

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 manœuvres 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 getting 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 tomorrow for American troops an army of more than six thousand could move from here into Mexico, although it is probable that less than five thousand would be sent, as the border cities would have to be well protected 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 confidence of the people, and the Mexicans in Juarez do not appear to be greatly interested in the possibility of an invasion. 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 reports 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 Chihuahua City to-day.

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

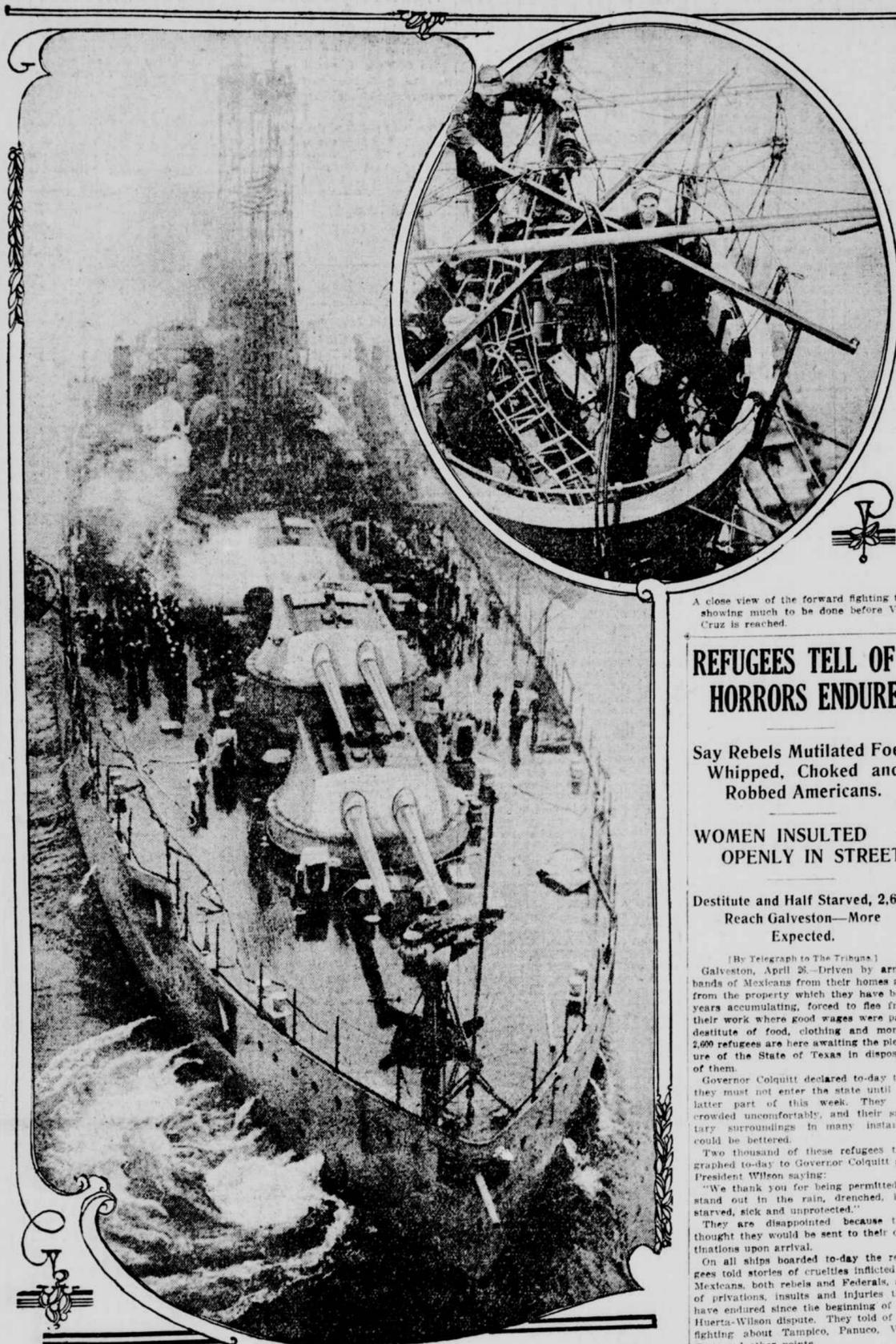
The refugees say that when they passed through Chihuahua that city was celebrating the capture of Monterrey and the recognition by the United States of Carranza's government.

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

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.



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 unhealthfully, and their sanitary surroundings in many instances could be bettered.

Two thousand of these refugees telegraphed 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 destinations upon arrival.

On all ships boarded to-day the refugees 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 Tampico. 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 hooted at us. When the 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 captured 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. Benson was lashed to the bed and her three children locked in the cellar until the house was searched. They were later released by neighbors. "Ed. Riney 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 followed. He acted as interpreter for American officers, and was with them at the time of the firing. At the first volley from the housestops 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.

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 situation, the government in Mexico City in the control of the faction now represented by the Constitutionalists of Northern Mexico. Whether mediation fails or succeeds, whether Huerta refuses to go or waits to be driven out, either by the rebels themselves or by the United States, the end appears likely to be the same—namely, that the government of General Carranza will succeed to control of the central government.

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 substitute 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 other, intensifies the fear that if the Constitutionalists win there will be immediate friction, probably followed by one or more actual revolutions. Many officials believe that Carranza, were he to be made President, would be confronted 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 on outrages to foreigners and consequent international complications. It is assuredly with much pessimism that observers here look on the future

of Mexico. There are many who believe 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 Washington 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 blessings 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 advanced 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 present imbroglio. In fact, European countries fear that the United States will advance clear to the Isthmus of Panama 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 so to advance, Statesmen of all parties and politics have declared that the United States is not bent on territorial aggression. But farseeing European diplomatists, their minds constantly filled with schemes of their own for territorial aggrandizement, 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 possibility 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 henceforth Mexico is to be under the absolute 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 existence, 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 Legislators Checked for Time by Step, It Is Said.

Washington, April 26.—The strongly belligerent spirit manifest among a considerable 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 expressed themselves in favor of more aggressive action toward Mexico by the administration.

Even some of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee privately subscribed 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 imperilled or make a flat declaration of war. Moreover, among some of the House members there was a disposition to criticize the President for not consulting with the real leaders of Congress 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 and surprised to see the outbreak, if the mediation efforts of Argentina, Brazil and Chili fail or there are authentic reports of outrages on Americans in Mexico.

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 powerful fighting ship that ever rode water—passed under the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday 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 waterway 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 photographer 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 masts in which the battleship left Brooklyn. Away below, through the mists, the shells can be seen piled up on the decks.

Moving slowly down the bay, the massive battleship created a suction that threatened to pull the tugboats smashing against her steel sides.

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

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, 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

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Pennsylvania R.R.

hawsers 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 hundred 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 admittance to the navy yard without a special 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 replied 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 commission 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 within 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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