

UNITED STATES ORDERS MILITIA TO PICK MOBILIZATION SITES

REBELS' AIR CRAFT MAY STAY HERE

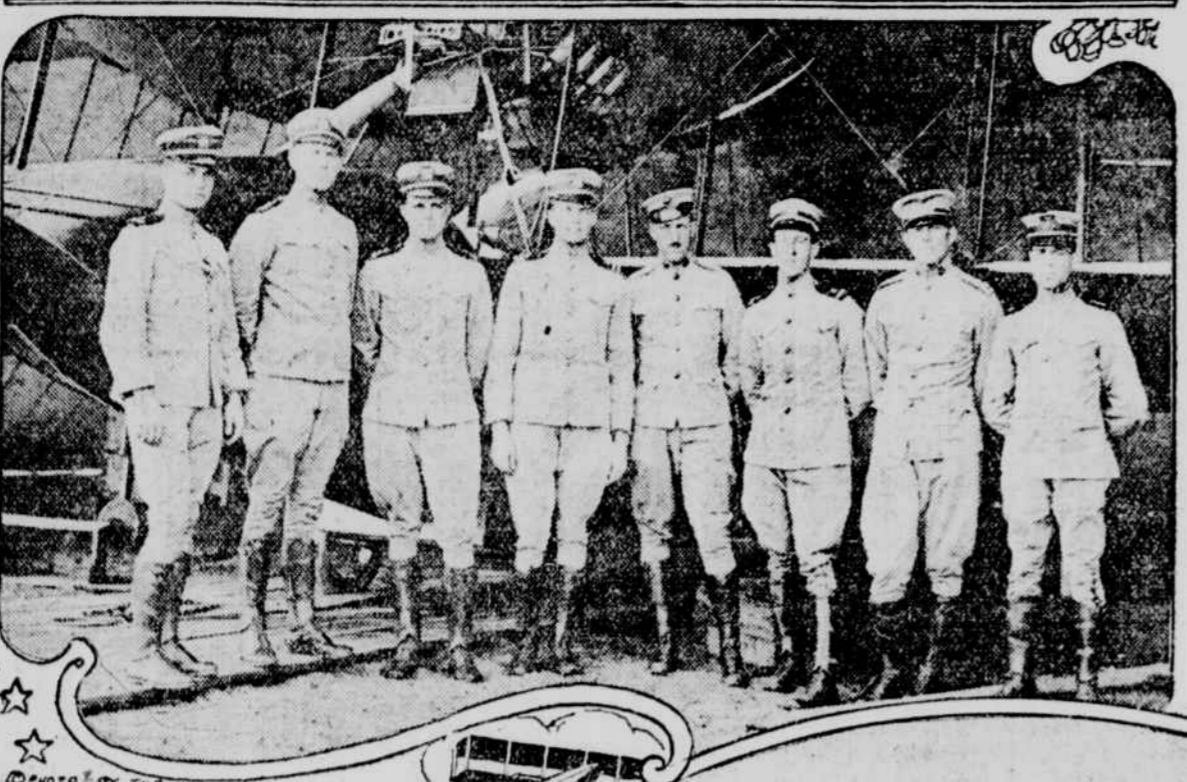
Carranza's Agent Fears Arms Embargo Will Stop Aeroplanes at Border.

AERIAL SQUADRON URGED FOR U. S.

Flying Boat Aviator Points Out Need of Flying Scouts for Invading Army.

In view of the likelihood that the United States forces will meet with opposition by the rebels now fighting under Carranza and Villa, and that the embargo has been placed once more on munitions of war, it is believed that the two aeroplanes sold by the Molsant Aviation Company to Carranza will not be shipped to Mexico. The machines are at the Hempstead road, boxed for shipment, but it is evident that W. A. Staats, the Carranza agent here, is weighing the chances of getting the machines through before taking further steps. That aeroplanes will play a leading part in reconnoitering by the American troops, in the event of a long period of guerrilla warfare, is the opinion of all the aeronautical authorities here. Charles C. Witmer, one of the leading flying boat pilots of America, arrived in this city yesterday and gave his opinions of the various uses to which a competent aerial squadron might be put. He spent a year in Europe demonstrating the Curtiss boat to government officials, and who for the last year has been operating the boat owned by Harold Field McCormick, of Chicago, to many of the naval aviators of this country. One of his first students was Lieutenant T. G. Ellyson, an aviation prospecting in Mexico for two years, prior to taking up aviation. Mr. Witmer has an excellent knowledge of the country. Last night, at the Aero Club, he said: "The United States is in a deplorable position in the matter of aeronautical equipment. In a country like Mexico, where it is difficult to use the aeroplanes, it is all the more necessary that an army should be well equipped. "In the first place, our army and navy aviators do not fly enough. The necessary appropriations have been barely enough to keep a dozen machines in repair, to say nothing of buying new ones. Other governments spend millions for broken machines every year, and keep sufficient new ones on hand, so that every aviator may have plenty of opportunities to practice. "The country in the north of Mexico is mostly desert, with rolling hills, and aeroplanes can be used to good advantage from El Paso as far south as Chihuahua and all along the old Santa Fe trail to Mexico. From there to Mexico City the country is rough and mountainous. A high authority on military affairs said last night that he agreed fully with what Witmer advanced. He hoped the government would make an emergency appropriation and strengthen its aeronautical branch at once. There are no wireless motors to be obtained, and machines could be turned out at the rate of a score a week if the War Department would say the word, he said. Enough civilian flyers have volunteered to render the aviation corps a powerful factor in the invading army."

U. S. NAVY AEROPLANE CORPS.



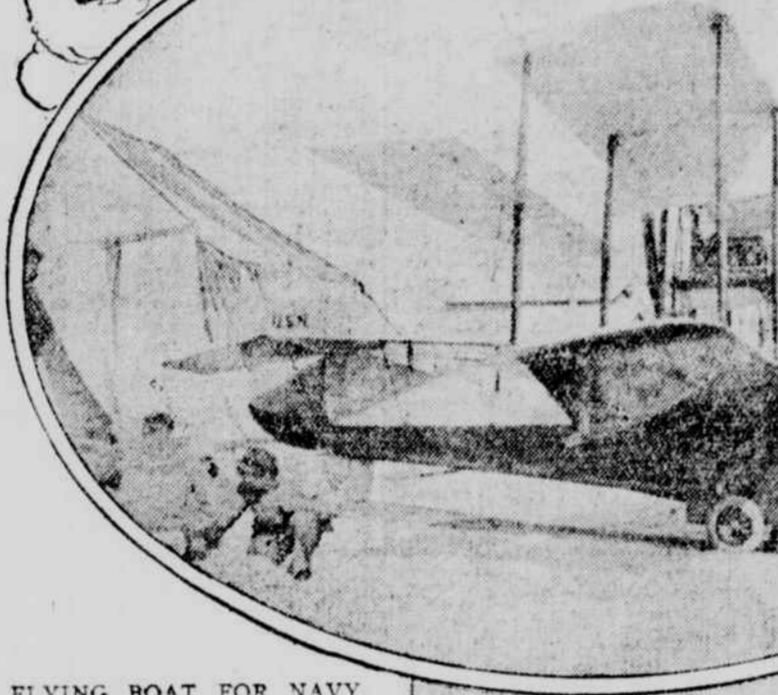
BAD WATER PERIL ARMY'S WORST FOE

Invasion of Mexico May Cost U. S. \$1,000,000,000 in Sanitation Work.

DANGER OF TYPHUS IN CAPITAL CITY

Colonel Maus Says Country Has Neglected Details of Living for Five Centuries.

"If war is declared against Mexico," said Colonel M. L. Maus, Chief Surgeon, 1st Division of the United States Army, which has headquarters at Governor's Island, yesterday, "this country will spend \$1,000,000,000 in establishing a sanitation system in Mexico. "For four or five centuries Mexico has paid no attention to the details of life—details, seemingly, but factors, exceedingly—and they unconsciously fortified themselves against invasion. The greatest consideration of an army opposed or an army opposing its sanitation. "The water system of Mexico is so far behind the present age that if the United States should declare war against Mexico and march on Mexico City—among officers guided by official information, Mexico City is said to be the future headquarters of this country's armed forces—"it would require a new system. "For the most part Mexico is on a high plain, with Mexico City in the southeast, in a bowl. That city will give more concern to the army than any other city. Her public buildings, her penitentiaries and her jails are not equipped as we of a civilized country would expect. "Down there they do not know how to live or how others should live. If we are called on to go far into Mexico we shall have to establish a water system superior to any that has been known to that country for four or five centuries. Why, it may surprise you to know that the infant mortality rate in that country is one in every ten." Colonel Maus has visited Mexico five times, the last occasion being in the Madero regime. He is an expert on sanitation and, should the New York forces be called on to contribute to the assembly in Mexico, will be actively in charge of this department's representation at the front. He is chief surgeon of the first division of the 1st Army Corps, which means that he runs the medical and surgical division of the army of New York State, regulars and volunteers included. For the last ten or twelve years the army has devoted most of its attention to the sanitation end of war—water. Colonel Maus said that not only the United States army, but foreign armies, were and have been using the Darnell filter, invented by Major Carl R. Darnell, of the Medical Corps, who is now in the Philippines. "All the divisions that go to the front will be equipped with this filter," said Colonel Maus. "It is the best device that has been invented for conserving the lives of the American troops. In Mexico the water system is very bad, and in many places where we will not be able to filter the water we shall have to boil it. "Or yellow fever there is very little danger. There is some yellow fever in Vera Cruz and some in Tampico. But we have vaccinated all the men ready to go to the front, and they are armed against front, and they are armed against typhoid. There are no mosquitoes inland typhoid. At the ports there are, but the men will be equipped with nets to guard them against that trouble. "In Mexico City there is a great deal of typhus, and that is why the mortality rate among infants is so high. Our sanitation system will quickly remedy that. If the United States army is called on to go into Mexico, it would be the greatest thing for that country from a health standpoint that could possibly happen, for, as I have said, the inhabitants are not accustomed to civilized modes of living, and our method would soon be adopted. "Malaria does not threaten. With most of the involved section inland, it would bring us on flat, dry ground. The sea ports we would encounter would be few, and there only two points requiring our attention would be Vera Cruz and Tampico. "There need be little fear for army men of disease and its treatment. Each division which is made up of four brigades, will have four field hospitals. In each hospital are 106 beds. In the rear of the field hospital will be an evacuation hospital, which will hold twice as many beds as a field hospital. Behind the evacuation hospital, fifty or one hundred miles, it depends on the position—will be the base hospital. "To each field hospital are five surgeons, to each ambulance corps three surgeons, to each regiment four medical officers and twenty-two members of a hospital corps, and to each division a chief surgeon and a chief sanitary inspector."



FLYING BOAT FOR NAVY.

CARRANZA MUST SPURN U. S. AID

Agent Tells of Treason Charge—Villa Will Not Fire First Shot.

Herberto Barron, former member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and Carranza's personal agent and representative of the Constitutionalist party in this city, said yesterday that Carranza, with whom he is in daily communication, would not permit the Constitutionalist forces under Villa to fire on United States troops unless they were fired on first. Mr. Barron deplored the intervention of the United States and said that Carranza could not accept aid from this country without leaving himself open to the charge of treason. His rule, if established under such conditions, Mr. Barron said, would never have the hearty support of the Mexican people.

PORTIRIO DIAZ SILENT

Developments Fail to Shake His Resolve Not to Speak.

Monte Carlo, April 23.—General Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, when asked to-day if, in view of the rapid developments of the Mexican situation, he would reconsider his determination to say nothing, again refused absolutely to make any statement on Mexican affairs or his own intentions. He excused himself from speaking on the ground that he had definitely given up public life. Members of his party expressed the opinion that General Diaz would not return to Mexico. He will probably leave Monte Carlo at an early date for Vichy to take the cure. José Yves Limantour, former Mexican Minister of Finance, said to-day that he had no knowledge of the plans of General Porfirio Diaz, but thought that in view of the ex-President's great age and indifferently health it was unlikely he would return to Mexico. Señor Limantour is quoted by the Paris correspondent of a leading provincial newspaper as saying that without the following of General Carranza Huerta could do nothing against the Americans, and that even guerrilla warfare would be impossible. The statement was made before the publication of General Carranza's notification to President Wilson, and Limantour added that little could be expected from the patriotisms of the Carranzistas, whom he designated as "Mistaken, uncritical idealists, when not illiterates." Señor Limantour concluded by exclaiming: "May true patriotism burst forth in Mexico! May the trap into which my country has been led be soon denounced before the tribunal of the public opinion of the world!" The ex-minister said that he himself had no intention of returning to Mexico, but would remain in Paris.

"Plotting a Spill for Duff," by Sewell Ford, is not only an amusing tale, but it may be a satire on golf enthusiasts.

See our next Sunday Magazine.

TRANSPORT SAILS WITH 861 MARINES

Enthusiastic Scenes When 20th Regiment Leaves Philadelphia.

THREE BATTLESHIPS DEPART FROM BOSTON

Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia Get Under Way—Montana Quits Guantanamo.

Philadelphia, April 23.—The transport Morro Castle, chartered by the government from the Ward Line, sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard at 4:35 p. m. to-day with the 20th Regiment of Marines, ordered to Vera Cruz. The crowd on the pier cheered as the ship pulled out, and marines who crowded the rails of the transport made a hearty response. Turbans saluted with their whistles and the Morro Castle answered by dipping her flag. Just before the lines were cast off a large quantity of hospital supplies were put aboard. Every available man at the navy yard was pressed into service in the endeavor to get the Morro Castle away to-day. Under the searchlight of the battleship Idaho, loading proceeded all last night. The detachments of marines drafted from the navy yards along the Atlantic coast began arriving at daylight, most of them coming in special cars, which were run direct to the gate of the yard. The men were in high spirits and they were cheered by crowds of civilians as they formed lines and marched down the main street of the yard to the waterfront. There are 861 men in the regiment. In the cargo of the Morro Castle are 300 tons of coal, a half-million rounds of rifle cartridges, shells for guns used by the

NO LOSS OF LIFE IN RIOT

Americans in Puerto Mexico Report They Are Safe.

Galveston, April 23.—Wireless messages received here to-day from Puerto Mexico, 29 miles south of Vera Cruz, on the Mexican Gulf coast, where Mexicans rioted yesterday against all foreigners, indicated that probably there has been no loss of life. L. P. Boone, superintendent of the National Tehuantepec terminals at Puerto Mexico, asked that his mother at Fort Sam Houston be informed that he was safe aboard the steamship Texas, in the harbor, and Dr. George E. Taber, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, reported he was safe aboard the steamer Dakota.

NAVY AIR FLEET AT PENSACOLA

HALT SHIPMENT OF ARMS

No More Supplies for Mexico from Bannerman's.

Cold Spring, N. Y., April 23.—Shipment of arms and ammunition from Bannerman's Island arsenal, at Breakneck-on-the-Hudson, for the Mexican rebel army under General Villa stopped to-day, with the announcement that an embargo has again been ordered against arming the rebels. Several shipments had been made from the Bannerman arsenal in the last four weeks. Most of the powder, cartridges, shells, rifles and field guns mounted on carriages were consigned to Lieutenant de la Garza, of the Villa forces, at Juarez, and were sent over the border line at El Paso, Tex. Some of the munitions, sent by fast freight, are still en route, and will not reach the border for a few days. Fearing confiscation by the United States troops, the Bannermans refused to-day to fill any more orders. pliers cheered as the ship pulled out, and marines who crowded the rails of the transport made a hearty response. Turbans saluted with their whistles and the Morro Castle answered by dipping her flag. Just before the lines were cast off a large quantity of hospital supplies were put aboard. Every available man at the navy yard was pressed into service in the endeavor to get the Morro Castle away to-day. Under the searchlight of the battleship Idaho, loading proceeded all last night. The detachments of marines drafted from the navy yards along the Atlantic coast began arriving at daylight, most of them coming in special cars, which were run direct to the gate of the yard. The men were in high spirits and they were cheered by crowds of civilians as they formed lines and marched down the main street of the yard to the waterfront. There are 861 men in the regiment. In the cargo of the Morro Castle are 300 tons of coal, a half-million rounds of rifle cartridges, shells for guns used by the

TAMMANY OFFERS REGIMENTS TO HELP CRUSH HUERTA

Sachems Pass Resolutions Commending Stand Taken by President in Mexican War Crisis—Ready to Uphold Honor of American Flag.

Commending the action taken by the President and the Congress in the Mexican crisis, sachems of the Society of Tammany, or the Columbian Order, passed yesterday resolutions offering to raise regiments of infantry, if necessary, for service in Mexico. The resolutions will be presented at an early meeting of the society for adoption. After a blistering preamble, in which the many misdeeds of General Huerta are brought out and reference made to the sufferings of innocent American citizens as a result of the warfare, "marked by brigandage, rapine and assassination," the resolutions read: "Resolved, That the action of the President and national Congress in directing and approving the employment of armed forces of the United States in enforcing the demand for unequivocal amends for certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States and hereby is upheld and sustained; and further be it

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MILITIA POLITICS IGNORED BY ARMY

Red Tape Tangling Choice of Mobilization Camp Is Cut by Regulars.

ONLY STATEN ISLAND IS "FOUND SUITABLE"

Selection, However, Is Not Yet Official—Call for Guardsmen May Be Delayed.

Politics in the national guard and politicians got a taste of regular army discipline yesterday in the choosing of Staten Island as the place for mobilization of the guard. Officially the militia officers have not announced Staten Island as the place but it was learned yesterday that Staten Island only has been "found suitable" by the Department of the East. Telegrams from the department were sent yesterday to all adjutant generals of states east of the Ohio and Mississippi to name the places selected for mobilization. This was taken to indicate in army circles that the militia will be mobilized in the Eastern States within a few days. The wording of the telegram, "Which will you mobilize?" was taken as significant. There was no question of whether the troops could be mobilized or in how long, but the simple request for information as to place. Five camp sites were under consideration in New York and there was great haggling for a month. Some time ago the War Department asked to be notified of the choice. Two days ago peremptory orders came to choose a site. It was then that Lieutenant Colonel Haan, Chief of Staff, under Brigadier General Robert K. Evans, of the Department of the East, left Governor's Island to help Adjutant General Walton of the national guard choose a site for camp. They went to Staten Island, where Lieutenant Colonel Haan was stationed for four years and the haggling was soon over. Yesterday the Board of Water Supply asked the national guard headquarters if the site was chosen as Staten Island, so that it might make proper arrangements for water and piping to the camp. The Board of Water Supply was told no site had been officially selected. The five competing camp sites were Blauvelt, Watertown, Peekskill, Fishkill Plains and Montauk Point. The last named will probably be used for the artillery. Colonel M. Gray Zolinski, U. S. A., depot quartermaster of the Department of the East, said yesterday that transports from New York might be used to supply the army in Mexico. A steady line of freighters, running from New York as a base of supplies, will probably be the means used to feed the troops. Recruiting slackened up all over town yesterday. Out of twenty-seven applicants at the Sixth ave. recruiting station for the army only seven were taken. Eight were taken at the Army Building out of sixty who applied. At the navy recruiting station in 33d st., Commander Casey B. Morgan accepted only a few of the best men. He said there were many applications from good men who specified they would enter the navy only on condition they might be sent to the scene of war and serve only during war. Tentage for the engineers, who will mobilize first, has been ready for several days, and if orders are given to mobilize the work of laying out the camp will begin within a few hours. "I don't believe the militia has any immediate chance of going to war," said Lieutenant Colonel Walton. "There are 30,000 regulars not in action, and it is doubtful if any more troops are needed for the present situation."

New German Liners for Panama

Hamburg, April 23.—Two new steamers, each of 16,000 tons displacement, and to be used in the Panama Canal service, were ordered to-day by the Hamburg-American Line.

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NURSE IN MEXICO SILENT

Mother Gets No Word in Three Weeks from American Girl.

Metuchen, N. J., April 23.—Prudent efforts are being made by Mrs. Mary Browning to secure information concerning her daughter, Miss Dora Browning, who holds a position as head nurse in a hospital at Guanajuato, Mexico. Nothing has been heard from her in three weeks, although in March she wrote saying that she received her mother's request that she return home. Miss Browning was prominent socially in Metuchen. In her last letter she assured her family that she was not afraid. Her family has made an appeal to the State Department at Washington.

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