ADVERTISEMENT.

The New London races form the setting for a slashing new kind of boat-race story—in which an oarsman is *not* the hero. It is called "A Point of Etiquette," by William Almon Wolff, in this week's issue of

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NEW YORK'S MEN READY TO MOVE

Recruited Up to Full War Strength and Waiting for the Call.

MAY GO DIRECT TO THE BORDER

Funston's Request May Cause Best Prepared Units To Be Sent South at Once.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, June 20.—"All the organizations of the national guard are now practically recruited up to the full war strength and we are ready to move at any time the Federal government calls."

This statement was made to-night by Adjutant General Stotesbury when told of the report from Washington that General Funston had asked for a large number of national guard troops for border duty.

The first order from Washington to assemble the men at their barracks and recruit up to full war strength has been fully carried out, it was declared, and arrangements have been made with the railroads to transport the men at a moment's notice. The state troops are in a position now to go anywhere as soon as the government calls for them and provides the necessary equipment for Federal service.

Adjutant General Stotesbury, at the request of the government, is preparing estimates of the cost of transportation and care of state troops. Because of the call from Washington the government will have to reimburse the state for any money spent for mobilization.

Under Federal Pay.

The state troops are now under Federal pay, and to-morrow the adjutant general will issue an order for their care while at their home station. The men are to receive 75 cents a day for subsistence, and the commanding officers will be instructed to permit them to sleep at home because of the inadequate facilities of the armories.

The order also will include instructions for the organization of depot units to take the place of the organizations sent away. The depot units will take care of the property of the first companies and train recruits to fill gaps caused by casualties. These recruits will be sent to the organizations from their home stations, and not to any organization that may need them, as was done during the Spanish war.

Several officers expressed the informal opinion that the request of General Funston might mean that certain well-manned and well-equipped commands might be hurried from their home stations directly to the border or to a concentration camp in the South, without taking part in the general state mobilization at Camp Whitman. Adoption of this course, it was pointed out, would lessen considerably the state's mobilization expenses.

Assembling the state troops and maintaining them in camp on a war basis probably will cost much more than the $600,000 now available for military purposes. However, funds from the Federal War Department are expected to reach the state soon to help defray expenses. It was explained that when the government called on state troops for service Federal authorities assumed responsibility for all expenditures, and eventually would refund to the various states the greater percentage of whatever the government's action might have cost.

Cost Will Be Heavy.

In preparing details for the general mobilization of the guard, planned before President Wilson's call came, it was estimated at the adjutant general's office that the summer manœuvres would cost $616,000 for sixteen days. This estimate was compiled on a basis of caring for 11,296 officers and men. This number already has been greatly increased, and under the recruiting system now in effect officials estimate that should all the detachments called for by the President be quartered in Camp Whitman at one time they will number more than 22,000.

In estimating for the original peace strength camp $68,176 was set aside for transportation, $72,725 for food, $25,000 for forage and $10,000 for freight charges. These items, it was stated, probably would be more than doubled in the war strength camp if recruiting proved as favorable as present conditions indicated.

Militia Needs Six Months to Become Effective Body

General Mills's Report Shows Serious Lack of Preparedness in Nearly Every State in Both Drill and Equipment.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 20.—Estimates by the War Department are that six months of active preparation will be needed to fit the militia as a body for effective service. While Secretary Baker has refused, since the mobilization order, to disclose the department's reports on the condition of the militia, the last annual report of Brigadier General Albert L. Mills, chief of the Militia Division of the War Department, shows the unpreparedness of the state troops.

"Estimates made by inspecting officers," this report says, "of the minimum time that would be required for the organizations to take the field as an effective force, reckoning from the date of muster into the United States service with present personnel, each unit being brought to war strength after muster, vary from two to twelve months. It is probably nearly correct to say that six months of very active preparation would be required to fit the militia as a body for encountering in the field a well disciplined enemy.

"Attention has been called in previous annual reports to the lack of progress in rifle firing," says the report. "It is regretted that the statistics on the subject for the last calendar year do not show any improvement. On the contrary, reports of rifle firing show an apparent retrogression, the results obtained being inferior to any reported during the last seven years. As facilities for holding target practice have been constantly on the increase, the failure to make a better showing must be ascribed to lack of interest and failure on the part of state authorities to prescribe the necessary practice.

Behind in Target Practice.

"Statistics for the calendar year 1914 show that less than one-fourth of the rifle bearers of the organized militia received the prescribed instruction in gallery practice, which is indispensable as a preparation for range practice. From the failure to hold gallery practice it must be presumed that other forms of preliminary instruction, including sighting and position drills, were also neglected. Without this preparation the time and expense devoted to range practice must be regarded as worse than wasted, for the firing of service ammunition without previous instruction in the use of the arm is certain to result in the development of shooting vices, such as flinching, jerking the trigger, etc., which, once formed, are very difficult to eradicate. In some cases so little time was allotted to firing the prescribed course on the range that proper instruction, or, indeed, any instruction at all, was impossible.

"Reports of small arms target service for the calendar year 1914 show a very unsatisfactory state of instruction. Two states have reported that no practice was held, two have submitted reports that are unintelligible, and four states have submitted no reports. According to the lowest standard that could possibly be accomplished, target practice can be considered as satisfactory in only eight states, and is unsatisfactory in all the remaining states.

"As a result of the unsatisfactory condition existing in the organized militia as far as concerns their conforming to the requirements of the law—i. e., that they be uniformed, armed and equipped for active duty in the field—which condition has been found to exist from year to year, and to which reference was made in my annual report for 1914 as being especially noticeable upon the examination of the reports of the 1914 field inspection, the suggestion made therein that it was believed the time had arrived when the War Department would be obliged to withhold funds from disbursing officers of those states whose militia was not uniformed and equipped up to the minimum requirement was put into effect.

"Federal property to the value of $1,352,761.14 issued to the various states for the purpose of arming, equipping and training the militia has been lost or destroyed through carelessness or neglect, or the methods of accountability within the states for Federal property have been so lax as to preclude the possibility of accounting for its disappearance.

"As a result of the inspection made last year it was found that only eleven states were uniformed as required by law, and as a consequence were the only states granted a clothing allowance for the fiscal year 1915. These states were Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin."

RED CROSS PLANS 4 BASE HOSPITALS

New York Chapter to Establish Stations at Front in Event of War.

$11,000 STILL NEEDED TO FURNISH SUPPLIES

Brooklyn to Supply Naval Base Unit—Many Doctors and Nurses Volunteer.

Plans for the coöperation of the American Red Cross with the military forces on the border and in Mexico, in case of war, were outlined at a meeting of the United States Military Relief Committee of the New York chapter of the Red Cross, held yesterday at 130 East Twenty-second Street. Charles D. Norton, chairman of the executive committee of the local chapter, presided.

Increase in base hospitals organized recently in New York by the Red Cross from the four originally planned to any number necessitated by the emergency was authorized. Of the $100,000 necessary to equip the four original units, more than $89,000 already has been subscribed. The committee urgently appeals to the public for the immediate subscription of the balance and for funds to insure additional units. The cost of equipping each base hospital of 500 beds is $25,000.

Funds Great Problem.

Dr. Charles L. Gibson, head of the New York Hospital Unit, reported that more than the required number of doctors and surgeons to staff the various units had volunteered. In case of war, he declared, the problem would not be recruiting of these units, but furnishing funds and supplies.

A woman's committee to aid in equipping the hospital units was formed under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Parsons. The committee will be assisted by Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the commandant of the Department of the East.

Following the urgent plea for public suppert by Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, who has seen much of the burdens thrown upon the Red Cross in Europe, Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, was chosen head of the local Red Cross military relief committee, and Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, vice-chairman. Under their direction a clearing house for forwarding supplies and training nurses and orderlies for field service is to be established. The committee has appealed for the donation of a vacant residence in the Murray Hill section to be used as headquarters.

New Members Increasing.

A great stimulus to the Red Cross membership campaign enrolment has followed development of the the Mexican crisis. The number of applicants for membership received yesterday was more than twice the total of Saturday.

Charles D. Norton issued a statement, in which he said:

"The Mexican crisis emphasizes the value of the work of preparation which has been going on within the American Red Cross for nearly a year. Much remains to be done, but we are not caught unprepared, as we were when the Spanish-American War broke out. New York City alone, if the $89,000 already contributed can be increased to $100,000, can offer at once four hospital units, with 2,000 hospital beds, fully equipped with personnel of doctors and nurses. Brooklyn offers a naval unit of 500 beds.

"We seek 100,000 members here as an incentive to the whole country to secure, as Japan and Germany have done, 2,000,000 Red Cross members. With our national guard marching out of their armories, what citizen will care to refuse to pay at least $1 to join his Red Cross? If these neighbors and friends of ours, now called to the border, are wounded, they are dependent upon our Red Cross for treatment. The great mortality in our Spanish war was behind the firing line. Is it fair to ask our young men to wear our uniform, let them march off, and then forget them?"

Miss Morgan Picks Body to Aid Militiamen's Wives

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. P. Morgan, announced yesterday that the Vacation War Relief Committee, which was started to provide assistance for European war sufferers, will turn its attention to caring for the families of national guardsmen whose salaries will cease when they march to Mexico.

At the headquarters of the War Relief Committee, 28 West Thirty-ninth Street, it was said that while no definite plans have been formed, it was expected that the relief would take the general form of finding work for the wives and older children. The committee was organized at the beginning of the European war, and occupied itself mainly with carrying on an employment bureau. In the mean time sewing was given to all in need of immediate aid, and the completed garments were sent to war victims in Europe.

Although many large business houses and corporations have announced their intention to pay full or half salaries to employes who have answered the call to mobilize, yet there are many smaller firms which cannot afford to be so generous, and in the case of those men who work "by the day" there will be no incomes for their families.

There will be a special meeting of the relief committee this morning to consider the Mexican situation, and particularly the best means of aiding the women and children who will be left unprovided for.

Those who were called by Miss Morgan to attend the meeting are Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. Valentine Schuyler, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Robert Bliss, Mrs. Roger Bacon, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Lyndsey Van Rensselaer, Miss Robinson Smith, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Miss Lucita Leland and Mrs. Alexander Kohut.

WAR CALL ALTERS INSURANCE RATES

Four Companies Require Special Clauses in New Policies.

Four of the big life insurance companies announced yesterday that special clauses would be inserted in policies hereafter taken out by men who might be called for service on the Mexican border or in Mexican territory. Such companies as the Mutual and the New York Life have not yet taken definite action, but will do so soon.

Policies already in force will not be altered. Practically all of these contain a clause to the effect that they are free from any restriction as regards death resulting from military service. The following statement was issued by the Equitable Life after being approved by a special committee:

"No extra premium will be charged present policyholders to cover active military or naval service either at home or abroad. Permits for such service will be issued if requested, but are not necessary, irrespective of the terms of policy contracts.

"Applications from members of or those intending to join the state militia, national guard or naval reserve will be considered for policies not in excess of $2,000, without the waiver of premium or disability clause. If the insured is ordered into active service during the first policy year, a single premium of $30 per $1,000 of insurance will be charged, to be paid in cash before service begins. In view of the risks of camp life, as well as those of active service, this extra will be charged whether the insured leaves the United States or not. In the event of the non-payment of this single premium the society's liability will be limited to $200 per $1,000 of insurance if the insured dies during the first policy year.

"The society will continue to consider applications from officers of the United States army and navy in amounts not in excess of $2,000. In addition to the rating required by the regular rules, a single premium of $30 per $1,000 of insurance will be charged, payable with the first regular premium under the policy.

"Term policies will not be issued to army and navy officers, or to members of, or those intending to join the state militia, national guard or naval reserve."

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will issue special war policies limited in amount to $2,000, for an extra premium of $25 per $1,000 of insurance. The present policies contain no restrictions concerning military service.

The Prudential Insurance Company will issue war policies up to $2,000 with an added premium of $30 annually only if the insured is ordered to Mexico. If he should return alive the extra charge will be returned.

In the cases of the New York Life and the Mutual Life, it is expected action will be taken similar to the other old line companies. The former may make a statement to-day, but up to late yesterday an officer of the Mutual stated that the question of special war insurance had not been actively discussed.

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70,000 MEN SOON TO FACE MEXICO

Funston's Hurry Call for State Troops To Be Met at Once.

San Antonio, Tex., June 20.—Facing Carranza's army in Northern Mexico, will be stationed along the Rio Grande within a week or ten days, an American force that will total almost 70,000 men.

General Funston has requested the War Department to send him as quickly as possible, a large part of the national guardsmen, and advices received late to-day indicated that entraining of the first troops would begin to-morrow. As fast as they arrive in the South, they will be sent to stations chosen. A part will be brought to San Antonio and held here as a reserve, but a part of them will be within sight of Mexico, when they get off the trains.

General Funston did not announce how many men he had asked for nor the stations to which they would be sent, but it is known that he expects more than a division, and it was said that not less than 28,000 men would be sent.

Already the border army, made up of troops of the regular establishment and the militiamen of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, comprises more than 40,000.

General Pershing has been successful in avoiding a clash with the troops that are drawn across his rear and that cover his flanks. The Mexican troops so far have contented themselves with assuming such strategic positions as to give them some advantage if they are ordered to carry out General Trevino's threat to attack Pershing "if he moves east or west or south or in any but a northerly direction."

Army officers here do not regard the quiet prevailing all along the line to-day as indicative of any improved condition. Reports continue to indicate that bandits are operating just south of the international line, and that new incursions may be expected at any time.

T. R. Beltran, Mexican Consul General here, sent to-day for publication throughout Texas, New Mexico and Arizona a proclamation calling on all Mexicans to "maintain a serene and unprejudiced attitude, in order not to complicate the situation."

THINK AMERICAN FOUND IN RIO GRANDE SLAIN

Body of Brownsville Mayor's Brother on Mexican Side.

Brownsville, Tex., June 20.—The body of William Browne, a brother of Mayor Albert Browne, of this city, was found in the Rio Grande River on the Mexican side, ten miles south of Matamoras to-day. Browne was last seen in Matamoras Saturday afternoon. It is believed he was murdered.

In Cerralvo, as far as is known here, there is one American. His name is James Hughes. A Canadian, named Wardrope, is also there. A woman arrival reported to-day that some Americans were taken from the train outside of Monterey, and were said to have been killed.

READY TO BLOCKADE MEXICAN WEST COAST

Powerful American Fleet Disposed by Admiral Winslow.

San Diego, Cal., June 20.—With Admiral Winslow, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, aboard, the armored cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, sailed from this port today for either Guaymas or Mazatlan, Mexico.

Two hours later the destroyers Hull, Truxton and Hopkins sailed for the south, under orders to overtake the San Diego.

Rear Admiral Fullam, commanding the Pacific reserve fleet, received orders for the armored cruisers Pittsburgh and Colorado to proceed south. Fullam stated the two ships would leave this afternoon.

Not since the beginning of the Mexican trouble has there been such a powerful fleet sent to the western Mexican littoral for patrol purposes, nor has an American admiral ever taken the precaution so to place his fighting ships that within a few moments after an outbreak of hostilities he could effectually blockade every Mexican west coast port from Guaymas to Salina Cruz.

WAR EXPECTED BY MEXICANS

Continued from page 1

United States should send a further punitive expedition into Mexico."

The address referred to is believed to be the one mentioned in Monday night's dispatch, in which General Carranza was quoted as saying he did not wish war, but would not avoid it to the sacrifice of the national dignity.

In some quarters the telegram was interpreted as forecasting a backdown on the part of the First Chief. It was pointed out that the United States has no intention of sending additional forces into Mexico unless a new situation arises.

Americans to Leave Capital in Box Cars

Mexico City, June 20.—Many Americans left Mexico City this morning in special cars for Vera Cruz. Calls have been sent to Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Puebla and other cities requesting Americans to come to the capital for the purpose of taking trains for Vera Cruz or to reach other coast ports directly.

The Mexican Foreign Office to-day again gave assurances that no obstacle would be put in the way of Americans desiring to leave the country. Americans have been treated with courtesy, but the shortage of rolling stock is making the matter of carrying those who desire to leave extremely difficult.

The Pachuca mining companies have offered a special train of eleven box cars and caboose, and if the government officials will permit this to run a great majority of the American colony here will leave for Vera Cruz tomorrow.

The city is absolutely quiet, and there have been no hostile demonstrations of any kind against Americans.

CATCH MEXICAN WOMEN SMUGGLING MUNITIONS

Troops Tighten Embargo on Arms at Border.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., June 20.—Tightening of the embargo on arms to Mexico was noticeable to-day all along the border and attempts to smuggle ammunition and arms to the Carranza forces were frustrated at several points. Hundreds of Mexicans, men and women, have resumed the smuggling of arms across the border, many of them being the former smugglers for Pancho Villa.

The ammunition, bought on this side, brings several times the purchase price when delivered to Carranza officers in Juarez or other border Mexican towns, and Mexicans are being urged by Carranzistas to take ammunition over to use against the Americans.

Women are searched closely for hidden cartridges. To-day several women here were found with cartridges sewn into their dresses. American soldiers are aiding the customs guards to-night in apprehending smugglers.

RUSH MILITIA AID, GEN. FUNSTON ASKS

Continued from page 1

cally, additional camp equipment must be assembled for them, and the trains to carry them to the border arranged for.

The entire guard of the District of Columbia will be under canvas to-morrow at Fort Myer, Va., ready for muster. Several states also are expected to complete their mobilization by to-morrow night, and a decision may then be reached as to which forces will be moved first. There was not sufficient information available to-night to furnish an estimate as to how much time would be required to get the entire force ready for active service.

War Department officials have been highly gratified at reports of crowded recruiting stations in several states. They also are pleased that the Governors of virtually all states having important national guard units which were not summoned have sought permission to forward their entire contingent.

There was much speculation to-night as to the probable course of the President should Carranza order an attack on General Pershing's men in the face of the American government's solemn warning. It was generally believed that the hint contained in Secretary Lansing's note that military occupation of Northern Mexico had been considered as an alternative at times when the situation beyond the border appeared critical might indicate the plan of action should war now be forced on the nation.

As a preliminary step to such an occupation, and pending the organization of an army of the size such an undertaking would require, it was regarded as possible that a general advance from the border to a line paralleling the head of Pershing's column at Namiquipa might be undertaken. With American forces disposed along such a line, holding important towns and strategic points from the Pacific to the Gulf coast, there could be no fear of serious hostilities at the border. Any advancing Mexican force would be subject to attack from the rear should it move northward of this advanced line.

There is no fear here for the safety of General Pershing and his men. The exact disposition of the troops, even the exact number now beyond the border, constitute military secrets. There is reason to believe, however, that between 10,000 and 12,000 regulars are posted at the advance camps or along the line of communications.

Relief Expeditions Prepared.

Relief expeditions also are said to have been organized at various border points, ready to dash forward in flank attacks on any large Mexican force which might attempt to assault Pershing's intrenched camps or cut him off from his border base of supplies. One column, with strong artillery support, is said to be ready to cover Pulpit Pass, the military highway through the mountains between the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, and through which the formidable Sonora garrisons might seek to strike at Pershing's rear detachments.

It was pointed out that establishment of a general line across Mexico south of Pulpit Pass would close that route to hostile forces. Another argument advanced in support of this plan of action was that the various railroads could be quickly repaired and made use of to supply the troops, making it possible to shift the entire scene of hostilities to Mexican soil.

Some officials believe that with the prompt repulse of any attack on American forces and the maintenance of a rigid watch over the supplies that enter the country, complete occupation could be carried out with little fighting after the lapse of a few weeks. While roving bands of outlaws would make vigilance essential, it was thought organized resistance could be quickly broken up as the advanced columns were reinforced with volunteers and moved slowly southward.

Call to Arms Frees Sleuth

Detective James McGovern had been held since the night of June 12 on the technical charge of "suspicious person" for having shot and killed a negro, while in the performance of his duty. He is a member of the 7th Regiment. When the call to arms came, Magistrate Miller consented to adjourn the hearing indefinitely. McGovern has joined his regiment.

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