



# Carranza Must Free Troopers To-Day; First N. Y. Regiments Off to Border

## 7TH AND 71ST LEAVE CITY AMID CHEERS

Crowds Line Streets  
to Give Glad and  
Sad Farewells.

## MARCH RECALLS DAYS OF 1862

Fifth Avenue Gets View of  
Guardmen as They  
Tramp to Trains.

New York City bade farewell yesterday morning to two of her most beloved regiments—the 7th, spruce and aristocratic, and the 71st, whose battle flags have waved over the field of honor in two wars.

It was a sad farewell and a brave farewell. The streets through which the men marched to the trains that are now rushing them toward the Mexican border were alive with fluttering flags and banners. There were wild, frenzied cheers as the drab uniforms and gleaming gun barrels passed steadily between sidewalks packed to the building line. There were surprised sobs from the women who followed the soldiers from their armories to the railway stations, and there were undisguised tears.

Both regiments had their little hour on Fifth Avenue. The 7th came first, vanguard and band, turning into the famous parade thoroughfare at 8:30 in the morning. While the troops tramped by Governor Whitman's automobile, parked at the avenue and Sixty-first Street, the Executive stood at rigid salute in the tonneau of his car.

The mothers and wives, the sweethearts and sisters, would not be content to walk in the wake of the 7th. The police reserves that lined the curb could not hold them back. They struggled through the lines and rushed to the side of the swiftly moving column, to lock an arm with another arm that might not embrace them again. There were gay, fashionable dresses in the throng of women that hurried along beside the 7th, and there were sleek silk hats waving from the sidewalks and windows.

### Memories of 1862 Recalled.

Old men who watched the brave departure could not keep from their minds the thought of how, more than fifty years ago, the 7th had marched down Broadway to join the Union army. And their prayer was that 1916 might be more kind to the gallant regiment than 1862 had been.

Hardly had the echo of the 7th's footsteps died away in Fifth Avenue when the 71st turned into the same thoroughfare from Thirty-fourth Street. The cheers of a proud city had not spent themselves on the 7th. The avenue roared from wall to wall as the 71st filed northward, flags waved and bayonets fixed to rifles. The 71st had its mothers and its wives, who were just as eager for one last adieu.

The Governor reviewed the 71st from the St. Patrick's Cathedral. The 1,500 men entrained at Eleventh Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

The departure of the 7th from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City had all the atmosphere of New London on a hot summer day. Instead of the hooded flatcars were long trains of day coaches, broken in the middle by baggage cars laden with food supplies; instead of white flannels and straw hats were the olive drab uniforms and felt service hats; but the pretty girls and admiring men were quite the same.

### National Patriotism Shown.

Instead of waiting to see a struggle between two chosen crews, they were all playing the game. National patriotism had taken the place of college spirit, and every man and every woman in the smoky train was proud of their universal team.

"Not a man in the regiment 'four-flushed,' one of the privates said as he swung up the gangway from the ferryboat Chicago, which brought the regiment across from New York. 'We'll show the people whether we're 'silk stockings' or not. Every man in the 7th is looking for a fight, and the sooner we get to the border the better we'll be pleased.'"

In the same spirit the men—many of them representing the wealthiest families in New York—accepted the prospect of four or five days in day coaches, sleeping on short seats and living on "sold rations."

"We can't kick," said Colonel Willard C. Fisk. "We're in the service of the government now and we have to take what they give us." The Jersey City train reached the Jersey City station at 10:30.

## Canned Beef Fails to Dull 7th's Taste for Battle

"We Could Detrain Now and Put Up a Good Fight." They Say—Their Twenty-four Cars Run Through Cordon of Cheers.

By ROBERT H. ROHDE.  
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
"On Board the Seventh Regiment Special," June 27 (via Harrisburg, Penn.)—It's all wrong about the men of the 7th Regiment living on pate de foie gras, angel cake and champagne. Not only have they proved themselves capable this day of getting along without any of the three, but they have exposed their vulgarian secret. What they really love—with a primitive passion that pate de foie gras could never engender—is canned beef, butterless army bread (which slices much preferred) and lukewarm water.

On the two-section special which is carrying the 7th toward whatever General Carranza has waiting, there is not a single valet—not even a Pullman porter. Nor is there, to go further, a single Pullman car. From Colonel Fisk down to the newest rookie, the regiment is doing its best to sleep in day coaches.

Still, they are day coaches that other men have slept in—men who are now old. A bit of sentimental interest is attached to them, for it is rumored they are the very cars which carried the Civil War 7th off to the front in '61. They may well have been. At any rate, they testify in the squeaks of their wooden frames to the way the railroads were put to it to dig up rolling stock for Uncle Sam's new army.

Sleep Has New Charms.  
Uncomfortable though the accommodations are, half the men were sound asleep before dark. To stay asleep they passed up a handsome evening repast of beans, more bread and more water. For they are dog tired after their strenuous week of watchful waiting.

But in one of B Company's cars there has been no sleep. It is the car the company quartet is in, and the quartet has been singing over and over a song that looks as if it would sweep through the regiment as "Tipperary" swept through the British army last year.

The men of the 7th know perfectly well what some people say about pate de foie gras and the rest of it. Without unstrapping the wrist watches or removing the owl-like "rubber-rimmed specs" that most of them wear, they have seized upon the song—the contribution of Corporal Sid Sands, B Company's official poet—to voice their defiance to the non-pate de foie gras-eating world. You sing it to the tune of that famous army song, "The Jolly Soph," like this:

Because we are gentlemen and dress up in parade.  
They say that we are Johnny boys and that we are afraid.  
But let a million greasers out who really want to fight.  
And we'll prove to you when we get through  
That we can trim them right.  
Ready Now for Battle.  
There are twenty-four cars on this first section of the train. Colonel Fiske and his staff, with a few newspaper correspondents, occupy the first. There are more correspondents and a

Continued on page 4, column 2

## START WOMEN'S LEAGUE TO STIR PATRIOTISM

Incorporators Seek "Peace Through Preparedness."  
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Albany, June 27.—At the Secretary of State's office to-day the American Woman's League for Self Defence of New York City was incorporated. It seeks to "train women mentally, physically and morally to be strong, that each may have knowledge and skill to defend herself under all circumstances, and thereby add to the preparedness of a nation as a whole."

Other objects include the fostering of patriotism, the promotion of peace and the urging of thorough preparedness, that peace may be assured. The incorporators are Ida Powell Priest, Netta Jean Boardman, Kathryn T. Fendrich and Alice Woodrugh Chapman, of New York.

## U-BOAT THAT VISITED SPAIN RAIDS SHIPPING

French Admiral Asks Inquiry Into Supplying of Craft.  
Paris, June 27.—Rear Admiral Daguoy (retired) writes to the newspapers that the German submarine U-35, which recently took a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso, has since sunk a number of French, British and Japanese steamships. He asserts an investigation should be made as to the right of the Spanish authorities to welcome the submarine at Cartagena and deliver supplies to it when it was on the eve of making raids on shipping.

The Japanese steamer Daiyetsu Maru has been sunk by a submarine off Barcelona. Forty-one of her crew were picked up.

The French steamer Fournel, of 2,047 tons, and the English steamer Cardiff have been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The French steamer Ville de Madrid, with fifty-two passengers on board, was shelled by a submarine, but escaped.

## DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE TO GOVERN CANADA

Appointment of Connaught Successor Surprises Ottawa.  
London, June 27.—Official announcement was made to-day that the Duke of Connaught will be succeeded as Governor General of Canada by the Duke of Devonshire.

The Duke of Devonshire has been long a prominent figure in English public affairs and a year ago was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty. He is forty-eight years old and is the owner of about 180,000 acres, as well as some of the best collections of pictures and rare books in England.

Ottawa, June 27.—The announcement of the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as Governor General of Canada comes as a surprise here. It was thought that either Lord Curzon or the Earl of Derby would be appointed.

## SEASHORE SUMMER TIME TABLE

of New Jersey. Central, all rail and Sandy Hook routes. Takes effect June 30th. Time-tables now ready.—ADVT.

## T. R. RECRUITS FULL DIVISION HE MAY LEAD

Ready to Offer 12,000  
Men and Command  
as Major General.

HIS CALL HEARD  
ALL OVER U. S.

## Spanish War Veterans, Ex-Army Men and Col- legians Would Go.

On the first call for volunteers for service in Mexico Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will tender to the department the services of a full army division with the request that he be allowed to lead it as a major general of volunteers.

In the recruiting of this force Colonel Roosevelt has been busy for the last ten days through agents in this city and various parts of the country. It was declared on high authority last night that the plans were so complete that mobilization of the division at a given point can begin at two hours' notice, the plans for its formation, its officers, and equipment having been completed to the minutest detail some weeks ago.

This in substance is the announcement made on the highest authority in this city last night. At the same time it was announced that the Colonel's plans for recruiting the division has been submitted to army authorities, and received their approval.

Roosevelt's Plan for Division.  
As outlined the Roosevelt plan calls for a division of four brigades, one infantry, one field artillery and two of cavalry, to be officered by men of the regular service or men who have seen actual service. In addition it will have an aero squadron, a fully equipped hospital section, the usual machine gun division and an engineering corps.

The decision of Colonel Roosevelt to take this step was reached, it is understood, ten days ago, when the President decided to call out the National Guard for service on the border or in Mexico. Previous to that time his mail had for weeks been filled with offers of service from men who had served with him in the war with Spain, from ex-regulars and others anxious to enlist under his command.

The bulk of these offers came from individuals, but in many cases whole camps of Spanish War Veterans asked to be enrolled as possible recruits, and in other cases groups of ex-regular army men, some of them men who had held commissions, asked the same privilege.

It is from this class of men that the command will be recruited if the necessary permission is obtained. So far as the men are concerned, the only difficulty will be assigned to command it to place it in the field at a minimum expenditure of time in camp. No difficulty is expected in getting the 12,000 men necessary.

The officers, from the four brigades down, will, if the Colonel has his way, be men with whom he is personally acquainted and whose records as professional soldiers are of the best.

Many Eager to Go.  
In a measure the agreement of these men to accept such commands if tendered has been obtained. So far as the men are concerned, the only difficulty will be one of elimination. Aside from the fact that the regiment:

Continued on page 2, column 3

## RAIDERS CROSS BORDER, KILL 2 AMERICANS

Cavalry and Citizens  
of New Mexico in  
Hot Pursuit.

EL PASO FEARS  
CRISIS IS NEAR

## MEXICAN ARMY BLOCKS ROADS

40,000 Troops Hold  
Railways Against  
Use by U. S.

El Paso, N. M., June 27.—American cavalrymen, assisted by possees of ranchmen and citizens of Hachita and nearby towns, are pursuing bandits who early to-day raided a ranch about thirty-five miles southwest of Hachita, killing William Parker, the owner, and Mrs. Alice Parker, his young bride of five months.

The district being remote, no report had reached Colonel H. G. Sickle, commanding the border patrol here, at a late hour to-night, but it was assumed that the raiders had crossed the frontier, perhaps with the pursuers close behind.

According to stories reaching here, the bandits are Mexicans who recently have committed numerous minor depredations in the district. Parker, from whom the Mexican bandits stole several head of stock last week, tried to drive them off, but was forced to retreat to the ranch house. The marauders followed, broke through the door, and murdered Parker and his wife.

The outlaws are said to have made their way south, driving cattle and horses before them.

Citizens Form Posse.  
As soon as news of the raid became known citizens of Hachita and other communities in the neighborhood formed posses and motored to the ranch to take up the trail of the bandits. Soon afterward cavalry detachments were ordered from Las Cienegas, Alamo, Heco and other outposts.

Lieutenant Waterman, commanding the Hachita district, telegraphed the following report of the incident to military headquarters here to-night:

"Reported that Mr. and Mrs. William Parker were murdered near Double Adobe ranch, twenty-five miles north-east of Las Cienegas. Civil authorities and detachments of cavalry from Cienegas, Alamo, Heco and Culbertson's ranch have taken up the trail. Mexicans suspected."

## El Paso Thinks Raid Will Bring on Crisis

El Paso, Tex., June 27.—Excitement here over the Mexican controversy was renewed to-night with the receipt of news of a new bandit raid across the border, near Hachita, N. M., resulting in the murder of William Parker, an American ranchman, and his wife.

The general sentiment seemed to be that the incident demonstrated anew the inability of the Carranza government to offer protection to the American frontier and would serve to bring matters to a crisis.

Military authorities to-night doubted that the marauders, who are believed to have been members of a band of stock thieves known to have a stronghold in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre south of the New Mexico border, would be overtaken before they crossed into Mexico, pointing out that the ranch is only four miles from the line.

Lack News of Pursuit.  
Officers of the American border patrol had been unable to learn to-night

Continued on page 2, column 2

## EL PASO HEARS OF NEW BATTLE

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
El Paso, Tex., June 27.—Forty Carranza soldiers were captured by two squadrons of the 11th Cavalry in a battle fifty miles from Colonia Dublin last night, according to a report received here to-day.

The Americans were searching for survivors of the Carranza battle when attacked by 1,000 or more Carranza troops. The report of the battle is unofficial, and was brought here by an American ranchman who saw the prisoners being taken under guard to Colonia Dublin.

## MEXICAN ARMY BLOCKS ROADS

40,000 Troops Hold  
Railways Against  
Use by U. S.

El Paso, Tex., June 27.—Mexican reports to-night indicated that General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army corps of the north, has practically completed the disposition of his troops in preparation for possible hostilities with the United States.

The command, the strength of which is variously estimated from 35,000 to 40,000 men, has been distributed along the two railroads of Chihuahua, the Mexican Central and the Mexican Northwestern, and in the Santa Maria River Valley in such a way as to menace the American line of communication and present an obstacle to a possible American drive toward Chihuahua City.

For more than one week troops have been concentrated in force at strategic points north of Chihuahua City, along the line of the Mexican Central, running directly south from Juarez.

Block Way to Railroads.  
Preparations to oppose any American attempt to use the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, which extends in a sweeping semicircle, the arc of which bends to the west of Juarez, through Casas Grandes, Madera and Santa Isabel to Chihuahua City, also have been made by the stationing of large forces at Bustillos and Guzman.

At each place several thousand men are said to be encamped, the palpable object at Guzman, about fifty miles southwest of here, being to block any effort to use the road to transport supplies from the border to General Pershing's column, and that at Bustillos, seventy miles west of Chihuahua City, to prevent General Pershing's dispatching troops by rail to take the state capital.

Several thousand soldiers, including some artillery, are said to be bivouacked in the hills about the Santa Clara Canyon, about twenty miles east of Namiquipa. Their guns command the pass through which extends the wagon road to Chihuahua from General Pershing's chain of bases.

To offset these maneuvers, General Pershing has gathered at Colonia Dublin more than two hundred motor trucks, with which, in an emergency, he can transport infantry across country rapidly. The line of communications has been shortened, the southern base being at El Valle, about two hundred miles south of the border.

American Aero Fleet Active.  
Mexicans travelling over the motor truck trail in the zone occupied by the Americans are subjected to the most rigid examination and the American fleet of aeroplanes recently sent south from the base is making daily reconnaissance flights.

General Gonzalez is said to be arming hundreds of former Villa soldiers to defend the city, and the threat of such a large number of the bandits to the whole population of northern Mexico now is under arms, and that the feeling against Americans is becoming more bitter hourly.

Women as well as men are being given pistols and cartridges in interior towns and communities, and are being told it is their duty to shoot every American they see in uniform. Small boys, carrying large rifles, are seen on the streets of the towns and villages.

## PERSHING TO RESCUE MEN IF DEMAND IS NOT MET

Wilson Will Go Before Congress  
To-morrow and Ask Authority  
to Act if First Chief Refuses.

LANSING REJECTS NEW  
EFFORT AT MEDIATION

## Arredondo's Family Leaves for Canada— Diplomats See Break—Mexican Ambassa- dor Protests Border Embargo.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, June 27.—If Carranza does not release the American prisoners of the 10th Cavalry before to-morrow night the President will go before Congress on Thursday and ask permission to send an expedition to Chihuahua City and rescue them.

Preparations for this and for any other development were completed to-night, a conference between Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and General Scott, chief of staff, marking the final stages.

Well authenticated reports in high diplomatic quarters to-night indicated that the crisis might be reached even sooner. It was stated that Carranza's reply to the demand for the prisoners was on the way and that it was a flat refusal to give them up.

Carranza Calls United States Hostile.  
At the Mexican Embassy and at the State Department all knowledge of any such reply was emphatically denied.

Carranza's reason for rejecting the demand, it was stated, is that the United States has made no reply to his representations through Mr. Arredondo the day after the fight. At that time Carranza demanded that the United States explain the advance of the troops to Carrizal, and stated that unless explained otherwise it could only be regarded as an act of hostility.

He holds, therefore, it is declared, that until the United States disavows hostile intention at Carrizal the prisoners held by him are prisoners of war. He will release them at once, it is said, if his representations are answered satisfactorily.

The expedition to Chihuahua which President Wilson is planning will not be undertaken as an act of war, officials declare, but merely as an extension of the present punitive expedition. The President is said to have told members of the Cabinet that in no circumstances would he countenance a declaration of war on Mexico. If hostilities come they must be begun by General Carranza.

Mr. Rodgers reported from Mexico City that Secretary Lansing's note of Sunday was delivered to Foreign Minister Aguilar at 11 o'clock Monday morning. No intimation of when the answer might be expected had been received at a late hour to-night.

To Strengthen Pershing's Force.  
The second demand on Carranza, that Trevino's threat to Pershing be explained, must be met satisfactorily or President Wilson will take steps to guard against other hostile action against Pershing's expedition. If Carranza persists in limiting General Pershing's movements the President plans to reinforce the expedition with the 25,000 regular troops on the border, filling their places with state troops now en route.

Eliaso Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, said he had received no intimation of the course his government intended to pursue, and had not even been advised of the receipt of the American note. On his own responsibility, however, he sent to the State Department two communications. One complains against the enforcement of a general embargo on shipments to Mexico; the other recites that Mexican citizens have been arrested without cause in California and Arizona.

They warn Secretary Lansing that the present situation between the two governments cannot fail to be gravely aggravated by these matters, although setting forth that the ambassador assumes that local authorities, not the State Department, were responsible for the trouble.

Efforts to sound Administration officials anew to-day as to their attitude toward some form of arbitration met with a chilling reception. Charles A. Douglas, recently reemployed as adviser of the Mexican Embassy, called

## 50 GET FIRST PAPERS TO GO TO FIRING LINE

Eager to Fight for Adopted  
Country, They Say.  
Fifty impatient men stood in line yesterday, waiting their chance to see County Clerk William F. Schneider and take out their first citizenship papers.

Their anxiety interested the County Clerk. He made inquiries and learned that the men wanted to be citizens that they might immediately enlist to fight for their adopted country.

Prospective soldiers were at once given right of way over other applicants. And Deputy County Clerk William B. Selden was instructed to write Major General O'Ryan saying that recruits with notes from regimental officers would receive immediate attention at the County Clerk's office.

### Humor and Seriousness

To get into The Tribune Magazine an article—or a picture—doesn't have to be screamingly funny. Nor does it have to be grimly serious. But it does have to be out of the commonplace.

That is why you find The Tribune Magazine's humor so entertaining and its seriousness so instructive. That is why you will usually find a note of humor in its serious talk and an undercurrent of seriousness beneath its humor. The Tribune Magazine has proved that the two are not incompatible. That is why so many folks turn to it the first thing Sunday mornings—and why so many, as you should, speak to their newsdealers in advance.

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First to Last—the Truth:  
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Hosts of the 7th and 71st N. Y. Infantry regiments will be found on page 6.

Continued on page 4, column 3