

KIPLING SINGS OF 'THE TRADE' OF UNDER SEA

Describes Submarine's Share in the Perils of the Great War.

OFFICERS' LEDGERS TELL GRIM TALES

Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling. 'TALES OF THE TRADE.' No. 1. SOME WORK IN THE BALTIC.

'The Trade.' They bear in black classic names letters and numbers on their skin. They play their grisly blindfold games in little boxes made of tin.

Few prize courts sit upon their claims. They seldom tow their targets in. They follow certain secret aims.

The scout's quadruple funnel flames. A mark from Sweden to the swim. The cruiser's thunder crew proclaims.

No one knows how the title 'The Trade' came to be applied to submarine service.

What were the truth, submarine service is now 'The Trade.' And if you ask them why they will answer.

'What else could you call it? 'The Trade' the trade of course.' It is a close cooperation, yet it recruits men from every class.

It creates and settles its own problems as it goes along and if it cannot help itself, no one else can.

The ledger of the trade, that is the ledger of the sea, is a book of horrors.

The ledger of the fleet. In due time they go to my Lords of the Admiralty, who presently circulate a few carefully watered extracts.

The ledger of the fleet. The Admiralty read, but later. They have read stories with all the flaming detail and the language either from the chief officer, while they were needed deferentially on the edge of the messroom fender or from his subordinate.

The ledger of the fleet. Let us take almost at random an episode in the life of H. M. submarine.

The ledger of the fleet. Some time ago, the E-5 was in the Baltic in the depth of winter, where she had to be taken to her hunting grounds by an icebreaker.

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COMPANIES B AND D, TWENTY-SECOND ENGINEERS, LEAVING ARMORY FOR CAMP.



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PRACTICALLY 12,000 National Guardsmen assembled in New York armories last night in preparation for the orders to go to Camp Whitman.

The Seventy-first Regiment will start for Camp Whitman tomorrow morning. Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the State militia, was in the city yesterday conferring with members of his staff and giving orders preparatory to the mobilization of the guard at Beekman.

ALLIES BEGIN PLANNING DEATH OF TEUTON TRADE

Economic Conference in Paris Agreed to Vast Project for Boycott of "Enemy Countries" After Peace Is Declared.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 20.—A commercial treaty imposing a stranglehold boycott upon the Central Empires after the war is now being drafted by the allied Governments.

This decision, the most far-reaching of its kind in history, was announced by the Board of Trade today to be the result of the recent allied economic conference in Paris, at which the Entente Powers were represented by members of the various cabinets.

The Board of Trade, in issuing a statement containing these four stipulations, declared that the new agreement was necessary to forestall all danger of a relapse, which it is asserted, are now preparing a similar plan in conjunction with their allies, to become fully effective after the war.

The Board of Trade statement says: "After forming upon us a military conquest in spite of all our efforts to avoid it, the Central Empires, in concert with their allies, are preparing to renege on their promise to abstain from any economic plan which not only is to survive the national interests, but will at that moment attain full force and effect."

The representatives of the Allies have decided to submit for the approval of their governments the following resolutions: "1. For the period of the war the laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy will be brought into accord for all purposes. The Allies will prohibit their own subjects, citizens and all persons residing in their territories from carrying on any trade with the inhabitants of any of the enemy countries of whatever nationality or status and subjects wherever resident. They will prohibit the importation into their territories of all goods originating in or coming from any of the enemy countries."

"2. The Allies declare their common determination to insure the reestablishment of countries suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation and unjust requisition, and decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration of those countries by giving to them a price claim on raw materials, stocks and agricultural plants and stock and mercantile fleets, or by assisting them in equipping themselves in these respects."

"3. In order to defend their commerce against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period during which the commerce of the enemy Powers will be submitted to special treatment and

TEXT OF NOTE, WAR WARNING TO CARRANZA

Flatly Rejects Demand to Withdraw Troops — Rebukes First Chief for Insulting Tone of His Ultimatum—Cites Failure of Mexican Troops in Bandit Hunt.

THE WARNING.

"If... the de facto Government is pleased... to believe that in case of a refusal to retire these troops there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms, the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences."

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The reply of the United States Government to the demand of First Chief Carranza that the American forces be withdrawn from the border follows:

"The Secretary of State to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government of Mexico, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1916.

"Sir: I have read your communication, which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the Chief Executive of the de facto Government of Mexico, on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact which you have made, express my surprise and regret which have been caused this Government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto Government of Mexico."

"The Government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marred its progress. For three years the Mexican people have been torn with civil strife. The lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed, vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or abandoned to ruin at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there, and in some cases barbarously taken, and the murders have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war."

"It would be tedious to recount in detail the outrages, outrages after outrages, atrociously after atrociously, to illustrate the conditions of the country."

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ALL MEXICO PREPARES TO WAGE WAR ON U. S.

Carranzistas Massing Their Troops a Few Miles South of Border Towns—Entire Republic Aflame With Anti-American Feeling.

El Paso, June 20.—Everywhere along the border the news coming out of Mexico today indicated active preparation in that country for war with the United States. The American forces in Mexico and on the border are prepared to meet it.

News from Columbus, N. M., this afternoon was of a disquieting nature relative to conditions south of there, where the American forces are engaged. The information stated that American and Carranza troops are in close proximity, south of the border, with the Mexicans taking a provocative attitude, according to reports reaching there today from the front.

Dispositions reviewed were interpreted as meaning that there might be a clash in the immediate future, although Gen. Pershing is said to be making every effort to avoid a conflict.

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FUNSTON CALLS ON MILITIA FOR 65,000 TROOPS AT ONCE; SHARP NOTE TO CARRANZA

Request for State Guards Based on Alarming Reports From the General on Activity of Mexicans—New York Regiments Expected to Be Among the First to Be Chosen.

PRESIDENT WILL DECIDE ON SELECTION OF MILITIA TO-DAY

Blockade of All Mexican Ports Considered as First Step in Any Aggressive Action—Daniels Asks for Increase of Navy Force to 74,700 Men.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Funston wired the War Department today asking that a force of National Guardsmen to total 65,000 be sent to him as soon as they are available.

The request is understood to have been based on disturbing reports which have reached Gen. Funston's headquarters concerning the activity of Mexican forces south of the border.

A few hours previous to the receipt of this message in Washington, Secretary Lansing had delivered to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-Designate, one of the sharpest notes ever addressed by one Government to another.

This note was the formal reply of the United States to the threatening note sent to Washington by the Carranza Government on May 22 demanding an immediate withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico. The American reply, which was made public, flatly rejects the demand and serves notice on Carranza that "grave consequences" will result from any attack on American forces.

Major-Gen. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, and Adj.-Gen. McCain were in conference late to-night concerning the Funston request for National Guardsmen. It is understood that inquiries will be sent to the Governors of the States asking how much time will be needed for their troops to mobilize.

When the conference broke up it was intimated that the President himself probably would decide on the number of National Guardsmen to go to the border and select the States from which they would be sent.

In his message to the War Department Gen. Funston did not specify the total number that he required, but designated the various kinds of organizations, such as infantry, cavalry and field artillery, that he needed. The selections, it was indicated, would probably be announced tomorrow after a conference between the President and the Secretary of War.

Following the conference between Gens. Bliss and McCain, Secretary Baker, who had been summoned to the White House by the message from the President earlier in the evening, went to the War Department, and after conferring briefly with Gen. Bliss went over to the White House. He declined to discuss the Funston request in any way.

Officials of the militia division of the War Department are inclined to think that these would include the National Guard of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, although the Department would prefer, if possible, to obtain part of the contingent from States in the vicinity of the border.

Should the situation demand immediate action, it is said, the Department would probably not wait for the organizations to be mustered up to the required strength, but would enroll them at once and move them to the border, trusting to fill up their ranks there.

On every side in official quarters today there were plain indications that the Administration is expecting serious developments in the very near future and is laying plans to meet them with drastic action.

Carranza Must Begin It. It was reiterated carefully at the State Department this afternoon that no aggressive steps will be taken other than a mobilization of additional troops on the border, unless the Carranza forces should begin hostilities. It was stated that the secretary of the Administration at this time is to protect the border and that the mobilization of the National Guard was undertaken with that end in view.

At the same time it was declared if there is any gathering in force by Mexican troops on the other side of the boundary line such action would be regarded as serious and perhaps as hostile.

The Government, it became known today, has considered the advisability of blockading all Mexican ports as the first step in any aggressive action that might become necessary. The purpose of this would be to prevent shipments of arms or any other war supplies from reaching the Mexicans from any quarter.

American exporters who have inquired of the State Department concerning shipments to Mexico by boat have been advised that the Department will not guarantee anything as to whether the shipments would ever reach the ports to which they are consigned.

May Seize Customs. Inquiries of State Department officials today disclosed the fact that the Department is of the opinion that, even before any outbreak of hostilities or formal declaration of war by the American Government as a reprisal against any unfriendly act might legally seize the custom houses at Vera Cruz and other ports.

For the part which the navy might have to play in maintaining a blockade Secretary Daniels wrote to Chairman Tillman of the Senate Naval Committee today asking that an amendment be inserted in the navy bill increasing the enlistment strength of the navy to 74,700 in order that the ships in reserve might be manned at 50 per cent. full strength. He pressed the request on the ground of the unexpected developments that might require the immediate use of these men.

Another precaution taken by the Government against the possibility of war between the two countries was disclosed in the announcement made today by Comptroller of the Currency Williams that he had authorized one of the largest national banks on the border to move its gold reserve to an inland city for fear of a Mexican attack.

Gov. Cantu, the virtual dictator of the district, is said to be backing the plan.

Special Train for Refugees. Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City advised the State Department today that he was making arrangements for a special train to leave Mexico City tomorrow for the purpose of carrying as many of the 1,000 of the American citizens as wish to leave to Vera Cruz. The Navy Department has provided ships to take the Americans who arrive at Vera Cruz and other officers vessels are being sent with the migrants and other warships to Tampico and other ports on both coasts.

Mr. Rodgers reported that mass meetings and parades were being held in Mexico City by way of showing an enthusiasm in support of the stand of the Mexican Government, but that no violence against Americans or other foreigners had been attempted.

The American representative expects to remain at the war office in order to get other Americans to the coast. He said the Mexican officials were giving him every assistance in arranging for the

WADSWORTH COMMANDS TROOP.

Senior Acting for N's Captain. Absent in England.

Gen. W. N. June 20.—Troop M. First Cavalry, N. Y., received orders to assemble at the armory at Atlantic this morning and the men will remain there until they move to Beekman. They will, however, spend the night at home.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who is the first lieutenant of the 1st New York State militia, is at present the commanding officer of the 1st New York State militia. He has been absent on leave for several months in England. Several recruits have been taken and by the time the troop starts for camp it will undoubtedly have its war strength.

Senator Wadsworth has been taking the charge of preparations at the armory.

CHARLES K. BAKER STRICKEN.

Profound Penological Collapse as Result of Heart Trouble.

ALBANY, June 20.—Charles K. Baker, former governor of New York State, who years ago was a New York State political leader, was stricken with a stroke of the brain at the State Prison Department today.

He collapsed at his desk. Heart trouble is supposed to be the cause of his illness. Mr. Baker is one of the foremost penologists in the country and has been in the State service thirty-five years.

EMBRACE AFTER DUEL.

Cuban Senator and Editor Exchange Shots, Then Weep.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, June 20.—Senator Maza Artola and Senator Andue, an editor, who quarreled over the political situation, exchanged three shots in a pistol duel here today, and then went on each other's necks. The speaker of the House, Senator Ferrera, was one of Maza Artola's seconds, although dueling is forbidden in Cuba.