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WEATHER PARTLY CLOUDY TO-DAY; SHOWERS TO-MORROW. Yesterday's Temperature: High, 81; Low, 66. Full report on Page 4.

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

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CARRANZA DEFIES U.S.; TO RESIST WITH ARMS; CRISIS NEAR AT BORDER

First Chief Warns All Latin America to Keep Off.

IS ORGANIZING PARTY TO FIGHT

Three Hundred Mexican Soldiers Invade Texas, Report from El Paso.

RACE WAR IS FEARED

War Department Ready to Rush More Troops to Reinforce General Funston.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Carranza defies the United States and will oppose with force any attempt by the United States or Latin-American countries to impose a government on Mexico without his consent. This is shown in statements issued here to-night by the Carranza agency, which reveal that the First Chief is organizing his party against interference in Mexican affairs by this country.

Coincident with the defiance from Carranza come reports indicating that a crisis is near on the Mexican border. A dispatch from El Paso states that 300 Mexican soldiers, said to be Carranza troops, have crossed the border near Langtry, Tex., burning a railroad bridge and looting ranches.

From Brownsville comes the information that practically every American citizen in the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr is resting under arms to-night in fear that the overwhelming Mexican population of the section will start a race war.

Secretary of War Garrison notified General Funston that 12,000 more troops would be sent to the border if he requested them. No request for reinforcement has yet been made by Funston.

The Carranza agency gave out the text of a telegram to Carranza from the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, affirming his determination to back up Carranza in "fighting with the faith of old" for the victory of the Constitutionalists over any attempt to limit the sovereignty of Mexico.

Leaders Uphold Carranza. Similar expressions have been received, the agency says, from the following Carranza adherents:

General Alvarado, Governor of Yucatan and commanding the army corps of the Southeast; General Flores, Governor and military commander of Hidalgo; Lieutenant Colonel Cervantes, Governor of Puebla; General Millan, military commander at Orizaba; General Urquiza, commander of the division named "Supremos Poderes"; General Aquiles Juarez, Governor and military commander of Tabasco; Lieutenant Colonel Del Castillo, division commander; General Mucel, Governor and military commander of Campeche.

The publication of these telegrams, following Carranza's defiance to the American government this morning and his letters to the Latin-American governments, whose representatives conferred with Secretary Lansing at New York to-day, made a decidedly unfavorable impression in official circles. It is stated that any hope Carranza may have had of a decision favorable to him in the conference has been blasted by these threats.

President Wilson will arrive here tomorrow morning and at once take up the Mexican situation, in preparation for the Cabinet meeting on Friday. He may issue a statement to the American people defining the present position of this government in Mexican affairs and outlining the policy to be pursued. With foreign relations in a state of quiescence it is expected the President will rush through his Mexican plans while the opportunity offers.

Quieter in Vera Cruz. Dispatches to the State Department to-day from Vera Cruz stated that conditions were quieter and that the Governor of the state of Vera Cruz had repudiated the incendiary speeches made by a city official, which caused the disturbances there. The governor said the outbreaks were chiefly aimed at Spaniards.

The Navy Department announced to-day that while the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire had left Newport and proceeded south, their destination is not yet determined. Conditions in Vera Cruz, it is thought, are improving, and the ships may be deflected to Guantanamo, or may put into Hampton Roads. The sailing orders were to "proceed to southern waters."

WILSON RETURNING TO DISCUSS MEXICO

On Board the President's Special Train, New Haven, Aug. 11.—President Wilson is on his way to Washington to-night to confer with Secretary Lansing and his Cabinet regarding the Mexican and other problems. He left Cornish at 3 p. m. and will arrive in Washington tomorrow morning.

The President wishes to follow the plans inaugurated when the South and Central American republics were invited to confer on Mexican affairs. He is determined, however, to protect foreigners in Vera Cruz.

It is understood the President will continue his plans despite the evident opposition of General Carranza.

While Mr. Wilson has recalled none of the members of his Cabinet, practically all are expected at the Cabinet meeting on Friday. The President has other important questions he desires to discuss with different secretaries—with Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels, national defense; with Mr. Redfield, the Eastland disaster, and with Mr. Gregory, interpretations of the seamen's law.

U. S. IN DANGER AND HELPLESS, WOOD'S WARNING

Calls Volunteer Armies Failures in His Talk to Rookies.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Major General Leonard Wood, uniformed head of the United States Army, to-night, to eleven hundred business men encamped here at the military instruction school, attacked the conditions which keep our army unprepared for defense, scoffed at the "asinine statement" of William Jennings Bryan that "we can raise one million men between sunrise and sunset," and virtually questioned the administration's Mexican policy.

General Wood's verbal smashes provoked a demonstration that is difficult to describe. There were many times when applause and sarcastic laughter became so strong that the speaker, who stood in calm survey of the impression he was making, was compelled to halt. The audience, mainly composed of men whose work calls for cool thought, put mental fire to the fuel of his utterances and worked themselves to a heat of military ardor that one finds on a battlefield.

The student business men of many political faiths were tired from a long day of drilling when, at 7 o'clock to-night, following supper, company commanders told the men to assemble on the side of the slight hill that runs down to the Lake Champlain shore. It was expected that General Wood's talk would be along rather technical lines.

Call to Prepare Heeded. It was about 7:30 o'clock when the amateur officers gathered in the dusk on the hillside. They squatted on the grass in a circle around the general. A few minutes after he had begun, the picture, with its small force of men in khaki cheering every few minutes, their faces undistinguishable except when blue breezes fanned streaks of light from dying campfires, was one of a desperate leader calling on a threatened people to wake up and prepare itself against attack.

"I want to say a few words to you regarding our methods of raising an army and the fallacies of these methods," General Wood began. "The perfectly asinine statement has been made that we can raise an army of one million men between sunrise and sunset. This assembly of you men here at this camp is an answer to that sort of foolish talk."

This produced a slight cheer, the men sat up attentively, but seemed to be uncertain of the propriety of applauding. "The talk of a volunteer army is all foolishness. There is no such thing as a voluntary service. Every citizen owes the nation the service of his country. The trouble is that this fact is not recognized as it should be."

"There are many amiable old ladies, I know, who think that you have the right to the call of the wild. Personally, I hope that it means the beginning of the response of as many males as we have left."

General Wood finished the sentence with his hearers broke into laughter. "I hope when you go away from here you will use your influence as good American citizens, in contrast to the ignorant masses by whom you must not be influenced, to do all within your power to help obtain good, sane legislation for the establishment of an adequate armament."

"The system of raising volunteers has always been a failure. Warns of Invasion Peril. "Washington warned us earnestly even in his day against depending on volunteers for our national defense. It might have been well enough in his day to depend on volunteers, when the day to depend on isolation for us. But now, when the ocean is only five days wide, it is instead of an aid to isolation, a ready means of access. The nations whom we apprehend are prepared; the nations who are coming to us are prepared. We cantake care of the little ones, in our own good way."

Pan-American Envoys in Meeting Here, Sign Appeal to Mexicans to End War



Above, Ambassadors Naon, of Argentina; Da Gama, of Brazil, and Suarez, of Chile, the A. B. C. representatives in the Mexican peace conference. Below, Secretary of State Lansing, as he appeared presiding over the delegates.

Conference Calls on Warring Chiefs to End Strife and Meet Together on Neutral Territory—No Armed Intervention.

Secretary of State John Lansing and representatives of six South and Central American republics yesterday signed an appeal addressed to the leaders of all factions in Mexico. It calls upon them in the name of humanity and national patriotism to end civil strife and meet in a peace conference. Armed intervention in Mexico was not considered at yesterday's conference, which was held in the Biltmore Hotel. The Latin-American countries represented were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

Only the first steps toward bringing about peace in war-torn Mexico were taken by the conferees. The session lasted for two hours, and at its close Secretary Lansing told briefly what had been accomplished. "We have assented or agreed," he said, "to a proposition that a communication should be addressed to the different factions in Mexico appealing to them to compose their differences. We also have agreed upon the form we will recommend to our respective governments with reference to the recognition of a government in Mexico."

The appeal, which is brief and courteous, urged the Mexicans to consider the injurious effect throughout the world which the constant turbulence in Mexico has caused. The petition suggests that a peace conference be held on neutral territory in Mexico far from the roar of cannon. The governments signing it express their willingness to act, if invited, in any practicable way to assist in bringing the various factions together for the conference.

Asks for Prompt Replies. The communication will be given the widest publicity throughout Mexico, and will be delivered by the diplomatic and consular agents of the various governments signatory to it. Replies are definitely asked for, the hope being expressed that these will be received within ten days after the communication reaches the leaders, unless some just cause for delay presents itself.

VICE-PRESIDENT PRAYS FOR WILSON

Mr. Marshall in Neutrality Plea Says Americans Must Quit Taking Sides.

Peabody, Kan., Aug. 11.—In a speech at the Peabody Chautauqua last night Vice-President Marshall made a plea for Americans to heed the advice of President Wilson and remain neutral. "If we give peace with honor," he said, "we must quit taking sides and stand behind the President. It's hard to say which is to blame after weeks and weeks of reading. Frankly, I don't know and don't pretend to know. President Wilson has a great load on his shoulders, but don't you make it bigger by taking sides. And I want to say right now there is one President of this United States who is not envied by the Vice-President, and that is President Wilson. There is not a man here who prays for the safety and protection of our President."

Mr. Marshall said this tribute to the President: "I may be a dreamer, but I believe out of it all will come good international disarmament. And when this war is over, out of it all will loom President Wilson, the greatest man the world has ever known, for he will have led the people of all the earth to universal peace."

Mr. Marshall referred to the war in Mexico with the remark that there was no Vice-President.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS AS MUNITIONS AIDS

Twenty-five Experts Will Help David Lloyd George in Applying Inventions. London, Aug. 11.—That he may avail himself of all the latest discoveries in the art of the manufacture of munitions of war, David Lloyd George, Munitions Minister, has formed a "munitions inventions branch" of his department. In this department the minister will be assisted by twenty-five scientists and engineering experts.

RUSSIAN ARMIES HOLDING LINES; KOVNO MENACED

Germans Gain Only Near Nowo Georgiewsk and in North.

BENJAMINOW FORT IS CAPTURED

Evacuation of Kovno Begun—Czar's Soldiers Making Good Escape in South.

London, Aug. 11.—The Russian barriers behind which are retiring the rear guards who defended the Narw line, while Warsaw's great armies escaped are still holding, according to the latest official advices. The small number of captures claimed by the Germans gives increasing confidence that even the rear guards, who were to have been sacrificed, if necessary, to insure the safety of the main bodies, will reach their new lines with very moderate losses.

On the southern front, too, the Russians appear to be making good their escape, though under constant pressure, while in Gollizia no results have yet been attained by the renewed Austrian activity. Only around Nowo Georgiewsk have the Germans gained any considerable ground. The investment of that fortress has been practically completed with the capture of the fort of Benjaminow, which lies to the east of the main fortress.

Kovno Russian Danger Point.

Kovno is the real danger point in the Russian line. The armies of Grand Duke Nicholas apparently have arrested the German offensive against Riga and Dvinsk, but are being hard pressed on the Kovno front, which the Germans are attacking with guns of all calibres, including the famous 16-inch cannon which no fortress hitherto has been able to withstand.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd points out that the village of Piplo, on which the Germans have retained their hold notwithstanding the fierce counter attacks of the Russians, is only six miles west of Kovno. It lies on the left bank of the Niemen. Preparations are under way for the possible evacuation of the fortress. All military supplies and government properties have been removed and factories are being dismantled.

A Zeppelin has appeared for the first time over the fortress of Dvinsk, on the Dvina, 100 miles southeast of Riga. The airship circled the ramparts.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German official communication on the fighting in the eastern front was as follows: The army group under Field Marshal von Hindenburg easily repulsed strong advances made by the Russians during the last few days along the Riga-Mitau road. North of the Niemen there are no changes. An attack by strong Russian forces on Kovno failed. The number of Russian taken prisoners there since the 8th of August has increased to 2,116 and of machine guns to 16.

East of Lomza our troops are advancing in the direction of the Bohran-Narw line. The enemy still holds the bridgehead at Wieszna. South of the entire Russian line is retreating. The strongly fortified position of the aerwony-Brok position could not be held by the enemy. Our pursuing troops crossed the Caerwony-Brok position and are advancing to the east thereof. Tentatively, however, it has been agreed to await the result of the peace conference, and all the factions do not participate in the government set up by those elements which do attend by

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ALLIES TREBLE GAINS IN GALLIOLI DRIVE; SEEK BALKAN PRIZE

OFFERS DARDANELLES FOR RUSSIAN PEACE

Petrograd, Aug. 11.—(dispatch to "The London Daily Times")—"The 'Novoe Vremya' confirms rumors of German overtures for a separate peace. It alleges that Germany offered to Russia Galicia and the Dardanelles, with a guarantee of the integrity of her frontiers, Germany stipulating for Egypt on the pretext of ceding the same to Turkey, and for a free hand to deal with Russia's allies."

"This attempt," says the paper, "testifies that, in spite of her brilliantly organized espionage, Germany entirely fails to discount the sentiment of the Russian authorities and of the whole Russian people, while the cynicism of the proposals themselves can no longer surprise anybody."

GERMAN SHIP BLOWN UP AFTER SINKING BRITISH

Steamer Abandoned When Chased by Cruisers Following Victory.

London, Aug. 11.—The British armed patrol vessel Ramsey was sunk in the North Sea by the German steamer Meteor on August 8, it was officially announced to-night. Four officers and thirty-nine men were saved. The Meteor subsequently sighted a squadron of British cruisers and her commanding officer, realizing that escape was impossible, ordered the crew to abandon the ship and then blew her up.

The Admiralty in a casualty list issued to-night, said that five officers were lost in the taking of the Ramsey, and that two were lost in the sinking of the torpedo boat destroyer Lynx, when she struck a mine in the North Sea last Monday.

The Meteor was formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and was built at Hamburg, in 1904. She was of 3,613 gross tons, 328 feet long, 44 feet beam and 18 feet draft.

The Ramsey was a merchant vessel which went into commission in the British navy in November, 1914.

Germans Say Meteor Faced Big Odds in Fight

Amsterdam, Aug. 11.—(via London Aug. 11.)—The German version of the exploits of the auxiliary Meteor, which was blown up by her commander to escape capture by British cruisers, is set forth in a special statement issued by the Admiralty at Berlin, which says: "The auxiliary vessel Meteor, after having boldly broken through the British watching forces, waged a commercial war."

U-Boats Sink Eighteen Craft in Three Days

London, Aug. 11.—German submarines have renewed their activity and in the last three days have sunk eighteen vessels, ten of which were British trawlers, and four of which belonged to neutral countries. The British steamer Rosalie, of 2,725 tons net, which sailed from Shields on August 10 for San Francisco, has been beached. Her crew was saved. The Russian bark Baltzer, 545 tons gross, has been sunk. A small boat in which were the captain and seven men reached land safely.

The sinking of the Meteor, which was reported to have been made this afternoon. They were the British steamer Oakwood, the Norwegian bark Morna, the French bark Francois, and seven trawlers, the Young Admiral, the Illustrious, the Young Welcome, Utopia and George Crabbe. The crews of all the vessels were saved.

The Baltzer, which was owned in Riga, was last reported as having sailed on June 15 from Gullfport for Cork.

The Oakwood was last reported at Liverpool on July 28. She was a steamer of 4,275 tons gross, 360 feet long, 48 feet beam, 28 feet depth and was built in 1903. She was owned in London.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 11.—The French bark Francois and the Norwegian bark Morna, reported sunk by German submarines, both cleared from the Columbia River in March with cargoes of wheat. The former carried 51,897 bushels of wheat, valued at \$1,917,007, and was bound for Queenstown for orders. The cargo of the Francois consisted of 111,235 bushels of wheat, valued at \$1,787,070. Both cargoes were exported by M. H. Houser, of Portland.

Strive to Anticipate German Blow at Serbs.

FRENCH SHIP POUNDS FORTS

Silences Turkish Batteries—The Colonial Troops Drive Forward.

SERBIA MAY GIVE IN

Expected to Cede Territory for Fixed Sum—Bulgaria's Decision in Doubt.

London, Aug. 11.—A considerable further success in Gallipoli was reported to-day for the Allies in the renewed vigorous offensive they have started. They are working feverishly to open the Dardanelles, both as a checkmate for the expected German effort to dominate the Balkan situation by a drive to crush Serbia and as a means of getting much needed munitions to Russia. The actions reported, however, important as they are, are believed here to be preliminary to a much more ambitious attempt, which has been planned by the Anglo-French commanders to sweep the Turks before them. Very heavy losses which already have been inflicted on the Turks have had a discouraging effect on the Ottoman troops, according to reports from Greece.

Try to Arrange Balkan Affairs. Meanwhile the efforts to straighten Balkan affairs to the advantage of the Allies are being pushed, but there are no advices as to the success of the present attempt to restore to Bulgaria the territory taken from her after the second Balkan war, and thus insure her taking the field with the Allies. A dispatch to the "Journal des Debats," of Paris, from Rome says: "The general opinion here is that Serbia will answer the communication of the quadruple entente powers by offering to cede territory for a fixed sum, in order to avoid responsibility for the failure of the negotiations with the Balkan States regarding their participation in the war. It is difficult to forecast the decision of Bulgaria, for Greece apparently is refusing to make any concessions to Bulgaria."

It is pointed out here, however, that when M. Venizelos comes to power in Greece next week a decided change is likely.

Allies Treble Gains. Since Saturday night, when fresh British forces were landed on the Gallipoli peninsula there has been almost continuous fighting on the Krithia Road. In these operations Australians and New Zealanders in the "Anzac" region, a name taken from the initial letters of the words "Australian New Zealand Army Corps," have cooperated with the new forces to the north. Following the successes of the troops on the Krithia Road and those to the north of the "Anzac" zone, the Australians and New Zealanders took the offensive yesterday and succeeded in trebling the area formerly held by them. Their comrades to the north, who assisted them made no further progress, however.

Simultaneously, the French battleship St. Louis attacked the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic side of the strait which had been bombarding the allied positions on the peninsula and put five guns out of commission.

The following official statement was given out to-night: "The latest report from Sir Ian Hamilton states that severe fighting continued yesterday in the Gallipoli Peninsula, mainly in the Anzac zone and in that to the north. The positions occupied were slightly varied in places, but the general result is that the area held at Anzac has been nearly trebled, owing chiefly to the gallantry and dash of the Australian and New Zealand army corps."

"While to the north no further progress has yet been made, the troops have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and the French battleship St. Louis is reported to have put out of action five out of six guns in the Asiatic batteries."

Allies Land 50,000 Men at the Dardanelles

Constantinople, Aug. 9 (via Berlin, Aug. 11, by wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, declared to-day that, according to his information, the Entente Allies in their latest operations at the Dardanelles had landed three divisions of troops, comprising about 50,000 men. The losses among them, however, he asserted, already had been very heavy.

Enver Pasha's statement was made in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press. He said: "I am fully confident that we will be able to keep the Allies in check on the Gallipoli Peninsula, even if other large reinforcements are coming. We

Samuel Hopkins Adams school which holds out the big-salary bait to prospective pupils. It's a good example of the way "The Ad-Visor" covers the unusual byways of questionable advertising as well as the highways. Sooner or later you will find him talking about the phase of advertising that touches you closest—perhaps this morning—on Page 14.