACTION IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

The success of the farmers since the Colorado river was diverted to the gulf of California from its route to Salton sea has been unequalled anywhere else in the world and has proved beyond a doubt the richness of the valley farms. A check at this stage in the development of that vast agricultural region is not to be thought of, and if there is any legitimate or illegitimate means of warding off the pending catastrophe there is little doubt the people of the valley will not be blamed for availing themselves of it.

To make matters worse it has been stated that a land and cattle company with holdings below the line has dammed the Imperial canal in order to secure water for its holdings and thus deprived the valley of a part of the flow that rightfully belongs to it. A pile driver and a dredger sent down to the intake is lying idle and it is the purpose of the proposed raid to seize them, guard the intake and do the work that is necessary to preserve the flow for the use of the farmers. This is a drastic action and in defiance of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico but the people of the valley, facing ruin through the lack of water, are not apt to think of neutrality laws if they can secure their crops from loss by forcible seizure of the irrigation works at the intake.

The situation now demands prompt action by the federal government. It is not alone necessary that army engineers and other experts on such matters must ponder long and deeply over the problem; they must act at once, not next week or next month, but immediately, if the farmers are to be adequately protected and international complications that may defer indefinitely satisfactory solution of the problem avoided. Before any work is done below the line the consent of Mexico must be secured and if an armed band of farmers invades Mexican soil and assumes control of property owned in Mexico the Mexican government can properly take offense and, if its officials feel like it, withhold consent to the work of the United States engineers until the crops of the valley have died for want of water.

President Taft secured from congress $1,000,000 for this work. So far the work has not passed the stage of contemplation by the government engineers. The fact must be sharply, insistently and promptly brought home to the president that the work must be begun now and he must be impressed with the absolute necessity of galvanizing the government engineers into instant and effective activity. The solution of the problem lies properly with the government, but the settlers of the valley cannot afford to suffer irreparable ruin simply because the men to whom the problem has been delegated for solution wish unlimited time in which to begin and complete their work. Procrastination on the part of government officials is productive of great evil nine times out of ten and in the case of the Colorado river the dangers of procrastination have not in the least been exaggerated.

The people who have depended upon the reclamation service and congress for work have learned by bitter experience just how fast the machinery of those aforesaid bodies moves and that is probably what has led the people of the Imperial valley to believe that nothing can be expected of the government officials in time to save their crops. The heat in the valley the last week or ten days has been intense. If the crops are left one or two days without water it means almost a complete loss and that is why the people are so exercised over the way matters are progressing, or, rather, not progressing, at the intake. In addition to that the damming of the big canal below the line has added insult to injury. Unless the work started by the development companies and facilitated by the Southern Pacific is rushed to completion something serious is bound to occur within a short time.

IMPERIAL RANCHERS THREATEN SEIZURE OF IRRIGATION CANAL TO SAVE THEIR CROPS

Incensed at Diversion of Water Flow by Cattle Company Below Mexican Line.

TROUBLE IS ANTICIPATED

Danger of Total Loss of Crops Valued Into Millions Prompts Threats.

Special to The Union.

Los Angeles, July 29, 2:30 a. m.—Word received here from El Centro at an early hour this morning was in effect that the ranchers of Imperial valley are in an ugly frame of mind and may take desperate measures today to secure irrigation water to save their crops. Residents of the valley are thoroughly aroused and it is expected a crisis will be reached today.

Threaten to Seize Dredge

Imperial, Cal., Juy 28—Residents of the Imperial Valley are greatly wrought up over the irrigation situation in connection with the Colorado river, which, it is said, threatens the destruction of a million dollar cotton and a half million dollars worth of other crops in the valley.

So aroused have the people become that threats are heard of an armed uprising of the people of the valley to seize the pile driver and dredge of the Southern Pacific railroad company and affiliated corporations now lying idle at the intake of the Imperial Valley irrigation system, and doing the work believed to be necessary to save the crops of the valley.

Many telegrams were sent today by people of the valley urging the railroad company, the California Deveopment company and the California Mexico Land & Cattle company to do something to save the situation. A permit was recently given by the government for the construction of a levee across the Colorado river by the California Development company, a subsidary of the Southern Pacific railroad company, and upon its completion and the dredging of 1500 feet of canal to insure a continued water supply, depends, it is said, the saving of the crops of the valley.

A pile driver and dredge were provided for the work but up to date the work has not been commenced. The residents of the valley are in an excited frame of mind and are threatening to arm themselves and seize the irrigation works..

Word was received today that the California Mexico Land & Cattle company had thrown a dam across the Imperial canal in Mexico, to secure additional water for the company's land in that republic and there immediately followed in the valley towns threats to invade Mexico and tear out the dam and seize the idle pile driver and dredger for the construction of a levee to save the crops of Imperial valey.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, PUBLICADOmEL VIERNES 29 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Rancheros de Imperial amenazan embargar el canal de irrigacion para salvar sus cosechas. - Peligro de una pérdida total de cosechas valuada en millones de pesos.

(Especial para "La UNION".)

Los Angeles, Julio 29, 2.30 a. m. - Se ha recibido aviso aquí á primera hora esta mañana de que en efecto los rancheros de Imperial Valley estan en mal estado de ánimo y que pueden tomar desesperadas medidas hoy para asegurar el agua de irrigacion para salvar sus cosechas. - Los Residentes del valle estan muy sobrexcitados y se espera una crisis para hoy.

(Comtinua una copia del mensaje de Imperial, inserto en el periódico "La Tribuna de la tarde" correspondiente al dia de ayer.- El traductor.)

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

IMPERIAL VALLEY RESIDENTS THREATEN TO SEIZE THE IRRIGATION WORKS IN MEXICO

ARMED BAND MAY CROSS THE LINE

Danger of Total Loss of Crops Valued at $1,500,000 Prompts People to Resort to Desperate Measures

ALL WORK AT THE INTAKE STOPS; FARMERS INCENSED

Cattle Company Diverts the Water Below Line to Secure Additional Flow For Its Lands in Mexico

By the Associated Press

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TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "L ATRIBUMA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA EL JUEVES 28 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Residentes del Valle Imperial amenazan estorbar los trabajos de irrigacion en México. - Banda armada cruza la linea. - Peligro de una pérdida total valuada de $1.500,000 apresura al pueblo á tomar desesperadas medidas. - Compañia de ganado desvía el agua abajo de la linea para asegurar corrientes adicionales para sus tierras en México.

....

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Imperial, Calif. Julio 28. - Los residentes del Imperial Valley estan grandemente levantados por la situacion de irrigacion conectada con el rio Colorado, cuya corriente, segun se dice amennaza la destruccion de un millon de pesos en algodon y cerca de medio millon en otras cosechas en el valle.

El pueblo ha empezado á excitarse por esas amenazas y un levantamiento armado del pueblo del valle ha hecho el trabajo necesario para salvar los cosechas del mismo, arreglando el camino carretero y el del ferrocarril Pacífico del Sur y otras compañias que se encuentran situadas dentro del sistema de irrgacion.

Muchos telegramas se han enviado hoy por el pueblo del Valle urgiendo á la compañia del ferrocarril, la del desenvolvimiento de California y la de terrenos y ganado California-México áfin de que hagan algo para salvar la situacion. Recientemente se dió un permiso por el gobernador para construir un dique á traves del Rio Colorado por la Compañia de desenvolvimiento, subsidiaria de la del ferrocarril Pacífico del Sur, dependiendo de esta obra y la del dragado de 1,500 pies de un canal para asegurar una corriente continua de agua, depende, segun se dice, el que se salven las cosechas del valle.

Se ha dispuesto se haga un camino carretero y un dragado pero hasta hoy el trabajo no se ha comenzado. Los residentes del Valle est-án muy excitados y amenazan armarse por simismos para proceder á los trabajos de irrigacion.

Se han recibido avisos hoy que la Compañia de terrenos y ganado California-México ha destruido una presa á traves del canal Imperial en México para adquirir agua adicional para los terrenos de la Compañia en esa república y de eso han seguido inmediatamente amenazas en los pueblos del valle de invadir México para romper la presa y estorbar el camino carretero y y el dragado para la construccion de un dique para salvar las cosechas del Valle Imperial.

Traducido por José Amalle

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAn DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL SABADO 30 DE JULIO DE 1910.

El ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona lleva 2,000 personas á México.

.....

Se estima en 2,000 el número de personas que llenaron los coches del primer tren de pasajeros que corrió sobre los rieles del ferrocarril de s San Diego y Arizona, y se reunieron en los baños termales de Tia Tuana para tomar una barbacoa en honor de semejante acontecimiento, y que prueba el espíritu de gratitud hacia el Sr. John D. Spreckels quien dirijió la empresa con buen éxito en la primeta comunicacion con el este.

.....

Fueron especialmente notables las palabras de aquellos que tocaron el punto de que el efecto del nuevo ferrocarril asegura mas las relaciones amistosas entre esta nacion y México y sobre el gran impulso que con esta empresa recibirá el crecimiento de comercio entre San Diego y el Valle de Imperial.

(Continua la relacion del número de coches de que se componia el tren, hora y lugar de partida en SanDiego.)

.....Justamente antes de llegar á la primera seccion del lado mexicano, George Couts, uno de los miembros mas prominentes de la sociedad Mexicano-Americana de esta ciudad,camino por los carros anunciando que al pasar por el monumento que marca la linea divisoria el maquinista haria silvar su máquina cuatro veces seguidas. Esto era la señal para un grito general de "Viva México!" Los excursionistas mexicanos y americanos respondieron á una voz mientras el tren corria á través de la linea internacional.....

(Siguen los discursos pronunciados por los Sres. Burnham, Spreckels y Collier, quien dijo en parte:

"La apertura de este nuevo ferrocarril marca una gran época en la historia de Los Estados de América y Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, como es bien sabido Esto quiere decir que la Baja California, la mejor seccion de la República Mexicana estará en contacto con California del Sur."....

(Continua su discurso el Sr. Collier enumerando las muchas ventajas que reporta San Diego con el nuevo ferrocarril.)

"El Sr. Larroque, Sub-Prefecto de la Baja California, el administrador de la Aduana Manuel Barbachano y el Dr. Joaquin Diaz prieto, Consul de México en San Diego fueron presentados y hablaron en términos amistosos de los visitantes americanos y hablaron por algunos momentos en español.

(Termina el artículo describiendo el camino y reseña como fué la vuelta á San Diego sin contratiempo alguno.)

El trductor José Amable

Ranchers Pacified by Promises That Flow of Water Will Be Restored.

By the Associated Press

Imperial, Cal., July 29.—Following the receipt of news from the intake of the Imperial irrigating canal that work with the dredger had been resumed after idleness of forty-eight hours, tension among the ranchers whose crops depend upon the canal for water was greatly relieved and they were further cheered by the news that sluicing of the intake had increased the flow by four thousand miners' inches. At the present rate of activity the normal flow of water will be restored in ten days.

Rancheros pacificados por las promesas de que la corriente del agua se pondrá en su antiguo camino.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Imperial, Cal, Julio 29. - Segun las noticias recibidas de que el trabajo del dragado del canal de Imperial y de la toma se han comenzado, que se abandonaron por mas de cuarenta y ocho horas, han hecho que disminuya la tension entre los rancheros cuyas cosechas dependen del agua del canal y estarán mas contentos por la noticia de que la toma ha aumentado la corriente en cuatro mil pulgadas. Si continua la actividad presente la corriente de agua será recuperada en total dentro de diez dias.

Por la traduccion
José Amable

Ranchers Pacified by Promises That Flow of Water Will Be Restored.

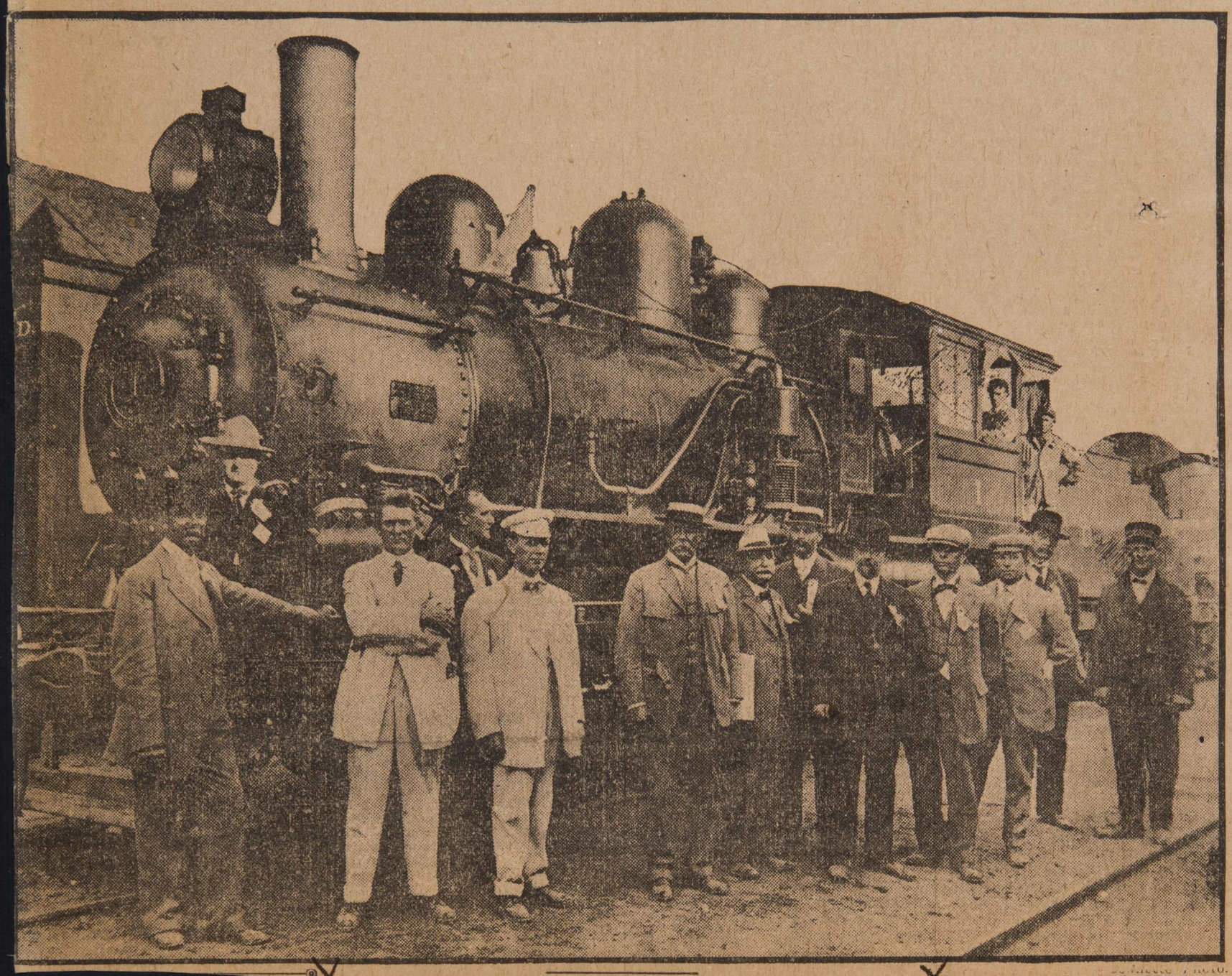
By the Associated Press
Imperial, Cal., July 29.—Following

D[illegible]INS TAKE 2000 TO MEXICO

S. D. & A. TRAINS TAKE 2000 TO MEXICO

Builder of Road Roundly Cheered by Enthusiastic Throng

Photograph Taken at Santa Fe Station Showing Officials of the San Diego and Arizona Railway, and Others, Standing Beside the Company's Locomotive No. 1, Which Pulled One Section of the Excursion Train. Those Who Appear in the Picture, From Left to Right, Eliminating Man Sitting on Engine Pilot and Next to Last One at Right End of Line, Whose Names Could Not Be Learned, Are: R. Craig, Roadmaster S. D. & A.; W. F. Ludington, William Kettner, Carl I. Ferris, John D. Spreckels, Harry L. Titus, Secretary and Attorney S. D. & A.; E. J. Kallright, Chief Engineer; James MacMullen, George Burnham, Rufus Choate, and S. D. A. Conductor.



Presented by San Diego Citizens With Oaken Tablet Inscribed in Gold

TWO THOUSAND people, at a rough estimate, yesterday crowded the coaches of the first passenger train which ever passed over the rails of the San Diego & Arizona railway, and joined in the big barbecue held at Tia Juana hot springs in honor of the event, with zest and enthusiasm which gave indisputable proof of the general spirit of gratitude and hearty co-operation felt by every loyal San Diegan toward John D. Spreckels, whose foresight and enterprise will result in this city's first direct communication with the east.

That the significance of the relations of the new railroad to the future prosperity of San Diego was appreciated by the "boosters" in attendance at the event yesterday was attested by the spontaneous applause which greeted the speakers who addressed the assembly of excursionists in an open space among the trees of the grove, immediately following the serving of the barbecued meats.

Commercial Feature Appreciated

Especially noticeable was the reception given the words of those who touched upon the effect of the new railway towards cementing the friendly relations between this county and Mexico and upon the great impetus which the new enterprisse will of necessity give to the growth of trade between the counties of San Diego and Imperial. When George W. Burnham, president of the San Diego chamber of commerce, after a short introductory speech, called Mr. Spreckels to the improvised platform on the rear of a wagon and presented him with an oaken tablet bearing an inscription commemorating the event, so vociferous and long continued was the applause that the recipient of the honor was compelled to mount the rostrum and address the audience.

"It is hard for me to think standing up," said Mr. Spreckels, in explaining his habitual reluctance to making public speeches, and when Mr. Burnham a few moments later retorted with the statement that San Diego was fortunate in having a patriotic citizen who was able to think for the city's interests with an "unlimited bank account," the demonstrations of public approval became uproarious.

Every One a Booster

It was a "booster" crowd in every sense of the word which flocked to the springs yesterday. A few moments before 10 o'clock the first section of the train composed of twelve big Santa Fe coaches, left the Santa Fe station at the foot of D street for Mexico. Twenty minutes later, the second section made up of six chair cars, a San Diego & Arizona water tank and a baggage car followed. While not crowded to their capacity, the coaches were comfortaby filled, practically every seat being occupied. Near the Benson Lumber company's mill the train left the tracks of the Santa Fe and proceeded onto the roadbed of the San Diego & Arizona. The big coaches moved at a rapid rate of speed over the rails of the new railroad without perceptible jarring. That no transcontinental roadbed was ever laid or ballasted in better shape than that of the new railway was the verdict of the excursionists. On every hand were heard expressions of delight at its excellent condition the result of the painstaking supervision of Roadmaster R. Craig. At various points along the route the excursionists were greeted by groups of enthusiastic residents who waved handkerchiefs and hats and otherwise signified their approval of the excursion.

Just before the first section reached the Mexican line, George Couts, one of the most prominent members of the Mexican-American society of this city, walked through the cars and announced that upon passing the boundary monument the engineer of the special was to blow his whistle four times in quick succession. This was to be the signal for a general shout of "Viva la Mexico." The excursionists, Mexicans and Americans, one and all, responded, and, as the train whirled across the international boundary line, the slogan was given with a will.

Taking advantage of the opportunity to get in close touch with the best business element of San Diego, William Kettner, C. I. Ferris and other enterprising citizens made a canvass from car to car of both sections armed with fair bond tags and tickets for the next booster's banquet which is to be held Tuesday night, August 2, on the roof of the Grant hotel building. Mr. Kettner was cornered at the springs by a reporter for the Union a few moments after the arrival of the first section of the excursion and announced gleefully that 49 tickets had been sold during the trip.

"That is just a starter, however," continued the indefatigable booster. "We hope to sell more than double that before the day is over."

More than 300 tickets were disposed of by Messrs. Collier and Kettner by the time the excursionists returned to San Diego.

The first section of the booster train stopped just this side of the trestle upon which the first Tia Juana bridge is built. The passengers poured out and wended their way across the almost dry river to the springs. Emptied of its occupants the train then moved out onto the trestle and a few moments later the second section arrived and discharged its load of excursionists.

Within a few minutes the counters behind which the barbecued meat was carved were stormed by a mob of hungry boosters. Slices of meat, with bread and an abundance of buttermilk furnished by W. B. Hage, were given out freely, and the picnickers, most of whom had come provided with additional provisions, scattered in the shade of the overhanging cottonwood trees for luncheon. This feature of the day disposed of, George Burnham, president of the chamber of commerce, climbed to the rear of a wagon, located in an open space among the trees, and from that point of vantage called the assembled boosters together and made a rousing speech in which he outlined the purpose of the excursion and spoke emphatically of the great benefit which will accrue to this city through the completion of the San Diego & Arizona railway. He said:

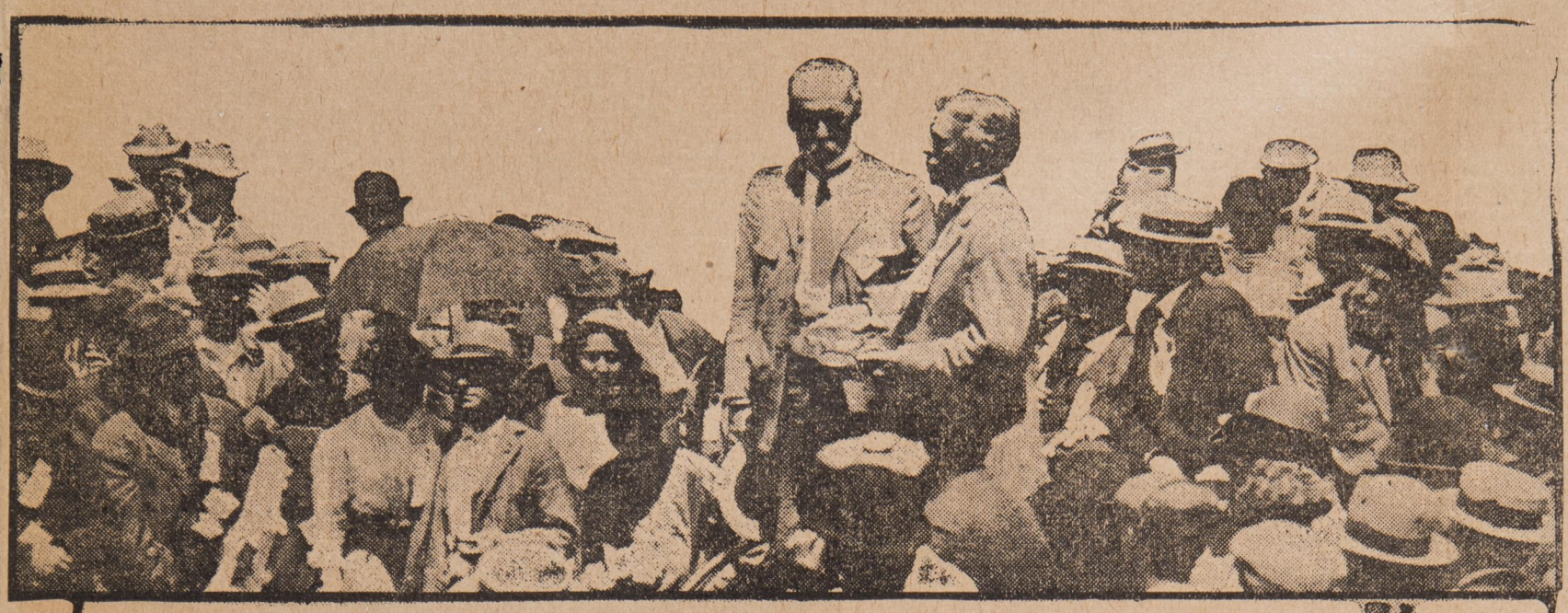
Ladies, Gentlemen and Friends:

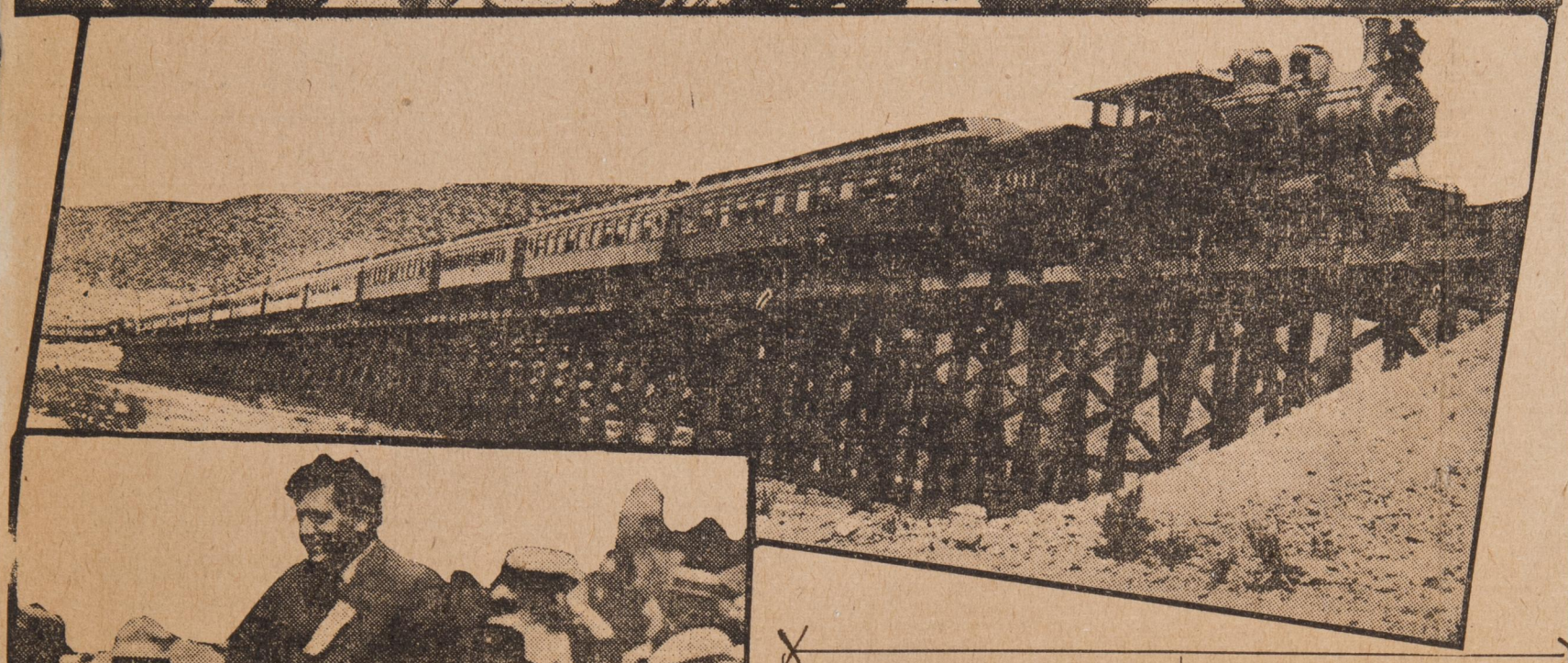
We are assembled here today as the first passengers carried

(Continued on Page 5.)

IDEA OF VAST SCOPE OF RAILWAY'S WORK

Top, George Burnham, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Presenting the Oaken Tablet to John D. Spreckels Who Stands Beside Him to Left in Picture. Next Below is One of the Bridges Over Tia Juana River, With the Excursion Train Upon it. At Bottom is D. C. Collier Addressing the Excursion Party.





Speakers Declare Completion of Road Will Mark Epoch in History of Southwest

(Continued from page 1.)

over this new transcontinental railway—this San Diego & Arizona railway. We are proud to hail as a fellowtownsman a man whose keen insight enabled him to look into the vista of the future and see a future metropolis, and one which would excel any city on the Pacific coast—a man and a captain of industry who had the nerve, energy, pluck and courage to back his judgment with his investments.

This railway is fast winning for us a direct outlet to the east, but it is linked with that still marvelous country, the Imperial valley. It is not only a land flowing with milk and honey, but one where cotton will be one of its chief products, and with its 700 miles of canals and ditches, capable of producing tons of alfalfa, and its great herds of cattle and droves of swine, it is, indeed, a land of which to be proud.

Expresses Appreciation

It is therefore my pleasure, on behalf of the chamber of commerce of San Diego county, to thank Mr. Spreckels, president of the San Diego & Arizona railway, for placing this road at our disposal. (Cheers) It has been the means of very much increasing our somewhat dilapidated exchequer. I also thank Mr. Ludington, Mr. Ferris and other members of the committee who have worked so zealously to make this excursion one of the grandest successes in the history of San Diego. I also wish to thank the press, which in every way has contributed to its success. If Mr. Spreckels will kindly——

Here the speech was interrupted by the cheering of the hundreds awaiting the arrival of Mr. Spreckels. When Mr. Spreckels came Mr. Burnham attempted to continue his address, but was interrupted by cries of "Put him up on the platofrm, where we all can see him."

Mr. Spreckels then took the platform, amid the cheers of the throng.

Continuing, Mr. Burnham said:

Mr. Spreckels, in appreciation of what you are doing for San Diego in making her the city she is destined to be, and in token of the high esteem in which you are held by your fellowmen, it is my pleasure to present you this little token. It is carved from the heart of the oak and the gold upon which the inscription is engraved symbolizes the many golden opportunities we owe to you, by virtue of the work you have done and you are doing on every hand. Like the heart of the oak, your deeds and efforts will remain an endless monument to your memory.

Presents Oaken Tablet

In concluding his talk, Mr. Burnham presented Mr. Spreckels with the tablet, bearing this inscription:

"First train, San Diego & Arizona Railway. To John D. Spreckels, President S. D. & A. Ry. From the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, July 20, 1910."

Although taken by surprise, and deeply impressed by the sentiments expressed in Mr. Burnham's address, which were given instant and enthusiastic indorsement by the great crowd of cheering citizens gathered about him, Mr. Spreckels responded gracefully to the general demand for a speech, telling of his hopes for the future of the city and his firm belief in what the railway would do for its advancement.

Mr. Spreckels said in part:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: You have imposed on me at this time the hardest task of my life, that of speaking to you of the things I have done. There are many things I could not do, however.

It is 23 years ago this month that I first came here on an excursion, and with no intention of becoming interested in the city, in one way or another. I remained here one week, and upon looking around could not understand why, with such a climate and harbor, this city had lain dormant for so many years.

I confess I had an ambition to make San Diego one of the leading cities of the coast, and to that end I have used my best endeavors. But this gathering today has filled me with ambitions to make even greater efforts than I have done. (Cheers.)

I see that I have many persons with me. (Cries from the crowd, "You bet you have!")

If we only continue to pull on the one line, we will soon check those few who are pulling in the opposite direction, and before long will be getting them to pull with us.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel proud of this occasion and very much gratified.

Colonel Collier Called Upon

When the applause and cheers that followed Mr. Spreckels' speech had subsided Mr. Burnham introduced Col. D. C. Collier as a booster of unexampled energy and capability, adding that he had had the pleasure of presenting the same man many times at public meetings on the American side of the line, but considered it an especial honor to do so on an occasion of such moment to both Mexicans and Americans. Colonel Collier made the most of his opportunity to explain the plans and hopes of the management of the Panama-California exposition of 1915, and ended with a strong plea for a majority vote in favor of the park improvement bond issue. Hearty applause greeted Colonel Collier's enthusiastically expressed sentiments, demonstrating beyond a doubt the attitude of the excursionists toward the fair bond proposition.

Mr. Collier spoke as follows:

Some years ago I thought I had scored a great triumph and that I would wish to pull all the tail feathers out of the American eagle just to hear it scream. Today, however, I do not dare attempt such a thing because there are officers present.

The opening of this railway marks a great epoch in the history of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, as has been well stated. It means that Lower California, the finest section of the Mexican republic, will be in closer touch with Southern California.

Six or seven years ago I had a talk with Mr. Spreckels and urged him to build a railroad between San Diego and Yuma. He declared that I was premature and that before a railroad was built San Diego should have an unlimited water supply. He said, "Before I turn my attention to railroading this water question must be solved for all time."

Perhaps you don't know, my friends, but the people of San Francisco have held Mr. Spreckels up to almost ridicule for his coming to San Diego to invest his fortune in what they term a dinky town. Even some of the other people of this great state criticise him for his actions.

Ample Water Supply

But see what we have now. Through Mr. Spreckels' efforts San Diego has stored in the upper and lower Otays a supply of water sufficient to last for seven years, even if a drop does not fall from the heavens during that time. But that is not all the completed work. Within the next few months the great Morena dam will be finished, which will have a fall sufficient to generate cheap light and cheap power for the city of San Diego. When that project is completed we can grow to a city of 300,000 or 400,000 persons without any fear.

He then turned his attention to linking these shores with the fertile valleys of the interior and with these two questions solved there remains but one thing more to be accomplished, and that is to hold in San Diego the big 1915 exposition, which will bring to this country the thousands of persons who will later become citizens.

I confess, the idea of holding the exposition here did not originate with me. That honor belongs to Mr. Davidson and others, but when that scheme was first broached, I decided that nothing we could do would be of more advantage to the city than the monster exposition, and in this way celebrate at the first port of call on American soil the completion of the Panama canal.

The exposition will be up to date. If we are able to carry the $1,000,000 bond issue, no power on earth can stop us from having a population of at least 150,000 when the exposition gates are opened. The next 150,000 will come twice as easy. If any one wants San Diego to grow to be a great city, I cannot urge too strongly that he go to the polls on election day and vote for No. 19 on the ballot. If there are any of you who wish to see San Diego go backward to where she was years ago, to a place where "even a skunk could not make a scent," well then, let him cast his vote against the bond issue and proclaim to the whole world that San Diego is composed of a bunch of "quitters."

Gives Taxpayers an Example

We have heard a lot about the increased taxes which the bonds will make for the poor man. Well here are a few figures: The average value of a workingman's home in San Diego is $2000 and the assessed valuation is $1000. The first year of these bonds will cost the laboring man $1.50 for taxes and that will gradually decrease by the payments into the sinking fund.

We hear a great deal about not being able to accommodate the crowds when they come here. Well, over across the bay from San Diego we have little Tent City, capable of taking care of 3500 persons. In the park there is plenty of room for the erection of a Tent City which will accommodate 15,000, and when it is time for us to advertise this concession, there will be hundreds of firms from all parts of the United States just tumbling over themselves trying to get it.

The exposition will be one of the most unique in history. Each and every building will follow the Spanish-Mexican old mission style of architecture, and we expect our sister states of Arizona and New Mexico to bring the Cliff Dwellers with the Zunis and Hopis Indian villages. We will have a monster auditorium capable of seating 4000 to 6000, which can be used for conventions, grand lodges, grand chapters and meetings of all kinds. We will have an ampitheater capable of seating 20,000, and the great southwestern museum.

After the exposition is finished we will have a governmental agricultural and forestry school, working in conjunction with the state institutions and buildings which will be of practical use to the citizens of San Diego.

Following Mr. Collier's speech President Burnham of the chamber of commerce introduced several of the Mexican officials, who lauded the work done by Mr. Spreckels in building the San Diego & Arizona railway and also declaring that it, more than anything else, would serve to cement the bond of friendship between the two countries and to further commercial relations between them.

Mexicans Reply to Visitors

Senor LaRoque, lieutenant governor of Baja California; Administrator of Customs Manuel Barbichano and Dr. J. Diaz Prieto, Mexican consul at San Diego, were then introduced and in acknowledgment of the friendly sentiments expressed by the American visitors, spoke for a few moments in Spanish. A general rush for the trains was then in order and a trip to the second Tia Juana canyon, 12 miles below the line, followed. Here the excursionists were given an opportunity to cross the chasm where a big steel bridge is to be constructed within a few weeks. A carload of steel rails has arrived and active construction work on the big bridge will be begun without delay.

The return trip was made to San Diego without stopping. The excursionists were brought back to the Santa Fe depot and arrived there about 5 o'clock, the second section pulling in a short time after.

From first to last the trip was one of perfect satisfaction to the "boosters," railroad men and members of the chamber of commerce committee, who worked so hard for its success. Messrs. Ludington and Ferris, upon whose shoulders fell the bulk of the work in connection with the event, went home tired out, but delighted with the manner in which the excursion had passed off. The generosity of the Santa Fe railway in lending the fine rolling stock that transported the boosters to Tia Juana is thoroughly appreciated and the members of the committee stated yesterday that they were under great obligations to the officials of that railway, who contributed so largely to the success of the undertaking.

Most of the leading business men of San Diego were in evidence yesterday and a number of prominent men from other sections of the country. Among the latter was Joseph R. Loftus, a leading cotton grower of Imperial valley. In speaking of the cotton outlook there Mr. Loftus stated that the first bale picked in the United States during the present season would be taken from pods in Imperial valley, and would be sent to the local chamber of commerce for exhibition. The first bale picked last year was forwarded to the Los Angeles chamber of commerce.

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TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEDO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIERCOLES 27 DE JULIO DE 1910.

Mac Kay vuelve á su casa cerca de Tijuana. - Amigos de aquí estan dudosos de cual será el próximo movimiento de las autoridades mexicanas.

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D. W. Mac Kay, el acaudalado americano que fué aprehendido hace poco tiempo y llevado á Ensenada por las autoridades mexicanas, bajo el cargo de haber violado la ley mexicana derribando una porcion de barda en un terreno cerca de Tijuana, el cual compró recientemente á interés , fué libertado de la custodia de los oficiales mexicanos en la noche del domingo último, y há vuelto el lunes á su residencia cerca de Tijuana.

La libertad del capitalista se obtuvo á virtud de los esfuerzos de D. W. Rogers de esta ciudad, quien proporcionó, segun se dice, la cantidad para la fianza requerida por los oficiales mexicanos. El abogado James Wadham, consejero de Mac Kay estuvo ayer fuera de la ciudad por un negocio, porl lo que no se puede conocer el estado del negocio. El Sr. Rogers parece estar en duda acerca de lo que podrá sobrevenir, ó cual sea el próximo movimiento de parte del Gobierno mexicano.

Mac Kay hizo una visita rápida á San Diego, el lunes, con el propósito de consultar con su abogado.

Traducido por

José Amable

M'KAY RETURNS TO HOME NEAR TIA JUANA

Friends Here in Doubt as to Next Move of Mexican Authorities

D. W. McKay, the wealthy American who was arrested some time ago and taken to Ensenada by the Mexican authorities on a charge of violating the Mexican law by tearing down a portion of a fence on an estate near Tia Juana, in which he recently purchased an interest, was released from the custody of the Mexican officials last Sunday night and returned Monday to his residence near Tia Juana.

The release of the capitalist was brought about through the efforts of D. W. Rogers of this city, the latter furnishing, so it is said, the amount of bail required by the Mexican officials. Attorney James Wadham, McKay's counsel, was out of the city yesterday on a business trip and the exact status of the case could not be learned. Mr. Rogers seemed to be in doubt as to what the ultimate outcome will be, or what would be the next move on the part of the Mexican government.

McKay paid a flying visit to San Diego Monday for the purpose of consulting with his attorney.

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TRADUCIDO DEL PERIÓDICO "LA UNION DE SAN DIEGO", CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIÉRCOLES 29 DE JUNIO DE 1910.

TAFT NOMBRA EMBAJADOR.

Washington, Junio 28. - El Presidente Taft há anunciado hoy el nombramiento del ex-Gobernador de Massachussete, Curtiss Guild, como Embajador especial de Los Estados Unidos para la celebracion del primer Centenario de la República de México, que tendrá lugar en la ciudad de México en Septiembre.

Traducido por

José Amable

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TAFT NAMES AMBASSADOR

Washington, June 28.—President Taft today announced the appointment of Ex-Governor Curtiss Guild of Massachusetts as special ambassador of the United States at the celebration of the first centennial of the republic of Mexico, to be held in Mexica City in September.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA, EL DOMINGO 11 DE SEPTIEMRE DE 1910.

Empezará promto el trabajo de construccion de "cerca" de mil millas á lo largo de la linea divisoria. - Cinco lineas de almabres de púas guardarán fuera el ganado mexicano.

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El Gobierno está preparando la construccion de la mas larga cerca que se ha construido en el mundo, segun un despacho recibido de El Paso, Texas, y que deberá extenderse desde esa ciudad hasta la costa del Pacífico, y dividirá á Los Estados Unidos y México en una distancia de mas de mil millas.

La barda será de cinco lineas de alambre de pás. Segun una noticia dada al supervisor del Condado de San Diego, el trabajo empezará pronto en Tijuana y Calexico entre cuyos puntos la barda separará los límites de la Baja California del Condado de San Diego.

El propPosito de esa barda es prevenir el contacto de gando infestado mexicano al cruzar la linea, mezclándose con el ganado doméstico y estendiendo pestes y enfermedades.

Traducido por

José Amable

Work Soon to Begin on 1000-Mile Fence Along Boundary Line

Five-Strand Barbed Wire Barrier to Keep Out Mexican Cattle.

The government is preparing to build what will be the longest fence ever constructed in the world, according to a dispatch received from El Paso, Texas. It will extend from that city to the Pacific coast and will divide the United States and Mexico, extending a distance of more than 1000 miles.

The fence will be of barbed wire, five strands. According to a report made to the San Diego county supervisors work will soon begin at Tia Juana and at Calexico, between which points the fence will separate the boundaries of Lower California and San Diego county.

The purpose is to prevent tick infected Mexican cattle from crossing the border, mixing with domestic cattle and thus spreading pests and disease.

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TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA EL SABADO 13 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

(El suscrito intérprete considera de utilidad la traduccion del párrafo siguiente, por tratarse de la inmigracion de rusos en este puerto, aún cuando se refiere á medidas tomadas por las autoridades americanas.)

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Washington, Agosto 13. - Los representantes de á bordo de los Estados Unidos han tomado rigurosas medidas para prevenir en este pais la intruduccion del cólera.

A pedimento del servicio sanitario de Washington, los oficiales consulares de los Estados Unidos en Hamburgo, Bremen, Antwerp y otros puertos británicos están trabajando bajo instrucciones cablegráficas, las que requieren de ellos que detengan á todo el pasage á bordo de buques provenientes de los distritos de Rusia infectados por el cólera y desinfectados antes de embarcarse para Estados Unidos. Se han dado estas instrucciones en razon de las recientes noticias de los muchos casos de cólera en Rusia y de la perspectiva de que se propague en toda la Europa.

Traducido por

José Amable

PAGE TWO

PROTECTING U. S. FROM CHOLERA

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 13 — Rigorous measures have been taken by United States representatives abroad to prevent the introduction into this country of cholera.

At the instance of the public health service at Washington, the United States consular officers at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam and other continental and British ports are working under cabled instructions which require them to detain steerage passengers from cholera infected districts in Russia and to disinfect prior to embarking for the United States. These instructions were given on account of the recent reports of many cases in Russia and the prospect of spread of cholera in Europe.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL DOMINGO 21 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

Se manda un buque de guerra en persecusion de un barco pirata. -Se dice que el ladron del mar debe ser "El Báltico" el cual salió de este puerto recientemente. - Se halla ahora en aguas del Sur. -

.....

Un despacho de la Ciudad de México, impreso en el "Sol" de New York de reciente fecha, asegura que barco de pesca bajo el nombre de "El Báltico" ha estado robando sitemáticamente á pequeños botes á lo largo de la Baja California, con gran perjuicio de las Autoridades mexicanas, creando gran conmocion en las aguas vecinas.

El despacho dice:

"Un buque pirata está robando los barcos mercantes en aguas del Pacífico á lo largo de la costa superior de México, segun noticias recibidas en el departamento de Guerra y Marina. Un buque de guerra ha sido enviado para cazar al barco de pesca ladron, el que es conocido por el "Báltico", bajo el mando de Pablo Charles.

"Dos americanos, James Carl y Henry Brown, que fueron capturados en un pequeño bote por el "Báltico" cerca de La Paz, fueron arrojados á la playa mas tarde en la Baja California. Acaban de llegar á Mazatlan en el vapor "Herrerias", y en su queja al gobierno dijeron que el Comandante del "Báltico" obtuvo permiso de las autoridades para pescar á lo largo de la costa, pero en vez de hacer eso perseguia á los pequeños botes que encontraba en su camino y tomado sus "cargos" Las mercancias robadas fueron vendidas en San Gerónimo San Quintin y otros pequeños lugares y en la bahia de Magdalena.

"En San Gerónimo los piratas abordaron un barco de vela que estaba cerca y robaron todo cuanto encontraron. En el mismo lugar robaron 3,000 sacos de guano y otras cosas.

"El Comandante del puerto se comunicó con el departamento de guerra y marina pidiendo que un cañonero fuese enviado á perseguir al "Báltico" y á apehender al Capitan Charles.

El "Báltico" ó el "Baltic" como es su nombre en inglés, es bien conocido en este puerto, de acuerdo con los que conocen las aguas del mismo y que han tenido mas ó menos comocimiento con la carga.

Segun los empleados de la aduana, el barco fué declarado que salia de este puerto para las aguas de la Baja California hace algunos meses, y see entendia que que el comandante habia obtenido una sub-consecion de la Compañia Sandoval para pescar cangrejos. Recientemente segun una noticia recibida aquí este hombre "brincó" sobre su consecion y empezó á seguir el robo lo que lo há puesto en desacuerdo con el Gobierno de México.

Hace algunos dias la balandra "Hyacinth", que hizo ultimamente un viaje á la Baja California al servicio de la Compañia Fertilizadora, llegó á este puerto con sus máquinas inhabilitadas. No obstante la manifiesta imposibilidad de este hecho, en vista del aparejo del bote, los empleados de la aduana se vieron obligados á aceptar lo dicho por el capitan. Se dice que los marineros contaron en confianza que el "Báltico" los habia traido á algunas millas de este puerto, volviendo rápidamente á aguas mexicanas, temiendo alguna molestia si hubieran entrado en el puerto sin limpios papeles de Ensenada.

Se cree que el Capitan del "Báltico" tiene suficiente provision de agua y gasolina y que en virtud de su proceder se verá obligado á seguir hacia aguas de la América del Sur, donde podrá disponer de su barco y volver á Estados Unidos por tierra Se dice que el "Baltico" es un bote de cerca de 35 toneladas y cerca de 50 pies de largo. Su capitan es bien conocido en esta aguas.

Traducido por

José Amable.

WARSHIP IS SENT IN PURSUIT OF PIRATE VESSEL FROM THIS PORT

Sea Robber Is Said to Be the Baltico, Which Left Here Recently.

NOW IN SOUTHERN WATERS

Crew Is Declared to Have Looted Small Craft Off Coast of Mexico.

A dispatch from Mexico City printed in the New York Sun of recent date, stating that a piratical craft sailing under the name of the Baltico has been systematically plundering small boats along the Lower California coast, greatly to the annoyance of the Mexican authorities, has created a stir along the local water front.

The dispatch says:

"A pirate ship is preying upon the merchant vessels in the waters of the Pacific along the upper coast of Mexico, according to advices received by the department of war and marine. A war vessel has been despatched to overhaul the alleged robber craft, which is known as the Baltico, Pablo Charles, commander.

Accused of Looting Cargoes

"Two Americans, James Carl and Henry Brown, who were captured in a small boat by the Baltico near La Paz, were set on shore in Lower California later. They have just been landed at Mazatlan by the steamer Herrerias. In their complaint to the government it is alleged that the commander of the Baltico obtained permission of the authorities to take fish along the coast, but instead of doing so he overhauled all the little boats he saw on his cruise and took all their cargoes. The goods thus stolen were sold at San Geronimo, San Quintin and other small points on the coast and in Magdalena bay.

"On the island of San Geronimo the pirates boarded a sailing vessel that had run aground and took everything they could find on her. At the same place they took 3000 sacks of guano and other things.

"The commander of the port communicated with the department of war and marine and asked that a gunboat be sent to overhaul the Baltico and arrest Captain Charles."

Recently in Port Here

The Baltico, or Baltic, as her name is called in English, is well known in this port, according to men who are well acquainted with the San Diego water front, and who have a more or less intimate knowledge of the shipping here.

According to customs officials she cleared from this port for Lower California waters several months ago and it was understood at tha time that her master had obtained a subconcession from the Sandoval company to fish for crawfish. Recently, according to a report which reached this city, this man "jumped" his concession and began a career of thievery which has brought him into strong disfavor with the Mexican government.

Helped Disabled Vessel

Several days ago the sloop Hyacinth, which recently made a trip to Lower California in the service of the Union Fertilizer company, came into port with her engines disabled. Notwithstanding the manifest impossibility of the feat, in view of the boat's rigging, the customs officers were obliged to accept this statement from the master. It is said that the seaman later told an acquaintance in confidence that the Baltic had brought him to within a few miles of this port and then returned hastily to Mexican waters, fearing trouble if he should come into the harbor without clearance papers from Ensenada.

It is believed that the captain of the Baltic obtained a sufficient supply of distillate and gasoline in return for his services to enable him to proceed southward into South American waters, where he will be enabled to dispose of his vessel and return to the United States overland. The Baltic is said to be a boat of about 35 tons burden and to be about 50 feet in length. Her captain is well known along the local water front.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE!" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, California, EL MIERCOLES 24 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

Enviado especail del Presidente cerca de Valley. - El procurador general Oscar Lowler completa susinvestigaciones y necesidades para los propietarios en Imperial Valley. - La ayuda de de México es de desearse. - La maquinaria diplomática debe ponerse en accion. - Completas noticias se darán pronto al Presidente Tafft.

.....

Como enviado especial del Presidente Tafft, Oscar Lawler, Procurador general de los Estados Unidos, actuando por el departamento del Interior, ha terminado una completa investigacion de la crisis del agua en Imperial Valley.

(Continuan diversas digresiones y en lo que se refiere á México, el Sr Lawler, dice:)

La última solucion á los problemas de agua queda á cargo del Gobierno Mexicano y es importancia internacional, asegura el Sr. Lawler, El rio Colorado, dice, es mirado por ambos gobiernos como rio navegable, y él tambien admite esto, pero que en realidad es ficticio. Los asuntos internacionales que se presentan son si el Gobierno mexicano podria ser inducido á ápropiar un fondo para diques protectores á lo largo del rio, como se nesecita en la mayoria de estos trabajos de construccion abajo de la linea divisoria internacional.

Como practicamente todos los terrenos de riego á lo largo abajo de la linea divisoria pertenece á americanos, el Sr. Lawler cree dudoso que el gobierno mexicano tuviera suficiente interés para proteger el rio, patticularmente para propósitos de irrigacion, puesto que este se ha visto solo como via de comunicacion y no con interés de irrigacion.El cree que el Gobierno mexicano dirá que los propietarios deben proteger sus propios intereses abajo de la linea divisoria.

(Continuan otras consideraciones y agrega el periódico:

El principal peligro esta en el corte posterior del lecho del rio el cual está colocado abajo de la linea divisoria, de tal manera que la toma de Imperial Valey esta arriba del nivel del lecho del rio, haciendo imposible llevar el agua á los canales en el valle. Esta situacion es de las que mas causan ansiedad y su eliminacion depende unicamente de la accion del Gobierno Mexicano que garantizara el derecho de corregir ese defecto. El Sr. Lawler

asegura que es preciso poner la maquinaria diplomática en accion por el gobierno para adquirir dicho privilegio.

(Termina el pParrafo refiriéndose el Sr. Lawler á la cantidad de un millon de pesos autorizada para las obars de irrigacion á lo largo del rio)

El traductor.

José Amable

SPECIAL ENVOY OF PRESIDENT VIEWS VALLEY

Assistant Attorney General Oscar Lawler Completes Investigation of Needs of Settlers In Impeial District

AID OF MEXICO IS MUCH TO BE DESIRED

Diplomatic Machinery to be Set in Motion to Gain Cooperation — Complete Report is to be Made Soon to Taft

As special envoy of President Taft, Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, acting for the Department of the Interior, has finished a complete tour of inspection and investigation of the water crisis in the Imperial Valley. Mr. Lawler's report to the president will deal with the most feasible way of expending the $1,000,000 relief fund appropriated by congress during the last day of the session recently closed, as a result of the emergency message filed by the president, and in whose hands the disbursing of the fund has been placed.

That a lamentable lack of knowledge of the existing conditions is prevalent among the officials at Washington was the sentiment of Mr. Lawler and he urged that the settlers and officials of the various mutual water companies, supplying the ranches in the valley, equip him with all the information possible, that he might submit a logical presentation of facts to the president and the Interior department, including the general land office.

Much Depends on Mexico

The coming of Mr. Lawler to the Imperial Valley was announced several weeks ago, and a meeting of all the officials of the mutual water companies was held in Imperial. At this gathering, Mr. Lawler set forth clearly the object of his visit, stating that he had not come to drive any bargains with the property owners. He explained that the appropriation by congress is without precedent in the history of that body, and that its authorization, so speedily, without the governmental red tape, was directly attributable to the demand of President Taft.

The ultimate solution of the valley's water problems rests with the Mexican government and is of international importance, Mr. Lawler holds. The Colorado river, he stated, is regarded by both governments as a navigable stream, although he admitted that, in reality, this is fictional. The international features which present themselves are whether the Mexican government can be induced to appropriate a fund for the protective levees along the river, as the majority of the constructive work is necessary below the international boundary line.

As practically all of the irrigable land along the river, below the border is held by Americans, Mr. Lawler believes it doubtful if the Mexican government will feel that it has sufficient local interest in the harnessing of the river, particularly for irrigation purposes, as it does not regard the Colorado as anything but a navigable stream and has no public interest in irrigation. He believes that Mexico will assume that the American land holders should protect their own interests below the boundary line.

Diplomats to Get Busy

It was below the line where the break in the intake occurred which caused the floods and partial inundation of 1906. Practically all the temporary levee building has been done on Mexican territory. The principal danger, water officials say, is in the "back cutting" of the river bottom which is taking place below the international line and which inevitably will lower the bed of the stream, so that the Imperial Vallew intake is above the level of the river bed, making it impossible to bring water into the ditches of the valley. This feature is one which is causing most anxiety and its elimination depends solely on the action of the Mexican government in granting the right of correcting it. Mr. Lawler stated that the diplomatic machinery of the government will be set in action to bring the granting of this privilege about.

At Washington it is not generally realized that the irrigable section of this valley exceeds the area of Rhode Island, or that, as a shipping center, it contributed more in gross tonnage last year than any other section of the west.,

States President's Wishes

According to Mr. Lawlor, it was the original belief of President Taft that the expenditure of the $1,000,000 fund would result in permanent benefit to the California Development company, as it would place that corporation in a position to comply with its contracts to supply water to the various mutual water companies. The president held the impression that the settlers would be only indirectly benefited by the relief of the water shortage and that the Development company should be compelled to reimburse the government, the money expended to be regarded in the nature of a loan.

However, after investigating the financial conditions of the California Development company, which corporation in reality does not exist, its autonomy having been absorbed by the Southern Pacific company, previous to the $2,000,000 loan made to the development company by that corporation to close the break in the river, caused by the washing out of the Rockwood dam in 1906. President Taft therefore decided that no remuneration could be expected from that source.

The sentiment of the valley settlers is very favorable to the action taken by President Taft and they are apparently much encouraged by his actions.

Mr. Lawler covered much of the irrigated districts of the valley with local water officials in an automobile, and altogether spent about ten days in the valley, making a thorough investigation of conditions. He expects to be in Washington by September 10, when he will submit a detailed report of his investigations to President Taft.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" DE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL MIERCOLES 17 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

Se escapa de la carcel; es aprehendido aquí. - Es atrapado por la policia bajo el doble cargo de embriaguez y de protar armas prohibidas.

.....

Estanislao Ilien , que se dice es un prófugo convicto del Cuartel Mexicano de Ensenada, fué capturado anoche en las calles Quinta é I, por el policia E. G. Epler, y despues de habérsele recogido un filoso cuchillo de carnicero, fué puesto en la carcel con el doble cargo de embriaguez y de llevar consigo armas prohibidas.

Precísamente antes de su aprhension, el mexicano habia amenazado á un gran número de sus paisanos con el arma, y gracias á su fuga se salvaron de la furia del borracho.

Algunos paisanos de Ilien, quienes aseguran conocerlo bien,, le dijeron al oficial, que éste era uno de los hombres que se habian escapado de la penitenciaria de Ensenada hace algunos años, de la manera mas atrevida de que se tiene noticia, de las cárceles mexicanas.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

ESCAPED FROM JAIL; IS ARRESTED HERE

Nabbed by Police on Double Charge of Drunkenness and Carrying Weapons.

Stanislan Ilien, a Mexican, said to be an escaped convict from the Mexican cuartel at Ensenada, was captured last night at Fifth and I streets by Patrolman E. G. Epler, and after being relieved of a huge razor-edged butcherknife, was locked up in jail, a double charge of drunkenness and carrying concealed weapons being placed against him.

Just previous to his arrest the Mexican had threatened a number of his countrymen with the weapon, and only their immediate flight saved them from falling victim of the man's drunken frenzy.

Countrymen of Ilien, who claim to know him well, told the officer that he was one of the men who escaped from the Ensenada penitentiary some years ago in one of the most daring jail deliveries on record at the Mexican prison.

LEAVES CITY[illegible]

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL JUEVES 1° de SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

LEE MON, un Chino, es un prisionero á bordo del vapor Manuel Herrerias, que espera su deportacion desde los bancos del muelle.

Es un hombre sin patria, que ha sido excluido de Los Estados Unidos por las leyes de exclusion de los chinos, y á quien se la ha rehusado la entrada en México en virtud de una enfermedad de la cual está sufriendo, y expatriado de su tierra nativa en razon de haberse cortado su trensa.

Fué aprehendido hace algun tiempo por los empleados de immigracion cerca de Calexico.

Traducido por

José Amable

Lee Mon, a Chinese, is a prisoner on board the Mexican boat Manuel Herrerias at the bunkers wharf awaiting deportation. He is a man without a country, being debarred from the United States by the Chinese exclusion law, refused entry into Mexico on account of a disease from which he is suffering, and an outcast from his native land on account of having cut off his que. He was arrested by the immigration officers a short time ago near Calexico.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA EL MIERCOLES 31 DE AGOSTO DE 1910.

Sandieguinos absorben á una Corporacion mexicana. - Organizacion de una Compañia para llevar á Ensenada, Luz, Agua y una planta de energia.

.....

Con el propósito de adquirir las acciones y propiedades de la Compañia de Luz y Fuerza de la Paz, una planta de energia y luz eléctricas y de servicio municipal de agua, organizada en la ciudad de Ensenada, Baja California, cinco Sandieguinos han incorporado la Compañia de Agua y Fuerza de la Paz, presentándose ayer en la oficina del Condado los artículos de incorporacion.

Los caballeros de la localidad interesados en el proyecto mexicano, son E. C. Moore, A. J. Morganstern, C. A. Sherick, G. Koop y M. G. Moore, se han suscrito cada uno con una accion equivalente al valor de $100.00 para el capital de la nueva compañia. La concerniente total capitalizacion, segun se ha asentado en los artículos de incorporacion, debe ser de $500.000, dividido en 5,000 acciones de á $100 cada una. La vida de la corporacion se ha fijado en los artículos, en cincuenta años.

Traducido por

José Amable.

SAN DIEGANS ABSORB MEXICAN CORPORATION

Organize Company to Take Over Ensenada Light, Water and Power Plant.

For the purpose of acquiring the stock and properties of the Compania de Luz y Fuerza de La Paz, a Mexican electric lighting, power and municipal water plant concern, organized at the city of Ensenada, Baja, California, five San Diegans have incorporated the La Paz Water & Power company, articles of incorporation having been filed yesterday in the county clerk's office.

The local men interested in the Mexican project are E. C. Moore, A. J. Morganstern, C. A. Sherick, G. Koop and M. G. Moore, each subscribing one share of the par value of $100 toward the capital stock of the new company. The total capitalization of the concern, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, is to be $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. The life of the corporation is stated as fifty years in the articles.

RUSSIAN DEPORTED; WANTED IN MEXICO

Police Claim Prisoner Has Long Criminal Record in Lower California.

Alexis Mijan, a Mexicanized Russian, ordered deported by the Mexican authorities, was last night taken aboard a steamer bound for Mazatlan. He was in charge of Harry Stewart.

Mijan some six weeks ago was arrested on a charge of stabbing a negro. While undergoing police investigation it developed that he was wanted for burglarizing a tent house on India street.

Before he was convicted of that charge, immigration authorities recognized him as a fugitive from federal authority, as he was one of a group of criminals deported to Mexico when he escaped from the guards at the wharf. Reports of immigration officers show that while of Russian descent, Mijan has resided so long in Lower California that he has acquired the language and customs of the residents and is taken for a Mexican. It is charged in Lower California that he has a long list of crimes to his record.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL LUNES 4 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

Ruso deportado; Lo necesitan en México. - La policia asegura que el reo tiene una larga historia de crímenes en la Baja California.

.....

Alexis Mijan, un Ruso nacionalizado mexicano, quien fué deportado por las autoridades mexicanas, fué embarcado en un vapor rumbo á Mazatlan anoche, despues de haber estado encargado de él, Harry Stewart.

Hace algunas semanas que Mijan fué aprehendido bajo el cargo de haber herido á un negro. Durante las investigaciones de la policia se supo que lo buscaban por haber robado una carpa en la calle de India.

Antes de haber sido declarado convicto de este cargo, las autoridades de inmigracion lo reconocierom como uno de los del grupo de criminales deportado á México, cuando se fugó de sus guardianes en el muelle. Segun noticias de los oficiales de inmigracion demuestran que Mijan há residido en la Baja California el tiempo suficiente para adquirir el lenguaje y costumbres de los residentes de allí y ha sido tomado por mexicano. Se dice que en la Baja California tiene una larga nota de crímenes.

Con completa lista de pasajeros y larga consignacion de mercancias como no se habia visto antes en este puerto, el vapor Manuel Herrerias, de la Compañia Naviera del Pacífico, salió anoche para Mazatlan y puertos de la costa.

En la lista de pasajeros están incluidos unos veinte chinos capturados en Nuevo México y Arizona, quienes han sido deportado para Ensenada por los oficiales de inmigracion.

Traducido por

José Amable

With a full list of passengers and one of the largest consignments of freight which it has ever carried from this port, the Compania Naviera del Pacifico's freight and passenger steamer Manuel Herrerias sailed at 8 o'clock last night for Mazatlan and way ports.

Included in the passenger list was a party of twenty Chinese captured in New Mexico and Arizona, who were ordered deported to Ensenada by the government immigration officials.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL JUEVES 8 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

Jóvenes que pasan con valentia muchos peligros cuando desertan de la casa del padre. - Hacen el camino de Ensenada y viven casi desnudos en Tent City.

.....

Dos jovencitos, evidentemente castellanos, de edad de 8 y 11 años respectivamente, fueron aprehendidos ayer en Tent City y llevados ante el Juez Holmes. Los pueden escribir, pero ninguno puede entender inglés. Por medio del intérprete dijeron que hace un mes llegaron de Ensenada, habiendo perdido á su madre y desertado del lado del padre.

Desde su llegada, hace ocho dias, han vivido en Coronado Tent City subsistiendo con lo que podian encontrar en los cubos de las basuras y durmiendo á la intemperie. Estando imposibilitados de hacerse entender, no hay duda que se vieron en grandes necesidades. Quedaron al cuidado de la oficina de probacion, teniendo casa temporalmente, mientras la Corte Superior dispone de ellos.

Los dos jóvenes son muy vivos é ingenuos y sin vicios.. Los nombres que dieron son Arturo y Roberto Beltran.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

Young Lads Brave Many Dangers When Deserted by Father

Make Way From Ensenada and Eke Out Bare Existence at Tent City.

Two boys, evidently Castilians, aged 8 and 11 years, were arrested yesterday at Coronado Tent City and brought before Justice Holmes. While both could write, neither could understand English. Through an interpreter it was ascertained that they came up from Ensenada a month ago, having lost their mother and being deserted by their father.

Since arriving eight days ago they have lived in Coronado Tent City, subsisting on whatever food they could find around the garbage cans, and sleeping in the open. Being unable to make themselves understood, they were no doubt at times in great want. They were remanded to the care of the probation officer, with whom they will have a temporary home until the superior court decides as to their disposal.

Both boys are very bright and ingenious lads, and without vicious traits. Their names they gave as Arturo Beltran and Roberto Beltran.

y del que no tiene [illegible]cultades, relativamente al manejo del rio. El mismo se está haciendo familiar con la empresa y cuando llegue el tiempo de construir estará en posibilidad de actuar con inteligencia.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL MISMO PERIODICO EN SEPTIEMBRE 16.

(De los artículos de fondo.)

No de una fuente local.

Muchas veces, ultimamente, ha habido alusiones á la controversia sobre la forma de organizacion para adquirir el sistema de irrigacion como una fuente entre Imperial y El Centro. Parece dificil que cualquiera persona de criterio pueda ver esta situacion bajo este punto de vista El Centro é Imperial tienen exactamente el mismo interes en resolver el problema de una manera correcta, y hay muchas personas en el Centro que favorecen el Standard plan, precisamente porque se usa en todo el país, y el número sigue creciendo, como para demostrar la absoluta ineptitud del plan de distrito para este valle.

El rápido cambio de sentimientos escritos por el Standard y por los hombres que estan en aptitud de conocer asuntos políticos sirven para demostrar la influencia de un buen periódico sobre la comunidad y es materia de mucha satisfaccion para los publicistas.

Ha llegado el tiempo en que la influencia del periódico se h[illegible] esparcido en todas las partes del valle levantando el grito que [illegible] Standard ha llamado com trompetas, y que bajo su influencia ha [illegible] canzado partido en el Centro así como en otras partes del valle [illegible] como lafuente que ha envuelto la bienvenida de todo el valle.

Por latraduccion

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "IMPERIAL D[illegible] STANDARD" PUBLICADO EN IM-
PERIAL, CALIFORNIA, EL JUEVES 15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

SE proyectan grandes trabajos de irrigacion.

(Del San Berbardino Sun) Un imperio de tierras sin labrar serán reclamadas.

Se ha consumado una escritura de importancia que jamas se estimará en lo que vale.

La Compañia de Fuerza Chuckawalla una organizacion subsudiaria de la Compañia de Luz y Fuerza de Los Angeles, ha adquirido un gran número de derechos en el lado de California sobre el Rio Colorado, los cuales dan la llave de la situasion y practicamente aseguran el pronto comienzo de un gran proyecto de irrigacion que no se ha visto en el mundo.

La autorizacion garantizando el permiso para construir una presa en el Colorado, ha pasado ya por la cámara baja y se ha recomendado favorablemente en el Senado. Ahora solamente espera el Comité la fecha en que la compañia pueda segurar que pase y reciba la firma del presidente en las próximas sesiones.

Esto quiere decir que se construirá sobre el Rio Colorado una presa de 60 pies de altura y de 800 á 1,000 pies de capacidad, como á seis millas arriba de Parker.

Quiere decir tambien que esta presa de sólida mamposteria se usará para la irrigacion de una area cinco veces mayor que la del extinto Salt River Valley. Cerca de un millon y medio de acres de tierra productiva que descansan afuera serán redimidos.

La corriente del Rio Colorado no tiene límites. Siempre tiene agua, y cuando el agua escasea en otras partes del territorio las corrientes del norte corren por el canal para ser recogidas en la gran presa en el futuro, y distribuidas en miles de acres de terrenos áridos á ambos lados del rio.

VISITANDO EL VALLE.

A. J. Ockerson, ingeniero que representa especialmente al Presidente Taft en los trabajos protectores que el gobierno proyecta en el bajo Colorado, ha hecho un viaje al valle ayer, permaneciendo algunos dias en Imerial. Como no ha recibido instrucciones para proceder á construir niveles, ha estado haciendo los preparativos para el trabajo, y espera comenzar en fecha muy próxima.

El Sr. Ockerson habla libre y francamante á todos los que ocurren á él en relacion con el proyecto el que ha sido arreglado y del que no tiene dificul[illegible]

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL MIERCOLES 28 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

Colorado pierde el pleito en sus derechos de estado.

(De la Prensa Asociada).

Pueblo, Colorado, Septiembre 28. - Reconociendo que no habia posibilidad de alcanzar la autorizacion de los derechos del estado para un congreso nacional de irrigacion para la distribucion de las aguas del Rio Colorado, la delegacion volvió todos sus esfuerzos á prevenir la presentacion á la convencion de resoluciones encaminadas á la intervencion federal de las aguas dentro del estado.

El interes se ha cambiado ampliamente hacia la reunion de las resoluciones del comité donde la política del congreso para el próximo año ha sido ya formulada. Las indicaciones son que Colorado no solamente pierde el pleito en defensa de los derechos del Estado sino que el comité hara un esfuerzo para conseguir la intervencion federal.

La mañana se dedicó á discutir la equidad del agua en sus diversas fases.

Las propuestas para el congreso en 1911 estan teniendo desusada rivalidad. Los californianos, reunidos en Los Angeles anoche demost aron sorprendente fuerza. Cgicago y Reno permanecen á la cabeza con sus antiguos directores.

Traducido por

José amable

COLORADO LOSES STATE'S RIGHTS FIGHT

By the Associated Press

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 28—Realizing that there is no possibility of getting the national irrigation congress to endorse state's rights in water distribution, the Colorado delegation will turn its efforts today to an endeavor to prevent presentation to the convention of resolutions commending federal control of interstate waters.

Interest today turned largely to the meeting of the resolutions committee where the policy of the congress for the coming year is being formulated. Indications are that Colorado will not only lose its fight in behalf of state's rights but that the committee will report a strong endorsement of federal control.

The morning discussion was devoted to a discussion of water equities in its various phases.

The contest for the honor of entertaining the 1911 congress is developing unusual rivalry. Though Californians launched the Los Angeles boom last night, they developed surprising strength over night. Chicago and Reno are still in the race, with the former leading.

TRADUCIDO DELPERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL LUNES 19 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

El vapor "San Diego" sobrepasa á las anteriores litas de pasajeros. - Trae 67 personas que fueron á Ensenada para asitir á las fiestas del Centenario.

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Con un pequeño cargamento de mercancias generales y sesenta y siete pasajeros, la lista mas larga que há habido entre Ensenada y San Diego, en un solo viaje, el vapor "San Diego" de la Compañia Meteor Trans portetion cuyo Capitan es A. A. Knowles, llegó aquí ayer en la tarde.

La mayoria de los pasajeros eran americanos que volvian de la celebracion del Centenario de la Independencia de México, que tuvo lugar en la capital de la Baja California. El "San Diego" hizo un viaje especial de dia para acomodar á los huéspedes de la república hermana.

Los Sandieguinos dicen que la fiesta del Centenario de la Independencia en este año, há sopbrepasado á las de los años anteriores que han tenido lugar en Ensenada, la pequeña ciudad mexicana, por su preparacion y ejecucion. Hubo corridas de toros, baile,fiestas, fuegos artificiales y música durante los tres dias de la celebracion y que los visitantes de San Diego han regresado satisfechos de las atenciones del Gobernador Celso Vega y de los hospitalarios ciudadanos de la Baja California.

Traducido por

José Amable

Steamer San Diego Breaks All Records For Passenger List

Brings 67 Persons From Ensenada Who Attended Centennial Festivities

With a small consignment of general merchandise and sixty-seven passengers, the largest list ever carried between Ensenada and San Diego on any one trip, the Meteor Transportation company's passenger and freight steamer San Diego, Captain A. A. Knowles, arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A majority of the passengers were Americans returning from the centennial celebration of Mexico's independence held in the Lower California capital. The San Diego made a special daylight trip to accommodate the guests of the sister republic.

San Diegans who have attended every celebration held in Ensenada in recent years report that the independence centennial festival was by far the biggest celebration the little Mexican city ever planned and executed. There were bullfights, dancing, feasting, fireworks and music throughout the three days of the celebration, and the visitors from San Diego returned home satiated by the entertainment furnished by Governor Celso Vega and the hospitable citizens of Baja California.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "DAILY FREE LANCE", PUBLICADO EN LA CIUDAD DE "EL CENTRO", CONDADO DE "IMPERIAL", CALIFORNIA, EL JUEVES 1 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

México no deberia objetar el tratar negociaciones. - Dos Gobiernos deberian reunirse y fijar por medio de un tratado el manejo del rio.-'Proposicion en la que todos los intereses estan unánimes.

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No puede encomiarse lo bastante, la necesidad de una accion pronta de parte del pueblo de este valle, para la organizacion de un distrito bajo la acta "Bridgfort. Grandes cambios van á efectuarse en tiempo no lejano. Los Estados Unidos y México se reunirán en amistosas negociaciones con objeto de resolver las cuestiones que envuleve el manejo del Rio Colorado. Estas cuestiones son, el manejo del rio, que es la proteccion de éste, y su mantenimiento en los bancos, la division de sus aguas y el uso de estas para irrigacion. Incidentalmente, ha existido hasta hoy la eliminacion, en los tratados, de la cláusula de navegacion.

En muchos respectos, la situacion del Colorado es parecida á la que se sotuvo por muchos años en el Rio Grande. Los tratados respecto de este rio prevenian que no se perturbase la navegacion, &. lo mismo que sobre el Colorado. Pero los que hicieron el tratado no previeron que la irrigacion alcanza tambien al uso del rio, ademas de ser una linea divisoria internacional, y qu que irira consumiendo toda el agua del rio hasta dejarlo, seco donde es una linea internacional. Pero esto ha ocurrido, y el resultado ha sido serios perjuicios á las empresas de irrigacion en la parte baja del Rio Grande, y demanda enormes daños contra los Estados Unidos. Esta materia fué por muchos años el "hueso" de contencion, y no habia camino que pudiera tomarse para fijar el término de ella. Pero pasó el acta de Reclamacion y "Tio Samuel" entró en negocios de irrigacion, que proveyó el camino por el debia ajustarse este asunto, y se fijó por nuestro Gobierno dar á México el agua que deberia pagar otra vez, si se desviaba hacia otra parte. Tenemos hoy la mima necesidad, para que los Gobiernos obren en este asunto y tambien tenemos la cuestion del manejo del rio. El Colorado Bajo está de tal manera colocado, que bien pudiera ser muy destructivo, si no se confina en su canal propio.

El Sr. Ockerson, Ingeniero de Los Estados Unidos, ha dado noticia de que el curso actual desemboca al lago Volcano, y en tiempos de lluvias abn bundantes podia derramarse é inundar el valle Imperial. Este peligro no debe dejarse pasar desapercibido. Eso es muy posible, á menos que se haga un trabajo propio.

En virtud de las necesidades del caso, el Congreso há votado un millon de dolares, para salvar de este peligro á los vecinos del Valle Imperial.

La nota del Sr. Ockerson sobre este peligro, marca el lugar propio de estos trabajos de proteccion para alejar aquel. Estos trabajos deben ser hechos en México, y parece de sentido comun y decencia, que México debiera cooperar y sufragar algunos gastos.. Pero estamos informados que México sotiene que como los terrenos que pudieran ser perjudicados pertenecen á ciudadanos americanos, éstos deben proteger sus propiedades. Que México no tiene interés en el campo y que no desea hacer gastos para su proteccion.

Esto bien pudiera llamarse una trampa del Gobierno mexicano, de sus grandes responsabilidades. Pero tan grande como es su actitud, mas debe considerarse. Que deja el manejo del rio al pueblo de los Estados Unidos, pues debemos aproximarnos al punto mas cercano de nuestros mejores inereses. Si México no piensa en sus inetereses en esta parte de su territorio, no son bastantes para gastar ningun dinero en su proteccion y la razon de esta actitud es que los terrenos pertenecen á ciudadanos americanos, entonces no puede hacer ninguna objecion séria para ceder una porcion de aquel territorio á los Estados Unidos.

Hay en su territorio una faja perjudicada y en peligro por los cambios del canal del rio del Colorado, que necesitan proteccion y gastar algun dinero para prevenir mayores daños y pérdidas á la nacion, en lo futuro. México no está destinado á hacer todo el gasto, pero sí á ayudar á él. Su respuesta es que, como los terrenos que resultarian beneficiados pertenecen á ciudadanos americanos, México há tenido muy poco interés en el campo, y que si es perciso gastar dinero para prevenir perjuicios, se deje á los intereses americanos hacer dichos gastos. Esto nos parace razon bastante para que México abra negociaciones con los Estados Unidos para ceder terreno á esta nacion, de manera que el trabajo que deba ser hecho para el manejo del rio lo sea por aquellos á quienes vá á servir.. Ciertamente que no podemos permitir el tener un rio que nos está amenazando y que no tengamos poder para arreglar esto. México no puede sostener su actitud para que el rio continúe en su condicion actual, y que los gastos deban ser hechos por nuestro Gobierno cuando la proteccion alcanza á ambas naciones. Semejante actitud no puede sostenerse y no puede ser defendida. Todo parece señalar la conclusion de que México desea negociar á lo largo de la linea. Es un hecho bien conocido que, la intencion de los enviados para arreglar el Tratado de Gadsden, en 30 de Diciembre de 1850, el tirar una linea directa desde la parte alta del Golfo de California, y há sido un verdadero error que la linea se estableciese como está actualmente. Sabemos que hay una historia que ha sido industriosamente circulada al efecto, de que la Constitucion de México prohibe ceder ni una parte de territorio á ninguna potencia extranjera; pero esto no es un hecho. El poder del Gobierno mexicano es supremo, sobre todo el territorio, dentro de sus límites, y que el gobierno pudiera ceder cualquiera parte de él.

Para demostrar este hecho, no hace mucho tiempo, en 5 de Junio de 1907, fué proclamado un tratado entre México y los Estados Unidos, por el cual México cede á los Estados Unidos algunos terrenos á lo largo del Rio Grande, en Texas.

Esta cesion de territorio se hizo con el propósito de de hacer el lecho del rio, la linea internacional, y corregir los errores de los antiguos tratados. Y no hay nada que impida se tomen las mismas medidas en la situacion del Rio Colorado. Pensad cual seria el resultado en el caso de que México se rehusase á hacer algo, ó definir la situacion de algun modo. El Colorado podria desembocar el lago Volcano, segun el Sr. Ockerson, á menos que se cuide de una inundacion en este valle, México debiera ser vituperado y pudiera ser responsable por los perjuicios.

Este asunto debe considerarse en conexion con el arreglo del manejo del rio. Pensad que México tendria que hacer frente, en el caso de que no obviase la situacion. Pero no hay peligro para que México se levante ante esta emergencia y hacer su parte. Ella ha formado su plan de lo que no quiere hacer. Ahora es el tiempo en que debemos movernos, y este movimiento es, solicitar de nuestro Gobierno que abra la cuestion de cambio de la linea divisoria, de manera que el trabajo para el manejo del rio sea por completo de los americanos.. Si México deja todo esto á los americanos, ciertamente que no puede rehusar llegar hasta el fin del camino y dejar á los americanos hacer su deber.

Entretanto, conviene al pueblo del Valle Imperial no perder tiempo en organizar un distrito de irrigacion bajo las leyes de California. Con semejante organizacion estaremos en posibilidad de hacer frente á la situacion. Las dos naciones van á negociar y las cuestiones concernientes al rio se arreglarán el próximo invierno.

Se establecerá la division propia de las aguas, y el manejo de estas se arreglará. Si el pueblo de California sostiene á la Compañia de Desenvolvimiento de California, el agua se dará á esta Corporacion ó á sus sucesores, el cual será la del Pacífico del Sur, ó alguna otra corporacion que se forme. En todo caso, á menos que el pueblo tenga una organizacion por la que el agua deba darse á los Estados Unidos, y México no vá á gastar su tiempo en arreglar cuales son los derechos de cada uno. No hay derechos fuera de la ley, segun ella misma dice, excepto el del usufructuario, y esto pudiera alegarse en las cortes Es imperativo que el distrito se organice tan pronto como sea posible, porque de otra manera no puede el pueblo protejer sus intereses. Nada pudiera llevar á un punto conveniente la situacion, como un Distrito de irrigacion.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

CONTRACTS LET FOR TWO BIG STEEL BRIDGES ON S.D.&A.

Charles W. Coberly Agrees to Complete Structures by December 1

TRACK LAYING SUSPENDED

Forty Miles of Line Will Be Finished Thirty Days After Rivers Are Spanned

Contracts awarded for the steel construction of two bridges, one at the second crossing of the Tia Juana river, and the other over Matanuco creek, means, Chief Engineer Kallright says, that by January 1 the San Diego & Arizona railway will have forty miles of track completed.

The bridge contracts were awarded to Charles W. Corberly of Los Angeles. For several months 400 tons of steel have been on the ground. The time required in the construction of the concrete piers for both bridges has delayed steel work on the superstructures.

Chief Engineer Kallright states that both bridges will be of the deck girder system, supported by steel towers. The Tia Juana span will be 510 feet long, while the one over the Matanuco creek will be 180 feet.

The roadbed is graded thirteen miles beyond tunnel No. 2. Track laying and other construction work is practically suspended until the completion of the bridges, as it is impossible to haul supplies to the "front."

The bridge contracts call for their completion by December 1. With the bridges in place and tunnel No. 2 completed, Engineer Kallright is certain that by the end of the year the track will be laid to the end of the grade. Tunnel No. 1 is completed, and the work on No. 2 is so far advanced that within the next six weeks it will be in shape to permit tracklaying.

Movimiento del Distrito de Irrigacion, no una personalidad. -El pueblo no está interesado en antiguos "Ingertos" (Grafts) - Demanda inmediato progreso en el trabajo de resolver los problemas actuales. - Una digresion y Apologia.

.....

Lo esperado há ocurrido. Howe há fulminado. No teniendo razones que interponer para soportar su proyecto para corporacion privada, y batido en cada lado en sus esfuerzos para dividir y extraviar al pueblo del valle, ha tomado el último recurso de su torcido artificio de su personal envilecimiento. Hace largo tiempo que habiamos sospechado que Howe estaba disgustado con nosotros, y sabiendo lo bruto que es, no nos ha sorprendido su ataque. El nos há atacado antes en su periódico, pero en aquellos tiempos no estábamos al frente de un pueblo de ninguna capacidad, que no ponia atencion en sus biliosidades. Ahora es diferente. Nos hemos propuesto gastar algun tiempo de nuestros lectores, discutiendo sus cargos al Sr. Howe.

Dice que el pueblo nuevo debe saber, sí, pero hay algunas otras cosas que los antiguos residentes deben recordar.

No creemos que cualquier hombre habia sido colocado contra una dura combiancion de fabricadores de leyes y pillos, hasta que recibimos nuestro nombramiento como Comisionados de los Estados Unidos. Y, por este camino, Edgar F. Howe, que habia sido propuesto para el mismo nombramiento, y el hecho de que no pudo conseguir este, parece haberse enconado en su cosecha desde entonces. El mendrugo de este nombramiento es histórico, como la derrota que se extendió cuando ninguno de sus hombres pudieron llegar á tierra. Antes de auqel tiempo, por connivencia de la oficina de terrenos, la Compañia de Desenvolvimiento de terrenos de Valle Imperial, tenia absolutamente controlado el disponer de los terrenos públicos de ste valle. Y ninguno tenia la temeridad de adquirir alguno de esos terrenos sin comprar previamente una accion de agua, la cual era disputada regularmente cada seis meses. Estaba prevenido por los empleados de la oficina de terrenos que los los propietarios no podian ocupar esos terrenos y que podian antes abandonarse las actas de - posesion, y que debian comprarse acciones del agua.

Estaba arreglado de tal manera que nadie podia adquirir un pedazo de tierra, si no contribuia al robo de las acciones del agua. Este robo consistia en vender por doce á quince pesos la accion, destinando dos pesos para la construccion de zanjas, y el resto para el bolsillo de los rateros. Este robo ha ido aumentando para sobrevivir y ha sido la causa de todos los trastornos del agua en el valle. Los promotores debian haber sido honrados y poner el dinero de los propietarios en la construccion de canales

ner el dinero que los propietarios habian pagado , en canales, de manera que no hubiera habido rompimiento del Rio Colorado en el Valle Imperial.

Hay 162 paginas escritas en máquina que contienen los cargos de falta de honradéz y venalidad en la compañia, sosteniendo un pleito del Pacifico del Sur contra este pueblo. Y fué en este grupo donde nos colocaron como zapo en nido de hormigas. Casi al principio mos encontramos con F. C. Paulin despues de nuestro nombramiento, y nos amenazó con su terrible venganza, si haciamos algo en contra de sus intereses. Algunos dias despues, el abogado local de la Compañia de Desenvolvimiento, entonces en Imperial Valley, nos hizo una proposicion, que él prepararia todos los papeles para los aplicantes y que les cargaria cinco dolares por cada declaracion, dividiendo con nosotros y dándonos $2.50 por cada declaracion, pero que si venia esta por nuestro conducto entonces tendriamos unicamente un dolar de gratificacion., rehusando nosotros hacerlo, y que procederiamos á obtener un título de la oficina de terrenos, teniendo así certidumbre de la correcion de nuestros trabajos.

Como Comisionados del Gobierno nos rehusamos abiertamente á unirnos á rateros, y de hecho, nuestro crimen parece haber sido el haber rehusado ayudarlos á ratear á todo el mundo, segun el programa de la Compañia de Desenvolvimiento de terrenos de Imperial.

En cuento al cargo de que nosotros colectamos honorarios no teniendo título para ello, diremos que hemos colectado P2.50 por cada declaracion y que hemos mandado el dinero á la oficina de terrenos de Los Angeles. Ellos no estaban autorizados para cobrar dichos honorarios, y estas colectas eran ilegales, pero como fueron requeridos para ello, no tuvimos nada que hacer, sino cumplir. Como el grupo de rateros obraba activamente cerca de los propietarios de casas en aquel tiempo, muchas declaradiones fueron satisfechas. Aquellas remisiones se hicieron por medio de libranzas bancarias y las devueltas firmadas por A. J. Crookshank en el Primer Banco Nacional de Imperial. Tan pronto como como hicimos nuestro plan de que la puja no podria controlarnos, se produjo un movimiento en contra nuestra por aquella multitud. Cuando vemos atrás, hacia las experiencias de aquel tiempo, y reconocemos el tremendo poder é influencia de nuestros oposicionistas, nos maravillamos de haber estado en posibilidad de haber hecho lo que hicimos por mejorar los intereses del valle. Aquellos individuos ocurrieron al Juez Wellborn con sus quejas casi inmediatamente, creyendo que nos removerian, pero el Juez nos los remitió á sus negocios. Entonces ocurrieron á todas sus influencias, aburriendo al Juez con continuas quejas, é invocando tambien los poderes de la Compañia del Pacífico del Sur, que estaba perdiendo $30.000 cada año, por pasajes de los inmigrantes á la oficina de terrenos, y tanta fuerza se usó para ganar la causa que el Juez abolió la oficina. El lo hizo así mas por callar

á los aulladores que por otra causa.

En cuanto á que hemos sido acusados en Washignton es una mentira. Si eso fuera ya habriamos sido declrados culpables por el Gran Jurado Federal. ESta mentira ha sido propalada frecuentemente por ese grupo, con la esperanza de que llegue á ser una verdad. Han agotado todo recurso para envolvernos en algunenredo, y se ha repetido que hemos sido declarados culpables, que se nos há aprehendido. Se han hecho muchos arrestos en conexion con las operaciones de aquellos dias, y tal vez se harán mas, pero ápesar de esa busca activa y de la falta de principios de ese espionaje no hallarán en que pueda fundarse ningun cargo contra nosotros. Y cuando consideramos lo facil que es ser perjuro para ese grupo, esto es lo mas sorprendente.

En cuanto á los otros fundamentos de Howe, estan hechos trisas. Poseemos los papeles del asunto de Avery si alguno quiere examinarlos. Ellos prueban que Howe es un mentiroso. En cuanto á reclamar daños contra México, creemos que el pueblo que puede señalar esos perjuicios debe colectar tanto como á quellos que tomaron el consejo de Howe en la Conpañia de desenvolvimiento. Aquellos que han hecho esas quejas saben si les deben ser pagadas "fuertes sumas". Precisamente otra mentira, esto es todo. Nosotros pagamos nuestros gastos. En cuanto á el negocio de registro, estamos listos para que se compare nuestro registro notarial con el de cualquiera de los muchos notarios de Imperial, en ese tiempo.. El gran número de declaraciones satisfechas lo fueron por ciudadanos de Imperial, y aun mas fueron satisfechas por la antigua puja de los buscadores de casas, que por otras clases. Aplicaciones de terrenos son como cualquiera otro asunto respecto de la ley. Las quejas deben ser satisfechas y los quejosos deben ser juramentados. Estas declaraciones son hechas ante notarios Esto es todo. La sola diferencia parece ser que las personas que juraron sus demandas ante nosotros, resultan rateros, principal y consecuentemente los amigos de Howe. El Secretario del interior tomó las precauciones que deberian tomarse y por medio de una acta del Congreso, declarando fraude en el Condado de Imperial, el dar á ese pueblo tal terreno.El cargo de que hemos sido arrojados de la oficina en desgracia, se demuestra que es una mentira por el hecho de que hemos sido nombrados archiveros de la ciudad de Imperial algunos meses despues. Que hemos estado en " "desgracia" eso lo saben nuestros vecinos.

Pedimos una excusa á nuestros lectores por esta digresion. Que Howe ha hecho en Imperial ó que si es un fumador de opio, dejando correr su pensamiento hacia un inexplicable fin, no tiene nada que hacer en esto. Ni tampoco los cargos que hace contra nosotros. Lo que el pueblo quiere es la organizacion de un distrito de irrigacion, y las consecuencias resulten por Howe ó por nosotros. El "Buen Libro" dice:El que domina su temperamento es mas grande que el que domina una ciudad",ó palabras por ese estilo. Nosotros

dominamos nuestro temperamento y dejamos todo á nuestros lectores si Howe trata de matar á Imperial. Bien, el pobre mendigo tiene que vivir en alguna parte y nosotros preferimos esto á estar en Imperial. Desearíamos que él estuviese en "El Centro."

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

J F JASSAUD

DAILY FREE LANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR THE CITY OF EL CENTRO

VOLUME II. DAILY FREE LANCE, EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910. NUMBER 206

IRRIGATION DISTRICT MOVEMENT NOT ONE OF PERSONALITIES

PEOPLE NOT INTERESTED IN HISTORY OF ANCIENT GRAFTS, BUT DEMAND IMMEDIATE PROGRESS IN WORK OF SOLVING PRESENT PROBLEMS—A DIGRESSION AND APOLOGY.

The expected has happened. Howe has fulminated. Not having any reasons to advance in support of his scheme for a private corporation, and beaten at every turn in his efforts to divide and mislead the people of the valley, he comes to the last resort of a cornered crook, personal villification. We have suspected for a long time that Howe was sore on us, and knowing the brute as we do, we are not surprised at his attack. He has attacked us before in his sheet, but at those times we were not before the people in any capacity, and so paid no attention to his billingsgate. Now, it is different. We propose to take up some of the time of our readers by discussing Mister Howe and his charges.

He says the newer people should know. Yes, and there are a few things the older residents need to be reminded of.

We do not believe any man was ever put up against a harder combination of lawbreakers and grafters than we were when we received our appointment as United States Commissioner. And, by the way, Edgar F. Howe, was also an applicant for the appointment, and the fact that he did not get it, has seemed to rankle in his crop ever since. The scrap over that appointment is historical, as is the discomfiture that spread among the push when none of their men landed it. Previous to that time, by the connivance of the Land Office, the C. D.-Imperial Land Co. push had absolutely controlled the disposal of the public lands in this valley. If anyone had the temerity to file on a tract without first buying water stock, they were contested regularly every six months. It was stated by the Land Office officials that homesteads could not be filed upon these lands, and that before desert entries could be made, water stock for the tract must be bought.

It was all arranged so that no man could get a piece of land in this valley, unless he contributed to the waterstock graft. This graft consisted in selling waterstock for twelve to fifteen dollars per share, putting two dollars per share into the construction of ditches, and the rest into the pockets of the grafters. That is the graft that has been the hardest to survive and that has caused all the water troubles in this valley. Had the promoters been honest, and put the money the settlers paid them, into the construction of canals, there need never been any break of the Colorado into Imperial Valley.

It takes 162 pages of typewritten manuscript to contain the charges of dishonesty and venality in the complaint filed in the suit of the S. P. against these people. It was into that bunch that we were put, like a toad in an ant's nest. Almost the first time we met F. C. Paulin after we were appointed, he threatened us with dire vengeance, should we ever do anything against his interests. In a few days thereafter the local attorney of the C. D. Co. then at Imperial made us a proposition, that he prepare all the papers, and charge the applicants Five Dollars per affidavit, and divide with us, giving us $2.50 for evey affidavit, we not having to prepare it, while if we prepared the affidavit ourself, we would only get one dollar. T his we refused to do, and we then proceeded to get an abstract of the Land Office records, so we could be certain of the correctness of our work.

Throughout our entire term as U. S. Commissioner, we steadfastly refused to join with the grafters. In fact, our crime seems to have been that we refused to assist them in gafting everybody, as had been the C. D.-Imperial Land Co. programme.

As to the charge that we collected fees we were not entitled to, we will say, that we did collect $2.50 upon every contest filed, and we sent that money to the U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles. They were not entitled to any such fees, and those collections were illegal, but as they required them, we could do nothing else than comply. As the grafter bunch were quite active after the homesteaders at that time there were several contests filed. These remittances were made by bank draft and the returned drafts are in the vaults of the First National Bank of Imperial signed by A. J. Crookshank. As soon as we made it plain that the push could not control us, there was an immediate movement against us by that crowd. When we look back at the experiences of that time, and realize the tremendous power and influence of the men we were opposing, we often wonder e were able to do as much for the best interests of the valley as we did. These men went to Judge Wellborn with their complaints almost immediately, and sought to have us removed, but the Judge sent them about their business. They then called upon every influence they could command, and by dint of continual running to the Judge with complaints and by also invoking the powers of the Southern Pacific, which was losing $30,000 dollars per year by the loss in fares of entrymen to the Land Office, sufficient force was brought to bear to cause the Judge to abolish the office. He did this more in order to get rid of the howlers than anything else.

As for there being any charges against us at Washington, that is a lie. If there were any such charges we would have been indicted by the Federal Gand Jury. That lie has been told so frequently by the bunch, that they have come to actually hope it is true. They have exhausted every resource to get us into trouble, and have repeatedly told that we had been indicted, or were to be arrested. There has been several arrests made in connection with the operations of those days, and a good many more should be made, but not even the most searching and unprincipled sleuth has been able to dig up anything upon which to hang a charge against us. And when we consider what an easy thing perjury is to that bunch, this is all the more surprising.

As to other statements of Howe, they are all of a piece. We have the papers in the Avery matter, if anyone cares to examine them. They prove Howe a liar. As for filing damages against Mexico, we believe the people who placed their damages there have collected as muc as those who took Howe's advice and sued the C. D. Co. Those who filed those claims know whether they have paid "large sums." Just another lie, that is all. We paid our own expenses. As for the contesting businesss, we are ready to compare our notarial record with any of several notaries that were at Imperial at that time. The greatest number of contests filed by any one man was filed by a citizen of Imperial, and more contests were filed by the old push against the homesteaders, than were ever filed by any other class of people. Land contests are like any other law suits. Complaints must be filed and those complaints have to be sworn to. These affidavits are made before notaries. That is all there is to it. The only difference seems to be that the persons who swore to their affidavits before us were contesting grafters, principally, and consequently Howe's friends. The Secretary of the Interior held their grounds to be well taken, and it took an act of Congress, making lawful land fraud in Imperial County to give these people their land. So much for that. The charge that we were "thrown from office in disgrace" is shown to be a lie, by the fact that we were appointed City Recoder of Imperial in a few months afterward. Had we been "disgraced" our neighbors would have known it.

We wish to apologize to our readers for this disgression. What Howe has done to Imperial, or whether he is a dope fiend, letting his vapid mind run to unspeakable filth, has nothing to do with what you are interested in Neither has the charges that he makes against us. What the people want is the organization of an irrigation district, and neither Howe or ourself are issues. The good Book says "He that holdeth his temper is greater than he that killeth a city" or words to that effect. We have held our temper, and we leave it to our readers if Howe hasn't just about killed Imperial. Well, the poor beggar has to live somewhere, and we had rather it would be at Imperial. We wouldn't stand for him in El Centro.

HAVE YOU SMOKED A

Mark Hopkins 2 ?

BETTER GET WISE

Central Billiard Parlor

EL CENTRO CALIFORNIA

STREET ILLUMINATION A GREAT SUCCESS

Holt Block on Main Street is Scene of Unique Lighting Scheme Unlike Any Other in State.

The completion of the arcades along the south side of Main street from Fifth to Sixth, was celebrated by the installation of small electric lights, in the center of the ceiling and the turning on of the electric current last evening. This is a new system of street illumination, unknown, elsewhere than in El Centro. The lights are a success, and do excellent service in making the sidewalk a nice promenade, and showing the windows of the stores to the best advantage. Along the outside of the arcades are other electric lights, which will be turned on when extra occasions demand extra illumination. It is expected these will be burned on Saturday nights, and when Johnson comes to town to make his speech. There are 24 lights in the ceiling, used for lighting the sidewalk and store windows, and 88 lights along the outside next the street. In addition to this there are the lights on the pagodas, or what-you-may-call-ems that are used for decorative effect. There isn't another street in this state lighted like this block on Main street.

BIG OUTPUT OF COTTON AT THE FIRST PICKING

Out on the Ira Aten ranch, some phenominal yields of cotton is being gathered. This is the first picking, and three bales have been picked from four acres. Experts estimate that there will be more cotton upon these plants at the next picking than has been taken off at this. Mr. Aten hoped to get a bale and a half to the acre for the whole crop. It now looks like he might get two bales to the acre for the whole field. The cotton pickers are making good wages, too. One picker makes as high as three dollars and a half per day.

LEAVES FOR SACRAMENTO

C. W. Collins, Secretary of the El Centro Chamber of Commerce left for Sacramento last evening to attend the State Fair. Mr. Collins took with him a considerable exhibit of valley products and several thousand folders, boosting the valley, for distribution. Next Thursday will be Cotton Day at the Fair and on that day Mr. Collins hopes to have at least 5000 cotton bolls to give away to visitors. The cotton exhibit will be one of the features of the Fair.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF COLORADO DESERT

Multitude of Facts Gathered On Map 40x60 Inches by Engineer Scobey.

A very exhaustive and interesting map of the country tributary to the lower Colorado river from above the Laguna Dam to the Gulf of California has been prepared by Engineer Scobey, who has been engaged for the past year in determining the seepage and evaporation loss in the delivery of water to the mutual water companies and who has for the past few months acted as the engineer for the Commission of 11.

While engaged in this latter work, Mr. Scobey was given complete access to all engineering records of not only the California Development Company, but also those of the Reclamation Service, permission for this having been obtained from Secretary of the Interior, Ballinger, after considerable correspondence with the minor officials.

Included in the map is a circle indicating the height of the flow of the Colorado river for each consecutive year in which records have been taken.

Another portion shows the contour line from the Laguna dam to the present heading and across the valley, and effectually disposes of all claims that a canal on all American soil is even feasible. On an even contour the shortest line on which a tunnel may be constructed reaches a distance of 16 miles and the necessary grade would increase this several miles. The enginees of the Reclamation Service who collected this data stopped figuring when this point was reached.

A valuable piece of information is a tracing of the Rockwood survey, showing a proposed high line canal from the present heading to a point even higher than the proposed new headworks of the California Development Company. The latter are based on using the present canal, which is the old channel of the Alamo river, while the Rockwood survey gives an outline of a canal closely following the foot of the hills. This canal, as planned, is so much shorter than the present meandering stream, that numerous structures would be necessary to retard the flow of the water, according to the engineer's statements. The canal would deliver water sufficiently high to irrigate the Coachella valley, the point of delivery being fully 50 feet higher than the suggested headworks of the California Development Company, planned for the eastside highline canal.

A correct map, with contours, is shown of the country below the line as well as of the Imperial Valley and the Salton Sea. Taken as a whole or in part, the map is the most comprehensive of the Colorado desert country that has yet been issued.—Brawley News.

NEW VETERINARY HERE

Messrs Cram and Pace, veterinary surgeons, who have succeeded to the business of T. B. Owen, former proprietor of the Calexico Breeding Company, have opened an office at the Depot Stables in El Centro. On and after September 5th, they will be in their office from 8 a. m. till 5:30 p. m. each day.

SELLING LAND IN NEW IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Mr. Nuffer is in receipt of a letter from F. B. Putnam telling of a sale of an 80 acre ranch in the South San Joaquin Irrigation District to Mr. W. R. Sampson, who lately sold his ranch in No. 8 district west of Brawley.

Winthrop Pier and F. M. Burger, delegates to the Republican State Convention, leave tonight for San Francisco to attend that gathering.

✦ ✦ ✦

James Stratton of Mobile was in town today. Mr. Stratton is a close reader of the Free Lance and is much interested in the water question. He is also strongly in favor of the irrigation district.

✦ ✦ ✦

John C. Goetz, bookkeeper for the J. R. Loftus Company wento Los An J. R. Loftus Company went to Los An he is going to spend Sunday and Labor Day at Mount Wilson, and expects to swing his heels over Echo Rock and whistle at us people down here in Imperial Valley.

COME HOME FOLKS THE WEATHER IS FINE

Cool Breezes From the Pacific Reach El Centro Last Evening—Enjoyable Change

The long expected change in the weather took place yesterday afternoon. During the day there was a gathering of clouds in the east and southeast and in the afternoon it looked to the uninitiated like there was going to be a rain. But it was merely a dust storm, and not much of that. When that had passed over, with the wind from the customary direction the southeast, there was a change, and the breeze sprang up from the west. As the day passed into evening the wind increased, and by nine o'clock the dust was blowing a little and the heat and humidity was rapidly passing away. This kept up pactically all night, and this morning bedclothes were needed, for the first time since April. This has been the longest and hottest summer ever experienced in this valley and the return of cool weather is more than welcomed. While there will be hot days for a couple of weeks or so more, the nights will be delightful and there will be no humidity. After that no country on earth will have anything on Imperial Valley in the way of perfect weather.

MAXWELL-ARNOLD—James Maxwell, native of Scotland, aged 25, resident of El Centro, and May Josephine Arnold, native of Arkansas, aged 20, resident of Redlands.

Mr. Maxwell, better known as "Scotty" is a member of the Witman-Maxwell Plumbing Company of El Centro, and Mrs. Maxwell was one of El Centro's most popular young ladies. The Free Lance joins with the many friend of the happy couple in congratulating them.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Clerk subject to the will of the voters of Imperial County at the election, November 8th, 1910.

Respectfully,
F. G. HAVENS.

Davis Bros.

LEADING DRUGGISTS OF EL CENTRO

EXCLUSIVE DRUGGISTS OF HOLTVILLE

TAKE DAVIS LITTLE LIVER PILLS AND GO WAY BACK AND SIT DOWN

Davis Bros.

EL CENTRO HOLTVILLE

Clothiers to Men

GET THE HABIT TRADING WITH

PRESTON & MACARTNEY

EL CENTRO - - - CALIFORNIA

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

Next Monday will be Labor Day, which is a legal holiday in this state, and the day will be celebrated at Brawley in a fitting manner. Huddleston will give another of his famous picnics, with a barbecue. There will be a skating carnival and foot races, swimming races, tug of war, and other athletic sports. There is also a programme of literary exercises with speeches by local talent and otherwise. A good time is assured to all who attend. There will also be dancing in the evening.

FIRST RUN A SUCCESS

The Imperial Valley Oil and Cotton Co. ran their gin yesterday and notwithstanding that it was the first day things went off very good. Six bales were ginned yesterday and many more are expected daily from now on. Mr. Srack secretary of the company is preparing a set of rules for the growers to be governed by which will, eventually overcome a great hardship heretofore experienced by them.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES

There will be Baptist Preaching at the Palm Roof Garden, next Sunday at eleven o'clock.

AMOS ROBINSON, Pastor.

AIRDOME

APPLESTILL & HASTINGS
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C. M. APPLESTILL, Manager

HIGH CLASS MOTION PICTURES and LATEST SONGS

Change of Program TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS

Open Every Night 7:30 to 10

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TWO-MINUTE TITLE TALKS

LAND TITLES.
THE IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS

A two-cent stamp is a small thing to look at compared with the letter itself.

But if omitted that letter with its all-important contents would be stopped on its mission and "held for postage."

There are little things to watch when you deal in real estate. Omitted, serious trouble is involved either now or here after.

A very little thing may cause a blemish in your title and a bad title is no little thing. It is generally a big nuisance and expense.

Our Guaranteed Unlimited Certificate of Title does not cost as much in proportion to the value of your land as the two cent stamp does to the value of the letter and it gives TITLE PROTECTION. PROTECTS

PEOPLES ABSTRACT AND TRUST COMPANY

Offices El Centro, California
W. E. MORTON, Manager

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Up-to-date Merchants

General Merchandise

Dry Goods, Shoes and Hats, Furnishings for Men, Women and Children

FOR SALE—40 acres all in cultivation, extra well leveled, extra soft land; price is $5300, $1300 cash payment; balance in seven equal payments. Last payment in seven years from this fall. This land will be worth more than thribble the price now asked before the last payment is due. It's the best thing on the market. Why pay rent, it's up to you.

10 acres, one half mile from the Hotel Oregon. The owner wants the money and here is your chance to buy a small ranch at the right price. Come and make me an offer. 20 acres near El Centro, extra soft land, fine location on big ditch. Just the place for a small ranch. Price right; good terms. Don't buy anything until you have seen this. You'll buy it.

FOR RENT—40 acres in alfalfa; all fenced; just the place for a dairy ranch. The land is soft and will keep the cows busy giving milk, and you busy trying to keep the alfalfa mowed down. It will sure grow the feed, and the price is right.

BLISS & COLSON, EL CENTRO

DAILY FREE LANCE

(Medhurst's Daily)

An independent newspaper, published daily except Sunday, by the Free Lance Company, El Centro.

Subscription Price, $2.00 per year by mail; 25 cents per month by carrier.

Entered as second class matter on April 12, 1909, at the postoffice t El Centro, Cal., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WATER COMMISSION TO MEET

We have just learned from Mr. Wills, the president of the Water Commission, that he intends to call a meeting of that body just as soon as a quorum returns from their summer vacations. This will probably not be until some time next week. In the meantime, the Supervisors will meet and it is up to the people to see that they take the initiative in the matter of getting the petitions prepared for the irrigation district. Mr. Wills says that at that meeting the Scobey report will be presented and that the Commission will probably do something or quit. The liklihood of their quitting should be forestalled by the action of the Supervisors in taking up the matter of organizing the district. Everyone is interested in the organization of the district, while no one outside of owners of waterstock is interested, or represented upon the Water Commission. The Supervisors, representing all the taxpayers of the County, are more properly the right people to take this matter up than are the presidents of the water companies

CREDIT WHERE DUE.

We desire to give Captain Kelly the credit with having the most complete knowledge concerning the map that was made by Captain Hardy, and apparently used by the envoys who negotiated the treaty establishing the present boundary line between Mexico and the United States. He informs us that he has seen this map, and is making a thorough investigation of the whole subject. This information, when complete, should be of great value to our Government in the prospective negotiations.

In the article published elsewhere, referring to the attacks upon the present editor of this paper, we desire it to be understood that the "push" therein referred to has quit the valley, and that their influence is nil, except that like a skunk, they have left their odor. But in their day they were all powerful, and swayed affairs hereabouts with an iron will.

PUT IT UP TO THE SUPERVISORS

There should be a general turnout of the farmers and business men next Tuesday to the meeting of the Supervisors to urge the appointment of Jack Eshleman and Charley Perry to prepare the petitions for the organization of the irrigation district. Everyone should come, and not leave it to their neighbors. All that is needed to get this matter going and the district organized, is for the petitions to be prepared and placed before the people. There is practically no opposition, and what there is, is badly divided among themselves. The Supervisors are the right people to take this matter up, as it interests all the people, and not merely the present users of water. There is also, no occasion to go outside of Imperial Valley for either legal guidance or engineering ability. We have it right here at home, and FREE LANCE believes in patronizing our home people. If there should be any of further legal aid to help Jack Eshleman, there is Judge Ansel Smith, who has had wide experience in legal matters where irrigation districts are now in operation, and is perfectly familiar with them and their workings. Also, G. H. P. Shaw of Imperial, has been suggested as an attorney well posted upon State and municipal law. There is no need to bring in legal or engineering acumen. We have it right here at home. The Supervisors cannot refuse the demand of the people in this matter, nor will they desire to do so. All that is needed is for the people to demand it. The Supervisors have not been appealed to as yet, but it is known they will not demur.

Modern Life Would Be Too Hard On The Nerves if it Were Not For Want Advertising

The pace of life has become tense.

Worries, disappointments, up-sets at home and office, losses, discouragements seem to multiply as daily life becomes more complex.

The property owner, who MUST have a steady income from rents or lose his property, is "racked" by the untimely defection of a tenant. Some classified advertising quickly retrieves his loss—and quiets his nerves!

The salary earner unexpectedly loses his position—and his peace of mind. The strain would shortly "break" something in his nervous system if, once more, want advertising did not find the better job—and restore to him his mental equilibrium.

In every phase of the city's life, every day, the want ads play the part of the peace-maker. They SERVE you and me at some crisis in our lives—and keep the modern pace and tension from proving too fast and tight for US.

Truly, the want ads ARE FOR SERVICE!

Live Stock of All Kinds

Highest Market Price and Honest Weights

Virgil Patterson, Imperial

Imperial Creamery Company

We are now in our new plant and better prepared to serve the public than ever before. We are prepared to make 10,000 pounds of butter a day. We pay the highest market price for good cream. Public inspection invited at all times.

EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

Crutchfield & Woolfolk

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Handlers of Imperial Valley Cantaloupes. Car lot distributors and growers. Marketing agents of Cantaloupes, Fruits and Produce.

BRANCH OFFICES

CHICAGO NEW YORK CINCINNATI WASHINGTON

E. E. CADWALADER, Field Manager

We Can Sell Your Land

If you don't believe it, list a ranch with us

Put on the Right Price and we will show you.

C. E. SPROUSE, Real Estate Agent

The Palm's the Place for Goods that Taste

IT WILL DO YOU GOOD

To see the line of pastry and bread at the Palm, Doughnuts, coffee cakes, tea biscuits, snails, buns, rolls, graham bread, raisin bread, rye bread, butternut, plain white. Something for every taste.

The Palm CONFECTIONERY

G. C. KEENEY, Proprietor EL CENTRO CAL.

HUDSON CHAMLERS HUPMOBILE

Agent for Hartford Tires

COURT HOUSE GARAGE

EL CENTRO CALIFORNIA

AUTOS for HIRE

by the hour or day. Special trips to any part of the county

Central Garage

FRED FULLER, Proprietor EL CENTRO, CALIF.

BUICK

AGENTS FOR IMPERIAL CO.

Beach & Vencill

HOTEL OREGON BLOCK

EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

The Elite Cafe

MEALS 25c UP. DINNER AT NOON. SHORT ORDERS ALL DAY.

ISAAC CHUBB, PROPRIETOR WHITLOCK BLDG., HOLTVILLE.

Extraordinary Opportunity

SEND FOR THEM

Now as well as after a while

Low Fares to California

From Minneapolis and St. Paul 31.75

From Chicago $33.00

From Omaha, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio 25.00

St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans 32.00

and correspondingly low rates from all Eastern points.

Sale Dates

August 25 to September 9th, Inclusive

October 1st to 15th, Inclusive

Stopovers allowed at all California points.

You can deposit fare with us and we will deliver tickets to your Eastern friends or relatives without expense to you.

Southern Pacific Co.

See your Local Agent, now! Ask Dan Leonard, El Centro

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

TRY OUR

Electric Breezes

Electric Fans on Small Monthly Payments

Prices from $9.50 to $25.00

Holton Power Company

LAUNDRY THAT PLEASES

Ladies! We are making a specialty in white shirtwaists, skirts and your apparel in general. Call up Main 233 today and we will call for and deliver your work without delay. We want your patronage.

IMPERIAL VALLEY STEAM LAUNDRY

P. J. AUDEREAU, and D. K. GOODE, Props. EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

The L. W. Blinn Lumber Company

LUMBER

Telephone Main 5 El Centro, Cal.

EL CENTRO ADD. NO. 3

(BALCOM TRACT)

Lots small payment down, long time on balance. The railroad to San Diego is now being built. Big advance in values sure to follow this fall

PUTNAM LAND CO.

LOCAL AGENTS.

F. G. Havens

Has had six years' experience in land title matters in Imperial Valley, and has more knowledge concerning the correct procedure for acquiring desert lands than any one else in the county. When in doubt see him.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. EL CENTRO, CAL.

When you want the best in meats patronize the

El Centro Market

IRWIN & RITZ

Orders called for and delivered to any part of the city

W. F. KIZER WILL RETURN ABOUT AUGUST 20 WITH 300 DAIRY COWS FOR SALE. COWS

BEACH & VENCILL

Real estate *Investment brokers*

We were here first. We know every piece of land in the Imperial Valley

506 UNOIN TRUST BLDG., LOS AN GELES, CALIFORNIA.

Oregon Hotel El Centro, Cal.

Albert Casner

General Agent for Mills Automatic Machines. Automatic Machines of All Kinds. Money Getters.

WRITE ME. EL CENTRO, CAL.

Depot Stables

HORAN & FLEISHMAN, Proprietors

Livery, Feed and Sale

El Centro, California

TAKE YOUR SUITS AND HATS TO

A. FINK

Next Door Wells Fargo—El Centro

FOR RENOVATION

Steam and dry cleaning. Pressing and Repairing in First Class Style. Special attention to Orders From Outside Towns.

Artesian Wells

The Coachella Valley Development Company are here to do

Well Drilling

We are first in demonstrating water in Imperial Valley

Modern Machinery, Experienced Men, Satisfactory Work

Reference: HOLTVILLE WELL

Imperial Valley Office, Hotel Oregon, El Centro, California.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE", PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA EL SABADO 24 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

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10 chinos, 1 hindu y 3 Japoneses son deportados por los empleados de inmigracion.. - Otros 16 chinos tratan de cruzar la linea.-

Todas las entradas posibles cerca de Tijuana estan vigiladas por los oficiales de los Estados Unidos y por los Rurales mexicanos. - Se han hecho esfuerzos para evitar el contrabando.-

Las autoridades mexicanas estan respondiendo ahora á los llamamientos de Washington para ayudar á este trabajo.

.....

Como resultado de los esfuerzos recientes de los oficiales del servicio secreto y local de inmigracion, para evitar la práctica de contrabando de chinos y cruzar la linea de los Estados Unidos, cerca de Tijuana, México, diez chinos, un hindu y tres japoneses, fueron deportados ayer tarde por el oficial de inmigracion Harry Wedle.

Además se sabe de buena fuente que diez y seis chinos estan ahora esparcidos en el campo abajo de la linea inernacional, esperando la oportunidad de cruzar la linea, y entretanto estan siendo vigiladas todas las vias de ingreso y salida por los oficiales de los Estados Unidos y por los Rurales mexicanos.

Segun noticias que se tienen, el último número de extranjeros han llegado al Norte en el vapor que viene de Ensenada. Son desembarcados en un punto abajo de la linea donde se dice que comienza el "Ferrocarril Subterráneo chino" y son llevados á la casa de un rancho durante dos dias, donde se les dan instrucciones del curso que deben llevar despues de su llegada allí.

Las noticias de sus direcciones se han "filtrado", no obstante, y los oficiales estan en posibilidad de recibir á esos extranjeros á su llegada á tierra americana. El proyecto ha sido frustrado por la accion de los Rurales Mexicanos. Ha habido una correspondencia considerable entre el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos y México, relativo al contrabando de chinos, y como resultado, se ha mostrado por los Rurales una actividad extraordinaria.

Por esto es que, los confederados mexicanos de los contrabandistas chinos se dirijieron á la linea con su carga, fueron perseguidos por los rurales. Los chinos, asustados, se esparcieron, segun se dice, á despecho de la estrecha vigilancia en ambos lados de la linea, y no se sabe que ninguno de ellos haya vuelto á la vecin-

dad de Tijuana.

Dos oficiales especiales de inmigracion fueron enviados á San Diego para tener cuidado de ellos y con una fuerza de diputados vigilan toda entrada posible.

Un vecino de San Diego á quien se le debe crédito mas que á ninguno otro en razon de su íntimo conocimiento con los mexicanos dijo esta mañana á un representante de "La tribuna de la Tarde", con relacion á la situacion local china lo sigueinte:

"El contrabando de chinos se ha estado practicando aquí durante varios meses. Es casi imposible detenerlos hasta que las autoridades comiencen á cooperar á ello, por parte de México. Cuando un grupo de chinos llega al sur de la linea, es facil para cualquiera evitar el paso; pero cuando los mismos chinos van á trabajar en distintos lugares con la aparente intencion de permanecer en México es casi imposible seguir sus huellas. Entonces es cuando en la noche oscura dejan sus empleos sin recojer su dinero y violentamente cruzan la linea."

"El precio de estos trabajos es para los contrabandistas el de $200 por cabeza, dejando á los chinos la oportunidad de ser aprehendidos. Por esto es que se han hecho muy desesperadas oportunidades son aprovechadas y frecuentemente sucede que muchos chinos permanecen en las montañas despues de haber pagado su dinero."

"Yo creo que los oficiales locales estan trabajando en combinacion con los mexicanos y que un determinado esfuerzo se ha hecho para evitar la entrada ilegal de chinos en el país."

El Inspector Harry Weddle se ha rehusado ayer á hacer ninguna manifestacion de la scondiciones que rodean la nueva cruzada contra el contrabando de chinos, asegurando que no sabe hada de este asunto. No obstante, á la vez que él hacia esta manifestacion, habia diez chinos y un hindu esperando la deportacion en la carcel, y se cree que fueron capturados muy cerca de la linea mexicana.

Se está observando una vugulancia muy estrecha al sur de San Diego y si los chinos intentan correr al suelo americano allí estan bloqueados, y se les aprehenderá y volverá á México.

Por la traduccion.

José Amable

10 Chinese, One Hindu and Three Japs Are Deported By Immigration Officials

SIXTEEN OTHER CHINKS TRYING TO CROSS LINE

All Possible Avenues of Ingress Near Tia Juana Are Carefully Watched by U. S. Officials and Mexican Rurales

As a result of the recent determined efforts of local immigration and secret service officers to break up the practice of smuggling Chinamen across the United States line at points near Tia Juana, Mex., ten Chinamen, one Hindu and three Japanese were deported last evening by Immigration Officer Harry Weddle.

In addition it is reported on good authority, that 16 Chinese are now scattered about the country below the international boundary west of Tia Juana, seeking an opportunity to cross the line, while all possible avenues of ingress and egress are being watched by the United States officials and Mexican rurales.

The latter number of aliens are reported to have come north from Ensenada by boat. They were landed at the point below the line where the "Chink Underground railway" is said to begin, and were cared for at a ranch house for two days receiving instructions as to their course of procedure after arriving here.

The news of their whereabouts "leaked," however, and officers were on hand to receive the aliens on their arrival on American soil. The scheme was frustrated, however, by the action of the Mexican rurales. Considerable correspondence has been had between the state departments of the United States and Mexico concerning the smuggling of Chinese, and as a result, unwonted activity was shown by the rurales.

Therefore, when the Mexican confederates of the smugglers started toward the line with their charges, they were run down by the rurales. The Chinese, frightened, are said to have scattered, and despite the closest watch on both sides of the line, none of t hem are known to have returned to the vicinity of Tia Juana.

Two special immigration officers were sent to San Diego to take care of them are known to have returned force of special deputies, are watching every possible avenue of entry.

A San Diego man, who is credited with knowing more of the local Chinese situation than any other because of his intimate Mexican acquaintanceship, said this morning to a representative of The Evening Tribune:

"Smuggling of Chinese has been a common occurrence for many months here. It is well nigh impossible to catch them until the Mexican authorities begin to co-operate. When a bunch of Chinese arrive south of the line, it is easy for anyone to become aware of it, but when the same Chinks go to work at different places and apparently intend to remain in Mexico it is well nigh impossible ot keep track of them. Then, when on some dark night they leave their places of employment without collecting their wages and are hurried across the line, no one but the smugglers is aware of it.

"The charge for such work made by the smugglers is $200 per head, the Chinese to take all chances of arrest. Therefore many desperate chances are taken and the assertion has often been made that Chinese after paying their money, have been led off into the foothills and deserted.

"I understand the local officials are now working hand in glove with the Mexicans and that a determined effort is being made to break up the illegal entry of Chinese into this country.

Immigration Inspector Harry Weddle yesterday refused to make any statement of the conditions surrounding the new crusade against Chinese smuggling, asserting at the same time that he knew nothing of the matter. However, at the time he made this statement there were ten Chinese and one Hindu waiting deportation in the county jail, all of whom, it is understood were captured near the Mexican line.

A close watch will be kept on the country south of San Diego and if the scattered Chinese attempt to run the blockade onto American soil, they will be arrested and returned to Mexico.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO BREAK UP SMUGGLING

Mexican Authorities Are Now Responding ot Appeals From Washington For Assistance In This Work

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA, EL LUNES 12 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1910.

El Sindicato Cudahy hace inversiones en México.. - Paga $1.250,000 por 32,000 acres tributarios del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona.

.....

La Compañia de seguros y trust de Los Angeles, anuncia la venta de 32,000 acres de tierra de labor en la República de México al sindicato de Chicago, encabezado por John Cudahy, por el precio de $1.250,000

El contrato se otorgó el sábado, ápesar de que este fué propalado hace algunas semanas. La propiedad fué vendida por la Compañia de terrenos del Rio Colorado y la Compañia de tterrenos é irrigacion de Imperial Valley La última Compañia está intervenida por E. E. Easton, de Los Angeles; John Cudahy, el empacador y Robert J. Pringle, miembro de la Bolsa del Comercio de Chicago.

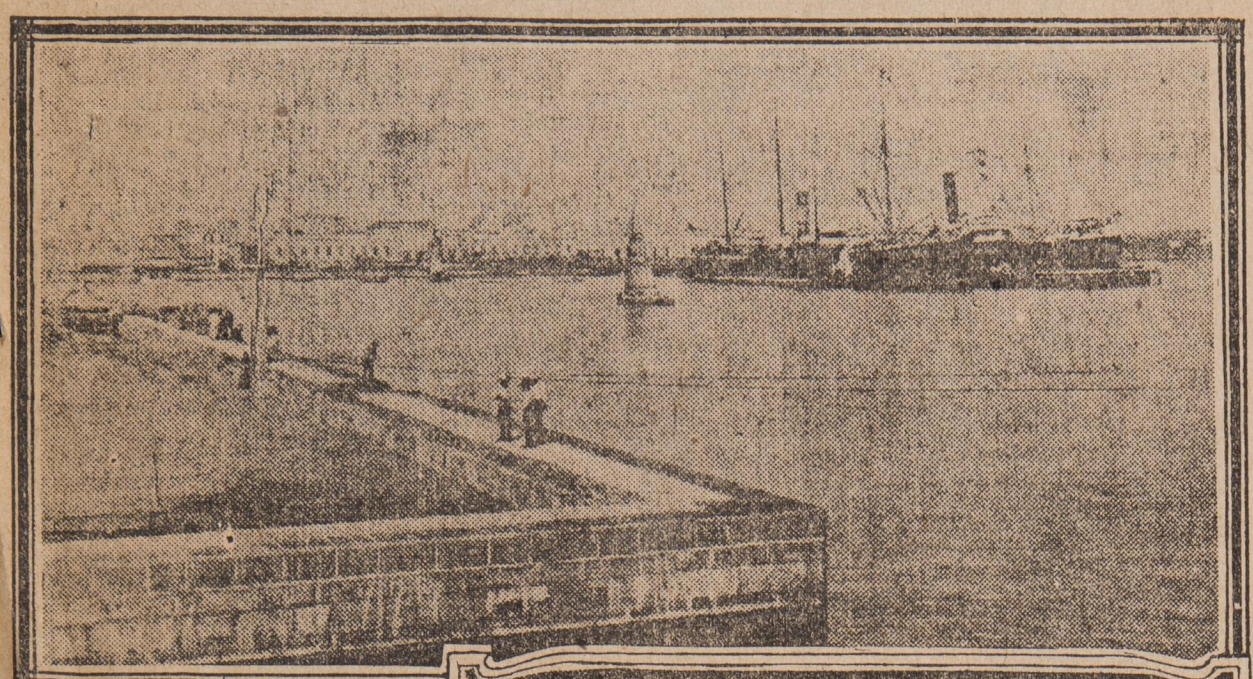
El terreno adquirido está cercano á un pueblo mexicano de Cocopah, en la linea del ferrocarril de Inter-California. El sindicato intenta gastar $2.000,000 en un proyecto de irrigacion y eventualmente plantar algodon. El proyecto está destinado á ser de gran beneficio para los intereses comerciales de San Diego, puesto que los terrenos están á corta distancia del ferrocarril de San Diego y Arizona.

Se ha hecho entender que el Sr. Coronel D. C. Collier está interesado en la compra. Con un representante del Sindicato comprador há hecho un viaje en automovil sobre los terrenos que envuelve la transaccion.. Como el Coronel Collier no ha vuelto de Sacramento, los detalles de la conexion que puediera tener en la empresa no se conocen todavia.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

Mexico's President and View of One of Republic's Menaced Cities



The Harbor Works At Vera Cruz

Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico

100 KILLED IN MEXICAN RIOT AND REVOLT

Passengers From Puebla State Women Insurgents Were Among the Dead.

TROOPS RUSHED TO SCENE

Neighboring Republic Seething With Revolution; Arming on Border.

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, Nov. 18.—One hundred persons, including the chief of police, were killed in riots at Puebla today, according to statements of passengers arriving here tonight.

The stories told are that the trouble began this morning when several policemen, headed by the chief, attempted to break up a meeting of anti-electionists being held in a large hall. As Chief of Police Miguel Cabrera and his men advanced toward the building a door was opened by a woman, who shot the chief.

A fight then began between the police and the occupants. A bomb was thrown from one of the windows into the midst of the policemen and rurales, the latter having been called to assist the officers. The bomb exploded, killing many. The other casualties occurred in the course of fighting which took place in the street. So far as is known there were no Americans killed.

The passengers further asserted that from midnight until they left Puebla in the afternoon there was continuous rioting and while the anti-re-electionists had been dislodged from the building, fears were entertained that the disorders were by no means at an end.

Troops Rushed on Special

From other sources in Mexico City tonight it was learned that the Seventeenth battalion left here late today for Puebla by special train and that other trains were in readiness to transport additional troops to the scene if necessary. It was officially stated here that 18 men had been killed in Puebla.

A telegram from Puebla at 6:45 o'clock tonight said that at that moment the first regiment of federal troops had arrived, as had also a corps of rurales. These were under the commands of General Luis Valle and Eduardo Cauz and were being led against the house in which the rebels were fortified and were attacking, shouting: "Long Live the supreme government!"

The Maderoists, as they have come to be known, were keeping up a hot fire from the windows and balconies.

A feature of the fighting was the part played by women. The wife of Joseph Cerdon, who killed the chief of police, was in turn killed by the fire of the troops. Several other women who were in the house also were said to have appeared upon the balcony and taken part in the conflict. When the place was captured several were found among the dead and wounded.

Many Rifles Are Found

A later dispatch containing the information that the house had been taken by troops and that 100 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition had been captured. Order had been restored, said the messages.

Enrique Creel, secretary of the foreign relations, at a late hour tonight, authorized the following statement:

"I have had reports from the governors of all of the states and can say positively there is no disturbance anywhere in the republic outside of Puebla."

Details of the anti-Diaz conspiracy alleged to have been promoted by Francisco I. Madero, now a fugitive from Mexico, came to light today, indicating that next Sunday was the date fixed for a general uprising.

The conspirators appeared to have extended their operations to the states of Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, Neuvo Leon, Puebla, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Yucatan and Zacatecas. To the authorities in these districts orders have been sent to put down any disturbances.

Circulars which purport to have been sent out by Madero, or his agents, from San Antonio to persons in this city, outline his campaign and announce Madero as constitutional president of Mexico.

Among other statements is the following:

Madero Head of Party

"I, Francisco Madero, will place myself at the head of a revolutionary party against the government of Mexico. Between the 20th and 30th of November I shall lead my followers against the government of Mexico."

Of the men arrested here for complicity in the conspiracy, one who gave his name as Cosio Robelo carried a commission from Madero nam-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

GOV. CELSO VEGA

WATCH SAN DIEGO GROW

Year	Postoffice Receipts	Bank Deposits	New Buildings	No. of Pmts
1901	$ 39,151.85	$1,830,923.60	$ 128,285	252
1902	41,729.84	2,336,778.82	482,140	...
1903	46,000.00	3,992,772.39	710,133	267
1904	56,392.00	3,729,223.37	914,967	505
1905	64,190.35	5,388,518.68	1,198,170	716
1906	74,350.54	6,948,972.05	2,761,285	824
1907	89,776.21	7,026,322.65	2,297,915	1051
1908	103,570.00	7,151,375.77	2,383,540	1209
1909	113,632.63	9,565,634.74	2,632,100	1520

Bank Clearings—1908—$37,771,149 1909—$52,094,532

The San Diego Union

AND DAILY BEE

THE PIONEER NEWSPAPER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

WATCH SAN DIEGO GROW

Building Permits

From Jan. 1, 1910, to date.

$2,986,700

ESTABLISHED 1868 — SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1910 — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RIOTING IN MEXICO IS RESUMED

American Business Houses Attacked in Guadalajara and Windows Smashed.

U. S. CONSUL THREATENED

Troops Guard American Consulate and Residence Section; Quiet in Mexico City

By the Associated Press

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Nov. 10.—For three hours tonight a mob of several hundred men and boys of the lower class, incited by the inflammatory speeches of the students of some of the state schools paraded the streets of this city imitating rioters in the national capital in a manifestation against Americans, and intended as a protest against the Rock Springs, Texas, lynching.

Considerable property was damaged, but so far as known no lives were lost. The city is practically under martial law and it is believed the riot is well under the control of state and federal troops. Police detachments and the Tenth federal cavalrymen are guarding the American consulate, where Consul Samuel E. Magill was threatened with violence.

Four squadrons of the same troops are patrolling the American residence section and down town police are guarding the American business houses. General Clemente Vilazener, commander of the fourth federal zone, together with state and federal troops, anticipated the trouble early tonight by calling out their entire armed force.

In the absence of Governor Magueil Ahumedia, who is ill, Manuel Cuesta Gallardo, who will be governor next year, spent the day and night addressing the different groups of men who are bent on making trouble for Americans. The better class of citizens are keeping close to their homes.

Windows were broken by the mob in a dozen American business places. The financial loss will be considerable. Commercial houses in the center of the town are barricaded with shutters.

Quiet in Mexico City

Mexico City, Nov. 10.—Repressive measures, adopted by the Mexican authorities, prevented today a repetition of yesterday's scenes in this city ,and resulted in a day of comparative tranquility. An attempt by the demonstrators to gather late this afternoon in the neighborhood of the new National theater was discouraged by the mounted police, who kept the crowds moving.

The foreign office has assured Ambassador Wilson that there will be no repetition of the rioting. Strict orders have been given the police, Minister Creel said, to prevent by vigorous measures if necessary, gatherings in the streets.

Visits were exchanged between Minister Creel and the American ambassador during the day and a verbal reply was given by the former to Mr. Wilson's urgent message of yesterday. What the nature of the reply was Mr. Wilson declined to say, but intimated that the same, when put into writing and formally transmitted, would show a proper attitude on the part of the Mexican government.

Assurances also were given that several newspapers whose utterances have incited the demonstrations which developed into riots will be suppressed. One of the latter, El Pais, today printed a suggestion for a boycott throughout the republic.

Another, El Diario del Hogar, publised a cartoon depicting the Mexican people clubbing Uncle Sam, while in the background is

(Continued on Page 2. Col. 2.)

'Drys' Use Corpses of Drunkards in Vain Effort to Win Votes

Bolster Up Bodies in Show Window, Each Labelled, "He Died of Drink."

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Nov. 10.—Corpses of two men who died from alcoholism were placed on exhibition in the windows of the undertaking establishment of the deputy coroner at Auburn, 20 miles south of Seattle, in an effort to win votes for the "drys" in the local option election held there Tuesday, but without effect, for the town voted "wet."

Both factions were making a hard fight and the prohibitionists appeared to be in the lead until late in the afternoon. Then the tide began to turn. In a frantic effort the anti-saloon leaders appealed to Deputy Coroner Connell, an ardent prohibitionist, for aid.

He hurried to his establishment where the bodies lay. Bolstering them in an upright position in their coffins he placed them in the front windows. Above the head of each a sign bearing the words, "He Died of Drink," was tacked. As voters hurried by the anti-saloon men directed their attention to the exhibit.

"There was no desecration of the dead," said Connell. "The men were without friends and their bodies might just as well have been put to some good use."

ENGELBRIGHT AND RAKER RUN CLOSE

Both Candidates in First Congressional District Are Claiming Victory.

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Late returns from some of the counties in the First congressional district indicate a close contest between Congressman W. E. Englebright and Judge John E. Raker, the Democratic candidate, with some of Raker's friends claiming his election by a plurality of anywhere between 100 and 500, although the figures indicate that Raker carried 12 out of the 19 counties in the district and with no returns as yet from Sierra, Tuolumne and Alpine counties.

Unofficial figures, which it is claimed were obtained in Sacramento, lead some of the Democrats to claim the election of Raker by a plurality of 480. This, however, was cut down to less than 300 by later returns from Humboldt county, where 57 out of 63 precincts gave Englebright a plurality of 2377.

Raker carried Placer county by 110, Trinity by 50 and Siskiyou is conceded to him by 300 and claimed by the Democrats by 425. In Shasta county Raker has a lead of 133, with eleven precincts to hear from. The Democratic candidate carried Amador county by 15 and Nevada by 35. So close is the contest that it is doubtful if the result will be positively known for another day or two.

Bell Carries Eldorado

Placerville, Nov. 10.—Complete returns for Eldorado county give:

Governor—Johnson 801, Bell 1072.

Lieutenant governor—Wallace 756, Spellacy 1028.

Supreme court—Melvin 795, Sloss 832, Bledsoe 877, Lawlor 951.

For congress—Englebright 664, Raker 990.

State senator, Tenth district—Howard (R.) 727, Caminetti (D) 1065.

Sacramento Results

Sacramento, Nov. 10.—Sacramento county complete:

Governor—Johnson 5189, Bell 6056.

Congress—Kent 6084, Zumwart, 5135.

Final Count in Stanislaus

Modesto, Nov. 10.—Stanislaus county, complete, gives:

Governor—Johnson 1992, Bell 1796.

Lieutenant governor—Wallace 1859, Spellacy 1771.

Supreme court—Melvin 1778, Sloss 2009, Bledsoe 1577, Lawlor 1865.

State senator, Twelfth district—L. L. Dennett (R.) 1938, J. B. Curtin (D.) 1801.

Assemblyman, Twenty-fifth district—D. B. Thompson (R.) 1478, T. F. Griffin (D) 2175.

Johnson's Plurality 21,000

San Francisco, Nov. 10. — With practically complete returns from all sections of the state, the figures so far indicate a plurality for Johnson of 21,006, which may be somewhat increased when the missing precincts in the southern counties are heard from.

The vote as now reported gives Johnson 162,727 and Bell 141,721. Wallace has 138,723 against 126,452 for Spellacy.

PAY FOR SOAP, GRIEVANCE.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Payment for soap used in certain shop washrooms by those using the soap is one of the grievances of garment workers cited today in a report of Prof. George H. Mead of the Citizen's committee, appointed to study the strike and its causes.

LABORER SUICIDES.

Oakland, Nov. 10.—John L. Coleman, a laborer, 52 years old, committed suicide at a local rooming house last night by gas asphyxiation. Coleman was despondent over the death of his wife for whom he has never ceased to mourn since her death two years ago. The man leaves a son 20 years old.

HOUSE OF LORDS PROBLEM REMAINS

Conference Held to Adjust Controversy Adjourns Without Accomplishing Object.

FIGHT TO BE RESUMED

Liberals Want Upper English Legislative Body Shorn of Most of Its Power.

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 10.—The conference organized shortly after the death of King Edward in an endeavor to secure a settlement of the controversy over the veto powers of the House of Lords—a controversy aggravated by the refusal of the upper house to pass the budget—has dissolved without reaching an agreement.

Announcement of the failure to find a solution for the dispute that has kept politics in a turmoil for more than a year was made by Premier Asquith tonight at a meeting of the cabinet which followed the earlier gathering of the conference.

The statement does not disclose the cause of the disagreement. It simply says:

"The conference which has been sitting to consider a constitutional amendment has come to an end without arriving at an agreement."

The statement adds that the members of the conference had decided not to disclose the course of the negotiations or the causes that led to its termination.

It is understood, however, that the rock on which the conference split was the composition of the joint committee of both houses that should adjust differences arising in the future. The Liberals insisted that the proportion of peers on this committee be such that the will of the House of Commons would have a fair chance of prevailing. The Conservatives could not agree to this proposal and their alternative proved unacceptable to the Liberals.

Walter Hume Long announced tonight, on the authority of Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, that neither home rule, imperial federation, nor devotion formed any part of the discussion. This confirmed previous reports that the convention had confined itself to the constitutional question.

Situation Same as Before

The political situation now reverts to the status before the truce. The conference secured a respite in the controversy over the most acute issue of the day during the period of national mourning, which gives hope that some means will be found to avoid political complications until after the coronation.

How this is to be accomplished is a matter of conjecture and politicians are preparing to resume the fight. Advanced Liberals, long tired of inactivity, are urging the government to press forward the original proposals limiting the power of the House of Lords by immediately introducing in the upper house the resolutions introduced in the House of Commons last April.

These the House of Lords would reject, and in the crisis then arising Mr. Asquith is pledged to advise the use of the royal prerogative for the appointment of a sufficient number of peers to insure the passage of a measure making the will of the commons supreme.

If the course were followed probably there would be a general election in January or soon after. The opinion prevails tonight, however, that the government will force an immediate dissolution and get the elections over before Christmas.

The result of the recent bye-elections encouraged the Liberals to make an immediate appeal to the people. Besides they are thoroughly organized and in a far better position for a contest than they were last January.

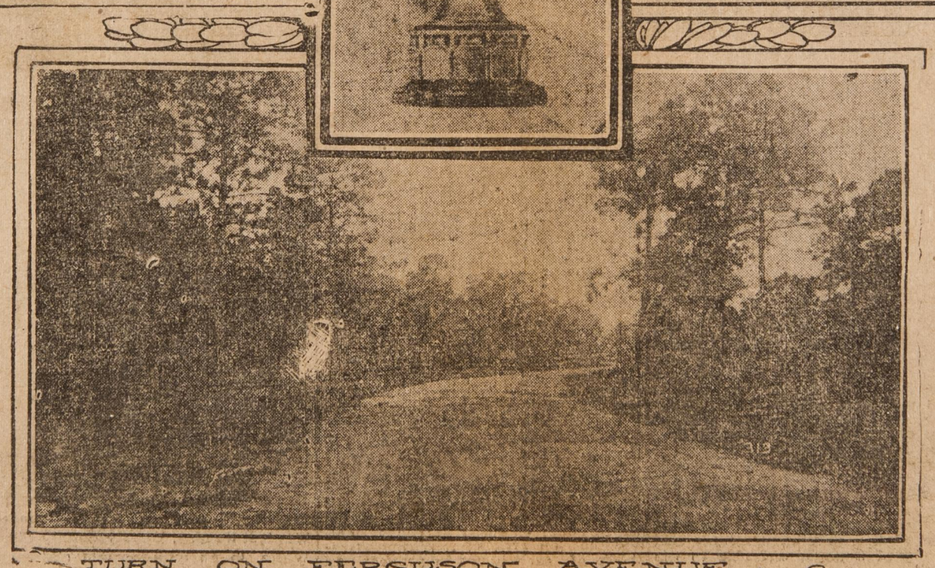
FLOOD IN FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 10.—A serious flood situation has developed in eastern France. The river Murthe and its tributaries are over their banks. Many villages have been inundated. At Nancy alone there are 1500 homeless. Immense damage has been done. The valley traversed by the River Moselle is one vast lake. Many factories have stopped work. The river Saone threatens to invade the famous Cruesot steel works.

DEATH CLAIMS FIRST SPEED MANIA VICTIM AT SAVANNAH

Cup for Which One Life Has Already Been Sacrificed, and Two Scenes Along Grand Prize Race Course Where Albert Fuchs Met Death.

WORKING IN OIL ON WATERS ROAD.



TURN ON FERGUSON AVENUE.

Owner of Sharp Auto Seriously Injured and His Mechanician Instantly Killed.

By the Associated Press

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10. — Speed mania cost its first toll of life in the Grand Prize automobile race today. Albert Fuchs, a young mechanician, met instant death, and W. H. Sharp, driver and owner of the car bearing his name, was seriously injured when the powerful machine swerved from the road and crashed into a barbed wire fence.

Sharp had his car on the course for practice. He had made several laps at high speed when the accident occurred. All had seemed to be well with the car and the cause of the accident is a mystery. Sharp is lying in a hospital unable to make a statement. One theory is that Sharp took a curve on the back stretch at too high a speed, thus losing control. Another is that a tire blew out, causing the driver to lose control. The latter theory is supported by the fact that the left front tire was stripped from the wheel.

For fifty feet along the side of the road the car ploywe its way, then leaped a ditch and struck a small tree. Seemingly the tree, though bent to earth and swept its entire length by the machine, impeded its course but little. A few yards further the car struck a thick post of a barbed wire fence. The car sped on, knocking down many posts and tangling posts and wires in its mechanism and about its wheels.

It was this tangle of wires that finally brought the car to a standstill, first throwing it into the air for a somersault, driver and mechanician falling as it was thrown.

Fuchs struck upon his head. Sharp fell clear, but apparently sustained injuries to his stomach by striking against the steering wheel. When a flag man on the course and two convicts who were working on the road at the point where the accident occurred ran to the assistance of the men they found Fuchs dead and Sharp helpless. Efforts were made to flag other racing cars as they sped by in practice, but without result until word was telephoned to the grandstand several miles away. Then two of the racers stopped on reaching the scene and brought the body of Fuchs to the grandstand.

Fuchs, 24 years old, lived in Trenton, N. J. Men at the Sharp training camp say he had a premonition that the course held danger for him today. Those about the car as he started with Sharp made light of his fears, and his driver sought to steady the young man's nerves by giving him instructions to be followed as they drove.

"Hold onto this oil can all the time," Sharp said. "Don't let it get out of your hands. When I call for oil let her have it."

Imbedded in the ground in the pool of blood that marked the spot where Fuchs' skull was crushed was found the oil can.

Sharp is a manufacturer and driver. His accident eliminates him and his car from the Grand Prize race, in which he had drawn first place for the start.

The meet will open at 10 o'clock tomorrow with several entrants in the Savannah challenge cup race. The competitors will start at 30-second intervals, to be followed an hour later by the eight starters in the Tiedeman trophy race.

Hanshue Breaks Record

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 10. — Harris Hanshue, driving an Apperson at the territorial fair automobile races today, broke the world's record for a circular track with a stock car in the 451-600 class. His time was 56¼. The record was established during the 15-mile handicap race, in which the Apperson started from scratch and won in 14:49½.

Hanshue also won the 25-mile race in 26:55, and the 15-mile race for cars that participated in the Los Angeles-Phoenix road race, in 16:24.

E. Gage, in a Pope Hartford, won the 15-mile race for the three winners in the Los Angeles-Phoenix race. Time 16:15½.

JUMPS SIX STORIES; LIVES.

Pittsburg, Nov. 10.—Charles Finley, 18 years old, jumped from a six-story window of a bank building here today in an attempt at suicide and landed on the trolley tracks on the street below. Trolley wires broke his fall and probably saved his life. A fractured shoulder and a scalp wound were the extent of his injuries

DE BEAUFORT GOES TO JAIL IN WAGON

Creates Disturbance at Hospital Where Wife Confined; Conflicting Statements Made.

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Count Jacques Von Mourik de Beaufort, son-in-law of M. H. Kilgallon, stell magnate, was hustled into a patrol wagon, and locked up in a Harrison street police station tonight when he created a scene at St. Luke's hospital where his wife is ill.

After half an hour at the police station Count de Beaufort was released on $400 bail.

A charge of disorderly conduct was made against him by M. McDonnell, assistant superintendent of the hospital.

The disturbance at the hospital occurred when de Beaufort insisted on entering the room in which his wife is confined. He sought tonight to force his way into the room.

The Countess de Beaufort's arrival there was accompanied with some mystery. For days both hospital attendants and the count denied that she was at the institution. Finally a statement was made that the countess had been seriously injured by a fall down a stairway at their home.

The same day Count de Beaufort made a statement that he had been attacked by a negro at the Kilgallon home and beaten about the face. Mr. Kilgallon followed this with a statement that the count had hurt his face while shaving.

Almost the same day a letter to a Chicago newspaper from the publishers of the Almanach Gotha brought the news that no European list of nobility contained the name of Count de Beaufort.

OFFERED $1000 TO HAVE SPOUSE POISONED, CLAIM

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 10.—Further sensational developments occurred today in the case of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenck, charged with attempting to poison her husband, a millionaire pork packer, when, according to the prosecution, a detective who has been disguised as a nurse charged that Mrs. Schenck offered $1000 to have arsenic put in her husband's medicine.

The offer is alleged to have been made to the detective nurse at the North Wheeling hospital, where Mr. Schenck is in a critical condition.

The date of Mrs. Schenck's arraignment has not been fixed and in the meantime she is in the county jail with bail refused.

Dr. F. L. Huppe, who had mineral waters analyzed by eastern chemists, retains possession of the analysis, which he says showed heavy traces of arsenic.

STANDARD OIL ON TRIAL IN JACKSON

Defense Asks That 400 Counts In Indictment for Accepting Rebates Be Ignored.

By the Associated Press

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 10. — The United States government began the presentation of evidences this afternoon by which it hopes to prove that the Standard Oil company of Indiana violated that portion of the Elkins interstate commerce law which forbids the acceptance of railroad rate concessions.

A wordy skirmish took place between counsel as to the relevancy of a trunkful of exhibits offered by the government. At the end of the day's proceedings the fate of several hundred counts of the indictment was in doubt, the court holding its ruling in obeyance until tomorrow to permit the attorneys for the prosecution to investigate the technical objections of the defense.

First the defense sought to have all exhibits excluded because the shipping orders of the defendant company and the railway way-bills, while routed through Evansville, Ind., showed through billings from Whiting, Ind. Mainly, it is the contention of the prosecution that an improper freight rate was charged on goods transported from Evansville. This was overruled.

Reasons advanced in asking that about 400 of the counts be ignored were:

That dates mentioned in the indictment and in the exhibits were at variance; that in certain instances the destination was not given alike in both; that the particular kind of oil or product shipped was described differently; that certain of the way bills were not accompanied by a shipping order, that there was a difference as to weights mentioned in the documentary evidence and the formal charge; that in certain of the counts weights of the shipments were omitted and that car numbers mentioned in the indictment and the exhibits were at variance.

The court suggested that the matter be passed for the time and the government given until tomorrow to explain the contended inaccuracy.

SLAYER OF BREATHITT JAILOR DEFIES POLICE

By the Associated Press

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10.—Backed by heavily armed relatives, Jacob Noble, who killed Wesley Turner, jailer of Breathitt county, Tuesday night, is entrenched on Lost creek, far back in the mountains, according to advices received here today from Jackson county.

Noble has defied the authorities to arrest him, and 200 men, either in official posses or individually, lured by a $500 reward for his capture, have started for the mountains.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED IN STRIKE OF DRIVERS

Both Sides Sign Compact But Strikers Later Assume Belligerent Attitude.

AGREE TO RETURN TO WORK

Differences to Be Forgotten Until Dec. 1 Is Provision Of Express Companies.

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. — After backing and filling for five hours, an executive session of the striking drivers and helpers of the five trans-continental express companies decided tentatively early this morning to return to work Monday, under the terms of the agreement signed yesterday.

If the Jersey City men approve of the agreement the men will go back. If the Jersey City men reject the agreement, the New York men will stay out.

Drivers and chauffeurs on strike, not employed by the express companies, are not affected.

The strike was settled in a fashion today in the office of Mayor Gaynor, in the belief of the mayor, the representatives of the strikers and the executive officers of the companies, but the agreement, although drafted and signed by both parties, was threatened with rejection tonight.

The day was stormy in the streets and lowering tonight in council. The men gathered in mass meeting to consider the agreement recommended to them for ratification, but, although the mayor when he left his office had issued a statement congratulating H. B. Towne, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, who had attended the afternoon conference, for his share in "settling the strike", it was seen that the strike was not settled at all. On the contrary, one after another of the speakers arose in opposition to the agreement.

The hundred chauffeurs who struck in connection with the expressmen and went back to work a week ago when their demands were granted, were directed to strike again because the company would not permit them to wear union buttons. It was ordered that all garages still hostile to the union be picketed tomorrow. The tone of the meeting was quietly belligerent.

The committee representing the employes—not the union which has organized and conducted the strike—and the executive officers of the trans-continental express companies met in Mayor Gaynor's office late this afternoon and signed an agreement for presentation at the mass meeting tonight. The agreement, in the form of a letter to Harry R. Towne, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, follows:

"We are willing to take back our employes who are on strike whether or not they have joined a union, reserving the right, however, to decline to take back any of them, whether they are members of a union or not, who may have committed or incited acts of violence and hostility against us. Those of our companies whose employes have raised a question concerning their hours of employment or rate of wages, will agree, after the men resume work, at once to take up these questions with their employes or committees, for the purpose of reaching a settlement which shall be just and satisfactory to both parties, with the understanding that the former hours and rates of wages shall continue in effect until December 1, and that any changes mutually agreed upon shall then become effective."

To this the representatives of the strikers assented as follows:

"The undersigned, a committee representing the striking drivers of the express companies, which join in the annexed letter to Mr. Towne, hereby receive the terms of the said letter in settlement of the strike and advise the said employes to resume work thereon at once and end the strike. We proposed these same terms through the mayor last Friday at his request and adhere to them now at his request."

Before the agreement was signed the day had been turbulent, confused and full of statements and counter statements. There was more rioting than at any time during the strike. John Williams, state commissioner of labor, threatened an official investigation if matters did not end, to which Julier, general manager of one of the express companies, replied that his company would welcome all the publicity possible.

Counsel for the Adams, the United States and the Wells Fargo companies obtained an order from Judge Coxe in the United States court, directing the city to show cause tomorrow why it should not be restrained from enforcing the ordinance which requires carriers of interstate express to take out city licenses.

Two hundred applications for licenses were filed this afternoon. In each case the applicant was required to state whether he had ever been convicted of a crime and whether he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

quienes se encuentran con explosivos, segun las noticias que han llegado á esta frontera. Un ferrocarrilero americano llamado Alarcon y su familia fueencarcelados porque se encontró en su residencia una caja de dinamita. Alarcon dijo que el explosivo pertenecia á un pariente suyo que era minero

Se ha dado orden á todas las mujeres americanas que se abstengan de transitar por las calles de Chihuahua, porque segun asegura la policia, esta no podria protegerlas contra cualquier insulto

Una fuerte guardia es mantenida, dia y noche en el Banco Minero y los negocios se han suspendido parcialmente.

Los americanos que han llegado aquí aseguran que la situacion en Chihuahua es grave y cada vez mas y mas tirante. Muchas familias han llegado á la frontera en espera de que vuelva la condicion pacífica.

Denver, Noviembre 21. - Ha sido en vano el intento de la Western Union Telegraph Company para adquirir el uso de un alambre sobre las lineas telegráficas federales desde la ciudad de México á El Paso, para conectar la oficina de Denver con la Prenas Asociada. Los oficiales de las lineas federales de la ciudad de México dicen que han sido compelidos para rehusar la súplica porque tienen bastantes negocios que ocupan solamente esta linea de la ciudad de México á Chihuahua.

San Antonio, Texas, Noviembre 21 Las tropas K. del 3º de caballeria de los Estados Unidos, al mando del capitan Arthur Thayer partió hoy en un tren especial para Del Rio. La tropa va equipada para una estancia de un mes. en el campo. Se supone que otras tropas se enviaran del fuerte Sam Houston dentro de uno ó dos dias para un servicio en la frontera mexicana

El Paso, Texas Noviembre 21. - Ha sido cortado cerca de de Gomez Palacio el último alambre. El tren de soldados que dejó Chihuahua anoche, desembarcó en Jimenez, suponiendose que que aguardan refuerzos del sur. No se puede tener comunicacion con Parral.

Washington, Noviembre 21. - Despachos privados en cifras recibidos aquí esta noche por personas que estan en contacto con las operaciones de Francisco Madero, el cabecilla revolucionario en México, dicen que Torreon y Gomez Palacio los dos puntos de importancia ferrocarrileros, estan en poder de los revolucionarios y que la caida de Chihuahua y de Puebla es esperada para mañana. Han ocurrido duros combates en ambos lugares hoy. Los agentes de las fuerzas de Madero se ha dicho que se pondran en camino para Washington para tratar de los asuntos revolucionarios aqúi.

Ciudad de México, Noviembre 21. - Un terrible combate tuvo lugar hoy en Durango, Torreon, Parral y Gomez Palacio, cayendo esta última poblacion en manos de los revolucionarios. Se dice que trescientas tropas federales se han pasado á los insurgentes quienes han vuelto su atencion de atacar á las fuerzas leales en Torreon.

Esta súplica fué otorgada y el hecho de que las tropas fueron enviadas casi inmediatamente al borde es tomado por los oficiales de aquí como una evidencia de que la situacion en México es seria.

No obstante que no han venido mensajes alarmantes al departamento de guerra, no se ha abandonado nada para proporcionar proteccion si se desarrolla algo mas alarmante.

El Gral. Wood, Jefe del estado mayor de la armada dice que el envio de fuerzas al fuerte de Sam Houston fué como una medida preventiva.

"No creemos que haya necesidad de actuen las tropas de los Estados Unidos" dijo el Gral. Wood, " pero se ha tomado toda precausion para prevenir cualquiera emergencia."

Se ha notificado á todos los oficiales que estan al mando de fuerza en la frontera que tomen los pasos necesrios para conservar el orden. Los puestos de Eagle Pass, El Paso y Apache han notificado que sus tropas estan listas.

Ciudad de México, Noviembre 21. - Es muy dificil obtener noticias auténticas de la escena de los disturbios. En la embajada americana se dice que no ha habido telegramas de los consules y que los periódicos estaban imposibilitados de obtener informacion.

El ministro de guerra ha explicado porqué han sido enviadas tropas rapidamente á Orizaba en el estado de Veracruz, diciendo que se temia que los rebeldes volaran con dinamita los puentes del ferrocarril. El resultado neto del combate aquí, ha sido un soldado muerto y algunas personas heridas cuando la multitud atacó con pillaje la plaza. Los revoltosos fueron cazados en las montañas de una manera casual. Doscientas aprehensiones de agitadores se han hecho.

Gomez Palacio, un lugar con 7,000 habitantes y punto de union del ferrocarril cerca de Torreon, se dice esta noche que está en manos de los revolucionistas. Las comunicaciones telégráficas y ferrocarrileras han sido cortadas y esto da el color de la situacion.

El Paso, Texas, Noviembre 21. - Una noticia que llegó aquí de Cananea, México dice que los revolucionarios están enlistando á los hostiles indios yaquis para el servicio en contra del gobierno. Se dice que cerca de 1,000 guerreros tomarán las armas en el presente levantamiento.

Un gran contrabando de armas y municiones, está en progreso, segun se dice en la frontera cerca de Naco, Arizona. Todos los viajeros están sufriendo un rígido registro y muchos de ellos han sido devueltos. Los oficiales tanto americanos como mexicanos han recibido instrucciones de sus gobiernos para tomar precauciones extraordinarias contra el contrabando.

Los oficiales del gobierno de Chihuahua estan haciendo una busca de toda clase de municiones interviniendo rigorosamente con los individuos á

GRAND JURY MAKES LITTLE PROGRESS IN TIMES CASE

Only Two Witnesses Examined When Special Inquisitorial Body Resumes Inquiry.

O. T. TVEITMOE TESTIFIES

Other San Francisco Persons Subpoenaed Are Held Over For Further Examination.

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Nov. 10.—But two witnesses were examined today by the special grand jury which resumed the inquiry into the Times' disaster after a recess of nearly a week. These were Olaf A. Tveitmoe, of the State Building Trades council, and Anton Johannsen, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who were among the 36 witnesses summoned from San Francisco to give testimony concerning the alleged dynamiting conspirators—Schmidt, Bryce and Caplan.

Mrs. Belle Lavin, who was released from jail yesterday after a warrant charging her with the murder of Charles Johnson, one of the Times' explosion victims, had been dismissed, was present ready to testify today, but she was not called. Tveitmoe was in the jury room all the morning, and Johannsen was on the stand, being questioned by Assistant District Attorney McComas, and Special Deputy Earl Rogers, from 2 until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Tveitmoe and Johannsen were examined today at their own request, and were excused from further attendance until the close of the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor, to which they are delegates. Permission was granted them to go to St. Louis after a conference between McComas and Attorneys Job Harriman of Los Angeles and Austin Lewis of San Francisco, who represented the labor union officials. They will return after the close of the convention and again go upon the stand if they are needed.

Mrs. Caplan and Mrs. Ingersoll, two of the women who are supposed to have knowledge that will aid the inquisitors in bareing the alleged plot which resulted in the destruction of the Times plant, were at the grand jury door again today. They have already given some testimony but were instructed to remain in oLs Angeles and be prepared to return to the witness stand at any time.

Several other San Francisco witnesses, in fact all the more important ones, have been held over for further examination.

VATICAN ORGAN SCORES NATHAN

By the Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 10.—The Osservatore Romano, in an article inspired by the Vatican, comments on a letter written by Mayor Nathan in protest against the recent introduction in the Montreal common council of a resolution censuring his speech of September 20, in which he attacked the papacy as an enemy of Italian progress. The Osservatore Romano remarks that while Mayor Nathan accused the council of Montreal of overstepping the limits of civic prerogatives in censuring an official having no connection with them, he has himself overstepped the limits of civic authority when he condemned the pope with whom he has no connection.

"Nathan spoke as mayor," the paper says. "As such his insult against the pope were detestable and arbitrary far beyond those of which he complained. He passed judgment on papal acts and documents of which he was ignorant, for he is entirely without religious culture and is blinded with hadred of the church—a hatred which holds sway in the lodges and synagogues from which he comes."

The paper ends by justifying the resolution of censure adopted by the Catholics of Montreal on the ground that the pope is universal and belongs to all countries.

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Great Price Reduction

That fine cottage home we advertised last week on Lewis street, for $5500, can be had RIGHT NOW for $5000. Of this $1000 cash, and the balance can be paid quarterly or monthly.
This property is one of the finest and best built in the city. Can be seen by appointment. Must be sold during the week.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

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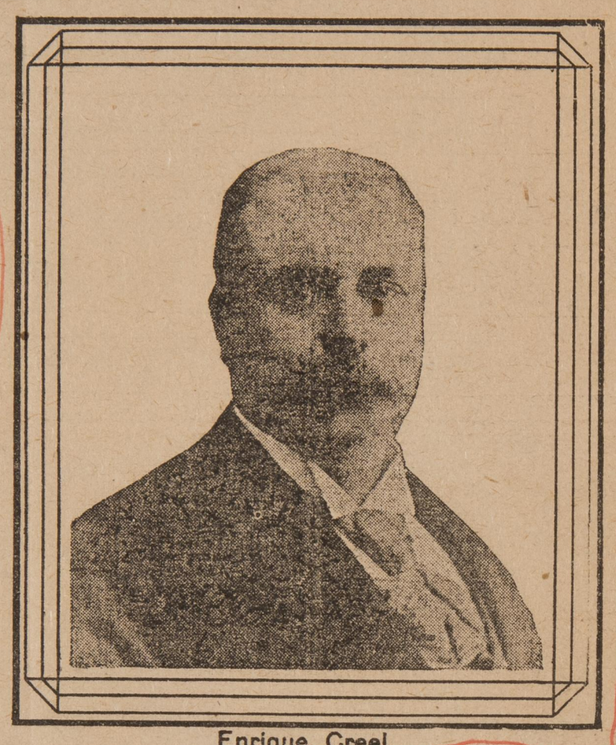
Minister Creel Gives Orders to Prevent Further Rioting



Enrique Creel

Attempts of Rioters to Foster Second Anti-American Outbreak Are Frustrated.

BOYCOTT NOW SUGGESTED

Mexican Paper Prints Cartoon Showing "Uncle Sam" Being Clubbed by Diaz's Subjects.

(Continued from Page 1.)

pictured the burning of Rodriguez at Rock Springs, Texas. These papers are of limited circulation and orlinarily wield but small influence.

Ambassador Wilson was warmly congratulated by business men and others of the American colony personally and by letter today on the aggressive stand he has taken in the crisis.

Reports which have reached Mexico City from the United States that an attempt had been made upon the life of the ambassador were without foundation.

Numerous Arrests Made

Mexico City, Nov. 10.—There has been no further outbreak of anti-American rioting in Mexico City. The authorities have taken measures for the maintenance of order and Felix Diaz, chief of police, announced this morning that he would proceed against any further disorders with vigor. Two hundred and seventeen persons are in jail, having been arrested during the disturbances of yesterday. A committee of resident Americans called on Ambassador Wilson this morning to congratulate him on the stand he made when the American flag was insulted.

In an interview published today Ambassador Wilson says he was greatly shocked at the anti-American spirit of the mob, which did damage to Mexico's reputation as a lover of peace.

The ambassador charges that the police stood by while the Stars and Stripes were being insulted, but he adds that he does not hold the Mexican government responsible for the outrage, nor does he doubt that the representations which he made will receive prompt consideration.

Mr. Wilson made a detailed report to Washington, in the course of which he states that the Americans in this country were refraining from acts that might embarrass an already difficult situation.

El Pais today makes a suggestion that a boycott be instituted against American goods and stores employing Americans and publishes a call for a mass meeting next Sunday for the purpose of drafting a form of boycott and arranging for its circulation.

Fears that with the coming of darkness tonight violence would break out anew proved to be groundless. The presence of numerous squads of mounted police with carbines slung across their backs who patroled the business streets until late into the night, prevented anything in the nature of disorder.

While several hundred students waited in the school of jurisprudence, some of their comrades called upon Governor Landa to request the release of those of their number who were arrested last night and in addition the privilege of making a further demonstration tonight. Upon receiving a refusal of their demands the students quietly dispersed.

Governor Landa is quoted as having told the student committee that their classmates, who were jailed last night, acted like hoodlums and were incommunicado.

"You may not even speak to them," he said. "I have notified the directors of each school that any attempt to make a demonstration of any kind will be put down energetically. The police have orders to shoot if their command is not obeyed."

Governmental Aspect of Affairs

Washington, Nov. 10.—Ambassador de la Barra called at the state department at noon but said he had no information from his government regarding the anti-American demonstration in the City of Mexico.

The two governments are in this position:

If the state department here finds that Ambassador Wilson's reports are justified, a polite request must be made on Mexico for an expression of regret for the demonstration, and also suitable reparation if any damage had been suffered by Americans.

On the other hand, the Mexican government must look to the state department for a similar expression and reparation in the case of Antonio Rodriguez, the Mexican who was burned at the stake by a mob of Texans at Rock Springs.

No Danger of War.

Guthrie, Okla, Nov. 10.—Senator M. H. Berazuluce of Coahuila, Mexico, who is attending the federal court here, said tonight that the feeling against Americans which resulted in mob demonstrations in Mexico, is not general.

"I do not believe there is any danger of war between the two countries," he said. "Before this time there has never been a lynching in Mexico. Of course our people did not like the lynching of the Mexican at Rock Springs, Texas, and the mob element was aroused by your yellow papers, which printed sensational stories about it."

Concerning the tearing up of the American flag by a group of students, Senator Berazuluce said:

"The American stores keep paper flags for sale and it was probably one of these that was torn up and not a flag that an American was flying out of loyalty to his country."

Knox Issues Statement

Washington, Nov. 10.—Secretary Knox, while deploring the situation in Mexico, believes it is not representative of the real attitude of the American people.

In a formal statement tonight he said:

"The manifestations of resentment toward Americans reported from Mexico, is the cause of deep regret to the government, and equally so, I am sure, to the American people.

"At no time have the governments and people of the two countries sustained toward each other closer and more cordial relations predicated upon common purposes and sympathies, than now.

"It is most unfortunate that the brutal crime in our country, of which a Mexican was the victim, should be made the excuse for a demonstration of hostility towards Americans in Mexica. It is a satisfaction to believe that such demonstrations find little sympathy with the Mexican people and none in the Mexican government.

"I am sure the Mexican government will be swift to put down all hostile demonstrations against Americans in Mexico and to punish those engaged in them as the United States will be prompt to press for punishment of persons guilty of crimes against citizens of Mexico residing in this country."

At a late hour tonight it was announced at the Mexican embassy that no word of the troubles in the Mexican capital had been received from that government.

RIOTING IN STRIKE OF DRIVERS SERIOUS

Many Heads Broken When Chauffeurs Clash With Police; Missiles Thrown.

(Continued from Page 1)

carried arms.

It was directly due to Mayor Gaynor's attitude that the agreement was drawn up and signed. Last night the companies issued and today printed in the advertising columns of the newspapers a long statement defining their position.

"When I came to the office," the mayor said, "and was shown the published statement of the express companies, I saw that, if boiled down, it meant the same as the terms the men agreed to last week at my request. I sent for Mr. Towne and asked him to reduce it to a short form and see if the express companies would sign it. He did so and they all signed.

"I then brought together the committee of the striking employes and they signed a paper agreeing to the terms."

The worst of the trouble today came not from the express employes but from the striking taxicab chauffeurs, who went out with then in sympathy. They mobbed taxicab driven by non-union men and squabbled with the police until it was necessary to threaten them with drawn revolvers and with swinging night sticks. Bottles, stones, bricks and loose ends of iron flew thick. There were many broken heads, but only five arrests.

FRICTION BETWEEN JAPS AND CHINESE INCREASES

By the Associated Press

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 10.—The friction between the Chinese and Japanese in Manchuria increases and Tokio newspapers say that the situation is becoming alarming. Recently Chinese police in Mukden arrested two Chinese employes of the Japanese consulate who called at the German consulate to inquire concerning the movements of the German minister in Pekin.

The Chinese employes were tortured and sentenced to three years' imprisonment despite strenuous protests by the Japanese consulate.

ARIZONANS ADOPT RECALL MEASURE

Attempt Made to Have Members of Judiciary Excluded But Proves Unavailing.

IGNORE TEDDY'S ADVICE

New Mexico Delegates Adopt Provisions Making Constitution Hard to Amend.

By the Associated Press

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 10.—The constitutional convention, after a strenuous session today, placed the seal of what political leaders of both parties have designated as "ultra radicalism" on the constitution by tentatively adopting the recall measure that contained the majority report of the executive committee with but one minor amendment.

It had been freely predicted that the recall of the judiciary would be the rock upon which the Democratic party would split, but on the final vote for the tentative adoption of the measure in its entirety, all except three Democrats voted in the affirmative. The final vote was 37 to 11, eight Republicans voting in the negative.

Almost the entire debate was confined to the minority report recommending the segregation of the recall and election proper and an election to fill a vacancy, those favoring the exclusion of the judiciary, having learned in the morning conference that their cause was hopeless.

The minority amendment lost by a small vote. However, ten Democrats voted for the exclusion of the judiciary, the vote on the amendment to exclude the supreme and superior judges from recall being 30 to 18.

It is understood a tremendous pressure was brought to bear on the Democratic members to have the judges made immune from recall, but at the caucus called last night only 11 attended, and at a conference before the convention in committee of the whole this morning half a dozen Democrats refused to attend.

It is believed now that the initiative, referendum and recall have been disposed of, the convention will make rapid progress in completing the constitution.

An interesting debate is expected tomorrow on the juvenile court and the proposition providing for minor offenders, adversely reported upon today by the judiciary committee.

Labor men in the convention will also press for the adoption of the Feeney measure, giving the right to organize, strike, picket and boycott, which was also adversely reported today.

Disregard Roosevelt's Advice

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 10—The constitutional convention late tonight disregarded the advice given by Theodore Roosevelt to make a constitution which could be easily amended, and adopted an article requiring two-thirds of each house to propose an amendment, and a big majority of the electorate to approve it. Revision of the whole constitution, or the calling of another constitutional convention, is made even more difficult.

The article on mines, making the minimum age limit for employment during school term 14 years, was adopted.

TELEPHONE "TROUBLE" CAUSED BY LYNCHERS

By the Associated Press

Macon, Ga., Nov. 10.—Telephone "trouble shooters" (men looking for wire troubles) near Montezuma yesterday, came upon the cause in an unexpected form, when they found the body of a negro dangling from a pole and tangled up with the wires.

This was the negro lynched by a mob the morning before, charged with the murder of Marshal Bush of Montezuma. The "trouble" was removed.

Bartender Goes to Church; Breaks Leg; Sues Presbyterians

Discouraged at Outcome of His Religious Bent, He Asks For $11,700.

By the Associated Press

Denver, Nov. 10. — When a bartender feels impelled to attend religious revival meetings, it is discouraging to say the least to have his arrival at the church marked by a fall into a pit with a fractured leg as the result.

Such is the general tenor of a petition filed in the district court here yesterday by George Sausser, whose business is to serve drinks across a bar, against the Central Presbyterian church of this city. Sausser asks for damages of $11,700, alleging negligence on the part of the church officials in failing to place proper safeguards about the pit, which was between the church and the adjoining parsonage.

Sausser's injuries were sustained a year ago when "Billy" Sunday was conducting a series of meetings at the church.

MAN HUNT ON FOR GIRL'S ASSAILANT

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Nov. 10.—Lulu McLaughlin, 15 years old, the daughter of William McLaughlin was assaulted this afternoon by a man employed as a walnut picker in a grove near her father's ranch at Ballona, south of this city. A hastily organized posse scoured the country but at a late hour tonight had captured only one suspect, and when he was taken before the girl was not identified as the guilty person.

While she was passing through the walnut grove on her way home from school, the man accosted her and as she hurried on, he struck her on the head, rendering her unconscious. After a considerable time she regained her senses and made her way home. Her father gathered the neighbors and the man hunt was commenced.

NAMES WOMAN AS ASSAILANT; DIES

By the Associated Press

Steamboat Springs, Colo., Nov. 10.—Naming Miss Maud Kellar of Hahns Peak, a nearby town, as the person who shot and fatally wounded him last Sunday, Deputy County Clerk White, in an ante-mortem statement yesterday, cleared up the mystery surrounding his case.

White died yesterday at Hahns Peak. He was shot in the back. No one witnessed the shooting and White steadfastly refused to name the person who shot him until a few minutes before his death. Jealousy, he declared, was Miss Kellar's motive.

The woman is under surveillance, but no arrest will be made until after the coroner's inquest.

EARTHQUAKES IN SEA

Seattle, Nov. 10.—For the last four days the seismograph of the University of Washington has been recording earthquake shocks, the direction being north and south. It is supposed that the earthquakes are in Bering sea. The Aleutian volcanoes have been in eruption since last May and it is likely that there have been many upheavals, but nothing will be known of the changes until revenue cutters go north next spring. Bering sea is closed for the winter.

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In her letter she says: "With pleasure I allow my name and testimony to be used for the benefit of those who know not the merits of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I think it is the best medicine in existence. I am now passing through the most critical period of women's life (The Menopause or Change of Life). I am enjoying good health, better than for years and all through this wonderful change have suffered comparatively no inconvenience at all. This is remarkable, but nevertheless it is true. I could not do without Duffy's Malt. I expect to use it all my life." Mrs. Jennie Gardner, Monett, Mo.

The voluntary testimony received from thousands of our grateful patients is proof positive of the great remedial qualities of

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It is one of the greatest strength builders and tonic stimulants known to science. Its palatability and freedom from injurious substances render it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach. It improves the digestion and assimilation of the food and gives tone and vitality to every organ in the body. It has been used with remarkable results in the prevention and cure of consumption, pneumonia, grip, coughs, colds, asthma, low fevers, stomach troubles and all wasting and diseased conditions. Recognized as a family medicine and prescribed by physicians everywhere.

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It is an absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold IN SEALED BOTTLES ONLY—never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price $1.00 a large bottle. Write Medical Department, The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y. for an Aseptic Drinking Cup, also doctors' advice, and an illustrated medical booklet containing testimonials and common sense rules for health, sent free.

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SEATS NOW SELLING. PRICES 50c to $2.00.
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Under Direction of Katherine Tingley.
Meetings held every Sunday at 8:15 p. m. under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical Society. No other meetings of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society are at present being held in San Diego other than those in Isis Theater.

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SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE'S 20TH CENTURY VAUDEVILLE
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Leonard, Louie and Gillette, athletic collegians. Hughes Musical Trio, versaline instrumental virtuosos. Crosby and Lee, in the jovial sketch "Back Home." Venetian Singers, instrumental and vocal selections. Martine and Maximilian, two comical tricksters. Laugh-o-Scope.
Matinees—3 p. m., 15c, Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun. Nights—2 shows 7:30 and 9, 15c and 25c. Both Phones, Pacific 594, Home 4472.

PRINCESS THEATER, Fred Bullein, Mgr.
Week of Oct. 31: Ladies' Souvenir Mat., Wed. Mat. Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 3 p. m. Eve. 7:30 and 9:00.
Martinetti Bros.—European Comedy Acrobats and Acrobatic Dog.
Kelly & Rowe—Songs and Travesty.
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Three Reels Latest Motion Pictures. All Seats 10c.

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SNOW'S HAIR DRESSING SCHOOL
All plain work at uniform price of 25c. French packs and bleaches, 50c. Blemish work a specialty. Chiropody 50c. Suite 2, 1314 D. Main 3062.

Superior Bakery 1260 Fifth St. Sunset Main 37. 1328 National Ave. The home of Mocha Layer Cakes. We make a nice line of French pastry. Something at a special price each day. Wedding and Birthday Cakes a specialty.

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Open every afternoon and evening. Friday evenings can be reserved for private parties and clubs, by calling Sunset 1848. SKATES 25c. Admission 5c. Ladies Free.

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Bulbs--Bulbs--Bulbs Now is the Time to Plant them.
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TEETH Without plates; or teeth replaced without using a plate or covering the roof of the mouth. The most up-to-date method of restoring lost teeth without plate or ordinary bridgework. I can replace your lost teeth in such a manner as to be undetectable from nature's own. No boring or cutting the gums. No pain. CONSULTATION FREE.
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tado preparando secretamente á sus partidarios para una revolucion bien esten. dida que segun los planes deberia empezar el domingo 20 de Noviembre.

El 18 de Noviembre, Madero se escapó de San Antonio caminando hacia Cotulla, Texas, donde se unió con cuatro compañeros con caballos y un guia siguiendo en direccion oeste. Se comprende que ha ido á su estado natal Coahuila y tomar ahí el mando de las fuerzas anti-gobiernistas. No se ha podido obtener una palabra mas y se cree que esta noche estará en México-.

Las autoridades americanas han tomado toda clase de precauciones para evitar una violacion de las leyes de neutralidad de Estados Unidos. Se dice que el Gobernador Campbell ha ordenado que la fuerza de rancheros del RRio Grande al mando del oficial del fuerte Mac Intosch coloque una doble guardia sobre los cañones en cada barraca de las cuatro compañias de inafnateria estacionadas allí, como precaucion contra robos ó contrabandos por parte de los revolucionarios mexicanos.

Laredo, Texas, Noviembre 21. - Noticias de la que se considera fuente fidedigna son de que las revueltas en Puebla, México, han empezado de nuevo y que treinta personas muertas muertas. Se dice tambien que las autoridads militares mexicanas estan armando muchos residentes de Nuevo Laredo para el servicio en una emergencia.

El Gobernador Campbell ordenó hoy al Capitan R. H. Rogers y tres rancheros de marchar á Zapeta de ese condado. Los hombres salieron y recibieron un telegrama del Ministerio Público Valls diciendo que habian sido informado por el gobierno general mexicano que una fuerza armada de mexicanos se estaba organizando ahí.

PVracticamente esta es la informacion recibida. El condado de Zapeta se encuentra del lado oeste justamente abajo del conado de Webb, del que Nuevo Laredo es el centro del condado.

Ha sido imposible ayer obtener detalles del encuentro en Guerrero en el estado de Coahuila, México. Se dice que los soldados guardan la oficina telegráfica del gobierno en Guerrero y exceptuando de que el conflicto estalló el segundo dia, nose ha sabido nada mas. Guerrero es un lugar deshabitado, en donde no hay ni telégrafo ni telefono en conexion, mas que con la linea federal mexicana.

Washignton, Noviembre 21. - El Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt, comandante del departamento de Texas, notificó al departamento de guerra hoy que habia ordenado á la Compañia K. del tercero de Caballeria de los Estados Unidos saliesen al rio Grande, del lado mexicano.

Hoy, temprano, el Gral. Hoyt, despues de haber sido instruido por el departamento de guerra para mantener á las tropas listas para protejer los intereses americanos y conservar la neutralidad, y ha solicitado el permiso de enviar tropas donde crea que pudieran estar en peligro los intereses

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL MARTES 22 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1910.

La revolucion estalla repentinamente en México y el combate comienza á ser general. - Los rebeldes cortan los alambres telegraficos. libertan á los prisioneros y toman poblaciones. - Madero, á la cabeza de tropas que aumentan y marcha hacia los fuertes de México.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Laredo, Texas, Noviembre 21. - La situacion en México parece seria esta noche. Por la primera vez en quince años de operar, ha sido cortado el alambre telegráfico de la Prensa Asoxiada de Laredo á Monterrey y la ciudad de México, ordenado por el gobierno mexicano con el pretexto de necesidades militares, y al administrador del circuito federal en Nuevo Laredo se le ordenó que aislara la oficina de Laredo de la Prensa Asociada para impedir la informacion que se habia recojido de los mensajes enviados por telégrafo.

Estas instrucciones emanaron de la oficina central de telégrafos en la ciudad de México, explicando que el gobierno necesitaba toda la capacidad de las facilidades telégráficas durante la noche.

Gomez Palacio y Torreon son ciudades de 15,000 y 25,000 habitantes respectivamente, y estan á cuatro millas del distrido de Laguna, del Estado de Coahuila.

Este territorio fué el lugar de las escenas de la insurrección en 1908, que fué prontamente dominada por el gobierno federal y que se supuso eventualmente que fué el resultado de haber mandado al General Bernardo Reyes fuera de México. El General Reyes era en ese tiempo Gobernador del Estado de Nuevo Leon.

Los revolucionarios lo proclamaron como su director y sus repetidas declaraciones parecen no haber convencido al gobierno central que habia desaparecido la falta de afecto. Fué enviado á Europa, ostensiblemente con una comision militar, y no ha vuelto.

Casi al mismo tiempo, el propio elemento que habia reconocido á Reyes como su candidato se volvió hacia Francisco L. Madero y proponiéndolo para presidente de la república en oposicion de Porfirio Diaz en las elecciones de la primavera última.

Madero y partidarios claman que no han sido tratados bien en la campaña y Madero fué aprehendido bajo el cargo de haber insultado al gobierno por su manifiesto de que no obtendria justicia en las cortes. Fué puesto en prision hasta algunas semanas despues de la eleccion, cuando el gobierno existente volviese opresivamente al poder. Entonces se le dió libertad bajo fianza.

Se encaminó á San Antonio, Texas, desde donde segun se dice, ha es-

El combate empezó en Durango á las cuatro de la tarde y una hora despues se cortó el alambre. Se sábe de buena autoridad que 25 personas fueron muertas en Zacatecas Tambien se noticia que las tropas sofocaron el levantamiento y que esta noche estan en compelto dominio.

Los alambres al Norte de Monterrey han sido cortados y no se pueden obtener noticias mas allá de este punto. Se considera á los insurgentes como los responsables de haber cortado las comunicaiones

Se dijo esta mañana que Madero habia llegado á México con 600 hombres á algun punto entre Eagle Pass y Laredo, Texas.

El Paso, Texas, Noviembre 21. - En Acámbaro, estado de Aguascalientes, 300 hombres rompieron la carcel y pusieron en libertad á los presos, saliendo en seguida á las casas de préstamos y confiscando todas las armas y municiones. De allí se dirijieron ál Palacio Municipal y decomizaron las rifles. Fueron encontrados por las tropas y en el combate veinte fueron nuertos y ochenta heridos. A esta hora los soldados han tomado posesion y los revoltosos han huido á las montañas.

Salió á las 11 p.m. un tren con tropas de infanteria de Chihuahua para Parral para sofocar la insurreccion que empezó esta mañana. Los mineros de Parral han confiscado toda la dinamita de las minas y estan en espera de los soldados.

El pueblo de Gomez Palacio, Durango, con los soldados que se han declarado contra el gobierno estan ocupando las cumbres de las montañas de Torreon y demandando que la ciudad se declare por Madero. La ciudad de Chihuaha esta en grande excitacion esta noche y hay inseguridad por la partida del regimiento de infanteria que salio para Parral. No obstante la ciudad está patrullada por los rurales del estado y los soldados permanecen sobre las armas.

Todas las vias por las cuales se podia tener infomacion del interior de México fueron cortadas temprano esta tarde. La única linea que esta abierta es un teléfono de larga distancia de Gomez Palacio á Ciudad Juarez y el servicio es muy malo.

El Sr. Lauro Aguirre, un prominente mexicano en contra de Diaz y á quien los oficiales del gobierno han intentado aprehender en diferentes ocasiones en los dos últimos años asegura que segun informacion que recibió, Diaz será prófugo en menos de un mes pero que no cree que se permita á Madero tomar la presidencia porque representa los ideales de las clases acaudaladas. El oficial comandante del fuerte Bliss recibió anoche fodenes del Comandante del departamento en San Antonio de tener listas para un inesperado servicio á cuatro compañias del 28° Regimiento.

El Jefe de Policia de Ciudad Juarez, (al otro lado del rio en el Paso) ha aumentado en cien hombres mas su fuerza para guardar la ciudad. En adi

cion, las guadas de la adunana han sido formados en escuadrones y estan patrullando á lo largo del rio del este al oeste de la ciudad para prevenir cualquier intento de los beligerantes para entrar en Ciudad Juarez y haber una demostracion.

San Antonio, Texas, Noviembre 21. - Las tropas L. del 3º de caballeria, al mando del subteniente Matt Bristol, de destacamento en el fuerte Sam Houston saldrán al rayar el dia para Eagle Pass.

Un mensaje telefónico recibido del Consul americano Luther Ellsworth de Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, dice que no se ha repuesto la conexion con el inerior de México y que la situacion aparece obscura.

Un despacho recibido de un agente de los Estados Unidos Mariscal Luis Nolte, cuyas oficinas principales estan aquí, dice que Francisco Madero el cabecilla del levantamiento de México, ha desaparecido de esta ciudad hace algunos dias y que se le ha visto en México, á algunas millas al sur de Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

DIAZ GOVERNMENT IS UNSHAKEN BY RECENT REVOLTS IN MEXICO

U.S. SOLDIERS ARE HELD READY

Will be Used to Prevent Armed Bands Crossing the Texas Border Into Mexico; Situation Under Control

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21—Belated telegrams reached the state department from the officials in Mexico mention various revolutionary disturbances at different points in that country but all agree in one respect and that is that the Diaz government is strong enough to repress the revolutionists. Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson telegraphed the department under Saturday's date that he had been informed by the Mexican government that there was revolutionary outbreaks at Puebla and Juarez and that the government apparently had the situation under control.

The newspaper Paix had been publishing violent and incendiary articles, the ambassador said, and it probably would be suppressed. American Consul Ellsworth at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz crossed the Rio Grande to reach an American telegraph office yesterday and wired the state department that there was considerable unrest along the border, but that the situation on the American side of the line was under control.

Mr. Ellsworth is co-operating with the Mexican officials in the effort to discover and thwart the attempts of military expeditions organized on the Texas side of the line from crossing the border into Mexico.

It is evident from the activity of American consuls near the Mexican border and other oiicials that the United States government is doing everything possible to prevent violation of the neutrality laws.

Primarily this duty devolves upon the department of justice which is acting through its marshals, and sheriffs and secret service agencies. The United States district attorneys also are charged to make every effort to discover and suppress any illegal expeditions forming in United States territory. The work of prevention is attended with difficulty for the reason that it is not always possible to interfere with the activity of the revolutionists.

In the case of Francisco Madero, the alleged head of the present rising, who is reported to have been buying horses in Texas and to have crossed the border line into Mexico, the officials are not clear that they have any legal right to arrest him before it has been established he has been guilty under the neutrality laws of organizing a military expedition.

The mere accumulation of arms and ammunition on the Texas side of the line is not in itself sufficient to warrant their arrest unless it is clearly manifest they were part of an illegal manifestation. It is noticeable that Americans who get into trouble in Mexico are being treated with the greatest leniency, indicating the appreciation of the American government's efforts to rigidly execute the provisions of the neutrality laws.

Arnold Shanklin, consul general at the City of Mexico.

It is believed federal troops in Texas are ample to meet any emergency that may arise along the border line. The soldiers available for immediate service are stationed at the following points:

Ten troops of the third cavalry, the entire regiment of the twenty-second infantry and three batteries of the third field artillery at Fort Sam Houston; a battalion of the twenty-third infantry at each of the following posts:

Forts McIntosh, Clark and Bliss; two troops of cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and one battalion of the eighteenth infantry at Whippel barracks, Arizona.

Captain George V. Vidmer, eleventh cavalry; Lieutenant Archer Adams, fifteenth cavalary; Lieut. I. S. Martin, fourteenth cavalry; Lieut. J. V. Spring, twelfth cavalry; Lieut. L. M. Andrew, eighth cavalry; Lieut. Gordon Johnttone, seventeenth cavalry.

Outbreak at Jermanez

Eagle Pass, Texas, Nov. 21—Advices received here today state that an outbreak by revolutionists took place at Jermanez, about 100 miles south, last night. Four citizens and two policemen are reported injured. The demonstration was of short duration. The street was quickly filled with soldiers and the crowd dispersed, shouting "Down with Diaz." 8he town is now quiet.

"General Bernardo Reyes is coming.' This is the whisper that has vone with telebraphic swiftness up and down the Rio Grande. If it is true, and many Mexicans assert that it is, it means that the revolutionists have at their head a man superior in military training to any other man in Merico, not even excepting President Diaz himself.

Gen. Bernardo Reyes, once a business friend of President Diaz, is now said to be an exile from his country. He was sent a year ago to Paris, France, on a "military mission." Since then no word has come from him until today when the cautious words were sent from Matamoras to Las Vacas. It was reported among the Mexicans that he had already taken passage for New York and would reach Eagle Pass within ten days.

Reyes was governor of the state of Nuevo Leon, that hotbed of revolution in Mexico. During the last campaign his admirers proposed his name for the vice-presidency. Subsequent events appeared to prove that Reyes, while avowing perfect amity and friendship for Diaz, was plotting against his downfall.

Then it was that the stirring events in May, 1909, occurred. Reyes was surrounded by troops and was to all intents and purposes a prisoner. He repaired to Mexico City, where he was sent on the foreign mission. Adherents of General Reyes openly assert that he is now footloose and they claim he has a strong following in all parts of the republic.

Arms Shipped In

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 21—A report was received from Marathon, Texas, today to the effect that rifles and ammunition were shipped into Mexico from that point yesterday and that three men in charge of the shipment asserted openly that they were for the use of the revolutionists.

Revolutionists are gathering in Chihuahua state, south of Marfa, and preparing to attack Chihuahua city. The region thereabouts is sparsely setting and unguarded and it would be easy for rebels to gather unmolested.

A dispatch from Del Rio, Texas, on the Mexican border, 250 miles east of here states that rumors are current of a fight which is supposed to have taken place near there early last night between Americans and Mexicans. Reports that bands of Mexicans have crossed the river at different points cannot be verified.

County officers and United States river guards state that they have no positive information of trouble but have heard rumors of an invasion and attack at different points. It is reported that clashes have taken place at Alniexe, 70 miles south in Mexico, and several killed. The report is unconfirmed at this hour.

Report is Denied

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 21—Advices from Eagle Pass today failed to confirm a wide-spread report that 400 persons were killed in a pitched battle at Zacatecas, Mexico, Saturday night.

Zacatecas is nearer Mexico City than Eagle Pass and has better telegraphic facilities to the Mexican capital.

Reports from Mexico City state that no word of any disorder at Zacatecas has reached there.

U. S. Troops Held Ready

Washington, Nov. 21—Brig. Gen Ralph W. Hoyt, commander of the department of Texas, has been instructed by the war department to hold troops in readiness to meet any call made by the governor of Texas to preserve neutrality on the part of the United States in connection with the revolt in Mexico.

caida.Entonces fué cuando ocurrieron los movimientos en Mayo de 1909. Reyes fué rendido por las tropas y en todos intentos y propósitos un prisionero. Se le separó de la Ciudad de México y enviado al extranjero con una comision. Los adictos al Gral Reyes aseguran abiertamente que está en una falsa caida pero que tiene muchos partidarios en todas partes de la república.

El Paso, Texas, Noviembre 21. - Una noticia recibida de Marathon, Texas dice que armas y municiones se han embarcado para México ayer y que los encargados del embarque manifestaron abiertamente que eran para el uso de los revolucionarios.

Los revolucionarios se estan reuniendo en el estado de Chihuahua al Sur de Marfa, y preparando el ataque á la ciudad de Chihuahua. La region de que se trata, está escasamente resguardada y por esto pudiera ser facil para los rebeldes llegar hasta ella sin ser molestados.

Un despacho de Del Rio, Texas, en el borde de México, á 250 millas al este de aquí, dice que corren rumores de un combate que tuvo lugar á primera hora de la noche entre mexicanos y americanos.Las noticias de que varias bandas de mexicanos habian cruzado el rio en diferentes puntos no ha podido ser verificada.

Los oficiales del condado y los guarda rios de estados Unidos dicen uqe no han tenido una informacion positiva del conflicto, pero que han oido rumores de una invasion y ataque en diferentes puntos. Se dá noticia de que ha habido un encuentro en Ainiexe, 70 millas al sur en México, y que hubo muchos muertos. Hasta esta hora no se ha confirmado la noticia.

Se niega la noticia.

San Antonio, Texas, Noviembre 21. - Segun las noticias de Eagle Pas de hoy han fallado en la confirmacion de la estendida noticia de que 400 personas murieron en una batalla el sábado en la noche, en Zacatecas, México.

Zacatecas que está mas cerca de la ciudad de México que de Eagle Pass tiene mayores facilidades telegráficas en la capital mexicana.

Las noticias de la Capital de México aseguran que allí no se sabe una palabra de desórdenes en Zacatecas.

LAS TROPAS DE ESTADOS UNIDOS PERMANECEN LISTAS.

Washington, Noviembre 21. - El Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt, Comandante del departamento de Texas, ha recibido instrucciones del departamento de guerra para mantener sus tropas listas para el encuentro en cualquier llamamiento del Gobernador de Texas, para conservar la neutralidad de parte de los Estados Unidos, en conexion con la revolucion en México.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

REPORT 500 KILLED IN FURTHER REVOLT

American Consul Telegraphs of Terror in City of Zacatecas

SOLDIERS FIRE INTO MOB

Mexican Government is Establishing Censorship Relating To Scattered Riots

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 20.—One hundred persons were killed in riots which took place at Zacatecas in the interior of Mexico, Saturday night, according to reports received here this morning. Soldiers fired into a struggling body of rioters with disastrous effect. One hundred is the lowest estimate of the loss of life, which may reach 500.

The American Consul at Zacatacas telegraphed the news of the riots to the Mexican consul at San Antonio, stating that the town was in a state of terror and that the loss of life was not less than 100. No details were given other than that a company of soldiers were ordered to fire upon a vast crowd of rioters which thronged the streets.

Zacatecas is the capitol of the state of Morelos and is remote from lines of communication. News of the riots did not reach the outside world until late Sunday, although the battle took place Saturday night. It is said that quiet has now been restored by placing the city under rigid military rule. The latest reports are that the slain are still lying in the streets where they fell.

Mexico City Nov 20.—The insurrection which was said to have been planned for today against the government of Mexico failed to materialize.

Sunday passed without unusual incident and while the authorities have not relaxed their vigilance, it is believed no further troubles will occur.

Special dispatches received here tonight from many places, including Vera Cruz, Puebla, Pachuca and Orezaba, said that everything has been quiet all day in those cities.

Two mine bosses were arrested in Pachuca and brought here. It is believed they are suspected of having been implicated in the plot against the government.

A dispatch from Pachuca said that the children of three women who are now in jail charged with firing on the soldiers in the Puebla fight are being cared for by a German woman.

One woman who was under arrest was released after an investigation showed she had not participated in the fray.

A newspaper correspondent who returned to Mexico City tonight said that not more than forty persons were killed in the fight at the house of Aulles Cerdan. Sixteen of the dead were revolutionists, he said, and the others were members of the police force, soldiers and spectators. The correspondent estimated the number of wounded at about 125, and among them were many persons innocent of any wrong doing, but who happened to be in the vicinity at the time and were victims of stray bullets.

Reports received tonight from Santa Cruz, a town between here and Puebla, said the demonstration there last night was of short duration. A party of revolutionists, small in number, attempted to create a revolt, but were driven to the mountains by troops.

An attempt was made to burn a bridge on the Mexican railway near Santa Cruz, but soldiers were quickly on the scene and prevented the act. Late reports say no further disturbance was attempted there.

No bull fights were allowed in Mexico today and there were no large gatherings of any kind in any section of the state.

Police and soldiers patrolled the streets all day, but no act of violence occurred that can be learned which required their services.

In the clubs and restaurants the situation was the sole topic of conversation and now that Sunday has passed without an outbreak, an easier feeling prevails.

The whereabouts of Francisco I. Madero, said to be the leader in the plot against the constituted authorities of the republic, is not known here, but the impression is that he will not return to this country from San Antonio, where he has been since he was released from custody. Nothing is known here of his reported departure from San Antonio to some point on the border.

Fighting at Guerrero

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 20.—Fighting occurred at Guerrero, Mexico, today. Reports reaching Laredo are that an outbreak took place in that village, in the state of Coahuila, and that the federal troops are in control, exercising martial law.

Nn information can be secured as to whether there were any casualties. Guerrero is about fifty miles from Cotullo, Texas, in a westerly direction, and is in the district to which Francisco I. Madero, the alleged revolutionist, was making his way when he was last seen in Texas. The Madero estates lie in that part of Mexico.

No further word has been heard of Madero himself and it is presumed he slipped through the cordon of American officers, which, it is reported, had been thrown out to effect his arrest and was somewhere in the neighborhood of Guerrero when the affray occurred.

Perfect quiet has prevailed today in the Laredo territory.

American Assassinated

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 20.—Relatives here have been advised that John R. Lockhart, a former resident of Scott City, Mo., has been assassinated near Gatos, Mexico. The message did not give details, and it is not known whether his death is connected with the Mexican uprising. Lockhart was with a mining company at the time of his death.

Was Dead For Week

Mexico City, Nov. 20.—The body of John R. Lockhart, an American mining man, was found near a road in the vicinity of Palmarito, state of Durango, last Thursday, according to a special dispatch to El Imparcial. It is believed by the authorities that Lockhart had been dead a week.

No arrests have so far been made, but the dispatch said it was generally believed that some person holding a grudge against Lockhart fired upon him from ambush.

Lockhart lived for many years in Durango, and was well known in Northern Mexico.

Texans Watch Border

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 20.—Upon what is regarded as good authority it is learned that Brigadier General Hoyt, commanding the department of Texas, has been instructed from Washington to hold troops in readiness for service on the Mexican border. Already four companies of the Twenty-third infantry, from Fort Clark, are encamped near Eagle Pass.

Francisco Madero, Sr., father of the alleged Mexican revolutionist leader, made denial today of what purported to be interviews with him, sent out from this city last night. The elder Madero was quoted as asserting that certain members of the Mexican senate were in league with his son.

donde ha tenido lugar la revuelta.

Tranquilidad perfecta prevalece hoy en el territorio de Laredo.

Americano asesinado.

Springfield, Mo, Noviembre 20. -Segun avisos de las personas de su familia, John R. Lockart, un antiguo residente de Scott City, Mo. ha sido asesinado en Gatos. México. El mensaje no da detalles y no se sabe si esa muerte está en conexion con los recientes levantamientos en México. Lockart estaba con una compañia de minas altiempo de su muerte.

HABIA MUERTOmHACIA UNA SEMANA.

Ciudad de México, Noviembre 20 - El cuerpo de John Lockart, minero maericano fué hallado en un camino cerca de la vecindad de Palmarito, estado de Durango, el jueves, segun un despacho especial al Imparcial. Las autoridades creen que murió hace una semana.

No se han hecho ningunas parehensiones pero el despacho dice y es creido por la generalidad, que alguien llevaba alguna arma haciendo fuego con tra Lockart desde un matorral.

Lockart vivió durante muchos años en Durango, y era bien conocido al norte de México.

LOS TEXANOS VIGILAN LA LINEA DIVISORIA.

San Antonio, Texas, Noviembre 20. - En virtud de los que se considera buena autoridad, se sabe que el Brigadier General Hoyt, comandante del departamento de Texas, ha recibido instrucciones de Washington, para tener tropas listas para el servicio en la linea de México. En tal virtud, cuatro compañias del 25° de infanteria, de Fuerte Clark, han acampado cerca de Eagle Pass.

El Sr. Francisco Madero, padre del cabecilla revolucionario, se negó á tener entrevistas sobre la indicacion de haber salido anoche de aquí. El anciano Madero, se asegura que dijo, que ciertos miembros del senado mexicano estaban en conexion con su hijo.

Por la traduccion

José Amable

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA TRIBUNA DE LA TARDE" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL LUNES 21 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1910.

El Gobierno de Diaz está seguro apesar de las recientes recueltas en México.-
Se tienen listos á los soldados de Estados Unidos.. - Se hará uso de ellos para prevenir el paso de bandas armadas de Texas en México; La situacion está dominada.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

Washignton, Noviembre 20. - Los telegramas retardados que han llegado al departamento de estado de oficiales en México, mencionan varios disturbios revolucionarios en diferentes puntos de ese país, pero todos convienen en un punto y es, que el gobierno de Diaz es suficientemente fuerte para para reprimir á los revolucionarios. El Embajador Henry Lane Wilson telegrafió con fecha del sábado al departamento que habia sido informado por el gobierno de México que habia habido rompimientos revolucionarios en Puebla y Juarez y que aparentemente el gobierno habia dominado.

El Embajador dice que el periódico la Paz habia publicado violentos é incendiarios artículos y que probablemente seria suprimido. El Consul Americano Ellsworth de Ciudad Porfirio Diaz cruzó el Rio Grande para para llegar á una oficina telegrafica americana y enviar un mensaje al departamento de estado diciendo que habia grande intranquilidad á lo largo de la linea, pero que la situacion del lado americano estaba tranquila.

El Sr. Ellsworth está cooperando con los oficiales mexicanos en sus esfuerzos para descubrir los intentos de expediciones militares organizadas en el lado de Texas para cruzar la lineay pasar á México.

Se evidenciá por la actividad de los cónsules cerca del borde mexicano y otros oficiales que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos están haciendo cuanto es posible para evitar la violacion de las leyes de neutralidad.

Primeramente sus deberes se ejercen sobre el departamento de justicia el que actua por medio de sus mariscales y sheriffs y las agencias del servicio secreto.Los agentes del ministerio público estan asímismo encargados de hacer todo esfuerzo para descubrir y suprimir cualquiera expedicion ilegal formada en territorio de Estados Unidos. Los trabajos de prevencion son atendidos con dificultad por la razon de que no siempre es posible intervenir en la actividad de los revolucionarios.

En el caso de Frabcisco Madero, el llamado cabecilla del actual levantamiento, quien segun noticias ha comprado caballos en Texas y haber cruzado la linea divisoria hacia México, los oficiales no saben de una manera clara si tienen derecho legal para aprehenderlo antes de haber sido aclarado si es culpable de haber violado las leyes de neutralidad, organizando expediciones militares.

La mera acumulacion de armas y municiones del lado de Texas no es por sí mismo suficiente para causar su aprehension sinó esta claramente manifiesto que eran parte de una manifestacion ilegal. Es notable que los americanos que han tenido dificultades en México han sido tratados con gran suavidad, indicando el aprecio del gobierno americano y sus esfuerzos para llevár á efecto rígidamente las previsiones de las leyes de neutralidad.

Se cree que las tropas en Texas estan dispuestas para un encuentro con cualquiera emergencia que pudiera surgir á lo largo de la linea. Los soldados disponibles para un servicio inmediato están en los siguientes puntos:

Diez compañias del 8° de Caballeria, el regimiento completo del 25° de infanteria y tres baterias del 8° de artilleria en el fuerte Sam Houston; Un batallon del 23° de infanteria en cada uno de los siguientes puestos:

Fuerte Mac Intosch, Clark y Bliss, dos compañias de caballeria en el Fuerte Huachuca, Arizona, y un batallon del 8° de infanteria en las barracas de Wipell, Arizona.

El Capitan George V. Vidmer, del 11° de caballeria; El lugarteniente Archer Adams del 15 de caballeria; El lugarteniente J. V. Sprimg del 14 de caballeria; El lugarteniente L. M. Anfrew del 8 de caballeria; El lugar teniente Gordon Jonhstone del 17 de caballeria.

LEVANTAMIENTOS EN JERMANEZ.

Eagle Pass, Noviembre 21. - Noticias recibidas hoy aseguarn que ha ocurrido un levantamiento revolucionario en Jermanez anoche, y es un lugar á 100 millas de aquí. Se da noticia de que cuatro personas y dos policias fueron heridos. La demostracion fué de corta duracion. Las calles se llenaron rápidamente de soldados y la multitud se dispersó gritando "Abajo Diaz" El lugar está quieto ahora.

"El General Bernardo Reyes vuelve" esto se rumora que se ha telegrafiado en toda la linea del Rio Grande. Si esto es cierto, y muchos mexicanos aseguarn que lo es, significa que los revolucionarios tendrán á su cabeza á un hombre superior á cualquiera otro en México, sin exceptuarse al mismo Diaz.

El General Bernardo Reyes, antes un amigo en negocios del Presidente Diaz, se dice que ahora esta desterrado de su paiś. Fué enviado á Paris hace un año, Francia, con una "mision militar". Desde entonces no se ha sabido nada de él, hasta hoy -- por medio de capciosas palabras enviadas de Matamoros á Las Vacas. Se noticia entre los mexicanos que ha tomado ya pasaje para Nueva York y que llegará á Eagle Pass dentro de diez dias.

Reyes fué Gobernador del Estado de Nuevo Leon, cuna de la revolucion en México. Durante la última campaña, sus admiradores propusieron su nombre para la vice-presidencia. Acontecimientos posteriores parecen probar que Reyes mientras estaba en completa amistad con Diaz estaba conspirando para su

SANTA CRUZ MEXICO IS SEIZED BY REBELS

Special to Mexican Herald Says Revolutionists Are In Control.

PUEBLA RIOTS SQUELCHED

No Fear of Further Trouble There as Troops Are On Guard.

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, Nov. 20.—A special from Puebla to the Mexican Herald after midnight says that revolutionists made trouble for the authorities at Santa Cruz last night and are in control. Santa Cruz is between Mexico City and Puebla. No details were given.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Estimates of the number killed in the fight between soldiers and police on one side and revolutionists on the other at Puebla, continued today to be placed at from 100 to 170. Dispatches from that city say it was certain over 100 had been killed in the conflict.

Aquites Cerdan, whose house was the scene of the fight, was killed while resisting arrest in a tunnel where he had taken refuge.

According to late advices from Puebla there was no fear of further trouble as the troops are in full control of the situation. It was said that many factory employes were still talking in a revolutionary vein, but that there was no danger of another outbreak.

The fighting was confined to the vicinity of the Cerdan house, where many revolutionists had gathered to discuss plans for an uprising scheduled for tomorrow, and where many guns had been concealed. Secret service men heard of the meeting and the authorities ordered a squad of police to break it up.

When the officers approached the house they met with resistance from the occupants, who began to fire from the windows and balconies. Calls for reinforcements were sent to headquarters, and later soldiers joined the police.

It was in the early stages of the fight that the daughter of Cerdan shot down the chief of police, and from that time until the surrender probably 2000 shots were fired by both sides.

The fray lasted for three hours, and during that time a constant fire from the besieged and besiegers was kept up. Many of the soldiers went to the tops of adjoining buildings, some to church towers and from those points of vantage poured a steady stream of bullets into the home of Cerdan.

From within the revolutionists returned the shots. Those who fell under the fire of the besieged lay in the street until the fray ended, which was only after the rebels had exhausted their ammunition.

Upon a slackening of fire from within the house the troops rushed it and captured some forty survivors.

Not a pane of glass remained in the window frames of the house, the door was riddled and hundreds of bullets were embedded in the walls, while dead and wounded lay in the yard, rooms and halls.

Telegrams from Torreon in northern Mexico say four men were arrested today when the police broke up a meeting of Mederistas.

Papers which are said to have revealed plans for an assault upon a bank as the first move in the proposed insurrection, were seized. Notwithstanding prevalent rumors of a proposed uprising against the government tomorrow the authorities appear to feel no uneasiness over the prospect. Various regiments are under arms tonight and will be ready for service at a moment's notice throughout Sunday.

As a precautionary measure the customary Sunday bull fights have been prohibited. Speaking tonight of the situation here Governor Willerme de Landa de Escandon of the federal district said:

"There will be no uprising of the Maderistas tomorrow. The government is fully prepared to meet any demonstration whatever and to crush it in its incipiency. While we believe that the heralded twentieth of November will pass as quietly as did today, we also believe in being fully equipped and in readiness for any unexpected events."

He added that the entire republic was at peace today. The trouble which had been anticipated at Osizaba, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Tolpec had not materialized.

Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign relations, tonight denied the report that the Mexican government had made a demand on the United States for the extradition of Francisco I. Madero.

Madero Quits San Antonio

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 19.—Rumors that Francisco Madero, recently an aspirant for the presidency of Mexico, has left San Antonio were verified tonight on what is considered unimpeachable authority. It is said he arrived at Cotulla, Tex., where he was joined by several companions and after securing horses and a guide, proceeded to some point in Mexico, in all probability his own lands in the state of Coahuila.

What the alleged move of Mr. Madero may mean is only a conjecture, but it may be the revolutionist party of which he is alleged to be one of the principal leaders, contemplates carrying out an arrangement to put into effect its fight against the present administration of Mexico.

From the same authority is learned the Mexican government has made demands upon the United States for the extradition of Madero, charging him with sedition and an endeavor to incite the revolution in Mexico.

It is stated, furthermore, that the United States government has granted the request of Mexico, and this, it is believed, is responsible for his departure from San Antonio.

The Mexican authorities have troops at points along the river from Laredo on the lookout for Madero and to effect his capture.

No trouble is expected along the border. If any revolt occurs, it must necessarily be anti-government, and it probably will take place in some of the interior states of the republic of Mexico.

Many Arrests In Chihuahua

El Paso, Nov. 19.—Americans arriving here today from Chihuahua, Mex., 300 miles south of here, report that the police force there has made over a hundred arrests of persons suspected of entertaining revolutionary sentiments. The jails of the city are said to be full of incommunicado prisoners. At the time the Americans left, the entire police force had been on duty continuously for seventy-two hours.

Wholesale arrests have been made and scores of residences have been searched for firearms. The action was not directed against Americans in particular, and no race feeling whatever exists. All classes of citizens are included in the arrests. A few American residents have sent their families to the United States.

Following instructions from Mexico City five police officials went through the town of Juarez, across the river from this city, in Mexico, and purchased all the gun cartridges which could be found. It was stated that the government would hold them pending an abatement of the disturbance in Mexico, and that no new supply would be allowed sent in.

An unconfirmed report is current tonight that all bull fights, theaters keno games and saloons will be closed in Juarez tomorrow. The chief of police states that he is awaiting official orders to take such action.

MEXICO AGREES TO PROPOSED RIVER WORK

Report Says Operations to Restrain Colorado May Be Started Soon.

Special to The Union.

Washington, Nov. 19—It is rumored that the Mexican government has sent a note to the state department through its embassy intimating that it is agreeable to do such work as is necessary for restraining the Colorado river. The formulation of the definite agreement is all that remains to be done, it is said, so that work probably may be commenced soon.

redo para vigilar á Madero y efectuar su captura.

No se espera ning n desorden á lo largo de la linea. Si ocurriese alguna revuelta, necesariamente seria anti-gibiernista y tendria lugar en alguno de los estados del interior de la república de México.

MUCHAS APREHENSIONES EN CHIHUAHUA.

El Paso, Noviembre 19. -Los americanos llegados aquí de Chihuahua, México, 300 millas al sur de aquí, dan noticia de que las fuerzas de la policia ha efectuado muchas aprehensiones, cerca de cien, de individuos sospechosos de ser de sentimientos revolucionarios. Se dice que las cárceles de la ciudad estan llenas de presos incomunicados. Cuando los americanos salieron la fuerza completa de policia estuvo en servicio activo durante sententa y dos horas.

Se han hecho aprehensiones en grande escala y se han cateado las muchas residencias en busca de armas. Toda clase de ciudadanos estan incluidos en las aprehensiones. Algunos americanos residentes han enviado á sus familias á Estados Unidos.

Siugiendo las instrucciones de México, cinoo oficiales de policia han ido hasta Juarez al otoro lado del rio en México, y han comprado todos los cartuchos que encontraron. Se aseguar que el gobierno desea adquirirlos todos pretendiendo abatir los desordenes en México, y que no se permita mas abastecimiento de ellos.

Una noticia no confirmada de Juarez dice que todos los aalones camtinas, clubs, teatros y corridas de toros serán clausurados. El Jefe de la policia asegura que está en espera de órdenes oficiales para llevar á adelante esa accion.

MEXICO CONVIENE EN EL TRABAJOmPROPUESTO DE RIO.

(Especial para La Union.)

Washigntón, Noviembre 19. - Se rumora que el gobierno mexicano ha enviado una nota al departamento de estado por conducto de la embajada asegurando que es conveniente el trabajo para dominar el Rio Colorado. La formula definitiva del arreglo está por hecerse, y se dice que el trabajo comenazará pronto.

Por la traduccion

José amable

GOV. CELSO VEGA

WATCH SAN DIEGO GROW

Year	Postoffice Receipts	Bank Deposits	New Buildings	No. of Pmts
1901	$ 39,151.85	$1,830,923.60	$ 123,285	252
1902	41,736.84	2,336,773.82	433,140	[illegible]
1903	46,000.00	3,092,773.89	710,123	967
1904	56,392.00	3,729,223.87	914,967	805
1905	64,190.25	5,388,518.68	1,193,170	716
1906	74,350.54	6,948,873.05	2,761,285	836
1907	89,776.21	7,028,322.65	2,297,915	1051
1908	103,570.00	7,151,375.77	2,383,040	1209
1909	113,632.63	9,566,634.74	2,632,100	1620

Bank Clearings—1908—$37,771,149 1909—$52,094,521

The San Diego Union

AND DAILY BEE

THE PIONEER NEWSPAPER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

WATCH SAN DIEGO GROW

Building Permits

From Jan. 1, 1910, to date.

$3,068,100

ESTABLISHED 1868 — SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1910 — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

$40,000,000 SWINDLE COMES TO LIGHT

Government Raids Oil and Wireless Concerns for Immense Fraud

HITCHCOCK IS IN CHARGE

Arrests Bring to Light Workings of Scores of Concerns in Big Ring

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 21.—In raids so important that Postmaster General Hitchcock took charge in person, inspectors took action today against two concerns which they charge with swindling the public out of more than $40,000,000 with fraudulent use of the mails.

Sheldon H. Burr, president; Eugene H. Burr, secretary and treasurer; and Frank H. Tobey, vice-president of Burr brothers, were arrested in the first raid and held in $20,000 bail each. The government charges that the firm sold between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 of mining and oil stock worth little or nothing.

Charles L. Vaughn, a director of the continental Wireless Telegraph & Telephone company, incorporated in Arizona, was taken in the second raid and held in $10,000 bail. Inspectors say his company has sold stock amounting to at least $1,000,000 which has brought no return to investors. Vaughn is treasurer of the Columbia Finance company, which acts as fiscal agent for the Continental Wireless Telegraph & Telephone company and had charge of the Continental office in this city.

Both raids are further evidence that the government in its warfare against alleged interstate swindlers means business and no longer will be content with issuing fraud orders denying them the use of the mails, but will press for convictions on criminal charges.

The present campaign began some months ago and has resulted in the arrest of Louis A. Cella, of St. Louis, and his associates, charged with operating a string of bucket shops; the officers of the United Wireless company of the El Progresso Banana company of the United Exchange of Chicago, of the Steel-Miller cotton firm of Corinth, Miss., and of more than sixty other firms in all parts of the country.

Fleeced of $100,000,000

Postmaster General Hitchcock estimates that the public has been fleeced of at least $100,000,000 by "get rich quick" concerns in the last five years but he says their heyday has gone. He said today that other arrests, involving corporations that had sought investors throughout the country were expected shortly.

"The arrest today by postoffice inspectors of the principals in two important companies, Burr brothers, with offices in the Flatiron building and the Continential Wireless company with headquarters at 56 Pine street," said the postmaster general, "constitute two more cases in the series of investigations which postal officials have been making in their crusade against the fraudulent use of the mails.

"With the work accomplished today seventy-eight cases have been brought to a head within a year. It is estimated that the swindling operations of these seventy-eight cases have filched from the American people in a period of five years over $100,000,000.

"The crusade now in progress is the result of a carefully laid plan of some months ago, the first step in which was a thorough reorganization of the inspection service with the selection of a new public inspector. When certain changes and reorganizations were effected, instructions were issued in the newly assigned inspector in charge to take up and prosecute vigorously all pending cases of fraud.

Strike at Root of Evil

"Owing to the extent of those cases and the large amount of work involved, it was necessary to detail a considerable portion of the force of inspectors.

"In order to strike at the root of this evil the department directed its agents to go after the men higher up in these gigantic schemes to defraud and to allow no influence, however powerful, to prevent the proper punishment of the offenders. Through the assistance of the attorney general the full co-operation of his department was secured in the successful carrying out of this crusade.

"As the work of investigation proceeded it became apparent that the fraudulent use of the mails was far more extensive than had been realized. A vast system of fraud, as far-reaching in its ramifications as the grossest forms of misrepresentation were stealing from the people millions of dollars annually.

"These fraudulent operations have

(Continued on Page 3, Cols. 2-3)

Postmaster General Hitchcock Who is Believed To Have Uncovered Immense Fraud

ARIZONA SOLONS PROTECT FARMERS

Ask Congress That Purchasers of Irrigable School Land Be Safeguaded

By the Associated Press

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 21.—To hasten the progress of the constitutional convention so that the draft may be completed on the day set for final adjournment, President Hunt issued an edict today that all remaining committee reports must be submitted tomorrow morning. Most of the propositions introduced have been disposed of, but several committees still retain some propositions submitted to them.

The state and school lands committee which has had under consideration for over a month the measure relating to the disposal of public lands, made its report today, recommending the adoption of the measure drafted by that committee, and also recommended the adoption of a memorial to congress interceding for the present lesees of school lands under irrigation. Under the federal reclamation act all owners of land under the Roosevelt irrigation project must give a mortgage on the land to protect the payment to the government for water rights. At present school land and ranchers pay in advance for water, but two years hence the water will be cut off unless they give a mortgage.

The memorial asks congress to provide that all purchasers of school land under irrigation pay the appraised value of improvements as well as land, the enabling act providing that all public lands shall be sold to the highest bidder. Such action is designed as a safeguard to the farmers who have for years cultivated school lands in the belief that they would be given preference in the purchase when final disposition is made.

Several committees, among them the judiciary, have completed their work and it is understood the remaining will be ready to report tomorrow in accordance with the suggestion of the president.

The convention obviated the necessity of a night session today by disposing of twenty-eight propositions, either by adoption or indefinite postponement, the most important measure adopted being that giving home rule to all cities of over 3500 population, and providing that each may frame its own charter. It also provides for municipal ownership and prohibits the granting of perpetual franchises. The proposition relating to counties was also adopted after being trimmed to a third its original size, a majority of the convention showing a disposition to eliminate all matters of purely legislative detail.

Rev. J. A. Crutchfield, delegate from Maricopa county, opposed the adoption of a city government measure on the ground that it was against prohibition, and intimated the prohibitionists would oppose the ratification of the constitution if that article was adopted. He was practically alone in his contention.

The morning session was enlivened by a resolution introduced by the printing clerks committees, recommending that five committee clerks be dispensed with, but the convention took the view that it was too late in the day to curtail expenses, and the resolution was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The convention adjourns in eighteen days.

At the morning session it was also decided to make county assessors elective officers.

TO WALK ACROSS AMERICA

Los Angeles, Nov. 21—After having traveled through the west in palatial cars, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Jarbeau will start tomorrow on a 2300-mile walk back to their home in Kansas City. Jarbeau said the "hike" was just for the fun and adventure of it. "We will leave without a cent," he said, "and we expect to be home in 125 days."

They sent their trunks and money home today. Jarbeau is 22 and his wife 21.

SHOOTS INDIANS FROM HIGH KNOLL

Rancher Said to Have Killed One and Wnunded Three Braves

By the Associated Press

Red Lodge, Mont., Nov. 21.—One Indian is dead, two lying in the hospital probably fatally injured, and a white man in the custody of the sheriff at Red Lodge in consequence of a shooting affray which took place in the broken country on Sage creek, 20 miles south of Brigadier, late yesterday. Reports of the affair are conflicting, but it is agreed that the cause was a wrangle over livestock, which, it is said, the red men were either driving or starting to drive to the sub-agency at Pryor. The dead Indian is Alva Otter Bull.

Red Star, an Indian policeman, was pierced through the body by a bullet, and Peter Paul was wounded in the region of the groin.

It is reported that the shooting was done by Mike Roth, an old-time stock man, who has a ranch in the Sage creek country, near the border of the Crow reservation. He is now in custody. According to one report Roth telephoned the sheriff yesterday afternoon and asked if the Indians had any right to take charge of stock which was not on the reservation, and on being informed in the negative, he told the officer that some Indians had started to round up a bunch of his horses and take them to Pryor.

According to the Indians the horses were on the reservation when Red Star and the others started to take them to the sub-agency. They were passing a high knoll when suddenly someone whom they say was concealed behind a boulder, opened fire on them with a Winchester.

SOCIETY GIRLS MAKE FLIGHTS

New York Women Fly With Graham-White at Aero Club Mee:

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Miss Eleanor Sears, of Boston, and Miss Violet Ridgway, well known in society here and in New York, were passengers with Claude Grahame-White in his Farman bi-plane in flights today at the meet of the Aero club of Pennsylvania.

Clifford B. Harmon, the amateur flyer, also made his flights here. Mr. Harmon took up Samuel King, the veteran balloonist for a short flight.

Ideal aviation weather prevailed and aeroplanes were aloft practically the entire afternoon at the grounds at Point Breeze.

Grahame-White made a trip to League Island in his bi-plane and defeated an automobile driven by Harvey Ringler in a four-mile race, covering the distance in seven minutes and forty-six seconds.

The English aviator also made a flight in his Bleriot monoplane.

TO MAKE REPORT ON OIL.

Bakersfield, Nov. 21.—George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, is meeting informally with the oil men interested in the local fields at the Southern hotel today. While he has declined to make any statement of any kind, he talks freely of the situation with the oil men in order to gather from them as much data as possible for the report he will give on his return to Washington.

RELIEF IS ASKED BY RAILROADS FROM INQUIRIES ON INCREASE

Interstate Commerce Commission Has Them Delve Into Archives of Freights

MUST ANSWER BY DEC. 1

Twenty-three Roads Must Give Details of All Property and Earnings

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21—Many of the railroads in the eastern trunk line territory today asked the interstate commerce commission for relief from the detailed inquiries recently called for by the commission in connection with the investigation of the proposed increases of freight rates.

The companies were called upon to file these answers by December 5, and in case of inability to furnish all the data, are required to explain why. The Central of New Jersey asked to be relieved altogether from answering the inquiries, and the Wabash, Pennsylvania, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Pete Marquette, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, New York Central, Lehigh Valley and others stated that they were prepared to furnish part of the data but not all, because much of the documentary detail was buried in their archives under various other heads.

They agreed, however, to furnish as much as possible by December 15. The Pere Marquette explained that the questions involved the weighing of all equipment of its road. Other lines pointed to the large expense involved. The main objection was to the details containing securities which involved considerable work other than clerical.

The Central of New Jersey complained that it had proposed only a few of the advances and in its ruling this afternoon the commission excused that line from the requirement of further information.

The commission directed the other twenty-three railroads to answer by December 1, as far as possible the first four questions which relate to mileage, revenues, equipment and transportation matters of different classes of equipment of which railroads cannot furnish all details of those questions by that date must explain why.

The time for answering the other questions was extended to January 5. These relate to authorizations, contracts, property descriptions, liens, securities, earnings and profits, and their respective application to equipment, additions and betterments, sinking funds and other purposes.

CZAR DEPLORES TOLSTOI'S DEATH

Says Great Writer Embodied Types of Fatherland in His Work

By the Associated Press

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—The Russian emperor has written the following note on the margin of the report which M. Stolypin sent to his majesty of Tolstoi's death:

"I heartily deplore the death of the great writer who embodied the golden age of his talent in his creations of types of the fatherland constituting one of the most glorious periods of Russian life. May he find in God a merciful judge.

Astapova, Russia, Nov. 21.—A special train bearing the body of Count Tolstoi to Yasnaya Poliana, the family estate, left here today.

The countess and other members of the family and intimates who were here when the author died yesterday, accompanied the body and the newspaper correspondents also accommodated on the train.

A halt for the night will be made at the railway junction at Gorbatchevo and the train is due at Zaselka, the station near Yasnaya Poliana, early tomorrow. The distance from the depot to the Tolstoi home is not great and the casket, according to Russian custom, probably will be borne to the house on the shoulders of the mourners.

FIREMAN HANGS SELF IN HIS CHICKEN COOP

By the Associated Press

Stockton, Nov. 21.—Edward Joyce, a railroad fireman, hanged himself this evening in a chicken house at the home of his parents. Some years ago he was injured in the Byron wreck, where 29 people were killed outright and he has never been in the best of health since.

When his relatives went to call him for supper his mother found the body dangling from the end of a clothesline. He was 29 years of age and left several relatives, including Joe Joyce, the well-known ball player, who was with the Oakland team last season.

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT FULL BLAST IN MEXICO AND FIGHTING BECOMES GENERAL

Francisco Madero, Leader of the Anti Re-Electionists, Who is Believed to Have Secretly Recruited an Army for a Revolution Against Diaz' Rule.

Two Voters Wanted Abe Ruef or Dalzell Brown as Governor

Were Disgruntled at Johnson and Bell as Candidates in Recent Election

By the Associated Press

Oroville, Cal., Nov. 21.—That neither Hiram W. Johnson nor Theodore A. Bell, stood a ghost of a show with two of the voters of Butte county, has been shown in the final returns from the recent election.

Those two voters, evidently disgruntled over the candidates of both parties, made their own selections for governor.

Two ballots received had two names of Johnson and Bell erased. On one the name of Abe Ruef had been marked in as candidate for governor, and on the other the name of J. Dalzell Brown, president of the defunct California Safe Deposit & Trust company. Both ballots were thrown out.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS OUT IN STORM

Cruiser Tennessee, Homeward Bound From Panama, Meets Heavy Gale

By the Associated Press

At Sea, on Board U. S. S. Montana, Nov. 21 (via wireless).—President Taft en route home from Panama and Guantanamo, was in reality upon a high sea yesterday when the United States cruiser Tennessee and her convoy, the Montana, wers tossed about by a northwest storm off the northern coast of Florida.

For hours the vessels battled against a forty-mile gale. The president demonstrated that he is a good sailor and thoroughly enjoyed the heavy blow.

When the storm struck the speed of both vessels was reduced from 15 to 10 knots. Early today the gale cleared and in a fresh breeze the vessels steamed with renewed speed toward the capes.

It is expected Capt Hatteras will be reached early Tuesday and that the president will disembark at Norfolk Tuesday noon.

TRIAL IS BEGUN.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—On two counts, charging him with having set fire to the Klamath national forests, the trial of Wm. Longfellow, was begun today before Judge de Haven in the United States district court.

Eat Microbes, But Not Cold Storage Turkeys--Dr. Wiley

Believes Inner Man Should Be Filled on Thursday, Regardless of Germs

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21.—"Eat thy fill on Thanksgiving Day and forget Wiley and the microbe, but do not eat cold storage turkeys."

This is the message to the American people from Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's food expert, who has been waging vigorous war against germs of all kinds.

"I believe," said Wiley, "that the eating public is entitled to one day in the year upon which the inner man shall be satisfied without thoughts of germs."

HEAVY RAINS ARE CAUSE OF FLOODS

Great Northern Tracks Wash Out Near Puget Sound; Towns in Danger

By the Associated Press

Bellingham, Wash., Nov. 21.—The worst flood of the year threatens Whateom and Skagit counties tonight. The Nooksak and Skagit rivers and their tributaries are running bank full. Train service is interrupted and the lowlands are in danger.

All Great Northern trains into Bellingham from Seattle are running over the Northern Pacific tracks owing to a washout on the Great Northern south of Burlington. Service between this city and Vancouver, B. C. is cut off as a result of the destruction of a bent in the railway bridge at Ferndale.

Property loss to date is small but it is anticipated that the Nooksak will be overflowing the lowland before morning. Rain has been falling almost continuously since Friday night.

CRUSHED BY TRAIN

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 21.—A post card addressed to B. Murphy, East Sixth and Court streets, Des Moines, Iowa, and a railroad ticket good from Des Moines to Los Angeles, are the only clues to the identity of a man who was found dead today on the Rio Grande Railway track between Salt Lake and Ogden. His skull was crushed and both hands cut off by a train.

REBELS CUT WIRES, FREE PRISONERS AND CAPTURE TOWNS

Madera at Head of Increasing Troops and Marches on Mexican Strongholds

By the Associated Press

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 21.—The situation in Mexico appears serious tonight. For the first time in 15 years of operation, the leased wire of the Associated Press from Laredo to Monterey and Mexico City was commandeered by the Mexican government on the plea of military need, and the federal circuit manager in Neuvo Laredo was ordered to cut off the Laredo office of the Associated Press to prevent information being gleaned from messages moving over the wire.

These instructions emanated from the headquarters of the federal telegraphs in Mexico City, where it was explained the government will require the full capacity of all its telegraph facilities throughout the night.

Gomez Palachio and Torreon are cities of about 15,000 ad 25,000 inhabitants, respectively, and are four miles apart in the Laguna district of the state of Coahuila.

This territory was the scene of the insurrection in 1908, which was quickly quelled by the federal government and which is supposed to have eventually resulted in sending General Bernardo Reyes out of Mexico, General Reyes at that time was governor of the contiguous state of Neuvo Leon.

The revolutionists proclaimed him as their leader and repeated disavowals on his part did not seem to convince the central government that he was covertly abetting the disaffection. He was dispatched to Europe, ostensibly on a military mission, and has not yet returned.

Almost at once the same element that had recognized Reyes as their standard bearer turned to Francisco I. Madero and nominated him for president of the republic in opposition to the incumbent, Porferio Diaz, in the elections last spring.

Madero and his supporters claimed they were not being accorded fair treatment in the campaign and Madero was imprisoned on the charge of insulting the government by his statement that he could not get justice in the courts. He was held in prison until some weeks after the election, when the existing government was overwhelmigly returned to power. Then he was released on bail.

Madero Plans Revolt

He made his way to San Antonio, Texas, whence he is alleged to have been secretly preparing his partisans for the widespread revolt which was planned to commence last Sunday, November 20.

On November 18 Madero slipped out of San Antonio; made his way to Cotulla, Texas, where he was met by four companions with horses and a guide and then started in a westerly direction. It was then understood he was going to the family estate in Coahuila to take command of the anti-government forces. No further word has been obtainable regarding his movements and it is believed he is in Mexico tonight.

Every precaution is being taken by the American authorities to prevent violation of neutrality laws of the United States. Governor Campbell is reported to have ordered the entire force of Texas rangers to the Rio Grande, and the commanding officer of Fort McIntosh has placed a double guard over the gun racks in each barracks of the four companies of infantry stationed here, as a precaution against theft or seizure by Mexican revolutionists.

Puebla Riots Renewed

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 21.—Reports from what is considered a reliable source are to the effect that rioting was renewed in Puebla, Mexico, today, and thirty persons were killed. It is said the Mexican military authorities are conscripting large numbers of the residents of Neuvo Laredo into the army for emergency service.

Governor Campbell today ordered Capt. B. H. Rogers and three rangers, all who are available here, to go in haste to Zapeta county. The men were sent on receipt of a telegram from District Attorney Valls, who said he had been informed by a Mexican general that an armed force of Mexicans was organizing there.

This was practically all the information received. Zapeta county is on the southwestern border, just below Webb county, of which Laredo is the county seat.

It has been impossible to obtain details of yesterday's fight at Guerrero, in the state of Coahuila, Mexico. Soldiers are said to be on guard in the telegraph office at Guerrero and excepting the statement that rioting occurred the second day, no word has been permitted to come out.

Guerrero is an isolated village, far removed from the railroad and with no telegraph or telephone connection

Continued on Page 2, Cols. 3-4

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LAUNTON" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, EL LUNES 21 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1910.

Se dan noticias de que han muerto 500 personas en otras revueltas.- El Consul americano telegrafia del terror en la ciudad de Zacatecas.- Los soldados disparan sobre la multitud. - El Gobierno mexicano ha establecido la censura con relacion á las revueltas esparcidas.

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

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El Paso, Texas, Noviembre 20. - Cien personas han sido muertas en las revueltas que han tenido lugar en Zacatecas, en el interior de México el sabado en la noche, segun las noticias recibidas aquí esta mañana. Los soldados dispararon sobre un grupo de revoltosos con efectos desastrosos. Se estiman en cien cuando menos, las pérdidas de vidas, que bien pueden llegar á quinientas.

El Consul americano en Zacatecas há telegrafiado estas noticias de revueltas al Consul mexicano en San Antonio, manifestando que el lugar está en estado de terror y que las pérdidas de vidas no han sido menos de cien. No se han dado detalles mas que los soldados recibieron órden de disparar sobre la muchedumbre de revoltosos que discurrian por las calles.

Zacatecas es la capital del estado de Morelos y se halla muy lejos de las lineas de comunicacion. Las noticias de las revueltas no han llegado á la faz del mundo sino hasta el sábado en la noche Se dice que la tranquilidad se ha restablecido por haber colocado á la ciudad bajo el régimen militar. Las últimas noticias son que los asesinados permanecen en las calles en los lugares en que cayeron.

Ciudad de México, Noviembre 20. - La insurreccion que, segun se dice habia sido fraguada para hoy en contra del gobierno de México, no ha llegado á materilalizarse.

El domingo pasó sin incidente alguno y entretanto las autoridades no han dejado su vigilancia, creyéndose que no habrá mas desórdenes.

Despachos especiales recibidos esta noche de muchas partes, incluyendo Veracruz, Puebla, Pachuca y Orizaba, dicen que todo ha estado en quietud todo el dia en esas ciudades.

Dos jefes de minas fueron aprehendidos en Pachuca y traidos aquí. Se consideran sospechosos de haberse complicado con el complot contra el gobierno.

Un despacho de Pachuca dice que los niños de tres mujeres que estan en la carcel bajo el cargo de haber disparado sobre los soldados en la lucha de Puebla, estan bajo el cuidado de una mujer alemana.

Una mujer que habia sido aprehendida se le dió libertad despues de

haber resultado por la averiguacion que no habia tomado parte en la refriega.

Un corresponsal de un periódico que volvió á la ciudad de México la noche de hoy dice que no hay de cuarenta personas muertas en el combate de la casa de Aquiles Cerdan. Diex y seis de los muertos eran de los revolucionarios y los demas eran miembros de la policia, soldados y espectadores. El corresponsal estima el número de heridos en cerca de 125 y entre ellos hay muchos inocentes, pero que por la coincidencia de estar en la vecindad de la revuelta en ese tiempo, fueron víctimas de balas extraviadas.

Las noticias recibidas de Santa Cruz, un lugar entre Puebla y esta poblacion dice que la demostración de anoche fué de corta duracion, Una partida pequeña de revolucionarios intentó alzar un tumulto, pero fueron alejados hacia las montañas por las tropas.

Se intentó quemar el puente del ferrocarril mexicano cerca de Santa Cruz pero los soldados obraron con toda prontitud y previnieron el acto. Los últimos despachos no dicen nada de mas desórdenes.

No se permitieron corridas de toros en México hoy, y no hubo reuniones de ninguna clase en ninguna seccion del estado.

La policia y los soldados han patrullado por las calles todo el dia pero no ha ocurrido acto alguno de violencia que hubiera necesitado de sus servicios.

La situacion ha sido el tópico de las conversaciones en clubs y restaurants y el domingo ha pasado sin otro sentimiento que la quietud.

Los promenores de Francisco Madero que se dice ser el director ó cabecilla de la conspiracion contra el gobierno de las autoridades constituidas de la república, no se conocen, pero la impresion es que no volverá á su país desde San Antonio donde ha estado desde de que se le libertó de la vigilancia. Nada se sabe aquí de la noticia de su salida de San Antonio á algun punto de la linea.

LUCHAS EN GUERRERO.

Laredo, Texas, Noviembre 20. - Hoy tuvo lugar un combate en Guerrero, México. Las noticias que han llegado á Laredo son que un rompimiento ha tenido lugar en esa poblacion, y en el estado de Coahuila y que las tropas federales han dominado ejerciendo la ley marcial.

No se puede adquirir infomes de si ha habido accidentes. Guerrero está como á cincuenta millas de Cotullo, Texas en direccion oeste y este es el distribo en donde Francisco Madero, el llamado revolucionario vá desde que se le vió la última vez en Texas.. Las propiedades de Madero se encuentran en esta parte de México.

No se sabe una palabra mas de Madero y se presume que se ha escurrido del cordon de oficiales americanos, quienes segun se dice, no pudieron efectuar su aprehension y está en algun lugar de la vecindad de Guerrero en

LORDS PRESENT CASE TO PEOPLE

Redmond Declares Their Own Resolutions Will Mean Their Defeat

PREPARING FOR ELECTION

Lloyd George Slams Aristocracy for Pretending to Depise American Dollars

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 21.—The lords today presented their case to the country in the coming electoral struggle—a case which John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, in a speech at Islington tonight, characterized as metaphorically committing suicide as fast as possible.

It is understood the resolutions which Lord Lansdowne gave notice he would introduce on Wednesday represent the attitude taken by the Unionist side in the veto conference, and the rock on which the conference foundered. The resolutions follow:

"It is desirable that provision be made for settling differences that may arise between the house of commons and this house as reconstituted, reduced in numbers in accordance with the recent resolutions of this house.

"That as to bills other than money bills such provision should be made on the following lines:

"If a difference arises between the houses in regard to any bill other than a money bill in two successive sessions and during an interval of not less than one year, and such differences are unable to be adjusted by other means, it shall be settled at a joint sitting composed of the members of the two houses; provided, that if the measure relates to a matter of gravity and has not been adequately submitted to the judgment of the people, it shall not be referred to a joint sitting, but submitted for decision to the electors by referendum.

"That as to money bills the provision should be on the following lines:

"The lords are prepared to forego their constitutional right to make and amend money bills which are of a purely financial character, provided effectual provision is made against 'tacking', and provided that if any question arises as to whether a bill or any of the prviosions thereof are of a purely financial character, that question shall be referred to a joint committee of both houses, with the speaker of the house of commons as chairman, and who shall have a casting vote only. If the committee holds that the bill or the provisions in question are not of a financial character, they shall be dealt with forthwith at a joint sitting of the houses."

The Liberals contend that the adoption of these resolutions would render future Liberal governments as powerless as ever against the house of lords.

The session of the house of lords today was devoted to the veto bill, the Earl of Crew having introduced this measure for a second reading. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, after criticizing the measure, moved an adjournment until Wednesday, when he promised to introduce resolutions which he thought might result in breaking the deadlock of the two houses. The adjournment was taken without a division.

The country is now too busily engaged in preparations for the election to take much interest in the doings of the expiring parliament. Austen Chamberlain, in a letter published tonight, declares the maximum duty which the "tariff reformers" will propose on foreign wheat will be two shillings per quarter, that colonial wheat shall be duty free, and flour taxed somewhat higher to encourage home milling.

Chancellor Lloyd George, at the East End of London tonight, made a great play on the American dollar agitation. He asked when had the British aristocracy began to despise dollars. Many of the noble houses, tottering, had their foundations restored by a pile of American dollars, and, he added, in twenty years $81,000,000 had been paid by the children of Irish peasants across the sea in cruel rack rents to aristocratic Irish landlords.

He denounced Rosebery's and Lansdowne's reform proposals as useless shams.

SAN FRANCISCO IS TO HAVE AVIATION MEET

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Fifty prominent citizens, pledging a fund for prizes and accepting the tender of a tract of land near the Tanforan race track for the holding of an aviation meet, announced today through Lieutenant Paul Beck, U. S. A., that an exhibition and competition aviation meet will be held in this city soon after the first of the year.

Fifty thousand dollars in prizes will be guaranteed and the committee will gather a sum more closely approaching $100,000. The meet will be conducted under the auspices of the committee, to be known as the Panama-Pacific Aeronautics company.

One great trouble is, people without sense so frequently call attention to their lack of sense.

Radicals Are Bent on Sweeping Away House of Lords; Failed To "Reform" Them

Members of British Parliament in Thick of Political Fight For Improvement

Nominally Fight Is Between Radical and Conservative Elements

London, Nov. 21.—Clearly the whirlwind is being loosed. The question now facing England is: Who will ride it and guide it? Upon the answer depends the national existence. All political parties here are bracing themselves for the conflict, which everything indicates will be a battle to the death. Each side is determined to crush the other completely and forever.

Nominally the fight is one between radicals and conservatives. In reality, as everyone knows and as everyone inwardly acknowledges, it is one between constitutionalists and anti-constitutionalists. There is no longer any question of "reforming" the house of lords. The radical elements are bent on sweeping it away altogether. Realizing this, the conservatives are straining every nerve to defend the second chamber, which, as the history of the world teaches, is an indispensable guarantee of any democracy's existence.

Whatever may be the defects of the house of lords, it serves a useful purpose as a brake to the British parliamentary coach.

Among those directly interested are the Hon. A. J. Balfour, A. J. Lloyd-George, Winston Spencer Churchill, John Redmond and Keir Hardie.

APPEAL EDITOR SENT TO LEAVENWORTH PRISON

Must Serve Six Months for Improper Use of United States Mails

By the Associated Press

St. Paul, Nov. 21.—F. D. Warren of Girard, Kan., editor of a paper "Appeal to Reason," must serve six months in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and pay a fine of $1000 imposed by a jury in the United States court in Kansas. The sentence of that court was affirmed by an order from the United States circuit court of appeals filed today.

Warren was accused of sending through the United States mails envelopes on the outside of which was printed "$1000 reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentucky authorities."

The indictment charged that the words were scurrilous, defamatory and threatening in character.

DETECTIVE HELD FOR FOLLOWING WOMAN

Wealthy Salt Lake Couple Followed to Portland

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Althea Walker and Clarence Walker, widow and son of David F. Walker, a Salt Lake City millionaire, were victorious in the municipal court here today in their contest with Stoddard Westfall, a private detective who has followed Mrs. Walker and her son since their departure from Salt Lake City about November 7.

As a result of the presentation made by the Walkers, Westfall was held until tomorrow to answer to a charge of "injuring Mrs. Walker and her property and defying public morals and decency. The detention of the detective was the acknowledged purpose of the Walkers, who contended that the surveillance by the detective has driven Mrs. Walker to the verge of nervous prostration.

BOODLERS GO TO JAIL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Two former councilmen of Pittsburg must go to jail for having accepted bribes to influence their votes as councilmen. The state superior court sustained today the convictions of M. F. Swift, Jr. and A. V. Simon.

FEDERAL TROOPS DESERT AND BECOME REBELS BY HUNDREDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

except that of the Mexican federal line.

Cavalry Ordered Out

Washington, Nov. 21.—Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt, commander of the department of Texas, notified the war department tonight that he had ordered Troop K of the Third United States cavalry to del Rio, on the Mexican border.

Earlier in the day, General Hoyt, after having been instructed by the war department to hold troops in readiness to protect American interests and to preserve neutrality, had asked for permission to send troops wherever he thought there might be danger to American interests. This request was granted and the fact that troops were almost immediately ordered to the border is taken by officials here as evidence that the situation in Mexico is acute.

Though no alarming messages reached the state department or the war department, nothing has been left undone to afford protection should there be alarming developments.

Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, said the sending of troops to the border from Fort Sam Houston was a precautionary measure.

"We do not believe there would be any necessity for action on the part of the United States troops," said General Wood, "but every possible precaution is being taken to meet emergencies."

Notification has been sent to all commanding officers along the border to take all steps necessary to preserve order. Posts at Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso and Apache were notified and troops there are in readiness.

Censorship on News

Mexico City, Nov. 21.—It is difficult to get authentic news from the scene of the disturbances. At the American embassy it was said no telegram came today from consuls there, and the newspapers here also have been unable to obtain information.

The war minister tonight, in explaining why troops were hurriedly sent to Orazaba, in the state of Vera Cruz, said it was feared the rebels might dynamite the railroad bridges. The net result of the fighting there, according to the minister, was one soldier killed and several persons wounded, when a mob attacked and pillaged the market. The rioters were eventually chased to the mountains. Two hundred arrests of agitators have been made here.

Gomez Palachio, a town of 7000 inhabitants and the junction point of the railroad near Torreon, is said tonight to be in the hands of the revolutionists. Railroad and telegraphic communication are cut off and this lends color to the report.

Enlisting Yaquis to Revolt

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 21.—A report reached here from Cananea, Mexico tonight that revolutionists are enlisting the hostile Yaqui Indians for service against the Mexican government. It is said that over 1000 warriors will take the field if actual war breaks out.

Wholesale smuggling of arms and ammunition across the border near Naco, Arizona, is said to be in progress. All travelers are being rigidly searched and many are turned back. Both American and Mexican border officials have received instructions from their government to take extra precautions against smuggling.

Government officials at Chihuahua are searching the city for all sorts of ammunition and dealing rigorously with people found with explosives in their possession, according to reports reaching the border. An American railroad man named Alarcon and his family have been jailed because a box of dynamite was found in his residence. Alarcon stated that the explosive belonged to a relative, who is a miner.

All American women have been ordered to keep off the streets of Chihuahua, the police stating that they could not guarantee to protect them against insult.

A strong guard is maintained over the Banco Minero, night and day, and business is partially suspended.

Americans arriving here assert that the situation in Chihuahua is grave and constantly becoming more strained. Many families are reaching the border to await the return of peaceful conditions.

Prefuse Use of Wires

Denver, Nov. 21.—An attempt by the Western Union Telegraph company to secure the use of a wire over the federal telegraph lines from Mexico City to El Paso, to connect with the Denver office of the Associated Press, was unavailing. Officials of the federal lines in Mexico City stated they were compelled to refuse the request as the had more than enough business to keep their only line from Mexico City to Chihuahua fully occupied.

U. S. Troops Leave

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 21.—Troop K, Third United States cavalry, Captain Arthur Thayer in command, departed today on a special train for Del Rio. The troop is equipped for a stay of a month in the field.

It is understood other troops will be sent from Fort Sam Houston within a day or two, to do duty along the Mexican border.

Last Wire Cut

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 21, 2 p. m.—The last wire has been cut near Gomez Palacio. The train of soldiers who left Chihuahua last night are disembarking at Jimenez, the supposition being that they are awaiting reinforcements coming from the south. No communication can be had with Parral.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Private dispatches in cipher received here tonight by persons in touch with the operations of Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionist leader in Mexico, say that Torreon and Gomez Palacio, the two important railroad points, are in the hands of the revolutionists, and that the fall of Chihuahua and Puebla is expected tomorrow. Hard fighting occurred in both places today. Agents of the Madero forces are said to be on their way to Washington to look after revolutionist interests here.

Rebels Win Big Victory

Mexico City, Nov. 21.—Fierce fighting occurred today at Durango, Torreon, Parral and Gomez Palacio, the latter falling into the hands of the rebels. Three hundred federal troops at Gomez Palacio are said to have gone over to the insurgents, who have turned their attention to attacking the loyal forces at Torreon.

The fighting began at Durango at 4 o'clock this afternoon and an hour later all the wires were cut. It is reported on good authority that 25 persons were killed at Zacatacas. The government troops, it is also reported, quelled the uprising there and are in control tonight.

The wires north of Monterey have been cut and no reports are obtainable from beyond that point. It is believed that the insurgents are responsible for the cutting of communications.

It was reported early today that Francisco I. Madero entered Mexico yesterday with 600 followers at some point between Eagle Pass and Laredo, Tex.

Prisoners Freed and Armed

El Paso ,Tex., Nov. 21.—At Acambaro, state of Aguas Calientes, 300 men broke into the jail and set free the prisoners, then went to the loan shops and confiscated all the arms and ammunition. They then went to the municipal palace and seized all the guns. They were met by troops at midnight and in the fight twenty were killed and eighty wounded. At this hour the soldiers are in possession and the revolters had fled to the mountains.

A trainload of infantry left Chihuahua tonight at 11 o'clock for Parral to quell an insurrection which started this morning. The miners at Parral have confiscated all the dynamite from the mines and are awaiting the soldiers.

The people of Gomez Palacio, Durango, with soldiers who declared against the government, are occupying the hilltops at Torreon and demanding that the city declare for Madero. The city of Chihuahua is greatly ecixted tonight, and insecure on account of the departure of an infantry regiment for Parral. However, the city is being patroled by the state rurales, and the remaining soldiers are under arms.

Every avenue for getting information from the interior of Mexico by telegraph was closed early this evening. The only wire open is a long distance telephone wire from Gomez Palacio to Ciudad Juarez, and the service is poor.

Senor Laure Aguerro, a prominent anti-Diaz Mexican whom the Mexican government officials have attempted to arrest several times in the last two years, tonight stated that from information received by him, Diaz would be a fugitive in less than a month, but he did not believe that Madero would be allowed to take the presidency, as he represents the ideals of the wealthy classes.

The commanding officer at Fort Bliss tonight received orders from the department commander at San Antonio to hold the four companies of the Twenty-third regiment in readiness for instant service.

The chief of police of Cuidad Juarez (across the river from El Paso) has added several hundred special officers to his force to guard the city. In addition, the customs guards have been organized into squads and are patroling the river front east and west of the city to prevent any attempt of belligerents to get into Juarez to make a demonstration.

Troops Move at Daybreak

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 21.—Troop L, Third cavalry, First Lieutenant Matt Bristol in command, entraining tonight at Fort Sam Houston, will move at daybreak for Eagle Pass.

A telephone message received tonight from American Consul Luther Ellsworth at Cuidad Porforio Diaz said wire connection with the interior of Mexico had not been restored, and the situation looked darker.

A dispatch received tonight from an agent of United States Marshal Louis Nolte, whose headquarters are here, said Francisco I. Madero, who is said to be the leader of the uprising in Mexico and who disappeared from this city a few days ago, has been seen in Mexico forty miles south of Ciudad Porforio Diaz.

HEAVY SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 21.—George Kavalin and James Takos, alleged "white slavers" convicted in the federal court here Saturday, were sentenced today to eight and six years, respectively, and will be confined in the federal prison on McNeill's Island. The men were convicted of having induced two girls of Eureka Cal., to lead immoral lives.

ROBBER WAS CONVICT.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The robber who was shot and killed last night by August Warmbold while the latter was protecting his saloon from a hold up, was identified today as Charles O'Neil, a former convict. O'Neil, who was the son of a former policeman of this city had served four terms in prison, finishing his last term October 13, of this year.

"I was Crippled, could hardly walk and had to Crawl

down stairs at times on my hands and knees. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about

Dr. Miles' Nervine

bought a bottle and began to get better from the start, and for the past six months I have had scarcely any pain and am able to walk as well as ever." J.H. SANDERS, P. O. box 5, Rockaway, N. J.

Few medicines are of any benefit for rheumatism, but Mr. Sanders tells plainly what Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine did for it. One ounce of salicylate of soda added to one bottle of Nervine makes an excellent remedy for rheumatism, which is now known to be a nervous disease and therefore subject to the influence of a medicine that acts through the nerves, as does

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Sufferers from rheumatism seldom fail to find relief in the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine, with salicylate of soda.

Sold under a guarantee that assures the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. At all Druggists.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

BREAKS UP THE MOST STUBBORN COLD AND ENDS GRIPPE MISERY IN JUST A FEW HOURS.

The most severe cold will be broken, and all grippe misery ended after taking a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecuthive doses are taken.

You will distinctly feel all the disagreeable symptoms leaving after the very first dose.

The most miserable neuralgia pains, headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, running of the nose, sore throat, mucous catarrh discharges, soreness, stiffness, rheumatism pains and other distress vanishes.

Pape's Cold Compound is the result of three years' research at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars, and contains no quinine, which we have conclusively demonstrated is not effective in the treatment of colds or grippe.

Take this harmless Compound as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine made anywhere else in the world, which will cure your cold or end Grippe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Pape's Cold Compound, which any druggist in the world can supply.

Mr. Ives says—

it's positively foolish to pay a custom tailor a big price for his individuality and exclusiveness, when you can get it all in a jiffy in the Ives clothes at fifteen to thirty---

Know Mr. Ives?---

Ives Clothes Shop

4th and C.

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE L. E. BEHYMER, Lessee and Mgr.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, THURSDAY EVENING, THURSDAY MATINEE — NOV. 23-24

CLYDE FITCH'S LAST AND GREATEST PLAY — THE CITY — A DRAMA THAT MAKES YOU THINK

NIGHT PRICES—50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. MATINEE PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Seat sale opens Monday, November 21, at 9 a. m.

ISIS THEATRE L. E. BEHYMER, Lessee and Manager.

Friday and Saturday nights at 8:30. No Matinee. Nov. 25-26

Sam S. and Lee Shubert offer the greatest of all modern farce comedies,

THE BLUE MOUSE

A notable cast, including Grace Merritt. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c; gallery 25c. Seats on sale Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 9 a. m.

ISIS THEATRE TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29TH

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

ELLEN TERRY

ACTING DISCOURSE ON SHAKESPERE HEROINES

PRICES: 50c TO $2.50.

BOX OFFICE OPEN SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

ISIS THEATRE Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, POINT LOMA.

Under Direction of Katherine Tingley.

Meetings held every Sunday at 8:15 p. m. under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical Society. No other meetings of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society are at present being held in San Diego other than those in Isis Theater.

GARRICK THEATRE 5TH AND B STS. SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE VAUDEVILLE

Reserved Seats Matinees and Nights

Thanksgiving week at the playhouse of comfort and class. A banquet of entertaining acts; a feast of vaudeville. **Haydn, Borden & Haydn,** those clever college boys. **Daniel J. Sullivan & Co.,** in a Romantic Irish Incident, "Captain Barry." **L. Wolfe Gilbert,** the logical songster. **The Grazers** in a musical and terpsichorean novelty. **La Belle Meeker,** the physical culture maid. **Powers & Wilson,** in "A Poseyville Flirtation." Imported photoplay. Matinees—2:45 p. m., 10c, 20c, Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., (ex. Sun., 10c, 20c, 30c). Nights—2 shows, 7:30 and 9. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. Phones, Pac. 100, Home 4578.

PRINCESS THEATER, Fred Balleiu, Mgr.

Week of Nov. 21 Ladies' Souvenir Mat., Wed. Mat. Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 3 p. m. Eve 7:30 and 9:00.

GREAT LAWRENCE CO.—Champion Trumpeters of the World

GUS ELMORE—Eccentric Comedian and Whistler

RODGERS and MARVIN—Song Birds of the South

Three Reels Latest Motion Pictures. All Seats 10c.

Germania Hall SATURDAY EVENING - - - NOV 26; SUNDAY EVENING - - - - NOV. 27; MONDAY EVENING - - - - NOV. 28

SUNDAY MATINEE NOVEMBER 27, AT 2:15. "THE JUNGLE"

Dramatization of Upton Sinclair's Famous Novel. You Have Read the Book; Now See the Play.

The first western production of the best play of the best book written in recent years. Featuring Miss Viola Barry, daughter of J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist candidate for governor. Prices 25c and 50c. Sunday Matinee, 20c and 35c. Tickets on sale at Burbeck & Frank's Music Store, Cor. 4th and C Sts.

"Taylor Made" Honey Comb Chips for one week, 45c pound. **Kruse's, 909 5th**

KODAKERS You will find some fine Albums at bargain prices. Patterson's Kodak Store, 1159 Fifth Street

Pupils Taken at Reasonable Prices at

SNOW'S HAIR DRESSING SCHOOL

All plain work at uniform price of 25c. French packs and bleaches, 50c. Blemish work a specialty. Chiropody 50c. Suite 2, 1314 D. Main 3062.

MERRYLAND SKATING RINK

Open every afternoon and evening. Friday evenings can be reserved for private parties and clubs, by calling Sunset 1848. SKATES 25c. Admission 5c. Ladies Free.

Superior Bakery 1260 Fifth St. 1328 National Ave. Sunset Main 37.

The home of Mocha Layer Cakes. We make a nice line of French pastry. Something at a special price each day. Wedding and Birthday Cakes a specialty.

THE FLOWER SHOP Fourth St., Opp. Isis. —CUT FLOWERS— —HOUSE PLANTS— —AND SEEDS—

Bulbs--Bulbs--Bulbs Now is the Time to Plant them.

1312 C ST. Opposite Brewster Hotel. BOYLE & DARNAUD

VACUUM CLEANING 65C AN HOUR Ph., Main 4127

Sanitary Vacuum Cleaning Company

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We manufacture and repair Lounges, Divans, Cushions, Window Seats, Shoe Boxes, Cosy Corners, Mattresses, etc. Our specialty is fine workmanship. GEO. F. PLEASANCE, Prop., 1186 6th st. Sunset Phone 662.

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Most beautiful and interesting place in the United States. Spanish lunch room. Dinner parties solicited. Home tel. 5122. Open 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

THE OYSTER LOAF CAFE Fourth and C Otis Block

Try our Special French Dinner with wine, every Sunday, 75c. First class French chef. Private boxes for ladies. Oysters, clams, shrimps, lobsters—fresh daily. The best place after the theater. Drinks served with meals.

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ST. JAMES CAFE Second to none in the eating line in San Diego. Marshall's Famous Sauce served with all steaks, chops, fish and oysters. Beer, wine or ale served with all meals. A. MARSHALL, Prop. Open Day and Night. Booths for Ladies. 809 6th St., Cor. F.

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CALIFORNIA PERFECT WALL BEDS

HALLEY'S CONCEALED COUCH BEDS

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We represent the principal manufacturers of Wall Beds—who make 75 percent of those made in the country. See us when getting out your house plans. All leading architects of San Diego are specifying the "California Perfect Bed."

HAZARD, GOULD & COMPANY COR. 6TH AND H STS.

Buying space in cheap mediums because it is cheap is a good deal like buying shoddy clothes because they are cheap. A man finds at the end of the year that he has made a less respectable appearance and has spent more money than he would if he had bought a better quality of goods.

TRADUCIDO DEL PERIODICO "LA UNION" PUBLICADO EN SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA EL DO MINGO 20 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1910.

Santa Cruz, de México, es tomada por los rebeldes. - Un especial al México an Herald dice que han sido dominados los revolucionarios.- Las revueltas en Pue bla han caido. - No hay temores de mayores desordenes porque las tropas es- tan en guardia. -

(De la Prensa Asociada.)

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Ciudad de México, Noviembre 20 .- Un especial de Puebla al Mexican Herald de a'media noche, dice que los revolucionarios han causado serios con- flictos á las autoridades anoche pero que han sido dominados. Santa Cruz es- tá entre México y Puebla. No se dan mas detalles. -

Ciudad de México Noviembre 19. - Se estima el número de muertos en la lucha entre soldados y la policia por una parte, y de otra por los revolu- cionarios y que ha continuado hoy, entre 100 y 170. Segun despachos de esta ciudad no pasar de 100.

Aquiles Cerdan, cuya casa fué la escena de la lucha fué muerto al resistirse á ser aprehendido en un tunel en el que se habia refugiado.

Conforme á las últimas noticias de Puebla no habia temor de mayores desórdenes porque las tropas han dominado la situacion. Se dice que muchos em pleados de fábricas han hablado de una revolucion pero que no hay peligro de otro disturbio.

El combate se confinó á la vecindad de la casa de Cerdan donde mu- chos revoluionarios se reunian para discutir planes para un levantamiento se- ñalado para mañana y donde fueron decomisadas muchas armas. Un servicio se- creto asistieron á la reunion y las autoridades ordenaron impedirlo.

Cuando los oficiales se acercaron á la casa, encontraron resisten- cia, empezando el fuego desde los balcones y ventanas. Se llamaron refuerzos y se enviaron de los cuarteles soldados que se unieron á la policia.

Empezaba la lucha cuando la hija de Cerdan disparó sobre el Jefe de la policia, y desde este momento hasta el del rendimiento se dispararon cerca de 2000 tiros por ambas partes.

La refriega duró tres horas sosteniéndose durante este tiempo un fu go constante entre sitiadores y sitiados. Muchos soldados subieron á los te- chos de las casas vecinas, algunos en las torres de las iglesias y desde es- tos puntos ventajosos arrojaban un torrente de balas sobre la casa de Cerdan. Los revolucionarios contestaban el fuego. Los que cain al fuego de los sitia- dos permanecieron en la calle hasta la terminacion del combate, lo cual fué hasta que los revoluicionarios agotaron sus municiones.

En un momento en que se detuvo el fuego las tropas capturaron den- tro de la casa á cuarenta y dos supervivientes.

No hubo un cristal que permaneciera bueno en las ventanas, las puertas fueron derribadas y cientos de balas incrustadas en las paredes, entretanto que los muertos y heridos permanecian en el patio y demas departamentos.

Telegramas de Torreon en el norte de México dicen que fueron aprehendidos cuatro hombres hoy, cuando la policia impidió una reunion de Maderistas. Se dice que segun los papeles encontrados revelando los planes del asalto, el primer movimiento era tomar los bancos. Apesar de los rumores que prevalecen para un levantamiento contra el gobierno las autoridades no dan importantancia á los prospectos. Varios regimientos armados estan listos para el servicio á la primera noticia el domingo.

Como medida precautoria, ha sido prohibida la acostumbrada corrida de toros. Hablando de la situacion, el Gobernadro del Distrito federal Guillermo Landa y Escandon, expuso:

"No habrá levantamiento de Maderistas mañana. El gobierno está completamente preparado para dominar cualquiera demostracion ó para sofocarla en su principio.Entretanto debemos creer que el proclamado domingo pasará tranquilo como hoy, y tambien creemos estar suficientemente equipados y listos para cualquier evento inesperado."

Añadió que toda la república estaba en completa paz hoy. Los desórdenes que se habia anticipado que ocurririan en Orizaba, Guanajuato, Guadalajara y"Tolpec" no se han materializado.

Enrique Creel, Ministro de Relaciones Esteriores, ha negado esta noche la noticia de que el gobierno mexicano halla solicitado la extradicion de Francisco Madero, de los Estados Unidos.

MADERO SALE DE ASN ANTONIO.

Laredo, Texas, Noviembre 19. -Han circulado rumores recientemente de que Francisco Madero, aspirante á la presidencia de la república, ha salido de San Antonio,lo que se considera ser cierto. Se dice que ha llegado á Cetulla, Texas, donde se ha unido á muchos cpmpañeros y despues de haber adquirido caballos y un guia, siguieron á algun punto de México, y con toda probabilidad á su propio terreno en el estado de Coahuila.

El llamado movimiento de Madero bien pudiera ser una conjetura, perotmabien pudiera ser el partido revolucionario del que se dice ser uno de los principales directores, que estan esperando algun arreglo para llevar á fefcto una lucha contra la presente administracion de México.

Se sabe de la misma autoridad, que el Gobierno mexicano ha solicitado de los Estados Unidos la extradicion de Madero, por sedicion y por tratar de incitar á la revolucion en México.

Se asegura ademas que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos han otorgado la súplica de México, y esta es la causa de su salida de San Antonio.

Las autoridades mexicanas tienen tropas á lo largo del rio en La-