WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy and showers to-day; to-morrow probably rain; moderate south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 81; lowest, 69.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 323. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 74 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS { In Greater New York.

MEXICANS ASSAULT U. S. SAILORS AT TAMPICO; FLAG INSULT IDENTICAL WITH 1914 INCIDENT; LEAGUE CHANCES DIMINISHING IN SENATE

SESSION LIKELY TO FIX FLAWS IN N. Y. INCOME TAX

Gov. Smith Considers Call for Legislature to Alter Law if Necessary.

SITUATION IS DANGEROUS

State's Financial Status in Jeopardy if Act Should Fail to Stand Test.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, July 19.—The Legislature may meet in special session to reconsider the State's taxation problem if Gov. Smith agrees with Comptroller Travis and Attorney-General Newton, both of whom believe the State's income tax law is unconstitutional in that it conflicts with the Federal Constitution on certain points.

The question will be decided at a conference here Monday, when the Governor will discuss with the two officials the various phases of the situation. It is understood that Comptroller Travis strongly favors a special session because of the disastrous result to the State's financial situation which would result from a court decision holding the income tax law unconstitutional after it becomes operative next March.

Gov. Smith has not formed any definite views on the matter, but will be open to arguments. If Mr. Travis and Mr. Newton can prove that the law is unconstitutional and that the State cannot afford to delay action until January the Governor will order the Legislature to convene in extraordinary session. It is plain, however, from the Governor's attitude that the proponents of immediate tax legislation will be compelled to show him urgent necessity beyond any doubt.

Should a special session be called it is impossible to foretell how long it would last, as all would depend upon the scope of tax matters to be considered.

If it is found that the entire law is unconstitutional and that other revenue sources must be developed to raise the $50,000,000 anticipated through the income tax it probably will entail the creation of a new tax programme and also a complete survey of appropriations made in the regular session. This would open the doors for prolonged discussion and bickering, which would consume considerable time even under gag rule.

On the other hand, if the Monday's conference discloses that only certain parts of the income tax law are unconstitutional the Governor will not agree to call a special session. One individual feature objected to is that which does not extend exemption privileges to non-residents. It is asserted that this is unconstitutional because it discriminates at the expense of non-residents who earn their living in this State but do not get the same privileges as residents get.

This point was raised recently by the State of New Jersey and placed before Gov. Smith, who agreed that a change should be made, saying, though, that he thought there would be ample time to have this done by the Legislature in January.

TELEPHONE STRIKE ENDS.

Youngstown Girls Win $3 a Week Increase.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 19.—The strike of more than a hundred operators of the Central Union and the Ohio State telephone companies in progress here for eight days was settled to-night when the operators accepted the company's proposal of a $3 a week increase in pay with no discrimination against union members.

The girls lost their fight to have operators discharged who had not joined the strike, and company officials said to-night the exchanges would remain open shops.

SOLDIERS IN RACE RIOT AT CAPITAL

Assaults on White Women Stir Service Men.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Soldiers, sailors and marines on liberty in the city, said to have been aroused by repeated assaults on white women by negroes during the last few days, invaded a colored residential district to-night and one colored man was severely beaten.

The sixth attack by negroes on white women during the last four weeks on the streets of the nation's capital was reported early to-day to the police. In this case the assailants were frightened away, but in four other cases the victims were robbed or injured. Rewards totalling more than $2,000, raised by private subscription, are standing for the arrest of the culprits.

One negro held by the police has been identified by two women as their assailant, but the police say their evidence is only circumstantial. Citizen searching parties have been out, and at one time thought they had a man located in the most fashionable section of the city, close by the homes of many nationally known men.

O'RYAN BACKED AN INQUIRY INTO ARMY CRUELTY

Had Received Complaints and Forwarded Them to Washington.

REPORTS ARE PUBLISHED

Affidavits Tell of Brutal Treatment of Men in Camps in France.

Following charges of criminal treatment of American soldiers in France by officers of the Expeditionary Force, alleged to have resulted in their torture, death and suicide, James W. Beckman of this city, formerly a sergeant-major in the A. E. F., yesterday made public a letter he has sent Representative Frederick W. Dallinger in Washington urging that the officers upon whom he says the responsibility lies be brought to trial. The charges have already been the subject of Congressional investigation.

"I urge," says Beckman in his letter, "that Brig.-Gen. Hart, President Wilson's former aid and the officer in charge of the military administration of Paris, be brought to trial on the charge of manslaughter, inasmuch as he is responsible for these crimes which were committed over a period of a year or more under his command.

"Also that Gen. Pershing be brought to trial for gross incompetence and negligence that amounts to criminality, because the crimes of the Paris Military Police were committed right under his nose, and there is no excuse or defence which he can make for not having known of them or not having them stopped, and because similar atrocities were the rule at several other places in France.

"The case against the military administration of Paris which I presented to you for your action and which has been proved through your patriotic efforts, and now admitted by the officers in charge, is only the first of a series of cases which I will present to you to bring before Congress. I have the evidence to prove each case as the first one was proved.

Pershing Involved.

"Some of these cases involve Gen. Pershing directly and others indirectly as the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces responsible for the hideous Prussian system which he permitted to develop in the American Expeditionary Forces and disgrace the good name of America and American democracy in the eyes of the world."

Assistance to the special committee of the House now investigating alleged cruelties to soldiers at disciplinary barracks and prison farms in France, both before and after the armistice, was furnished yesterday by Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, formerly Judge Advocate of the Twenty-seventh Division, who sent to Secretary Baker for the use of the committee a copy of a report made by himself and Lieut.-Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, division inspector. Shortly after the Twenty-seventh Division returned to New York with stories of the alleged brutalities practised upon its men the General Staff at Washington issued a denial that the original report had ever been received by it.

Col. Kincaid explains that the original affidavits made by non-commissioned officers and privates were sent in with the original report, which was made December 26 and forwarded by the two officers to Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the division commander. He in turn transmitted it to the Adjutant General of the A. E. F. in Paris, from whom through military channels it was supposed eventually to have reached the General Staff in Washington.

Report to Secretary Baker.

The report by Col. Wainwright and Col. Kincaid, now forwarded to Secretary Baker, follows:

"1. A number of soldiers of this division, returning from leave, have been detained by the military police in Paris. For the purpose of this report, it is assumed that their detention was authorized and reasonable, and no question is raised on this score, although in many cases the circumstances surrounding these arrests appear to indicate that the arrests were unreasonable and ill advised, if not entirely unauthorized.

"Three of the soldiers concerned, all of whom are men of high order of intelligence with considerable standing in the neighborhood in which they reside, have made sworn statements in the matter. Steps are now being taken to have the statements of other men taken. This was not done at Divisional Headquarters yesterday as the men had reported to their respective commands, with the exceptions above noted.

"In reducing the statements of these three men to writing, it was deemed advisable, for obvious reasons, to omit a considerable portion of their stories. The extraneous matter would have made no stronger case against the individuals who are specifically accused of brutality, but would have tended to show a most deplorable condition which should be the subject of a much more comprehensive and searching investigation than could be made here.

"2. The investigating officers desire, however, to call to the division commander's attention, informally and confidentially, certain of these statements. The soldiers complain that at the Petit

Continued on Eighth Page.

Would Let Kaiser Give Himself Up for Trial

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, July 19.—It is reported from Bern that the Dutch Prince Consort, who is travelling in Switzerland, has declared in private conversation that Holland would refuse formally to surrender the former German Emperor to the Allies if asked.

Holland, however, would not hinder him from voluntarily appearing before an allied or neutral tribunal or from returning to Germany, as according to Dutch laws the former monarch is considered simply a political exile.

ITALY'S ANGER ALARMS FRANCE

Immediate Withdrawal of Troops From Fiume Is Urged by Bouillon.

BLAME PUT ON WILSON

Crisis Brought on by President and No Solution Offered, Is Charge.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, July 19.—Franklin Bouillon, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who has just returned from Italy, sounds a note of grave alarm in a signed article in yesterday's *Matin*, saying that never since the days of Crespi has the hostility of the Italian nation to France been so manifest. He adds:

"This truth must be told brutally to our country, which is held in ignorance regarding foreign affairs by the Government censorship. To-day peace has been signed with Germany, but the Allies have decided nothing in regard to the interests vital to Italy; there is no solution of the Adriatic problem, no solution of the colonies question, no solution of the situation in Asia Minor.

"More than that, Smyrna, formerly promised to our ally, has been given to the Greeks, and as a last disillusionment Italy has been placed outside of the treaty of alliance between France, Great Britain and America."

M. Bouillon advocates the immediate withdrawal of French troops from Fiume, saying Italy dislikes to have her neighbor, France, act as a policeman of the Adriatic. He continues:

"It is America which brought on this crisis through President Wilson's letter, but America has taken particular pains not to send a single soldier to Fiume, leaving us, because we made a mistake in establishing a base there, to suffer all the consequences of the President's act. Already it has cost us many dead and to-morrow it may cost us also the loss of the Italian alliance."

Never has the situation between the two countries been graver, according to this authority on French foreign affairs, who appeals to the Government to act immediately before it is too late, insisting that the Italian alliance never was more necessary to France than at this moment. He concludes:

"Demonstrate to Italy not by words but by acts, by the offer of an alliance, our wish in the face of the German bloc, which always is menacing, to create a bloc of eighty millions of French and Italians, to which we can join also our brothers of Rumania and Portugal and perhaps of Spain."

13 REPORTED DEAD IN W. VA. RAINSTORM

House Carried Away by Flood Waters Near Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19.—Between nine and thirteen persons are reported to have been drowned to-night when a residence was swept away by the waters during a heavy rain storm at Wegee Creek, on the Ohio side, ten miles south of here.

The home of Steve Moxie, according to reports, was washed from its foundation and demolished against a bridge. Rescue parties have been unable to reach the scene, as the roads are impassable.

Three bodies, recovered from the wrecked house, were taken to Bellaire, Ohio, at 10 o'clock to-night. Later a report was received here to the effect that ten additional bodies had been recovered. Most of the dead are children.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG ILL.

Noted Britisher Forced to Leave Victory Parade.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was taken ill and had to be removed to his home in Kingston in a motor car after the Victory parade to-day.

Many had noticed that Field Marshal Haig looked ill while riding at the head of his men.

SENATORS GROW MORE INSISTENT TO CHANGE PACT

Number Pledged to Reject Treaty, as Well as League, Unless Amended.

WILSON MAY GIVE UP TRIP

President Is Worried About Inquiries Respecting Shantung Concession to Japan.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—While the President has let it be known that he is "pleased" with the results of his recent secret conclaves with Republican Senators—particularly those Senators whose backbones are not of the chilled steel variety—it is known that the President has been informed that there are Senators pledged to vote to reject the whole peace treaty and the league scheme unless Mr. Wilson accepts important reservations.

The source of this information cannot be disclosed but there are more than enough of these solons to force the issue. And this list has not reached full proportions yet. Those men were pledged after serious and thoughtful consideration of the consequences their action might bring upon them. They are prepared for whatever may be the political consequences and, if need be, to be retired by their constituents if the worst comes to the worst. They are not willing to remain in the Senate if the price of doing so is supporting the treaty and the league plan as it now stands without important reservations.

Senate leaders do not care to make the list public, but it may be given out later or it may be furnished to the President privately.

Cannot Ratify Treaty as It Is.

This means briefly, unless the President can sway a sufficient number of these Senators to his views—this is regarded as absolutely out of the question—that Mr. Wilson is defeated now in his fight to secure ratification of the treaty and the league untouched. It means that important reservations will be made as regards the sovereignty and independence of the United States or the treaty will go back to Paris rejected.

The situation now leaves five possible courses of action open to the Senate. They are:

1. Ratification without amendments but with certain conditions definitely set forth in the administrative law affecting the treaty which must be passed.
2. Ratification with interpretative reservations.
3. Ratification with reservations making such changes that the document would have to go back to Paris.
4. Ratification with actual amendments to the body of the document itself.
5. Rejection of the treaty outright.

Of these courses the first would be the least shock to the President and his supporters and the last would mean the undoing of whatever the President accomplished during his long absence from his post of duty. As a matter of fact the first possible course has been suggested by certain Administration Senators who realize the futility of trying to get the document past the Senate as it now stands. It has not met with much favor.

Trying to Sidetrack Objectors.

The administrative legislation thought to be essential to the carrying out of the involved and complicated provisions of the treaty is soon to be introduced by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.). A play by the Administration Senators to try to call the Republicans off from their determination to change the treaty and persuade them to put their ideas of amendments into this administrative legislation is certain to be made.

Failing in this the Administration cohorts will seek to have the covenant ratified with interpretative reservations—statements in the resolution of ratification interpreting the Senate's understanding of what certain terms meant. Such reservations, though, are unlikely, as critics of the covenant regard them as too shadowy and vague to mean much of anything. The Senate critics of the treaty do not desire merely to express misgivings; they intend to change the meaning of certain parts of the treaty.

One of the last three courses of action is far more probable, the chances favoring the plan for reservations which would essentially change the treaty so far as the United States is concerned. Whether this can be accomplished now lies largely in the hands of the President. If he will consent to this plan, it will be unnecessary to make actual amendments in the treaty itself, including the league covenant, or reject the whole thing.

The whole complexion of the league fight has changed day by day since the President's return. Beginning with the

Continued on Second Page.

EX-CROWN PRINCE IS WILLING TO BE TRIED BY U. S., NOT ALLIES

Court as Now Planned Must Convict, He Declares—Would Like to Be American Financial King—Dutch Official Says Kaiser and Son Can Leave Holland at Any Time.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND,

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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WIERINGEN, July 17 (delayed).—With the public interest of the world focussed on the coming struggle between little Holland and the powerful Allies over the question of giving up the former Kaiser and the former Crown Prince of Germany for trial by their enemies, young Friedrich Wilhelm, in semi-exile on his dreary isle, professes to be awaiting developments philosophically.

His health is good and he is in better spirits than when I saw him three months ago and spent three hours with him. He keeps himself occupied with brisk exercise, studying music, playing the violin, sketching, reading and writing, but music seems to be his chief delight. When the weather on the windswept, fogbound, rainy island permits he takes a run around the place on his motorcycle.

"Flee?" he asked. "You see I am still here. Where should I flee to? Why should I flee? These stories are on a par with many other newspaper tales about me. I have been killed repeatedly, have committed suicide, even my funeral has been seen. Now I have fled several times.

Says He Can Leave Any Time.

"Truly, the public must be very credulous about me. If that keeps up I'll begin to think that really I am a wonderful man, something I have never taken myself to be."

The former Crown Prince declared that the word "flee" could hardly apply "because I am at liberty to leave Holland at any time I choose to do so. Why then should I flee?"

That statement was corroborated by Burgomaster Peerkboom, who has immediate charge of the former Kaiser's son. He said: "The former Crown Prince can leave at any time he desires. All he has to do is to notify me of that intention." This was confirmed also at The Hague, where a high official declared:

"Both the Kaiser and his son are at liberty to leave Holland whenever they desire. They are not prisoners nor are we holding them for the Allies, but while they are in Holland they must remain in the places assigned to them."

The former Crown Prince is less worried about his extradition than when I saw him last. In fact I gained the impression that he would not hesitate to give himself up under certain conditions if he could convince himself that he would get a square deal, of which he is doubtful.

With regard to his father the Prince reflects the views heard also in high official circles in Holland that it is bitterly unfair, not to mention doing violence to the most fundamental principles of law and justice, to place any man on trial before a court which has power only to convict, not to acquit.

Doesn't Fear "Fair" Trial.

The view is expressed in some of the highest Dutch circles that the tribunal of the Allies would be a wholly political instrument and that even if the evidence established that the former Kaiser and the former Crown Prince were not guilty of the charges they could not be declared not guilty for political reasons, because "that would knock out completely the entire foundation upon which the peace treaty is built and justified."

The former Crown Prince expressed the same views. He said: "I have nothing to fear in a fair, upright tribunal, but no man wants to go up against a court made up of his accusers, who already have prejudged him guilty, regardless of any evidence that may be produced, or could be produced if permitted, and who for political reasons regarded as weightier than the rights or the fate of an individual cannot acquit. In this case such a court has not even jurisdiction in recognized law."

In no official, commercial, public or private circles at The Hague, or in the newspaper offices, is anything heard but the firmest determination that Holland must not yield to the demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser and his son. In several quarters I was told of numerous letters with indirect intimations received from high persons in England expressing the hope that Holland would refuse the demand of the Allies.

On the other hand, the Queen of Holland and the Government are much embarrassed by a deluge of letters, telegrams and petitions pouring in from Germany pleading against giving up the former Kaiser. They come from individuals, from officers' associations, veteran unions, church synods and from every conceivable association and organization. One of these petitions bears 2,000,000 signatures.

Believe in Fairness of United States.

It is one of the most singular phenomena in Germany that although the Germans realize it was the United States which gave Germany her death blow in the war, and although President Wilson generally is accused of "betraying Germany" in the peace negotiations, Germans, high and low, continue to have an almost childlike faith in the fairness and squareness of the American people.

This is exemplified by numerous expressions made to me, such as that "Germany would not hesitate a moment to stand for a trial before the Supreme Court of the United States on charges preferred by the Allies, but she will not submit to a trial before an allied political tribunal." The former Crown Prince is no exception to this general attitude; he has confidence in the United States, although he is well aware that in no country has he been more lampooned. He had nothing harsh to say of President Wilson, merely: "I am disappointed in President Wilson, but I believe he meant well. He simply did not know the game over here."

The former Crown Prince has discontinued writing his memoirs for the reason, so he said, that the necessary documentary data were not available, but he has taken up other literary work, and is writing a small book of sketches, which probably will bear the title "Interesting Personalities I Have Met."

He asked me to criticise one of the chapters, which he ordered Major von Kummer to read to me, remarking, "I don't like to read my own things." It was a chapter on King Edward VII. as he knew him, con-

Continued on Second Page.

Mexican Bandits Kill British Mine Foreman

LAREDO, Texas, July 19.—Private telegrams received here to-day stated that Theodore Patterson, mine superintendent of the Mazapil Copper Company at Concepcion del Oro, State of Zacatecas, Mexico, was killed by bandits at his camp yesterday. Patterson was a British subject. No details were given.

CLEMENCEAU TO FACE NEW TEST

Food Minister's Resignation Fails to End Crisis for French Cabinet.

KLOTZ IS NEXT TARGET

Workingmen, Feeling Partly Vindicated, Call Off To-morrow's Strike.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, July 19.—The Cabinet of Premier Clemenceau will face a test of its existence next week following the defeat of a vote of confidence in the Government yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies. This vote involved only Victor Boret, the Food Minister, who immediately resigned, but the enemies of Clemenceau predict that during the week they will reverse Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, and that with him the entire Cabinet will fall. The crisis is expected on Tuesday when the Government will ask the Chamber of Deputies for a vote of confidence.

Premier Clemenceau announced to-day that Joseph J. Noulens, former French Ambassador to Russia and a noted French financier, had been named Food Minister, succeeding M. Boret. M. Noulens, in announcing his acceptance of the portfolio, said that he would strive to reduce the present high cost of living, the centre of the present storm against the Cabinet.

The appointment is not pleasing to the Clemenceau opposition, but the Clemenceau journals praise the choice. Neutral papers, however, express grave doubts whether the Cabinet crisis is to weather through the appointment of a new Food Minister.

FRENCH STRIKE OFF; FOOD OFFICER QUITS

Chamber Votes Against Victor Boret's Policy.

PARIS, July 19.—It was announced to-day by the executive committee of the General Federation of Labor that it had been decided to rescind the call for Monday's general strike. The announcement followed a meeting of the committee, which lasted until after midnight. The announcement said:

In view of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, which showed that the Chamber at length has heard the voice of the working classes and has condemned the Government's economic policies and measures in regard to demobilization, the general strike for Monday will not be called. Amnesty has been decided upon by The Government under the threat of the projected movement.

The national committee of the federation will meet here on Monday to reconsider the whole situation.

Condemnation of the Government's economic policy in the Chamber last night was by a vote of 227 to 213. Victor Boret, the Food Minister, declared in the lobby after the session that he would resign, but he did not consider the action of the Chamber as affecting any but his department, because the entire policy of the Government was not involved in the debate.

The vote was taken after a rather confused debate, in which interpellations were made by different groups. It was held that the increasing cost of living was due largely to the errors in the Government policy, lack of firmness in dealing with food profiteers, high customs duties, insufficient effort to stimulate production and inefficient distribution.

Minister Boret, in replying to the interpellations, said that the lower cost of living in other allied countries was due in part to the fact that none had suffered so much as France in the reduction of producing capacity. France, he said, had lost 1,500,000 workers dead and several hundred thousand incapacitated. He declared the situation was further complicated by "a wave of laxiness which is momentarily sweeping over the country."

The explanations made by M. Boret failed to satisfy the Government's critics. M. Augagneur then introduced the resolution the vote on which resulted in the Government's defeat by fourteen ballots. His resolution read:

The Chamber of Deputies, remarking that the cost of living has diminished by one-half in Belgium since January, 1919, and that it has diminished by 25 per cent. in England since the armistice and that it has not ceased to increase in France since the same dates, judges the economic policy of the Government by its results and passes this order of the day.

Boat From U.S.S. Cheyenne Attacked Without Provocation.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Protest Sent to Both Municipal and Federal Authorities.

DANIELS ASKS FOR FACTS

Part of Pacific Fleet Could Be Diverted Unless Act Is Disavowed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An unprovoked assault on American bluejackets and an affront to the Stars and Stripes by bandits under Carranzista control near Tampico has caused a grave turn in the Mexican muddle. Both the State and Navy departments have been officially notified of the incident. In response to inquiry acting Secretary of State Phillips made public the following statement:

"The Department of State has just been advised that on July 6 a boat from the U. S. S. Cheyenne and occupied by enlisted men of that vessel who were on a fishing trip was held up on the Tamesi River, near Tampico, by armed men. The sailors were robbed of personal effects.

"Urgent representations have been made by the Department of State to both the local Mexican authorities at Tampico and to the Federal Government at Mexico city and the authorities there have promised to investigate at once."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has received a despatch from Commander Earl Peck Finney, commanding the U. S. S. Topeka, stating that bandits held up a motor sailing launch from the U. S. S. Cheyenne with a fishing party aboard about nine miles from Tampico and robbed the men. A ring, a watch and a pair of shoes were reported by the enlisted men as among the articles taken by force.

Daniels Asks Facts.

Mr. Daniels believes the motor launch, in accordance with naval regulations, undoubtedly flew the American flag, since it was on official duty.

Secretary Daniels sent the following message to Commander Finney:

Wire fuller report and result of investigation of robbery of motor sailing launch of U. S. S. Cheyenne. Have parties been identified or apprehended?

At the State Department the incident was described as the most grave which has recently occurred, so far as affecting the relations between the United States and Mexico are concerned. It was an affront to American sailors in a navy launch near Tampico which caused the trouble between the two Governments in 1914 and culminated in the famous Vera Cruz expedition and the demand for a salute to the flag which Mexico has never yet acceded to.

There are phases of this present incident which President Carranza will find difficult to explain, according to officials here. In the first place attack has occurred at a place where there have never been anti-Carranzista bandits during the last few years and the circumstances apparently preclude any excuse that they were Villistas or others not under Carranza's control. No men in this area are permitted to carry arms unless they are known to be loyal to Carranza. This fact doubtless precluded the possibilities of defence which the American sailors would have had against the Mexicans had the Americans been armed.

The presumption in naval circles is that there were fifteen or twenty American jackies in the launch when they found themselves objects of attacks by the Mexicans. Whether the Mexicans fired at the flag or at the party is not disclosed, but the official reports state specifically that the Mexicans were armed.

Old Vessels There.

Commander Shoenfeldt, U. S. N., is in command of the Cheyenne, which is an old monitor, formerly the Wyoming. The navy has a few other vessels in these waters which are more or less of an unserviceable type but would be well able to give protection to Americans in case of emergency. No mention is made of measures taken by the ranking American naval officer, Commander Finney, to obtain redress for the American sailors robbed or to force apology for the affront to the flag and presumably word from Washington will be awaited by the American naval authorities.

In case it should be necessary to exert pressure upon Carranza to give prompt redress, the Pacific fleet is now on its way to the Panama Canal and it would be a comparatively simple matter for Admiral Rodman to despatch a few vessels to call at Mexican ports. There are also some 26,000 American troops on the border capable of taking care of any show of anti-American feeling that might develop there.

The impression is that Carranza will not force the United States to resort to more than the usual diplomatic methods in settling this affair, but the character of the incident may call for apprehension of the men responsible and their prompt punishment in addition to suitable apologies and expressions of regret on the part of the Mexican officials.

There was some comment here over