

ARMY AND NAVY READY FOR RIOTS IN MEXICO PORTS

Disorder Feared if Carranza Refuses to Enter Peace Conference.

TWO BATTLESHIPS ARE GOING TO VERA CRUZ

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The United States is preparing itself to act promptly for the protection of its citizens and other foreigners in case a refusal by Carranza to enter into a peace convention with the other leaders in Mexico is followed by scenes of disorder in Vera Cruz or towns along the border.

It was announced at the Navy Department today that the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire, which left Newport, R. I., last week bound for southern waters, will reach Vera Cruz on Wednesday morning. The troops on the Texas border are being maneuvered in such a way as to be able to perform effective service in that quarter if an emergency arises.

Three batteries of the Fifth Artillery stationed at Fort Hill, Oklahoma, left for the Brownsville region of Texas today. At the same time a detachment of the First Aero Squadron, with two aeroplanes, started for Brownsville. It is in this town that the Federal troops have had several skirmishes with raiders from the Mexican side of the border.

U. S. Troops Fired On.—Today a report was made to the War Department that American soldiers were fired on yesterday by a force south of the border. There were no casualties. This happened at Progress Ferry on the Rio Grande, about eight miles south of Mercedes. An outpost of four men was examining a passing wagon party when a force of thirty Mexicans fired at the American soldiers. The fire was returned. Gen. Funston reported that he was strengthening guards at all crossings and increasing river patrols.

While no word has yet come from Carranza in reply to the Pan-American note, the impression here is growing that the First Chief will refuse to yield, or at least will answer with counter proposals which will not be acceptable to the United States.

Destination of Warships Admitted.—It was admitted for the first time at the Navy Department today that the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire are bound for Vera Cruz. Last week when the vessels steamed out of Newport it was explained that the vessels were going to southern waters. Orders to the vessels to move southward were issued immediately following the receipt of a despatch from the commander of the U. S. S. Sacramento that the populace at Vera Cruz was in a state of great excitement, owing to reports that the United States was about to intervene in Mexico. Since then Vera Cruz has quieted.

While officials decline to admit that they are fearful of trouble at Vera Cruz should Carranza send a flat refusal to enter into peace parleys with the other factions in Mexico as suggested in the Pan-American note forwarded Saturday, it is known that a decision was reached to enlarge the naval forces on the east coast as a matter of precaution.

Vera Cruz is Carranza's headquarters and he is surrounded by a large contingent of sympathizers.

Should Carranza break openly with this Government, it is realized that the position of Americans and other foreigners in Vera Cruz and Mexico city will be extremely dangerous. Officials are hopeful that they will escape trouble with Carranza, but it is regarded as the part of wisdom to prepare for any emergency.

With the arrival of the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire at Vera Cruz the government of Carranza will be in a position to proceed for Progress, the principal port of Yucatan. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past few weeks in getting word out of Progress, and the Maritima is to be sent there to help straighten out the trouble. Whether Carranzistas are flatly refusing to permit shipments to such a controlling and peering heavy tax, is not definitely known.

To Keep Force at Vera Cruz.—For some time this Government plans to keep a comparatively large naval force off Vera Cruz. The Sacramento, immediately upon its arrival at New Orleans with the Brazilian Minister aboard, will proceed to Texas ports, where it will remain for a short time. It is understood that the Sacramento will soon return to Vera Cruz.

There is good reason to believe that the commander of the battleship Connecticut, which is at Port-au-Prince, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Mexican waters. Admiral Mearns will be in command of the naval forces at Vera Cruz.

Officials here anxiously await Carranza's reply to the note signed by the Pan-American conference. While authorities here have not modified the opinion they have held for a long time that Carranza will refuse to become a party to such a convention, nevertheless they have not given up hope.

An American who is in the confidence of the First Chief, made the statement today that Carranza will make no terms of peace except on a basis of the absolute surrender of his enemies. All the news that comes from Carranzista sources in Mexico indicates that the First Chief will hold aloof from the peace plan and that in this position he will be sustained by most of those associated with him in the conduct of the so-called Constitutional Government.

On the other hand, Villistas in Washington contend that already a backfire has been started on Carranza in several States in which he exercises control and that if he fails to go into the peace convention proposed by the United States he will soon lose the backing of a majority of the most influential leaders identified with the Constitutional Government.

Loyalty of Gonzales.—An effort has been made by the Carranza agency in this city to convey the impression that Gen. Gonzales, who made a speech in Mexico city a few days ago defining loyalty to the United States, had already decided on armed intervention. The agency made public this statement.

"According to a cablegram received at the Carranza agency today, the General of the Constitutional army is remaining in the field and at garrison points are remaining with the United States. The Constitutional Government, in the face of what they feared at the time of writing to be a threat of armed intervention by the United States in the

VILLA FOUND MARKET IN U. S. FOR STOLEN CATTLE

Carried on Trade Undisturbed Till Live Stock Associations Became Aroused—Treasury Department Countenanced Shipments in Bond, Says Investigator.

The following article on the Mexican situation is the third of a series by Raymond G. Carroll, which will appear daily in THE SUN. Mr. Carroll has made a thorough investigation of the situation which regards the revolution, its cause and result, the policy of the Wilson Administration on the civil war.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL. The Red Cross Mexican appeal had been written, carefully edited and in eye arresting colors run off the printing press the hundreds of the neat little leaflets were stacked in nice piles ready for distribution to the American public from the headquarters of the American Red Cross, a modest red brick building under inviting shade trees on Seventeenth street, Washington. A brief account of scientifically organized relief in the making with the explanation of the process of its incubation, is a subject of importance in this study of the Mexican question.

There is Isabel T. Boardman, the altogether charming active head of the organization "chartered by Congress and supervised by the Government," glowed in her room of superlative grandeur. In her room rear she spoke feelingly of the sorrows of Mexico, which for the moment had supplanted the sorrows of Belgium, Serbia and Poland.

"The Red Cross was unexpectedly called upon to take hold of the Mexican situation when the normal moment of starting of Mexican relief work began June 4, 1915. Our plans are now made. Already we have sent four cartons of corn and beans into Monterey. William C. Potter, an official of a New York trust company, got up our general relief committee, and as far as possible sub-committees start work raising funds throughout the United States."

"Who called upon the Red Cross to start this Mexican relief work?" was asked. "The State Department and the War Department," replied Miss Boardman. "They acted upon direction of the President. I have talked with the President and know his personal wishes. He is tremendously in earnest over the whole situation."

Relief Work Progresses.—Since Miss Boardman explained the purposes of the relief work to the writer it has gone forward rapidly, much to the chagrin of Carranza, Villa and Zapata. Assigned as a passer for the new Mexican policy of the Wilson Administration, the feeding of the Mexicans served as an entering wedge leading up to the calling into conference representatives of the Central and South American countries.

Less than half a mile from the American Red Cross headquarters in the National Capital is another red brick building, the executive headquarters of the Department of Agriculture. At the very moment clerks were typing out minutes of the Red Cross appeal, two men from the Middle West, one possessing political influence and the other representing certain American packing houses, were vigorously seeking Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston at his office in a determined effort to gain readmission into the United States of the "Villa Government Slaughter House," at Juarez, Mexico.

Before the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agriculture Department had halted all these Villa meat products at the border May 8, 1915, more than 5,000,000 pounds had been shipped into the United States in freight cars, most of them going direct to Kansas City over the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad.

Many of the States of northern Mexico, such as Coahuila, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Sonora, offered inviting possibilities a few years ago to American cattle men.

Much of this Mexican cattle district is an undulating plain with a sandy soil covered with scrubby bushes, coarse grass and cactus. As it takes three acres upward to supply a single animal with sustenance naturally the ranches are large sized, one visited by me having a width of sixty miles and a length even greater. Such of the Mexican cattle owners not members of the Texas organization are identified with the International Live Stock Association, and their brands are of record with the largest cattle owner in

Internal affairs of Mexico and of participation in that movement of the South and Central American Powers."

The agency also made public a telegram from Gen. Nafarrete, Carranza's commander at Matamoros, denying he arm that he was willing to lead his army into the United States. Gen. Nafarrete said he had never made such a declaration and that none of his soldiers had crossed the border. He added that the Mexican raiders who had committed depredations in Texas were "irresponsible, detached individuals."

Information was received here today from C. B. Darket, who is in charge of the American Embassy at Mexico City, that Carranza had guaranteed safe conduct for messengers who have been employed to deliver the Pan-American note to Zapata and other leaders in that section.

Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz reported that the Bishop of Vera Cruz, who was imprisoned by order of Carranza, has been released. Consuls at Juarez and El Paso reported that his condition is not serious.

Advices were received at the State Department to the effect that 129 Americans in Mexico city are destitute and have asked for transportation to the United States.

Major Gen. Scott is still on the border. It is understood that he is endeavoring to arrange a conference between Gen. Villa and Gen. Obregon, Carranza's commander-in-chief in the field.

TRAIN GUNS ON MEXICO. U. S. Troops Take Position as Fight Goes On Across Border.

EL PASO, Aug. 16.—Fighting is in progress between Maytorena and Carranza troops south of Nogales. The Carranza troops under General Obregon are attacking the Maytorena outposts. American troops closed the port and artillery was moved into position to protect the inhabitants of Nogales, Ariz. The firing appeared to be confined to the outposts, however, and Americans did not express any great fear.

Mexico when the Villa Administration took up with Villa, Zapata and Carranza. Gen. Luis Terrazas of Chihuahua. He is 84 years old and has been driven out of his country. I frequently walked in the parks with him and his two sons, Juan and Alberto, during my stay in El Paso. He talked always of his absent son, Luis, held for a weekly ransom of \$10,000 by Villa. At the time Villa captured the younger Terrazas he had the son of the general tortured and hanged by the neck until he died, the hiding place of \$500,000 in gold belonging to his family. Only the intervention of Texas friends prevented his murder, the weekly ransom plan being the substitute Villa put into operation.

There is a veteran capitalist and cattleman in El Paso named J. H. Nations. He is the head of the Nations Meat and Supply Company and the Nations Packing Company. Prior to the advent of the Villas in the cattle business Nations handled more than nine-tenths of the cattle that came out of Mexico into the United States. Before the Constitutionalists bands overran north Mexico this international cattle business was legitimate in the full meaning of that business expression.

For the year ended June 30, 1913, prior to the withdrawal of Mexican Federal troops from the northern States of that country, the exports of live stock into the United States from all Mexican sources were: Cattle, 387,359; sheep, 12,404; swine, 3,532; horses, 3,435; goats, 23,254. These figures approximately represent the normal moment of live stock across the northern border into the United States.

As Villa came under the control of unscrupulous and farsighted men he turned his attention to large thefts of other than temporary purposes. After the banks, stores and haciendas had been pillaged, Villa next jumped upon the heads of cattle and other live stock roaming the countryside.

For a time Villa got away with these live stock thefts. Trouble was not even taken to load the animals into freight cars. They were simply driven over the line at points where there were waiting American partners in the transaction, who took the cattle and shipped them north. The Wilson tariff laws, effective October 4, 1913, happened along and put cattle in the free list, so their entrance did not constitute the crime of smuggling.

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Juarez abattoir, formerly controlled by some Americans, and, with his brother Hipolito in full charge, set up himself as a rival of Swift, Armour and the other Chicago packers. Subsequently Villa's counselors had him modify his non-export decree affecting live stock. Those cattlemen who enjoyed his good will were permitted to take the animals out of Mexico after payment of an export tax, the amount according to the means and influence of the applicant.

Report Is Kept Secret.—On the desk of Secretary of Agriculture Houston in Washington there is a report which tells in the eloquent simplicity of an official document, the sanitary conditions of the abattoir at the "Villa Government Slaughter House." It was made by Dr. Alvin O. Lundell of Fort Worth, Tex., veterinary inspector in the bureau of animal industry. The Lundell report is loaded with dynamite, exclaimed an associate of Secretary Houston when asked why the clamp of Federal secrecy should be put upon the facts of such grave concern to American consumers of meat.

"Since it was turned in and forced the department to declare the products of the abattoir unfit for consumption, the plant there has been no end of powerful pressure brought to have the embargo lifted and the damning report forever pigeonholed."

"Pressure by whom?" was asked. "American friends of Villa," was the reply. "While Villa and his brothers owned and ran the slaughter house they operated under an arrangement with a big Kansas City packing house."

The embargo against the products of the Villa Government Slaughter House went into effect May 8, 1915. Underlying the whole question of accepting meats from the Juarez abattoir is the fact that the country so backward, so illiterate that public reading and public letter writing were well established vocations. Every market place in Mexico had its public letter writer before the Constitutionalists opened the freshet of blood.

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garment of business and the garment of home. Opportunity came upon them too suddenly. The cashier in the freight yards at Chihuahua could put down the figures, but he could not add them; the clerk of a hotel in Nogales, Mexico, could assign me to a room, but he could not write my name, either in Spanish or English, upon the blackboard of guests. It was the same in all things, incomplete knowledge, the tyranny of ignorance.

So they have generally reverted to savagery, the little peons to thefts and crimes and the big peons to big thefts and crimes. They have seen nuns seized by their commanding Generals and reviled; they have seen priests shot down by firing squads, and they have seen "jefe politico gringos," their name for American Government officials in Mexico, hobnobbing with Villa, Zapata and Carranza.

Their religion is gone. They have lost all respect for their Government and the representatives of our Government. It seemed to me they are deserving of some sympathy, for it was our interference in their affairs, refusing recognition to the central authority which held them in control, which brought them to their present low estate, morally and physically.

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The delegates visited the Dearborn Observatory of Northwestern University in Evanston to-night. They will go to the Petrified Forest in south Chicago to-morrow night. "The object of the society," said Fredrick C. Leonard, president, "is the advancement of practical astronomy among amateurs. The membership consists of both amateurs and professionals."

MeAdoo Lets Rules Stand.—Secretary MeAdoo decided against making any change in the rules governing such shipments in bond. The action of the Treasury Department simply put the protection of the American flag over property which was without title.

That portion of the Mexican population sufficiently advanced in our ways to wear "shirt sleeves," figuratively speaking, has been driven out by the peons, mixed breeds and Indians. Think of a country so backward, so illiterate that public reading and public letter writing were well established vocations. Every market place in Mexico had its public letter writer before the Constitutionalists opened the freshet of blood.

At each place visited in Mexico I saw peons pathetically trying to wear the "shirt sleeves" of civilization; this applies to the equipment of government, the

garment of business and the garment of home. Opportunity came upon them too suddenly. The cashier in the freight yards at Chihuahua could put down the figures, but he could not add them; the clerk of a hotel in Nogales, Mexico, could assign me to a room, but he could not write my name, either in Spanish or English, upon the blackboard of guests. It was the same in all things, incomplete knowledge, the tyranny of ignorance.

So they have generally reverted to savagery, the little peons to thefts and crimes and the big peons to big thefts and crimes. They have seen nuns seized by their commanding Generals and reviled; they have seen priests shot down by firing squads, and they have seen "jefe politico gringos," their name for American Government officials in Mexico, hobnobbing with Villa, Zapata and Carranza.

Their religion is gone. They have lost all respect for their Government and the representatives of our Government. It seemed to me they are deserving of some sympathy, for it was our interference in their affairs, refusing recognition to the central authority which held them in control, which brought them to their present low estate, morally and physically.

RUSSELL IN SULLIVAN'S JOB IN SANTO DOMINGO

Lansing Renames Diplomat Who Was Ousted for "Deserving Democrat."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—William Worthington Russell of Maryland will soon return to Santo Domingo as the Minister of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced retirement of James M. Sullivan of New York. Two years ago Mr. Russell, then Minister to Santo Domingo, was supplanted by Mr. Sullivan because the latter, in the opinion of Secretary of State Bryan, was a "deserving Democrat."

Mr. Russell was one of the few members who had held over from the second administration of Grover Cleveland and had had long experience in the diplomatic service. But at that time Mr. Bryan was "a hunting" job for "deserving Democrats" and Mr. Sullivan was appointed to Mr. Russell's place. Mr. Bryan contended later that when he accepted Minister Russell's resignation he was not aware that Mr. Russell was a Democrat.

Mr. Sullivan retired from the office of Minister to Santo Domingo several weeks ago, being compelled to resign as a result of representations made in a report by