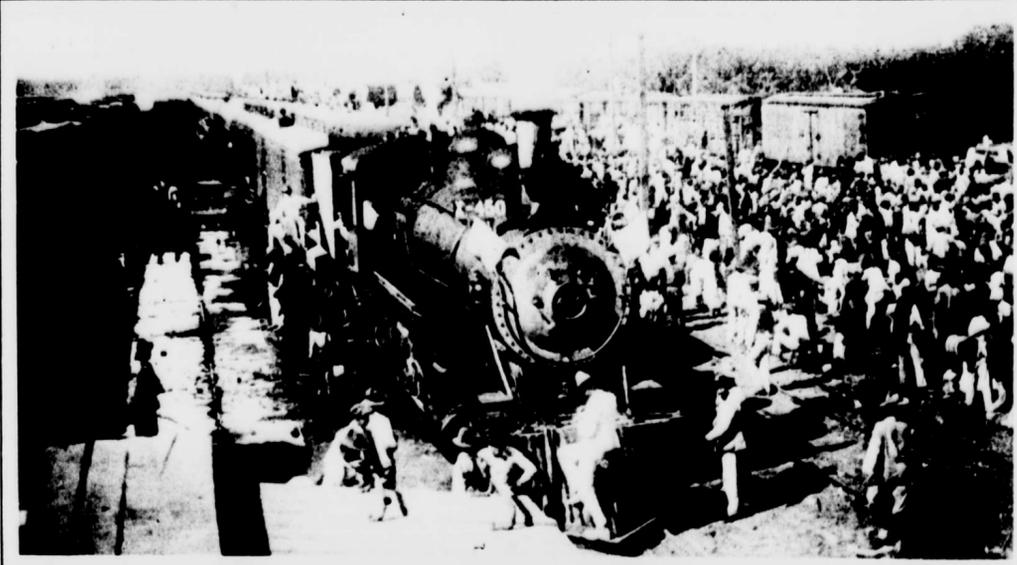




MEXICAN TROOP TRAIN, SHOWING HOW TROOPS ARE TRANSPORTED IN MEXICO.



FIRST TROOP TRAIN LEAVING FOR THE AMERICAN SIDE EN ROUTE FOR AGUA PRIETA.

## CHAOS IN MEXICO. RECALLS MADERO PROPHECY.

### Don Evaristo, Father of Slain President, Foretold Ruin of the Country

UNPARALLELED in the history of the United States has been the recent transfer of Mexican troops across the States of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, that they might fight another Mexican faction in their own country.

Ten trainloads of men, horses, cannon and ammunition have been transferred from Eagle Pass, Tex., to Naco and Douglas, Ariz., a distance over 800 miles. Five trainloads have been transferred from Nogales, Ariz., to Douglas, Ariz., a distance of over 200 miles.

Never before has a foreign "army" peacefully "invaded" the United States in such numbers or for a similar purpose.

Through the assistance thus granted by the United States the Carranza forces were moved in sufficient numbers in a very short time to overwhelm the Sonora army of Gov. Jose Marie Maytorena, the rebel Governor of the State, and that of Gen. Francisco Villa, taken from the State of Chihuahua over the mountains into Sonora.

The movement of such a large number of troops—estimated at 8,000 or 10,000 men—across foreign territory without an accident, though the railroad over which the troops were transported runs for over 300 miles within sight of the Mexican border, is considered by United States army officials as marvellous.

The action of the United States has had two results. One was to prove the sincerity of the Administration in its declaration of recognition for the Carranza faction in Mexico. The other was to impress upon the Villa faction a similar fact with a different effect. The Villistas at once set up the cry that the United States was aiding Carranza with men and arms in his fight against them, and today many of the Villa soldiers believe that the troops poured into Agua Prieta as Villa was about to attack the Sonora border town were recruited in the United States and equipped by the United States. This belief found expression at Nogales when Villa troops, driven out by the Carranzistas, fired deliberately at the United States troops in guard in the Arizona Nogales. It has had further demonstration in the treatment accorded Americans in Sonora by the Villa faction. Several have been robbed and beaten, at least one—Edgar Bean of Cananea—is known to have been executed, and several others have been reported killed.

The Carranza troop movement had the effect of throwing enough troops into Sonora effectively to dispose of the Villa attacks and break his army into bands of marauders instead of an organized command under military discipline. They did not succeed in capturing any number of Villa soldiers and the State of Sonora was left to the mercy of the scattered Villistas, against whom the Carranza army has so far found it impossible to operate effectively.

In all the Carranza controlled territory, as in Sonora, the Carranza officials are reported as able only to keep open the railway lines. Off



MEXICAN TROOP TRAIN WITH DOGS, GOATS AND POULTRY ON THE ROOFS OF THE CARS.

the railroads little attempt is being made to restore peace, mainly for the reason that there are not soldiers enough to do the work.

Property confiscated by Villa when he held the territory now controlled by Carranza has been restored, it is asserted, but other confiscations have been made—property declared forfeited from those who were friends of and who prospered under Villa and his rule.

Thus the merry game of "ring around the rosie" goes forward in the military and civil affairs of torn, bleeding Mexico. It recalls the prediction made thirty-three years ago by Don Evaristo Madero, grandfather of the man who started the revolt against Diaz in Mexico five years ago. While Don Evaristo was acting as Governor of the State of Coahuila in 1882 by the suffrage of Porfirio Diaz, then President of Mexico, he talked one day to Dr. J. C. Hensley, now a resident of Marfa, Tex., who quoted the far seeing old Don, founder of the rich Madero family, as having said:

"Mexico can never put down another revolution. He who starts one will live to see it engulf him and take him down to his death.

Porfirio Diaz can never put down another revolt. When he came into power as a revolutionist Mexico had no railroads and no telegraph lines. Half the republic could be in revolt and the other half know nothing of it. Now it is different. Once a rifle is put into the hands of the poor to-day do you think he will ever return to work at 25 centavos a day?

"The news of the revolt will spread. When one section learns that another section is succeeding in arms it too will rise. Mexico is composed of the wealthy class and the poor class. The former rules. It rears its boys and girls not to work, but to exist from the work of the poor. Once the poor, hating their rich taskmasters as they do, get the upper hand it will never be put down until some foreign Power does it. The Monroe Doctrine will prevent any nation taking action but the United States. Mexicans hate the United States because of defects suffered at its hands and because they think the Americans covet our country. Mexicans will unite as a man to repel any United States interference.

"It will take thirty years for the United

States to pacify Mexico. By that time a new generation will have grown up, and it will so appreciate the benefits of American government that it will demand its continuance. Hence Mexico will be absorbed.

"Therefore, I say, the next revolution will not only engulf the man or men who cause it but it will end the existence of Mexico as a nation. Will we profit? Yes, we land owners will profit, for our properties will be worth five times as much under American rule, but few of the owners of property when the revolution breaks out will live to see peace restored in Mexico. Meantime they will lose all they have; the revolting peons will take it. Some day it will be restored in its naked state to their heirs, but it will be a sorry day for Mexico when a new revolt is started, and it will be a long and a bloody war."

Like history, much of the old man's predictions have come true. It came about that his own grandson, then a mere boy, grew up to start the very revolt the old Don had feared. Everything he predicted as a result of such a revolt has come true except the American occu-

pation, and daily, students of Mexican affairs predict, the finger of time is pointing nearer and nearer to the hour when the United States must act.

There is little difference in the soldiers in the Carranza army and the soldiers in the Villa army. As Don Evaristo Madero predicted, the armies are made up of peons, men who formerly worked for the rich at pitiless, starvation wages. The rich of Mexico are practically all refugees in the United States—scattered from Montreal to San Francisco, from Chicago to New Orleans—some of them living off the riches they accumulated in times of prosperity, some of them penniless, many seeking even menial positions at a few cents a day to sustain themselves and families.

Only recently, through court action in El Paso, Don Enrique Creel, once right hand man to President Diaz, Ambassador to the United States, while still holding the office of Governor of the State of Chihuahua, which his brother-in-law filled temporarily for him, managed to recover a bed in which Maximilian once slept. This was a part of the rich furnishings of the

### Saw No Hope of Revolution Ending When Started but in Absorption by U. S.

Creel palace at Chihuahua City, looted by the Villa troops of everything it possessed, including the statuary in the patio and the chandeliers in the great ballroom.

The Bishop of Guanajuato, now a refugee in Barcelona, Spain, succeeded recently in recovering a Murillo and a number of other priceless paintings which had been stolen from his palace and shipped out of the country by Villistas and sold in El Paso for \$50.

Don Luis Terrazas, once accounted the richest man in all Mexico, whose lands were never counted, whose acres were unknown accurately even to himself—father-in-law of Enrique Creel—saw an automobile brought to El Paso from Juarez the other day that was sold by the Villa officials for \$102. Gen. Terrazas declares he once paid \$6,000 for the car, but he could not recover it in a Texas court for the reason that it had been repaired—dubbed a dirty yellow—and the numbers had all been obliterated.

While loot has not been sold over the border by the Carranza officials, as in the case of the Villistas, now hard pressed for money, they have looted as the Villistas have done. The SUN has printed letters telling of how they tore the tapestries from mansions in Mexico city to make into saddle blankets; of how they even removed the Presidential chair from the Palace of Chapultepec when they evacuated the national capital on the approach of Villa in the height of his successes; of how chandeliers and even bathroom fixtures were torn out by these same soldiers, these former peons. Bathrooms are torn out of homes by the soldiers of both factions for horse troughs, carpets have been made into saddle blankets and pianos have been split up for fuel for cooking tortillas.

Photographs accompanying this article show the types of "soldiers" fighting in both armies. Villa's army was originally recruited from the bandits who robed and robbed with him during the days when Mexico was at peace. They have been augmented by men of the same type, some better, many worse.

The Carranza forces are recruited from similar sources. Both sides number the worst element in Mexico among their fighting men. Both armies are composed of at least 95 per cent. of peons. Their methods of campaign, their modes of living, attest this. Neither army has a commissary or a quartermaster supply outfit. Off the railroad they live off the country. The women do the foraging and the cooking. Women travel with both armies, women and children. Many mothers may be seen with babes from a week old upward strapped to their backs while they gather bits of wood to cook the beans and tortillas—if they have the beans. Beef and tortillas are the principal food. Beef is plentiful, for the ranches have not all been denuded of their herds. Corn is less plentiful and sometimes the tortilla is absent from the "meal," which then consists only of the beef, boiled often without salt or seasoning.

Americans who know Mexico are not as sanguine regarding the future of that country as the United States officials at Washington.

## WOMAN ARTIST FINDS HER METIER IN PAINTING FAMOUS GARDENS



LAVENDER WALK AT WINDSOR CASTLE. PAINTED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF KING GEORGE V.



MAGNOLIA GARDENS OF MRS. DRAYTON HASTIE, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS is the age of the specialist in all lines of endeavor. Even the artistic professions are following the trend toward specialization and to be versatile no longer is considered the sine qua non of success. Time was when to be a painter was to fall into the general classification of portrait, landscape, marine or genre, but these four classifications no

longer signify. So when Miss Mary Helen Carlisle, whose paintings of gardens are famous upon two continents, chose this branch of landscape art as her metier she was but fulfilling the demand for the specialist. Miss Carlisle has painted most of the famous gardens both in America and abroad, and a recent exhibition of her work attracted wide attention.



THE GARDEN OF MRS. JAMES A. BURDEN AT WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND.