Eleventh may have continued in pursuit of the Mexicans is not accepted at headquarters, although this is a possibility. Messages have been sent to Gen. Pershing to-day urging him to hasten news of the engagement, and it is known that he has nothing definite as to the conclusion of the attack or he would hurry it through. His message to headquarters to-night was not coded, which is evidence that Pershing is expediting the transmission of the report as much as possible.

Big Force Coming.

Gen. Funston will have practically the entire militia body of the United States at his command within a short time. It is understood orders indicate that the national guardsmen will be rushed to this department without delay, and that the first to reach Texas, New Mexico or Arizona will be sent to designated stations.

This means probably San Antonio will not see the first State troops reaching the Southwest. However, not much time will elapse until the mounted drill field at Fort Sam Houston is a vast camp, with supplies coming here by trainloads.

The Quartermaster's Department to-day looked into the matter of warehouse facilities downtown. Capt. Frederick W. Van Duyne went through the manufacturing and warehouse district and examined many big buildings with a view to renting them for storing supplies. Options were secured on several. One contains 40,000 square feet of floor space. It is near the Southern Pacific Railway.

As conditions are now, Gen. Funston will use the militia and the regular troops now in this department to guard 1,760 miles of border. Even with the great number of soldiers, with so long a stretch of bush country, river and plain there will be miles here and there not watched over immediately by troops. But cavalry patrols will cover the gaps.

To Form New Regiments.

Gen. Funston received orders to-day to organize several new regiments for immediate service in the regular army and to begin the work at once. Several hundred, perhaps 1,500, trained and seasoned regulars will be taken from the present organizations to form a nucleus for the new regiments, and several hundred officers, together with the entire 1916 class of graduates of West Point, will be used to command the new regiments.

These will be recruited at once to peace strength even at the cost of reducing many of the present companies. When this is done all companies and corps in the army will be recruited to full war strength. The new regiments have been designated by Gen. Funston as follows:

Thirty-fourth Infantry, at El Paso; Thirty-fifth Infantry, at Douglas, Ariz.; Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Brownsville, Tex.; Thirty-seventh Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio; Sixteenth Cavalry, at Fort Sam Houston; Seventeenth Cavalry, at El Paso; Seventh Field Artillery, at Fort Sam Houston; Eighth Field Artillery, at some point along the border west of San Antonio; First Regiment of Engineers, at Fort Sam Houston; two companies of Second Regiment of Engineers at Vancouver barracks; remainder of Second Regiment, at Columbus, N. M.; Company A of the First Battalion of Mounted Engineers, at Columbus.

BORDER IN FEAR OF MEXICANS IN U. S.

Former Villa Leaders Express Hatred of "Gringoes."

El Paso, June 23.—The principal fear of Americans along the border now is from the Mexicans on this side of the line, since the Mexican troops are evacuating their own border towns.

Residents in the valley above El Paso in New Mexico report that they feel it necessary to make plans to protect themselves and property. The Mexican population there is increasing rapidly, particularly in the Avila village. There are always between ninety and a hundred in that place and they keep shifting continually.

Gen. Fidel Avila himself has not been seen for several days. His brother, who is in charge of affairs, when asked of the General's whereabouts gives no definite answer. Inquiry was received at his ranch to-day from El Paso as to Gen. Avila's movements. The entire Avila village is composed of Mexicans who have come out in the past ninety days.

Avila is a former Villa general and was Governor-General of the State of Chihuahua at the time of the surrender of the Villa forces to Carranza. He then came to the New Mexico valley and established a colony and has since been surrounding himself with his old time comrades in arms. Several raids have recently taken place in that vicinity, attributed by the Mexicans to the Avila colonists.

Gen. Angeles on Hand.

Gen. Angeles, ex-Minister of War for Carranza until he quit the "First Chief" to become artillery chief for Villa, is residing on a farm in the valley below El Paso. He made the declaration today that all Mexicans would return to their native country to fight the Americans if a war came on. He said that he would go.

All Mexican residents of the lower valley were called to the Ysleta school houses last night by Capt. Vidmere of the Eighth Cavalry and told that in the event of war with Mexico the Mexican people of the valley would receive the same protection and treatment as the American residents of the valley so long as they remained neutral.

This announcement was received with applause and cheers by the Mexicans when Judge L. A. Foix, who acts as interpreter, translated the Captain's talk. Capt. Vidmere told the Mexicans that he wanted none of them to bring him information from the Mexican side and that he wanted none of them to carry information about the American troops to the Mexican side.

Ysleta has been in the throes of a war excitement for more than a week. Last night and to-night the lights were all put out at 10 o'clock in the little valley town and the patrols of soldiers were in the streets and the roads. Each night observers are sent to the top of the highest buildings in the town to watch the Rio Grande and prevent any possible raids.

Ysleta is very near the Mexican border and Capt. Vidmere, who commands the American soldiers in that vicinity, and the Texas Rangers who are cooperating with him are taking precautions against the troops which evacuated Juarez yesterday, returning overland and making a sortie against El Paso through Ysleta and the valley below this city.

Bold in Their Anger.

Many of the Mexicans are becoming very bold even on the American side of the line in the expression of their hatred of Americans.

While making a speech urging all Mexicans to join the Carranza army and protect their country, Jose Carreon, an aged Mexican, was arrested by police officers on South El Paso street to-day on a charge of attempting to incite a riot.

In an effort to quell the feeling of the Mexicans against the Americans the Governors of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas have published proclamations promising all Mexicans protection if they remain neutral, and Gov. Ferguson of Texas is having his proclamation put into Spanish for general circulation.

Col. F. A. Chapa of San Antonio, a member of Gov. Ferguson's military staff, conferred with the Governor to-day relative to the best means of distributing the Governor's proclamation recently issued to the Mexicans.

A proclamation just issued by Gov. G. W. P. Hunt on the subject of changed relations between the United States and Mexico, gives assurances of "guardianship, protection and justice toward its Mexican residents" on the part of the State of Arizona.

CARRIZAL SURVIVOR TELLS HOW 70 U. S. MEN FOUGHT 800

American Cavalry Tricked Into Ambush, Mowed Down by Machine Gun Fire—Used Automatic Pistols With Deadly Effect.

By GEORGE H. CLEMENTS,
Special Correspondent of The Sun.

Temporary Headquarters of the Punitive Expedition of the United States Army in Mexico (by way of Columbus, N. M.), June 23.—As told by one of the seven enlisted men who thus far have returned from the scene of Wednesday's encounter between Troops C and K, Tenth Cavalry, under Capts. C. T. Boyd and Lewis S. Morey respectively, and a force of Carranzistas variously estimated at 500 to 800 men, the United States troops, numbering seventy, were victims of treachery.

They were led into what amounted to ambush on the pretence of conferring in regard to the direction the Americans should take to get to a certain point in connection with the reconnaissance in which they were engaged in the line of duty.

Gen. Pershing has had no word of the remnant of the detachment wantonly attacked, and they may be fighting their way back now to the base against overwhelming numbers or may have been wiped out.

Cut Off During Fight.

The men returning to this camp were engaged during the battle as horse holders. In the course of the fight they were cut off from the remainder of the detachment, and later made their way to the base.

They say the two troops affected a junction at the San Domingo ranch Tuesday night and went into camp. Early Wednesday morning they sent a messenger to the officer in command of the Carranzista garrison at Carrizal asking permission to pass that place.

The officer returned word that his instructions were that no Americans were to be allowed to pass south of his lines. Another messenger was sent into the town by Capt. Boyd, who, as senior officer, was in command of both troops, to inform the Carranzista commander that he did not want to molest the Mexican troops, but simply desired to pass to the south of the town.

Men Led Into Trap.

The Carranzista commander returned word to Capt. Boyd, arranging for a conference on the outskirts of the town. On receipt of the message Capt. Boyd led his men to the appointed place.

While Capt. Boyd was talking to the leader the Mexican troops began to take position in front and on both flanks of the little group of Americans.

At this evidence of treachery both Capt. Boyd and Capt. Morey did the best they could in the circumstances to put themselves in a position of defence, but when the Americans had dismounted and sent their horses to a place of safety they were absolutely without cover.

The attack on the Americans opened from three sides. The Mexicans had two machine guns, which were served with deadly effect, so far as the survivors now in camp could observe from the point where they viewed the unequal contest.

Mowed by Machine Guns.

The front ranks of the Carranzistas fought dismounted. When they believed the Americans had been demoralized by the dreadful machine gun and rifle fire the Mexican cavalry, until then hidden by trees on the two flanks of the Americans, charged upon the thin lines of the hollow square of United States troopers.

It was against this charge that the Americans, though sorely worsted, did the greatest execution among their enemies. Throughout the course of the action the troopers had remained cool and steady. They refused to be shaken by the onslaught of cavalry, but sent volley after volley into the advancing ranks.

When the Mexicans came close enough the Americans used their automatic pistols with deadly effect, the wounded welcoming the opportunity for vengeance.

The Mexicans were driven back several times, but their numbers and the fact that they had the advantage of tree shelter gave them confidence to reform and return to the attack.

Dashed to Camp for Help.

The men now in camp—several of them wounded—sought to save the horses from capture by driving them as far as possible from the scene. Then they dashed to this camp for help.

As the fighting was in progress when they left they have no means of knowing what the casualties of the engagement were.

They describe the fight made by their comrades as superb in gallantry, especially when it is taken into consideration that they were tricked into virtual ambush by a force eight to ten times their number.

Because of the lack of official and therefore authentic information Gen. Pershing will not discuss the battle at Carrizal, its outcome or effect. He has taken adequate precaution to safeguard his line and to send assistance to the remnant of the detachment, if it should still exist. As to what those precautions are Gen. Pershing will not discuss for publication.

GUARDS TO GO SOUTH WHEN MUSTERED IN

Continued from First Page.

information received from Gen. Funston, which the Department had seen fit to suppress for the time being. This, however, could not be confirmed, although it is known that during the day a large number of despatches was received which Secretary Baker did not see fit to make public.

Guard in Poor Shape.

Back of the delay on the Administration's part in taking any action, or at least contributing seriously to the entire problem which the President faces is the fact that the reports which have reached the War Department concerning the condition of the National Guard are distinctly discouraging.

These reports show that in about one-third of the States the militia called out are nothing more than shellfike organizations, badly trained and ill equipped despite the Federal appropriations that have been granted them annually.

In regard to several of the Southern States, glaring instances have been discovered of "padded" rolls, made up of men enlisted under the promise that they never would be called into Federal service, and for the purpose merely of enabling the organizations to maintain a proper strength sufficient to enable them to receive Federal aid allotments.

Federal army inspectors in the various departments have submitted reports through their department commanders indicating that not more than half the 100,000 called to the colors throughout the country will be in shape to go into active service for a long period. Added to this, the reports show all kinds of petty annoyances are being met with in the shape of unreasonable demands being made concerning equipment.

These facts, almost as much as the imminence of trouble on the border, it is said, influenced the Department in its decision to-day to get as many of the troops as possible on the border, where it is thought they can be whipped into shape faster than at their home stations.

The Official Statement.

The official statement of the War Department concerning the orders to the departmental commanders was as follows:

The Secretary of War announced that it is the intention of the Department that all of the State militia be called to the border as soon as it is ready and fit; that is to say, as soon after it has assembled at the various State mobilization camps, can be inspected, equipped, mustered into the service and otherwise prepared for despatch. The militia so sent will be despatched by Gen. Funston along the border.

State Department officials this afternoon declared that until the official report of the Carrizal fight is received from Gen. Pershing it will be impossible to lay the basis for the next step of this Government. This report, it was explained, is necessary to establish through American sources the responsibility for the incident.

Assuming that this report will show the Mexicans to have been responsible, the State Department explains that the next step would be to establish whether Gen. Gomez, the Mexican commander who was killed, was acting under instructions from the Carranza Government.

Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico city is already at work on this end of the inquiry under instructions from Washington. Mr. Rodgers is to report as soon as possible, first, whether Gen. Jacinto Trevino in warning Pershing that his forces would be attacked if they moved east, south or west was acting under instructions from Carranza, and secondly, whether Gomez was attempting to carry out this threat.

Chance for Carranza.

As soon as the case is made up it was indicated Carranza will be given the opportunity to denounce the attack. Should he justify it, the hope of averting hostilities, it was indicated, will be slim.

On the other hand, it was said until the American Government is in position to insist that the clash was provoked by the Carranzistas, technically no ground exists for demanding the release of the American troopers taken to Chihuahua.

The statements of the troopers who straggled back to headquarters were sent to the War Department to-day in the following despatch from Gen. Pershing:

Personally questioning troopers with reference to the Ahumada affair. Two troops, Tenth Cavalry, Boyd's troop C and Morey's, K, joined on the night of the 20th at Oj Santo Domingo, marched to within one mile of Carrizal on the 21st, Capt. Boyd in command, arriving there at 7.30 A. M.

Boyd sent in a Mexican guide to ask permission to pass through the town. Mexican guide returned with refusal from Gen. Gomez. Then Gomez sent out note by orderly saying that Boyd might pass through the town provided he stopped for a conference.

Then Gen. Gomez himself came out and discussed situation fifteen or twenty minutes with Boyd. Meantime Mexican troops moving out from the town began surrounding Boyd's column. Gomez retired and when he reached the right of his troops Mexican troops began firing machine guns. Boyd then dismounted to fight on foot.

The rest of Gen. Pershing's report was not given out in textual form, but the Department bulletin added:

Gen. Pershing also reports that he has sent out cavalry to support and bring back the two troops in question. As yet, however, he has not had any opportunity to confer with any officer of either troops, and what, if any, misunderstanding led to the attack it is impossible to judge upon the evidence at hand.

Because of the difficulties experienced in getting into communication with the outpost forces and to aid Gen. Pershing in scouting operations the War Department this afternoon placed orders for fourteen new, high powered aeroplanes, as follows: Six twin motor Curtiss 150 horse-power, two Sturtevant 140 horse-power, two Martin 135 horse-power Hall-Scott motors, two Thomas 125 horse-power and two L. W. F. machines of 135 horse-power with Hall-Scott motors.

RAID BY 40 BANDITS.

Reported to Have Crossed Into Texas Near Harlingen.

Mercedes, Tex., June 23.—According to reports received here forty Mexican bandits crossed the Rio Grande to-night into the district south of Harlingen, Tex. A company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, it is reported, was sent from Harlingen to intercept them.

Col. A. P. Blocksom, commanding the Third Artillery, stationed at Mercedes, had no official confirmation of the crossing.

A battery of the Texas National Guard passed through here to-night on the way to Rio Grande city, where bandits have been reported threatening.

Columbus, N. M., June 23.—An American cavalry patrol is pursuing tonight a small band of Mexicans who were reported to-day to have raided the Parker ranch, twenty-five miles southwest of Hachita, N. M. Reports to Col. H. G. Sickle, commanding the border patrol here, indicated that the Mexicans were making for the border.

AMERICANS FREE TO TRAVEL.

Carranza Issues Order That They Must Not Be Molested.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Mexico City, June 23.—Gen. Carranza has issued an order that all foreigners be allowed to travel without molestation in the republic, especially Americans who are desiring to leave the country.

Special Agent Rodgers visited Minister Aguilar to-day to thank him for letting the American special train leave. He also asked the names of the Constitutionalist officers who rescued a lone American from a mob at Ometusco, wishing to thank them.

Little Rats Are All Tailless.

Lancaster, Pa., June 20.—Several years ago on the farm of D. D. Hess, near Quarryville, the barn was infested with huge rats, and to get rid of them Hess employed a brace of terrier dogs. The latter chased the rodents to their holes, but about all they could get hold of were the tails. The result was a large number of tailless rats that year.

For some time no rats were seen, but recently there appeared a number of young ones minus the usual appendage.

14 PLANES ORDERED FOR BORDER PATROL

Contracts Given to Five Companies and Aviators Are Now Being Sought.

RED TAPE ELIMINATED

Washington, June 23.—The War Department to-day ordered fourteen high powered aeroplanes in pursuance of its plan to establish an aerial patrol of the Mexican border. The machines with all spare parts will cost approximately $275,000. They are to be supplied by the Sturtevant Company of Boston, the Thomas Company of Ithaca, the Curtiss Company of Buffalo, the L. W. F. Company of Long Island City and the Martin Company of California.

The fourteen aeroplanes will be despatched at once to the border. Meanwhile arrangements are being completed for supplying pilots to operate these and others and the War Department generally is developing the aeronautical service on broad gauge lines which will take full advantage of the $3,220,000 which Congress has practically pledged.

The features of this comprehensive plan are the arrangements for obtaining army aviators from among civilians in the National Guard and in other walks of life, the standardization of motor shafts, propellers and other essential parts of aeroplanes, including the control, and the establishment by the War Department of a Government inspection in cooperation with aeroplane manufacturers throughout the country.

Quick Action Sought.

War Department inspectors have been assigned to go to the aeroplane plants and work with the manufacturers step by step so there will be no longer any question of rejecting the machines ordered by the Government for service. These machines will have been approved and inspected before they are turned out. Red tape and delay will thereby be eliminated.

The Department has tentatively indorsed the standard "dep" control for all aeroplanes, and manufacturers throughout the country are being informed that this control must govern the operation of army and navy machines. By this means any aviator in either the army or navy can operate any machine in the service. Up to the present with the various types of control it has been impossible for an aviator to operate any other than the machines to which he has been accustomed.

By the standardization of motor shafts, propellers and other parts the aeroplanes sent to the border can be constantly kept in condition and the motor or spare parts of one will fit other machines. With a view to reaching speedily this desired standardization the War Department has appointed committees to confer with engineering societies, especially with the Society of American Engineers, which is a motor organization. This society has also appointed a committee to confer with the War Department experts and all that remains now is for these experts to work together.

Question of Propellers.

Special committees of army experts have also undertaken the task of studying the problem of suitable propellers with special reference to such conditions as prevail in Mexico and along the border.

It is explained that conditions along the border and in Mexico are such as to tax the capacity of aeroplanes to the limit. The aeroplanes stand out in the hot sun eight or nine hours with the wood being subject to a temperature of 115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. High power motors have a tendency to heat the wood to pieces when the machines are sent up.

These difficulties have not daunted the War Department, but have simply caused the experts to concentrate their attention on the best means to overcome them. The War Department has much of the information which the armies of Europe have used in obtaining suitable propellers, but conditions in Flanders, it is explained, present no such atmospheric or climatic difficulties as exist on the Mexican border.

The all important question of getting army aviators from civilian walks of life has been successfully solved in accordance with expert interpretation of the law and the department commanders will take steps to form aeroplane units from the personnel of the National Guard.

Picking of Aviators.

The law prescribes that aviators of the Signal Corps may be made up in personnel from especially qualified civilians who shall be appointed and commissioned. It is incumbent on the Signal Corps to prescribe these conditions, and civilians who can meet them are eligible to enter forthwith the service of the army for duty on the border.

These civilians are commissioned as reserve officers to be utilized in event of war. In other words civilians in any State in the Union who desire to volunteer for service in the aeroplane arm of the army service may do so by simply learning to operate a machine supplied them by the Government and meeting, of course, the conditions prescribed. At the expiration of war service they will return home and follow their normal occupations, but with the stipulation that they can again be called into service should war arise.

Measures are already being taken tentatively to form so-called aero units from each National Guard organization of the various States and the District of Columbia. The militia organizations on the border will supply the money and details will be worked out there.

For immediate duty with the army there will be fifteen qualified aviators graduated from the aviation school early next month. These will report to the border while the general plan to develop the aerial patrol is pushed forward.

GLAD U. S. MAY INTERVENE.

But Mexican Refugees Fear Wilson Will Not Help Them.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Havana, June 23.—A prominent Mexican refugee informed the correspondent of The Sun to-day that the upper class Mexicans would welcome intervention but for the fear that President Wilson, if reelected, would favor the revolutionaries, disregarding the conservative element.

Senor Ferrara, without authorization, cabled to President Carranza, signing himself President of the House of Representatives, adjuring him to avoid disturbing the equilibrium of the American continent.

Carranza's reply to Ferrara was:

"Your kind message received. It is neither the people nor Government which I represent, but the Government of the United States that has caused the actual situation between the two nations, by its lack of tact in international affairs and its lack of respect for Mexican sovereignty.

"To repel with arms the Americans, who on any pretext invade our national territory, there remains no other recourse than this, to defend the sovereignty of the republic. Consequently, the American Government can avert the war by respecting the sovereignty of Mexico.

"CARRANZA."

NO ARMS TO MEXICO, SAYS BARON ISHII

Japanese Nation Wants American Market Undisturbed, He Declares.

ALL SUPPLIES TO ALLIES

Tokio, June 23.—Baron Ishii, Japanese Foreign Minister, to-day characterized as absurd any statement that the Japanese Government will supply the Mexicans with arms and ammunition. The Foreign Minister was questioned in view of statements credited to Mexican officials to the effect that Mexico had been assured by Japan that she would be supplied with munitions.

"The Japanese nation," the Foreign Minister declared, "sincerely hopes that any armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be avoided. The interests of Japan in North, South and Central America are essentially pacific and commercial."

Baron Ishii said that in any event such as war with Mexico, which would result in disturbances in America would affect adversely Japan's interests. He pointed out that since the European market for Japan's products has been closed and the Chinese market is unsettled the American market is regarded as practically the only one for Japanese goods.

Won't Sell to Mexico.

"I consider it extremely improbable that Japanese firms would sell arms to Mexico," Baron Ishii said. "All available rifles and other war munitions are being rushed to the allies of Japan in the hope of soon ending the European war. Any munitions which are not available for the Allies have, I fancy, gone to China."

In reply to a question Baron Ishii said that he had never heard of Gen. Baron Iturbe, a Carranza officer reported in the United States several weeks ago as having gone on a special mission to Japan. In Japanese official circles the Carranza Government is regarded as the de facto Government in Mexico.

Secretary Ohta, who was formerly connected with the Japanese Embassy at Washington, but who now represents Japan in Mexico, has not communicated with him regarding the present situation, the Foreign Minister said. Col. Manuel Romero, who was recently appointed Minister to Japan by Carranza, has not yet been received by the Emperor.

Huerta's Order the Last.

No arms or ammunitions have been ordered by the Mexican Government in Japan and no negotiations for munitions are under way, according to M. C. Tellez, Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Tokio. The most recent purchase of arms in Japan, Senor Tellez said, was arranged by Gen. Huerta in 1913. The Mexican General received 7,000 of the 30,000 rifles he ordered from the Mitsui Company, but when the European war broke out the remainder were sold to Russia.

Senor Tellez said that he had heard that Gen. Iturbe has been sent on a mission to Japan, but had been informed by his Government that such was not the case. He had recently heard that the General had been sent to Spain. The present Mexican Minister, Col. Romero, who arrived two weeks ago, was the man who negotiated the purchase of the rifles for Huerta in 1913. Senor Tellez said that if Mexico needed munitions they must be manufactured in Mexico or procured from the United States.

The Mexican Government recently inquired of the Mitsui Company whether it could supply any arms, according to officials of the company. The company replied that it was impossible, as it already had more orders from Japan's allies than it could fill.

No Munitions on Liner.

No munitions or arms are carried on the Oriental line Seiyo Maru, which is due at San Francisco to-morrow and will stop at Salina Cruz, Mexico, about a week later. This statement was made by Manager Asano who added that the only freight shipment for the Mexican port was two cases of camphor consigned to a Chinaman. The manager declared that his company would refuse to transport munitions if a cargo was offered to them.

Munitions as a cargo would also be refused by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Japan Mail Steamship Company, according to an officer of that company.

GEN. TREVINO ASSAILS THE AMERICAN ARMY

Never Respected Feelings and Property of Mexico—Holds 22 U. S. Troopers.

Chihuahua, Mexico, June 23.—Gen. Trevino declared to-day that Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the American army, was "mistaken" when at the conference at El Paso with Gen. Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, he asserted that American military men least of all in the United States wished to fight against Mexico.

"The American military has disobeyed the orders of its own chiefs, has never respected the feelings or the property of Mexican citizens and has continuously ignored the dispositions of the Mexican Government," declared Trevino.

"I do not want war," added Gen. Trevino, "and I am doing my utmost to control the situation, but if war is forced on the Mexican nation by the Americans I am both ready and willing to do my duty like every other faithful son to uphold the honor and dignity of my country."

Officers arriving at Chihuahua city to-day with the body of Gen. Felix Gomez, who was killed in the Carrizal engagement, said that the American officers evidently had instructed their men to concentrate their fire on the General, who, on account of his great bulk, was an easy target. They said Gen. Gomez was the first Mexican to fall, with three bullets in his chest.

Col. Zuazua, at Namiquipa, reported that Gen. Pershing has practically abandoned his Namiquipa base and that the Americans have given the ranchers more than two hundred rifles that were taken from the Villistas.

Gen. Trevino is still treating with Contreras, Hernandez and other Villa leaders to come in and "help expel invaders."

All towns in northern Mexico have asked for arms, offering to equip from 500 to 2,000 men in each town to help the Government, Gen. Trevino asserted.

Four more negro troopers and a white man have been captured by the Carranza troops, following the fight at Carrizal, making a total of 22 American prisoners. The 17 first caught are held here.

FORTY WAYS AND MORE TO CALIFORNIA AND NORTH COAST

is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY. which outlines in concise form more than forty different attractive routes from Chicago to California and the North Coast Country and shows plainly by a series of outline maps how you may plan a vacation trip to see the scenic wonders of the West and the localities most interesting to those seeking rest and recreation.

Mailed free on application to C. C. Walton, G. A., Chicago & North Western Ry., 1248 Broadway, Tel. Gregley, 5360, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

HOUSE IN MILITIA DRAFT TAKES OPEN STAND FOR WAR

Its Resolution, Adopted 332 to 2, Declares That "In Opinion of Congress" an Emergency Exists for Use of Guard in Mexico.

Washington, June 23.—By an almost unanimous vote the House passed to-day a joint resolution saying that "in the opinion of Congress" an emergency exists which demands the use by the President of the National Guard and authorizing the Chief Executive to draft the militia into the service of the United States. The vote was 332 to 2.

The same resolution appropriates $1,000,000 for the support of dependent families of National Guard members who have been called out because of the Mexican crisis.

Representatives London of New York, a Socialist, and Huddleston of Alabama, a Democrat, were the only members voting against the resolution on the roll call. Mr. Huddleston is the successor in the House of the former majority leader Oscar W. Underwood of the Birmingham district.

Mr. Huddleston asserted that the resolution amounted to conscription and drafted for a possible service of three years on foreign soil National Guardsmen who had enlisted for service within the United States.

A stirring debate of three hours preceded the adoption of the resolution, which was changed so that Congress and not the President expresses the opinion that the present emergency demands the use of troops auxiliary to the regular army.

Republicans Criticise.

Republicans generally criticised the lack of information regarding the Mexican situation. They suggested that the President should more fully inform Congress of conditions, but following a plea by Mr. Mann, the minority leader, the vote was non-partisan and unanimous on the Republican side.

The Administration resolution introduced yesterday by the chairman of the Military Committee provided that "whenever in the opinion of the President an emergency exists" the National Guard should be drafted into service.

In offering the resolution to-day Mr. Hay, after consultation with Secretary Baker, proposed an amendment changing the resolution to read that "in the opinion of the Congress of the United States an emergency now exists," &c. It was contended frequently during the debate that a resolution so worded was practically a declaration of war against Mexico. Mr. Hay said it was not so intended but that he was authorized to inform the House that the President regarded "the emergency as existing."

"It is a war and not an emergency," declared Uncle Joe Cannon during the discussion. "If the President chooses to call this an emergency when it is a war that does not change it. There is a good deal of talk about an emergency and a declaration of war. You may call a spade a trowel, but that doesn't make it a trowel. You may say there is no war, yet with or without authority they are fighting down in Mexico."

Mr. Mann's Comment.

At the outset Representative Mann said he was not inclined to oppose the resolution but he desired to remind the House of the gravity of the step about to be taken.

"The resolution declares that Congress believes an emergency exists which requires the use of the National Guard," said Mr. Mann. "We should know that the emergency exists before we act. I am not insisting that the President shall inform us by message of the situation but I do think we are entitled to information under the circumstances."

Representative Butler, Republican, asserted that Congress had full information from President McKinley when it voted $50,000,000 at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

"The President has told us nothing; we have no information at all on this subject," said Mr. Butler. "We are going to vote for the resolution but we haven't the information we should have before us."

After this point had been emphasized by other speakers, Chairman Hay informed the House that he had conferred with Secretary Baker to-day. He added: "I am authorized and expected to say to the House that the Executive believes this emergency does exist at this time and that the adoption of this resolution is absolutely necessary."

"We are glad to have that statement," said Mr. Mann, who subsequently reminded the House that when trouble with Spain was imminent the question was considered without partisanship and he hoped no vote would be cast against the Hay resolution.

Virtual Declaration of War.

Although there was no debate in actual opposition to the action about to be taken the effect of the decision was that Congress was assuming responsibility for a virtual declaration of war.

General applause greeted the reading of Mr. Hay's amendment to appropriate $1,000,000 for the support of the dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard during the period of their service. Mr. Hay first planned an appropriation of $500,000 in the army appropriation bill but this figure was changed to $1,000,000 and a decision was reached to include it in the emergency draft resolution. The allowance for each dependent family is not to exceed $50 a month, disbursements to be made by the Secretary of War.

Dependent fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers (the latter to be under 14 years of age) are included in the meaning of the word family.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts offered an amendment to include the families of enlisted men of the regular army. Mr. Hay promptly made a point of order against this and it was conceded by Mr. Gardner.

"But this is exactly what is the matter with the regular army," said Mr. Gardner. "It is constantly the object of discrimination of this sort and no wonder enlistments are slow. This is rank discrimination in favor of the National Guard. The regular army should be included. Its men will do the fighting in Mexico. The guardsmen will go down to summer training camps and guard the lines of communication. That is about all. The Guard will be safe on the border but the regulars will have to fight."

Hay Hotly Retorts.

Representative Hay hotly retorted that this statement was in error. "These National Guard members are just as likely to fight as the regular soldiers," said Mr. Hay, "and they are ready to fight. Their case is different. A man enters the regular army as a business or profession. The National Guardsmen have been called from the civil pursuits and are volunteers in the military service. Their families occupy a different status.

"We want to encourage such enlistments and to let those who enlist know that the Government will assist in caring for the family of the volunteer who gives up his regular salary and position to respond to the call."

When the amended first section of the Hay resolution including the $1,000,000 appropriation was put to a vote there was no dissent. On the final call on the resolution London and Huddleston voted negatively.

As amended and approved the principal provision of the Hay resolution reads:

Resolved, By the Senate and House, that in the opinion of the Congress of the United States an emergency now exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army of the United States and that the President be and he is hereby authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of section No. 111 of the national defence act, approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms hereof, any and all members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several States, Territories and District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and organized militia reserves, to serve for the period of the emergency, not exceeding three years unless sooner discharged.

A proposal by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania to make the draft for not exceeding two years was defeated on a viva voce vote. Other sections of the resolution empower the President to designate commanders for the guard and to form complete tactical units where they are incomplete.

The House adopted an amendment offered by Representative Stines of Rhode Island making the National Guardsmen so drafted eligible for the benefits of existing pension laws.

A perfecting amendment by Representative Chiperfield of Illinois, a lieutenant-colonel in the National Guard of that State, was also approved. It provides that all persons drafted under the Hay resolution shall be considered as discharged from the militia during their term of service under the Federal draft.

When the use of the word "draft" was questioned, Representative Hay said: "This is not the time to quibble over words, and members of the National Guard are not quibbling. We know that an emergency does exist, and why are we afraid of taking the responsibility and declaring that fact and taking steps to send soldiers to aid and assist in preserving the lives and honor of the troops of the United States who are rightfully in Mexico and who at any moment may be attacked, and who, if not aided, may be murdered, or have been murdered?"

Wanted an "If" Put In.

Representative Walsh, a Massachusetts Republican, unsuccessfully advocated an amendment saying that "if" an emergency exists the President might use the National Guard.

Representative Gardner suggested postponement of consideration for one day and was criticised by Mr. Hay as "being an apostle of preparedness who now wants delay."

"This is a declaration of war," said Representative Farr of Pennsylvania, a Republican, who added that "our troops are now in Mexico by courtesy of Carranza, and we are trespassers." Farr said the Administration's course was leading to war.

Representative Moore argued that the President should come to Congress with information regarding Mexico. "President McKinley was not ashamed to come to Congress during the Spanish war," declared Mr. Moore.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, a Republican, asserted that "war was inevitable from the moment we sent our troops into Mexico. Congress should have been consulted when Gen. Pershing's expedition went across the border."

In addition to his belief that the resolution amounted to conscription, Representative Huddleston opposed the resolution on the theory that Confederate veterans of the civil war who were among the dependent relatives of the National Guardsmen might not share in the pension benefits, but no other Southern member appeared to take this view.

The Hay resolution was received in the Senate late this afternoon after it had passed the House and was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It is expected that it will be reported to-morrow morning.

VERA CRUZ CROWDED WITH U. S. REFUGEES

No Transport on Hand to Take Them Off—Many May Have to Walk Streets.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 23.—A special train with 150 Americans arrived from Mexico city to-night.

It was delayed nine hours at the start until an escort was secured. After a rough trip down the party finally arrived in good shape.

The city is filling up with refugees. Every train brings from fifty to one hundred men, women and children, who expect to embark on transports, but as yet no steamer has arrived.

As a result, the hotels and rooming houses are filled with Americans on their way home. Many have taken advantage of Consul Canada's instructions and are now quartered on board the battleship Nebraska, where they are awaiting transfer to the first available steamship bound for the United States.

To-night a special train of ten box cars, carrying from 500 to 600 refugees, is expected here. As all available rooming space is now occupied, many of these will be compelled to walk the streets unless it is possible for them to be carried to the battleship.

Consul Canada said to-day it was unlikely that a transport would reach here before June 28, and that the problem of taking care of the many Americans arriving daily was becoming serious.

Among the arrivals there are numbers who have the means to pay for any accommodations that could be offered them, but as no accommodations are available their funds are of no assistance in this respect.

Up to this time no acts of violence or interruption of the movements of Americans on the part of the Mexican people or the Mexican Government have been reported.

MANY MEXICANS VOLUNTEER.

U. S. Citizen in Capital Wires Consul Situation Is Critical.

George Weeks, an American in Mexico city, wired the Mexican Consul in New York yesterday that since the critical relations between this country and Mexico had arisen it was estimated that one million Mexicans had offered to take up arms.

Mr. Weeks said Americans are leaving in large numbers and estimated there were only about 250 now left in Mexico city. Mr. Weeks's despatch continued:

"There has been no apprehension concerning the safety of Americans here. All foreigners in city of Guanajuato have made statements to British Consul there that they have absolute confidence in the ability of the Constitutionalist Government to protect them and they will not leave. News of the encounter between Trevino and Pershing was received with equanimity, but public sentiment is growing restive."

Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul here, said there were enough arms and ammunition in the country to equip most of the Mexicans who volunteer for service.

EIGHT BIG FIGHTERS NOW IN NAVY PLAN

Four Superdreadnoughts and Four Battle Cruisers Provided in Senate Bill.

OTHER INCREASES MADE

Washington, June 23.—The Senate sub-committee on Naval Affairs in rewriting the naval appropriation bill made some changes to-day in the tentative building programme agreed upon yesterday. The sub-committee decided to increase the number of superdreadnoughts by one, thus giving four superdreadnoughts and four battle cruisers, a total of eight capital ships instead of seven.

Another amendment also authorizes one gunboat to be built at once, to cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $360,000. The net increase in the programme over the agreement of yesterday is one superdreadnought—another victory for the big navy men.

As the bill now stands the building programme of the navy for this year will be as follows:

Superdreadnoughts, 4; battle cruisers, 4; scout cruisers, 4; coast submarines, 27; oil fuel ship, 1; hospital ship, 1; destroyer tender, 1; ammunition ship, 1; gunboat, 1.

The five year programme, including this year's construction, contemplates the following: Dreadnoughts, 10; battle cruisers, 6; scout cruisers, 10; destroyers, 50; fleet submarines, 9; coast submarines, 58; oil fuel ships, 5; repair ship, 1; transport, 1; hospital ship, 1; destroyer tender, 2; fleet submarine tender, 1; ammunition ships, 2; gunboats, 2.

The sub-committee, composed of Chairman Tillman and Senators Swanson and Lodge, completed its work to-day and is ready to report to the full naval committee. The increases are in line with the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy and have the approval of Secretary Daniels, and it is believed that they will be promptly adopted.

The recommendations go a step further than did those of the General Board in that the sub-committee's plan for the first year provides for four battle cruisers instead of three, as was recommended by the General Board, and for twenty-seven submarines instead of twenty, as the General Board recommended.

Provision is made for one gunboat instead of two river gunboats, as the General Board had suggested for the first year. The sub-committee recommended an appropriation of $18,872,000 for ammunition, as against $11,245,924 authorized by the House bill.

Other Increases in Bill.

Other increases put into the Senate bill by the sub-committee are the following:

Improvements and betterments in the navy yard at Charleston, S. C., $1,055,000; for a floating crane of the revolving type for the Mare Island yard, $600,000; for additional ground for a munitions plant