

U. S. TROOPS KILL MEXICANS; VILLA ATTACK FEARED

Artillery and Infantry Rushed to Nogales to Check Rebels.

CAVALRY FIRED ON BY INVADERS

Patrol Routs Enemy, and One Is Made Prisoner—Oregon's Forces Closing In.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Fifty-eight Mexican soldiers, crossing into the United States at Harrison's Ranch, east of here, fired on six American troopers of the 10th Cavalry to-day. Twenty-five other troopers of the 10th Cavalry, who were on reserve post, opened fire on the Mexicans, killing several, according to report, and bringing one wounded prisoner into camp.

Sentiment among Villa adherents was apparently growing against Americans to-day. The military authorities on this side of the boundary were unusually vigilant.

Vicente Terrazas, a civil officer of Nogales, Sonora, was executed to-day by order of General Acosta for having exceeded his authority in ordering the death of a Mexican who took part in the riots in the Mexican town last night.

Acting Governor Carlos Randall said to-day that he had telegraphed to Washington that the rioting was caused by rumors that General Obregon had been allowed to advance on Mexican Nogales over Mexican territory.

Acting Governor Randall was allowed to cross the international boundary to-night on the condition that he was to hold himself subject to orders of United States army officers. It was reported that Villa's commander, Gen-

eral Acosta, was contemplating a similar move.

Three U. S. Regiments Rush to Hold Villa's Men in Check

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] El Paso, Tex., Nov. 25.—Trouble with Villa soldiers is threatened at every point on the border of Villa territory as a result of the acute situation to-night at Nogales, Sonora, and in the American town of Nogales, Ariz., opposite. If United States soldiers, who have been insulted and threatened by Villa soldiers in Nogales, are forced to fire across the line on the Villistas, Villa soldiers in Juarez and in other Villa border towns will resent it, according to Villista threats this afternoon.

To prevent Villa's soldiers at Nogales from carrying out their threats to wreak vengeance on Americans for fancied aid given to the Carranza force, three additional regiments of United States troops were hurried to Nogales from Douglas late to-day.

Included in the reinforcements for the small American army at Nogales was the 6th Field Artillery and two infantry regiments—the 7th and the 20th. In addition, United States troops at Fort Bliss and at Columbus, three are held ready for threatened Villista demonstrations.

Generals Obregon and Calles, with the whole Carranza force near the border, closed in to-night on the Villa positions at Nogales. Carranza's army is in the position and every preparation was made to begin an attack on Nogales at dawn.

100 JOIN NEW LEGION

Citizens Once in Alien Armies Enlist in Defense Movement.

At the first open-air meeting of the newly formed Loyal American Legion, held yesterday afternoon at Seward Park, Essex and Hester Streets, 100 foreign-born citizens joined the movement.

Borough President Marks, Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy and Leonard A. Spitzkin and William J. Lee, of the Park Department, were the speakers at the meeting. Justice Spitzkin proclaimed the President's Thanksgiving proclamation and then led a delegation of boys to salute the flag on the speakers' stand.

The Borough President urged support of President Wilson, and Justice Levy asked all foreign-born citizens to interest themselves in the new auxiliary army until it numbers 1,000,000 men.

The temporary headquarters of the organization is in the Second Municipal Court, 261 Madison Street.

DEFIANT I. W. W. BURY 'MARTYR'

5,000 Sullen Mourners Hear Hillstrom Eulogies in Ten Tongues.

CHICAGO THROG GROWLS DISCONTENT

Red Flag Crowds Out Stars and Stripes as Followers Chant Songs Written by Slayer.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Chicago, Nov. 25.—Five thousand persons paid tribute in ten languages to-day to the memory of Joseph Hillstrom, shot to death in Utah for murder.

By 8:30 o'clock in the morning 2,000 men and women had filled the West Side Auditorium, where the body of the I. W. W. poet lay, the casket piled high with flowers bearing polychrome inscriptions of defiance from labor unions, anarchist clubs, syndicalists and the like.

By noon the sidewalks outside the building were jammed solidly for three blocks. Police in uniform and plain clothes were everywhere, but there was no disorder. Along the street there was a low and continuous murmur, chiefly from the lips of white-faced young men and girls.

Counsel Calls It Murder.

Inside, after the funeral had begun, an inarticulate growl of appreciation greeted Judge O. N. Hilton, of Denver. Hillstrom's attorney, when he characterized his client's execution by the State of Utah as "the brutal murder of a martyr to the cause of revolution."

But for the most part, the spoken expressions of discontent, though bitter, were short. Other expressions were to be seen in the huge red flag that draped the casket, in the red streamers that flew from the balcony, in the buttons bearing the inscription "He Died a Martyr," and in the conspicuous absence of the American flag.

The crowd had a chance to vent its feelings when the services were opened with the singing of several songs written by Joe Hill, as the dead man preferred to call himself. These are characteristic bits of I. W. W. lyrics: "The Preacher and the Slave"—and they are set to lusty, popular tunes that make strange dirges.

"Bill" Hayward, a member and head of the I. W. W., made a short speech of eulogy, and then Judge Hilton, who was one of the defenders of Hayward, Moyer and Pettibone, in the famous Sacco and Vanzetti case, led into his two-hour funeral oration. The Mormon Church came in for a generous share of his denunciation.

Sing Socialist Hymn. As the casket was taken from the building, 1,000 or more marchers fell in and followed it to Harrison and Halsted streets, where it was placed on an elevated train to be taken to Grace-Land Cemetery. The red flag headed the procession, and the marchers sang the refrain of the British Socialist hymn.

They raise the socialist standard high; beneath its folds we'll live and die; we'll keep the red flag flying here.

At the cemetery another long service was held by the same marchers. Serbian, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Spanish, Italian, German, Yiddish, Lithuanian and English. Jim Larkin, of Dublin, who led the British dock workers' strike in 1913, sang in English: "Joe Hill's last words," he said, "were 'Don't mourn for me; organize!'"

The I. W. W. movement has been sealed in the sweet blood of the poet. His "cup" is a symbol of the sentiment of the workers of the world than any other crime of the master class.

In accordance with Hillstrom's will, he wrote in the form of an eight-line poem in his death cell at Salt Lake City, his body will be cremated at noon to-morrow and his ashes will be scattered among the flowers at the cemetery.

'JOE HILL'S' SOUL SPED WITH YELLS

I. W. W. Cheers and Chants Dead Man's Verses at Goodby Meeting.

'POET' GETS EULOGY IN REVENGE THREATS

Hungarians, Following Service in English, Talk of Fellow Whom "Capital Killed."

Three shrill cheers, wrenched from the lungs of shabby women and starved-looking men gathered yesterday in the back room of a pool parlor at 350 East Eighty-first Street, were the final goodspeed flung by New York Industrial Workers of the World after the soul of Joe Hillstrom, their "poet," shot at Salt Lake City last Saturday for the murder of John and Arling Morrison.

Since half-past ten the dingy chamber, two flights above a slum motion picture theatre, had been packed with threadbare human beings, brought hither to attend a memorial service for the man whom "legal murderers" had sent to that indefinite haven where the I. W. W. finds peace.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him." The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

Lad Leads in Cheering.

As the gathering rose to leave a yellow-haired, fifteen-year-old boy stood up in the front of the room.

"Three cheers for Joe Hill," he called in a high, excited voice, and through the tobacco-clouded air his comrades answered, yelping like wolves their last greeting to their dead "fellow worker."

It was a greivous action, and the strained, excited voices in which the lank men and women sounded their approval of the dead man made it incredibly ghastly.

This was the conclusion of the tribute paid by super-radicals here to Joe Hill, their sweet singer of hunger, of violence, of tyranny. No tears were shed by those who gathered to do him honor. There were no gentle thoughts for the dead man in the words of those who spoke of his passing. They were all of revenge, of hatred for the men who had killed him, of the capitalists who, they believed, had brought about his death.

Hillstrom's Parodies Chanted.

Nothing remotely resembling a funeral air could be found in the meeting. Some of the men removed their hats. Others did not bother. Most of them smoked, filling the squalid chamber with a blue haze. They chanted the rough verses of Hillstrom's parodies with a grotesque cheerfulness.

"You'll eat by and by in that glorious land above the sky You'll eat by and by and you'll get pie in the sky when you die. That's a lie."

This and other similar lyrics were sung to gay or sentimental tunes heard oftener in music halls than at

WIFE'S GUEST EXPLAINS

Man Who Summoned Police Accepts Statement Visitor Had Been Invited.

Man Who Summoned Police Accepts Statement Visitor Had Been Invited.

Mrs. Joseph Kaufman, of 574 West End Avenue, one of the two women discovered by the police when summoned to the apartment of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

Man Who Summoned Police Accepts Statement Visitor Had Been Invited.

Mrs. Joseph Kaufman, of 574 West End Avenue, one of the two women discovered by the police when summoned to the apartment of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

POLK TESTIMONY FALSE, SAYS BURR

In Death Avenue Controversy Calls Ex-Corporation Counsel Political Dilettante.

Polk Testimony False, Says Burr

William B. Burr, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel, reiterated his charge yesterday that nothing had been done toward the removal of the railroad tracks from "Death Avenue" for nearly two years. Mr. Burr also refers to Frank L. Polk as a "political dilettante," and says that certain statements he made before the Thompson Committee on Wednesday were "absolutely false."

Mr. Burr testified before the same committee that he had been removed from office because of his activity in attempting to procure the removal of the railroad tracks from "Death Avenue."

In his statement yesterday he declared that at the time he was removed the matter was no longer in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, but was up to the Mayor.

"I have accomplished too much for the city to be called ineffective by a political dilettante like Frank Polk," Mr. Burr says.

ASK DR. HASELDEN'S HELP

Producers of Medical Play Want Him to Address First Night Audience.

Dr. J. F. Haiselden, of Chicago, who recently became a storm centre of publicity by refusing to attempt to prolong the life of the defective Bollinger baby, has been invited to address the audience at the opening performance of "The Unborn," at the Princess Theatre, Monday evening on the subject-matter of the play, the right of every child to be well-born.

Men and women who have taken a definite stand in opposition to that of Dr. Haiselden are also being invited.

As the gathering rose to leave a yellow-haired, fifteen-year-old boy stood up in the front of the room.

"Three cheers for Joe Hill," he called in a high, excited voice, and through the tobacco-clouded air his comrades answered, yelping like wolves their last greeting to their dead "fellow worker."

It was a greivous action, and the strained, excited voices in which the lank men and women sounded their approval of the dead man made it incredibly ghastly.

This was the conclusion of the tribute paid by super-radicals here to Joe Hill, their sweet singer of hunger, of violence, of tyranny. No tears were shed by those who gathered to do him honor. There were no gentle thoughts for the dead man in the words of those who spoke of his passing. They were all of revenge, of hatred for the men who had killed him, of the capitalists who, they believed, had brought about his death.

Nothing remotely resembling a funeral air could be found in the meeting. Some of the men removed their hats. Others did not bother. Most of them smoked, filling the squalid chamber with a blue haze. They chanted the rough verses of Hillstrom's parodies with a grotesque cheerfulness.

"You'll eat by and by in that glorious land above the sky You'll eat by and by and you'll get pie in the sky when you die. That's a lie."

This and other similar lyrics were sung to gay or sentimental tunes heard oftener in music halls than at

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

The last hymn, the tune once popular air, had been sung.

It was now nearly noon. The English service was over, and for an hour or more swarthy Hungarians had been mourning in their native tongue of "Joe Hill," his works and the future in store for the "capitalists who murdered him."

MAYOR AT HOME FOR THE HOLIDAY

Continued from page 1

MAYOR AT HOME FOR THE HOLIDAY

Dr. Woodruff Law Post assisted him into the automobile, to which he was taken in a wheel chair, and accompanied him on the brief ride up Riverside Drive to his home in the Peter Stuyvesant apartment house. Mrs. Mitchell did not go to the hospital, but sent a nurse to accompany the party.

With a somewhat jaunty air the Mayor walked from the automobile up the steps of the apartment house and through the hall to the elevator. Mrs. Mitchell afterward announced that the Mayor was resting to conserve his strength as much as possible. It is probable he will spend a few days in the country before returning to his office in City Hall.

Before leaving the hospital the Mayor thanked the internes and nurses and Dr. Grimshaw superintendent of the hospital, for his speedy recovery.

Referring to Mr. Polk's statement that after a conference with the Mayor he directed Mr. Burr to press the New York Central case, Mr. Burr says it is absolutely false—"a direct lie."

The case passed out of the hands of the Corporation Counsel when Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911 was signed by the Governor, Mr. Burr says. Under that act the railroad was directed to submit on or before October, 1911, to the Board of Estimate plans and profiles for the removal of the tracks at railroad expense. Mayor Mitchell was president of the Board of Aldermen and a member of the committee that had the matter in charge, he says.

"The last time any action was taken

WILSON PLAN CALLS FOR HIGHER TAXES

Continued from page 1

sum "saved" must be paid the following year, an added burden on the incoming administration. As one Senator expressed it, he has "passed some one a \$40,000,000 buck."

No suggestion is made as to how the burden thus passed over shall be met, unless it is the recommendation that the legislation adopted be designed to cover the Panama bills as well as other expenses.

"It is likely that the demands on the Treasury from that source will largely decrease in the near future," the Secretary says. "If the policy is adopted of providing sufficient revenues to cover the Panama Canal payments, as well as all other demands on the Treasury, it will probably be broad enough to take care of any ordinary fluctuations in the revenues and expenditures."

The present Panama bills are about \$25,000,000 a year. It is understood that Mr. McAdoo hardly hopes to save enough out of this to meet the \$40,000,000 defence bills he is passing along. This, the Republicans declare, shows that he is attempting to slide over until after election the job of meeting the full cost of the administration programme.

Dodges Increased Expenditures.

One more point is made against the McAdoo statement. It contains no reference to the many increases in expenditures which the administration is planning for this year. His estimated routine expenditures for next year are \$22,250,000 more than for this, not including defence. This is understood to be based on the estimates submitted by the various departments, and does not include ship purchase, rural credits, or any other of the many costly measures to which the administration is committed.

These figures, Republicans assert, show how much worse off the United States will be at the close of the next fiscal year, if the administration programme is put through, than it was when the first fiscal year of the Wilson administration opened. The amount that the Democrats must raise if they are to leave the Treasury in as good condition as they found it is summed up as follows:

"Budget" Treasury balance, \$55,000,000.00
Budgeted normal balance, \$4,170,105.78
Passed over defence needs, \$4,474,122.59
Omitted ship purchase, \$5,000,000.00
Total, \$68,644,228.37

Other facts of interest are found in Mr. McAdoo's statement. There is, for instance, a carefully concealed admission that the Underwood tariff has failed by \$124,525,500 to supply the needs of the government in the current year. Mr. McAdoo admits a de-

ficit for the year of \$27,525,500, and estimates the income from the war revenue bill at \$82,000,000, and the sugar tax—which the Underwood bill abolished on May 1, 1915, and which he would keep—at \$15,000,000 for the two remaining months of the year. These added to his admitted deficit make the total, it is pointed out, an amount to be raised to meet the falling off in exports due to the war is responsible for this, that the imports for the first nine months of 1915 were only about \$25,000,000 less than for the same period in 1913 under the Payne tariff. The figures for total imports for 1913 are \$1,327,385,071, and for 1915, \$1,262,094,788.

Another interesting point is the small part in this huge Wilson deficit that is played by the defence programme. Adding the total Mr. McAdoo admits must be raised to meet the total of the defence bills, \$414,449,443.59 as the measure of the financial needs of the administration, with its present programme. Of this the defence costs will total, according to Mr. McAdoo, \$116,832,000, leaving \$197,617,443.59 as the amount that would have to be raised if no defence increases were contemplated—always assuming that the Treasury should be in as good condition at the end of the administration as at its beginning. This, it is pointed out, is considerably more than Mr. McAdoo contemplates raising by taxation, showing that actually the Democrats are planning to pay for defence out of the surplus the Republicans left in the Treasury.

When the discrepancy between the preparedness estimates given out by the Army and Navy departments and the amount Mr. McAdoo has allowed for the purpose was called to his attention to-day the Secretary added the following to the statement:

"The estimated disbursements for 1916 and 1917 represent what the various departments of the government expect to spend from the appropriations available in 1916 and from the estimated appropriation sub-

cepted for 1917. The estimates of appropriations for the military establishment for 1917 are \$182,221,231.44, including \$67,832,000 for army preparedness. The appropriations for the military establishment for 1916 were \$114,388,751.13. The estimate of appropriations for the naval establishment for 1917 are \$219,550,291.24, including \$49,000,000 for preparedness. The appropriations for the naval establishment for 1916 were \$161,109,627.96.

"While a total of \$116,832,000 will be asked for preparedness—\$67,832,000 for army and \$49,000,000 for navy—the War and Navy departments estimate that they will spend in 1917 only \$93,500,000 for this purpose, that is, \$23,332,000 for the army and \$70,168,000 for the navy.

The estimates of appropriations for preparedness for 1917 are larger than the estimated disbursements because

the estimates of appropriations represent the beginning of a specific programme and do not contemplate expending all the money in one year.

"In the estimated disbursements for 1916 there is included \$10,000,000 in grants from the treasury for 1917 postal deficiencies, and \$6,000,000 for postoffice expenditures will be cared for by postoffice receipts."

Secretary McAdoo's Statement.

Secretary McAdoo's statement follows: "In view of the many inaccurate and misleading statements which are being made, either deliberately or ignorantly, about the condition of the Treasury and the finances of the government with respect to the current fiscal year and the fiscal year 1917, I feel that a true and accurate analysis of the situation may be of service to the public.

"We began the fiscal year 1916 (July 1, 1915) with a general fund balance, not including amounts to the credit of disbursing officers, of \$104,170,105.78. Compared with the balance shown in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1915, this is composed of the following: Balance in general fund, June 30, 1915, as per Treasury daily statement, \$82,025,710.63; add national bank note redemption fund, which, by law, is a part of the public debt and not of the fund, \$19,590,345.50; add cash deposits during the year 1915 and included in the revised totals, advances of which were received at the Treasury after July 30, 1915, \$2,754,044.25; balance in general fund, June 30, 1915 (revised basis), \$104,170,105.78.

"Under existing law the present duty ceases May 1, 1916, and the present emergency revenue law expires on December 31, 1915. Assuming that these two sources of revenue are eliminated, the following results may be expected for the fiscal year 1916:

"General fund balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1915, as already shown, \$104,170,105.78; estimated total receipts for 1916, \$679,355,560.00; total, \$783,525,665.78. Total estimated disbursements for 1916, excluding Panama Canal payments, \$716,891,000. Surplus, \$66,634,665.78.

"The duty on sugar and the emergency revenue taxes ought to be credited to these sources for the fiscal year 1916 should be \$41,000,000 from emergency taxes and \$15,000,000 from sugar—\$56,000,000; balance, \$110,634,665.78.

"Surplus for 1916. "It may be assumed that there will be appropriated by the Congress for supplemental estimates and deficiencies for the fiscal year 1916 a total of \$12,000,000. Surplus for fiscal year 1916 (assuming that emergency taxes and sugar duties are continued), \$101,634,665.78.

"Panama Canal payments for 1916 are estimated at \$25,000,000. These, under existing law, may be paid by sale of bonds. If paid, however, out of current revenues, we must deduct \$25,000,000. On this basis the available balance at the end of fiscal year 1916 would be \$76,634,665.78.

"Now let us consider the fiscal year 1917, which we begin with a balance in the treasury of \$76,634,665.78. "Total estimated receipts for 1917 on the assumption that present emergency revenue taxes and duties on raw sugars are continued, \$730,500,000; total for 1917, \$807,144,665.78.

"Total estimated disbursements, including \$93,800,000 new or additional expenditures for greater national defence or preparedness, and excluding Panama Canal payments, \$832,951,000; deficiency, 1917, \$25,806,334.22.

"Estimated deficiencies and supplemental appropriations for 1917, \$12,000,000. Add for working balance in treasury to begin fiscal year 1918, \$50,000,000.

"Panama Canal payments for 1917 are estimated at \$25,000,000. If paid out of revenues and not from sale of bonds, add \$25,000,000. On this basis the total revenue to be raised for fiscal year 1917 is \$122,8