

U. S. FORCES MENACED BY CARRANZA'S STAND

Continued from Page One. The present one, which we must avoid at all cost, may develop. Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable to put an end to the situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the Foreign Office of any further incidents.

Foreign Minister Aguilar, in a dispatch sent before that from General Carranza, said one American trooper was killed and several civilians were wounded.

General Carranza is preparing immediately to set up the capital of his de facto government in Mexico City. Official reports to the State Department said he expected to leave Queretaro in the morning, and should arrive in Mexico City tomorrow.

The dispatch received here by Mr. Arredondo from General Aguilar relating to the fight at Parral was as follows: "QUERETARO, April 12, 1916. Mr. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington.

"Please confer with the Hon. Secretary Lansing and inform him that at 1 P. M. a column of 150 American soldiers entered the city of Parral. The Mayor of the city, Jose de la Luna Herrera, immediately called the attention of the commander of this column to the inconvenience of his entering the city, his orders immediately withdrawing, but when they were leaving the people protested and the Mayor and the military commanders tried to control them with their appeals in order to prevent friction, but owing to the imprudence of a civilian who fired a shot a general disorder followed, in which one American soldier was killed and several civilians were wounded by shots from American soldiers.

"Military commanders succeeded in checking the mob at Matamoros to prevent them from giving vent to their anger by forming a cordon of Constitutional soldiers. In this connection the Mexican Government warned the Government of the United States from the beginning that it would be unable for American troops to pass through cities, due to the impossibility to avoid friction between them and the people and our forces at an unexpected moment. The American Government, to that effect agreed to give the necessary instructions to its troops to have them abstain from occupying any towns.

"The Mexican Government deprecates the occurrence, but it was beyond its efforts to prevent it, and insists with the American Government on the necessity of withdrawing its troops from the city in order not to give room for the alteration of the good and cordial relations which both countries are obliged to preserve.

CARRANZA'S REGRET EXPRESSED. The message from the Carranza Consul at El Paso says: "General Gavia informs me that last night about 140 American soldiers tried to enter Parral. The people protested, and it was reported that the garrison did also. Several persons were killed on both sides. (Signed) ANDREAS G. GARCIA."

During a visit to the State Department Mr. Arredondo, Mexican Consul at El Paso, Carranza, expressed regret for the incident. After returning to the Mexican Embassy, Senor Arredondo issued this statement: "Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Mexican Government in Washington, voicing the sentiments of Mr. Carranza called at the Department of State this afternoon to express Mr. Carranza's sincere regret for the occurrence in Parral between American troops and the people of the city that has just happened. The lamentable incident was the result of the mistake of the American commander in entering the city, contrary to the instructions of his Government. This can be readily seen from telegrams submitted by Mr. Arredondo to the Secretary of State."

VILLA REPORTED JUST SOUTH OF DURANGO STATE BORDER. TORREON, Mex., April 14.—Francisco Villa is believed here to be near or at the Urbina ranch at Las Nieves, south of Rosario, in the State of Durango. It is reported he is heading down the Nazas River in the direction of the Contreras and Cienegas bandits.

Between Las Nieves and Inde are a large number of horses and mules, which were turned out when the Villa garrison at Inde surrendered. It is supposed that Villa intends to utilize them in his flight. It is reported that ammunition in large quantities has been going forward to the Contreras by mule pack. In the last few days, however, these shipments are said to have ceased.

The Las Nieves ranch, formerly owned by Villa general, Tomas Urbina, is supposed to be the burial place of loot gathered by Urbina in his various campaigns and of arms and ammunition.

When Villa's fortunes began to wane he took his famous "killer," Rodolfo Fierro, and went to Urbina to demand his share of the loot. Urbina refused to divulge his hiding place and was shot to death.

American troops were reported on Wednesday near the Durango boundary line. Rosario is 10 miles south of the line and Inde 40 miles below Rosario.

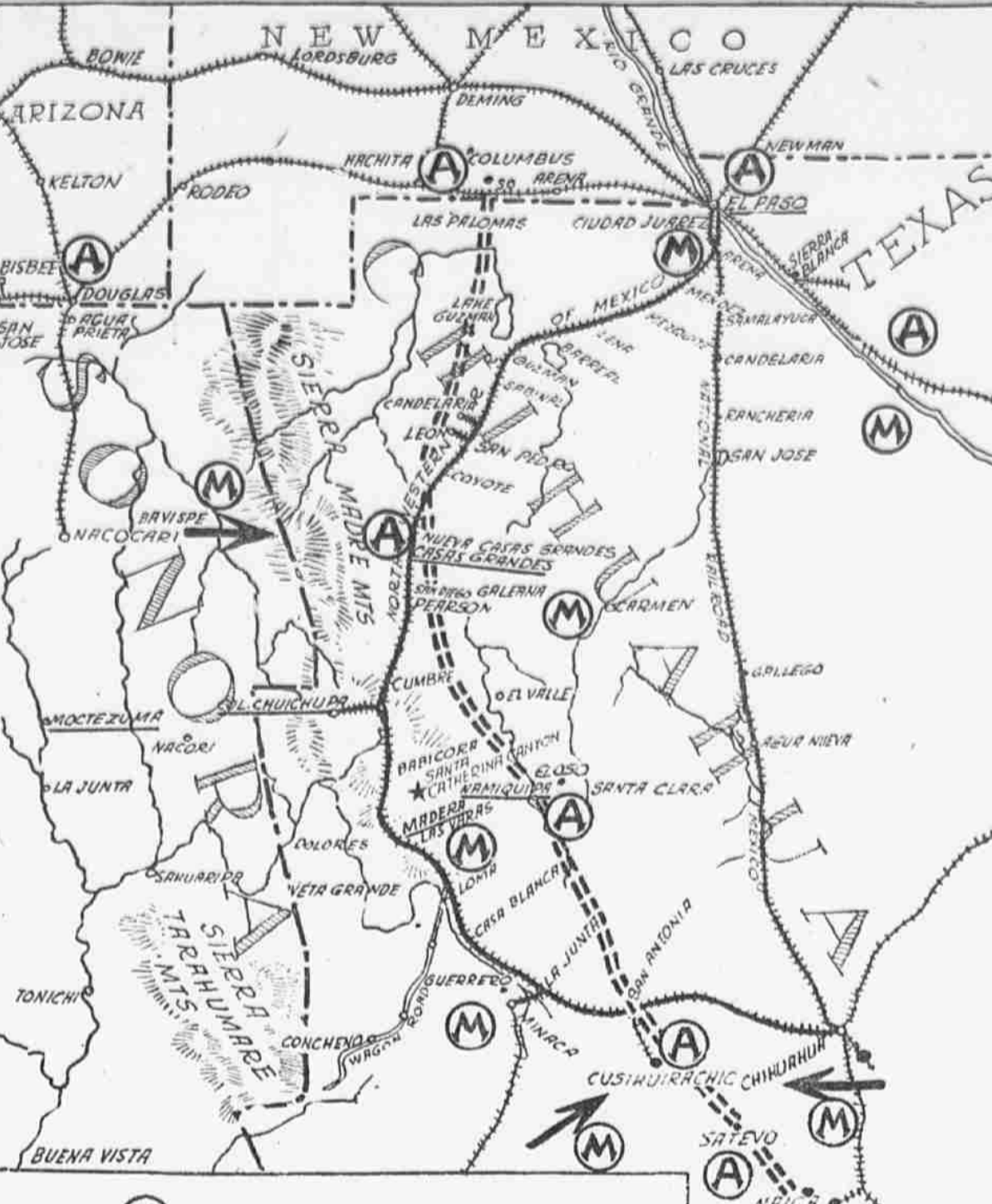
FUNSTON CALLS FALL'S CRITICISM 'MERE RUBBISH' SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 14.—Major General Frederick Funston yesterday greeted Adjutant General Scott denouncing as false statements contained in Senator Fall's recent letter to Senator Gallinger severely criticizing the conduct of American troops during the raid at Columbus.

General Funston declared Colonel Slocum probably would file a libel suit against Senator Fall when the former returned from Mexico. The General characterized as "mere rubbish" Senator Fall's charges that civilians fought the Villa bandits for 60 minutes before the soldiers were aroused to the defense of the town. He said a few civilians fired on the Mexicans from windows of their homes; but most of them sought shelter in cellars and others barred themselves in houses and cellars.

"As a matter of fact," General Funston declared, "the Mexicans, civilians and soldiers, were interested that we did not attempt to burn the town, but we did not burn it."

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SECRET SERVICE ROMANCE. GEORGE GIBBS. 7th Edition. DAPPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

NESTS OF MEXICANS ALONG U. S. ARMY'S 400-MILE LINE



POSITIONS OF CARRANZA TROOPS. MAIN POSITIONS OF U.S. TROOPS. AMERICAN LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The American forces number about 14,000 men. Above Parral, where the first clash with Carranzistas took place, is a garrison of 5000 men at Chihuahua. At Satevo at 1200, at Guerrero 500, at Madera 800, at Namiquipa 600, at Casas Grandes 1200, at Juarez 1800, while in the western State of Sonora are 12,000 Carranzistas.

declared, "most of the soldiers were aroused from sleep in their tents and were fighting Mexicans in less than five minutes after American sentries opened fire on the bandits, killing two. The first shots were fired by our sentries and instantly the alarm was given. Although vastly outnumbered, United States troops soon put the bandits to flight.

"While it is true the Villa bandits invaded the town, our men, most of whom were in their tents, could not possibly have prevented an invasion of Columbus unless superior numbers of the Mexicans were present. It is untrue that the Mexicans had machine guns, or if they did have them they did not have time to use them on our troops or on the civilian population.

"Senator Fall claims a large number of horses were stolen. This is untrue. Only 45 animals were missed, and these included some of those which were killed. The horses that did not fall into the hands of bandits were stamped and not led away, as Senator Fall charges.

"When Colonel Slocum returns from Mexico, where he is leading troops against Villa, I think Senator Fall will have an opportunity to prove his statements in a court of law. It is certain Colonel Slocum will let the people know the truth and show that Senator Fall is attempting to do the soldiers a great injustice."

U. S. NOT TO STOP VILLA CHASE; PLANS MORE FORCES. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary of War Baker has telegraphed General Funston to take any steps necessary to protect the American troops now in Mexico.

This is the Administration's preliminary reply to the demands made by Carranza for the withdrawal of the troops and to the action of the mob at Parral, which attacked a troop of General Pershing's advance force.

In announcing the action, Mr. Baker said: "I telegraphed General Funston the contents of the dispatches handed out by Mr. Arredondo, and directed him to take all necessary steps to protect our soldiers, to ally further trouble, and to wire promptly all further details."

There are at present 15,000 troops in Mexico and 18,000 stretched along the border. General Funston's orders give him plenary power to use all of these forces if he needs them to meet any attack which may be made upon the Pershing column.

Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker said President Wilson must be the final judge of the action to be taken by this Government in reply to Carranza's note, and that they were not advised what he would do.

The entire Mexican question will be thrust out at today's Cabinet meeting, and it is probable that the President thereafter will issue a statement covering the next steps to be taken by this Government.

These steps are taken to mean that the American expedition will not be called off at present, whether or not it carries with it the possibility of war. Army officers of experience and judgment said today that the fighting at Parral shows that holding the troops in Mexico without consent of Carranza means continual fighting that will eventually force the United States to intervene in force in Mexico.

The opinion of these officers may be summarized as follows: First—That the President must find some means to get a new arrangement with Carranza, limiting the stay and operations of the American troops in Mexico so as to save the face of the Administration.

Second—That if Carranza insists before the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting tomorrow on the withdrawal of the American troops General Pershing should at once seize the Mexican Central and the Mexican Northwestern Railway so as to prevent Carranza throwing a body of troops between Pershing's most southern forces and those scattered along the line from Casas Grandes to Parral.

Third—This Government knows that if it should now order the National Guard or the 14,000 coast artillery troops to the border Carranza would be justified in accepting the order as an act of war against him.

The officers say the situation resembles that when Germany declared war on Russia because of the latter's mobilization on her western frontier. They say it would be obvious to Carranza that if a large body of troops were sent now to the Mexican frontier it would mean nothing else than preparation for intervention in force in Mexico.

Some of the army officers believe it has already occurred to General Pershing that in order to save himself in case of further attacks he must plan to take possession of the Mexican Northwestern Railway.

Staff officers of the army today expressed the gravest concern over the plight in which General Pershing's troops will find themselves if Carranza's forces give up their attitude of passiveness and resist the efforts of the army to capture Villa.

PLAN ATTACK ON PERSHING SUNDAY, CARRANZA REPORT

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 14.—The Los Angeles Tribune today prints a story, declaring it has information to the effect that the forces of General Carranza will make an attack on General Pershing's American expedition next Sunday morning. The first step in the attack, the Tribune declares, will be to cut the line of communication between General Pershing's headquarters and the base at Columbus.

The Tribune says the story is based on information received in Los Angeles yesterday by an American who stands high in Carranza secret service work. From the same source of information, it has been learned that a confidential telegram was received by Andreas Garcia, Carranza Consul at El Paso, direct from General Obregon, stating that Mexican troops would start this (Friday) morning to intercept supplies of food and ammunition which are being sent from the border to the American troops now in the interior.

General Obregon is said to have declared that the refusal of the United States Government to withdraw the troops had caused his determination to sever relations between Mexico and the United States, and to strike the first blow.

15th & CHESTNUT

The Philadelphia store ever since its establishment has been one of the most active in the entire Georges chain. Yet we had fully decided to discontinue it, on account of the excessively high rent, taxes and general overhead expenses it involved.

But the enormous number of requests from our great Philadelphia patronage has caused a reconsideration of this intention, and negotiations are now under way which we earnestly hope will result in our retaining this corner and yet continue to give the Georges high standard of value which has made it so popular with the men of Philadelphia.

Church Will Burn Mortgage. Three nights of special services in the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Wyncote will be concluded tonight, the services being preliminary to a "mortgage-burning" service next Sunday morning.

Week-End Sale Of Slightly Used Pianos

Advertisement for Cunningham Piano Co. featuring a list of piano models and prices. Models include Singer \$65, Lyon & Healy \$75, Sohmer \$105, Emerson \$110, and a large section for \$330 pianos. The company is located at 11th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Form for requesting a complete list of slightly used and shopworn pianos. Fields include Name and Address.

Advertisement for Stearns Knight Eight motorcycle. Features an illustration of the motorcycle and text describing its performance and price (\$2100). Contact information for William C. Yerkes Company is provided.

Large advertisement for Georges clothing store. Features the Georges logo, text about spring suits and topcoats, and an illustration of a man in a suit. The store is located at 15th & Chestnut.

Advertisement for Dalsimer fashionable footwear for young ladies. Features an illustration of a shoe and text describing the styles and pricing. Located at 1204-08-08 Market St.

Advertisement for Georges Business Norfolk clothing. Features text about the store's history and current offerings, including suits and topcoats. Located at 15th & Chestnut.