ADVERTISEMENT.

A Sensible Cigarette

Counsellor Polk of the State Department and Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, had completed the draft of the protocol asked for by General Carranza to govern the operations of the American forces in Mexico and provide for cooperation by the troops of the de facto government.

Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo were in entire accord on the terms of the proposed convention, and the latter dispatched it to General Carranza with the recommendation that it be approved. It is to become effective immediately upon being signed.

This announcement from the State Department would indicate that the Administration had decided to accept Carranza's demand that the extent of the American operations and the length of time the troops would remain in Mexico should be definitely limited.

By such an agreement President Wilson will bind himself to withdraw from Mexico at the end of a stated time whether Villa is captured or not. This would mean, presumably, that if Villa retreated south of a certain line the American forces would have to withdraw.

State Department officials insisted during the day that all their reports from the interior of Mexico and from the border showed that conditions generally were quiet, and dispatches from many points were made public to sustain their statements.

Soon after, however, the dispatch from General Funston was received, and then it became known that the Navy Department had not heard from the gunboat Machias, stationed off Tampico, since yesterday afternoon. The Machias, it was said, should have reported to-day, but up to a late hour to-night no message had come from her commander to confirm or deny rumors that the gunboat had taken aboard for protection foreigners at Tampico.

General Funston did not disclose the source of his information, and so far as could be learned, no confirmation had reached the State Department or the Mexican Embassy. Fear that the report might be true was not disguised in official circles, however, and to-night's developments were awaited with tense anxiety.

Army officers pointed out to-night that it was with the possibility of such a development as the revolt of Herrera in mind that General Funston delayed sending his men into Mexico until he was prepared to deal with a much more serious situation than the mere pursuit of Villa and his few hundred followers.

Rebellion in Carranza's army would render the position of the American expeditionary force so perilous that every available soldier would be rushed in to reinforce the advancing columns. For this purpose not more than about 15,000 men would be available without calling out the national guard.

There are now on the border or in Mexico in the neighborhood of 25,000 soldiers, and in the whole of the Continental United States the other mobile forces number only a little more than 5,000.

The troops under Herrera are described here as being probably the best equipped in Northern Mexico, and they are said to be well supplied with ammunition. Louis Herrera at one time was one of Villa's most active aids, as was his brother, Maclovio. Rumors concerning the doubtful intentions of the Arrieta brothers, leading a force in Durango, also have tended to increase disquiet here.

The Navy Department allowed it to become known that the battleship Kentucky, once ordered to Mexican waters from New Orleans and then diverted to Galveston, again had been ordered to proceed southward and to cruise off the Mexican coast in the vicinity of Tampico. When the Kentucky was diverted it was said that it had developed there was no need of an additional warship.

Late to-night General Funston reported to the War Department that an investigation proved there was no truth in a report that twenty-seven army motor lorries had been found thirty miles off the line of march in Northern Mexico with their drivers missing.

FUNSTON READY TO USE RAILWAY

Troops Concentrate for Dash Over Mexico Northwestern to Aid Pershing.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Consul Says Consent to Use Line Will Not Be Given.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., March 22.—General Funston plans to rush reinforcements and supplies by rail from this point to General Pershing's army in Mexico. He may be hampered by the attitude of Mexican officials.

To avoid the slow and difficult march across the desert, permission to use the Mexico Northwestern Railroad was asked. This line leads directly into the territory where the American troops are searching for Villa.

Arrangements had already been made to establish an important base and to concentrate reinforcements here. To-day a conference was held by General Bell, jr., commanding American troops here, with Mexican Consul Andreas Garcia, at the Mexican Consulate, regarding the use of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad for the American purposes. After the conference Garcia said he knew of no arrangements whereby the Mexican railroad could be used for the purpose asked.

The Mexico Northwestern is a privately owned corporation, operating under a Mexican charter, and while it is a common carrier, and could be expected to handle supplies for the army, it could not, it is said, be used for American army purposes until the Mexican government consents. This concession, it is asserted here, the Mexican government is not willing to grant.

May Use Wagon Road.

American military authorities now are contemplating sending a new column into Mexico from Fabens, a village thirty miles east of here, it was reported to-day. It was stated this plan was under consideration as an alternative should Carranza finally refuse the request for the use of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad.

From Guadalupe, across the border from Fabens, one of the best wagon roads in Northern Mexico leads south and southwest through Charcos to the lake region about Ahumada and El Carrizal. From El Carrizal it follows the Rio de Carmen to a spot scarcely fifteen miles from El Valle, the most southerly town known to have been reached by the American troops.

That the railroad problem will bring a real crisis in the relations between the Carranza forces and Americans is firmly believed here.

To Use American Crews.

Active preparations, however, are under way here for utilizing the railroad, using only American owned rolling stock, manned by American crews. The entry would be made through Juarez, it is understood.

The principal obstacle is believed to be the violent opposition by the city of Juarez and the Mexican army there to the passage of American troops through that city. Although it is said consent has not been obtained from the Carranza government for the military use of the Canada owned railroad, the work of preparing the expedition is continuing.

It was learned to-day that conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen are being listed for service on the expedition, and that it has been said only Americans would be used for the handling of any of the trains. Locomotives and passenger, freight and cattle cars of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad have, it is said, been requisitioned by the army, and have been sidetracked where all can quickly be put into service.

The army quartermaster's corps is especially active, it is said, in preparing to establish immediately in El Paso a base much larger than that now maintained at Columbus. Local railroad men are cooperating with army men in getting equipment, crews and locomotives ready to move within twenty-four hours after the order is given.

El Paso To Be a Base.

Assembling of troops in El Paso also is said to be under way. One officer said to-day that these preparations are not for the sending of troops into Mexico, but for sending supplies to General Pershing by rail. Other evidences were that the road will be used, and used soon, for reinforcing General Pershing.

Arrivals from Columbus to-day reported that the transportation service across the desert was being badly hampered by sandstorms. There are no roads except those which the American engineers have been able to improvise, and these are said to be cut to pieces by the heavy transport wagons.

Macario Herrera, brother of Luis Herrera, was arrested here to-night by Captain Hall, of the city police. Captain Hall said he arrested Herrera after the Mexican had returned from a two hours' conference with General Gavira at Juarez. He refused to make any further statement in connection with the arrest.

General Bell to-night extended the censorship to news dispatches sent over commercial wires out of El Paso which he said were of an "incendiary character."

General Bell said he did not intend to have information of "preparations" he was making given out in advance of their execution. The general added that he was investigating reports that the Carranza garrison at Juarez, across the river from El Paso, had deserted to the Villa cause.

The streetcars between El Paso and Juarez were ordered stopped to-night at 9:30 o'clock. No explanation was given by the company for the order.

It was learned later that the streetcars had been stopped on the recommendation of the military authorities. The manager of the streetcar company said the crews were getting nervous and that he did not care to take any risks, although he knew of no actual trouble.

FLYER STILL LOST.

Lieutenant Gorrell, Willis's comrade, is yet unheard from. No hint as to his whereabouts has come from Mexico.

ONE U. S. FLYER FOUND, GORRELL STILL MISSING

Lieutenant Willis Safe—Search Goes On for Comrade.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Columbus, N. M., March 22.—Robert H. Willis, one of the two missing aviators who started here for Casas Grandes Sunday afternoon, has arrived safely at his destination, it was learned here to-day. Wireless messages from the front reported Lieutenant Edgar J. Gorrell as still to be heard from.

Hope for Gorrell is not given up here, as it was believed he may have been forced to alight at some point along his line of flight. The land wire, which was working again spasmodically to-day, picked up no trace of the missing eighth machine. Seven were reported flying all right at Casas Grandes. Gorrell's emergency rations would not have given out yet, it was announced, even if he were stranded on the desert or on a mountain side.

Lieutenant Gorrell is rated as one of the best and most conservative flyers in the army. Lieutenant Willis is one of the youngest aviators in the service.

All the aeroplanes which figured in the Mexican expeditionary force mishaps are 100-horsepower tractors. At the time they were purchased for the first aero squadron they were considered by experts to be the best obtainable in this country for scouting work.

MEXICANS USE SILENCERS

Device Found on Guns Taken from Villistas in El Paso.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., March 22.—Mexicans are using Maxim silencers on their guns when shooting at policemen and soldiers in El Paso, according to claims made to-day by Ben Powell, a private watchman, who says he was fired on three times and heard the whirr of the bullets, but no noise of a gun.

Proto Galvis, a Mexican, was arrested after a battle with policemen. Guns seized in houses of alleged Villistas have been found equipped with silencers.

ARMY PREPARES FOR HERRERA

Takes Precautions to Protect Border from Revolting Troops.

PERSHING SILENCE CAUSES TENSION

First Report Received in Sixty Hours Tells Only of Clash Monday.

San Antonio, Tex., March 22.—General Funston said to-night he had been informed of Herrera's reported revolt, and that, while there was lacking confirmation, he had taken precautionary steps toward meeting any aggression along the border.

The long intervals between General Pershing's reports already had keyed the tension, although General Funston and his chief of staff continued to profess the belief that all was well with the troops below Casas Grandes. But the report from Chihuahua made insignificant any anxiety they might have felt concerning Pershing's operations.

General Funston to-day received from General Pershing the first report from the front in sixty hours. It came from Casas Grandes, and the only reference made to the operations of Villa was that Villa and Carranza troops clashed Monday near Namiquipa.

Officially and unofficially the opinion here was that if Herrera has joined Villa the international situation might be made so complex that by comparison the pursuit of Villa would be regarded as incidental.

Consul Beltran, of Carranza's government, received no report of the reported revolt of Herrera, and he was inclined to laugh at it as a "border rumor." According to the version reaching here Herrera was removed from command Monday, and immediately took steps to alienate his garrison.

That Carranza has enough loyal troops in Northern Mexico to drive Herrera from the city of Chihuahua if he attempts to hold that place was believed by military men here, but it was feared that retention of Chihuahua would not be his plan.

Military observers here see a possible connection in Herrera's alleged revolt with the interruption of wire service between Casas Grandes and Juarez yesterday, and the wire cutting to-day between Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, and Torreon. It was suggested that the persons who cut the wires between Casas Grandes and Juarez might have thought that they were being used by General Pershing for communication with General Funston.

If the report should be true, and if Herrera desired he could embarrass greatly the United States in its efforts to run down Villa and his followers, say these observers. Cutting of the Mexican Northwestern Railway at certain points would make it impossible, they said, for the Americans to use it for forwarding supplies for the army, even if the Carranza government decided to grant General Funston's request. Another move that it was feared he might make was to go north and east along the trail to Ojinaga and emulate Villa by attacking Presidio.

A small American force is there now and this probably will be strengthened. Such a raid would not be so simple as that affected at Columbus, however, since between Presidio and Ojinaga is the Rio Grande instead of an imaginary line.

FELIX DIAZ CAPTURES PUEBLA, IS REPORT

Followers Describe Big Gains Against Carranza.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Galveston, Tex., March 22.—The Felicista junta at Galveston to-day says that Felix Diaz, at the head of an army of 5,000 men, has occupied the important manufacturing city of Puebla, located about halfway between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. It is stated that the fall of Puebla followed a battle lasting almost ten hours, in which the Carranza general, Juan Alearga, was forced to retire, after a loss of several hundred killed and wounded.

GENERAL HERRERA JOINS VILLISTAS

Continued from page 1

ernment of the "First Chief," was food for much discussion.

Ousted a Month Ago.

Herrera was ousted from his post as Military Governor of Chihuahua State a month ago by Carranza, following charges lodged against him for incompetency and drunkenness. At that time Herrera was told that he would be sent into the mountains of the Guerro and Minaca sections to hunt Villa. General Luis Gutierrez was appointed to succeed him as Governor.

According to American arrivals from Chihuahua City Herrera took his ousting with bad grace, and sullenly led his regiments of ragged Mexican soldiery into the hilly country.

Only six months ago Herrera was waging a campaign in the Lower Chihuahua and Upper Durango districts for Villa. When Villa was worsted in his Sonora campaign Herrera switched quickly.

Herrera's course from Chihuahua City when he was dispatched to hunt Villa is not definitely known. Nothing of note had been heard from him, and he was supposed to be threading the mountain passages on his mission to run down the bandit chieftain.

Yesterday a courier carried the news of Herrera's declaration against the United States and of his intention to join Villa, renouncing the government of Carranza.

It is believed here that Villa and Herrera had come to an understanding immediately upon the removal of Herrera from his post as Governor.

Herrera knows the mountain fastnesses of the Western Chihuahua country well, and had been one of Villa's most reliable lieutenants. His following is of the class of tattered, thieving soldiery so long identified with the Villista faction. All were outfitted by Carranza before their departure into the western country ostensibly on the hunt for Villa. Their equipment and horses were reported as poor. Dissatisfaction over the lack of metal money from the de facto government is reported to have caused much of the feeling back of Herrera's move.

Major Sample, commanding the military base here, to-night authorized a denial of a report from Deming that twenty-seven automobile trucks had been found in the Chihuahua desert and that their drivers were missing. Major Sample also stated that there was no truth in a report that two American scouts had been killed near Namiquipa to-day.

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FINDS MURDERED AMERICAN'S BODY

Villa's Men Had Tortured Victim, Whose Hands Were Burned to a Crisp.

El Paso, Tex., March 22.—The first story of the hardships suffered by the American soldiers in their march across the Chihuahua desert was told here to-night by Sergeant W. P. Harrison, of the 13th Cavalry. Sergeant Harrison told his story propped up in bed in the hospital, where he was taken on his arrival here, suffering from dysentery.

"There was not any cheering when we went in," he said. "Everybody was serious and not much was said. We all started off at a brisk trot, and at once the dust began to rise. There wasn't a breath of air and the dust hung over the road like a curtain. The alkali got into our eyes and down our throats. It sifted into our shoes and through our clothing. The sun beat hotly on us. We put wet handkerchiefs in our hats, but it did not help much. Most of the fellows rode along with their eyes shut to keep out the dust and glare. Many of the men were half blind by nooon.

"My eyes began to itch soon around the edges. Then they felt as big as camp kettles, and everything got dark. You could feel the blood beating back of your eyeballs. Then the headache would begin.

Las Palomas Deserted.

"You should have seen the faces of the men after an hour or two. The dust settled on the perspiration, then the perspiration would run down, leaving little furrows. Some of them looked like painted Indians.

"When we got to Las Palomas we went right through the streets. There wasn't a soul in the whole town. It was weird. We heard some ducks quacking and saw some goats, but not a human being. At the next town, Boca Grandes, there were three peons sitting in the sun. The rest of the place was like a grave.

"Just outside of Boca Grandes we found the body of a cowboy who had been killed by Villa on his way to Columbus. The body lay about twenty feet from the road. They had tortured him, and his hands were burned to a crisp. We did not have time to bury the poor fellow. Everybody swore under his breath when we passed. Later some of the 16th tried to bury him. The ground was too hard, so they just piled rocks on the body.

Dropped in Their Tracks.

"During the marches the boys stopped ten minutes every hour for rest. When the word was given they just dropped in their tracks in the road. No stop was made for dinner. It was just one steady hike from morning until we reached the camping place. The infantry was strung out so that the detachments were a day's march apart. That is the way they are going now.

"We got no water from Columbus to Boca Grandes, thirty-one miles. The water in my canteen got so hot that I could hardly drink it. Most of it I poured on my head to stop the headache.

"Do you know how much stuff a 'doughboy' (infantryman) has to carry? Well, it's about fifty pounds. Just as soon as the boys sat down off would come their shoes. The gritty road cut their shoes to bits and the alkali made their feet swell and blister. I saw some of them having a fine time getting their shoes back on their feet.

Mormon Roofs Burned.

"We passed through Colonia Diaz, one of the Mormon settlements. The houses were of red brick and were well built. There was not a human being there. Cherry trees were blooming and the alfalfa was knee deep. The roofs of the houses were burned and the windows all broken. We got some water out of an irrigation ditch. That is what fixed me. It gave me dysentery.

"We were fed pretty well. Hardtack and canned 'willie'—that's corned beef—and sometimes a little bacon. Once I found a 'war baby'—that's what we call soft bread.

"There are a lot of fellows who are sick, but they are afraid they will be sent out, so they hold on as long as possible."

BRITAIN TO CALL UP MEN 45 YEARS OLD

Extension of Military Age Limit Reported Imminent.

London, March 23.—The morning newspapers to-day say that an order extending the military age limit for both single and married men to forty-five years will be issued this week. For the present the enlistment of men over the age of forty will be voluntary, however.

All the newspapers declare that a general compulsion bill, extending the application of the present law to married men is being carefully considered by the authorities. The Press Association says the War Office officials believe that general compulsion is essential. Most of the morning papers support such a measure, but "The Daily News" asks why the War Office wants such a big army in England.

BRITAIN READY TO ACT IN WILHELMINA CASE

After Year's Delay New Promises Are Made to American Owners.

London, March 22.—Settlement of the steamship Wilhelmina case is in sight, according to A. G. Hays, representing the American owners of the famous food cargo seized more than a year ago by the British authorities.

This news has caused surprise here, as it was announced in April, 1915, that the case had been settled. The settlement on principle was reached April 10, 1915, when the British government undertook to pay the Hamburg prices for the cargo and damages for the detention of the ship. In May Lord Mersey was appointed arbitrator to fix the actual sum to be paid to the owners of the cargo. No further action was taken, however, and Mr. Hays kept a material witness in London five months.

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	1 Wrap	145.00
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	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Coat	145.00
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	1 Wrap	145.00
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Bernard	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Coat	125.00
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
Brandt	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Gown	135.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
Agnes	1 Gown	145.00
Lanvin	1 Gown	98.50
	1 Gown	125.00
	1 Coat	98.50
Doeuillet	1 Gown	195.00
	1 Gown	175.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	98.50
Drecoll	1 Gown	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Suit	145.00
Beer	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Suit	165.00
	1 Suit	165.00
Premet	1 Coat	135.00
	1 Suit	125.00
Georgette	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Wrap	125.00
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Suit	98.50
Maurice-Mayer	1 Gown	135.00
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	135.00
	1 Wrap	135.00
	1 Wrap	135.00
	1 Suit	98.50
Martial-Armand	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Wrap	125.00
Klein	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
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