

AMERICAN TROOPS AND WARSHIPS FACE TASK OF PACIFYING DISTURBED MEXICO

At New Crisis After Months of Patient Waiting For Peace. United States Well Equipped to Police Fiery Republic. Uncle Sam's Efficiency.

FROM the day that it became apparent that the dreams and ideals of Francisco Madero could not take the place of the relentless materialism of Porfirio Diaz it hourly became more evident that the United States might be forced to

intervene in Mexico. The first mutterings last June, the more recent "pressure" and the steps which followed were simply regarded as the logical progress toward a forcible solution of the problem which has been a thorn in the side of America for years.

Along the border towns there have been massed troops for months, many of them trained and seasoned fighters. Conservative estimates placed the number of men immediately available for a campaign in Mexico at about 65,000. In addition to these there are available within a short time 20,000 additional men.

The population of Mexico is about 14,000,000, accurate computation of course being impossible. Of this number over 2,000,000 are of the white race, mostly of Spanish descent, many of them as highly educated and cultivated as can be found anywhere, with a sprinkling of white foreigners numbering perhaps, until President Wilson's recent warning, 50,000. The remaining 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 are nearly equally divided between the pure blooded Indians, the descendants of the aborigines whom Cortes found there, and the mestizos, or people of mixed blood, the latter somewhat outnumbering the former. The great mass of the people are ignorant and illiterate, living from hand to mouth on starvation wages, without ownership in the land.

Guerrilla Warfare Feared.

It is this element in Mexico that may cost hundreds of American lives. At a luncheon in Juarez at which Mexican federal officers were present it was admitted that the United States would have little trouble blockading all the ports and that all the land lines could be cut off and the supply of ammunition shut off.

"You have done all that, and we are in the mountains," said an officer of Salazar's command. "How are you going to get at us? We know the country; we know every water hole, the places of the forage, the securest hiding places. We will be able to live where none of you gringos can find. What are you going to do then?"

That was answered by the forecasts of the government plan. The Mexicans in the mountains—the Zapatas, the Salazars, the Orozcoco, the Villalobos and all the other half bandits, half revolutionists, now on one side and now on the other—will be fought by their compatriots. Sure pay, good clothing, comfortable surroundings and fair treatment will have a marvelous effect in a short time. An efficient constabulary properly equipped and backed up can do the work, and the troops of the United States can garrison the cities.

It is here that Major General William H. Carter is expected to figure. For months he has had under him 10,000 infantrymen at Texas City, Tex., and at Galveston, Tex. It was early planned that on General Carter and these troops would fall the first real war movement. These men are tried soldiers, all hardened by active service and peculiarly fitted for the kind of

service expected in a clash with Mexico.

General Carter Finished Soldier.
General Carter has seen active service in the Indian campaigns and in the Philippines and has distinguished himself on several occasions. He has served on the general staff of the army and has a thorough knowledge of the routine work of the "desk man" at Washington.

General Carter's abilities as a cavalry commander are expected to show up strongly. Preliminary operations in Mexico fall mostly on the cavalry and, in fact, throughout any trouble the cavalry would play an important part because of the nature of the country and the guerrilla fighting characteristic of Mexico.

General Carter was born at Nashville, Tenn., in November, 1851. He graduated from West Point in 1873 and went to the Eighth infantry as second lieutenant. In November, 1874, he was transferred to the Sixth cavalry and saw service in the west, becoming first lieutenant in 1879.

He was regimental quartermaster and acting adjutant when the Sixth cavalry was fighting in the Apache campaign in 1881. At Cibola creek the lieutenant distinguished himself and won a medal of honor for rescuing a wounded man under heavy fire.

General Carter was a captain in the Sixth cavalry in 1889. In 1897 he went to Washington as major and assistant adjutant general. He was made lieutenant colonel in May, 1898. As chief assistant to Adjutant General Corbin during the war with Spain Colonel Carter's abilities as an organizer won him commendation. The cavalry officer labored at his desk in Washington just as hard as he would have worked if he were with his regiment in the field.

Has Seen Some Service.

He was a colonel in April, 1902, and brigadier general in the following July. He returned to the line in 1904, being sent to the Philippines to take command of the department of the Visayas. Here he had to deal with the Pulangan insurrection in Samar and handled the situation with good judgment, energy and firmness. He returned from the Philippines in 1906 to take command of the department of the lakes. On being promoted to major general he assumed command of the central division, with headquarters at Chicago.

Major General Carter was in command of the "maneuver" division that mobilized in San Antonio, Tex., in March, 1911, shortly after Madero began his fight for the presidency of

EYES OF THE WORLD NOW ON THESE MEN



Photos copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.
UPPER LEFT, SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. UPPER RIGHT, PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON. LOWER LEFT, SECRETARY OF WAR LINDLEY M. GARRISON. LOWER RIGHT, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Mexico. General Carter made a good record for himself in handling the troops at the border on that occasion.

The bill that established the general staff of the army was drawn up by General Carter while he was assistant adjutant general in Washington. The successful working out of that scheme was due in a great measure to General

Carter's foresight and abilities and hard work in arranging the details of the plan. With the establishment of the general staff General Carter was appointed to serve on it with Lieutenant General G. B. M. Young and Major General Henry C. Corbin.

SENATORS HALT THE MOVE ON GEN. HUERTA

Oppose Resolution Passed by House of Representatives—Substitute Was Agreed Upon.

VERA CRUZ SEIZED YESTERDAY

United States Government Takes Possession of Customs Houses at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Washington, April 21.—Action by the army and navy of the United States to force General Huerta to salute the flag was held up early today through opposition in the senate to the form of the joint resolution approving President Wilson's purposes as it passed the house last night. A recess of the senate was taken.

The president, while in his message to congress stated that he had full constitutional authority to act, is waiting for congress to express its approval before ordering Tampico and Vera Cruz to be seized and other steps taken looking to reparation for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico.

In a spectacular midnight session the senate discussed the house resolution briefly. Senators objected to individual naming of Huerta and a substitute resolution was agreed upon by the foreign relations committee, giving the president broad authority to deal with indignities offered the United States in Mexico "in view of the situation as presented by the president in his message."

Presents Substitute.

Senator Lodge presented a substitute for the preamble of the resolution reported by the committee, which he will seek to have adopted.

It Sets Forth:

"That the state of unrest, violence and anarchy which exists in Mexico, the numerous unchecked and unpunished murders of American citizens and the spoliation of their property in that country, the impossibility of securing protection or redress by diplomatic methods in the absence of lawful or effective authority, the inability of Mexico to discharge its international obligations, the unprovoked insults and indignities inflicted upon the flag and the uniform of the United States by the armed forces in occupation of large parts of Mexican territory have become intolerable.

"That the self respect and dignity of the United States and the duty to protect its citizens and its international rights require that such a course be followed in Mexico by our government as to compel respect and observance of its rights."

Brought Out by Debate.

The debate in the house brought out the fact that while the American navy would probably block Mexico off from commerce with the United States, it would not interfere with the passage of foreign vessels, although cargoes discharged on the shore might be held at the customs houses if they were occupied by American forces.

The joint resolution passed by the house by a vote of 337 to 87, read as follows:

"A joint resolution justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands against Victoriano Huerta. Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, that the president of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amendments to the government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this government by General Huerta and his representatives."

Plan to Land Marines.

Forty-eight hours, possibly less, the United States government will have taken possession of the Mexican customs houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Detailed plans for landing of marines at these two important coast towns were completed at a conference at the White House between President Wilson, Secretaries Bryan, Garrison and Daniels, Major General Wood and Rear Admirals Fluke and John Lind.

The home of A. B. Wood, who anticipated the latter part of little Margaret Wood being with scarlet A. While he was not serious, a trained nurse, Mr. Wood was quarantined and disinfected by the United States and thus was able to take up his duties on the road.

This is Economy Week at Menagh's Store, in All Departments

Our heavy purchases in the last ten days enable us to offer merchandise of the better class at prices that are asked by the average retail dealer for goods of inferior grade.

Economy Prices on Ladies' Suits and Dresses

By a very fortunate purchase of about 100 ladies' suits we are able to offer you garments this week at an exceedingly low figure, considering quality.

50 high grade ladies' suits, together with our entire stock, are offered for this week and Saturday. This entire lot is divided into four assortments.

Assortment number one is composed of about 25 suits, garments that were made to retail as high as \$22.50. These are shown mostly in the black and white checks, tans and blues. All new styles will be shown. Skirts are made up in the peg top and ripple effect. Economy price for this week \$12.85.

Assortment number two. A lot of about 20 garments. Suits will be seen in this lot that were formerly priced as high as \$24 and \$27. All late styles and new effects will be seen, priced for our Economy sale at \$16.50.

Assortment number three. One big lot of garments that were formerly priced as high as \$27 and \$32. We went into the market for this sale to get high class merchandise and we got it 50c on the dollar. You will see garments in this lot that were made to retail at \$35 priced for this sale at \$19.85.

Assortment number four is made up of 20 odd suits running from 16 to 36. The styles are somewhat old but there are garments in this lot that have retailed as high as \$27.50. Your choice of this lot for next Saturday only, no approvals sent out, no garments held back, at \$5.00 each.



Economy Sale on Lace Curtains

By an exceedingly fortunate purchase by our New York buyer we are able to offer you 50 pairs of lace curtains for this week only, both in the white and ecru. This curtain is 40" wide, 2 1-2 yards long, and all new patterns. It is a curtain that we could sell at \$2.50 and would be cheap at that. Offered for this week only at

\$1.39 per pair

NEW SHOWING OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS

About 5000 yards of dress goods are offered for Economy week, sorted into five different lots. Lot No. 1 is 1500 yards of flowered voile 27" wide. This cloth is retailed by the average dealer at from 22 to 25c. Priced for our Economy sale at 15c.

Lot No. 2 is composed of 1500 yards of cotton crepe, 27" wide, formerly priced at 25c per yard. Economy price 18c per yard.

Lot No. 3 is 800 yards of striped voiles sold regularly by us at 25c per yard. This is a popular spring and summer fabric. Economy price 19c yd.

Lot No. 4 is 500 yards of ratine striped crepe, sold regularly at 39c per yard. These are 40" wide. Economy price 29c per yard.

Lot No. 5 is 600 yards of printed voiles all fancy flowered patterns 40" wide, formerly sold at 40c. Economy price 29c.

Exclusive Millinery

is offered this week at economy prices. 50 high grade trimmed hats are offered for this showing. You will find hats in this lot that formerly retailed for \$7. Priced for this week at

\$3.98



MENAGH'S STORE

Economy Sale on Silk Dresses

We offer for this week our entire shipment of new styles in taffeta dresses. These are made up in the ruffled skirts and drop shoulders. It is a dress that could be easily retailed at \$15. Shown in three colors—blue, old rose and black. Priced for our Economy sale at \$9.85.

Economy Sale on Children's Coats and Wash Dresses

We offer 50 children's coats for this sale at a saving of 50c on the dollar. Our buyer went into the market in this line with only one object in view and that was to get high class merchandise at a saving to ourselves on our buy. The manufacturers were, to a man, glad to give us their merchandise on a most reasonable basis, and the outcome is that we now have on our floors one of the most complete lines of high class children's coats that were ever shown at the price. This stock is divided into five different lots.

Lot number one is an assortment of black and white check coats, size 2 to 6 years, a garment that we could easily retail for \$3. Priced for our Economy sale at \$1.98.

Lot number two, made up of blue serge coats, sizes 2 to 5 years, priced for our Economy sale at \$2.98.

Lot number three. Made up of brown serge and novelty coats, running in size from 6 to 8. Priced for our Economy sale at \$3.98.

Lot number four is made up of 15 red diagonal cloth coats, running in ages from 12 to 14. These are garments that are worth from 25 per cent to 35 per cent more money, priced at \$4.98.

Lot number five is made up of 22 blue novelty coats, ages 10, 12 and 14. This is a garment that we could easily sell for \$10 but owing to our usual method of selling merchandise they are offered for our Economy sale at \$5.75.

50 ladies coats are offered for this week, all new styles, at a saving of at least 50 per cent. Most any desirable coat will be seen in this lot. They are shown in balmaccans, while others are shown in the ruffled bottoms.

Coats at \$7.98. We offer 15 coats in this lot. These are garments that we could easily retail at \$15 but we were fortunate to secure this line at 50c on the dollar. Priced for our Economy sale at \$7.98.

Coats at \$9.85. There are about 20 new coats shown in this lot, while the balance of this lot is made up of coats from our own stock which retailed at \$17.50. They are shown in the tango, blue and terra cotta. Priced for this sale at \$9.85.

