

ANGELES STIRRED UP MEXICAN TROUBLE

Present Disorders Attributed to Return of Villa's Former Partner

AMERICA IS DRAWN IN

The renewal of military activity by Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit, below the Rio Grande, began last March. The fresh attempt to overthrow the Carranza regime was attributed to the return to Mexico in January of General Felipe Angeles, Villa's former chief of staff.

General Angeles is an experienced military man trained in France and was with Villa during the revolution. The two quarreled and as a result Villa sustained two serious defeats. After he left Villa, Angeles was in New York and El Paso. His return to Mexico marked a new period in Mexican uprisings.

By the first of June of this year the situation had become serious as the result of an advance by the Villa-Angeles troops in the state of Chihuahua. Governor Hobby, of Texas, appealed for the mobilization of large forces along the border to protect American lives and property, but the War Department decided that the forces of the Southern Department were sufficient to deal with the situation.

Americans Rout Villista Troops

Continued From Page One agreed to withdraw the American troops as soon as he could get them together. General Gonzales then ordered the American border command if he could not have the infantry withdrawn by 10:30 a. m., which request was granted and orders were given by General Cabell for the immediate withdrawal of the colored infantry then in Juarez.

General Angeles also requested General Cabell to send him through the Associated Press to the people of the United States that he, General Angeles, had not requested assistance from the United States in handling the situation.

No Idea of Invasion "I told General Gonzales that there was no idea of invading Mexican sovereignty and that the infantry would withdraw as soon as possible," General Cabell announced following the interview.

Upon his return to military headquarters here this morning, General Cabell announced that he had ordered one battalion of four mountain cannon to El Paso from Camp Stanley, Tex., for the use of the American artillery commander at Fort Bliss, should these mountain guns be needed against the Villa forces. He also ordered the ordering of six companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from Douglas, Ariz., to El Paso. They are scheduled to arrive today.

Capture Many Prisoners Villa's troops were driven from the racetrack by rifle and machine-gun fire after the border was crossed, and many prisoners were reported taken by the United States cavalry, which took up positions on the east and southeast of the track.

More than 200 Villa rebels were killed during engagements with the federals and Americans last night and today, and more than seventy were wounded. One American is known to have been killed and several wounded.

The Mexican rebels and federal troops fought in the streets of Juarez Saturday night and Sunday night, many on both sides being killed. Many bullets from the rebel guns came across the Rio Grande, and two persons were killed and seven wounded on the American side.

When the Mexican bullets became too thick for the safety of citizens of El Paso, Brigadier General J. B. Erwin, at 11 o'clock last night, ordered American troops to cross the border, and ten minutes after the order was issued, 3600 United States soldiers were in Mexico.

Cross Open Plain After the Mexican federals were allowed to retire into the town of Juarez, Colonel Hadsell's colored infantry (the Twenty-fourth) opened up with a terrific rifle fire on the trenches flanking the racetrack. They advanced in open order and succeeded in dislodging the Villa forces who held the strongest positions, as the colored troops were forced to advance across a comparatively open plain.

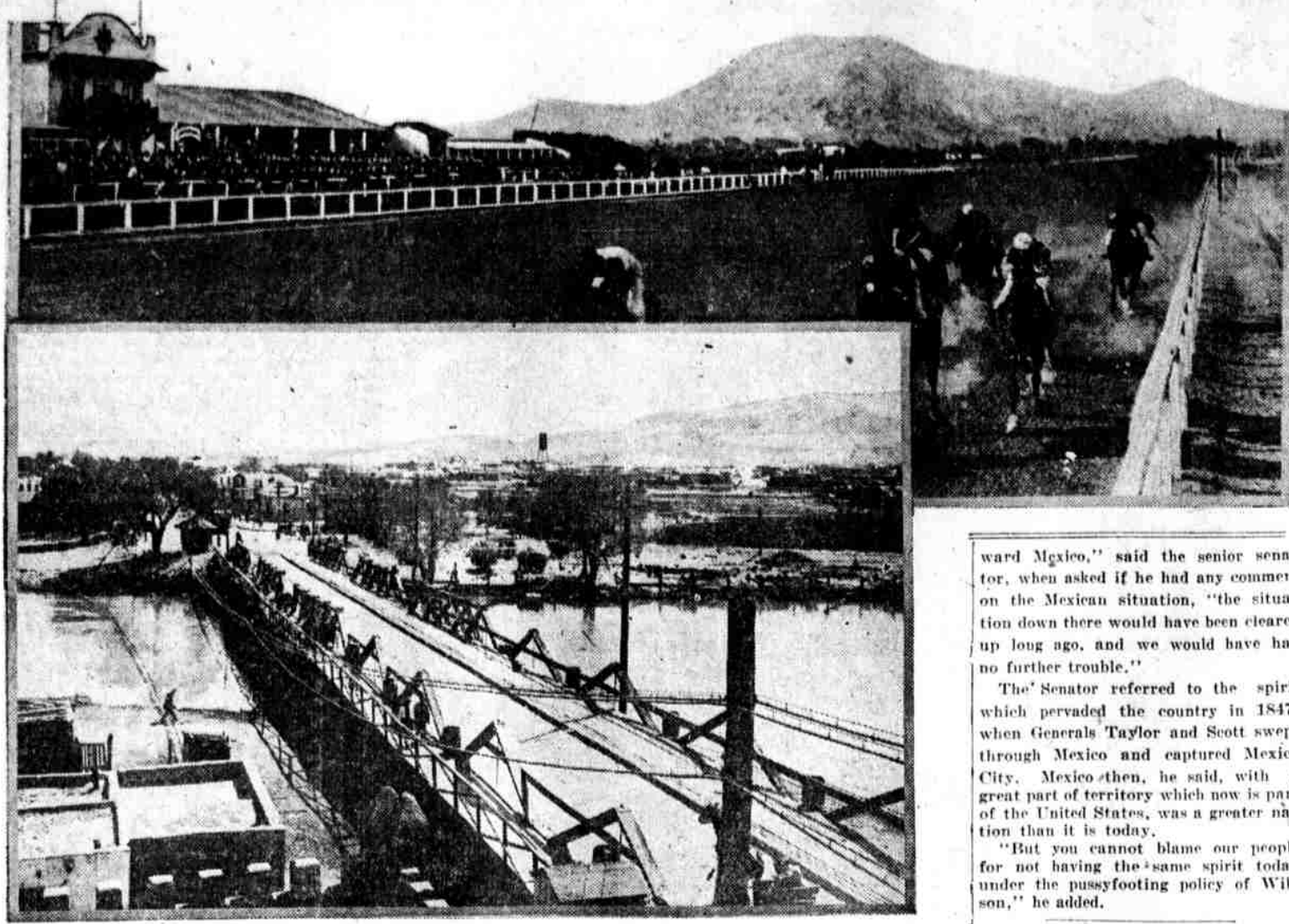
An American army officer who made an inspection trip from the international bridge to the racetrack south of Juarez reported seeing the bodies of thirty Villa dead. He believed many had been killed with shrapnel bullets fired from the American artillery.

Villa Troops Trapped The first volleys from the riflemen were answered, shot for shot, by the Villa troops, who seemed to realize they were trapped by the cavalry in the rear and the infantry in front.

American machine guns started spotting from adobe houses near the racetrack, and the preponderance of rifle fire was soon with the American forces. The preliminary artillery preparation having been completed, the shrapnel guns became silent as the rifles took up the work. The explosion of Mauser and American cartridges could be plainly distinguished from military headquarters in the Mills Building in El Paso, where General Erwin was an interested spectator from his tenth story window.

As the American cavalry maneuvered over the Juarez plain their positions were marked by green rocket fire and brightly distinguished from military headquarters in the Mills Building. At the same time the rifle fire died down.

SCENE OF AMERICAN TROOPS' ENCOUNTER WITH VILLA'S REBELS



Above—The Juarez racetrack, where Villa's troops were dislodged by the rifle fire of Colonel Hadsell's colored infantry. Below—The International bridge, between El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, spanning the Rio Grande, used by the American forces to cross into Mexico.

The Villa forces had been defeated and were driven into the hills or pursued by the United States cavalry.

Shell Villa with Shrapnel The American artillery was stationed in positions from which the Juarez race track, where the Villa rebels were quartered, could be shelled with shrapnel. A flanking movement was begun in an effort to prevent the escape of the rebels.

The American troops, mostly Twenty-fourth infantrymen, guard the American approaches to the international bridge today, while Mexican soldiers stand guard at the Mexican end of the bridge. The Chinese and Mexican refugees who were detained at the United States immigration station during the night were released and permitted to return to Juarez, where everything was quiet. Customs inspection was suspended at the Mexican end of the bridges.

One American officer in command of a colored infantry company told of his experience during the fighting with the rebels last night. He said one band of rebels held up their hands in token of surrender, then opened fire on the Americans at close range. All the rebel band were killed.

Artillery Fire Begun The first shrapnel shot from United States army guns was fired over Juarez at 12:30 o'clock this morning in the direction of the Juarez race track to dislodge Villistas. A second shot followed in five minutes, which struck near the race track, followed at two-minute intervals from two guns placed near the international bridge on the Mexican side.

Following a signal rocket the American cavalry near San Lorenzo, Chihuahua, started the enveloping movement to the east and southeast of Juarez to surround the rebels, who were then in the vicinity of the race track. A second green signal rocket indicated the cavalry were advancing at a charge. Following the killing of one artilleryman of the Eighty-second Artillery and the serious wounding of another by Mexican snipers last night, General Erwin ordered twenty-five expert riflemen to that point to return the snipers' fire. The shots which killed the artilleryman were fired before American artillery began the bombardment of the race track.

Erwin's Statement General Erwin, in an official statement, says: Upon the affidavits of three reputable citizens of El Paso that the Villistas fired into El Paso and upon the investigation of the wounding of the Mexican girl (in El Paso) showing she was wounded by a shot fired by Villistas and upon investigation by the district inspector of these headquarters and two officers of the police force of El Paso, it was shown that shots undoubtedly coming from the direction of the Villista forces had been fired into El Paso.

Further, because of the wounding of several innocent and law-abiding persons residing in El Paso and the wounding of two United States soldiers, who, in the discharge of their duty, all of these on June 14 and 15, therefore, under the authority given me in telegrams from the headquarters of the southern department June 12, 1918, I ordered troops of my command to cross the border and disperse the Villistas. But upon no account where they to undertake an invasion into Mexico.

As soon as I have accomplished this and have assured the safety of the citizens of El Paso from the troops of my command will be withdrawn to the American side of the border.

At Fort Hidalgo, Juarez, today, it was stated by Major Hernandez, of the Mexican federal labor forces, that seventy Villa prisoners had been taken south by General Gonzales troops and that eight of the officers of Villa's command made prisoners had been executed. It was also stated that the body of Manuel Castro, a Villa general, had been found in the trenches east of town.

Overseas Patrolman Returns Patrolmen of the Thirty-second street and Woodland avenue station don't feel like working today. The reason is that William J. Gaynor, of 5712 Pine street, the only patrolman of the station who saw service overseas, is back and keeps them sitting wide eyed at his thrilling tales of war. Gaynor went overseas with Company M, of the 316th Infantry, Seventy-eighth Division, and was wounded at Montfaucon September 28.

PENROSE BLAMES POLICY OF WILSON

Declares "Pussyfooting" is Cause of Present Difficulty in Mexico

Harrisburg, June 16.—United States Senator Penrose places the blame for the present difficulty between the United States and Mexico on the "pussyfooting policy" of President Wilson.

"If we had adopted a firm policy to ward Mexico," said the senior senator, when asked if he had any comment on the Mexican situation, "the situation down there would have been cleared up long ago, and we would have had no further trouble."

The senator referred to the spirit which pervaded the country in 1847, when Generals Taylor and Scott swept through Mexico and captured Mexico City. Mexico then, he said, with a great part of territory which now is part of the United States, was a greater nation than it is today.

"But you cannot blame our people for not having the same spirit today under the pussyfooting policy of Wilson," he added.

Cold Storage Bill to Pass This Week

Continued From Page One to keep meat, fish, eggs, poultry, etc., in storage for six, nine or twelve months beyond the twelve months limit for which the warehousemen prayed. It was the sweeping possibilities and hidden dangers of this section that led to the recall of the bill for further amendment. The phraseology of the whole section is vague and indefinite, and in the process of revision now going on this will be wiped out.

The justice of the demand for a blanket period of twelve months covering all foods in storage is generally conceded. Recently a conference of seven of the most distinguished analytical chemists in the state with Professor La Wall at their head, was held. I am informed, under the personal direction of Secretary Hasmussen.

At this conference it was the consensus of opinion among the experts that food, originally fresh, held in cold storage at the proper temperature, was perfectly wholesome at the end of twelve months. The decision was the result of recent experimental tests of the preservative effects of refrigeration.

Two important and undesirable results, however, would be involved in extending the storage period for food beyond twelve months. One would lead to embarrassment and confusion in the Department of Agriculture. A permit might be granted for three months beyond the fixed term to a firm if its consignment of food was in suitable condition, and another concern whose consignment was unfit would be refused. Instantly the cry of "favoritism," or worse, would be raised.

Extending the storage period beyond the twelve months would also enable speculators to hold food for the purpose of profiteering, and sky-rocketing prices. I am informed that Doctor Rasmussen is fixed in the opinion that questions of public health should be kept separate from questions of price-fixing, food speculation and profiteering. He regards it his paramount duty to safeguard public health in food matters.

While willing to concur in the warehousemen's request for an extension of the cold storage period for all foodstuffs for twelve months, he will insist that, like the New York state law, it stop right there.

Vanity of Consumers Enters An odd feature of the bill is the claim of the cold storage people that the vanity of consumers demands the elimination of the provision which requires all retail packages of storage goods to be stamped accordingly. Personal pride, they assert, prevents many householders from purchasing this class of food be-

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