N. Y. TROOPS TO FRONT TO-NIGHT

WEATHER—Fair to-night; showers probable Tuesday

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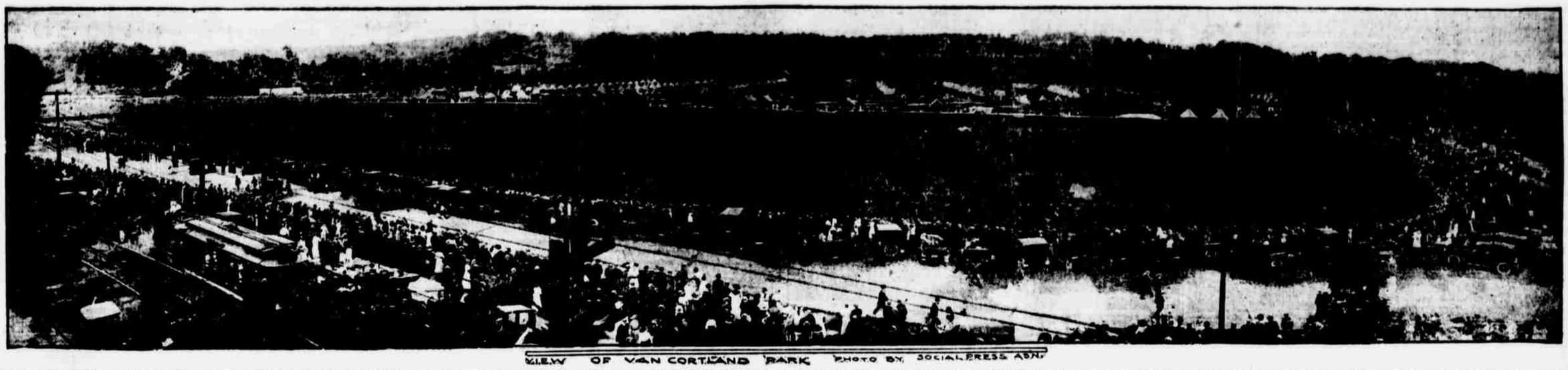
REPORT PERSHING TROOPS IN NEW BATTLE

SCENE AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK TO-DAY AS NEW YORK TROOPS WERE PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR THE BORDER



VIEW OF VAN CORTLAND PARK PHOTO BY SOCIAL PRESS ASN.

ROOSEVELT OUT FOR HUGHES, TELLS BULL MOOSE TO QUIT; ATTACKS WILSON AS UNFIT

No Room for Progressive Party, as Democrats Must Be Beaten, He Writes Leaders.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt formally announced to-day his support of Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee. He declined the Progressive Presidential nomination and urged his fellow members of the Bull Moose party to labor for the Republican candidate. The letter he addressed to the Progressive National Committee carried the plain statement of the Colonel's belief that a third party ticket this year would merely heighten President Wilson's chances of re-election—and he bitterly assailed the Democratic leader and his party for the record of the past three years.

"Sooner or later the national principles championed by the Progressives of 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of our national existence," the Colonel wrote. "With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in 1912 championed them; and I am sure that these men and women will show a like loyalty to the other, the fundamental, ideals which the events of the past two years have proven to be vital to the permanency of our national existence.

"The method by which we are to show our loyalty to these ideals must be determined in each case by the actual event. Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal, and not to the name, and least of all to the party name.

MUST NOT SULK BECAUSE LEADERSHIP IS REJECTED.

"The Progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the Progressive Party has done. Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party.

"It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progressive National organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life.

"Under such circumstances our duty

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

DYNAMITE BOMB FOUND IN DOORWAY OF POST OFFICE

Newspapers Around Infernal Machine Lighted, but Fire Fails to Reach Fuse.

An infernal machine, made up of nine sticks of dynamite wrapped about a twelve-inch iron pipe, also containing a stick of dynamite, to which a fuse had been attached, was found to-day in the General Post-Office between the storm door and the stairway at the southeast entrance of the building.

The contrivance had been wrapped in newspapers, which had been set afire but had failed to ignite the fuse. The dynamite was what is known as the 40 per cent. kind, and the quantity was estimated to be sufficient to have blown down the entire corner of the building.

It was discovered by E. Harris, a watchman, at 6.30 o'clock this morning during his inspection round of the ground floor of the Post Office.

The wrappings of newspaper and the string which tied the package were taken by the police, but the dynamite and the iron pipe were turned over to Owen Egan, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles. When he received the pipe the fuse had been drawn from it.

"The lighting of the newspapers," he said, "was intended to ignite the fuse, but something went wrong, or, rather, went right, because if the dynamite in the pipe had been reached the other nine sticks would have gone off in a jiffy and there would have been a pile of stone to mark that corner of the Post Office.

"The dynamite is the kind used by contractors, but as it bore no bureau number it was not from the stock of any of the contractors doing work in this city."

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.
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Plans for a trip to Europe, Panama-Pacific Exposition, Alaska, Canada, Central and South American countries, Florida and points back from ocean, lake and rail. Datebook, coupons and money order for sale. Telephone Bryant 4000.—Adv.

REFUGEES REPORT U. S. CONSULATE AT TORREON SACKED

Attacked by Troops and 3,000 Civilians Led by Mayor of the Town.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., June 26.—Destruction of the American Consulate in Torreon on June 18 by Carranza soldiers and civilians led by the Mayor, was reported to-day by American refugees arriving here.

Members of the party say they saw the Mayor of Torreon, with troops and a military band, followed by 3,000 citizens, march to the Consulate shouting "Death to the gringoes!"

They tore the American shield from the front of the building, then demolished the structure and its contents.

A mass meeting was held in the plaza later. The Mayor and other Mexican officials counselled the mob to violence against Americans. The refugees, numbering sixteen, were aided in their escape by the British Consul. They were furnished a special by the Carranza military authorities. They were unmolested en route.

Army officers accompanying the train commanded by Gen. Francisco Murguia told the refugees that a Carranza force is mobilizing at Sabinas, seventy-five miles south of Eagle Pass, and will make its first stand against American invasion there. It was estimated that 8,000 troops are concentrated there. The refugees included L. A. Porter and son, Willis Lee and wife, Mr. Sluggeon, wife and baby; Dr. Beran, Paul Lamont, Tom Harwood, J. J. Martin, J. A. Roquet, Frank Chiam, Frank Sprekelmeyer and Mrs. Love and two sons.

WORK ON MEXICAN REPLY TO U. S. NOT EVEN BEGUN

Answer to President's Demands Can't Be Delivered for Several Days.

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—The Foreign Office made the positive declaration to-day that work on the Mexican reply to the American note has not been started.

It is impossible officially to say when the reply will be ready for delivery. It is generally believed that it will not be sent to Washington for several days.

U. S. TROOPS FIND CAPT. MOREY AND FOUR SOLDIERS

One of Them is a Copy of His Request to March Through Carrizal.

SAN ANTONIO, June 26.—Capt. Lewis S. Morey, commander of Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, who sent to Gen. Pershing the first official account of the battle at Carrizal, was found to-day with four negro troopers at San Luis ranch, according to a message from Pershing to Gen. Funston.

No mention was made regarding the condition of Morey. Major Jenkins, commanding the relief column of the Eleventh Cavalry who found Morey and the four men, reported that detachments of his forces are scouring the country around Ojo San Domingo, but that no more stragglers have been encountered.

Of the eighty-four officers and men comprising Troops C and A, one officer and forty-three men have returned to the American lines.

The prisoners held at Chihuahua City are said to number seventeen. This leaves twenty-three men to be accounted for.

Major Jenkins sent to Gen. Pershing a note book taken from the pocket of Capt. Boyd by a sergeant when the officer fell during the engagement with the Mexicans. It contained three pencilled notes—one a copy of the report to Gen. Pershing detailing the incidents of his march from the main line to a point near Carrizal; one copy of the note sent by him to the authorities at Carrizal requesting permission to pass through the town, and the third, the note from Gen. Gomez inviting him to enter the town for a conference. In the note sent by him to the authorities Capt. Boyd had said that his command was on a peaceful mission.

CHIHUAHUA, June 26.—Five of the six additional negroes made prisoners at Carrizal and brought here are named John Wilson, George M. Chaplin, T. Hopkins, Thomas Garfield and W. D. Gibson.

The prisoners said two white troopers, known to them as "Texas" and "Slim," were with Capt. Boyd's force and believed they escaped.

Gibson, speaking for his comrades, said they were captured at Las Haunas, many miles from the scene of the fight by pursuing cavalry. He said the six of them were "trying to beat it for El Paso."

Gen. Trevino announced that Gen. Gomez told him that the members of the expedition were lined up by Capt. Boyd two miles out of Carrizal and told that "they might go Obregon's troops, or they might go in against us." He said that in the overall lines was only one thing to do and that was to obey orders.

WAR MAY BE DECLARED WITHIN FEW DAYS OR HOURS, IS THE VIEW IN WASHINGTON

President Wilson Prepared to Go Before Congress With a Statement of the Situation and Ask for Full Power to Act.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 26.—It is reported here to-day that another clash of American and Carranza troops had occurred in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada.

It is probable that if any new fighting has taken place in the section mentioned it was between the relief force of 500 cavalrymen sent out by Pershing for the relief of Capt. Boyd's men. Villa Ahumada is only a few miles from Carrizal and is the point to which the Boyd expedition was bound.

By Samuel M. Williams.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 26.—While President Wilson awaits Carranza's reply to the ultimatum sent yesterday to Mexico, executive departments of the Government maintain the secrecy of newly imposed censorship. While Cabinet officials and military officers maintain silence, three events marked the day:

1. Minister Calderon of Bolivia called on Secretary of State Lansing this afternoon to propose mediation by South American governments to prevent war. In this he does not represent the principal countries, as Argentina, Brazil and Chili, the A B C group, have not joined in the proposition and are reported cool toward it.

2. Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Scott, Chief of General Staff, received reports from all parts of the country on the forward movement of National Guard commands toward the border.

3. The Senate debated war and pay of soldiers with much vigor, and in the course of speeches revealed a few military secrets.

Senator Hitchcock said: "I am informed by the Secretary of War that no call for Volunteers is contemplated nor an addition to the present number of the National Guard called from the various States."

Senator Lee of Maryland said: "It is 100 days since Congress provided for an increase of 20,000 men in the regular army. Unofficially there have been 11,500 recruits out of the 20,000 required."

Senator Reed of Missouri said: "No man knows what may be the outcome of the crisis. We are not at war with Mexico, but it is possible that war may be declared within a few days or a few hours."

From persons who have talked with President Wilson during the last twenty-four hours it is understood that there is no definite decision as to war.

On the contrary, the President is averse to such a declaration and wants to spare, if possible, acts of aggression against the Mexican people.

President Wilson is prepared to go before a joint session of Congress within a few days—probably as early as to-morrow—with a full statement of the Mexican situation and ask for authority to use the land and naval forces of the United States in the threatened conflict. This will not necessarily take the form of a formal declaration of war, but may be called a "punitive expedition," for the purpose of freeing American prisoners and bringing about order.

This, it is reported, was agreed upon at a conference late last night between the President, Senator Stone and Senator Lodge, ranking Democratic and Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

7TH LEAVES AT 6 O'CLOCK; FOUR OF CITY'S REGIMENTS ORDERED TO BROWNSVILLE

Seventh, Seventy-first, Fourteenth and Forty-seventh and One Battalion of the Twenty-second Are Ordered to Entrain at Once for Start to Border.

Four full regiments of infantry, one battalion of another, one squadron of cavalry and seven minor units of the New York National Guard will be on the train for Brownsville, Tex., to-night. This announcement was made to-day at the headquarters of Major Gen. Leonard Wood of the Department of the East, on Governor's Island, immediately after the receipt of telegraphic instructions from Gen. Funston.

Gen. Wood had wired Gen. Funston last night for instructions as to the movement of militia which was in shape for service and the reply, which came at 10 o'clock this morning, was transmitted at once to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the New York National Guard.

Major Gen. O'Ryan is in New York and the members of his staff in the headquarters at Peekskill were ordered to leave there at 12.30 o'clock this afternoon and join him here at once. The Fourteenth Regiment, now at Peekskill, will come to New York this afternoon on its way to Texas.

About 5,000 New York Guardsmen will be on their way to the border to-night under the new order. The plans were perfected last night by Col. Ballinger, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, at Gen. Wood's headquarters at Governor's Island. Col. Ballinger has had plans for moving the troops completed tentatively for months, and they were adjusted to present circumstances last night in a conference he had with representatives of the railroads over which the troops will move.

It was learned at divisional headquarters that the Seventh Regiment will entrain for Brownsville at 6 o'clock to-night.

It was the understanding at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment this afternoon that the regiment would entrain for the border at 11 o'clock to-night.

Gen. Wood also announced this morning that the New Jersey and Massachusetts militia units ordered to the front would leave to-day for El Paso. One regiment from the Vermont militia at Fort Ethan Allen will also go there.

15,000 MORE TROOPS IN EAST MOVE TO-MORROW.

About 15,000 additional troops under the command of the Department of the East have been ordered to start for the border to-morrow, it was announced at headquarters.

The trip for all the troops named will be made all the way by rail. The New York boys will be about seventy-two hours on the train.

The railroads throughout the country have given the right of way to troop trains and to trains carrying supplies.

The commands affected by to-day's order follow:

Seventh infantry, still in New York.

Fourteenth infantry, now at Peekskill.

Forty-seventh infantry, still in Brooklyn.

Seventy-first infantry, still in New York.

One squadron of the First Cavalry, now at Van Cortlandt Park.

One battalion First Signal Corps—still in New York.

One battalion First Field Artillery—