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the thickness of half an inch. On the front of this locomotive will be mounted a rapid fire gun around which will be constructed a steel covering for the protection of the men working it.

REBELS MAY ISOLATE MEXICO

RAILROADS VIA LAREDO AND EAGLE PASS TO BE CUT.

Southern Pacific Officials in San Antonio Warned—Gen. Carter's Command Complete—Emergency Ammunition Ready—Transports Near Galveston.

SAN ANTONIO, March 15.—Late to-night the Southern Pacific offices in San Antonio received word from the agent of the National Railroads of Mexico on the lines south of Laredo and Eagle Pass that communication over the lines was likely to be interrupted before morning.

If traffic on these two lines should be interrupted Mexico would be entirely isolated from the world by railroad communication, since every other road into Mexico has been closed for a matter of a month.

With the arrival to-day of the Ninth Cavalry and the Fourth Field Artillery, both from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, the mobilization of the divisional army under command of Gen. William H. Carter, which was ordered nine days ago, is completed.

There are now between 15,000 and 16,000 troops of all branches of the service at Fort Sam Houston ready to act upon any sudden contingency that may arise south of the Rio Grande or to fulfill the more sedate requirements of "maneuvers."

Before the last of the Field Artillery battalion had detrained four cars of field piece projectiles from the Frankfort Arsenal in Philadelphia pulled into the yards as part of a general supply train.

On the side of the ammunition cars was a large white sign marked "emergency." The four emergency cars were parted from the rest of the train and hauled to a side track, where they were left with their contents untouched.

Thirteen more carloads of ammunition, each with the word "emergency" tacked upon its side, will be standing on a siding in the railroad yards within two days.

Though Gen. Carter told the newspapermen this afternoon that all the troops represented by the spreading city of brown tent cones would remain in the camp for three to four months, and that the longest hike that any of them would take would be a hundred mile march, fresh reports of an approaching crisis in the northern States of Mexico and of seeming preparations of the army to meet it were plentiful.

Some indications of what is moving in the territory which is now beyond all communication with the outside world came from officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the offices of the San Antonio division. One of these officials said to-day that he had just been advised by the New York office of the railroad to be prepared to receive more trainloads of troops over this division; how many or when had not been explained.

This official does not believe that the despatch refers to the movements of the additional troops of the Fourth Cavalry, which have been ordered to augment the patrol at the border. For already these cavalrymen are being moved up the Southern Pacific lines to El Paso.

A second and more explicit despatch received to-night advises the local railroad officers to be prepared to move a large body of troops to the Arizona frontier beyond the Rio Grande between El Paso and the Colorado River and along the imaginary line separating the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora from Arizona.

It was impossible to learn from Gen. Carter's headquarters to-night what troops had been designated to be moved to strengthen the Western patrol.

At the divisional camp to-day a novelty was sprung which kept every soldier not on guard duty with his head cocked at a painful angle. A few minutes after 2 o'clock the members of the United States Army Signal Corps, rolled a Wright biplane out of one of the two hangars, tuned it up and jumped up into the sky over the thousands of tents. Parmelee made two turns of the camp at a rapid pace, then landed and took another start. On a third trip Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulers, the officer who recently made the patrolling flight from Laredo to Eagle Pass, went up as a passenger.

To-morrow the first tests of the aeroplane for actual efficiency that have ever been carried out in the American army will be begun. At sunrise certain bodies of cavalry and infantry will be moved out of camp and sent to varying distances with orders to conceal themselves in stipulated places. Then near noon Parmelee in one plane and Lieut. Foulers in another will go out to try to locate the hidden forces. They will return and report the location of all the troops they have discovered, their strength and the best methods of approach. Other problems for the air scouts are now being formulated and the aeroplane drills will be a feature of the maneuvers.

Another indication of the state of isolation which prevails in the State of Chihuahua arose to-day through the action of the local agents of Armour & Co. in stopping and turning back a large shipment of beef products routed through to Chihuahua city. The agents stopped the shipment beyond San Antonio because it would not be impossible for any of the rebels to get within 100 miles of the beleaguered town.

An American cattleman, who has several thousand head in the State of Chihuahua which it is impossible for him to move, arrived in San Francisco to-day after having made a 200 mile automobile journey.

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Purest Natural Spring Water in the World.

Bottled only at the Spring Under Perfect Sanitary Conditions.

HIRAM RICKER & SONS, Props. South Poland, Maine.

N. Y. Office, Poland Spring Building, 1180 Broadway (near 28th St.)

over the course of the dead railroad south of Chihuahua city. He said this afternoon that starvation is imminent throughout a large part of the State and that unless the Federals succeed in driving the insurgents out serious results will follow.

"All the haciendados within 150 miles of Chihuahua city are selling all they have of crops, cattle and household effects and are moving south into the unaffected territory of Durango and Sinaloa," he said. "It is every non-combatant's sole desire to realize on his possessions and get out. Already both the Federal troops and loyal inhabitants as well as the insurgents are beginning to feel the shortage of supply. The Diaz Government seems to be making no attempt to recapture the State of Chihuahua and the insurgents hold all of the large towns, including the capital, whose investment they have made on the spot."

Panic has spread to the negro porters on the Pullman cars running over the Southern Pacific lines and on the lines of the National Railroads of Mexico. Here, at San Antonio, which is a division point, more than a score of porters have laid out on their return trips from Mexico, saying that what they had seen and heard down there in the last week was sufficient to convince them that it is no place for a colored man.

March 15. Advice that another regiment in addition to the three ordered to mobilize here had been ordered to Galveston came as a surprise. Preparations are being made to accommodate the additional troops on the reservation of Fort Crockett on ground leased for the purpose. Orders were given to the commissary to-day to lay in a supply of hard bread, and an order was placed at once for the immediate delivery of 12,000 pounds, to be followed by five times this amount, direct from the factory. This bread, commonly called halfbuck, is used only for rations when in the field and on the march.

It is understood here in army circles that Galveston will be the base for the troops and supplies for the campaign, if there should be one, and that transports coming here will take troops to the Mexican coast under convoy of the cruisers. In furtherance of these plans warehouses for storage of commissary supplies have been leased for a year.

A wireless message to-day announced the passing at Key West of three transports, the McLelean, Kilpatrick and Sumner, bound for Galveston with 3,000 troops and 100 men. They are due here on Friday.

EXPLANATIONS ASKED

Senor Limanour Gives the First News of Mexico's Action on Army Move.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Considerable interest was aroused here to-night when to-day's New York EVENING SUN arrived giving a list of questions that had been submitted to Senor José y Limanour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, and his answers thereto. One of the questions read:

"Has the Mexican Government made demands of any kind on the United States Government in connection with the withdrawal from the Pacific and Gulf coasts of Mexico? My Government was naturally pleased to see the promptness with which your Government acted in this matter. My Government also asked for an explanation of the mobilization of the troops at San Antonio, Tex."

The fact that the Mexican Government protested formally to the United States against the activity of American naval vessels in Mexican waters has been known for several days. Senor Limanour's answer disclosed for the first time that Mexico called upon this Government for an explanation of the mobilization of troops near the frontier.

This news confirms the views held by many in Washington that the Mexican Government itself was considerably alarmed for a time at the impressive military demonstration so suddenly planned by the United States. President Diaz and his advisers had protested against American arms and ammunition being carried across the Mexican border and had asked for a stronger patrol, but they had not expected the sudden mobilization of 20,000 troops at Mexico's doorstep.

Apparently the protest by the American warships in Mexican waters and the request for an explanation in regard to the mobilization came at about the same time. The character of the State Department's reply to Mexico's call for light was not disclosed to-night, but the indications are that it was satisfactory to the Mexican Government.

MARCEL PREVOST HURT

Famous French Novelist Victim of an Automobile Collision.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, March 15.—Marcel Prevost, the novelist, was the victim of an automobile accident to-day. He was hurt in a collision, but his condition is not serious.

Maine Indefinitely Postpones Reciprocity Petition

AGUSTA, Me., March 15.—The Maine House to-night indefinitely postponed the resolve proposing a memorial to Congress favoring reciprocity with Canada by a vote of 61 to 58. The motion was made by Representative Hersey of Houlton, one of the Republican leaders, and a vote was taken without debate. Party lines are broken.

ALL MEXICO IS SEETHING

SO SAYS ALFONSO MADERO, HEAD OF SAN ANTONIO JUNTA.

10,000 Men in Coahuila to Join the Revolt Soon—Not Only the Mayas Argued in Yucatan—Francisco Madero Not a Bonilla—Firm Against Intervention.

SAN ANTONIO, March 15.—A Junta, and a very important one, all embodied in one man was interviewed here this afternoon. The Junta consisted of Senor Alfonso Madero, brother of Francisco I. Madero, the insurrectionist leader.

Senor Alfonso Madero is to all intents and purposes the Mexican revolutionary Junta of San Antonio, although he does not care to admit it in so many terms. He lives with his family in an attractive dwelling at 477 Main avenue, on the border of the Mexican settlement and not far from the old market place where every morning rows of cone hats line the stalls of vegetables and fowls, is a young man of very Spanish appearance, saving a red mustache in marked contrast to his dark skin and black hair.

As he sat for the interview this afternoon in a large room wherein two coats for the haphazard homeless insurrectionist line two walls he was flanked by a typewriter and a filing cabinet, instruments of the Junta. Three men and two women shifted from foot to foot uneasily in the hall outside impatiently waiting for an audience.

"What is it you people back in New York believe about the insurrection?" Senor Alfonso queried. "Why, that it is nothing but the attempt of a lot of lads, brigands, to make money off poor people; that it is a small matter easily stopped; that it means nothing to the Government of Diaz. That is what the paid newspapers of Mexico city tell you and you know nothing else. That is a joke."

"But even in New York and other places far north have begun to see that the insurrection does not stop; that it continues and spreads and grows stronger. So? That is not a joke."

"The whole State of Chihuahua is already in the hands of my brother's men, except the city of Chihuahua, and that is surrounded completely and can be taken whenever the forces of liberty feel disposed. Sonora is flaming from top to bottom and in the northern part of Baja California [Lower California] and in the State of Coahuila. There is already a small force in the field and within two or three days there will be 10,000 men, most of them miners who have been thrown out of work by the closing of the mines. Coahuila has not been ready for revolt before this because the guns were lacking; now the guns are there and the blow will be struck before the end of this week. Durango also is affected."

"Then south of Mexico city there is revolt, the same revolt as in the north, in the State of Guerrero, in Vera Cruz, in Oaxaca, in Chiapas and in Yucatan. Yucatan is practically lost to the Diaz Government already."

Mr. Madero was asked if he referred to the deprecations of the Maya Indians in that State.

"There you are again with the New York viewpoint," he said. "Diaz agents have sent the news to the United States that it is only Indians that are making trouble in Yucatan. Not so; they are the loyal citizens of Mexico who have carried the insurrection to Yucatan."

"Are all the insurgents united under the leadership of Francisco Madero?"

"Not exactly united," was the answer, "yet all recognize that my brother is fighting for the same cause that every one has in mind. Down in Yucatan, when the insurgents captured the town of Tuxtla, they changed the name to Madero; that shows what regard they have for my brother."

"Francisco Madero built up an organization in the revolt, is the revolution united?"

"Let me explain," said Senor Alfonso. "There is no organization and this is not because his brother did not wish to Bonilla making an organization and forcing a revolution just to make himself President. If there was an organization it would be a free Mexican and fair election. They are fighting for that now and when they win there will be time to consider the question of the fair polls, who is to be President."

"Why has the insurrection spread so slowly; why did it not start everywhere at once?"

"It has not spread slowly; it has spread with remarkable quickness," was the instant answer. "The only question has been that of timing the revolt. The people have been ready for many years to do what they are now doing, but Diaz was too sharp to allow arms to fall into the hands of the people. He has been slow to give arms slowly and those who got them first began to use them first, that's all. It is simple."

"Did most of the arms come from the United States?"

"Oh, I do not know where the arms came from," Mr. Madero spread out his hands quickly and disclaimed at once all responsibility. "That is none of my business."

New York's Paving Problem

Did you read how asphalt was exposed in that letter of the Automobile Club to the Governor last Friday?

Two hundred and twenty-two holes in ten blocks on Fifth Avenue, two hundred and thirty-four on Sixth Avenue, and so on.

It isn't the Borough President's fault. It's the fault of the asphalt. Asphalt is simply unfit for use under heavy traffic. It changes contour, becomes billowy, holds water in the hollows and then rots until there is a hole.

To see the problem clearly ride down Broadway. The upper part is asphalt and there are 168 holes between 100th and 110th Streets alone. That pavement is obviously unsatisfactory.

Below Canal Street comes a stretch of granite blocks, rough and frightfully noisy. In summer windows must be closed to permit telephoning or even comfortable conversation in adjacent offices.

Then comes the Wood Block from Vesey Street to the Battery. What a rest and relief to get away from the noisy granite! How everything suddenly quiets down! Comfort for tired nerves! Convenience for business! Every lower floor on this section of Broadway has become more desirable by reason of "The Silent Pavement."

Wood Block lasts longer than granite and costs less in the end. After ten years in Boston the oldest wood pavement is still as good as new. We recommend Wood Block for Manhattan pavements because they do not develop holes, because they last long, look well and decrease the unbearable noise that assaults the ears and nerves of New Yorkers.

Booklets free on request for citizens who want to investigate the subject. U. S. Wood Preserving Company, 165 Broadway

BOUNDARY DISPUTE DEVELOPS

RIO GRANDE SHIFTS ITS BED BETWEEN MEXICO AND U. S.

International Commission May Have to Determine Rulership of Spot Where Americans Were Captured—Missing Men Found—Militia Officers Ready.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico may grow out of the recent arrest by Mexican officers of Edwin M. Blatt of Pittsburg and Lawrence F. Converse of Glendora, Cal. It developed to-day that Blatt and Converse were apprehended on or near a tract of land in Texas where the Rio Grande, forming the border, has shifted its course. The particular territory involved is in dispute between the two countries. Each claims sovereignty over it.

If further inquiry discloses that Blatt and Converse were arrested on the land involved in the boundary dispute the negotiations looking to their release may be indefinitely prolonged. The question as to the boundary must first be settled in order to determine whether the Americans were arrested on American or Mexican soil.

The probable procedure will be for both governments to submit the dispute to the International Boundary Commission for determination of the title to the region in which the arrests were made. At present, however, the two governments are deadlocked over the question of fact involved in the case. The United States takes the position that the young men were arrested in territory which is regarded by this country as American, and in view of this information has formally required the Mexican Government to release them.

The Mexican Government stands past on the assumption that their officials did not cross the border in making the arrests and consequently there was no violation of the American territory.

Senor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador here, has received two telegrams, one from Senor Enrique C. Creel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and the other from Senor Beltran y Puga of the Boundary Commission, asserting that the Americans were arrested in Mexican territory.

Senor de la Barra forwarded to his Government to-day the formal note from the State Department, explaining the American view of the case. The question of fact has been squarely joined, but officers of the State Department and Mexican Embassy express the opinion that the case will be settled without difficulty.

Charles M. Freeman, American Consul at Matamoros, reported to the State Department to-day that the revolutionists have captured Topia after two days fighting.

A party of four representatives of the San Diego Union, who left San Diego last Sunday in an automobile for a senada, have been located. Dr. George B. Schmucker, American Consul there, reported to the State Department to-day that three of the party, Messrs. Phillip Blarcom and Eller, arrived at Ensenada after a breakdown near Guadalupe. Wurst, the fourth member of the party, started back for San Juan with a team of mules.

In accordance with the protest from the Mexican Government all war vessels have left Mexican waters. The scout cruiser Chester sailed from Vera Cruz to-day for Puerto Cortes, and the cruiser Tacoma has left Puerto Mexico for Galveston. In view of the Mexican protest that any American vessel which visits Mexican ports will be seized.

A total of 2,470 officers have been designated by the Governors of the different States to attend the manoeuvre camp at San Antonio to learn how the Regular officers go about their work. All the States except four—Kentucky, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Utah, and the District of Columbia—have been heard from. New York has designated 344 officers. The officials of the War Department who are in charge of the work of training naval guard organizations believe that the present mobilization of troops at San Antonio offers an excellent opportunity for training militia officers.

About 150 officers will go at a time and they will spend about two weeks at San Antonio. The first batch of officers will be ordered there as soon as Major Gen. Carter, commanding in chief of the manoeuvre division, advises the War Department that he is ready to receive them. At present Gen. Carter has about all he can do in attending to the ordinary routine of his large camp. By next week, however, it is expected that he will have things running smoothly and be ready for the first detachment of militia officers.

TAKEN ON AMERICAN SOIL

Strong Evidence in Support of the Contentions of Blatt and Converse.

PITTSBURGH, March 15.—Congressman-elect Stephen G. Porter, who is doing his best to get the case to the Government, compels Mexico to release speedily Edwin M. Blatt, the son of one of his constituents, from the Juarez prison, has forwarded to Washington the voluminous evidence taken at a hearing held on March 1 at El Paso, Tex., before United States Commissioner George B. Oliver.

He says the testimony proves conclusively that Blatt and his companion, Lawrence F. Converse, son of C. H. Converse of Glendora, Cal., were kidnapped by three Mexican civilians upon American soil at the home of an American citizen of Mexican blood. They were removed by force across the Rio Grande, but 150 yards away from the point of their capture, turned over to a squad of Mexican soldiers hiding in the woods on the Mexican side and by them taken to Guadalupe and thence to Juarez. En route from Guadalupe to Juarez the soldiers with their prisoners actually recrossed the boundary line into Texas and were warned by the prisoners of their location.

Platt and Converse, it appears, knew when they were again on Texas soil by observing that they were north of one of the monuments which rise at intervals to mark the international boundary at points where the Rio Grande coming down more directly from the north fails to do that duty. The only answer made by the soldiers when their attention was called to this was a shrug of the shoulders.

Senor Melquiades Perea, aged 60, who was born in Socorro, Tex., but is an American citizen and voter. His plantation is about five miles south of Tornillo station on the Santa Fe, Texas and Southern Railroad, his home being almost on the edge of the Rio Grande, nearly opposite Guadalupe. The men were captured by the capture of Ramon Nuñez, Leonardo Jimenez and Dio Gracio Archuleto, residents of Guadalupe. It was about noon Monday, February 20, when Blatt and Converse reached the Perea ranch. They asked for something to eat and were told they could have it.

While waiting for the food to be prepared they turned their horses into the corral and sat down on a pile of railroad ties before a small fire to warm themselves. It was while they were sitting there that the three civilians from Mexico came and captured them. Blatt undertook to escape by running for the woods, but was overhauled by one of the captors, who was mounted. The two young men were tied with ropes and searched. Their possessions, including a watch, compass, hatchet, knives and small change, were taken from them.

They were not allowed to ride their horses but forced to walk ahead of their mounted kidnappers and made the Rio Grande, which at that time and place was very low. Reaching the Mexican side they were turned over to the soldiery hiding in the woods.

The testimony of Luciana Uteriza, Espiridon Grijalva Perea and his wife, Florencia Piamoreas Perea; Enrique Aguirre Acosta and Andrea Madria, all bearing on some special feature of the arrest or the treatment accorded the prisoners after they were in Mexico, was substantiated by stories told by the youths themselves in the Juarez prison when they were visited by Mr. Converse and J. A. S. Smith, C. E. Kelly and Alfred Shupe, the postmaster, Mayor and Collector of Customs at El Paso, before the boys had been told that evidence bearing out the stories they were then telling had been secured elsewhere. Affidavits from these gentlemen accompany the papers sent to Washington.

There is also the statement of L. O. Howell, superintendent for the Collector of Customs at Tornillo, who says that he captured the boys as being on American soil. Rough maps were drawn by the boys of the place of their capture and the landmarks they noted. These were readily located afterward and also the ashes of the fire at which they were warming themselves. The chain of evidence fits together perfectly to prove they were kidnapped on American soil at a time when they were unarmed and doing nothing against the interests of any one.

DICKINSON POSTPONES TRIP

Secretary of War Decides Not to Go to Panama at Present.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary of War Dickinson has indefinitely postponed his inspection trip to the Panama Canal. He will return to Washington to-morrow. It was explained here to-day that his change of plans had nothing to do with the Mexican situation, but was due to other War Department matters which may require his presence in this city. For this reason he deemed it inadvisable to leave the country for a trip to the canal, which can be taken later at a more opportune time.

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LION BREWERY OF NEW YORK CITY

ROCK BEER

on draught at all customers'

DIED

DE COORDOVA.—On Wednesday, March 15, Varona, beloved husband of Evelyn Barré de Cordova. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 296 Central Park West, corner 10th st., Friday morning, March 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. No flowers.

REMSER.—On Wednesday, March 15, in Brooklyn, N. Y., G. F. Remser, aged 56 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 404 6th av., Brooklyn, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. No flowers.

RUSSELL.—James Russell, aged 47 years. Funeral at "THE FRANKLIN CHURCH," 241 and 243 West 23d st., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, Organist) on Friday.

Arrest in Marie Smith Case

ABSBURY PARK, N. J., March 15.—Frank E. Heidemann, 27 years old, was arrested on an Atlantic City express just before it arrived at Red Bank this afternoon on suspicion that he killed Marie Smith, the 10-year-old schoolgirl who disappeared on November 9 last and whose body was found four days later in the woods near Dead Lake. He was taken to the county jail in Freehold. The warrant was issued by Justice Sickles of Red Bank on application of County Prosecutor John S. Applegate, Jr., acting on information got from a detective agency.

A Move Toward Direct Senators

BOSTON, March 15.—The legislative committee on Federal Relations to-day voted to report favorably a resolve on the petition calling for a constitutional convention for the direct election of United States Senators. Senator Pearson and Representative John Carr dissented.

This resolve provides for the calling of a constitutional convention to be called, which will take the matter of the election of Senators out of the hands of Congress.

E. H. Griggs to Speak for Woman Suffrage. Edward Howard Griggs will speak this afternoon at Maxine Elliott's Theatre under the auspices of the Equal Franchise society on "Why We Should Win the Fight." Mrs. Harriet C. C. C. will preside and will give a report of her legislative work in Albany. All seats will be free after 1 o'clock.

Correct Dress for Men ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's Tailor-made clothes One Store with two departments, clothes and haberdashery; a single purpose—to give absolute satisfaction to every purchaser. More style than you'll be likely to find elsewhere; prices as low as anywhere for similar qualities. Spring Overcoats & Suits \$18 to \$45, ready to wear. George B. Benjamin Fifth Ave Building Broadway Cor 24th St.

Only His Life Insurance Left to His Wife. The will of Edward K. Somborn divides his estate among his brothers and sisters and leaves only his life insurance to his wife, Kathryn H. Somborn of 150 West forty-sixth street, from whom he was separated. The estate is all personality.

Hunyadi János Natural Laxative Water Recommended by Physicians Refuse Substitutes Best remedy for CONSTIPATION