

U. S. GUNS TRAINED ON JUAREZ---2600 REFUGEES AT GALVESTON

EIGHT SHIPS AT GALVESTON WITH 2,600 DESTITUTE REFUGEES

Gov. Colquitt Orders Six Days Quarantine of Fugitives Who, Hungry and Half Clad, Thank President Wilson for Their Deliverance.

THEIR HOMES IN MEXICO SACKED AND BURNED

Refugees From Tampico Say German Cruiser Dresden Saved Their Lives—Shipload of Fugitives Fired Upon and an American Wounded.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 26.—Driven by armed hands of Mexicans, both Federalists and rebels, from their homes and from the property which in many cases they have worked years to accumulate; destitute of money, food and clothing, and bringing with them horrifying stories of cruelties inflicted by Mexicans, more than 2,600 refugees from Vera Cruz, Tampico and interior points in Mexico are here awaiting the pleasure of the national and state governments in sending them to their destinations.

Arriving at Galveston and expecting to be sent on to their homes and relatives, these half starved, half clad Americans and foreigners who have for ten days slept on the docks of the ships and endured all the hardships of the voyage found that they would have to remain on board or out of the city for six days.

They had been drenched with rain; they had been exposed to the sun; they had not had a change of clothing, a bath or exercise since they boarded the vessels, and their condition to-night is little better than two weeks ago, except they will not be molested by bandits.

Six Days Quarantine. Gov. Colquitt has ordered that all refugees be kept in quarantine for six days. The quarantine station will accommodate about 100. The remainder must endure the weather. To-day 2,000 souls sent telegrams to Gov. Colquitt and President Wilson thanking them for the privilege of being permitted to stand in that harbor, drenched and cold. Some are ill.

On board the various refugee ships about the same scene is presented. The Americans and foreigners who have fled to this country are crowded beyond comfort. The provisions of all the ships upon arrival were gone and it was necessary to send out supplies at once.

One of the painful sights witnessed on board the Esperanza to-day was the scramble of fifty children to get a banana from a bunch which was brought out to some citizen. They were hungry and scrambled for the fruit as if they were starved. To-night all vessels are supplied with provisions and about all that is needed is the lodging of the refugees and starting them home.

Refugees bring with them detailed reports of the fighting about Tampico and Tuxtepec. The Americans who have fled to this country and the battle in the streets at Vera Cruz. Many of those on the Trinidadian and the Cyclops were in Tampico at the time the news of the capture of the American marines had actually landed at Vera Cruz.

Cries for Vengeance. The Americans were quartered at the southern Hotel, Club and the Imperial Hotel when the message that the enemy from the north had landed on Mexican soil. Posters were everywhere, crying for vengeance and "death to the gringo" was heard from all quarters.

Federalists and rebels were united at once and began a demonstration which ended in a riot. The message that the enemy from the north had landed on Mexican soil. Posters were everywhere, crying for vengeance and "death to the gringo" was heard from all quarters.

Those who came on the Trinidadian say they owe their lives to the commander of the German cruiser Dresden. Hundreds of Americans would have been killed. They had few firearms and could have offered but little resistance.

Soon after they got out of the city several hundred armed Mexicans rushed in and began shooting at the Americans. They fired into houses vacated by refugees. They had come from the hills and were sent for by Mexicans in Tampico when the news of invasion came.

Several Children Hurt. In the rush of the Americans to the waterfront and ships several children were seriously injured by being trampled. Six or six Americans were struck with stones hurled by Mexicans from the houses.

Several passengers on the Trinidadian brought reports of fighting at Tampico, at all least thirty miles from Tampico. The battle took place on April 12. At daybreak a troop of rebels dashed into the town and after an hour's fighting took it from the Federalists. About eighty Federalists were killed. Several Federalist sympathizers were hanged and their bodies mutilated and left for vultures. The town was sacked and burned.

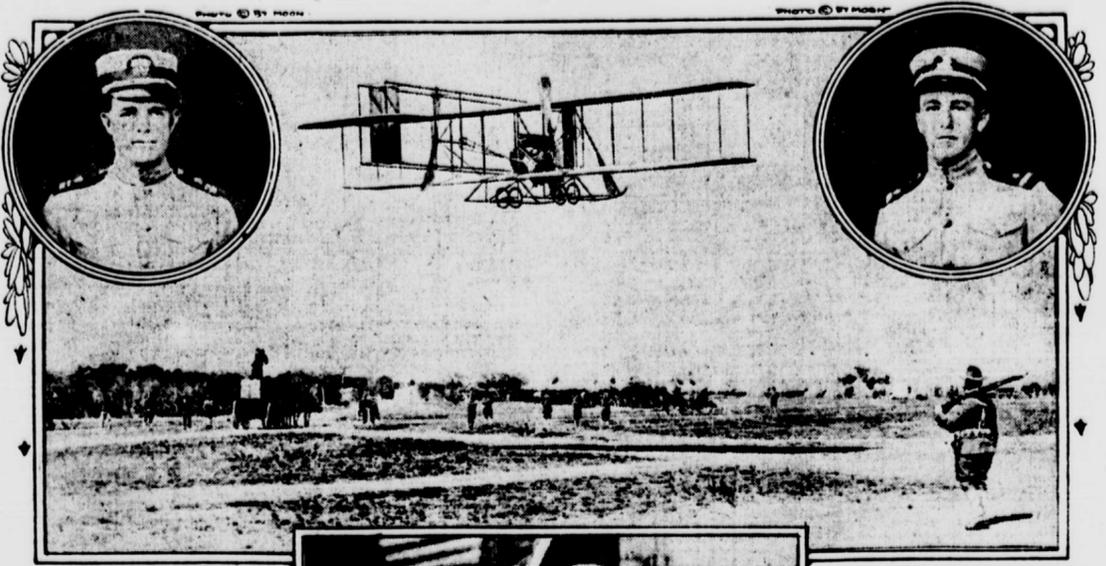
At Tampico the Germans were killed here, but their property was taken. H. L. Britton operated a moving picture show there. He was robbed of all his cash and valuables. Hoyd Erickson was tied to a tree and whipped until he consented to give up his money. He lost more than \$1,000 in gold. Mrs. Bennett was lashed to the bed and her children were locked in the cellar while her home was sacked. She and the children were left prisoners by the Mexicans.

Edward C. Rigney of Pennsylvania was beaten senseless by robbers when he refused to give up his money. He was robbed and choked by two Mexican men. He consented to give up his jewelry. She saw these Mexicans rob others. The snail shells did not discriminate, but took things from babies, girls and women alike.

More Sailors for Warships. Norfolk Training Station Will Send Men Destined for Mexico. Norfolk, Va., April 26.—Three hundred sailors from the Norfolk training station will be sent to several warships now preparing to sail for Mexico. Three ships of the Third Division, the Nebraska, Virginia and Georgia, en route to Mexico, were nearing the Florida coast early to-day. They will reach Vera Cruz on Tuesday.

ARMY AND NAVY AIRMEN READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

Upper left corner, Lieut. P. N. L. Bellinger; upper right corner, Ensign M. L. Stoiz, who flew over Vera Cruz and searched for the Mexican troops along the railroad.



VILLA HAS A PLAN TO DO ALL THE FIGHTING

Would Go to Vera Cruz With His Army Aboard U. S. Transports.

CARRANZA WOULD AGREE Captured Port to Be Turned Over to Constitutionalists

EL PASO, Tex., April 26.—Pascual Villa has a visionary plan for accomplishing Mexico's aim of the United States and at the same time relieving the United States from fighting and bringing on the enemy of the Mexican nation for "two-living Mexican soil."

The plan is this: Villa would have his troops concentrated at Juarez, where they would surrender their arms to the United States for shipment to Vera Cruz, and the United States would then furnish trains to transport Villa's soldiers to Galveston and transports to convey them from Galveston to Vera Cruz. The troops would be under guard through the United States. Arriving at Vera Cruz the troops would be landed on Mexican soil, the port of Vera Cruz would be turned over to the "Constitutionalist" Government. Villa's men would receive arms and ammunition and would march to Mexico City, while the United States warships held a blockade over the harbor to prevent aid coming to Huerta.

This proposal is made in an inspired article in a local paper to-day. Villa has not denied it. He is preparing a statement in which he will say that such a plan would be acceptable to him.

Plan Laid Before U. S. Even if the statement is not prepared, it is known that the plan has been laid before the officials of the United States with the declaration that if it is approved by Carranza and Villa they will accept it. That it came originally from Villa there is no doubt.

The argument is put forth that such a plan on the part of the United States would not only be acceptable to Villa, but would also be satisfactory to Carranza, the "first chief of the constitutionalists," as the withdrawal from Vera Cruz would be a fulfillment of Carranza's demand and would not possibly find any objection to the transportation by the United States of Villa's troops to Vera Cruz.

The proposal goes further and states that in event it is accepted, orders to show good faith will not be issued upon the lifting of the embargo except in regard to ammunition in quantities actually sufficient to enable his troops to hold the territory they now occupy.

This would remove the United States of any danger of an armed conflict on the border. It is argued, as Villa would leave only comparatively small garrisons in Torreon, Chihuahua and Juarez, realizing that Huerta would make no effort to recover any of the northern territory while beset from the south.

Could Defend Torreon. Meanwhile, the troops in Sonora could move into the territory to be evacuated by Villa, ready to turn back any Federalists who might turn up. The United States warships on the Pacific coast would prevent Huerta landing any troops in Sonora, which is now cleared of Federalists, so that practically the only troops in Sonora would be moved into the vicinity of Torreon in ample time to protect that section if Huerta should set out for the north when Villa and his army were landed at Vera Cruz.

In the event of the acceptance of such a plan, the United States would merely do guard duty while the rebel troops did the fighting and this country would accomplish the same result that it has set out to accomplish with its own troops.

AIRSHIPS GO TO GALVESTON. Five Aviators and Thirty Men Also Ordered to Be Sent Along. SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 26.—Cap. Cowan, commander of the Fleet Air Corps, received orders to-day to despatch to the Government aviation camps to Galveston five Government aviators, thirty enlisted men and three army aerodromes, plane overhauling. Guns had been taken off her, but they were hastily replaced and she is to be fitted out in quick order and held for sailing on notice from Washington.

Mexicans Seize Steamship. LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 26.—The steamer Jason of the United States mail lines between Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, has been seized by Mexican Federalists at Mazatlan on the Mexican west coast, according to wireless advices received here to-night.

The Jason is a passenger and freight steamer and was due here from Mazatlan last Monday.

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Says It Is Duty of All to Stand By President in Present Trouble.

BRYAN PLEADS FOR PEACE Hopes for International Policy Which Will Obliviate Resort to Arms.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—With tears in his eyes and a voice shaking with emotion, Senator Root proclaimed his loyalty to the President of the United States in the presence of a thousand men who attended the annual banquet of the Society of International Law here last night.

"We have differed in opinion and on matters of policy, but now that trouble confronts us it is the duty of all to stand by the President," said Senator Root. His speech was made early in the evening before it was known by himself or most of the others who were in attendance at the banquet that negotiations looking to the mediation of the trouble between the United States and Mexico had been undertaken.

"Thank heaven," said Senator Root, "we have a President in whose lofty character and whose sincerity of purpose and in whose genuine desire to do what is right we can trust absolutely."

"I trust him fully in this emergency, I have differed with him and differ with him again. Men who have grown up in different environments and associations must differ, but I have confidence in his character and purposes."

Secretary Bryan was the last speaker on the program. Mr. Bryan expressed the opinion that the approval of the President's decision to accept mediation, as voted by the International Society of Law, would be shared by the American people. He expressed the hope that the negotiations instituted to-day would lead to peace.

Secretary Bryan entered into a general discussion of the peace program, declaring that in the years to come at international policy would obtain that would obviate a resort to arms by nations whose which differences of any character whatsoever—even including the so-called national honor—were involved.

"When we settle our differences upon an intellectual basis there is still some opportunity for the strong to take advantage of the weak, but when we settle our differences upon a moral basis it is a question of right and not a question of might," said Secretary Bryan.

Party to Be Held for Rehearsal. The Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, N. G. N. Y., and their friends will be entertained at the army, Fort Washington, avenue and 18th street, to-morrow evening by a band concert, songs, moving pictures and dancing. The pictures will include views of the Connecticut maneuvers, life on the battlefield Florida and a civil war picture.

Called Villa a Bandit. What did Huerta think of Villa? In his reports he said that while he personally esteemed Villa as an exceedingly valuable fighting man he regarded "this individual as little different from a professional bandit. He never knew how to be a soldier," Huerta added, "and submit to orders and always isolated himself from the division."

Very curious in the light of developments in Mexico is the closing paragraph in Huerta's report:

"In the minds of the men of my division Villa is dead and this sort of deed is worse than a corpse. It has been ordered that his name shall never be recalled in the division as it is the name of one who has been guilty of a crack-brained attempt to disrupt discipline."

It is inferred, and Latin-Americans are probably right in this, that a man who utters words of this sort harbors hatred and contempt caused by something vastly different from mere insubordination, now over gross, and that a valiant fighter who once bogged for his life before a whole division drawn up to witness his execution will never forgive the humiliation to the man who held his life in the hollow of his hand and spared him. These two will settle their score some day.

HUERTA ONCE SPARED LIFE OF VILLA ON TEARFUL PLEA

Was Federal Commander When Present Rebel General Mutinied—Madero's Relatives Brought About Withdrawal of Death Sentence.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—One of the recent developments in the Mexican situation that has puzzled Washington has been the difference between Carranza and Villa over the American invasion of Mexico. Carranza was quick to resent it and issued a note which amounted to a warning to the United States to withdraw from Vera Cruz. Villa immediately made a statement in which he assured the United States that he had no intention of making a campaign against this Government in northern Mexico.

Carranza's statement indicated that the United States might force him to make common cause with Huerta against the invader. Villa's statement showed that he was certain there could be no cooperation between the Constitutionalists and the Federalists. Since then there have been other evidences of a sharp difference of views between Carranza and his General.

Washington has been casting about for some explanation and it came through information obtained to-day in regard to the fierce personal enmity between Huerta and Villa.

Those who know intimately what passed between them two years ago say they cannot imagine that the two ever will make common cause. Villa who is hands at that time formed part of the Federalists commanded by Huerta and sent north by Madero to put down the new revolution under Pascual Orozco.

There was great excitement in Mexico city on the night of June 14, 1912, when the Alameda and the Calle de San Francisco rang with cries of extra telling of an attempted mutiny by Villa against his commander in chief, Gen. Huerta, and of the latter's order to have Villa summarily shot before the entire force drawn up at the headquarters near Jimenez to witness the manner in which insubordination in battle weakened before the firing squad, fell on his knees and whimpered "Pardon me, General, pardon!"

What had happened? The official version differs considerably from what witnesses say. According to the latter, Villa had asked permission to make a certain town in the vicinity of Jimenez. Huerta had refused, telling him gruffly that he would have no more looting and ravaging. Villa punched Huerta's nose and swore that he would never forgive the humiliation to the man who held his life in the hollow of his hand and spared him. These two will settle their score some day.

Huerta Offered Resignation. Sharp complaints were being by United States Ambassador Wilson against Villa's holding of American cotton estates at Toluca.

With the same train that brought Villa to the capital to be lodged in the military prison of San Mateo came the resignation of Gen. Huerta, deeply wounded in his pride and prestige by the Maderistas. The official version given out in a bulletin by the Ministry of War, Gen. Angel Garcia Pena, was quite different. It consisted of two reports sent in by Gen. Huerta, one from Jimenez, where it had happened, and the other from Santa Rosa, the next stop to the north. There was no blood, no maddening by the Maderistas, no resignation. It was simply a case of gross

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"WAR SPIRIT" SERMON AT FIREMEN'S SERVICE

The Rev. Dr. Reisner Says We Must Fight to Save Mexicans From Themselves.

Last night's services at the Grace M. E. Church, on West 34th street, were in honor of the firemen of the city, and Fire Commissioner Adamson and Chief Kerlin made speeches. Motion pictures were shown of firemen going to a fire, fighting a fire and coming back.

"Don't give up the Ship!"

The great achievements of heart and mart have been reared on heartache and disappointment. Successful men and institutions and principles and causes—all have served their apprenticeship in the school of waiting and suspense. Johnson, hat in hand, waiting in the antechambers of the great, but typifies that all success is largely a matter of patience and waiting.

For example, we have been waiting hat in hand, perhaps on you, for ten or twelve years.

By many we have been received, but there are still many men who continue to let us kick our heels on the cold marble floors of anxiety.

We would like to be admitted to your confidence this morning, but if that is not possible, then we shall remain on your trail till your patience wears out—ours never!

Suits \$17.50 to \$45
Overcoats \$15.00 to \$38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Special today—7500 pairs
Men's Silk Lisle Hose
at 18c
6 pairs \$1.00

The imported variety is a full fashioned black silk lisle hose, with double soles, heels and toes.

The domestic hose are made of fibre silk, and are available in black and a selection of colorings.

Today 2100 garments of
Roman Pongee Underwear
For Men—value \$1.50
at 85c

One of the handsomest underwear fabrics made and one of the most serviceable. Light, soft, lustrous, and as cool as a cucumber. In all white with satin self stripes, or in brilliant colorings.

\$1.50 Shirts & Drawers at 85c
All athletic style, knee length and sleeveless

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

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Broadway at 34th Street
Announce for today and tomorrow
an introductory sale of the latest
Men's Low Shoes
at \$2.95
Regular \$4 & \$4.50 grades—
2500 pairs just from the bench.

The newest models to be designed for Summer wear, embracing straight lace and Blucher styles, with broad, medium or narrow toes—as well as the new low, broad London last.

The leathers are patent colt, gun metal calf, black or brown vicci kid, and tan and mahogany Russia calf; and the workmanship and finish is the best ever put into a popular priced shoe. Fifth Floor