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NO. 3532.

WEATHER—FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

ONE CENT.

"ROOKIES" RUSH TO THE COLORS; OVER 500 JOIN

National Guard Recruiting Offices Here Crowded All Through Day.

FIGURES MAY REACH 700

More Than 400 Enlist at One Station in Less Than Twenty-four Hours.

HUNDREDS OF BOYS REJECTED

Police Are Required to Keep Back Throngs of Curious at L Street Armory.

With recruiting stations in various sections of the city still crowded as the midnight hour approached, officials of the District National Guard paused long enough in the rush of preparations to formulate an estimate of the net result of the day's enlistment campaign.

Their conservative estimate was that during the day, fully 500 persons filled out papers with the local militia. Others estimated the number as considerably higher, probably about 700, but when the final tabulations are made this morning, the figures, in the opinion of those at militia headquarters, will be close to 500.

Rough estimates made late last night by officials regarding the enlistment, by the individual units composing the brigade, are as follows:

- Infantry regiment, 250.
- Separate battalion of infantry, colored, 50.
- Field Hospital, 10.
- Battery A, Field Artillery, 45.
- Battery B, Field Artillery, 40.
- Signal Corps, 50.

This makes a total of 445, but as recruiting continued for some time after this estimate was made, it is very possible that the grand total is somewhat in excess of 500.

Four Hundred at One Station.

The greatest amount of recruiting was done at the station at 1225 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, which was thronged continuously until late last night. Although the exact number of enlistments was not recorded, officials estimated that approximately 400 persons joined at this one station. As this is a general recruiting office all of the papers were sent immediately to the L street armory, where assignment to the various units composing the brigade was made.

Scores of mere boys were rejected at the Pennsylvania avenue station because they were under 18 years of age. They could not even make a bluff by saying they were 18, for no one possibly could have believed them, so childish did they look. A large percentage of the recruits were between the ages of 18 and 21.

All occupations were represented by those who filled out papers. There were carpenters, clerks, teamsters, office boys, butchers, and students.

The total number of men who filled out application blanks does not represent the number of men actually enlisted. A certain percentage of the applicants failed to pass the rigid physical examination. The number of militiamen will be still further cut down when the entire brigade is subjected to a still more rigid physical examination by regular army surgeons, during the mustering-in period at Fort Myer.

Each of the twelve companies of the infantry regiment had its individual recruiting station in operation at the L Street Armory until nearly midnight. Each company enlisted approximately twenty men. The corridors were crowded with enlisted men in khaki, and green-looking recruits, and officials in shirt sleeves, and husky men hurrying to and fro with arms full of blanket rolls and canteens and haversacks. Outside a special detail of policemen kept the big crowd in check.

Signal Corps Has Offices.

The Signal Corps, Field Artillery batteries, Field Hospital and Cavalry Troop had recruiting stations in full blast at 228 First street northwest. The present strength of the Signal Corps is 125 men, fifty of whom are radio operators. The radio men will not be taken to Fort Myer, unless the militia decides to organize a radio battalion. One hundred and sixty-three men would be required for such a unit. There are enough applications on file to organize such a unit by nightfall, according to officials.

The Signal Corps will take only seventy-five men into the field. Eight of these men will be weeded out at Fort Myer, to be replaced by eight Western Union operators if they can be obtained. The fifty persons who filled out papers yesterday will be reserved.

American Steamer Wrecked.

London, June 19.—The American steamer Seaconnet struck a mine and was totally wrecked, according to a Lloyd's dispatch from Yarmouth. The Seaconnet displaced 2,294 tons and sailed from Philadelphia.

Quickest Service to Baltimore. Baltimore and Ohio "Every hour on the hour." \$1.50 Saturdays and Sundays, other days, \$1.75 round trip—Adv.

Carranza Well Armed By Shippers in U. S.

Treasury Department figures on the export of arms and ammunition to Mexico during the present year, yesterday showed the following valuations:

- January—Firearms, \$11,755; cartridges, \$123,985; dynamite, \$120,105; gunpowder, \$1,220; other explosives, \$10,388.
 - February, \$523; cartridges, \$116,370; dynamite, \$41,081; gunpowder, \$400; other explosives, \$10,076.
 - March—Firearms, none; cartridges, \$302,774; dynamite, \$25,919; gunpowder, \$1,699; other explosives, \$13,318.
 - April—Firearms, \$150; cartridges, \$51,875; dynamite, \$61,147; gunpowder, \$393; other explosives, \$24,812.
- Figures for May and June are not available. Practically all the exports were for the Carranza government.

TO PAVE WAY FOR MILITIA

Congress Will Be Urged to Authorize Federalization of Guard for Foreign Service.

MILITIAMEN TO BE ASKED TO SIGN A DOUBLE OATH

Although Guardsmen May Be Sent to Border, Law Cannot Force Service in Mexico.

Chairman James Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, is expected to ask unanimous consent in the House today for the immediate consideration of a joint resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard "for service on foreign soil."

The purpose of the resolution is to make the National Guard of the country, summoned on Sunday by President Wilson to the service of the United States, available for service in Mexico, should a large-scale invasion become necessary.

The draft of the proposed measure was sent to Mr. Hay yesterday by Secretary of War Baker with an urgent request that it be passed without delay. Action would have been taken on it yesterday afternoon had the resolution reached Mr. Hay before the House adjourned.

In a conference later with Secretary Hay, the President, upon authority of the War Department, was informed that the War Department regards the resolution at this time as merely precautionary. There is no intention now, Mr. Hay was told, to send the National Guardsmen across the border into Mexico, but the War Department thinks it advisable to have the authority in the event of an emergency.

Federalization Planned.

Under existing law the President has authority only to call out the State troops to repel invasion, and cannot require them to go outside the territorial limits of the United States. It was to get around this constitutional prohibition that Congress passed the new army organization bill, recently signed by the President, to "Federalize" the National Guard through the process of a double oath, which will obligate those taking it to bear allegiance to the Federal government as well as to the governments of their respective States.

Section 111 of the new law provides that when the National Guard is so Federalized, the President, upon authority from Congress, may proceed to draft the State troops, in time of war or threatened war, for foreign service. It is proposed by the resolution which Mr. Hay will introduce today to give the President authority to invoke the machinery of this section as soon as the National Guard, summoned out by the President, is mustered in under the new oath.

Army officials are already frankly dubious as to the extent to which members of the National Guard are going to be willing to serve in Mexico. While under the present law they can be required to turn out for duty on the border, it is feared that many of them will shrink from taking the new oath. Consequently, it is anticipated that a situation will arise under which part of the National Guard will prefer to continue their present status, while others will be willing to be "Federalized."

U. S. Officers Held.

Austin, Tex., June 19.—Col. Emmett E. Walker and Capt. George J. Head, of the Texas National Guard, were today convicted by a jury of improperly selling war department property to Mexican revolutionists. The supplies which they sold were entered on the War Department books at a valuation of \$66,000. They were disposed of to Mexicans for \$10,000.

King Predicts Victory.

Rome, June 19.—When the new ministers of the Boswell Cabinet took the oath today, King Victor Emmanuel said to them: "Nobody, seeing the magnificent bravery of our troops, can have any doubt of our final victory."

Verdun Loses 165,000.

Geneva, June 19.—The French losses around Verdun in killed and wounded up to June 5 amount to approximately 165,000. These losses have occurred on a front which is not more than thirteen miles in length.

D. C. GUARDSMEN ENCOMP TODAY AT FORT MYER

District Militia, 2,300 Strong, Will March to Radio and Pitch Tents.

TO BE REVIEWED FIRST

Embryo Soldiers Will Be Inspected in Convention Hall at 1 o'Clock.

RECRUITING TO BE CONTINUED

Gen. Harvey and Staff May Be Left Behind Unless Order Is Changed. Men Eager for Duty.

Twenty-three hundred officers and men of the District National Guard, led by their band, will march up Pennsylvania avenue, across the Aqueduct Bridge to Fort Myer at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There they will be mustered into Federal service. By 2 o'clock they will be encamped at Radio ready to start for Mexico within an hour.

Orders to entrain, however, are not expected before next week. During the interim recruiting will be pushed vigorously. It is expected that when the final order to advance comes every company will be enlisted up to its full war strength of 150 men.

Preliminary to the march to camp, the members of the Third Infantry will be reviewed by Gen. Harvey and his staff in Convention Hall. The men will carry equipment kits weighing about eighteen pounds each. There will be nothing dressy nor spectacular about the review. Instead, it will be almost grim. The purpose is to see that every man is properly equipped for actual war.

Gen. Harvey May Be Left.

Owing to an oversight at the War Department, the Guardsmen at present bid fair to be sent to Mexico without their commanding officer or any members of his immediate staff. Gen. William E. Harvey, head of the District forces, bears the title brigadier general, but the District Militia is not large enough for a brigade. To form a brigade it is necessary to have at least three regiments. The District Militia has only one.

The orders of the War Department calling out the local forces, summoned them as units, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the medical corps, the signal corps and the First Separate Battalion of colored troops each forming a unit. As a result, Gen. Harvey and his staff have been left out. Unless the phrase "and headquarters" is appended to the present order of the War Department, they will not be allowed to go with the troops.

Gen. Harvey, however, is confident that the present state of affairs will be remedied some time today. He declared he had been "waiting twenty-five years for a crack at real service" and that he intended to take the matter of his detail up with the War Department in person this morning. Should he fail to be included in the orders, the District forces will be under command of Col. Glendie H. Young. All the forces and officers, under such circumstances, probably would be placed under orders of the regular post commander at Fort Myer.

Double Oath Not Required.

Unlike every other National Guard organization in the United States, it will not be necessary to administer new oaths of allegiance to the District troops. The numerous State militias that are now mobilizing will have to be Federalized. The District militia is already a Federal organization. It has always been so. Its men, on enlistment, take exactly the same oath as that administered to recruits of the regular United States army.

Officers of the Guard expect this to stand them in good stead today. On reaching Fort Myer, the men will be examined by officers of the United States Medical Corps to determine their physical fitness for service. In other militias this examination is expected to deplete the roster perhaps seriously. The District militiamen, on the other hand, will face the re-examination without a qualm. Being a Federal organization, the identical physical requirements of the regular United States army are demanded of the recruits in the beginning.

The equipment of the District forces began moving to the mobilization camp yesterday. Bedding, tents, supplies and ammunition were carried across the Virginia line to Radio on the District National Guard wagon train. This comprises seventy army transportation wagons, all of the newest models.

American Beef for Mexicans.

Douglas, Ariz., June 19.—Large quantities of supplies, consisting mainly of American beef, were shipped across the border to Agua Prieta today to the Carranza army under Gen. Calles.

Gen. Calles has announced that he will make no effort to defend Agua Prieta in the event of hostilities. He will make a stand at Fronteras, 35 miles south.

DEFI TO U. S. ISSUED BY GEN. CARRANZA

DEVELOPMENTS OF DAY IN MEXICAN SITUATION

Following are the outstanding developments of the day in the Mexican situation:

Two Mexican states declared war on the United States, according to reports.

Secretary of War Baker sent to Chairman Hay of the House Military Affairs Committee the text of a resolution authorizing President Wilson to draft the National Guard for "service on foreign soil." Mr. Hay today will ask unanimous consent in the House for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The governors of thirty-nine States acknowledged receipt of the President's order calling out the National Guard. Among the States yet to be heard from is New Jersey—President Wilson's home State.

Secretary of State Lansing announced that the reply to Carranza's note demanding a withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico will be forwarded today. It will be delivered in person to Ambassador Arredondo and will refuse to comply with the demand.

The Mexican government presented to the State Department, through Arredondo, the Mexican version of the clash at Mazatlan between American bluejackets and Mexican forces, in which one American sailor and a number of Mexicans were wounded.

Carranza Troops Take Step Toward War in Moving Men To Threaten Pershing Line

By H. H. STANSBURY. (International News Service.)

El Paso, June 19.—The war-like snarl from the Mexican side of the border is growing louder and more menacing as the hours go by. Carranzista troops have worked all day throwing up earth fortifications at the south end of the International Bridge. Another large force has entrenched across the Rio Grande from Yelata, ten miles south of El Paso.

An American believed to be a soldier was shot by snipers from Juarez, while bathing in the river near the Santa Fe bridge late today. Gen. George Bell, Jr., has ordered an investigation to establish the identity of the victim.

A refugee train from Chihuahua brought out a number of foreigners who reported passing seven troop trains loaded to the guards with Mexican soldiers at Moctezuma on the Mexican Central. The trains were moving in the direction of Juarez and are expected to arrive during the night.

Gen. Francisco Serrano, chief of staff to

Minister of War Obregon in Mexico City, has established headquarters in Juarez and assumed full command of the Carranza forces in this district.

The Mexico Northwestern railroad from Chihuahua to Madera has been commandeered by Gen. Jacinto Trevino for troop movements to the westward. This is accepted by the American military authorities as verification of the plan to attack Gen. Pershing's southern base and positions in the vicinity of Namiquipa.

The Mexican column estimated at 8,000 men, which started through the Canyon from Villa Ahumada, in the direction of an American line of communication at El Vaale is still proceeding slowly westward. Gen. Pershing is said to have sent out a large cavalry guard to check this advance toward his lines. A report of a clash between the two forces at any time would not be a surprise.

The military authorities are satisfied, however, that the American forces will be well able to protect themselves.

1,500 Yaqui Indians Move To Attack City of Del Rio

(By the Sun News Service.)

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

Col. Sibley, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, has a "fair sized" number of troops at Del Rio, it was said, but as a precautionary measure Gen. Greene, commanding from Eagle Pass, dispatched a battalion

of the Third Infantry in motor trucks to Col. Sibley's support. The trucks left Eagle Pass at about 7 o'clock tonight, and were expected to reach Del Rio by midnight.

The Indians and troops presumably are those which the governor of Coahuila sent northward several weeks ago to attack the Sibley-Langhorne expedition. Southern Department officers have irrefutable information that the Coahuila executive did dispatch a force against the Americans as was reported at that time.

Czar's Armies Cross River Pruth, Advancing on Lemberg

London, June 19.—A vigorous prosecution of the Russian successes at Czernowitz is indicated by today's official statement from the war office at Petrograd. The invading forces have crossed the Pruth at several places and are pushing on toward the Sereth River with the double object of disintegrating the army ejected from the Bukowinian capital and getting nearer to Lemberg from the southeast. The Russians are reported forty-four miles from Lemberg.

The capture of Czernowitz netted the Russians 3,000 prisoners in addition to a quantity of military supplies, the Russian war office says.

A reverse quickly overcome on the Lutsk-Kovel sector, is admitted. The total number of prisoners reported in the day's Russian report is 7,700, bringing the grand total since the offensive began to nearly 115,000.

The Austrians have fallen back on an average of twenty-five miles along the entire front in Galicia and Volhynia except on those sectors in front of Tarnopol.

The Russians have straightened their front out wonderfully and are in a position to deliver further heavy blows.

Sharp fighting with the Germans on the offensive has taken place on numerous sectors of the western front during the last twenty-four hours.

Meuse, the artillery of both armies was active, but there was no infantry fighting in that sector. Following sharp clashes yesterday in which both sides claim successes, no further attacks have been launched.

There has been further great activity in the air, bombing operations behind both fronts being carried on extensively. Berlin reports that two British and one French aeroplane were bought down.

Sues for \$150,000.

New York, June 19.—Joseph Stevenson Ralston, president of the Ralston Car Sales Company, who lives in Columbus, Ohio, and makes his home in this city at the Vanderbilt Hotel, has been sued by Dr. George F. Demarest for alienating the affections of Mrs. Pearl R. Demarest, from whom Dr. Demarest got a divorce on April 28 last. Dr. Demarest asks \$150,000 damages.

Spain Fears Mexican War.

Madrid, June 19.—The news from Mexico is creating an enormous stir here, owing to the financial and sentimental interests engaged. King Alfonso has received a cable from the large Spanish colony in Mexico begging his mediation to prevent war between the United States and Mexico, the consequences of which would be serious to both parties.

WAR IS DECLARED BY TWO MEXICAN STATES ON U. S.

Sinaloa and Yucatan Hold American Government to Be in State of Hostility With Their Respective Units, Report.

Two States Declare War Upon the Stars and Stripes

(By Sun News Service.)
San Diego, Cal., June 19.—The governor of the state of Sinaloa has declared war on the United States, according to a radiogram today from Commander Arthur Kavanaugh, of the gunboat Annapolis, now at Mazatlan.

(International News Service.)
El Paso, Tex., June 19.—The Mexican state of Yucatan has declared war against the United States, according to a report received here today.

(By the International News Service.)
Mexico City, June 19 (via Galveston)—First Chief Carranza in an interview this afternoon said:

"I have ordered the military leaders of our forces near the border not to permit the further passing of any American forces into Mexican territory.

"If they attempt to pass they will be attacked by the Constitutionalist forces.

"These instructions given by Gen. Trevino to Gen. Pershing not to advance further were issued by me to the War Department which transmitted them to Gen. Trevino."

The First Chief was emphatic in his statement that the first American expedition was not an attempt to catch bandits.

NO REAL CO-OPERATION.

"In spite of friendly words," said the general, "there has been no real co-operation on the part of the Americans. They took their heavy cannon and all their impedimenta for a campaign in Mexico. It was not alone for bandits. The Mexican people who have waited patiently for three months believing the words of the United States now believe that these words were not sincere and are becoming indignant.

Gen. Carranza repeated again that Mexico does not want war and that no attempt has or will be made by Mexico to cross into the United States but he stated the sovereignty of Mexico must be respected.

"We will resist any attempted invasion. We are weak while the United States is strong but we will fight to the last."

DEPENDS ON UNITED STATES, HE SAYS.

Gen. Carranza today delivered the following speech to several hundred students who had called on him to offer their services in the case of war with the United States.

"It is impossible for me to forecast what will be the outcome, for that depends upon the United States, not upon us. We have no desire to precipitate war, but if unfortunately we are obliged to enter into an unequal contest, I have faith that we all know how to comply with our duty, and we will perish before seeing our national territory conquered. If unfortunately we engage in war, you are young and probably will survive and continue to fight on to regain our independence in the event it should be lost temporarily.

"You will remember that we are descendants of two great races, Spaniards and Indians, and that the Spaniards first succeeded in regaining their independence after fighting against the Moors for one hundred years, and at the same time began their efforts to discover America. I repeat that if unfortunately we succumb to war, which we don't seek, but which we will sustain with dignity, you will continue to fight until you have obtained a new national independence."

"WILL SACRIFICE LAST DROP OF BLOOD"

Gen. Obregon, Minister of War, also spoke to the students as follows:

"In all contests of honor the contestants first take the measure of their arms in order that they may be able to fight on equal terms. If the United States desires to defend its honor unquestionably it should take the same number of men as we have and have them equally armed and fight on a field selected by mutual consent. But the United States does not intend to do this. It has designs to crush us with brute force and to defile our soil with the feet of the invader. Before this prospect we are determined to sacrifice the last drop of our blood

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.