

DEATH COMES TO BRAVE WILLIAMS

Leader of Daring Sortie by 85 Men Against Mexican Army Gone.

FEDERAL PAYS TRIBUTE

Commander of Diaz' Troops Speaks Admiringly of American Who Attacked Him—Rebel's Spirits Are Very Low.

MEXICALI, Mex., April 9.—General Stanley Williams, who was wounded yesterday in the spectacular assault when his little force of 85 men engaged the entire Eighth Battalion of the Mexican army, died today in the improvised hospital established by the United States troops at Calexico. Together with the other dead brought in from the battlefield five miles away, the fallen chieftain was buried tonight in the little graveyard at Mexicali just behind the breastworks. His home was said to have been Louisville, Ky.

Williams' death was caused by a missile that ploughed through the head at the base of the skull, tearing away a portion of the brain.

While not in an great distress as the rebels themselves believed, the defeat of Williams nevertheless proved a perfect rout of the attacking force. In all, 25 men who participated in the daring sortie have returned to Mexicali. Eleven others have deserted and are now in the jail established by the American troops at Calexico. The remaining 34 of the band are believed to be dead, as the federals took no prisoners.

Advantage Not Pressed.

That any escaped alive is due only to the failure of the federals to press their advantage and pursue the routed insurgents as they fled in wild disorder from the field.

Colonel Miguel Mayot, the federal commander, said today when he visited at the Los Lirios ranch that his loss was 15 dead and 14 wounded.

Although General Francisco Salinas, the rebel commander here, declared that Williams was the only man who was killed, the only wounded, the solemn procession to the graveyard at nightfall disproved this.

The insurgents visited the battlefield early today and looted the dead into two wagons. The federals did not molest them. In fact, so great respect was shown into the national troops by Williams' daring attack that they did not even pursue the routed insurgents, but refrained even from visiting that portion of the field where the rebel commander had posted men.

Mayor Pays Tribute.

Mayor's statements were a tribute to the daring of Williams and a declaration that Mexicali would not be attacked until a regiment of artillery arrives from Ensenada. Mayor expects it will be in this vicinity in a day or two. Mayor said he thought Williams had 200 men, and would not believe it when told that 85 men had attacked his entire battalion of 800. It is said the federals fired 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

Colonel Mayot received the Americans cordially today, but would not permit them within a mile of reinforcements from this distance almost the entire army of men, women and children were seen bathing together in the Equina canal, which supplies the city with water for drinking and irrigating purposes.

When surprise was expressed at the presence of so many women and children, Mayor said:

"They are good marchers. We came all the way from Ensenada in 15 days."

Colonel Mayot declared that the final intention was to proceed far to the east of the Colorado River before attacking Mexicali, but that Williams' attack of yesterday changed his plans.

Rebels on Qui Vive.

In the rebel camp every one is on the qui vive today, awaiting an attack. They have received reinforcements from the insurgents of Sonora and Chihuahua, as the rebel forces which are operating in the other states consider those here as outside the general movement. In fact, when Mexicali was first taken, Berthold and Leyva declared the intention to be the establishment of a socialist colony in Lower California. General Salinas, in order to keep up the spirits of his men, has told them that but two men were wounded and six miles were killed.

Mayor sent word here tonight that three rebel scouts killed by his men in the Pichos Pass a week ago were Americans and that identification tags gave the names but no addresses. The names are William Ford, Charles Nelson and O. B. Batesman. Nelson was about 45 years old. The three are believed here to have been survivors of Berthold's army, reported destroyed at Alamo, March 23.

With Berthold out of the way, the garrison here is the only rebel force in Lower California.

REBELS WILL NOT STOP WAR

Insurrectos' Junta Says Williams' Defeat Will Have No Effect.

EL PASO, Tex., April 9.—Asked as to what effect the defeat of General Stanley Williams' rebels would have on the insurrection in Chihuahua and other states of Northern Mexico, the insurrecto junta here today authorized the following statement:

"The insurrectos in Southern Mexico have no connection with the Maderista in other parts of the Mexican republic. The leaders in the peninsula, for the most part, are American adventurers; they have no communication with Madero and have never been recognized by the Maderista Junta. The defeat of Williams' band by Colonel Mayot's federals will have absolutely no effect on the plans of the insurrectos in Chihuahua and other states where Francisco I. Madero, Jr., is recognized as leader."

REBELS BESIEGE CANTON

Report Is That Tartar General Is Slain; Troops Are Sent.

LONDON, April 10.—A special dispatch to the Daily Express from Hongkong says that a serious uprising is reported to have occurred at Canton.

It is said the Tartar General commanding the troops has been murdered and that other troops have been hurried to the city, which is in a state of siege. There is no confirmation of this report.

ARMY LIFE ON BORDER LINE, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, IS MOST VARIED AND INTERESTING.



Top, Members of Twenty-eighth Infantry Preparing Beds for Night's Rest After Day of Drilling—Left Center, a Letter From Home—Right Center, General Schuyler Standing and Colonel Miles on Horseback—Bottom, Twenty-eighth Infantry Working Over New Machine Gun.

SMALLPOX IS DREAD

Disease Breaks Out in Vicinity of Casas Grandes.

INSURRECTOS ARE FEARED

Federal Soldiers Withdraw to Chihuahua and Juarez—Work of Repairing Railroads Will Be Rushed.

EL PASO, Tex., April 9.—The Mexican inhabitant of Casas Grandes and vicinity south of Juarez are fleeing since the soldiers left there for Chihuahua and Juarez. The residents fear that the insurrectos will take their property.

Smallpox has broken out in the region and is causing considerable fear. It is believed here that the insurrectos will move back to Casas Grandes and make headquarters there for a time, especially pending present peace talks, inasmuch as there are no longer any federals in that region.

Since the railroad has been opened from Juarez to Casas Grandes and Pecos, large quantities of railroad construction material have been sent through. These were waiting in El Paso and Juarez.

Construction Work Proceeds.

Construction work on the railroad south from Pecos in the direction of Madera, to connect there with the line extending west from Chihuahua, will now be pushed unless there is further interruption. Some American contractors have quit, however.

News from Culiacan, Sinaloa, is that reinforcements reached Lieutenant-Colonel Morelos at Badiraguato, where the insurrectos had him caged up, and that the insurrectos retired, leaving the federals in possession of the town. The reinforcements had machine guns.

Rebels Raid Town.

The insurrectos have raided the town of Sinaloa, near Culiacan, and carried off many horses and other supplies. Federals and insurrectos were still fighting on Friday at Velardena, according to mail advices received tonight by the Herald. The battle had been in progress since Wednesday morning. Velardena is near Torreon, in the State of Durango. Bridges have been destroyed between Torreon and Pasaio, near Torreon, has been destroyed a second time.

Reports from Rosario, a station on the Parral & Durango Railroad, say that bandits raided that place Friday and secured \$1500 from the agent.

News from Parral to the Herald is that Guillermo Baca, one of the boldest of the insurrecto leaders, is dead. He had been in poor health for some time and was found dead near Mesa Santa, close to Parral, Friday. He was 40 years old and a former citizen of Parral.

SECRET JAP PACT FOUND

(Continued From First Page.)

The Government, Mr. Wilson, it is said, obtained for a few hours the original of a secret treaty between Japan and Mexico. He kept it long enough to have photographs made of it. Then it was returned to its place in the innermost archives of the Mexican State Department.

Big Concessions Cited.

The document, the report here indicates, was in the shape of several clauses which were to be part of a formal agreement on the part of the Mexican Government to allow the Japanese commercial line of steamships to

have its own coaling station at a point on the Pacific Coast and to grant certain other colonization rights in states along the Western coast.

The secret clauses of the treaty, those said to have been photographed by Mr. Wilson, the report continues, gave Japan a lease of a coaling station and maneuver privileges in Magdalena Bay, with the alternative of a coaling station at one other of a few scattered ports down the Mexican Coast.

Clauses also set forth Japan and Mexico's mutual interests in the Pacific, and while not stipulating an offensive and defensive alliance, gave in a diplomatic way Japan's keen interest in the protection of Mexico against aggression. The treaty had been raised by the Mexican Senate, but by Diaz and his Cabinet.

Trip to Capital Recalled.

The day after he obtained the photograph of this treaty, Mr. Wilson left for Washington. He telegraphed the State Department of his coming and the urgency of his mission. When Mr. Wilson arrived at Washington the Cabinet was already in session with the President. The Ambassador went direct into the Cabinet room and laid before the President and his advisers the evidence he brought with him.

At 1 o'clock Chief of Staff General Wood was summoned by President Taft and was closeted with the President for several hours. The War Department building was all ablaze with lights that night. Orders were going out for the mobilization of 20,000 men at San Diego, San Antonio and Galveston, for the assembling of marines at Guantanamo and the patrolling of the west coast of Mexico by American war vessels.

Jose Yves Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, was in New York at the time Ambassador Wilson went to New York a day or so after delivering his message at Washington and he had a conference with Limantour. What Wilson told Limantour was that he (Wilson) was to be the bearer of a message from the United States to Diaz.

The message was in effect that the

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who is said to have unearthed Japan-Mexico Secret Pact.



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United States Government would regard as an unfriendly act the carrying into effect of the clauses of that secret treaty, that six days before he was given the message orally from Wilson in which to abrogate the treaty.

If a positive assurance that a compromise had been made within this period were not given at the end of six days, the United States Government would take whatever action it might see fit to defend itself against the unwarranted action of both Mexico and Japan.

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RIGHT OF STATES BROUGHT TO ISSUE

Minnesota Rate Case Puts Fundamental Question Up to Supreme Court.

TEST HAS BEEN INVITED

Personnel of High Tribunal, However, Has Undergone Change Since Late Justice Peckham Gave Hint of Desires.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—(Special.)—Judge Sanborn's decision at St. Paul yesterday in the Minnesota rate case is likely to bring to the fore the question of the constitutional right of states to regulate railroad charges squarely before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the clauses heretofore arising between Federal and state regulation, the direct issue as to right of states to deal with the rates of roads doing an interstate business has not been raised. That part of the decision of the Circuit Judge in the present case, which holds that the reduction offered by the commission has the effect substantially of regulating interstate commerce, may bring the issue that long has been agitated to a focus.

Two Decisions Against States.

The Supreme Court, standing eight to one, two years ago gave a decision invalidating the Minnesota maximum rate law. That case and the North Carolina case, both of which were against the states, around the interest of the whole country. In both cases it was held that the penalties provided for the violation of the acts by agents of railroads were excessive and therefore unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court then established also the principle that railroads' stockholders have the right to enjoin the execution of state regulation laws when their interests are menaced. Under this ruling the cases just passed upon by Judge Sanborn were initiated.

The late Justice Peckham gave the opinions of the Supreme Court in the previous Minnesota and the North Carolina cases. A paragraph in the former opinion was significant. It carried the intimation that once the question was raised, the highest tribunal might solve the problem completely by denying absolutely the state's power to regulate rates in any degree.

Hint Given by Peckham.

"Still another Federal question is urged," declared Justice Peckham, in enumerating the points raised in the Minnesota case, "growing out of the assertion that the laws by their necessary interpretation affect an interference with and a regulation of interstate commerce, the grounds for which assertion it is not now necessary to enlarge upon. The question is not at any rate frivolous."

It is not the habit of the Supreme Court of the United States to decide points not directly involved, but occasionally it does throw out a hint indicating what may be considered a certain form of regret that particular points have not been brought to an issue. At the time of the Peckham opinion, railroads men regarded the words of the late Justice as an invitation to make a test of the validity of state regulation per se, and it was understood that within a comparatively short time steps would be taken to have the underlying question settled. The appeal of the contemporaneous Minnesota cases may afford the opportunity.

Personnel of Court Changed.

Since the decisions in the previous Minnesota and North Carolina cases, the personnel of the Supreme Court has undergone a great change. Only five of the present nine Justices then were members of the court. Of these five Justice Harlan delivered the dissenting opinion, declaring that the decisions then given marked a new era in the relationship between the state and Federal government and between the Federal and the state courts, and predicting that the results would be disastrous.

FIRST EXCURSION BIG

Medford-Butte Falls Trip on Pacific & Eastern Attracts.

MEDFORD, Or., April 9.—(Special.)—Before Saturday evening every available seat was sold for the first Sunday excursion today to Butte Falls from Medford over the recently completed Pacific & Eastern Railroad. Vice-President Gerig, of Medford, is pleased with the result of the excursion.

Mr. Gerig returned Friday from Portland, where he went to consult with the retiring president, John F. Stevens.

"Work on the Pacific & Eastern will not stop with the retiring of President Stevens," he said. "He assured me that the Oregon Trunk and the Pacific & Eastern would become one line as soon as it is possible to make them so, and work will be rushed from both ends as soon as funds are available. This means an early date and preparations are already being made for the prosecution of the work."

The Pacific & Eastern has been surveyed over the divide of the Cascades with a maximum grade of two per cent. The greatest curve is of 10 degrees and the greatest height is 5200 feet.

Son Once Here Is Sought.

WHITE SALMON, Wash., April 9.—(Special.)—Mrs. M. L. Lee, lying ill at her home at Glenwood, 2½ miles north of here, has begun a search for her son, who disappeared from White Salmon

Marquette Men Mentioned.

The two Marquette men associated with the story are S. B. Jones, manager of the People's Drugstore, and ex-Mayor Rush Culver, an attorney and lumberman who now resides at L'Anse-au-Loup, Quebec. Both men were interviewed by Mr. Coan.

The statement credited to Hines was that Mr. Hines was in Marquette on business connected with the Northern Lumber Company, of which corporation Mr. Culver at that time was the managing director. One night Hines, Culver and Jones spent an evening together in Marquette. In a social way, in the course of which the Chicago man told of several lumber deals he had put through.

Finally the conversation drifted to politics and the lumber tariff, so the story goes. Hines is said to have declared that he was the man who had won the Senatorship for Lorimer.

Mr. Jones is quoted as saying that, in his belief the conversation took place shortly after Mr. Lorimer's election, the Spring of 1905. Mr. Culver is said to be less inclined to talk of the matter.

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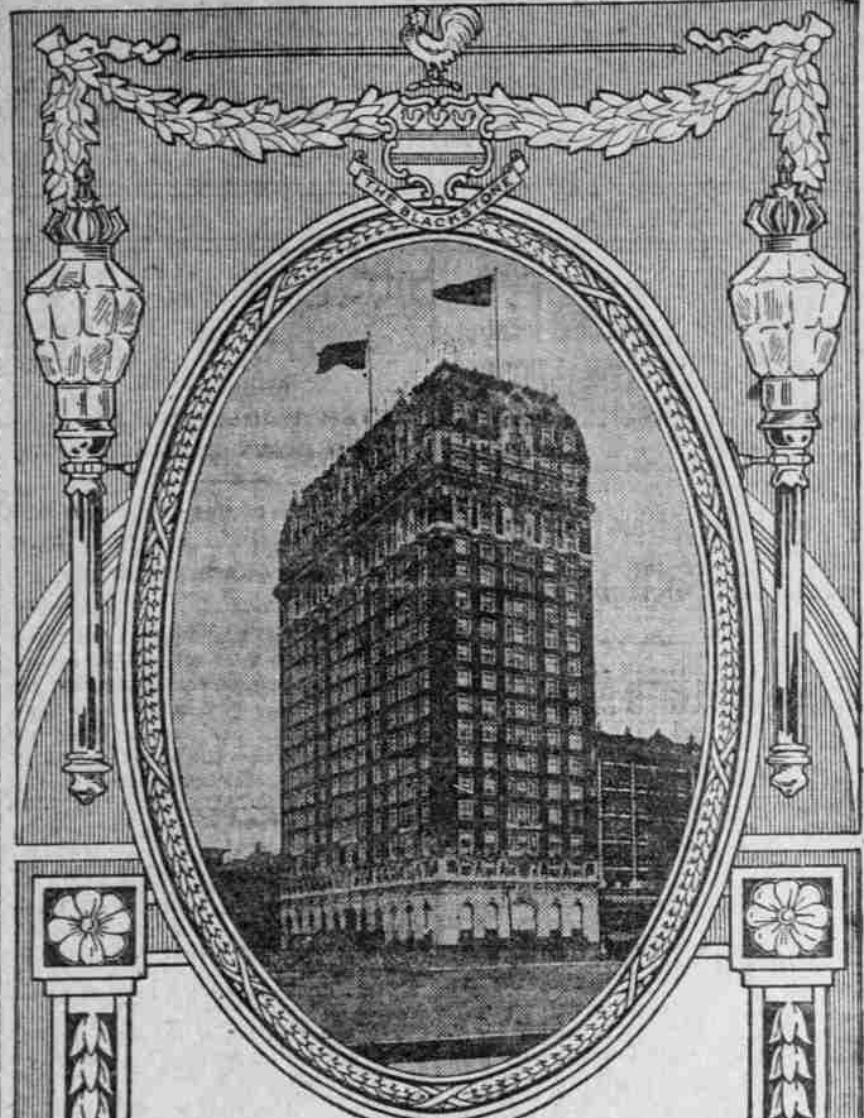
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On March 17, 1910. He is 28 years of age, medium build, blue eyes, and light complexion. He was a streetcar conductor in Portland. Later he conducted a restaurant in the same city, and a barber shop at Piedmont.

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