and Gonzales calling on them to enlist for the defence of Mexico against the United States.

As evidencing the growing anti-American feeling in the northern States Consul Hanna, who arrived at Laredo, Tex., last week from his post at Monterey, advised the State Department to-day that Consul John R. Silliman had decided to quit his post at Saltillo, leaving it in the hands of the British Consul, and was hurrying to the border.

Contrary to the view held more or less generally in State and War Department circles that it is only a question of time before the United States is fighting the whole of Mexico, the hope is expressed in quarters close to the Administration that the President's action in calling out the National Guard may serve to "call Carranza's bluff."

It is said in these quarters that the vital factor in the situation is the attitude of Carranza and the extent to which it may be influenced by a realization that the United States is prepared to intervene should he force such action.

Expect a Backdown.

The belief is expressed that the Mexican Executive will back down long before anything like general hostilities occur. The President's close friends appear to be relying on information which they have received that the Mexican population as a whole is more apathetic than has been represented and that the anti-American feeling has been largely the work of professional agitators.

In view of this attitude assumed by close friends of the President it is said that from now on the programme will depend from day to day on developments in Mexico. For that reason it is regarded as unlikely that any of the National Guard or at least any considerable number of the State troops will be sent to the border unless the situation grows more serious than it now is.

Even assuming that developments require the sending of the entire guard to the border, it is believed the Administration will still be disposed to suspend any more aggressive steps so long as a hope remains that the situation might quiet down and the Carranza officials might be able to control conditions.

Finally, it is expected that even if a considerable force is eventually sent across the border the Administration would still be disposed to withhold general intervention if by defeat of any considerable number of Carranzista forces at the outset of the movement the Mexican authorities could be brought to terms.

The War Department to-night received from Gen. Funston a report to the effect that conditions generally along the border seemed much quieter as a result of the President's action in calling out the National Guard.

No estimate has been yet submitted to Secretary of War Baker of the probable cost of mobilizing the National Guard and placing it in the Federal service with Federal pay. As soon as such an estimate is available, however, Congress will be asked to pass an emergency appropriation bill to cover the expense. It is known that millions of dollars will be required.

Up to 6 o'clock this evening the Governors of thirty-nine of the forty-eight States had acknowledged receipt of the President's call to the National Guard. Included in the nine missing are the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico and Texas. Of these the Arizona, New Mexico and Texas National Guard organizations were included in the State Militia called out six weeks ago by the President.

The fact that the President's own State has not responded caused some comment in official circles, although it is expected that a response from Gov. Fielder will be received some time during the night.

Telegrams of acknowledgment included many from Governors begging that the War Department call out all the National Guard organizations of their respective States rather than part of them. All promised immediate action in mobilizing their forces with the exception of Gov. Capper of Kansas, who merely acknowledged receipt of the call. Gov. Capper is well known in the middle West as a pacifist.

Among the first telegrams was one from Gov. Whitman of New York received here at 12:46 o'clock this morning.

GEN. WOOD WANTS TO GO.

Asks to Be Assigned to Service in Mexico, is Report.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, has asked the War Department to be assigned to duty with the Mexican expedition, being anxious to get into active service, according to information received here to-night.

If Gen. Wood's request is granted it is not known exactly in what capacity he will be sent south.

As head of the Eastern Department with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York, he has active charge of the militia of a large portion of the country as soon as it has been completely mobilized at central points and come under the supervision of the Federal Government here.

GUARD OFFICERS CONVICTED.

Texans Found Guilty of Selling U. S. Supplies to Mexicans.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—In the Federal District Court late to-day, Judge Russell presiding, Col. Emmet E. Walker and Capt. George J. Head of the Texas National Guard were convicted by a jury with improperly disposing of property belonging to the War Department to residents in Mexico in rebellion against the United States. Walker lives in Austin, Head in Brownsville. The charge is that they sold supplies valued at $60,000 to the Mexican revolutionists for $10,000.

The plea set up by the defence was that the supplies furnished were below the army standard and could not be used by the National Guard. Judge Russell left Austin this afternoon for Tyler and will pass sentence later on the convicted officers, who are booked for a term of years in the Leavenworth penitentiary.

The Southampton, extremely light and strong. 36 inches, $36.

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MAGAZINES WANTED.

FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Wanted, back numbers of popular magazines for soldiers on the Border and in Mexico. Send to Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., 156 East 23d Street, New York City.

PERSHING FLOUTS ORDER GIVEN BY GEN. TREVINO

Sends Detachment Out After Villista Band Which He Hears Is Near His Lines—Doesn't Fear Attack by Carranzistas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 19.—The most interesting news in the Mexican situation to-day came in a message from Gen. Pershing announcing that he had detachments of troops operating south and west of Namiquipa.

Information reached Gen. Pershing that bandits were seen in several places beyond his base and notwithstanding Gen. Trevino's warning that any movement of troops south, east or west would be followed by an attack by the Mexican troops, the American soldiers were despatched to disperse or capture the bandits reported near the American lines.

If Gen. Trevino carried out his threat an attack on the American forces may be expected, but army circles do not believe he will force fighting unless through direct orders from Gen. Carranza.

Gen. Funston and staff were studying every movement of troops in Mexico to-day and received reports from all points along the line. The concentrating of Mexican forces in large numbers with more than forty pieces of artillery is considered significant, as is the evacuation of other points with destruction of railroad tracks at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, and other points.

No Traffic on Bridge.

Traffic over the International Bridge at Brownsville has not been resumed, nor has any effort been made to repair the Mexican end of the bridge, which was damaged by the Mexicans several days ago. The condition of the bridge interferes in no wise with the movement of American troops should the occasion arise for crossing the Rio Grande, as Gen. Parker's command is well supplied with pontoons for the rapid crossing of troops.

Gen. Funston has not completed his plans for the placing of the National Guardsmen, but is arranging for the early transportation of the troops of at least several States and will probably indicate to the War Department to-morrow which States he desires to report at once.

It is quite probable that he will call for New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois troops to be sent to Texas first. These divisions of the National Guard are said to be equipped and trained for immediate duty on the border, and Gen. Funston believes they can get better service training on the border than in any mobilization camp or station away from the border.

He points to the rapid increased efficiency of the Texas National Guard sent to the border a few weeks ago. Mixed with the regulars in actual war service the guardsmen are now hardened and trained to the tough outdoor life they must be accustomed to, and even in marksmanship they show a remarkable advancement.

New York will probably furnish the largest number of troops of any State. It has a tactical division—which means the working machinery of a division. An American army body of that size enlisted to war strength contains 22,000 men. The New Yorkers must report at least approximately half that many to be accepted in Federal service.

Mexican troops are concentrating chiefly at Nuevo Laredo, opposite Laredo, and at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio. Information at Southern Department headquarters places the number at Ojinaga at about 700, while the Carranzistas at or near Nuevo Laredo approximate 5,000 to 7,000.

The Carranza garrison at Piedras Negras began to withdraw to-day. In the process of this action they stripped equipment from the shops and yards and tore up railroad tracks. The great concentration of Carranzista soldiers along the border is being made, as a rule, about one day's march back from the international line. It is understood the troops which left Piedras Negras marched only a few miles into the interior.

Two new armored motor trucks arrived at Fort Sam Houston to-day. They are equipped with two turrets each, and have places for a machine gun in each turret. One truck will carry a complement of four or five men, including the driver and mechanician. Several have been bought for army use.

The machines are huge and most frightful looking. The trucks are armored sufficient to protect the occupants from rifle fire, and can be operated over exceedingly rough ground.

GUARD'S 50 FLIERS READY FOR ANY DUTY

Have Five Tractor Biplanes of Latest Type—Other Aviators Available.

Officials at the Aero Club said yesterday that the fifty men at the aviation school of the New York National Guard at Garden City, L. I., had been ordered to mobilize there in preparation for service on the border.

The detachment has ready for use five tractor biplanes of the latest type, presented to the militia by private citizens acting through the Aero Club. These include a Day machine of 125 horse-power; a 90 horse-power Curtiss, and a 90 horse-power Thomas. They are believed to be better equipped for soaring in the rare atmosphere of the deserts than the 80 horse-power aeroplanes with which the regular army aviators had trouble.

There are also available for service, it was said, thirty-eight officers of the militia, representing thirty-one States, who have been practising at the aviation schools at Ithaca, N. Y., Newport News, Va., and Santiago, Cal. They pledged themselves for service in connection with the Mexico situation when they joined the schools as a result of the aeronautical preparedness campaign conducted by the club.

They have been receiving instruction paid for by the special fund established by the Aero Club. Many of them are already expert birdmen, and it was said that it was only a question of a short time before all of them would have qualified as expert pilots. A bill is pending before Congress to establish a national corps of militia aviators, and it is proposed to use these men as the nucleus for this organization.

RED CROSS NURSES READY.

Six Thousand Prepared to Take Field at Short Notice.

The Red Cross is prepared for any eventualities, it was said yesterday at the New York office. Official instructions from the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington are expected at any moment.

"We have been preparing for service for some months," said Mrs. J. V. Cameron, the executive secretary of the New York headquarters. "We have been assembling supplies and emergency kits, of course, a great deal of this preparation is nothing more than our regular routine, but we have carefully checked up our nurses and what we would need in case of war.

"Six thousand Red Cross nurses are now holding themselves in readiness for mobilization orders, and we could start a Red Cross unit to the front within twenty-four hours or little more. Our organization is sufficiently complete to equip a hospital corps within a short time.

"The present situation brings home the necessity of supporting the Red Cross campaign to increase the national membership to 1,000,000, of whom 100,000 new members are to be obtained in the metropolitan district. Considerable progress has been made in this campaign, and the present crisis, even if our services are not called upon in the Mexican situation, may serve to show the need of enlarging our Red Cross membership until it is as large as that of other countries."

SPAIN ASKED TO MEDIATE.

Spanish Colony in Mexico Appeals to the King.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, June 19.—The news from Mexico is creating an enormous stir here owing to the financial and sentimental interests engaged.

King Alfonso has received a cable from the large Spanish colony in Mexico begging his mediation to prevent war between the United States and Mexico, the consequences of which would be serious to both parties. The whole Spanish press supports the petition that the King do the best he possibly can under the circumstances.

BRITISH SILENT ON MEXICO.

No London Paper Comments Editorially on Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 20.—The Mexican situation is completely overshadowed here by the European war, particularly the Russian offensive. Most of the morning papers do not give more than half a column to the developments between the United States and Mexico.

The *Morning Post* and the *Daily Telegraph* each has a column, the *Times* only half a column. None of the papers make any comment on the situation.

U. S. FORCING WAR, CARRANZA ASSERTS

Continued from First Page.

noon on the ideals of the revolution, accentuating the feature of the treatment of foreigners, saying hitherto Latin American nations have given them advantages and better treatment than the natives, but the revolution was meant to abolish this and he will not have foreigners appealing to their diplomats when they suffer the same inconveniences as Mexicans.

Hints of German Intrigues.

The authorities have promised Special United States Agent Rodgers that trains will run to-morrow to Vera Cruz and perhaps to the north. Americans may leave if they wish. Many are preparing to depart on first trains. Mr. Rodgers has received no messages since Sunday morning and trusts that no new complications have ensued along the border. The embassy is crowded with Americans seeking news. Many Americans have arrived from outlying districts. Several automobile loads arrived from the mining districts of Pachuca to-day and more arrived by train from the El Oro mines.

The opinion is growing that Germans have had a hand in the international complications. Germans here are doing much talking against Americans. Persons who talked with Carranza this afternoon say he is calmer and hardly thinks he expects war, believing the affair will not get beyond a few more frontier fights, after which the Americans will withdraw definitely.

The local press teems with fiery editorials on the situation. *El Democrata* predicts a repetition of the American civil war, the south this time conquering the north, forming an "Inter-American republic." *Accion Mundial* describes the slaughter of American hosts at Matamoras and all the papers abound in uncomplimentary words for the Americans. *El Nacional* has a long editorial headed "The pigs who deal in pigs have insulted my country."

Gen. Carranza in exhorting the crowds last night said in part:

"This is not the time for hasty action. I have hopes of arranging our difficulties with the United States pacifically and I want you to aid me.

"The encounter between American soldiers and Mexicans near Matamoras has been temporarily solved through the withdrawal of American troops from that region. The matter is now being taken up diplomatically. There was some trouble in Mazatlan, caused by the intrusion of an American sailor, and that also has been adjusted for the time being.

"Be good Mexicans. Go to your homes and remember that I will do my utmost to preserve the dignity of the Mexican nation. If we are forced to resort to arms, I will lead you in person."

GUARD TO HAVE 30,000 MEN.

Various Units to Be Recruited to War Strength.

ALBANY, June 19.—Recruiting necessary to bring the various organizations responding to the call from Washington up to war strength, which would mean an increase from the present strength of 18,500 to 30,000 men, is indicated in the following table based upon information obtained at the Adjutant-General's office:

INFANTRY—Thirteen regiments; full war strength, 1,836 men and 52 officers each. Present strength: First, 1,096; Second, 1,191; Third, 1,112; Seventh, 1,099; Tenth, 1,007; Twelfth, 750; Fourteenth, 695; Twenty-third, 751; Forty-seventh, 731; Sixty-fifth, 640; Sixty-ninth, 781; Seventy-first, 1,159; Seventy-fourth, 776.

CAVALRY—One regiment; war strength, 52 officers and 1,236 men; present strength, 854. One squadron; war strength, 15 officers and 491 men; present strength, 310. Machine gun troop, war strength, 7 officers and 69 men; present strength, 69.

FIELD ARTILLERY—Two regiments; war strength, 42 officers and 1,128 men each. Present strength: First, 869; Second, 844.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—War strength, 15 officers and 494 men. Present strength: Twenty-second Corps, 653.

SIGNAL CORPS—One battalion; war strength, 8 officers and 163 men. Present strength: 155.

FIELD HOSPITALS—Three; war strength, 6 officers and 67 men each. Present strength: First, 72; Second, 64; Third, not organized.

AMBULANCE COMPANIES—Four; war strength, 5 officers and 79 men. Present strength: First, 79; Second, 70; Third, 81; Fourth, 85.

MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. BLUEJACKETS

Two Officers Made Prisoners at Mazatlan—Their Release Reported.

24 WARSHIPS FOR MEXICO

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Coincident with the report that a party of American bluejackets from the United States gunboat Annapolis had exchanged shots with Carranzistas at Mazatlan it became known that no fewer than twenty-four American warships are en route to or actually in Mexican waters. The clash at Mazatlan was reported to the Navy Department to-day by Rear Admiral Winslow.

According to this report, which came from Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh of the Annapolis, the trouble resulted from an attempt to send a launch ashore to parley with the Mexican officials. The bluejackets were not permitted to land and two American officers who did land were made prisoners by the Mazatlan authorities. They are Ensign O. O. Kessing of Indiana and Assistant Paymaster Andrew Mowatt of Newport, R. I.

What transpired directly subsequent to this is not made clear in the despatches, but Commander Kavanagh reported that the launch was fired on by the Mexicans and the crew returned the fire. The Mexicans gravely wounded Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter of Jackson county, Texas. The return fire of the crew killed or wounded about six Mexicans. Secretary Daniels has telegraphed Admiral Winslow to rush all further particulars.

Blame a Japanese.

The version of the affair which the Mexican Embassy gives out here is distinctly different. The embassy's account is that the American bluejackets attempted to land and were advised that the authorities would not permit them to come ashore. While the discussion was going on an intoxicated Japanese who was with the Carranzistas fired at the launch. This precipitated the return fire, but no mention is made of the casualties on either side. It is added that the two American naval officers were released and permitted to return to their ship after explanations.

Pending further information from Rear Admiral Winslow Secretary Daniels is suspending judgment as to which version to credit. The insinuation in the Mexican version is that the American bluejackets attempted to go ashore armed, which is admitted to be contrary to the accepted custom in landing on foreign soil from shipboard.

The Navy Department made public today the list of warships selected for duty in Mexican waters in addition to those already there.

The battleship Nebraska, now at Vera Cruz, is the most powerful vessel assigned for Mexican patrol duty. She is a battleship of 16,100 tons and carries four 12 inch, eight 8 inch, twelve 6 inch, twenty 3 inch guns and twenty-eight smaller rifles. Capt. Guy H. Burrage is in command.

Supporting the Nebraska on the east coast are the gunboats Wheeling, Machias and Marietta. These are 1,000 ton boats capable of making thirteen knots and are armed with six 4 inch and nine smaller guns each. The Wheeling is at Puerto Mexico, and the Machias and Marietta are at Tampico.

On the west coast the Annapolis is at Mazatlan, the Yorktown and the supply ship Glacier are at Topolobampo, the Cleveland is at Manzanillo and the Albany is cruising in the vicinity.

The Annapolis and Yorktown are serviceable gunboats of 1,000 tons displacement and armed with six 4 inch guns. The Cleveland and Albany are far more powerful ships. They are protected cruisers, each depending on ten 5 inch rifles for their main armament. The Cleveland, in addition carries fifteen smaller guns and the Albany eight.

Other Fighting Ships en Route.

To the east coast the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, scout cruiser Salem, transport Hancock and three destroyers are already en route. The Dixie, of 5,000 tons displacement and capable of making about fourteen knots speed, is en route from Philadelphia for Tampico. She depends on quick fires for her armament. The Salem, of 27.7 knots and carrying two 5 inch and six 3 inch guns, is en route from Guantanamo for Tampico. The Hancock goes from Santo Domingo to Vera Cruz and the destroyers go to Vera Cruz from Key West.

Admiral Winslow has not yet notified the Navy Department which vessels will comprise his fleet that will leave San Diego for the west coast. It is expected, however, that it will consist of the San Diego, the Admiral's flagship, the Chattanooga, the Denver, the Milwaukee and four destroyers. The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo has already left San Diego for Mazatlan.

The San Diego is of 13,660 tons, with four 8 inch, fourteen 6 inch, eighteen 3 inch and thirty smaller guns; the Milwaukee is an armored cruiser of 9,700 tons and equipped with fourteen 6 inch, eighteen 3 inch and thirty-six smaller guns, while the Denver and Chattanooga are protected cruisers of 3,200 tons displacement and carry ten 5 inch and fifteen smaller guns.

1,500 YAQUI TROOPS MARCHING ON DEL RIO

Gen. Greene Sends Reenforcements to Col. Sibley in Motor Trucks.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 19.—Information reaching Gen. Funston tonight indicated that the citizens of Del Rio were greatly alarmed over a report that 1,500 Yaqui Indians, de facto soldiers, were marching on that city. The report said the Indians were forty miles south of Del Rio and intended to attack to-night.

Col. Sibley of the Fourteenth Cavalry has a "fair sized" number of troops at Del Rio, it was said, but as a precautionary measure Gen. Greene, commanding from Eagle Pass, despatched a battalion of the Third Infantry in motor trucks to Col. Sibley's support. The trucks left Eagle Pass at about 7 o'clock to-night and were expected to reach Del Rio by midnight.

The Indian troops presumably are those which the Governor of Coahuila sent northward several weeks ago to attack the Sibley-Langhorne expedition. Southern Department officers have irrefutable information that the Coahuila Executive did despatch a force against the Americans, as was reported at the time.

MEXICANS IN CUBA TO FIGHT.

Refugees in Havana Enrolling to Take Arms Against U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, June 19.—Mexican refugees are enrolling at their consulate here to fight in the event of war with the United States. Minister Gonzales has informed the Cuban Government that United States warships will shortly visit Havana.

President Menocal has signed a decree revoking all permits for private wireless stations.

MEXICANS MASS TROOPS NORTH OF CHIHUAHUA

Forces in Every Town From Juarez Down to End of Gen. Pershing's Line—Riots Grow Fiercer in Interior and on Pacific.

EL PASO, June 19.—Three thousand Carranzista soldiers are scattered in small camps twelve miles south from Juarez along the Mexican Central Railway and large bodies of troops are stationed along the entire route from Chihuahua city to Juarez, according to a refugee from Chihuahua city, who arrived here to-day.

A large body of troops is camping a few miles south of Juarez. No heavy artillery was noticed, the refugee said. Very little artillery is now located in Juarez and it is far outranked by the twelve guns comprising the three artillery commands in El Paso.

El Paso troops were reenforced today by the return from the Pershing base at Columbus, N. M., of a battalion of the Twentieth Infantry. Militia will be sent here shortly, according to Gen. Bell.

The call to arms in Juarez for drill, "for possible active service against the aggressions of the forces of the United States," has brought out less than 100 Mexicans, the men attending the drill daily and being supplied with a gun and a bayonet at military headquarters. As the "minute" men march through the streets behind a drum they receive the plaudits of the crowds along the sidewalks. Occasionaliy there are cries of "Down with the gringoes!"

It is noticeable that more men remain in the crowds on the streets cheering the "minute" men than have joined the ranks of the embryo soldiers. Jesus Valdez, a civil employee of the Carranza Government, is drilling the men with the approval of Gen. Gonzales, the commander.

Many Fleeing to U. S.

As an evidence of the tension the present situation is causing along the border Gen. Trevino, military commander of the State of Chihuahua, issued orders to-day against the wholesale flight of Mexicans to the United States. The order forbids permission to Mexicans to quit the country with their families. Many Mexican families appear to think it would be safer in the United States than in Mexico in the event of a war between the two countries.

Declarations to-day from Gen. Bell, Mayor Tom Lea and Gov. Ferguson to all Mexicans in Texas declaring that if they did not take part in any anti-American demonstrations they will be given every protection, even in event of war, was received with glee by the Mexican population.

Mayor Lea went so far in his proclamation as to declare that any person caught rioting or fighting will be summarily dealt with, whether American or Mexican.

"We have ample military, police and civil officials to control the situation," asserted the Mayor, "in the event of trouble here and I warn all civilians to stay at their homes with their families."

The Governor's proclamation and the one of Gen. Bell were circulated along the Rio Grande and in Juarez.

In answer to the inquiry if he had received a message from Gen. Gonzales of Juarez that any crossing of United States troops into Mexico at any point in the west Texas cavalry patrol district would be considered as a hostile act and would be met with resistance, Gen. Bell said that he had no word from Gen. Gonzales on any subject and that a friendly feeling exists between the two zone chiefs.

Practically all of the large force of Carranza troops brought north to the city of Chihuahua some time ago have been distributed presumably along Gen. Pershing's line of communication and near Juarez, according to American arrivals from Chihuahua city, who asserted to-day that not more than 500 Carranza troops are now in that city.

Anti-American Feeling.

One of the refugees asserted that there is a strong anti-American feeling being engendered in Chihuahua city by the young boys of the army, who are making speeches against the Americans, urging the civilians to join the army to "repel the invaders." While this feeling is growing in Chihuahua city, the refugee declared, the situation there is quiet and there had been no further demonstrations since the American Consulate and Foreign Club had been stoned.

The older and more responsible residents of the city, he said, are entirely friendly toward the Americans and are anxious for them to return.

Economically, the situation in Chihuahua is growing serious, the American refugee reports. The army has seized all the alfalfa in the city and in the country surrounding Chihuahua City and is holding it for feeding the cavalry and artillery horses and mules. The result is that there is practically no green feed in the city and the animals are suffering.

There is an abundance of food in the State capital, the refugee reports, although it is being carefully conserved in the event that it is needed for the army. The most serious situation is the shortage of water supply in Chihuahua. There is less than 3 feet of water in the city reservoir and because of the lack of rains the people are fearing a water famine and are sinking wells wherever possible.

The most serious news from Mexico to-night told of growing anti-American sentiment in Sonora and Yucatan. In Sonora reports had it that all Americans had been ordered disarmed wherever found and that in Yucatan the State Government issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries. Passengers arriving at Galveston this morning on the Norwegian steamer Nils from Progreso brought this news. Americans and other foreigners are being taken on board an American gunboat at Progreso. Great excitement is said to prevail.

In face of the declaration from Sonora that Americans are to be disarmed Gen. Calles, the military commander, asserted to-night that he would guarantee the safety and protection of every American in the State. He declined to confirm the story that all Americans would be disarmed, but added: "They will have the protection of my troops. They do not need any arms."

He also said there was no necessity for making efforts to bring them out of the country. Americans continued their plans, however, for bringing all their countrymen to the border.

Preparations for the taking care of militia when it arrives here from its various State mobilization points are going forward all along the Mexican border.

Arms Smuggler Caught.

A close watch is being kept on all Mexicans passing to or from Juarez in an effort to detect ammunition smuggling. One Mexican was arrested by United States officials to-day with 2,000 rounds of 30-30 cartridges in belts around his body beneath his clothing.

Activity of Mexican forces apparently is not confined to the vicinity of Juarez, according to Gen. Bell, who received information from an army secret service source that sixteen pieces of field artillery and upward of fifty additional soldiers arrived during the night at the Carranza garrison at Neuvo Laredo, opposite Laredo, bringing the total strength there to more than 800.

Reliable reports said about 6,000 Carranza soldiers had been stationed between Nuevo Laredo and Lampasas, south a distance of less than thirty miles.

Three Villista soldiers captured by Carranza troops at San Francisco de Norja were shot and killed while attempting to escape from their guards yesterday, said a message received by Carranza Consul Andres Garcia to-day. The men were Gen. J. Cruze Dominguez, Col. Valentin Vasquez and Lieut.-Col. Alejandro Arranda. They were identified as Villistas and were captured near where Villa was supposed to have been last seen. They were taken in charge by the detachment of Carranza soldiers and held as prisoners pending their transfer to Chihuahua city for trial on charges of treason.

With the execution of Pablo Lopez, a Villista commander, and the shooting of three Villista Colonels, the Carranza officials claim that all of Villa's leaders have either been captured or killed.

Not only Mazatlan, but Guaymas and all cities on the Mexican Pacific coast are becoming hotbeds of anti-Americanism, according to messages received here to-day by Americans having business connections in those cities. Posters have been spread in Mazatlan, Guaymas and interior cities calling all Mexicans to arms.

Held as Prisoners.

According to these reports, Mexican authorities have ordered all able bodied Americans taken prisoner and intend to disarm all foreigners in the Yaqui Valley.

Many Americans employed on the railroad in the vicinity of Guaymas have taken refuge aboard the cruiser Cleveland and the supply ship Glacier now there.

Trouble was reported to-day at Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, but details were not available. It is said, however, that Americans were attacked and that American flags were torn down.

Edmund Shaw, an American who arrived here to-day from Mazatlan, asserts that riots took place in that city as early as June 9, and that it was directed against Americans. He says he and J. M. Ijotts, an American of San Francisco, with their American driver, were fired on by a mob of drunken Mexicans, who called them "gringoes" and applied vile epithets to their nationality. As the Americans hurried away they were followed with shouts of "Death to gringoes!"

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Pennsylvania R. R.

CLICQUOT
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

ARMY IN MEXICO SLEEPS ON ITS ARMS

Gen. Pershing Ready for Emergency, but Is Trying to Avoid Friction.

PATROLS USING CAUTION

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 19.—Truck drivers returning from Gen. Pershing's base at Casas Grandes say that the American forces in Mexico are sleeping on their arms and that they are ready for any emergency.

Gen. Pershing is taking every precaution to prevent a clash with Carranza troops on account of some trivial incident. Detachments which for the last few weeks have been operating within a few miles of the camps of the troops of the de facto Government have been withdrawn, while scouting patrols have been ordered to ride their territories with extreme caution.

All of the soldiers of the American command have been warned to exercise great care in distinguishing bandits from Mexican soldiers. Close watch is being maintained on lines of communication and upon passes through which troops might make their way over the Sierra Madres from Sonora.

Gen. Pershing is said to be quietly laying plans for quick dashes north and south at the first sign of hostility. His plans, it is believed, are to gain possession of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, which practically commands the territory adjacent to his line of communication.

The American commander is in receipt daily of information regarding de facto Mexican Government troop movements. Natives, treated kindly by the Americans, have voluntarily supplied valuable information.

Every effort is being made to finish building a permanent road from Columbus to the base before the rainy season starts in. Gen. Pershing got a setback a few days ago, when the Mexican laborers on the road threw down their picks and shovels and refused to work for the "gringoes." They also assert that they fear reprisals from their own people for aiding the Americans.

A third base hospital for the border is now being established by the United States army. With hospitals at Columbus, N. M., and El Paso, work commenced to-day at Marfa on a hospital for the Big Bend region. The army was given possession of the Catholic school and San Felipe Hall adjoining free of cost by Father Albert Mir for hospital purposes until the school opens in September.

The new and powerful army aeroplanes are being tested daily here.

1,100 JOIN IN CHICAGO.

First Regiment of Militia Ordered to Entrain To-day.

CHICAGO, June 19.—War fever hit Chicago to-day and by night it was estimated that more than 1,100 recruits had been added to the National Guard. The regular army also had a recruiting boom, scores of men who had been discharged at the end of previous enlistment periods rejoining.

The first of the Illinois regiments to go to the mobilization camp at Springfield will be the First of Chicago, which was ordered to be in readiness to entrain to-morrow noon.

A score or more of the larger business concerns to-day advised employees that they would receive full pay during the time they are absent serving the colors. Other firms told employees their positions would be kept open for them.

Quits $25,000 Job for $15 a Month as Border Guard.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 19.—Philip J. Kealy, president of the Kansas City Railways Company, will leave his $25,000 a year job to go with the Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard to the border at $15 a month.

GUARD OFFICERS IN CONGRESS ON EDGE

Inquiry Is Begun Whether Their Paramount Duty Is to Go to Front.

THEIR STATUS INVOLVED

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Investigation of the status of several members of the House who are officers of the National Guard was begun to-day by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. Meanwhile the interested members are themselves in a quandary whether their paramount duty is service in Congress or on the border.

Representative Dyer of Missouri, a former officer of the National Guard, a member of the Judiciary subcommittee, which has before it the Mann resolution to ascertain the status of House members who belong to the State militia. Mr. Dyer said to-day the matter was complicated and the subcommittee had reached no decision.

The Mann resolution, introduced before the Mexican troubles resulted in the calling out of the National Guard, provides:

That in order to determine the status of certain members of this House with reference to whether there is any disqualification of such members by reason of such members holding commissions in the National Guard of the various States, the Judiciary Committee is hereby directed to investigate such question and to report its conclusions thereon at such early date as may be convenient to said committee.

Representative Chipperfield of Illinois, who is a Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate of the Illinois National Guard, made this statement to-day:

"If my services are needed on the border I am ready to give up my place in the House either by obtaining leave of absence or otherwise and go to the front. I do not care to go, however, if we are only to sit about a tent somewhere in Texas. I haven't figured out just what the status is of members of the House who are also officers of the Guard.

"There are perhaps a half dozen members fitting this description. I recall, however, that Gen. Joe Wheeler held a commission in the Spanish war and temporarily left the halls of Congress to serve. He did not receive his salary as a member of the House during that period, but went back on the pay roll.

"During the civil war John A. Logan resigned from the House to enter the service. I do not think a member of Congress could receive two salaries, but we could probably take the salary of an officer of the Guard and go back on the rolls upon our return to active duty in Congress."

Among the members of Congress who are interested in the investigation now being made by the Judiciary Committee are Representatives Tilson, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Connecticut National Guard; Crago, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Pennsylvania National Guard; Nicholas, who is affiliated with the South Carolina National Guard; Temple, a captain in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and Chipperfield.

DU PONTS GRANT PAY.

Full Wages and Bonus for Employees Who Are Militiamen.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19.—The executive committee of the Du Pont Powder Company called a special meeting this afternoon and decided not to give all employees who are members of the militia of the various States, Territories and the District of Columbia leave of absence for the duration of military service, but to allow them pay for six months (if necessary including merit pay, extra pay and bonus, less the amount that is paid them by the United States Government).

This affects several hundred men throughout the country, the exact number not being known by the company at this time.

Electric flags have become a popular and strikingly attractive form of patriotic expression. The cost of installation depends upon the size and is not great. The cost of electric energy ranges from 7½ cents hourly for a flag 4 feet wide to 13½ cents where the width is 10 feet. The manufacturers inform us that a limited number of flags may be had before Independence Day. Information in detail upon request.

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