the American forces in the field begins to put it in operation.

The War Department is exerting emergency pressure upon the departmental commanders to hasten the transportation of available militia to the border in order to facilitate the anticipated forward movement of the Federal forces as soon as war is declared. The militia will be used to protect the frontier in the period when its training is going forward.

With actual military preparations brought thus to the fore the President displayed a lively interest to-day in the practical side of these preparations. He discussed with his advisers the transportation arrangements for the movement of the militia to the border and the plans which have been made for supplying them and quartering them after they reached their posts.

It was made evident to Secretary of War Baker and other members of the Cabinet that the President expects the greatest attention to be given to these practical questions of caring for the forces which the Government has called to the colors.

The army bill recently signed by the President authorized the appointment of an advisory committee of seven men to aid the Government in the practical work of caring for the army. While that committee has not been appointed officials believe the threat of trouble with Mexico will cause the President to select the membership without delay.

Should war come the President is expected to call leading business men and transportation authorities of the country to the White House for conferences on the industrial problems growing out of it. The President is said to intend to call the best minds of the country to the assistance of the Government should a crisis be precipitated.

Mr. Arredondo, Ambassador-Designate, said this evening he would bring to the attention of the State Department a report he had received from the Mexican Consul at El Paso that a Mexican boy in the company of his father, had been beaten by two American soldiers and two civilians on a train en route from Douglas to El Paso.

The only occasion for the mistreatment of the boy, who, according to the report, was beaten until unconscious by the four men, was that he carried a pistol although he had no ammunition.

Mr. Arredondo said he had received no further instructions from his Government and had no indication as to when the Carranza reply would be forthcoming.

NAON SEES SETTLEMENT.

Argentine Ambassador Denies He Has Offered to Mediate.

Romulo S. Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, denied yesterday that he has made an offer of mediation of the differences between the United States and Mexico, but added that he is confident that the present crisis will be peacefully settled. He refused to add anything to his formal statement, which was as follows:

"I have made no offer, but it is unnecessary to say that the Argentine Government is always disposed to work for the peace of America.

"Pan-Americanism, which is vital for all the countries of the continent, whether great or small, strong or weak, makes a war between two American nations utterly inconceivable. I am, in candor, confident that the present crisis will be peacefully settled. We must make evident that no matter how great the differences between two American Governments the continental interests of union and concord are supreme and inconsistent with recourse to violence as a means of setting international disputes in America.

"The Argentine people and Government are following this conflict with the deepest concern, and, notwithstanding the acuteness of the crisis, trust that the inspiration of a sound, far sighted political sense will prevail in these hours, so full of perils for the destinies of the continent."

CARRANZA CLAPS HIGH TAXES ON BUSINESS

Banks Must Pay Large Sum Monthly—Even Fresh Fruits Levied Upon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—Gen. Carranza issued a decree last night taxing large banks 1,000 to 2,000 pesos monthly, small banks 200 to 1,000 monthly.

Another decree puts a tax of a peso per ton gross weight on merchandise shipped from one Mexican seaport to another by foreign vessels. Still another rescinds the decree of last November forbidding private individuals from dealing in cotton, but continues to forbid exportation of cotton and taxes the production of first, second and third class cotton at 10 pesos per bale of 230 kilograms weight and fourth class at 4 pesos per bale.

A tax also is put on fresh fruit at 80 centavos per 100 kilos, fresh garlic 1 centavo per kilo and dry garlic 2 centavos. All these figures represent national gold coin, or half amount in dollars.

PERSHING HAS THREE BASES.

Has Finished Road Building and Is Ready, Say Refugees.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 28.—News from Gen. Pershing's line to-day was that he had completed his road building task and is now prepared for any emergency which the situation may bring.

Three bases have been established, including the main base at Colonia Dublan, according to Americans arriving from the front. One of the bases has been established at El Valle. Another has been established at Federico Springs, on the communication line between Colonia Dublan and Columbus.

A few troops have been left in Glenn to protect the line between Dublan and El Valle, but the greatest number of troops are in Colonia Dublan, where intrenching work is in progress and war time conditions are said to prevail.

Namiquipa, the former main base, is said to be completely abandoned now and it was said in Juarez to-day that Carranza troops have moved into and taken over the former American camp at that place.

CHARGE OF IMPERIALISM.

Austrian Paper Charges U. S. With Annexation Purpose.

VIENNA, via London, June 28.—The Austrian newspaper *Tagblatt* expresses the belief that the United States is carrying out an imperialistic policy which has for its purpose the annexation of all Mexico and Central America.

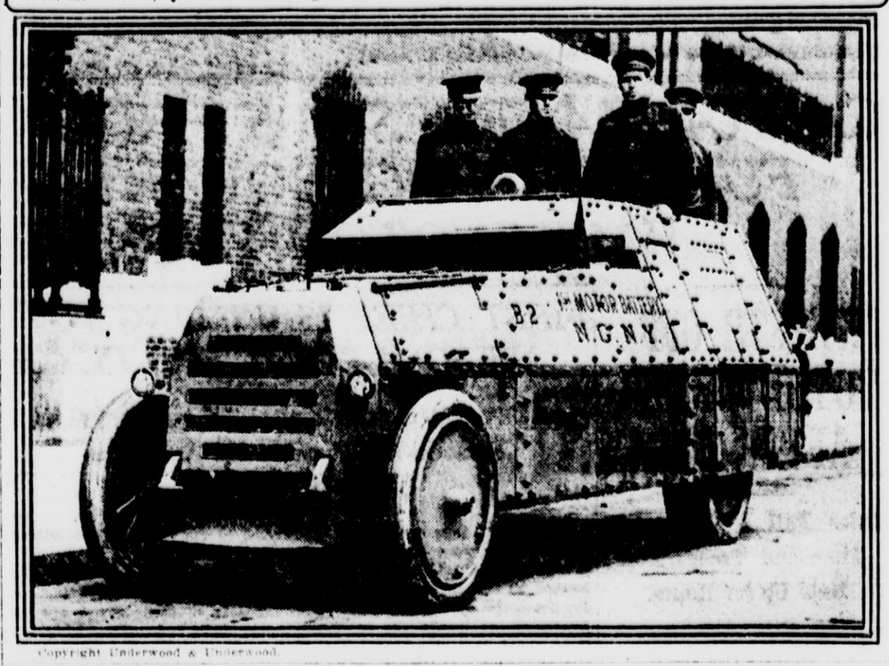
It holds that the present situation in Mexico is the outcome of this "imperialistic" policy which started during the Cleveland Administration. The suggestion is made that ever since the Diaz Administration American money has been fomenting rebellion in Mexico in order to bring about a situation to remedy which the United States might intervene.

Although President Wilson is desirous of peace, the *Tagblatt* says that if he receded in any way from his position American jingoism would sweep him away.

The *Tagblatt* criticises the United States, not for the imperialistic policy, but for the fact that the country is not prepared for war. The paper adds that President Wilson is about to be disappointed because he thought he could make Mexico "ripe for" by peaceful means, but now faces war.

THE ARMORED CAR OF THE 22D ENGINEERS.

AS soon as it is fully equipped this machine will be sent to the border. On the top are Sergeant E. A. H. Watson, Quartermaster-Sergeant Minturn, Corporal H. C. Schwab, with Master Mechanic G. H. Hallock at wheel.



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BORDER RAGES AT MEXICAN OUTRAGES

Carranza Officials Insulting—Cowboys Chase Bandits Over the Line.

MORE RAIDS ON RANCHES

El Paso, June 28.—While marking time and awaiting the arrival of the thousands of militiamen now speeding to the border, rage and resentment reached the boiling point among Americans along the border to-day as Mexican outrages continued to pile up and Mexican officials continued defiant toward all efforts of Americans to secure redress.

Complaint to Mexican Consul Andres Garcia of El Paso regarding the raid of Mexican bandits on new Mexican soil yesterday and the murder of William Parker and wife near Hachita were met only by the declaration of the Consul that Mexican citizens had been "roughly abused" along the border by the Americans trailing the bandits and his assertion that there was no proof the bandits came from Mexico.

From Nogales, Ariz., came the news of the attempt of eight armed Carranza soldiers to cross the line to-day, evidently for the purpose of attacking Americans in a nearby mining camp.

They were driven back by the fire of American border patrols, and the incident was followed by an order from Major William Brook, commanding the American forces, to his men to "cross over" if the Mexicans fired a shot from their side of the line.

A raid by Mexicans upon the Diamond A ranch in New Mexico, nine miles from the Parker ranch, while the cowboys were away in the chase for the perpetrators of the Parker tragedy caused further excitement and resentment among the Americans.

The publication along the border of insolent declarations of Mexican officials regarding Americans and a statement from American refugees from Parral charging harsh treatment at the hands of Carranza soldiers while attempting to reach the border served to fan the war spirit among the Americans and led to open declarations everywhere that "if the army does not go across in a few hours it will take an army to keep the civilians back."

Mexican troops have been leaving Chihuahua in large numbers for several days for the north and secret service agents of the army have had the information that they were entrenching at Villa Ahumada, yet none of the arriving American refugees have been able to confirm this and army men are puzzled as to whether the troops are being held along the Mexican Central line or are being sent across country to some mysterious destination.

Cowboys Cross Border.

Mexican resentment was kindled further by the report that American cowboys following the Parker ranch raiders had crossed the line into Mexico.

The murder of the two Parkers, investigation to-day showed, was brutal. Neither of them was armed and both were shot down 200 yards from home, in open country, where they had no show for their lives. Mr. Parker was first shot in the back of the head, while the second bullet entered through his heart. Mrs. Parker was shot twice in the body. Ten head of horses were stolen and all arms and ammunition about the place was confiscated.

Mrs. Parker was a bride of five months, a native of Hachita and known throughout Mexico, her father being one of the pioneer cattle men of southern New Mexico.

At Hachita the sentiment is so high that lynchings are looked for to-night unless the murderer of the Parker couple is avenged. J. Rooney, a traveller who arrived in El Paso this evening from the West, said when he passed through Hachita at noon to-day the town was an armed camp of cowmen and the train was forcibly detained until they could search the train for Mexicans. One man was taken off and kept at Hachita.

Mexican Taken Off.

"There were twenty-five or thirty men in the searching party and I think about that number of Mexicans on the train," Rooney said. "I saw the search made of a number of Mexicans, but I was outside of the train when the one man was taken off. He was asked in English whether he was armed. The man said he did not speak English and he was then asked in Spanish whether he was armed. He made a move as if to reach for his gun, when one of the party quickly struck him, knocking him down. "His pistol was taken and he was carried off. I do not know what disposition of him was made.

"I talked with a cousin of Mrs. Alice Parker, who, with her husband, was murdered Monday night, and found that feeling is at fever heat in that section."

Six strange Mexicans were arrested in Hachita this morning as implicated in the killing. An immediate protest was wired to Mexican Consul Garcia in El Paso, and shortly thereafter he made the declaration that the civilians and military forces near Hachita were handling all Mexicans roughly and mistreating men and women under pretence of examining them for information regarding the raiders.

The Nogales incident though disposed of amicably for the moment threatens to prove serious. The Americans had posted a sentry west of the furthest point they had been guarding in the past and its existence was apparently unknown to the Mexicans. It guards a trail leading north toward an American mining settlement.

At daybreak the American sentry sighted a band of Mexicans riding out of the chaparral and challenged them. The Mexicans upon seeing him rode directly toward him, but did not fire. As they crossed the boundary line the sentry opened fire and his comrades on the post rushed to his assistance.

All opened fire on the Mexicans and caused them to retreat hastily. Major Brooke was shortly on the scene and gave his men orders to cross into Mexico and follow the men if any bullets came from the Mexican side.

Gen. Noriega, Mexican commandant, drove up to the line soon after the shooting and asked for a conference. He said his men reported that they had been fired on while they were well on their side of the boundary. Major Brooke informed him that he had positive information that this was not the case. The commandant promised a rigid investigation, saying he would punish severely any of the men who had violated orders not to cross to American soil.

PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN ALREADY WORKED OUT

War College Outlines Methods by Which Mexico Would Be Pacified.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Convinced that any hostile action which President Wilson might have to undertake with regard to Mexico would lead ultimately to a general campaign for the pacification of that country the army war college, it was learned to-day, has prepared a detailed plan of action to that end.

Estimating that at least 150,000 men would be required the plan is understood to call for throwing into Mexico three separate columns simultaneously, made up principally of infantry, mounted infantry, cavalry and light field artillery.

Preceded by the cavalry the infantry of each column would proceed to a reasonable distance south of the border from which point the cavalry and mounted infantry would be fanned out to clear the country of Mexicans. This accomplished, the infantry, followed by the National Guard, would proceed further south, establishing second temporary bases from which the cavalry and mounted infantry, again fanned out in the same fashion, would continue to drive the Mexicans back toward Mexico city. The National Guard and the volunteer forces to be called out in such an undertaking would be kept always behind the regulars, guarding the lines of communication and occupying the bases.

The purpose of such plan is to keep the country back of the advance guards at all free from armed Mexicans. It is further planned, when the campaign has progressed sufficiently far to throw columns in from Vera Cruz in the same manner, always with a view to following in a general way the plan of the first Mexican war, forcing the Mexicans into a corner, where a sufficiently large body of them could be engaged to bring about a decisive action.

The general impression in army circles is that, should a plan of this sort be followed, the supreme command of the American forces would be given to Major-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, who is regarded as the ablest strategist of the army.

CONGRESSMAN URGES WAR.

Smith of Texas Says Intervention in Mexico Is Justified.

El Paso, June 28.—Congressman W. R. Smith, whose district extends from Eagle Pass to El Paso and is the largest in the United States, declared after his arrival here that he could see no way out of the present trouble but war.

"I came here on the appeal of the people of my district to look into conditions and advise with Washington," he said. "I regard intervention as inevitable, and in my judgment we have many just grounds for intervening.

"It seems that the Carranza Government will not protect our citizens and our border and will not permit us to do so. In fact, they have been throwing many obstacles in our way instead of helping us. The work will be disagreeable, that is certain, and the sooner it is commenced the better it will be.

"It would have been really better if it had been undertaken some time ago. Carranza never has demonstrated his ability or his inclination to furnish any adequate protection for our citizens on our border. As a matter of fact, I do not believe he is able, even if he were ever so honest in his desire to help and protect. He does not have the finances for one thing, and then he seems to lack any sort of control of the people."

U. S. IS AT WAR NOW, SAYS CANNON

Wilson Having Failed, He Declares, "It's Time for Congress to Act."

AND NOT FOR CONQUEST

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Cheered by his Republican colleagues, Uncle Joe Cannon made a speech in the House to-day in which he urged the Government "to go into Mexico, clean it up and establish a government there by military force." And the sooner it is done the better, he added. The veteran from Illinois declared that the Administration having failed to do so, the time had come "for Congress to act."

"We are already at war in Mexico," shouted Uncle Joe. "Let us stop calling it an 'emergency,' or a 'crisis.'"

Mr. Cannon made his speech in the course of the debate on the urgent deficiency bill authorizing an appropriation of $27,000,000 to mobilize and move the army to the border. He denounced the Administration's Mexican policy in scornful terms, declaring that he was ready to vote for legislation to meet the Mexican situation.

"Do you mean you approve of what has been done?" asked Representative Garner, a Texas Democrat.

Denounces Wilson's Policy.

"If you mean to ask if I approve of Woodrow Wilson's policy to Mexico, I answer 'God forbid,'" returned Mr. Cannon. "The Administration's course has been dilly-dally, wishy-washy hogwash. But I am not making a political speech. If I were making a partisan speech I could say a whole lot of things. But it does not seem to avail greatly to talk about who is responsible for conditions on the border. It will be legitimate to call attention to that later on if it becomes material when the great American citizenry will be called upon to approve the acts of the Administration with a view to the elections that are to be held.

"I hope to God that before Congress adjourns we will take positive, manly action that will tend to wipe out the present conditions in Mexico," Mr. Cannon went on. "We cannot feed bandits with soothing syrup. It is patent that things have been going from bad to worse in Mexico since Huerta retired from the country. It took a year to put him out with a coparnership existing between the President of the United States and Villa and Carranza. Finally they put that bandit out, and inasmuch as it took a long time I guess he had some red blood in his veins.

"When Huerta was put out the copartnership was dissolved and in due season Villa became the unworthy bandit, and the other bandit, Carranza, was recognized as the de facto Government, and we have been going from bad to worse from that day to this. I would go in there for the benefit of civilization, for the benefit of the United States, for the benefit of the stricken and terrorized people of Mexico. God knows I do not want Mexico and we don't need it, but we ought to go in there."

A Military Government.

"What would you do if you had the power?" asked Representative Garner.

"If I had supreme power I would go into Mexico, not on an excuse, but I would have the manhood to say that nobody can have peace or protection in Mexico until a government is set up there and I would establish a military government, a government of force to start with, and let it be administered until a Mexican is found strong enough to maintain order."

"Do you realize that that would mean war with Mexico?" interrupted Mr. Garner.

"Well, we have got war with Mexico. My God, do you not know that, coming from Texas?" replied Mr. Cannon. "I would have this war continue until we can have a permanent condition of peace and order."

The bill appropriating $27,000,000 for troops was passed after a brief discussion.

U. S. BUYS 250 MACHINE GUNS.

Rush Order for Lewis Pattern at Cost of $1,000 Each.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Department awarded a contract to-day for 250 Lewis machine guns to the Savage Arms Company of Utica, N. Y. The guns are to be delivered immediately at a place to be designated by the Department at a cost of slightly less than $1,000 each.

The Benet-Mercier machine gun has been the type adopted by the ordnance department. This gave way to the Vickers type. It is impossible to obtain either Benet-Mercier or Vickers guns at the present time.

The order for the machine guns is the first step in the direction of providing the units of the United States army with equipment, the value of which has been demonstrated in Europe. The army is still far from possessing an adequate number of machine guns to supply the regiments sent to the Mexican border.

HOSPITAL UNITS OFF FOR BORDER

Squadron of First Cavalry Leaves Camp Whitman for Van Cortlandt.

2D INFANTRY SWORN IN

CAMP WHITMAN, GREEN HAVEN, N. Y., June 28.—Two of New York's medical units left camp this evening for Brownsville. They were the First Field Hospital and the Third Ambulance Company, both of which are quartered in the armory on West Sixty-sixth street.

The two units left camp about 4 o'clock, driving to Hopewell Junction, four miles away, where they entrained. The task was a slow one, for they had to load their twelve ambulances and train of supply wagons on to flat cars, so that it was 7 o'clock before they were in motion.

Troops B, D, G and H, First Cavalry, all from up State, left soon after noon for Van Courtlandt Park, where they are to finish their training preparatory to being ordered to Brownsville with the rest of the New York division. They too had a long task entraining, for many of the new mounts were green horses that balked and fought furiously against being led into the box cars.

William Verbeck, who served as Adjutant-General during the administration of Gov. Dix and now is head of St. John's, Manlius Military Academy, was one of the visitors to camp. He came to see his son, Capt. G. F. Verbeck of Battery A, First Field Artillery, from Syracuse, after which he spent several hours chatting with Col. Lucas of the Twenty-second Engineers and Col. Andrews of the Second Regiment.

Sanitary Precautions Taken.

In order to maintain the sanitary conditions of the camp at the highest possible standard Col. Lucas this afternoon appointed Lieut. R. H. Dunning, Fourth Ambulance Company of Syracuse, as inspector of the civilian buildings at the post and Lieut. Seymour C. Schwartz of the same company to be inspector of military quarters.

Lieuts. Bingham and Conrad of the United States Military Academy at West Point, arrived to inspect the horses and mules of the various units, all of which must be accepted by the Government before being taken into the regular service.

The men of the Second Infantry were given their physical examination to-day and an ingenious scheme was used by which it was thought to weed out the timorous ones of the regiment.

A white card, on which were printed one or two short words in heavy black type, was held a foot or so before them, so that a man half blind could have read it with one eye closed. If a man is "yellow" he will say he can't read it, so as to go home, the inspectors reasoned.

To the credit of the Second be it said not a man failed to decipher the card with ease. The number of those rejected for other causes was extremely small, less than 2 per cent. of nearly 1,800 enlisted.

Camp Comforts for the Second.

Apparently the friends of the boys in Company G, Second Infantry, which comes from Cloversville, heard of the lack of equipment and determined to help out for this afternoon a half carload of merchandise arrived for the men. When the first sergeant opened it he found the consignment to consist of hundreds of safety razors, tooth and hair brushes, chest protectors, jars of cold cream and other medicaments, all sent with the best wishes of the home town.

The Pioneer Battalion of Engineers, which has wanted equipment since it was ordered to be ready for the border, received a carload of supplies to-day. No invoice accompanied the load, however, and it will take some time to list the consignment before Col. Lucas will know if his men are fully equipped.

The men spent the day for the most part in long drills under a positively scorching sun. Col. Jennings of the Third Infantry especially saw to it that his recruits got the rudiments of thing-military drummed into them, and the men, some still in nufti, drilled until they seemed ready to drop.

Capt. Joseph Fogarty of Company I, Sixty-ninth Infantry, believes he has the best disciplined and most enthusiastic bunch of men in division. Private Jack Stetzel went to Montana to be a cowpuncher a few weeks ago. When he heard of the call he started East. At every railroad station he telegraphed ahead: "Am at Cleveland [or whatever the place was] on my way. Where shall I report?" He sent them until Capt. Fogarty saw visions of going bankrupt from answering them. Last night he reported and this morning he was hard at work on the pipe laying gang.

Fidelity of Private Eagan.

The other incident concerned Private John J. Eagan, the same who left his delivery truck on the street and reported when he saw a newspaper bulletin of the call to arms. Private Eagan is an orderly for the Captain, and this morning his commander bade him watch his tent. Eagan posted himself in the doorway. Along came a friend of Capt. Fogarty's and entered. Eagan saw the stranger pick a cigar from one of two boxes on the Captain's table. He rushed in, grabbed the weeds and resumed his post with them under his arms.

"Can't I have a smoke?" demanded the guest.

"Capt. Fogarty told me not to let any one touch his things—not even Col. Corley," the dutiful orderly returned. "And that goes."

A little later one of the provost guard approached a company officer with a fine bull terrier in his arms.

"I beg to report, sir, that this dog has been wandering about camp without a collar and apparently without an owner," said he, saluting. "Shall we keep him in my tent or yours, sir? And there are seven or eight cows wandering about camp, sir."

"We'll adopt the dog," said the officer. "But you'd better leave the cows where they are." The dog is now Company I's mascot.

4,500 REFUGEES TAKEN OUT.

500 Americans Now on Warships on West Coast.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Work of getting American refugees out of Mexico is progressing rapidly, according to reports reaching the State and Navy departments.

Admiral Winslow advised the Navy Department to-day that he has placed warships at all important ports on the west coast of Mexico and has on board of them about 500 refugees, whom he will send north on the transport Buffalo and the supply ship Glacier.

The Admiral reported that sixty-eight Americans in the Yaqui Valley have positively refused to heed the warnings to leave.

The State Department was informed that forty-nine American refugees reached New Orleans to-day from Ciudad Carmen, on the east coast. Two of these were babies born on the trip north.

Special Representative Rodgers at Mexico city reported that forty-nine Americans who had been detained by the Mexican authorities in the State of Guanajuato passed through Mexico city yesterday and with twenty-one other Americans left the capital for Vera Cruz on a special train. Less than 500 Americans of the 5,000 there several weeks ago now remain in the interior of Mexico.

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

The Government of the Sultan of Turkey awarded Schinasi Brothers the Medal of Merit of the Order of Mejidie—

—first, because they popularized Turkish tobacco in America—

—and second, because they developed what has become Turkey's biggest tobacco business with any single country.

A quarter of a century ago there was practically no Turkish tobacco imported into the United States.

During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914 (preceding the outbreak of the Great War, involving Turkey), the importation had grown to over 28,000,000 pounds.

It was the goodness of Naturals that made Turkish tobacco the favorite tobacco of the United States.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

WAY IS CLEARED FOR THE HAY DRAFT BILL

Congress Instead of President to Be Responsible for Action in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The way was cleared to-day for the immediate enactment into law of the Hay resolution authorizing the President to draft the State guard organizations into the regular service of the United States for use on the Mexican border.

After a lively debate in conference the managers in behalf of the two houses agreed to retain section 1 of the resolutions, in which Congress instead of the President accepts responsibility for taking action in recognition of the emergency existing in the relations between Mexico and the United States.

The conferees also agreed to throw out the House provision proposing to compensate the dependent families of guardsmen in service and the Senate substitute excusing such men from enlistment if they so elected.

As soon as the agreement was reached in conference the report was submitted to the House. Violent objections were made to the action of the House managers in presenting a report that failed to make provision for the dependent families of National Guardsmen.

Representative Hill, Connecticut, Republican, made an impassioned speech in which he declared that on this proposition the House should stand by its guns and remain in session "until hell freezes over" to force the Senate to accept it.

Representative Madden, Republican, Illinois, delivered a brief address in which he asserted it was "inhumane" to expect guardsmen with dependents looking to them for support to go to the front without the consolation of knowing that the Government would look out for those left behind.

Chairman Hay, the Administration spokesman, said he was in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by Representatives Hill and Madden. He insisted, however, that an emergency existed that called for the prompt passage of the "draft resolution." He informed the House that he had been informed by the Secretary of War that the guardsmen must be moved to the border without delay, and that as the Senate would not yield he implored the House to accept the report as presented.

He gave assurances that a bill would be presented to-morrow or Friday providing for payments to the dependents of guardsmen who go to the border, and said that this measure would be called up for passage on Monday. With this promise the House consented to the adoption of the conference report on the draft resolution.

The report will be called up in the Senate to-morrow. Administration leaders are confident that it will be adopted before adjournment.

As the legislative record stands now guardsmen having dependents not only will not receive any Government aid, but also cannot withdraw from service.

STRIP, BRAND FIVE GUARDSMEN

Iowa Militiamen Drum "Deserters" Out of Camp.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28.—Because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and consent to fight on the Mexican border five privates in Company L, of Council Bluffs were stripped of their uniforms and drummed out of camp to-day.

When the militiamen stepped out of line as the call was sounded they were surrounded by other members and some one shouted, "Take off their uniforms!"

The deserters were seized, their khaki clothes removed, slouch hats taken and every bit of army equipment preempted.

With a brush and a bottle of iodine one guardsman painted a huge yellow streak on the first deserter's back and the other four were given similar decorations.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 28.—Refusal of 196 out of 308 members of the First Squadron of the First Iowa Cavalry to take the new oath for service in the Federal army in Mexico resulted in the disruption of the cavalry force to-day.

Major Wildman, U. S. A., declined to muster in the 112 men who were willing to take the oath on the ground that it is impossible to receive in the army less than four troops.

SUICIDE AT CAMP WHITMAN.

Private Duffy of Watertown Cuts Throat With Razor.

CAMP WHITMAN, GREEN HAVEN, N. Y., June 28.—Private John Duffy of Company C, First Infantry, committed suicide at 9 o'clock to-night by slashing his throat with a razor. The young man, who joined the regiment at Watertown, his home, had been despondent since yesterday afternoon.

Major Louis H. Gaus and Capt. George W. Papen, Jr., of the Second Field Hospital were hurriedly summoned and worked over the dying soldier for an hour, but in vain. All the time they were laboring over him Duffy begged them not to bother, but to get him a priest in order that he might have the last rites.

Messengers were sent to the Sixty-ninth for Father Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of that regiment, but the priest had gone to New York earlier in the evening. The boy's comrades rode and telephoned to Hopewell Junction, four miles away, but no clergyman could be roused.

It was thought at first that Duffy had killed himself because he had been rejected as unfit in the physical examination, but later it was learned that the First Regiment has not yet been examined.

TO PROMOTE EXPORT TRADE.

House Bill Makes Provision for Common Selling Agencies.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The repeal of the prohibitions of the Sherman anti-trust act against the maintenance of "common selling agencies" by corporations engaged in the export trade is proposed in a bill introduced in behalf of the Administration to-day by Representative Webb, chairman of the House judiciary Committee. The Webb bill exempts such agencies from the application of the law amending the Sherman act passed in 1914 prohibiting interlocking directorates.

The measure was drawn by the Federal Trade Commission, designed to assist in the promotion of American export trade and has the endorsement of President Wilson. Such legislation was advocated in the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis.

The Webb bill will have early consideration in the Judiciary Committee.

DRIVER SLAIN IN STREET.

Murderer Escapes, Walking Calmly Past Policeman.

Martin Reddy, a driver, 40 years old, was shot and almost instantly killed early this morning on West Fifty-seventh street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. His assailant, who has not yet been identified, escaped walking deliberately by a policeman standing at the corner of Eleventh avenue.

John Hauser of 537 West Fifty-seventh street said Reddy was walking along the street talking with companion when Hauser, who was fifteen feet behind the two, saw a man run for a nearby doorway for an opening in the hallway. The other man drew a revolver and fired a single shot. Hauser said he was unable to hear a word passed between the murderer and Reddy before the shot was fired. Reddy sank to the sidewalk and the murderer continued on his way down the avenue.

Hauser ran toward Reddy and found he was dead. Hauser said he had never seen the victim before, but was positive he was not a member of Reddy's assailant's gang. The victim was a brother, Jim, who was shot in a similar fashion on Fifty-second street three years ago.

4TH JULY EXCURSIONS

Niagara Falls

$11.40 West Shore R.R.

$12.65 New York Central

Thousand Islands Adirondack and Green Mountains

One Way Fare plus $2.00 for Round Trip

Tickets on sale June 30, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, June 30th only for stopover and thereafter, Return July 5th.

Chautauqua

via West Shore R.R. $[illegible]

via New York Central $[illegible]

Tickets good going June 30, July 1st, Return limit, August 20th, respectively.

Excursion Leaflets at New York Central ticket offices, address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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