

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ZACATECAS, WHICH VILLA'S ARMY IS BESIEGING.



GENERAL OBREGON SIDES WITH VILLA

Carranzistas Dismayed as Leader of 10,000 Repudiates "First Chief."

ZACATECAS ADVANCE ENGAGES OUTPOSTS

Border Believes Civil Government in Rebel Territory Has Ceased.

Nogales, Ariz., June 22.—Rebel forces in Sonora to-day repudiated General Venustiano Carranza and aligned themselves with General Pancho Villa, when General Obregon placed himself and his entire command at the service of Villa.

Obregon has more than ten thousand men under arms, and his offer, it is stated in advices from the south, has been accepted. His main army now is moving upon Guadalupe. It will require some days yet for the rebels to reach there, but reports received at the border say rapid progress is being made and little Federal opposition is being encountered.

Juarez, Mexico, June 22.—"Deny most emphatically that there is any split between Carranza and myself."

This is the message Villa sends from the battle front to Juarez agents. Villa men say it is literally true. Villa has had no quarrel with Carranza. He has left Carranza nothing to quarrel about.

Efforts made during the last three days to secure the release of Carranza officials have failed. Villa not only has ordered the release of the officials, but he has ordered that they be held incommunicado.

Colonel Tomas Ornelas, commander of the Villa forces in Juarez, to-day notified Carranzistas in El Paso that they are at liberty to come to Juarez and that they will not be molested. None have come.

Torreon, Mexico, June 22.—With his entire army detained, his hospital corps ready for field duty and his ammunition and supply trains at Calera, General Pancho Villa to-day began the first general movement upon Zacatecas that yet has been made.

Advices from the front to-day say the Federal outposts have been gradually falling back toward Zacatecas as Villa's army approached.

General Pancho Villa's army, which was so completely routed by General Barron's Federal forces in four attacks on Zacatecas, has been reorganized, and Natera has placed his command at the disposal of General Villa and himself under Villa's orders.

Villa has been slowly drawing in upon Zacatecas to-day and to-night, and it is indicated in advices that he is ready to make a general and concerted assault. It may be that he will attack during the night, as at Calera. This is believed here to be his present plan.

As the city is strongly garrisoned with 12,000 well armed men and is admirably fortified, Villa has said that he would attack slowly and would make no move until he had studied the ground. The rebel leaders think the battle may prove a more desperate affair than Villa has anticipated.

DANIELS AT SEA ON CANTEEN BIDS

Plan to Shut Out Trusts and Facilitate Competition Causes Perplexity.

Washington, June 22.—The Secretary of the Navy is perplexed over the bids submitted to him for supplying naval canteens on board ship and at navy yards.

The schedule of supplies, valued at nearly \$700,000, is for the next fiscal year. Secretary Daniels, when bids were recently opened for these supplies, rejected all those relating to canteen articles, taking the ground that the trusts should not be permitted to have a monopoly in any of the items, and directed that new specifications be drawn so that competition might be without restriction.

There was done with the result that there have been complications in the bidding, the bidders are complaining of the delay and the trouble of submitting new bids after the exposure of their original prices, and the subordinate officers who have to do with contracts are put to the trouble of examining samples and conducting tests. It appears, moreover, that the bids are identical with those originally opened, with the additional difficulty that it is necessary to make a selection between grade and articles of standard grade and articles which come from unknown and untried sources.

One of the troublesome phases of the situation, for example, is the determination of the kind of tobacco which shall be bought. There is a demand for stock in the canteen, it is probable there will be much discontent among the enlisted men who spend their own money in the purchase of this article.

SEEK MORE ARMS HERE FOR REBELS

Constitutionalist Agents Plan Early Shipment, Is Report.

Constitutionalist agents in New York spent the busiest day yesterday since the Antilla sailed for Tampico with arms and ammunition.

Captain Sherby Hopkins, who was an agent of the Madero revolution, came on from Washington yesterday to confer with Charles R. Flint, the financier, who put through the Antilla shipment. Neither Hopkins or Flint ever say what they are doing, but if another shipment of arms and ammunition from this port does not take place on a Ward liner next week it will be because Constitutionalist money is not good.

Negotiations were begun yesterday for 40,000 uniforms for the rebels with Isaac Lehman, of 77 Nassau st.

Investigation of the revolutionary trade in New York developed yesterday that there is a ring of five men who will supply anything from automatics to mathematics to those desirous of rebelling.

The negotiations with Lehman by the Constitutionalist call for uniform coats and trousers of khaki. While Lehman denies that anything more dangerous than the lining will go into the coat pockets of the uniforms, it is well known that uniforms are allowed to go across the border with very little inspection.

There seems to be plenty of Constitutionalist money in New York for war supplies. One report from an inside source says that Villa is beginning to dispose of the \$15,000,000 worth of bale cotton confiscated in his campaigns. An offer was made to him recently of five cents a pound for the lot. If he would give a bill of lading to the purchaser would be made millions. The offer was not accepted.

Another report tells of Villa recently sending \$250,000 across the border for his personal account. An eyewitness of the deposit told a Tribune reporter yesterday that it was one of several the rebel chief had made with agents in the United States for transfer to Europe.

Eulianter over the advance of Villa to support Natera against Zacatecas, Constitutionalist yesterday, Friday, to 1 that Villa would take the city.

Francisco Urquidí, Consul General of the Constitutionlists in New York, said that he had money to bet at 2 to 1 that Zacatecas would fall by Saturday. He would give 10 to 1 that the city would fall in one month.

And it would be like taking the money," said Urquidí yesterday. "Villa has 15,000 men and Natera 5,000. I am sure Zacatecas will fall Thursday. If, however, Villa prefers to starve General Barron out it may be weeks before the capture. I do not think, however, Villa will delay.

UTAH BRINGS LAURELS SHE WON AT VERA CRUZ

Grim Old Battleship That Left Here with Snow-Clad Decks Back with Warm but Happy Officers and Crew.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Yesterday the battleship Utah, with Captain John H. Gibbons commanding, Commander F. H. Clark as executive, Lieutenant Commander W. R. White as navigator, and all the other officers and men who helped to capture Vera Cruz, came home.

Six months ago, with snow on her decks, the Utah left the Brooklyn navy yard and bucked her way through the ice in Ambrose Channel. Last week, in the hot harbor of Vera Cruz, to the envious eyes of the fleet, she showed at the main a homeward bound pennant. It was a pennant of a No. 1 commission.

And, lest there should be any doubt as to where she was bound, she passed her sister ships her hand played "Home, Sweet Home."

She comes home bringing her laurels with her, laurels won by her men under fire when in the two days' fighting she lost two killed and fifteen wounded; laurels won in the engine room, for the big red E on her smokestack stands for efficiency, and laurels in the form of silver cups won in contest with the fleet by the smartness of her signalers and by the brawn and muscle of her racing crews.

And with the complacency that comes from the knowledge that every man did his duty she awaits still further honors.

For Admiral Fletcher has commended her officers for "eminent and conspicuous courage," has named two of her petty officers for the Medal of Honor and recommended for "conspicuous acts of valor" fourteen of her enlisted men. So, if Secretary Daniels feels the same way about it as does Admiral Fletcher, who was on the spot and certainly ought to know, there are for the Utah more honors still to come.

Refugees Took Candy. On January 5, when the Utah left New York, she proceeded to Cuba for advanced base operations, to Guantanamo for small arms practice, to other points off Cuba for torpedo practice, and on February 16 steamed for Vera Cruz. From there on the day of the insult to the flag incident she arrived at Tampico and for a few days gave shelter to 250 refugees, who, as an expression of their gratitude, ate up all the bluejackets' candy in the canteen.

On the 20th of April the Utah, having returned to Vera Cruz, was ordered by Admiral Fletcher to proceed to sea and search for the now celebrated Ypiranga. At that time the Florida and the Utah, lying outside the harbor, and the Prairie, with the Panama marines on board, lying inside, were the only American warships in the waters of Vera Cruz. Before the Utah could pick up the Ypiranga she was ordered by radio to return and prepare to land her battalion. That was on the morning of the 21st, when, in view of the near approach of the Ypiranga and her cargo of ammunition, it was decided to seize the custom house at Vera Cruz and also the one at Puerto Mexico. At 11:30 o'clock on April 21 the Florida landed her battalion and the Utah was ordered to proceed to the port further south. But just as she was taking on board the last of her boats and was in the act of heaving in her anchor, firing was heard from the wharves where the met of the Florida City can be begun.

noon of April 21. His position was subject to a severe fire from the buildings along Landero y Cos av., and after several hours of well directed fire he silenced it. On April 22, when a general advance began, he went ahead to locate and silence the fire from snipers.

"Being an excellent marksman and notably cool, he was especially selected for this work. Later, when two sections of artillery were sent to join Captain Anderson's command, he performed similar services and was almost continually under direct fire from snipers. His services in this connection were of more value than a whole squad."

On the Utah, during the passage north from Vera Cruz, one day I had the pleasure of dining at the petty officers' mess and met Somer, and later with him had many talks in which his part was to sidestep any questions as to himself and to point out how during the fighting others had carried themselves with credit. The petty officers of the Utah are a splendid type of men, responsible, authoritative, respecting themselves and causing others to respect them. The aid they render their superior officers no one acknowledges as heartily as do those officers.

Among the petty officers of the Utah the majority of the men are married, and within a week seven of the bachelors are going to follow the example of the majority. If they make as good husbands as they do petty officers seven young women are going to be very happy.

Praised by Admiral. The enlisted men on the Utah mentioned by Admiral Fletcher for having performed "acts of conspicuous valor" are:

Neils Drustrup, chief turret captain, of Brooklyn; Walter B. Weeks, ordinary seaman, of Red Key, Ind.; George Berton, boatswain's mate, second class, of New York City; Farrell N. C. Overall, boatswain's mate, first class, of Iola, Kan.; Frederick E. Norman, coxswain, of Butler, N. J.; James J. Dermody, boatswain's mate, second class, of Brooklyn; George J. Smith, fireman, second class, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur J. Fogarty, seaman, of Cleveland; Harry D. Shipman, coal passer, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Frank F. Smalley, coxswain, of Liberty, Ind.; C. R. Harsnberger, seaman, of Waverly, N. Y.; Frederick Nanz, ordinary seaman, of Brooklyn; John B. MacDonald, fireman, first class, of New York City; John J. McLaughlin, boatswain's mate, second class, of Jersey City; Robert A. England, seaman, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, and George Bradley, chief gunner's mate, of Newport, R. I.

Harsnberger has since died of his wound. Of these men, George J. Smith distinguished himself in a manner entirely his own. He was one of the men under Ensign Lawrence Townsend, who with great gallantry commanded the machine gun. The Benet-Mercier guns weigh forty-five pounds, and when they are moved about they are carried by two men. In action they rest upon tripods, like those you see supporting a motorcycle when it is not in action. Finding that the tripods slipped upon the smooth pavements and asphalt, Smith picked up the gun, and, placing it at his shoulder, fired it as one fires a rifle. When you consider the weight of the gun, the good practice Smith made with it in sweeping the barricades and roof tops, and that it fired two hundred bullets a minute, the performance is remarkable.

I should hate to have Smith hit me. A blow from a shoulder that can stand two hundred kicks a minute would be long remembered.

Ensign Makes Record. Another record was established by Ensign G. B. Junkin. He was wounded

three times; one bullet crossed his arm, another caught him on the chin and a third passed through his cap and knocked him off his feet. It was exactly as though some one had hit him on top of the head with a night-stick.

"What did you think it was?" I asked him. "I didn't think," said Junkin, "because I thought I was dead."

Ensign Junkin is undoubtedly being preserved by an all-wise Providence for a most useful career.

Boatswain F. Schultz was in charge of the armed picket boat of the Utah, and, together with the picket boats of the Florida, was ordered to draw upon his launch the fire from the Naval Academy which was turned upon the bluejackets. In performing this hazardous duty the boat was hit many times, and two of Schultz' command were wounded and one died. For thus making a target of himself to save his comrades the admiral neglected to mention Schultz. So his shipmates asked that The Tribune mention him.

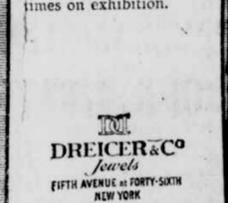
A "boy officer" who performed unusual duties to the satisfaction of everybody was Ensign Paul F. Foster, commanding the third company of the Utah battalion. The jail fell to his lot, and for six days Foster, who is but twenty-four years old, was in a city of 40,000 Mexicans and 5,000 Americans, chief of police, provost marshal, lord chief justice and executioner. Before this terrible job of twenty-four years came murderer, snipers, thieves and the denizens of the "red light" district. Foster expected to turn over his detail to an officer of high rank, but so well satisfied were his superiors that for a week he remained Czar of the Tenderloin. He dispensed punishment according to his own ideas.

Rich Whitesings. Rich young Mexicans brought before him for creating disorder, to whom a fine would have meant nothing, he made sweep the streets, while their friends sat under the portales and laughed at them. Murderers he placed under guard and forced them to dig graves for the dead. One night an order came that Admiral Fletcher wished to make a tour of inspection, and within an hour wanted an automobile. Foster went into the "bull pen," where the known criminals were awaiting punishment. "If any of you," Foster announced, "can get back here in less than an hour with an automobile, he needn't come back again."

On April 21, Captain John H. Gibbons, of the Utah, as commander of the 1st Regiment, took up his headquarters at the Diligencias Hotel, which was situated in the heart of his district. His regiment consisted of battalions from the battleships North Dakota, Arkansas, Florida, New York and his own ship. His regimental staff, all from the Utah, were his adjutant, Lieutenant A. S. Carpenter; his aid, Lieutenant Lamar R. Leahy, who the day before, when the Ypiranga finally arrived, had been given the detail of boarding her and forbidding her to land her cargo; Paymaster C. J. Peoples, Surgeon J. P. Briater, Ordnance Officer Lieutenant D. C. Bingham and Signal Officer Ensign J. H. Strong, with eleven men.

Snipers still were active, and for several nights continued to disturb the invaders, but Captain Gibbons spread out a flying squadron of patrols that always were on the move and that at the most unexpected moments emerged from dark streets and around corners. For the Americans in Vera Cruz the ring at night of their iron heels on the narrow sidewalks was a comforting sound, but for the snipers the patrols were too quick and too many, and the sniping ceased. On April 30 the navy turned the city over to the army. Havana

THE DREICER collection of loose gems is most important. Emeralds, Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires and PEARLS of exceptional lustre and orient in great numbers, are at all times on exhibition.



DREICER & CO. Jewels FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH NEW YORK

"knocked its block off," the man had helped the city to her feet. Mrs. her, fed her and sent her on her way.

Captain Was Proud. And when Captain Gibbons led the men of the Utah down the San Diego wharf and back to the ship it was with pride and satisfaction in a well planned, well handled, well shored. During the entire time ashore there was not among the blue jackets from the Utah a case of intoxication, and only one man was charged with looting. A German claimed that in searching his house snipers one of the men of the Utah had helped himself to a safety razor. He could not identify the offender. But when the German made the charge the man happened to be on duty.

"Why, Lieutenant," he volunteered. "I took that safety razor, but I took it because I hadn't had a shave in two days, and I wasn't going any longer!"

On her passage home from Vera Cruz the Utah met with flying weather. That means, when not standing watch on the other side of the world, the sun was always with us. Some day I should like to try to write the log of this trip and tell these things on the Utah that impressed a civilian. Concerning officers I can tell one thing now. This: Their knowledge of their profession is as broad as their hospital and their hospitality as broad as the ocean that carried us home.

HUERTA FREES FILIPINO. Captain Rush's Missing Savant Saft in Mexico City.

Mexico City, June 22.—Gregorio Saft, the Filipino servant of Captain W. P. Rush, of the United States battleship Florida, for whom the State Department has been making a search, walked into the Brazilian Legation here to-day and introduced himself to the minister. He showed no signs of ill-treatment.

Alvarez was released from Santiago military prison on June 9, and at the invitation of a Mexican fellow prisoner went to Tizapan, an Indian village a few miles from the capital. He remained there until this morning, when he read a newspaper account of the search being made for him by the Mexican police. He said he was arrested at Tejeria as a spy and on May 15 was removed to Santiago prison. He was tried on the charge of being a spy for the Americans and was acquitted.

The Filipino will leave Mexico City to-morrow morning for Vera Cruz, accompanied by a representative of the legation, who will deliver him to the American authorities.

B. Altman & Co.

The Notions Department

A very large stock of the small indispensables is maintained in this Department. It includes Hose Supporters and Garters for Women and Children; Hair Nets, made of real hair, in all shades; Electric Curling Irons; Alcohol Heaters for Curling Irons; Ruche and Collar Supporters; Dress Shields of all kinds, including tango and kimono styles; Scissors with and without leather cases; and a complete assortment of Dressmakers' Supplies.

A special feature is made of Bathing Accessories, such as Bathing Caps of silk or rubber, Bathing Shoes of satin, sateen or canvas, Bathing Girdles and Corsage Bouquets of rubber, etc.

All at moderate prices.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Summer Negligees & House Gowns

at exceptional prices,

will be held this day (Tuesday).

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.