

JINGOES REJOICE AS OUR BIG FLEET STEAMS SEAWARD

Torreón and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Are Lost in the Smoke

WATCH OUR SMOKE



REBELS WON'T JOIN TO OPPOSE FLEET

VILLA, IT IS SAID, COULD NOT CO-OPERATE WITH HUERTA, EVEN IN A CRISIS.

Juarez, Mexico, April 14.—The startling developments at Tampico in point of interest felt here far exceeded that of the reports of a new victory by the rebel troops at San Pedro. No official would lend his name to comment on the situation, but one man in a confidential constitutionalist position declared that under no circumstances would the rebels join the Huerta forces against a common enemy.

In case of a foreign invasion Generals Villa and Carranza long ago agreed that they would simply content themselves with opposing any armed force which entered rebel territory, said this informant.

It is known that Villa would find it practically impossible to co-operate with Huerta. Huerta, it is related, at the battle of Belkano two years ago, compelled the proud and arrogant Villa, then serving under him, to get on his knees and apologize for some offense.

Later Huerta threw him into prison in Mexico City, where Villa learned to read and write. He finally escaped and made his way north where upon the assassination of Madero and elevation of Huerta to the provisional presidency, he started a revolution and in due time joined other insurgents under the supreme chiefship of Venustiano Carranza.

Carranza Cautious. Chihuahua, April 14, (midnight).—General Carranza, having received a full report of press dispatches bearing on the Tampico incident, was pressed for a statement. He exercised great care in preparing one but avoided direct reference to the complication and left inquirers to draw what inferences they might from a declaration that the revolution must continue to the end.

SMALL LOSS. New York, April 14.—At the local office of the Pierce Oil corporation it was stated today that reports of damage to the company's property at Tampico were exaggerated. Telegrams received from the company's superintendent at Tampico stated that one tank containing 5,000 barrels of oil was set on fire by a shell from a federal gunboat, but the fire soon was extinguished. The telegram added that no damage had been caused the refinery proper.

DUTCH. The Hague, Netherlands, April 14.—The Netherlands government today ordered the Dutch warship Kortenaar to proceed from Curacao to Tampico to guard Dutch interests there.

VILLA VICTORIOUS OVER ALLIED FOE

Rebel General Defeats the Combined Armies of Three Federal Commanders at San Pedras and Captures Many Prisoners and Much Equipment.

Juarez, April 14.—The rebel wounded during a six days' battle at San Pedras de Las Colonias, east of Torreón, are placed at 500 in an official report of General Villa to General Carranza. In which the combined forces of the federals, said to have numbered 12,000 to 15,000 were defeated by 10,000 or 12,000 rebels.

General Carranza forwarded the report to Rafael Zubarran, his secretary of the interior, who remained here after Carranza and other officials removed the provisional capital to Chihuahua. General Villa's report, dated yesterday, reads: "I have the honor to communicate to you that after six days of terrific fighting the town of San Pedras de Las Colonias was today at 7 p. m. evacuated by the enemy, which was under the command of Generals Velasco, De Moure, Maas and others.

"Before the evacuation they set fire to the greater part of the city. In these moments my troops are taking possession of the city. Tomorrow I will forward the details of the battle to you. My only regret is that 500 of my troops were wounded in today's assault. I have captured 700 prisoners. I hope that the great sacrifice of human blood will be for the welfare of our country."

A telegram from General Villa asked that two million cartridges be shipped south. There were no other details. While the battle of Torreón was in progress there were persistent reports that re-inforcements were drawing near to the assistance of General Velasco. The latter apparently despaired of their arrival or feared that they would be cut to pieces and withdrew in excellent order from the city, although his loss in killed and wounded was considerably less than that of the rebels. He headed east and south for a time the rebel pursuers over whom he had a start of 16 or 12 hours, were unable to locate him. He was first definitely observed at Viesca, a station on the southernmost end of the three railway lines running between Torreón and Sallitillo.

Meanwhile a rebel column had occupied San Pedro, which is near a lake on the northernmost of the railway lines, about 60 miles north of the southern line. The first detachment sent against the city by General Villa was repulsed after four days of desultory fighting, but when rebel reinforcements arrived the federals fled eastward a short distance.

Villa left a garrison in the town but it was unable to withstand the onslaught of a new column of federal volunteers under General Benjamin Arguendo and General P. Campa. While these fights were taking place Velasco moved up to Parras and, it is now assumed, cut across from that point to San Pedro, when a general engagement is reported to have been brought on last night.

Back of a line running approximately north and south through Parras and San Pedro 50 miles of waterless de-

sert must be crossed before the fertile fields of Sallitillo are reached. The federals were supposed to be headed for that important city, but it is thought that they were daunted by the desert or were not equipped to cross it and chose to make their new stand at San Pedro.

What happened after the climax of the battle last night is left by the reports received here to conjecture. It is assumed that the federals withdrew to one of their earlier positions and that both sides are busy with their wounded and dead.

Great Prizes. Chihuahua, Mexico, April 14.—A brief supplementary report of the battle of San Pedro received by General Carranza tonight from General Villa says that all houses belonging to the Madero family in San Pedro were burned by the federals. The rebels are reported to have captured railroad trains, 11 cannon, a thousand rifles and considerable ammunition.

London Editorial Sounds Warning. London, April 15.—The Daily Mail in an editorial this morning, considers that the United States "is on the very edge of armed intervention in Mexico, with all its incalculable consequences. The Post, asking whether President Wilson has lost faith in his policy of watchful waiting, thinks it more than likely that the naval demonstration is intended as a warning to the constitutionalists as well as Huerta, but that even if Huerta yields and the constitutionalists desist from the destruction of foreign property, the general problem will be no nearer solution. "It is difficult to see," the Post adds, "how intervention can be avoided."

HUERTA HAS A WEEK OF GRACE BEFORE FLEET IS AT TAMPICO

Washington, April 14.—It will be fully a week before the Atlantic fleet is assembled at Tampico, though the ships are expected to be steaming away tomorrow. Rear Admiral Badger will rank both Rear Admiral Fletcher and Rear Admiral Mayo and will take complete charge of the situation. While the ships are under way General Huerta will have practically a week in which to answer the American demands. The crisis in the situation is expected to come if Huerta declines to yield by the time the Atlantic fleet arrives. Various succeeding steps

To Compel Salute Naval Force Goes To Bluff Tampico

Eleven Battleships With Auxiliaries and 15,000 Men Will Awe the Swarthy Mexicans Into a Realization of What the American Flag Stands For.

Washington, April 14.—President Wilson today ordered practically the entire Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters to force a public salute to the Stars and Stripes from the Huerta government as an apology for the arrest of American marines at Tampico last Thursday.

No ultimatum has been issued, that is, no specified time has been set within which the Huerta government must comply, but the naval demonstration has been ordered as a concrete evidence of the fixed determination of the United States to back up Rear Admiral Mayo's demand for a salute. Up to tonight General Huerta had not made satisfactory response to that demand.

"Future developments depend upon Huerta himself," was the way a high administration official close to the president summarized the situation.

The decision to send the fleet was reached after the president and Secretary Bryan had conferred for an hour with John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico and after a two-hour cabinet meeting during which dispatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy with the Huerta government disputed the right of American marines to be ashore at Tampico and contended that its recent public statement of apology was ample.

Immediately after the cabinet meeting, Secretary Daniels issued his order to the Atlantic fleet and wireless messages flashed up and down the Atlantic coast to put the fleet under steam for Tampico. It will be the largest fighting force the American government has assembled for possible action since the Spanish-American war. Eleven great battleships with auxiliaries, carrying in all about 15,000 men, will comprise the force off Tampico.

Amends Yet Possible. Everywhere, at the White House, the state department and the navy department, the hope was expressed that the dispatch of the fleet would not lead to serious consequences and there was a confident prediction among administration officials that General Huerta would see the wisdom of satisfying the American demand and close the incident. Officials with the point out that negotiations with the Huerta government had not ended and that the way still was open to General Huerta to make amends. The navy department sent complete instructions to Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, on board the battleship Arkansas at Hampton Roads. Rear Admiral Fiske, chief of the bureau of operations, left tonight personally to explain to Admiral Badger the diplomatic side of the situation and the dispatches from Rear Admiral Mayo, indicating the way the ships which will accompany Admiral Badger, the navy department issued the following statement:

"The Fleet. "Admiral Badger will take with him the battleships Arkansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, New Jersey and South Carolina, which last ship has been intercepted on her way from Hayti to Hampton Roads. "The gunboat Tacoma, now at Boston, also has been ordered to Tampico by way of Newport, R. I. and will start today or tomorrow. "The gunboat Nashville, now at Monte Christi, San Domingo, has been ordered to Guantanamo to coal and thence to Tampico. "The Rhode Island, Nebraska, Virginia and Georgia are now docking. It has not been decided yet whether they will join Admiral Badger's force. "The transport Hancock will leave New Orleans for Tampico today with the first regiment of the expeditionary force of marines. "The foregoing ships are in addition to the Utah, Connecticut, Minnesota, Des Moines, Chester, Dolphin and San Francisco, now at Tampico and the Florida and Prairie at Vera Cruz. The

being discussed among naval officers today and those familiar with precedent said there was no exact parallel in international law. It was pointed out by some that the United States might land marines and seize Tampico to obtain satisfaction for the incident but this raised the question of whether an act of war would be involved. The Washington administration has pronounced itself on the subject of landing marines or marching armed forces into Mexico as regarding such acts in the nature of a unilateral proposition is given by the gov-

ernment may establish its own precedent in the case. It is not considered likely that, if marines actually were landed and the American flag taken ashore in satisfaction for the affront occasioned by the arrest of the marines, any further measures would be insisted on. Some officials pointed out that the Huerta commander might not resist the landing of American marines, inasmuch as he is hemmed in on land by the constitutionalist forces. Should he consent to a peaceful landing of marines, it is likely they soon would be withdrawn.

High administration officials do not expect critical developments, but they are prepared for any emergency. Secretary Bryan, who is ill, had intended to leave tonight for Miami, Fla. He cancelled his reservation and announced that he would remain in Washington indefinitely. Senator Shively, acting chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, had a conference with Mr. Bryan and also called at the White House. He said that at the regular meeting of the committee tomorrow he would transmit all the information that he obtained today.

The Status. The status of the case as summed up by cabinet officers and other officials familiar with the messages that have been passing between Rear Admiral Mayo, Charge O'Shaughnessy and the Washington government, was described as follows: Last Thursday afternoon a launch from the United States gunboat, carrying the paymaster and a small detachment of marines, put in at Turbid bridge at Tampico. The Americans were in uniform, but unarmed. But the launch flew the American flag. Colonel Hinojosa, commanding a detachment of Mexican federals, placed the paymaster and his men under arrest. They were paraded through the streets and held for a time under detention.

Admiral Mayo made vigorous representations to the authorities and the men were released. General Ignacio Zaragoza, expressed to Admiral Mayo his regret. Although President Huerta, in an official statement to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge, has apologized for the unusual boldness of the Mexican commander at Tampico, Admiral Mayo gave the authorities evening to salute the American colors. They failed to comply with this demand and despite assurances by President Huerta that suitable apologies would be made nothing had been done. This was the situation laid before the cabinet today by the president.

Lind's Counsel. John Lind, it is understood, in his conference with the president and Secretary Bryan, counseled a forceful move. For two hours the cabinet discussed the possible consequences of drastic action and the plan of sending the fleet as a warning to Huerta of the lengths to which the Washington government was prepared to go to enforce its policy was unanimously adopted. Cabinet officers and others were insistent that no change in the general policy toward Mexico was imminent and that so far as possible the factions would be left to fight their battles unhampered by American interference. It was stated by more than one official with emphasis that no other phases of the Mexican situation beyond an affront to the flag at Tam-

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VOLPICKA AMAZES KINGS AND QUEENS



CHARLES J. VOLPICKA.

London, April 14.—Strange tales are being told in all European capitals about the actions of Charles J. Volpicka of Chicago, the new United States minister to the Balkan states. Mr. Volpicka was the man who when he was met at Prague en route to his new post criticized Emperor Francis Joseph in such a remarkable manner that the American consul at Prague cabled the state department about it. According to one story, Mr. Volpicka carried his credentials to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria wrapped in a small American flag. When he presented them he said in a confidential manner to his majesty: "I have met Kings Charley and Peter of Romania and Serbia and I understand there has been some difficulty in the Balkan states. If there is any more trouble, come to me. I think I will be able to arrange matters."

Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria, who is soon to visit the United States, having suggested that she would take Mr. Volpicka on a visit to the hospitals, in which she is deeply interested, sent



GREAT SHIPS MOVE WITH PROMPTNESS

Navy Gives Fine Demonstration of Preparedness and Huge War Machines Will Be Under Way, Ready for Fight, This Morning, Officers Report.

Washington, April 14.—Rear Admiral Badger tonight telegraphed the navy department: "Can sail from Hampton Roads tomorrow forenoon with Arkansas, Vermont and New Jersey. The New Hampshire may be delayed a few hours for coal and provisions, will follow as soon as possible. Louisiana and Michigan will be directed to follow and South Carolina ordered to await fleet at Key West."

This dispatch came from the transport Hancock at New Orleans. "Receipt of orders to proceed at once to Tampico with regiment of marines without advance base outfit acknowledged. Brigade commander believes marines and necessary field equipment can be re-embarked ready for sailing by Wednesday morning."

Philadelphia, April 14.—The battleship Michigan was the first of the war vessels stationed in the Philadelphia navy yard to receive sailing orders following the decision of President Wilson to rush the Atlantic fleet to Tampico and will sail tomorrow afternoon. Twelve hundred tons of coal were placed in the bunkers tonight and work of loading 30,000 pounds of frozen beef was begun. The Michigan, the first of the super-dreadnoughts of the navy, has a crew of 800 men and carries 68 marines. Preparations are being made to put the battleships Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Idaho in shape to sail at a moment's notice. The Missouri and Kansas, it was said, will be prepared to sail on Thursday and the Illinois and Idaho will be ready to follow on Friday.

Other vessels in the yard which can be placed in condition to sail by next Monday are the Salem, Alabama, Maine and Wisconsin.

All Ready. Boston, April 14.—The protected cruiser Tacoma after filling her maga-

zines with ammunition and her holds with supplies today, was tonight ordered to proceed to Tampico. She probably will get under way tomorrow. The Tacoma arrived here only yesterday from previous service in Mexican waters.

Prepared. New York, April 14.—Captain George Cooper, commanding the battleship Louisiana, received orders tonight for the battleship to sail from this port at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon.

No Delay. Norfolk, Va., April 14.—Four ships of the Atlantic fleet will sail from Hampton Roads for Tampico early tomorrow. They are the battleships Arkansas, temporary flagship of the Atlantic fleet; the New Jersey, New Hampshire and Vermont.

ARREST OF SAILORS NOT TO BE EXCUSED. Washington, April 14.—New Light was thrown on the circumstances attending the arrest of the Dolphin's men by a dispatch to the navy department from Rear Admiral Fletcher made public tonight. A statement by the department said: "Admiral Fletcher reported to the department at 3 p. m. Tuesday that Admiral Mayo reports from Tampico that no intimation was received by him of the existence of martial law or of objection to the boat taking supplies. Stewards, ordies, etc. were going ashore when necessary. Only part of the whaleboat's crew of the Dolphin were out of the boat to handle stores. The men of the boat's crew were bluejackets, not marines."