

full brigades from other states. In all eight regiments of infantry, with thirteen separate battalions and many separate companies are affected, giving a total of 1,148 companies, each of which must have a minimum strength of fifty men when mustered into the Federal service. The total enlisted force of infantry therefore would be not less than 58,000 men.

Less than five hundred companies scattered throughout the country will not be mustered, and the national guard coast artillery companies have not been summoned.

All of the field artillery, cavalry, engineering and signal corps will be employed, as will many of the militia field hospitals and ambulance companies. The War Department has on hand ample equipment and is changing to outfit and maintain this force. The call applies to twenty-nine batteries of field artillery, ninety-nine troops of cavalry and one New York cavalry machine gun troop, twenty-five engineer companies and twenty-nine signal companies, all with full equipment already issued to them. Twenty-six ambulance companies and twenty-seven field hospitals also have been ordered made ready for shipment.

Reply to Carranza Still Held Up. No indication was given at the State Department to-night of the course to be pursued with regard to the reply to General Carranza's note demanding the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico. It was reported last week by Secretary Wilson and is still in President Wilson's hands. It had been intended to dispatch it to Mexico City to-morrow by special messenger, but recent developments may change this plan.

Official reports that recent raids along the border had created alarm among American residents in Mexico City and elsewhere beyond the border were reflected to-day in a message received at the Mexican Embassy from General Carranza. It stated that excitement prevailed at the Mexican camp over the continued signs along the border, and asked Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate, to tell the First Chief what he had learned of the intentions of the Washington government toward Mexico. In reply Mr. Arredondo included a copy of Secretary Baker's statement announcing the call for the militia.

Carranza's note demanding the recall of the American expedition asked for a statement of the purposes of the United States, and Secretary Lansing's response, as it has been drafted, is understood virtually to be in the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at St. Louis.

De Facto Government Hampered. When officials here heard of to-night's message to the Mexican Embassy they construed it as a further indication that the de facto government was struggling with elements within Mexico over which it had little control.

For three months the economic situation which General Carranza has been attempting to solve without foreign financial aid, has been growing steadily worse. Unbusiness has been manifested in many parts of the country, and the government, whose purposes and affiliations are not clearly known here, has seized the opportunity to stir the smoldering anti-American feeling throughout Northern Mexico. It has watched with growing alarm the spread of disorders throughout Mexico and the evidences that Carranza's control over his army and his people was waning from day to day. Up to the time General Trevino served notice on General Pershing last week that any movement of his troops except toward the border would be treated as a hostile act, Carranza's own attitude.

His intentions still are somewhat in doubt, although the fact that he is said to have personally directed Trevino's action leaves little ground for speculation on that score. The question remaining to be settled is whether General Carranza will go to the limit of ordering an attack upon General Pershing's troops.

There is no indication that President Wilson has any intention of weakening in his determination to keep the expedition where it is. It is also evident, however, that the Administration has no present purpose of ordering renewed activities after bandits by the column, except in the limited zone in which it has been operating with signal success for some weeks. General Pershing's recent reports have indicated that he has succeeded in clearing out all organized bands of outlaws in the vicinity of his camps.

Some officials here have been inclined to look upon the Carranza note and many of his other more or less hostile actions as attempts to placate the radical anti-American elements in Mexico without actually bringing on hostilities with the United States. They declare the Mexican government has gone to the limit of time, but always fallen just short of the word or act that would have made a clash certain.

These officials believe Carranza is playing a game of bluff, and that such as he might have Villa, the direct cause of the present situation, has dared not attempt to capture the bandit and turn him over to the United States for punishment, because he feared to make a national hero and martyr of his former ally against Huerta.

Villa's Hiding Place Known. In this connection it was learned in diplomatic circles to-night that foreign agents in Mexico believe Villa to have been stricken with paralysis as a result of wounds received during or after the Columbus raid. He is said to be in hiding in the hills, and it is intimated that Carranza officials could put their hands on him in a few days if they so desired.

Veracruz Mexicans Will Resist Landing. Veracruz, June 18.—Conditions are perfectly quiet at Veracruz, Colonel Gonzalo de la Mata, commanding officer here, has received no reports and has permitted no manifestations by his soldiers.

Preparations have been made to resist any attempt by American forces to land. An excellent spirit prevails among the Mexican troops, who apparently are well disciplined.

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### 4TH U. S. COLUMN, WARNED, LEAVES

#### Carranza Leader Threatens Attack Unless Troops Are Withdrawn.

#### BANDITS THEN FIRE ON FORCE AT RIVER

#### Two Mexicans Killed—Band of Raiders Scattered by the Expedition.

Brownsville, Tex., June 18.—The fourth American punitive expedition retreated to-day from Mexico after General James Parker, commander of the Brownsville district, was warned by General Alfredo Ricaut, Carranza commander of the Matamoros district, that the de facto government's troops would attack the Americans unless they were withdrawn immediately.

The expedition dispersed Mexican bandits who Friday night raided Texas ranches and attacked a detachment of the 25th Infantry east of San Benito, Tex. There were no American casualties.

Promises were given by the Carranza commander at Matamoros that he would run down and punish the outlaws.

Two bandits were killed and two wounded in an action with a detachment of about sixteen Mexicans when the Americans began to withdraw.

Awaits Development. The expedition to-night camped at San Pedro, Tex., about twenty miles west of Brownsville, awaiting developments, after having, according to General James Parker's official report, "cleared out a nest of bandits on ranches opposite the San Pedro-Ranchito district." These ranches included the Tabuachal Ranch, about ten miles west of Matamoros, which is notorious as a bandit haven.

Military authorities to-night regarded the situation as fraught with the gravest possibilities. This was occasioned by the report that it was a detachment of de facto government troops, commanded by a young lieutenant, who led the attack on the Americans as they were leaving Mexico. This officer was killed, and his command was found to be composed partly of the uniform of a Carranza soldier.

Although the official report of the fight to army headquarters said one was killed and two wounded, it was confirmed in Matamoros to-night that two Mexicans were killed.

Rear Guard Attacked. The attack on the rear guard was made after it had crossed a machine gun trap of the 3d Cavalry had retreated to the United States. Troops E and F, commanded by Lieutenants John Read, jr., and Peabody were back from the river, covering the retreat to the Rio Grande.

The outpost reported the appearance of a small band of mounted men who on seeing the Americans opened fire. Troop E quickly replied and was joined by Troop F. The firing continued for ten minutes at a range of approximately 500 yards. Two men were seen to fall from their horses. The supposed de facto government, the aid of one of those wounded, but was struck by two bullets.

The cavalry then charged the Mexicans, who fled in the direction of Matamoros. The chase continued for three miles, when Major Edward Anderson, in command, ordered it halted, on orders from headquarters here to re-cross the river.

The first section of the fourth punitive expedition, commanded by Lieutenant A. S. Newman, crossed the Rio Grande yesterday morning in pursuit of a "hot trail." His command comprised Troop H of the 3d Cavalry, a second section crossed at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, headed by Major Anderson. The entire expedition, which swam the Rio Grande, to a position on the Mexican side 14 miles from the ford and sent out scouting parties.

Bandits Scattered. The bandits fled before the American forces. Last night Major Anderson's outpost was fired on from a Mexican house. The house was charged by the Americans, but the occupants fled into the bushes. The entire section opposite San Benito was thoroughly searched, and while there was occasional sniping none of the Americans was injured.

The retreat of the expedition began early to-day, upon instructions from General Parker, after he exchanged messages with General Ricaut, Mexican Consul J. Z. Garza acted as intermediary.

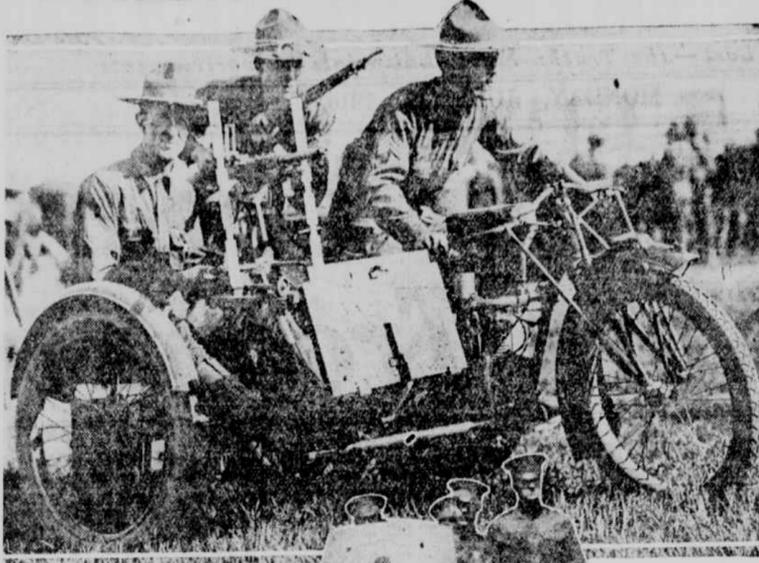
The general staff, according to the messages, promised he would capture and punish the bandits who raided the American side of the Rio Grande. Consul Garza told the American officer that General Ricaut might not be able to stop the Mexican troops in the brush, who might attack. He was told the United States cavalry could stop them.

Attack Means War. Such an attack meant war, General Parker accepted his promise to capture the bandits, and the expedition recrossed the river on pontoon bridges. General Parker's report to General Funston on the expedition, filed before the expedition began withdrawing and was attacked, follows: "Major Edward Anderson and his squadron of the 3d Cavalry, supporting Lieutenant Newman's detachment which had followed the bandits across the river, cleared out a nest of bandits on ranches opposite the San Pedro Ranchito district. On the appearance of our command at the ranches the bandits scattered, and a sniping duel yesterday afternoon and occasionally until midnight, since which time no Mexicans have been seen, nor has there been any further firing at our troops. There were no casualties on our side.

Object Accomplished. "The object of the crossing having been accomplished, and in consequence of promises made by the Mexican commander, General Ricaut, to capture and punish the bandits, I have ordered Colonel Bullard, commanding, to withdraw Major Anderson's command to this side of the Rio Grande. "It is believed that the prompt and vigorous action taken in hot pursuit and following across the border to safe refuge of these notorious raiders will have a salutary effect on conditions along this part of the border."

Lower California Promises Neutrality. San Diego, Cal., June 18.—Lower California will remain neutral in the event of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, according to advices received here to-day from Colonel States and Mexico, according to advertisements.

### N. Y. GUARD'S UP-TO-DATE ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT.



### MEXICANS SEVER WIRES AT BORDER

Continued from page 1

had arrived at Lomas, four miles south of Nogales.

The Mexican custom house records have been transferred from Nogales, Mexico, to some point south of the international line, it is reported from Tucson. A demonstration of armed civilians in Nogales, Mexico, ended early this morning. Boys twelve years old here have been armed by the military authorities. Eighteen carloads of Mexican families have been sent south. Several Americans arrested there last night were released this morning.

Fear is felt for the safety of Americans at Empalme, Sonora.

Cannan, Sonora, fifty miles south of here, experienced exciting scenes last night, according to word received here. Hundreds of Mexicans, excited by news of the tense situation at Matamoros, were said to have paraded the streets, shouting threats against Americans and shooting into the air.

The demonstration was said to have been led by civil authorities of the town. The town was reported quiet to-day.

General Calles at noon was reported to be at Del Rio, twelve miles north of Cannan, en route to Agua Prieta, to take command of the army of Northern Sonora and carry out his pledge of protection to Americans in the event of hostilities or riots.

Garrison Moves South. The garrison at Agua Prieta, forming part of the command of General Arzobispo Gomez, consisting of 3,000 men, was reported to have moved south last night, carrying eight cannon.

General Gomez was quoted as saying the civilian population was becoming highly excited, and that the military command "then has armed the civilian population and is holding all railroad equipment with engines in readiness, subject to orders of General Calles. A number of Americans were caught in the town when the Mexican military authorities declared the port closed to traffic. These sought temporary refuge in the American consulate.

An anti-American demonstration lasting an hour was reported in Naco, Sonora, to-day. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured. The demonstrators were then reported to have joined the military in evacuating the town. The town was reported quiet at noon.

According to messages received here, many civilian Mexicans crossed the border at Nogales, Ariz., last night. A special train, it was said, was ready to transport any desiring to return to Magdalena in the event of hostilities.

Both Sides of Border Making Preparations. El Paso, June 18.—Preparations were apparent on both sides of the border here to-night for possible hostilities. The Juarez garrison was reinforced by the arrival of about 100 troops from Chihuahua City, while Battery A, of the New Mexico national guard, 140 men and four three-inch field guns, and the 1st battalion of the 20th Infantry arrived from Columbus, N. M., to take station at Fort Bliss, Tex., on the outskirts of El Paso.

The battery is the first of the state organizations, recently mustered into Federal service, to cross into another state for duty.

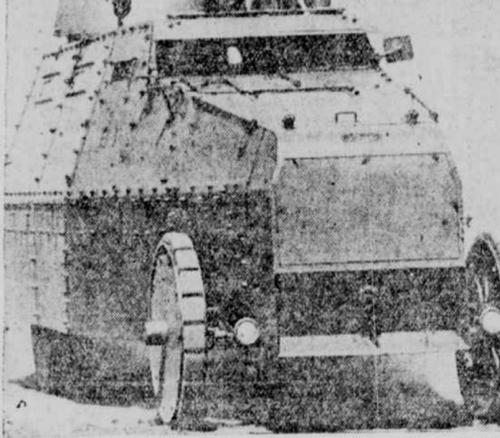
General George Bell, jr., commanding the El Paso military district, announced to-night that in any eventuality the fullest possible protection would be afforded to all law-abiding Mexicans on the American side. General Bell also reiterated a public warning to all persons in El Paso to stay off the streets in the event of trouble. It is asserted that several Carranza soldiers of the Juarez garrison have come to the American side to-day disguised as peon laborers. Whether they are trying to escape fighting or are being sent across to cause disturbances in this city has not been learned by government agents.

Added precautions were taken to-day to prevent the smuggling of ammunition across the Mexican line after the arrest at the International Bridge of Louis Correr, charged with attempting to take 2,500 rounds of small arms ammunition across the border in motor cars.

A heavily loaded passenger train arrived from Chihuahua City to-day, carrying two of the seven Americans who were left there, and 1,000 Mexican refugees from the Torreon district. The refugees said that, in their opinion, the Americans remaining in the state are in no danger.

Reports from various towns in Chihuahua and Sonora indicated that citizens generally are being armed and that a furor of anticipatory excitement prevails throughout Northern Mexico.

Military men here continued to express confidence in the ability of General Funston's command to protect itself in any emergency. Mexican Consul Andres Garcia to-day was appointed financial agent of the Carranza government in New York City. Consul Garcia has represented the Carranza government in El Paso for two years. The consul has sent his wife and family to Mexico and packed his belongings.



Above—A group of militiamen in a machine gun motorcycle. Below—One of the guard's latest model armored cars.

### ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL ALLOWS FOR INCREASE OF ONLY 3,000 MEN

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 18.—A careful study of the army appropriation bill, reported to the House of Representatives yesterday by Chairman Hay, is under way at the War Department, and is expected to reveal the completeness of Mr. Hay's victory over preparedness. Although the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization bill, signed by the President, provides for increasing the army to about 180,000 men by five annual stages, the limited appropriation makes it impossible, army officers say, to add more than 3,000 men to the regular establishment.

Mr. Hay recommends a total appropriation of \$157,123,099, an increase of \$55,148,903.13 over last year, but about \$22,000,000 of this increase goes to the militia. Mr. Hay allows for regular army pay about \$52,000,000. Last year the appropriation for this purpose was \$49,366,732.52. The increase of less than \$3,000,000 will barely pay the 1,500 extra second lieutenants authorized this year by the reorganization bill.

The General Staff is preparing a report on the appropriation bill for Secretary Baker, in the hope that President Wilson will insist on an increase in the appropriation. The War Department estimates were more than \$200,000,000.

Mr. Hay's report on the bill is devoted for the most part to a defence of the provision for increased pay of headquarters clerks.

### LATIN-AMERICANS WOULD MEDIATE

#### Diplomats Anxious to Offer Services to Prevent War with Mexico.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, June 18.—Latin-American diplomats here, it is asserted, are strongly in favor of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Several of these diplomats have cabled their governments for permission to make their position known to the United States and to offer their services as mediators to prevent war. Their governments have thus far refused to interfere, for fear of giving offence. "But how can it be offensive?" one of them said to-day. "The United States has twice recognized our interest in Mexico by calling us into consultation. By offering our services at this time we would only be affirming the principle that the United States has already laid down, that the future of Mexico is a matter of concern to all the American republics."

The diplomats point to the fact that the Pershing expedition is accomplishing nothing in Mexico, that the Columbus raiders have been dispersed and many of them killed or captured, and that the expedition now serves no purpose except to irritate the Mexican populace and encourage interventionist interests to provoke further raids.

On the other hand, they say the 20,000 men under Pershing, if placed on the border, could prevent these raids and remove the danger of further trouble. They believe that if it were not a campaign year President Wilson would have withdrawn the troops as soon as the Columbus raiders were dispersed in accordance with the orders issued to Funston when the Pershing expedition was sent in.

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### FEAR NEW RAIDS AS TROOPS LEAVE

#### Funston's Staff Astonished by Return of Parker's Force.

#### 'BANDITS DISPERSED,' GENERAL EXPLAINS

#### Speedy Retirement Averted a Clash with Mexicans—Future Trouble Seen.

San Antonio, Tex., June 18.—The withdrawal of several hundred American troops sent into Mexico yesterday by General James Parker, near Brownsville, in pursuit of bandits was announced here to-night.

On the way out armed men, characterized by General Parker as bandits, opened a sniping fire on the retreating column, making necessary a light rear guard action, resulting in the killing of three of the attacking party and the wounding of several others. No American was hit.

General Parker explained his withdrawal to General Funston, by saying that he regarded the dispersal of the bandits, the object of the expedition, as accomplished.

Unconcealed astonishment was shown at headquarters, when it was learned that the Americans were back on this side of the line, although there was displayed no disposition to criticize General Parker. It was realized that a longer stay on the Mexican side probably would have caused a clash between the Americans and the troops of the de facto government.

It was feared, however, that the precedent of so quick a withdrawal might make more difficult similar operations along the border when it became necessary to chase bandits across the line into Mexico.

Whether the early termination of the chase would have a salutary effect on the bandit organizations that infest the border for hundreds of miles was one of speculation among army officers. A majority expressed the opinion that the effect would be to encourage them to make fresh raids, believing that if they could regain a footing on the Mexican side they would be safe from long pursuit.

Few, if any, officers here believed that the raids had ended. General Funston and his staff carefully went over the situation to-day and troops could be set in motion immediately.

News that President Wilson had called out the national guard was received in press dispatches by General Funston, who, it was understood, suggested to General Scott that all organizations not already fit for service be held at their home stations. This plan would not prevent the dispatch immediately, however, of guardsmen of at least three or four states which are

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### 27

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General Bell, at El Paso, reported to General Funston that a Carranza force, estimated at 5,000, was at Villa Ahumada, on the National Railway south of Juarez, and that 500 Mexican troops were opposite Yaletas, twenty-one miles from El Paso.

General Funston to-night issued the following statement regarding General Parker's action:

"General Parker carried out the orders which he had received in a manner entirely satisfactory to me and in accordance with instructions which have been received from the War Department. He had pursued the bandits that raided American territory, driven them from our soil, followed them to the other side of the river, dispersed the band, broke up the rendezvous and remained in the vicinity while search was being made for any further signs of bandits. There being no further sign of them, this morning he withdrew his troops to the American side."

Orders to the Pennsylvania Railroad would be sent by the War Department to the main offices of the road in Philadelphia and from there would be sent to the subordinates in charge of the various branches of the transportation department. The itinerary of the journey to the border would be worked out by the government and submitted to the railroad through its general offices.

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