

EL PASO MEXICANS MOB U. S. SOLDIERS

Men, Women and Children
Start Riot, Hurling Stones
at Unarmed Squad.

ARMY MEN DOUBT VILLA'S ASSERTIONS

American Cannon Trained Every
Night on Rebel Position
in Juarez.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
El Paso, Tex., April 26.—A mob of
several hundred Mexican men, women
and children started a small riot this
afternoon at 9th and Stanton sts. by
throwing stones at an unarmed squad
of half a dozen American soldiers.

Some of the Mexicans were on top of
adobe houses, and as the soldiers passed
on their way to the camp, several blocks
away, the Mexicans hurled stones at
them, while a mob in the street adopted
similar tactics. Police reserves were
called out and two Mexicans, said to
be the ringleaders of the mob, were
locked up.

Preparations are rapidly being made
at El Paso for a possible invasion of
rebel territory, despite Pancho Villa's
protestations of friendship for the
Americans. Nor are army officers taking
seriously the often repeated assertions
of Villa that he is seeking no quarrel
with the United States.

Cannon Trained on Juarez.

Every night American cannon are
trained on the rebel positions in Juarez,
and every night after the artillery is
placed, with a flourish to attract attention,
it later is secretly moved to different
positions, for the American officers
know that rebel officers in Juarez
watch closely through field glasses the
maneuvers on the American side and
that rebel spies abound on this side of
the river, who quickly communicate to
Villa just what the American army
men are doing.

Two batteries and the regimental
headquarters of the 6th United States
Field Artillery arrived to-day from Fort
Riley. Already there was one battery
of the 6th Artillery here and a battery
of the 6th Field Artillery, the latter get-
ting here on Saturday. Sixteen American
cannon are ready to-night to pour
their missiles of destruction into Juarez
should Villa make a false move.

With the arrival of General John J.
Pershing and three regiments of infantry
from the Presidio in San Francisco
preparations for any eventuality at El
Paso may be considered complete, for
there already was a force of cavalry
here sufficient for a campaign, and all
that was needed was a strengthening
of the artillery and a sufficient force
of infantry. Should the call come to-
morrow for American troops an army
of more than six thousand could
move from here into Mexico, al-
though it is probable that less than
five thousand would be sent, as the bor-
der cities would have to be well pro-
tected from Mexicans on this side, who
in most places outnumber the Americans.

Think Americans Afraid.

Outwardly El Paso and Juarez both
are quiet, and apparently there is no
expectation of trouble on either side.
On the American side the strengthening
of the garrison has increased the con-
fidence of the people, and the Mexicans
in Juarez do not appear to be greatly
interested in the possibility of an in-
vasion. Many of the Mexicans appear
to think the Americans fear to make a
movement against Villa.

Ammunition smuggling by Mexicans
on the American side has been resumed
all along the border, according to re-
ports received here to-night. A carload
of Mauser rifle cartridges which, it is
said, had been smuggled across the
border was sent from Juarez to Chi-
huahua City to-day.

Mexicans are reported to have raided
a private powder magazine at Yaleta,
twelve miles east of here, this after-
noon. Deputy sheriffs are said to have
fired on them. Troop A, 13th Cavalry,
is reported to have rushed to the scene.
Two hundred American and foreign
refugees from Parral, Chihuahua,
Gomez Palacio and Chihuahua City
arrived this afternoon. Among them
were forty-six employees of the Al-
varado Mine and Milling Company, at
Parral, all of them Americans, and Dr.
Thomas Flanagan, who had been in
Parral for twenty-five years.

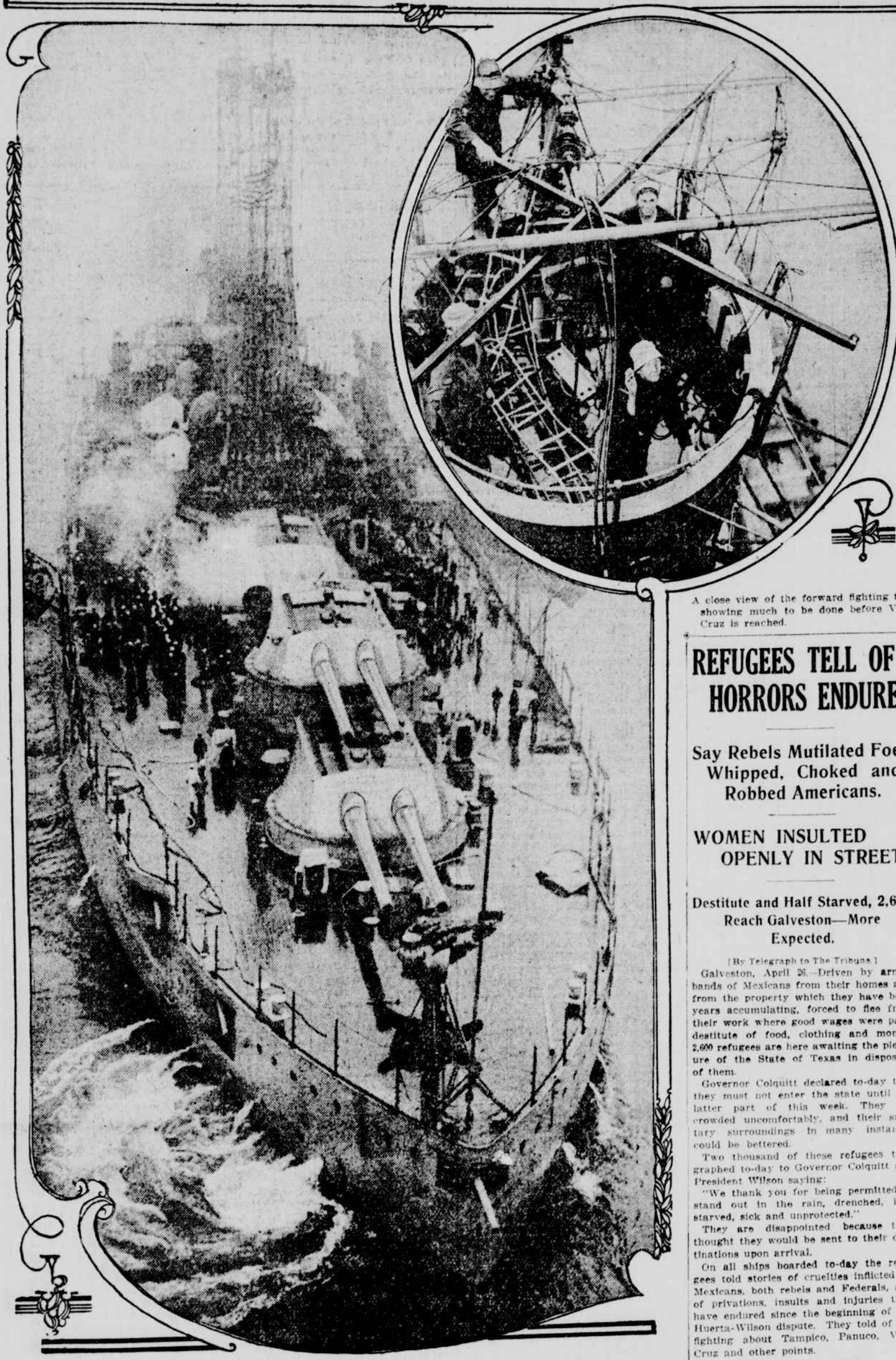
The refugees say that when they
passed through Chihuahua that city
was celebrating the capture of Mon-
terey and the recognition by the United
States of Carranza's government.

Pancho Villa will wait in vain for
ammunition shipments which he had
expected from the east. A shipment of
the carloads of rifle ammunition was
stopped to-day on its way from New
Mexico to El Paso. The shipment con-
sisted of three million cartridges, and
it is believed here that Villa's declara-
tion of neutrality was to postpone a
declaration until he could get that ammu-
nition.

The ammunition was consigned to
Villa's purchasing agent in El Paso,
and its shipment was stopped by order
of the shippers, who also wired for the
local banks to return the bills of lading.

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SUPERDREADNOUGHT NEW YORK OFF FOR VERA CRUZ.



How the after batteries and deck of the big battleship looked as she passed under the Brooklyn Bridge.

EXPECT CARRANZA TO SUCCEED HUERTA

Washington Officials Sure
Troubles Would Not
End Then, However.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 26.—Officials of
the government think they see, as the
outcome of the present Mexican situa-
tion, the government in Mexico City
in the control of the faction now repre-
sented by the Constitutionalists of
Northern Mexico. Whether mediation
fails or succeeds, whether Huerta re-
fuses to go or waits to be driven out,
either by the rebels themselves or by
the United States, the end appears like-
ly to be the same—namely, that the
government of General Carranza will
succeed to control of the central govern-
ment.

Whether this will mean a solution of
the whole Mexican problem is a matter
of grave doubt in the minds of many
officials in Washington. As a substi-
tute for the undesirable regime of
Huerta it is regarded as satisfactory,
but as a permanent solution it is not
viewed with confidence.

The evidence that already exists of a
split in the Constitutional camp, with
Villa on one side and Carranza on the
other, intensifies the fear that if the
Constitutionalists win there will be im-
mediate friction, probably followed by
one or more actual revolutions. Many
officials believe that Carranza, were he
to be made President, would be con-
fronted by a counter-revolution within
a fortnight after assuming control.
Possibly this revolution would be led
by Villa himself.

Constant Turmoil Foreseen.

Mexico is already overrun by bandits
calling themselves revolutionists. With
the disintegration of Huerta's army,
following his downfall, the number of
armed bandits would increase by the
thousands, and Huerta's successor
would have a gigantic task to restore
the country to peace. The turmoil and
chaos would be almost sure to bring
out outrages on foreigners and con-
sequent international complications.
It is assuredly with much pessimism
that observers here look on the future

of Mexico. There are many who be-
lieve that the fall of Huerta will only
mark the beginning. Every one, in the
government and out, believes that
Mexico for years to come is to be an
irritating and tremendous problem for
American statesmen to handle.

There are not a few officials in Wash-
ington who hold the firm conviction
that in the end the United States will
be forced to occupy the entire country
for the purpose of bringing about peace
and order and the accompanying ben-
efits of safety to foreigners and foreign
property.

Europe's attitude in the present crisis
has been thoroughly satisfactory to the
United States, and the theory is ad-
vanced that most European countries
will do all in their power to bring about
a peaceable settlement, for the reason
that Europe does not contemplate with
pleasure the prospect of American
ownership of Mexico, a condition which
Europe sees may grow out of the pres-
ent imbroglio. In fact, European coun-
tries fear that the United States will
advance clear to the Isthmus of Pan-
ama and the Canal Zone, and Europe
little relishes this prospect of growth
in power and wealth by the United
States.

U. S. Destiny Southward.

It is no part of the programme of
the United States to advance
Statesmen of all parties and politics
have declared that the United States is
not bent on territorial aggression. But
farseeing European diplomats, their
minds constantly filled with schemes of
their own for territorial aggrandize-
ment, feel that it is America's destiny
to advance far to the southward.

One diplomatist of Europe said to
The Tribune correspondent:
"It is inevitable, the United States
will go clear to the Panama Canal, and
maybe, further. I know that you do not
want to do so, but in the end you will
be compelled. Think a moment. Was
there, five years ago, the slightest pos-
sibility of an American occupation?
There was not. To-day there palpably
is. You don't want to go into Mexico,
but can you say that you do not face
the prospect of doing so? No one can
tell when the American forces can get
out, if they once go in, nor how soon
they will have to return after they
leave."

"It is beyond all question that hence-
forth Mexico is to be under the abso-
lute control of the United States, and
I have no doubt that the future will

compel actual ownership, although it
may be called by some other name.
And after Mexico there may come the
nations of Central America."

"Personally, I have no objection to
this growth of the United States. It
is natural. In fact, it is destiny. But
there may be countries of Europe who
would not take the same view, and
who might look with some alarm upon
the growing strength of the United
States. Ownership of Mexico and the
expansion southward would mean that
the United States could have a navy
second to none in all the world, and
the very existence, or possible exist-
ence, of such a force is something that
must get the serious consideration of
all European statesmen, no matter how
friendly they may be to the United
States at this time."

MEDIATION PLAN IN CONGRESS TO-DAY

Belligerent Spirit Among Legis-
lators Checked for Time by
Step, It Is Said.

Washington, April 26.—The strongly
belligerent spirit manifest among a con-
siderable group in Congress, headed by
some of the more prominent Democrats,
has been toned for the time being by
the negotiations for the solution of the
Mexican problem undertaken by the
three South American governments.
Leaders of this element had not hesitated
to say among themselves that at
least one hundred members had ex-
pressed themselves in favor of more ag-
gressive action toward Mexico by the
administration.

Even some of the members of the For-
eign Affairs Committee privately sub-
scribed to the idea that the government
could not long withhold either an onward
march to Mexico City for the protection
of the American citizens represented to
be imperiled or make a flat declara-
tion of war. Moreover, among some of
the House members there was a dispo-
sition to criticize the President for not
consulting with the real leaders of Con-
gress to ascertain the sentiment at the
Capitol.

Although the feeling in the Senate
toward a more aggressive policy has not
become so apparent as in the House,
many leaders would be surprised to see
the coming week end without an oratorical
outburst. If the mediation efforts
of Argentina, Brazil and Chile fail or
there are authentic reports of outrages
on Americans in Mexico,

A close view of the forward fighting top,
showing much to be done before Vera
Cruz is reached.

REFUGEES TELL OF HORRORS ENDURED

Say Rebels Mutilated Foes,
Whipped, Choked and
Robbed Americans.

WOMEN INSULTED OPENLY IN STREETS

Destitute and Half Starved, 2,600
Reach Galveston—More
Expected.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Galveston, April 26.—Driven by armed
bands of Mexicans from their homes and
from the property which they have been
years accumulating, forced to flee from
their work where good wages were paid,
destitute of food, clothing and money,
2,600 refugees are here awaiting the pleasure
of the State of Texas in disposing
of them.

Governor Colquitt declared to-day that
they must not enter the state until the
latter part of this week. They are
crowded uncomfortably, and their sanitary
surroundings in many instances
could be bettered.

Two thousand of these refugees tele-
graphed to-day to Governor Colquitt and
President Wilson saying:

"We thank you for being permitted to
stand out in the rain, drenched, half
starved, sick and unprotected."

They are disappointed because they
thought they would be sent to their des-
tinations upon arrival.

On all ships boarded to-day the refu-
gees told stories of cruelties inflicted by
Mexicans, both rebels and Federals, and
of privations, insults and injuries they
have endured since the beginning of the
Huerta-Wilson dispute. They told of the
fighting about Tampico, Panuco, Vera
Cruz and other points.

Mexicans Fired on Ships.

On the Cyclops and the Trinidadian
were the refugees who came from Tam-
pico. Among them was Ed. Kline, of
Marion, Kan., who, in telling of trouble,
said:

"We fared very well until the marines
were landed at Vera Cruz, though for
weeks Mexicans hoisted at us. When the
news of the landing of the marines came,
Americans gathered at the Southern
Hotel and prepared to protect themselves.

"Posters were distributed about the
streets, and from every quarter came the
cry of 'Death to the gringos.' Federals
and rebels united and several shots were
fired into the hotel. We were saved by
the commander of the German cruiser
Dresden, who saw the riot and quelled
it by training his guns on the Mexicans
and telling them to cease or he would
fire."

"We were taken aboard ships just in
time. As we left we saw several hundred
Mexicans gallop up and fire into houses
formerly occupied by Americans. As we
sailed from the port the Mexicans fired
on the ship, several bullets struck, and
Mr. Miller, of Ohio, was shot through
the legs."

R. L. Britton, who was robbed at
Panuco, told of the fighting there. He
said:

"The rebels rushed into the city at day-
break April 13, and in one hour had cap-
tured it. They took the Federal soldiers
to the hills. All Huerta sympathizers
were hanged to trees, their bodies were
then frightfully mutilated and left for
the crows."

Women Bound and Beaten.

"No Americans were killed, but all were
robbed and their homes burned. Boyd
Dickinson was tied to a tree and whipped
until he revealed the hiding place of his
money. A Mrs. Bennett was lashed in the
bed and her three children locked in the
cellar until the house was searched. They
were later released by neighbors."

"Ed Rigney was beaten senseless and
robbed. Women were choked until they
gave up their jewelry. It was dangerous
to life, and we travelled to Tampico,
which is eighty miles distant."

Several refugees on the Esperanza told
of seeing three Americans hanged by
Mexicans forty miles from Tampico. They
were accused of theft and were given no
trial. Other instances were related where
property was confiscated and foreigners
ordered to leave.

Insult Women in Streets.

C. H. Bell, of Vera Cruz, gave the
most graphic account of the landing of
the marines and the fighting which fol-
lowed. He acted as interpreter for Ameri-
can officers, and was with them at the
time of the firing. At the first volley from
the house-tops no Americans were killed,
but later four marines fell in the streets
and many were wounded. Mexicans fell
from the windows and roofs by the score,
and it was the next day before the streets
were cleared of dead bodies.

NEW YORK SAILS IN WARTIME HASTE

Big Warship May Be Sent
Through Canal to Do
West Coast Duty.

AMMUNITION STREWS DECKS; TARS HAPPY

Crowds Bid Super-Dreadnought
Good Voyage to Troubled
Mexican Waters.

Her decks loaded with ammunition that
there was no time to store, her guns
showing ominously and her fighting tops
filled with cheering sailors, the New York
—super-dreadnought and the most power-
ful fighting ship that ever rode water—
passed under the Brooklyn Bridge yester-
day and shouldered through the mists of
the Lower Bay and out to sea, on her
way to Mexico.

Or it may be that she will make her
way through the newly fashioned water-
way of the Panama Canal and into the
Pacific for patrol duty on the west coast.

As the latest addition to the navy came
under the Brooklyn Bridge her fighting
tops narrowly missed the lower girders
of the bridge, where a Tribune photogra-
pher clung, snapping his camera almost
in the faces of the sailors.

The photograph obtained is the first
one of the fighting tops of the New York.
The tops are cluttered up, showing the
hasty in which the battleship left Brook-
lyn. Away below, through the mists, the
shells can be seen piled up on the decks.

Moving slowly down the bay, the mas-
sive battleship created a suction that
threatened to pull the tugboats smash-
ing against her steel sides.

At Tompkinsville she stopped long
enough to take on 500 marines and pro-
ceeded, gathering speed, until she passed
into the fog.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Win-
slow, who went with the ship to take
charge of the squadron, seemed in high
spirits, in spite of the rain.

"I'll miss the baseball games," he said,
smiling, to the newspaper men, as he
bade them goodbye. "Probably it will be
cannon balls for me this summer."

The New York was to have left the
yard at 8:30 o'clock in the morning but
the final preparations detained her a half
hour. Just as the boat had cast off her

Washington 3-DAY TOURS

April 30, May 14.
\$12 \$14 \$15 According to
From New York Hotel Selected

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Pennsylvania R.R.

hawkers First Lieutenant Otto Becker,
jr., of the marines, arrived from St.
Louis. A ladder was put over the side
and he made his way up it to the deck.

Outside the navy yard about two hun-
dred relatives of the sailors gathered
waiting a chance to say farewell. This
was denied them on account of an order
issued Saturday night which forbade ad-
mittance to the navy yard without a spe-
cial pass, an order in compliance with
the war footing on which the yard has
been placed for several days.

Many of those who stood outside vainly
pleading for a few minutes in which to
say goodbye were women and girls. When
they saw their efforts were useless they
began to cry. Nothing could move the
sentinels at the gate, however. They re-
plied stolidly to all pleading that their
orders were to admit no one who had not
a personal pass.

The Texas and the Wyoming are still
at the navy yard, getting ready for sea.
Only a few days longer are required to
put the finishing touches on the Texas—
twin of the New York—but it may take
a month to put the Wyoming in commis-
sion again.

The announcement that the New York
would go to Newport to take on torpedoes
developed the fact that her officers do not
expect to spend much time in Atlantic
waters, but do expect to make the Pacific
by way of the canal. This belief is
strengthened by the fact that though all
haste was made in rushing the New York
from the navy yard without waiting for
the usual engine tests of a new ship, time
is taken to load torpedoes, which could be
of no use in Mexican waters.

At the New York Yacht Club, where
many officers, past and present, of the
navy meet, the story was current last
night that Captain Rodgers of the New
York had told friends that the west coast
is his destination, provided the canal is in
readiness for him to pass through with-
in a reasonable time. Recently Colonel
Goethals announced that the canal would
be in readiness for naval vessels within
a short time.

If the New York goes through the canal
she will be the first big ship to make use
of that waterway.

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