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Cotton Dress Fabrics at Reduced Prices Pure Linen Suitings at Special Prices

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In the new wide two-color striped effects now in great demand. Formerly 50c and 75c yard.

Choice, 39c

Plain Colored Pure Linen Suitings

All foreign yarn dyed, steam shrunk in the most wanted weaves and colors, at prices that prevailed one year ago. Widths 36 in. and 45 in.

65c to \$1.50 Yd.

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Plain Plaid and Novelty Weave Gabardine Voiles, Crepes and Novelties. Values up to 60c yard.

Choice, 39c Yd.

Plain White Cotton Suiting

Soft-finished skirtings of Jacquard Ottermans, Plaid Ottermans, Whipcords, Corduroys, Mosal Ratine and satin-striped crepette; 36 in. to 42 in. wide.

50c to \$1.50 Yd.

MEXICO ASKS U. S. TROOPS LEAVE NOW

Immediate Withdrawal of American Forces From Country Requested in Note.

NO PERMISSION TO CROSS BORDER, CLAIM SET FORTH

Second Expedition, Following Glenn Springs Incident, Considered an Invasion.

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—

Claiming that the words and protests of the United States have been entirely in contradiction of their acts, and that in spite of protests not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico soldiers of the United States are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty, the Mexican government now asks for the immediate withdrawal of those troops. The request is made in a twelve-thousand-word note made public at the foreign office.

Extra editions of newspapers containing the note were read by thousands of persons in the streets. The document has created a sensation. The editorial comments charge President Wilson with inconsistency, declaring that his protestations of friendship for Latin America are contrary to his actions in the case of Mexico. The editorials are agreed that it is time for the United States to define its attitude with regard to Mexico.

Crossed Border Without Permission.

The note recites that the American troops crossed the border after the Columbus incident without the permission of the Mexican government. The act was not considered one of invasion then solely because the United States said they had misinterpreted the attitude of the Mexican government. When the second expedition crossed the line after the Glenn Springs incident, the note maintains, the plea that this was done with the consent of the Mexican consul at Del Rio, Tex., is untenable, and that act can only be considered as one of invasion.

"The Mexican government therefore invites the United States to bring to an end this unsupportable situation," the note concludes, "and to support its protestations and declarations of friendship by an immediate withdrawal of American troops."

Maintaining that the protests of friendship by the United States and the expressed desire for non-intervention have been contradicted by the acts of the Washington government, the note says the time has arrived when Washington must declare itself clearly and unequivocally as to its future intentions toward Mexico.

Calls It Act of Invasion.

After reciting the facts which led to the first crossing of the frontier by the American troops, after the Villa raid at Columbus, the note insists that in contradiction of the word of Gen. Scott and Funston, another expedition crossed the boundary line, thus violating all the precepts of international law and committing an act of invasion.

"The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of the expedition which entered after the Columbus raid is now over. But in spite of this fact, American troops still remain on Mexican soil. To contend political disorder in this country justifies this act of the American military forces is in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to non-intervention."

"The note points out that much of the trouble in Mexico is due to the attitude of the United States in not punishing conspirators in the United States who have plotted the downfall of the present constitutional government, and to the acts of Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to enter Mexico."

Important Points in Note.

"The Mexican government has just received advices that a group of American troops have crossed the frontier and penetrated Mexican territory and are at present near a place called El Ciego, some seventy miles to the south of the frontier. This newly effected passage of these troops without the consent of the Mexican government places in grave danger the harmony and good relations which ought to exist between the governments of the United States and Mexico."

"This government must consider this last act in the most urgent manner and thus asks in the most urgent manner that the Washington government consider with haste the case and one that all define with exactitude the policy it intends to pursue with respect to the Mexican nation. To the end of making clearer the bases upon which the petition contained in the present note is founded, it is necessary carefully to state the facts which have occurred up to this time as a result of the incursion of a band of Columbus, N. M., captained by Francisco Villa at dawn, March 9 last."

"The Mexican government, sincerely lamenting the happening, and with the idea of efficiently protecting the frontier, proposed that the governments of Mexico and the United States celebrate an agreement by which bandits might be punished. Furthermore, the Mexican government made this proposition guided by precedents prevailing in the years 1880 and 1884, and concretely stated that the American military forces might cross the American frontier in pursuit of bandits under the reciprocal conditions of the agreement. The United States, should a case similar to that of Columbus be repeated at any other point along the frontier line. As a consequence of this proposition, made in the Mexican note of March 10, the United States government, through error and precipitation, thought that the good intention of the Mexican government was sufficient to authorize it to cross the frontier, and without awaiting a formal agreement ordered a large party of Americans to enter Mexico in pursuit of Villa and his party. Because of this act the American government made most emphatic protestations that it was acting in good faith and that its only purpose was to cross the line and to capture, capture or destroy the Villa band, and that the act did not signify an invasion of our territory nor an attempt to violate the sovereignty of Mexico, and that as soon as a practical result had been achieved the American troops would be withdrawn from Mexican territory."

Claim Expedition Unauthorized.

"The Mexican government had no knowledge that American troops had crossed the border until March 17, and this came from private sources in El Paso. This government then directed

a note to the American government, in which it requested that the agreement had been entered into between the two governments the American government should be authorized to send such an expedition. The Washington government explained that it regretted the attitude of the Mexican government relative to the frontier in that it implied the Mexican government without further formalities. The government of the United States explained, also, that its attitude was taken in view of the necessity for rapid action and explained its willingness to receive any suggestions of the Mexican government relative to a formal agreement for the crossing of the international line by forces of either country.

"Both governments then hastened to define terms of an agreement. The projects of the Mexican government were that the American government should discuss the agreement with the Mexican government, insist constantly that the operations of the United States country must be limited as to the number of troops, the class of arms and the territory. The American government refused to agree on these points, but in its last offer it agreed to accept in part the Mexican proposals, nevertheless insisting that they not be applied to the Columbus expedition."

"This attitude of the American government caused the Mexican government to understand that the American government intended to discuss the agreement with the Mexican government, but in its last offer it agreed to accept in part the Mexican proposals, nevertheless insisting that they not be applied to the Columbus expedition."

"The Mexican government, however, the note continues, 'regrets to remark that the acts of the American military authorities are in absolute conflict with the above statements and is constrained to appeal to the President, the Senate and the American people to the end that once and for all time the true political tendency of the United States toward Mexico be defined. Such a definition, it says, is also necessary to the American people and to the proper value of the protests of amity and fraternity which have been made to the United States during the past years.'

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of Chihuahua," and also insists upon its withdrawal, adding: "The Mexican government understands that in the face of the unwillingness of the American government to withdraw the above forces it would be left no other resource than to procure the removal of its territory by means of arms; but it understands at the same time its duty to avoid as far as possible any conflict between the two countries, and, acting in accordance with the treaty of February 2, 1848, it consents to its duty to resort to all means of a peaceful character to find a solution of the international conflict in which both countries are involved."

Real Intentions Sought.

At this point the note requests of the United States government "a more categorical explanation of its real intentions towards Mexico." To clear the way for such a statement, it proposes to speak the mind of the Mexican government with entire frankness and setting aside "all diplomatic euphemism," but declaring it does so hoping that the sensibilities of the Washington government will not be wounded by its words. It recalls the protestations of friendship by the American government towards Latin American countries and particularly Mexico, and states that the United States did not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, but that it has been doing things which appear to indicate "an honest and sincere desire to support the government and people of the United States" to war on Mexico.

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American military authorities surrounded their operations.

Lacks Spirit of Harmony.

"The Columbus expedition," it says, "has been carried into effect without any spirit of harmony, but, on the contrary, under a spirit of distrust in our authorities, as our co-operation was not only unsought, but we were informed in regard to the military operations effected."

As evidence of this distrust the note cites the fact that the expedition included artillery and infantry, the use of which "cannot be explained in any other way except as a precaution against probable attack on the part of the Mexican forces. The United States, it is asserted, now prefers to keep its troops idle in Mexico rather than post them on the American side of the line."

"By this action," the note says, "the American government gives room for the supposition that its true intention is to keep the troops in Mexico as already intimated in Mexico, anticipating that it may make use of them later for future operations."

"The American government has on every occasion declared its desire to help the constitutional government to complete the work of pacification and to remove the conflict between its protestations of amity and the acts of distrust and aggression on the part of the American military authorities."

"The Mexican government and people, therefore, are anxious to know what they should expect," the note concludes, "and they want to be sure that the expressions so many times made by the government of the United States are in keeping with a sincere desire for peace and a friendship that should exist not only in declarations, but be crystallized in deeds."

"The Mexican government therefore formally invites the government of the United States to cause the situation of uncertainty between the two countries to cease and to support its declarations and protests of amity with real and effective action, which will convince the Mexican people of the sincerity of its purposes."

"The action in the present situation cannot be other than the immediate withdrawal of American troops now in Mexican territory."

FUND OF \$11,000 RAISED.

Sent From This City to Aid War Orphans of France.

About \$11,000 has been raised in Washington for the war orphans of France and sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. by the committee in charge of this beneficent, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the District section of the woman's branch of the National Civic Federation.

In explanation of how this money was raised Mrs. Hopkins recalls that early in the winter Misses Schott and Fell spoke at the home of Mrs. Hennen Jennings, at which time the work was begun in Washington. Later the speaking at Rauscher's, arousing much interest, and again at the New Masonic temple. The voluntary contributions, together with the dime collections, monthly and yearly dues, brought the amount up to nearly \$11,000.

J. A. Rutherford Recovering.

James A. Rutherford, recovering in the Augusta, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, is rapidly recovering. Mr. Rutherford has been a resident of the District for many years.

to do this, but declares a frank statement of reasons would be preferable to the "trivial pretext of preventing these arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of the 'wild' bands."

"The whole embargo matter, it asserts, 'is a clear indication that the acts of the American military authorities are in conflict with the purposes of peace of the American government.'

"The Mexican government cannot wish war with the United States," the note continues, "and if this should occur it would undoubtedly be as a consequence of a deliberate purpose of the United States. For the time being the above precautionary acts indicate that there is a purpose of preparedness for such emergency, or that which is the same, the beginning of hostilities on the part of the United States toward Mexico."

The detention in New York of machinery intended for a government ammunition factory in Mexico is then made a subject of protest, and attention is called to the fact that "millions and millions of dollars' worth of war munitions are being exported to Europe daily."

"The note says that the Mexican people and government are sure the American people do not want war with Mexico, but that strong agencies are at work to produce such a conflict, and it is indispensable that the American government frankly state its purposes and remove the conflict between its protestations of amity and the acts of distrust and aggression on the part of the American military authorities."

"The Mexican government and people, therefore, are anxious to know what they should expect," the note concludes, "and they want to be sure that the expressions so many times made by the government of the United States are in keeping with a sincere desire for peace and a friendship that should exist not only in declarations, but be crystallized in deeds."

"The Mexican government therefore formally invites the government of the United States to cause the situation of uncertainty between the two countries to cease and to support its declarations and protests of amity with real and effective action, which will convince the Mexican people of the sincerity of its purposes."

"The action in the present situation cannot be other than the immediate withdrawal of American troops now in Mexican territory."

FUND OF \$11,000 RAISED.

Sent From This City to Aid War Orphans of France.

About \$11,000 has been raised in Washington for the war orphans of France and sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. by the committee in charge of this beneficent, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the District section of the woman's branch of the National Civic Federation.

In explanation of how this money was raised Mrs. Hopkins recalls that early in the winter Misses Schott and Fell spoke at the home of Mrs. Hennen Jennings, at which time the work was begun in Washington. Later the speaking at Rauscher's, arousing much interest, and again at the New Masonic temple. The voluntary contributions, together with the dime collections, monthly and yearly dues, brought the amount up to nearly \$11,000.

J. A. Rutherford Recovering.

James A. Rutherford, recovering in the Augusta, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, is rapidly recovering. Mr. Rutherford has been a resident of the District for many years.

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