

THE WEATHER.

Fair today and Saturday; colder in west and central portions Friday; moderate west winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867 WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1912.

ADVERTISING

Treat advertising fairly, and don't try to prove to yourself that the business it brings you should be credited to something else.

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WHOLE NUMBER 13,814.

DICTOGRAPH GETS ONE MORE VICTIM

Operative Secured Admissions of Perjury From Lorimer Witness.

SAID HE'D FIX HIMSELF

Instrument Was Placed in Hotel Room and Prepared for McGowan—Witness Admitted Having Perjured Himself

Washington, Feb. 1.—How the dictograph was used to procure an alleged admission from Charles McGowan, the Hines-Lorimer witness, that he "perjured himself" when he swore he did not hear C. F. Wiehe tell of a Lorimer election fund, was explained to the Senate Lorimer Committee today by Detective A. C. Bailey, a Burns operative. Bailey took the stand after the fiery cross-examination of Detective William J. Burns. He will be cross-examined tomorrow.

For nearly two hours Bailey read from "notes" made from day to day of remarks McGowan was alleged to have made to Bailey, posing as a claims adjuster of the American Bridge Company. These remarks were alleged to have been made principally on a hunting trip in Canada. On one occasion, the detective said McGowan told him he had written to Wiehe that he had to "come across." He said McGowan told him he only asked for \$5,000.

"You should have made it ten," I told him, Bailey swore. "It certainly is worth \$5,000 to perjure oneself," McGowan was quoted as replying. After McGowan was credited with saying that he would fix the "whole bunch," if they didn't come across.

On another day, specifically designated, Bailey said McGowan remarked that where he made his mistake was when he made an affidavit for Shields, the name of R. J. Shields had just been used.

"Shields had a pile of money on the table before him when I signed the affidavit," McGowan was quoted as saying. "Shields said I do not want to give you money for making this affidavit, but we want to do the fair thing with you, the Hines people have lots of money." I took only a \$5 bill, he was too green, or I would have taken it all; that is what it was there for.

The detective told of going with McGowan to Chicago and of McGowan's alleged attempts to get money from Wiehe. One night, McGowan was credited with saying he spent as a guest at Hines' residence.

"When Mrs. Hines saw her husband and me coming into the house, she fainted," Bailey claimed. McGowan said Hines told him he would be compensated by Wiehe.

"It was the sorriest day for me when I met Mr. Lorimer," Hines was alleged to have been quoted as saying.

On October 23rd, Bailey said McGowan left a note for him that everything was "O. K." and that he had left for home.

It was here that Bailey's services were discontinued by the committee, only to be resumed by the Chicago Tribune in December.

In again getting into touch with McGowan, Bailey said he wrote the "subject" a letter telling of his presence in Detroit and his intention to visit Toronto.

The dictograph was placed into a hotel room prepared for McGowan. At Columbus, Ohio, I worked it under a sofa, explained Bailey. "Here we put the discs on a table with a cover over it. Mr. McGowan will probably recall the cover on the table."

McGowan remained silent. In the presence of H. E. Kerr, a brass expert, of Detroit, Mich., and with Jimmy Sheridan on the dictograph, in an adjoining room, Bailey swore McGowan said he got \$1,500 from Wiehe the day he left Chicago.

He quoted McGowan as saying that Wiehe wanted to give him only two or three hundred dollars, but McGowan told him he deserved more than his expense for having perjured himself.

TRINITY WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Methodists Defeat Guilford Basketball Team, 14 to 12.

(Special Star Telegram.) Durham, N. C., Feb. 1.—The much-coveted title to the basketball championship of the South, which Guilford College laid claim to, because of having defeated the University of Virginia and Catholic University, was wrested from the Quakers here tonight when Trinity administered a crushing defeat to the tune of 14 to 12. It was the most spectacular game ever seen here, and the visitors made a desperate effort to win the game by Referee Doak, of Guilford, calling fouls when no fouls were made.

After the game, 200 Trinity students and city visitors gathered around an immense bonfire, built on the campus to celebrate the victory.

The Rural Building & Loan Association opens new series on Saturday, February 3rd, 1912.

APPROPRIATIONS ARE MADE

Congressman Lawrence, of Rivers and Harbors Committee, Declares Money is Needed to Complete Present Projects

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Congressman George P. Lawrence, of the First Massachusetts district, who has been a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House for 12 years, during which time he has been an indefatigable worker for a comprehensive policy of waterway improvement on the part of the general government, believes that a river and harbor bill will be passed during the present session of Congress.

"In my opinion there is absolute necessity for the enactment of a river and harbor bill at this session of Congress," said Mr. Lawrence today. "Such a bill is necessary for the purpose of providing for the continuance of work on existing projects and for the maintenance of projects completed or nearing completion."

Formerly river and harbor bills were passed irregularly. One never knew when the next bill would come and consequently there was terrific pressure from all over the country to secure as large appropriations as possible for different projects in the various sections of the country. As a result of this slipshod method there were more or less ill-balanced bills with some suggestion of the "pork barrel." That condition, however, has since been corrected.

For the last two years the appropriations have been made in this way and in almost all cases have been limited to the necessities of the fiscal year and consequently if a bill is not passed this session of Congress, river and harbor work all over the country will be stopped, which would not only be a great financial loss to the government, but would also result in the deterioration of plants that would necessarily ensue. So, as I have said, there must be a bill passed to provide for maintenance and continuing work upon existing projects.

"I realize that there is great need for economy in appropriations and expenditures and whether we should go beyond what I have indicated, and provide for entirely new projects is a debatable question. There are, however, some projects of great merit which should be adopted by Congress at the earliest possible date and I hope that some of them can be included in the measure now under consideration by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. It will take about \$20,000,000 for maintenance and continuance of existing projects and in view of the condition of the Treasury, appropriations for new work should be kept well within the limits of the additional."

"There has undoubtedly been in New England as in other parts of the country a decided increase in the interest of river and harbor work. The educational campaign carried on by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and kindred associations everywhere, I believe, is largely responsible for the aroused public sentiment now universal in our country looking to the improvement of our rivers and harbors."

"Boston is to be made one of the greatest ports in the world if money and public spirit can do it. The State has appropriated \$9,000,000 to the construction of docks, etc., under the direction of a very efficient and public-spirited board. In order to co-operate with the Boston harbor board Congressman Lawrence will have inserted in the river and harbor bill two surveys, one to provide deep water connections with all docks constructed by the State and the other to provide for a 40-foot channel in the outer harbor from President Roads to Massachusetts Bay. Should this latter project be recommended by the engineers it will mean a large expenditure of money on the part of the government."

A new project of much importance has been recommended for Portland harbor, Maine, the people of that city having shown an intense interest in the project, and are exceedingly anxious that it be provided for in the coming bill that work may be continued at once.

One of the most ambitious of New England projects is that at New London, Conn. The local authorities have made provisions for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 and have asked for a survey in the coming bill with a view to the construction of a 40-foot channel and a report by the engineers on the question of co-operation with the National Government with the State of Connecticut. It is believed that New London can be made a great port and the local authorities, it is understood, stand ready to contribute their full share.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1.—James Doyle, third baseman of the Chicago National League team, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Three days ago he was operated on for appendicitis.

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WILSON WELCOMED IN RICHMOND, VA.

New Jersey Executive Spoke at College and Before Legislature.

REFERRED TO COL. WATTERSON

Wilson Was Given a Rousing Reception in the Virginia Metropolis—Made Slight Reference to Watterson

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1.—Four thousand people, including members of the General Assembly and big delegations from Woodrow Wilson clubs in Richmond, Staunton and Charlottesville, gave Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, a tremendous demonstration when he delivered an address on the "Democratic Opportunity" at the city auditorium tonight. A large part of the audience had expected to hear some reference to the Harvey-Watterson-Wilson incident but the Governor passed it over in dignified silence.

There was vociferous applause when he declared that he was not an insurgent, but an organization man, adding that a party's success is impossible without organizations. "The difference between organization and a machine," he said, "is that organization is the systematic co-operation of men for a common purpose, while a machine is the systematic corporation of men for a private purpose."

On his arrival here this morning Governor Wilson was met by a reception committee and escorted to the Jefferson Hotel for breakfast. At 11 o'clock he delivered an address to the students of Richmond College. "I urge you," he said, to the students, "that in making up your minds on the questions which now confront us as a nation, you will not let your judgment be disturbed by people who call names." This was construed by his friends as a reference to the Henry Watterson statement. In his address before the State Senate he said that there is a genuine community of feeling on public questions. "The modern newspaper has not let your judgment be disturbed by people who call names with it," he said, "but I am inclined to place the greatest credit elsewhere. While I have no quarrel with most newspapers, and believe as a rule they give us a mirror of the times, I believe that there are bad ones among them, particularly a few of them owned by certain men, whose judgment ought to be discriminated against."

In closing he said: "I am glad to have an opportunity to appear before you. I have wanted to let you see that I at least appear to be an honest man."

The Governor's address in the House, like that in the Senate, was brief. This afternoon he met hundreds of citizens at a reception given in his honor at the Jefferson Hotel, but nowing touched him so keenly as the presence of 285 members of the Woodrow Wilson Club, of Staunton, in which town he was born. The Staunton club marched through the streets behind a band, creating tremendous enthusiasm.

W. F. McCombs, the Governor's campaign manager, was in conference for some time with Richard Evelyn Byrd, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, which led to the report that Mr. Byrd would look after Governor Wilson's interests in Virginia. McCombs announced that Governor Wilson had today accepted an invitation by the Kentucky Legislature to deliver an address at Frankfort, February 9th.

BISHOP OF MERITNE

Bonzano Appointed Apostolic Delegate in United States

Rome, Feb. 1.—Pope Pius today appointed Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, rector of the congregation for the propagation of faith, to be apostolic delegate in the United States and created him titular bishop of Meritne.

Mgr. Bonzano has already received the most cordial congratulations on his appointment from his predecessor, Cardinal Cordia, as well as from Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda and Mayor Kennedy, rector of the American College.

He was born at Vigevano, province of Pavia, of well-to-do parents. For a time he served as a missionary in China, from which country he was recalled, owing to ill health. In December, 1906, after resigning for a time at Vigevano, he was appointed rector of the propaganda. He was domestic prelate of the Pope since 1904.

DR. SMITH NOTIFIED

Considering Offer to Become President of Washington and Lee

(Special Star Telegram.) Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 1.—William A. Anderson and Frank T. Glasgow, of Lexington, members of the trustees of Washington and Lee University here, this afternoon notified Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Davidson College, of his recent election as president of Washington and Lee. After nearly three hours conference Mr. Anderson stated that Dr. Smith had taken the matter under consideration, but nothing was given out as to what his probable action would be in the premises.

A RAILROAD MAGNATE PASSES

Edwin Hawley, Chairman of Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, and Director in Others, Died Suddenly Yesterday

New York, Feb. 1.—Edwin Hawley, chairman of the board of directors of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, and one of the leading railroad magnates in this country, died at his home here today after an illness of several weeks.

Early in the winter Mr. Hawley had an attack of grip and returned to work before he had sufficiently recovered. As a result he suffered a relapse and his physician told him that he would have to take a long rest. Since then Mr. Hawley has been confined to the house and recently he began to suffer from indigestion. Early today he was seized with heart failure and death soon followed. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

The constructive work of Mr. Hawley in the railroad field has often been compared to that of the late Edward H. Harriman. With his associates, Mr. Hawley controlled the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Colorado Central, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Hocking Valley, the Toledo St. Louis & Western, and other lines.

Among the companies of which Mr. Hawley was a director were the Colorado & Southern Railway, Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Iowa Central and the Hocking Valley Railway.

Mr. Hawley was 61 years of age and his earliest railroad service began in 1867 as a clerk on the Erie Railroad, but his most important work was done between 1899 and 1922 in the Erie, the Southern Railway, where he was the right-hand man of the late Collis P. Huntington. The so-called Hawley system of railroads has been built up within the last 15 years.

Mr. Hawley was a bachelor and the only relative with him when he died was his nephew, Walter S. Crandal, a member of the Hawley firm. A close personal friend of Edwin Hawley estimated his personal fortune tonight at \$20,000,000. Another intimate friend of the financier said that he doubted if Mr. Hawley himself had known how much he was worth.

OVER PROSECUTOR'S HEAD

Governor of Louisiana Keeps His Pre-Election Promise

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—In making good his pre-election promise that if voters in the recent Democratic primary were prosecuted for procuring assistance in making out their ballots, he would put Attorney General Gulon in charge of the cases, Governor Sanders instructed the Attorney General to take charge of all prosecutions begun since the election.

Nearly 30 of these prosecutions were started in Orleans parish by District Attorney St. Clair Adams, who, in accordance with the Governor's instructions, is to be supplanted by the Attorney General. Mr. Adams said he would "continue until ousted."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Kuldjak, Eastern Turkey, reports that an indecisive fight has taken place between government troops and revolutionaries near Urumpits, north of the Lian Shan mountains. After the engagement the government opened peace negotiations. The Mongolians, according to a dispatch from Urga, have offered to Russia all the rights of exploitation in Mongolia, with the exception of mineral wealth in return for compensation.

OUTLINES

Edwin Hawley, one of the leading railroad magnates in this country, died at his home in New York yesterday.

Congressman Lawrence declared yesterday that appropriations were badly needed to complete present waterway projects.

Charles D. Hilles, the President's secretary, said yesterday that he was sure Mr. Taft would be nominated and re-elected President.

Fire last night destroyed the plant of the Arcadia Sugar Refining Co. at Arcadia, N. S., entailing a loss of \$1,000,000.

The Mexican revolutionists issued a proclamation yesterday declaring the recent elections null and void and Americans are fleeing across the border.

Woodrow Wilson spent yesterday in Richmond, Va. here he addressed a number of students and the General Assembly. He made a slight reference to Col. Watterson.

The fact was brought out before the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday, investigating express rates, that the Adams Express Co. had not paid \$47,000 in overcharges on one month's business.

Ortie McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, slipped away yesterday to Los Angeles, Cal., and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, testified before the Federal grand jury.

A Burns operative testified yesterday before the Lorimer investigating committee that he had secured admissions of having committed perjury from McGowan, the Lorimer witness, by means of the dictograph.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 3 to 2 1/4 per cent., ruling rate 2 1/8. Closing bid 2, offered at 2 1/8. Spot cotton closed quiet, 20 points higher. Flour steady. Wheat steady. No. 2 red 1.02-1.2 elevator, export basis, and 1.04 f.o.b. afloat. Corn firm, export 73-74 f.o.b. afloat. Rosin and turpentine steady.

ORTIE McMANIGAL IS SPIRITED AWAY

Confessed Dynamiter Departed Secretly for Los Angeles Yesterday.

GRAND JURY HAS ADJOURNED

Frank Morrison Was Before the Federal Grand Jury Entire Day—Washington Bank Cashier Also Testified

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.—Ortie McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, who has been here several weeks aiding the Federal grand jury in its investigation of an alleged nationwide dynamiting conspiracy, departed secretly for Los Angeles yesterday afternoon, according to Federal officials tonight. His departure was as carefully guarded as was his arrival. According to the Federal authorities McManigal was escorted from the Federal building without attracting attention, although they admit that they selected a time when the road was clear.

With him went Detective Malcolm C. McLaren, who has been his constant companion since his arrest. In the party also were Sheriff William A. Hammel and Under Sheriff Robert T. Brain, of Los Angeles county.

United States Marshal Schmidt Morrissey, which would be traveled, but it is understood that the party went by the way of St. Louis. The Federal officials would not say whether McManigal would be returned to Indianapolis to testify should indictments be returned and the cases brought to trial.

It was announced today that the grand jury has been adjourned until next Tuesday. When the jurymen convene, it was said it would be but a few days before indictments are returned, as it is said most of the important evidence has been submitted.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was before the Federal grand jury almost continuously today testifying in the investigation of the dynamite conspiracy as to the disposal of the \$235,000 McManigal defense fund.

Morrissey, who was ready to explain the disbursements in detail, in the hope that the Federation's account books might promptly be taken back to Washington, but District Attorney Charles W. Miller declared the government would keep the accounts for several days to prepare data for a report. More than 4,000 entries of the receipts of contributions, with a much smaller number of expenditures, were shown by the books, according to Morrison.

"The expenditures include \$170,000 paid out through Attorney Clarence Darrow, as was reported to Union officials by Morrison himself," said Mr. Morrison. "The amount was correct at that time, although Mr. Darrow received other payments since then."

It was said the examination of the Federation's finances was confined entirely to the handling of the defense fund and no inquiry was made into the organization's affairs prior to the arrest of J. J. McManigal, last April.

Henry H. Flather, cashier of the bank at Washington where the fund was kept, also testified. He and Mr. Morrison said they expected to depart for Washington tonight.

REPUBLICANS ON TARIFF

Will Present Their Views of Steel Bill to Senate

Washington, Feb. 1.—As a result of a conference of Republican senators at the capital, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate today, the Republican view of the situation will be presented to the Senate and to the House in connection with the House bill revising the iron and steel schedule. The meeting was attended by most of the Republican members of the Senate Committee and also by some other Republican leaders, but none of the insurgent senators were present.

The first move in carrying out the programme will be a meeting of the Finance Committee. The full committee will be advised of the desire of the Republicans for a general hearing on the iron and steel bill and it is believed several Democratic members of the committee will offer no objections. While no effort was made to name a time, it was generally believed that the hearings would begin next week.

No effort was made to decide whether the Republicans would present a substitute for the Underwood steel bill, or content themselves with a direct effort to defeat that measure, but it is believed that there will be a substitute, as the ad valorem system which characterizes it is unacceptable to Republican senators generally.

With the bill once in the Senate whether on a favorable or an adverse report, the purpose is to discuss it at length so as to present all political phases of the Republican side of the tariff question.

BIG SNOW AT GRENSBORO

Indications For Biggest Fall of Season Last Night

(Special Star Telegram.) Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 1.—Snow began falling here at 9 o'clock tonight and at 8:30 the ground was covered in the white blanket. At 10 o'clock tonight indications are that the fall will be the heaviest of the season.

SHIPPERS ARE OVERCHARGED

Examination of One Month's Business of Adams Express Company Showed Overcharges Amounting to \$67,000.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Prosecution of express companies for overcharging shippers on the transportation of their goods was indicated by Commissioner Lane at the express rate hearing today, to be the intention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

W. Ryan, one of the investigators for the commission, presented tabulated form the examination of one month's business of the Adams Express Company, showing that \$67,000 in overcharges had been turned into the company's treasury. T. B. Harrison, counsel for the company, explained what are known as "overcharges," and asserted that he would be able to show that not more than 20 per cent. of the \$67,000 actually remained in the company's treasury. He added that positive instructions were given by the company to all its representatives to make refunds on all discoverable overcharges.

"Well," said Commissioner Lane, it is conclusively established that the agents of the companies themselves do not understand the tariffs and regulations of the companies.

"By an examination of the business of the companies for one day we find more than 3,000 overcharges. Now, then, we propose to prosecute the companies for making these overcharges. They are clearly violations of the law."

Mr. Ryan presented comparative tables of the operations of express companies in Great Britain, France and Germany, and those of the United States. They showed generally that for similar service, weights and distances, the foreign rates were considerably lower than the domestic rates.

Representatives of the express companies pointed out that the business of the United States was carried either on fast passenger trains or on special express trains, the matter of speed and expedition being given considerable consideration in America than in Europe.

The testimony and figures thus far held by the commission's investigators tend to indicate a belief on their part that the companies should adopt a flat rate applicable to various zones to be established either voluntarily by the companies or by order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WOULDN'T HEAR HEYBURN

Many Senators Absented Themselves When He Began to Speak

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, today effectively blocked the effort of Senator Lodge and other members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to have the Senate grant unanimous consent to the fixing of a day for voting on the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Senator Lodge, after voting began February 29th, but declaring that he desired earlier action. Mr. Heyburn refused his assent to the proposition.

The objection of the Idaho Senator caused a spirited and prolonged colloquy between him and Mr. Lodge. At its conclusion the latter demanded the regular order which was the consideration of the treaties. He subsequently withdrew the demand.

Mr. Heyburn spoke in general denunciation of what he characterized as a process of "logrolling" and great questions through the Senate.

Immediately after Mr. Heyburn began his address all of the Democratic Senators except Mr. Martine, of New Jersey, absented themselves from the Senate chamber, as did many of their Republican colleagues. Observing the many vacant chairs around him, Mr. Heyburn declared his intention to speak at length on the subject before the close of the debate, "even if I have to speak a solo."

When ultimately the Senator concluded Mr. Lodge gave notice that on next Monday he would ask the Senate to take up the treaties and to vote upon them if no Senator was prepared to speak.

EX-JUDGE McIVER DEAD

Confederate Captain and Member of Constitutional Convention of 1868

(Special Star Telegram.) Carthage, N. C., Feb. 1.—Ex-Judge James Dalrymple McIver died at his home here this morning at nine o'clock. The interment will take place at the Presbyterian cemetery at noon tomorrow. He is survived by his wife, who before marriage was Miss Mary A. Kelly, of this place, and two daughters, Misses Anna and Margaret. Judge McIver was a man of strong character and commanding personality and for quite a half century has been prominent in the social, political and legal life of this section of the State. He was a Mason and a prominent and useful member of the Presbyterian church from early life. He was a captain in the Confederate army and was signalized for bravery and honorable service. He was a member of the State Legislature about the close of the war and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. For two terms he held the office of solicitor for this judicial district and in 1890 was elected a judge of the Superior Court and served eight years. He was engaged in the active practice of the law after his terms as judge, until failing health a year or two ago made it necessary for him to retire.

Hamilton, Va., Feb. 1.—The gasoline mail launch Leslie, running between Manteo and Hatteras, N. C., was burned at her dock at Manteo today as the result of an explosion which severely burned Engineer Barnett. The Edna V. May, a sister boat, was recently burned under similar circumstances.

MADERISTAS FACE CRISIS IN MEXICO

Revolt, Headed by Zapatista, Has Grown to Formidable Proportions.

Revolt of Juarez Garrison

The Mexican Revolutionaries Issue Proclamation, Declaring Elections Void—Protection for Americans Asked From El Paso, Tex.

Mexico City, Feb. 1.—It is the general belief here that the Madero government faces a crisis.

The President and members of his cabinet now admit that the rebellion headed by Emilio Zapata has grown to such proportions as to make it the most formidable menace yet faced by the present government. The conduct of the campaign against the Zapatistas now operating over a wide area, and the uprising at Juarez last night, were discussed in a special cabinet meeting this afternoon. The President was not willing to admit that the mutiny of troops at Juarez was directly connected with the Zapatista rebellion and it was agreed that Pasquel Orozco, with 400 men with him whom he has been ordered to take from Chihuahua to Juarez, would be sufficient to restore order at that point.

The immediate cause of the mutiny was a misunderstanding of orders, according to Abraham Gonzales, minister of the interior. The minister said Orozco had been instructed to discharge 300 of the rurales, but to do so very gradually. Instead of this being done 70 were mustered out at one time. Minister Gonzales believes the post commander misinterpreted Orozco's orders.

"That order is not particularly serious," said Madero. It was a disagreeable incident but the rebellious troops are fighting under no special banner.

President Madero expressed to his Associated Press representative his confidence in the loyalty of Orozco and in his ability to handle unaided the situation in Juarez. He regarded the importance of the incident at Juarez as exaggerated.

Reports today from Chihuahua and Torreon are that there has been no disaffection among the troops there, but a consular report to the American embassy stated that the actions of bandits in the vicinity of Torreon has greatly alarmed the people of that city.

Acting upon consul's suggestion American Ambassador Wilson protested to the foreign office against a reported intention to remove the garrison. To unofficial Mexico the significance of the Juarez revolution lies in the fact that insurrectionists have gained a point of entry from the United States, the identical thing for which Madero fought for so many weeks. During the Madero revolt it was assumed that possession of such a port would facilitate the Rev. hadon's operations in the States of Morelos, Mexico and Guerrero, and reach even into the Federal district. Zapatista in an interview published today in El Heraldo, said that he had been fooled by Madero often and did not propose to be misled by further promises.

"I am not fighting for the State of Morelos but for the entire nation," he said. The plan of San Luis Potosi, the soul of the revolution, has not been carried out.

The Rebel leader declared that the suspension of general military operations in bringing him recruits since the laboring element, believing they were in danger of being shot as suspects, preferred to join the rebellion.

Steps were taken by the government today to place General Juvenal Pobles, now at Torreon, in charge of the campaign. In the hope of wiping out the Rebels.

Although one wire running out of Cuernavaca was repaired today, the management of the National railways, unable to restore its communications, ceased all efforts to maintain service to the capital.

Leaders of the revolt tonight declared the garrison of Casas Grandes was on the way to Juarez to join the uprising and should arrive tomorrow.

Although outposts have been placed south of Juarez, the 400 men under Gen. Orozco reported to be coming from Chihuahua to quell the outbreak have not been sighted. The malcontents continue in control of Juarez, although a semblance of order has been restored. Semi-official reports place the property damage at \$500,000.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 1.—The proclamation which was issued today took on here as another indication of the possible connection between the revolt of the Juarez garrison and the Patata foment in southern Mexico. It is addressed to the valiant sons of Chihuahua and recites they were among the first to second the Madero revolution of November, 1910. "The overthrow the tyranny which for more than 30 years loomed with our rights."

"We did not go into a revolution," continues the proclamation, "that Don Francisco Madero might rise to the