

WHAT OF MEXICO WHEN U. S. FORCE QUILTS THE SOIL AND COMES HOME?

Americans in Mexico Fear Reprisals From the Natives, Who Have Been Bound Up to Land Barons as Slaves for Decades; Some of the Grievances of the Natives Which Remain Yet to Be Given Relief.

BY GEORGE H. CLEMENTS.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, PHOENIX, Ariz., April 27.—Via Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., May 8.—It is true that Villa has not been taken, either dead or alive, but it is equally true that numerous bands of Villa's followers have been dispersed and it is contended by many, judging from what we read in the occasional American newspapers which find their way into camp, that all we were expected to do was to "disperse" such bands of alleged Villistas as might be met by the American forces in the field, and that having been done, there is no further work in Mexico for American soldiers.

If the Americans are ordered to return to American soil, as now seems possible, the question very naturally arises: What will be the effect upon the Mexican public, meaning the common people, and what will be the fate of the Americans who attempt to remain in the republic with the hope that they may resume charge of the businesses built up under treaty rights and which they were compelled to abandon as the result of the revolutions which have raged during the past five years.

Thousands Viciously Interested. There are thousands of Americans vitally interested in what is going on in Mexico as a result of this expedition than they would have known if the expedition had not been undertaken and they know some of the reasons for the state of approximate anarchy which exists in this land of opportunity. Among these thousands are men who, before they came into the country, were inclined to believe that the lower classes of Mexicans were simply in revolt for love of fighting and not because they had any wrongs which required righting or which could be righted by resort to arms.

Some of these men have traveled on horseback or on foot from the border at Columbus, N. M., to San Antonio, Mexico, a distance of more than 300 miles, and in all that great stretch of country, including some of the finest farming lands under the sun, they have been on the lands of but five owners, except the few acres owned by the Mormon colonists.

Great Landed Interests. The five owners referred to are the Palomas Land and Cattle company, the Coronado Land and Cattle company, Gen. Luis Terrazas, the Hearst estate and the Zuloaga estate and the lands of the latter extended for many miles south of the 300 mile limit mentioned above.

It has been noticed that on the estates mentioned, the peons are housed in hovels, clad in rags and in deplorable ignorance of the commonest amenities of life. In the 300 miles traveled, not a house was found in which there was a glass window or other than a dirt floor or in which there was a cooking stove.

The fertile lands tilled by these veritable slaves is plowed, except in very rare instances with crooked sticks and harrowed with bunches of brush. The grain grown is harvested with hand sickles, threshed by goats or ponies on dirt "threshing floors" and winnowed by means of throwing the grain in the air to have the chaff blown away by the wind, instead of being put through fanning mills, which would separate the kernels from the chaff. Except in the comparatively small area controlled by the Mormons in the northern part of the state, there is not a school house in all the territory covered by the marching armies.

A Question. It is said that the Mexicans are not competent to bring order out of the chaos which now exists in every part of the country. If that is true, and it may be true, will conditions be better in any degree by the present, temporary invasion of the richest state

20 CENT VALUE FOR NEW MONEY

Proclamation in Juarez Requires Acceptance of Carranza Currency.

Persons who refuse to accept the new issue of currency in Mexico, in commercial transactions, are subject to heavy fines and penalties. Simultaneous with announcements by the commandants of all the towns of Mexico, Gen. Gabriel Garcia, of the Juarez garrison, has issued a proclamation stating that the new paper money has a value of 20 cents on the peso and that it must be accepted on this basis.

The exchange of the fiat Carranza money, new for old, is still in progress, but the value of the old money from day to day is to be made public by representatives of the treasury department. The old currency is gradually being absorbed by the de facto government at its market value, and when brought to the treasury department is nullified.

Question New Value. Copies of the proclamation, printed on small sheets of white paper, are posted upon the bulletin boards about the public buildings in Juarez and left upon the counters of the stores and the desks of the offices. Sunday, the tradespeople gathered in groups and discussed the ruling. "Is the currency worth 20 cents or 25 cents?" one of the merchants was asked. "We don't know yet," he replied. "We will have to accept it, though."

of the republic? Is a question which ever comes up for discussion. In this search for Villa and his sympathizers, occasion has arisen when it was necessary that hundreds be visited in some form upon some citizen of the country.

These hardships will be remembered by not only those upon whom they have been visited, but by every man who may hear of them and it may be hoped to be guilty when the attack upon them is made upon any who may claim American citizenship and who may attempt to live in the invaded section for many years hereafter.

Americans Fear Reprisals. That this is true is known and is talked about by every American having even the slightest knowledge of Mexican character. If this expedition is withdrawn with the mere dispersal of the alleged forces of the man believed to be guilty of the attack upon Columbus, it will not be followed, but rather preceded to the border by every American now living in the northern portion of Mexico, and they will not go through mere sentiment, but because of a certain knowledge that to remain will mean prosecution if not death.

The revolutions of the past five years have been of benefit to the people of Mexico in that they have had the effect to cause the border barons to awake to the fact that they do not have to submit tamely to the exactions put upon them in the past by their "masters and their lords and others put over them in authority," as the catechism puts it.

Heard of Taxation. We meet Mexicans every day who tell us they are tired of war and that they would be glad of an opportunity to go to work, but they are unable to do so because of the burden of taxation placed more equitably than it used to be in the good old days of peace and Don Porfirio.

We are told by these men, tenants of one of the land barons, made so by the grace of the same Don Porfirio, that the tenants who are permitted to farm the tillable lands on this great Santa Maria estate or who run cattle on the grazing lands of the same estate, were compelled to pay taxes on the full valuation of every milk cow, work ox or agricultural implement and on every head of beef cattle on the range while the owner paid taxes upon less than one-tenth of the value of what he claimed as his share of the cross grown or the increase of the herds, and none upon the land.

These men admit that they went through the form of electing their own representatives in the state legislature and their own tax assessors and tax gatherers and other local officers, but they also admitted that they voted for the men named by the land owners through fear that if they did not do so they would be driven from their little households as many of their fellow holders than the others had been driven only to become outlaws with prices upon their heads, for their temerity in the matter of attempting to save for themselves a portion of the proceeds of their toil.

"May the Best Man Win." "Are you a Villista or a Carrancista?" I asked of an old farmer who stopped his work for a few minutes the other day and came down to the bank of the river to watch the lathes while his own oxen rested. He dragged a wooden plow through the soil by means of a primitive yoke attached to their horns in such a manner that they were com-

Long Conference Held Sunday Afternoon in Gen. Obregon's Car.

A long conference was held between Gen. Alvaro Obregon and the Mexican generale and authorities now assembled at Juarez, following the meeting between Gen. Scott and Gen. Obregon at the immigration station. The Juarez gathering lasted until 4:15 p. m. when Gen. P. Elias Calles, accompanied by Juan Amador, sub-secretary of the department of foreign relations and Adolpho de las Huertas, civil governor of Sonora, left in an automobile for the American side. A few minutes later, Andres Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, and Baldomero Alzamora, fiscal agent for the de facto government, also left Juarez for El Paso.

The white car, Obregon's, was only broken by the serving of dinner in Gen. Obregon's private car, and at this dinner the Mexican minister of war sat in his shirt sleeves and listened closely to what the men about him had to say. He talked very little. The meeting was an intense one and the interpretation placed upon the various points was that there was a spirit of general depression and a bewilderment as just how to meet the new problem of a second army entering Mexico, from an entirely new quarter.

Neither Garcia or Amador would speak of what occurred at the conference, while Obregon stuck to his car and began going over matters with his private secretary. He pulled to hold their heads at an angle, which must be a most torturing position. "Which has the best men?" was his naive and Yankee-like reply and his Yankee-like reply tells the story. The peons have been the victims of force for so long that even if they have had any principles, they are afraid to announce them. The meeting was as tentative as we became better acquainted. He could not read or write, though he had gone through the motions of going to school to the padre of the San Augustin church till he was old enough to receive first communion, after which he was put to work herding cattle till he was strong enough to hold a plow and do other farm work.

Unlettered, Not Ignorant. Though unlettered, he was far from being ignorant. He knew all about the plan de Guadalupe, and the efforts of Madero and of Villa and Carranza to bring about reforms which would result in an opportunity being given the poor men to get a little better education. He might call it his own. He had worked as a railway laborer in the United States for two years when a young man, returning when his father died and left him a heritage of peonage to a land baron. He had been a soldier in Madero's army but at the conclusion of that little revolution so far as fighting was concerned, returned to his rented farm and had remained there since, taking no part in subsequent revolts except to contribute to the war chests of the various factions as they happened to pass through the Santa Maria valley.

"I don't ask that I be given a chance to own the farm I work," he said, "but I would like to be given a chance to have enough of the grain I raise to feed myself and family." That man had never worn a store shoe nor a suit of store clothes since he worked as a shoveler on an American railroad 20 years ago. He had never had an iron or steel plow nor a modern agricultural implement of any kind. He did not have a stick of "boughten" furniture in his home. He was a typical tenant of the land barons of this section of Mexico.

George C. Carothers Goes Prospecting Sunday and Learns of Raid in Extras

A large man with glasses, a Stetson hat and an olive drab suit stepped out of an automobile that had gone dead in front of the McCoy hotel Sunday night carrying his coat, a portfolio, a big water bag and a sack of ore specimens.

"Have you heard the latest report of the raid?" he was asked by a newspaper friend. "What raid?" "The one at Boquillas. Haven't you heard about it?"

It developed that the large man in the olive drab suit, who was—and is—George C. Carothers, special representative of the state department, had been on a prospecting trip into the mountains Sunday morning, leaving El Paso at 3 o'clock Sunday morning and returning at 9 o'clock Sunday night.

He had heard nothing of the developments down the river and devoured all four of The Herald extras before he went to his delayed dinner.

MEXICO'S NEW MINING LAW IS MODIFIED ONLY SLIGHTLY

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The de facto government's new mining decree contains only slight modifications from the original draft, although representations were made by the state department to have it altered in various ways before it became effective. The department gave out a statement today saying:

The department is in receipt of advices from Mexico City stating that the mining law effected May 1 is practically the same as that recently referred to in reports sent to the department of state. The law contains minor modifications only.

The law was revised with the object of forcing development of idle properties and make holders of large numbers of claims pay heavier taxes than small operators. American interests operating in Mexico objected and through special agent Rodgers, at Mexico City, the state department urged modifications.

STATE RANGER FORCE TO BE ENLARGED; SENT TO LINE

Austin, Tex., May 8.—The state ranger force is to be increased by 50 men at once and a call may be issued for the better service for service on the border, according to an official statement issued by Gov. Ferguson.

MORMONS TO CARRAS GRANDES

The Popular

The Clean-Up Sale of Silks and Woolens Is Again Demonstrating The Popular's Pre-eminence In The Buying and Selling of Silks and Dress Goods



THIS morning we began the most wonderful distribution of Silks and Woolens that we have ever conducted. The crisis abroad has so upset silk and dress goods supplies and prices that hundreds of women made purchases of all silks and woolens needed for the entire year. There are hundreds of others who will come tomorrow and do likewise.

All Lots Advertised in Saturday's and Sunday's Papers On Sale As Long As The Lots Last

Chesterfields do what you have always wished a cigarette would do—they satisfy, and yet they are mild. Get this new kind of enjoyment at your dealer's today! Get Chesterfields! 20 for 10c

Chesterfield CIGARETTES They SATISFY! —and yet they're MILD

NEW ADVENTIST CHURCH IS DEDICATED SUNDAY

SOLDIER SHOT; DIES AT FORT



How's Your LIVER?

Most illnesses and many other troubles result from an inactive Liver. Tutt's Pills relieve Liver complaints, put good cheer in your heart and a smile on your face.

Seventh Infantryman Found in Tent With Bullet in Lung; Rifle Warm.

Corp. Thomas Strong, company A, Seventh infantry, was found shot through the left lung in his tent at Camp Cotton, following the report of a rifle shot at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night. The corporal's rifle was beside him and was still warm from the discharge.

SMUGGLED DRUGS FROM JUAREZ; HELD IN COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 8.—William H. Hildell and Ronald Wright are being held here on charges of having smuggled morphine from Juarez, Mex., and distributed it throughout Colorado. They are said to have confessed to operating a drug ring.

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunate ones, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to Kelly & Pollard's drugstore and get a bottle of Optona; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Optona tablet. With this harmless liquid solution before the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of those victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakness; condition no better see if you can't. Many others get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given.—Adv.

The Kosine Treatment for EPILEPSY can be used with absolute confidence. It relieves all fear of the attacks which are so frequent in that terrible disease. We want every sufferer of Epilepsy to give the Kosine Treatment a trial, for the success of the treatment during the past fifteen years has proved the Kosine Treatment to be of unusual merit. Call at our store and get a large bottle for \$1.25. If, after using, you are not entirely satisfied your money will be refunded. Kosine giving complete relief, etc. See on top of box—Kelly & Pollard, Shelton Hotel, Adv.

We Invite YOU to read the Victor ad on page two and then call at the TRI-STATE TALKING MACHINE COMPANY where you will find an unequalled stock of Victor Victrolas and Victor Records. We will take pleasure in demonstrating to you The VICTROLA and as many Victor records as you would like to hear. Our Sales Force are well informed, experienced and courteous. You incur no obligation to buy. OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN MAKES PURCHASING EASY. Tri-State Talking Machine Company Corner Texas and Stanton Streets.

The Most Important Feature of 6 P. M. is "The Sunshine Special" Leaves El Paso for the East; and St. Louis people set their watch by its arrival there at 11:15 a. m. second day. Texas Pacific 36 Hours To Memphis