

The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

WEATHER.

Partly cloudy. Cooler tonight. Tomorrow fair. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours ending today: High, 83, at 3 p. m. yesterday; low, 61, at 5:30 a. m. today. Full report on page 10.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 10.

No. 20,368.

ONE ARMY OFFICER MAY COMMAND ALL TROOPS ON BORDER

War Department Taking Steps to Place a Major General Over Military Activity.

SECTION NOW DIVIDED INTO THREE DIVISIONS

New Order Relieves Gen. Funston of Enormous Responsibilities Crowded Upon Him.

WOOD IS BEING CONSIDERED

With Name of Gen. Bliss, He Is Mentioned for Place—U. S. Hears Nothing of a Reply From Carranza.

With more than 150,000 troops assembling along the Mexican border, the War Department today took steps to decentralize direct administration of the eight-hundred-mile frontier in the interest of efficiency, and, probably, to pave the way for the appointment of a supreme commander to co-ordinate all military activities on the international line and in Mexico.

It is believed that Secretary Baker has submitted to the President the name of the senior major general he desires to direct the Mexican operations, but there has been no intimation of his identity. Gen. Wood and Gen. Bliss have been most frequently mentioned.

There are indications that Gen. Wood is being considered in this connection.

In Three Departments.

The border, formerly in the Southern Department from the Gulf of Mexico to California, now is divided into three military departments, commanded, respectively, by Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing and Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Plans of War Department.

The statement issued by the department follows: "The present Southern Department is divided as follows, with assignment of command thereto as indicated:

"A—The Southern Department, to be under the command of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, to include that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

"B—The Department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, Tex., to be established under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, to extend from western boundary of Southern Department to the 109th meridian.

"C—That portion of the Southern Department west of the 109th meridian to be assigned to the Western Department, under the command of Maj. Gen. J. F. Bell, with field headquarters for same at Douglas, Ariz."

Gen. Bell is now in command of the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco. He also is a former chief of staff of the army.

Pershing the appointment of an officer to supreme command of the functions of the three departments will be coordinated through the War Department.

Pershing to Remain in Field.

The assignment of Gen. Pershing to the command of the Department of New Mexico, it was stated officially, does not mean that the expedition into Mexico is about to be withdrawn or that Gen. Pershing himself will return to direct the affairs of the department from El Paso, his new headquarters. It is assumed that he will remain in the field in the present, at least. If he is promoted a brigadier commander probably will be sent to relieve him in Mexico, unless developments should necessitate the sending of a large number of additional troops across the border.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., will remain in direct command of the El Paso district, where his brigade is on duty.

Retirement of Gen. Pershing's expedition to the bases it now occupies, is being held in abeyance, it was declared by officials at the War Department today to be due to military reasons alone. At the State Department it was said there had been no change in policy regarding the expedition, although the expedition into Mexico City asserts that Carranza's officials contrive the movement as an indication that the expedition soon will be withdrawn and that this feeling may have some bearing on the diplomatic situation.

Army officials explain that the problem of supplying the expedition has become more and more difficult. The rainy season is due, but there has been no rain for weeks and the country

IS UNABLE TO SEE END OF SESSION

Senator Kern Says Only "Heaven Knows When Congress Will Adjourn."

HAS CONFERENCE TODAY WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

Politicians in No Hurry to Notify Presidential Nominees—Awaiting Line on Mexican Situation.

"Heaven knows when Congress will adjourn," said Senator Kern of Indiana today after he had been talking with President Wilson about the legislative situation in Congress. "My own guess is that we will get away somewhere about August 20, but that is a pure guess. Under the Senate rules nobody can tell how much talking there will be."

Senator Kern, like many other democratic leaders who had hoped to get away from Washington early this summer, has resigned himself to whatever happens.

It is generally presumed by congressional leaders that Congress will begin to speed up in a few weeks so that senators and representatives of both parties may be free to take part in the campaign along in September.

Political Matters Move Slowly.

Even political matters are moving slowly, however. A funny situation presents itself as to the official notifications to the nominees of the two big parties.

The democrats are holding back in telling President Wilson he has been nominated until the republicans have formally informed Mr. Hughes that he is their choice. The latest information is that the notification to Mr. Hughes will not take place until the last of this month, which will delay the democratic event until early in August.

The democratic plan is to permit the republicans, through the acceptance speech, to set the pace in the way of attack, while President Wilson, in his acceptance speech, will attempt to demolish the republican rush.

Candidate Hughes is apparently alive to the democratic tactics, and as soon as Mr. Wilson comes back with his counter attack the republican nominee will set out on a speech-making tour of the west coast.

Mr. Hughes is expected to bring his oratorical machine guns into play.

Want Line on Mexico.

The executive heads of both parties are willing to put off the notification, so as to get a line on the Mexican situation. It is evident to the democrats, it is said, that the chief line of assault of the republicans will be the Mexican question; but it is hard for the republicans to get just the start they want while the whole thing remains hung in the air.

Should President Wilson be able to settle the Mexican problem satisfactorily in the next month he would have something definite to answer the republican attack, while the republicans would have something definite upon which to base an attack.

President Wilson and Chairman McCormick of the democratic national committee have reached an agreement as to the personnel of the democratic campaign committee, and an announcement of the membership may be made within two or three days.

Those who have been selected for membership have been informed of their selection and their acceptances are awaited before the list is made public.

MILLS A MAJOR GENERAL

Name of Brigadier Sent to Senate With Other Nominations.

The Senate this afternoon sent to the President a large number of military nominations, including that of Brigadier Albert L. Mills, to be major general, and the following colonels to be brigadier generals: Charles G. Martin, 5th Infantry; Granger Adams, 5th Field Artillery; George A. Dodd, Cavalry; unassigned; Edward H. Flinn, 28th Infantry; Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps.

There was a good deal of gossip that Gen. Pershing would be given the major general position. Gen. Mills is promoted to be major general in charge of the militia division of the War Department. Gen. George A. Dodd, one of the new brigadier generals, is the man whose cavalry winging Villa after the raid on Columbus.

CAPT. MCGREGOR WILL BE WELCOMED HOME

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 3.—Capt. J. C. McGregor of the Iowa National Guard, who encouraged members of his command to take the federal oath after they had first refused, will be welcomed back to West Branch, Iowa, where he "with open arms" a statement issued by the West Branch Commercial Club today.

A recent message from Capt. McGregor not to return, as "he was taking our boys off to war," was sent by the federal government, the statement said. Utica, N. Y., and several other eastern cities had urged Capt. McGregor to come to them.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Met at 11 a. m. Resumed debate on agricultural appropriation bill. Porto Rican self-government bill favorably reported. House: Not in session. Meets Wednesday.

MILITIA RAPIDLY GATHER AT BORDER

Mobilization of Civilian Soldiers Continues Uninterrupted at Several Points.

MEN ARE BEING WHIPPED INTO SHAPE FOR SERVICE

Corporal Cooke, Latest Survivor of Carrizal Fight to Return, Says Mexicans Fired First Shot.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 3.—Uninterrupted progress in the mobilization of the National Guard was made today, and Gen. Funston and his staff studied station maps that showed an army along the border of more than 65,000. To augment this number troop trains were reported steadily moving from the north and east, while scores of freight trains bearing supplies and equipment were moving toward depots designated by the quartermaster's department.

Trains bearing guardsmen and supplies began crowding regular traffic onto the sidings at some points today, but railway men were confident that the mobilization would be completed without serious congestion of ordinary freight and passenger trains. Additional Missouri troops reached Laredo and the 1st Illinois Cavalry was due at Brownsville some time before night. The 2d Kansas reached Eagle Pass, and the Massachusetts field artillery went into camp at El Paso.

Other Troops Moving.

Two sections of the New York cavalry passed through Denison, Tex., and should reach Brownsville district during the day. The 4th New York Infantry also has passed Denison on the way to Brownsville.

The first Wisconsin troops to get into the south will be a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry. They are expected here tomorrow and will go into camp near the Illinois regiments. Reports to Gen. Funston from officers commanding along the border indicated no disturbance last night or early today. The expedition into Mexico below Fort Hancock came to an end last night when Capt. Ellinger returned to the American side without having encountered any serious banding. He continued his scouting with aeroplanes over the Mexican lines.

Whipping Men Into Shape.

Commanding officers of national guardsmen at border stations today began whipping their men into shape for hard service. Although eager to convert the guardsmen into seasoned troops as quickly as possible, army officers, realizing the danger of overworking the men in the blazing heat, will not insist upon crowding them. All the men who have been brought to the frontier are in excellent physical shape, but many of them are "soft" and unaccustomed to the climate.

As the citizen soldiers have been inoculated against typhoid, it has been learned since their arrival, although most of all have been vaccinated. The medical department has been instructed to see that all are given without delay the immunizing typhoid serum and that the men are kept in a clean environment an outbreak of contagious disease.

Another Carrizal Survivor.

EL PASO, Tex., July 3.—Corp. F. X. Cooke, the twenty-fifth survivor of Carrizal, is being held in custody today in the cartel in Juarez. Gen. Francisco Gonzales, Mexican commandant, announced, however, that he expects to receive authorization from Gen. Jacinto Trevino today to turn over Cooke, who was captured recently near Villa Ahumada after more than a week's wandering through the desert, to the American authorities here.

Cooke's story of being fed and cared for by friendly Mexicans aroused hope here that others of the fourteen members of the 10th Cavalry command, engaged at Carrizal, might be rescued. Cooke said he was taken to a place where there are numbers of isolated Mexican haciendas in the district at which a wounded soldier might stay indefinitely without a word of his whereabouts reaching the American lines.

In addition to telling of his adventures since the battle with the Mexicans under Gen. Gomez, added Cooke's account of other survivors of the battle, the Mexicans fired the first shots of the engagement.

Determined to Obey Orders.

He also quoted Capt. Boyd as saying that just before the commander gave orders to his men to advance: "The general has given orders that there is only one way for us to go and that is to the north. My orders are to go to Villa Ahumada, to the east, and I am going there."

After escaping from the fight at Carrizal Cooke said he wandered without food and with a broken right arm for four days, lived several more on the hospitality of Mexican ranchers and then pushed out alone for the American base, only to be captured at a water hole. He was brought into Villa Ahumada Saturday afternoon and put on a train in the evening for Juarez.

Despite his American uniform and a bandaged arm his appearance caused some hostile demonstrations in Villa Ahumada and not even curiosity in Juarez, Mexican officials said, this statement was confirmed by Cooke.

Troop Trains Pass Through.

Scores of troop trains carrying the National Guard to border points continued to pass through El Paso during the night and early today, most of them being bound for unannounced points west along the frontier. Among these were the trains of the Connecticut guard. There were indications that the original orders as to the dispositions of the militia had been altered so as to strengthen the weaker points along the border, some of the troops originally ordered to El Paso being diverted to other points.

Five trains carrying the Pennsylvania National Guard organizations have been expected here hourly for several days, but whether they have been diverted elsewhere or are being delayed purposely to prevent confusion here during the heavy influx of militia units could not be learned because of the military censorship on news of troop movements.



AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY FOR DUTY AND HONOR.

"RICHEST WOMAN," HETTY GREEN, DIES

World's Most Remarkable Mistress of Finance Leaves Close to \$100,000,000.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green, known as the world's wealthiest woman, who was eighty years old, died here today. She had suffered three strokes of paralysis during the past two months and for several weeks had been practically helpless.

Her death occurred at 8:05 o'clock at the home of her son, Col. Edward R. H. Green, at No. 5 West 97th street, adjoining the plain brick, four-story house at No. 7, on the corner of Central Park West, where Mrs. Green had lived lately in seclusion, except for her son and several Japanese servants and trained nurses.

For several weeks past Mrs. Green had been unable to talk and had spent practically all of her time in a wheelchair. The nurses occasionally lifted her into her automobile, where, propped up by pillows and protected by furs, she enjoyed a few afternoons in the park. Most of the time, however, she sat in the wheel chair at one of the front windows on the parlor floor of her house and gazed over the park, motionless, for hours at a time.

Leaves Approximately \$100,000,000

Hetty Green was the world's most remarkable mistress of finance. The fortune she has left is close to \$100,000,000. The richest woman in America, she inherited her wealth as a shopgirl. Her home was wherever she chose for a time to hang her little black cape and bonnet, often in the hall bedroom of some cheap boarding house, or in some remote and modest flat around New York.

Her eccentric extremes of economy led to a popular misconception of her as a "self-made woman." As a matter of fact she was born rich. In 1865 she inherited nearly \$10,000,000, which accumulated upon itself until in fifty years it had multiplied nearly ten times. She also inherited family traditions, which had been a pride for three centuries, and which she was anxious to perpetuate in her children.

She was born November 21, 1835, at New Bedford, a Puritan, who came over on the Mayflower, and who named the place after her father, one of the first whaling industry and shipping trade with China, and had an irreproachable social standing. Edward, her husband, who had also amassed a fortune in a similar way in New Bedford, married Abby Howland, of whom Mrs. Green inherited her fortune.

She was sent to a Quaker school on Cape Cod, and to a Quaker boarding school in England, where she learned the rudiments of finance. She was just thirty years old when her father died suddenly, leaving her a fortune of one million dollars, and the income from the other eight, the principal to be held in trust for her children. It is forgotten that Hetty Green, then Robinson, was a belle in New York society. According to her own stories she "often danced the whole night through." Even then, however, she lived in a boarding house and was so saving that rather than care for care she would put a pair of heavy woolen stockings over her shoes and walk through the snow to parties.

She married in 1857. Her husband was Edward H. Green, who was United States consular general in Manila, where he had made a fortune in the silk trade. It is said Green, at a public dinner, heard some one speak of Hetty Robinson as "the greatest American heiress," and straightaway announced his determination to marry her. Before the wedding day an agreement was signed to the effect that the wife's fortune should never be drawn on to meet the husband's debts or any of their joint expenses. He died in 1902, after

Daughter Only Companion.

Her most pretentious home was at Bellows Falls, Vt., where she spent many summers, but even this place was notorious there for never being in repair. In winter she hid herself in some of the least expensive neighborhoods around New York, keeping her identity by putting the name of her pet dog Dewey on the door plate. Her daughter, who was her only companion, the latter she kept from society, but in 1909 consented to her marriage. She removed herself for a time to a suite of rooms in one of the most fashionable 5th avenue hotels, but this luxury was soon given up. It was Hetty Green's ambition to make her son, Edward Howland Green, the richest man in the country. She

GEN. PERSHING GETS NEARER TO BORDER

War Department, However, Announces Movement Is Not in Nature of "Withdrawal."

That Gen. Pershing has been moving his troops nearer to the border and concentrating them there was announced at the War Department today. It was stated that this was not in the nature of a "withdrawal" nor the result of recent orders from the State Department or the White House.

War Department officials said that the long line of communication troops now are, as this is regarded by the department as military information.

Officials said Gen. Pershing is making this move, in all probability, because he is experiencing great difficulty in obtaining fodder for his horses and subsistence for his men.

It is realized at the War Department, however, as the result of report from Gen. Pershing that he is having difficulty in maintaining his troops and horses in Mexico because of the difficulty in obtaining subsistence for the men and forage for the horses of his command, and it is regarded as a natural thing for him to bring his forces nearer the border so that these difficulties may be lessened.

Not the Result of Orders.

This movement, it was explained, is not a new one, nor the result of recent orders. War Department officials said that any inferences that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have concluded to "withdraw" Gen. Pershing's expeditionary forces from Mexico are not borne out by the facts. No such orders have been issued. It is said that the long line of communication troops now are, as this is regarded by the department as military information, and it is believed at the department that the move is in the nature of a "withdrawal" from the border so that these difficulties may be lessened.

Another Phase Presented.

In addition, another important consideration has probably played a part in Gen. Pershing's disposition of his troops, it is said at the War Department. He has undoubtedly so disposed his forces as to meet the possibility of any attack from Mexican troops reported to be concentrating around him. This disposition is described as a "concentration" another natural move for a commander in the position of Gen. Pershing in Mexico.

No reports have reached the War Department, it was said there today, as to how far north Gen. Pershing's troops have come. This regarded at the department as military information, and it is believed at the department that the move is in the nature of a "withdrawal" from the border so that these difficulties may be lessened.

SENATORS GO TO OCCOQUAN.

Visit Workhouse to Get First-Hand Information of Its Needs.

Members of the Senate subcommittee in charge of the District of Columbia bill and officials of the District government today visited the workhouse at Occoquan, Va., in order to get first-hand information regarding certain improvements which are being urged for the workhouse. Senators Dillingham and Curtis, Commissioner Newman, John Joy Edson and others were in the party.

The subcommittee is not to meet to continue with its work on the appropriation bill until Wednesday. It was said today that being the case, it is not probable that the bill will be completed until the end of this week or early next week and reported to the Senate.

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DEMOCRATS PROUD OF REVENUE BILL

Believe It Gives Them Material Advantage Over Opponents in Campaign.

LEADERS ALSO SATISFIED WITH CONGRESS PROGRAM

Point to Legislation Already Accomplished and Bills Under Way. Pleased With Outlook.

Democratic leaders in Congress are convinced that in their new revenue-raising bill they have foreclosed on the republicans and obtained a position of material advantage for the coming campaign. Furthermore, they also feel that in their legislation accomplished and pending they have lived up to the promises of their platform, and have deprived the opposition of campaign thunder.

From the democratic viewpoint, this is what has been accomplished in the new revenue bill.

A new bond issue, to meet a threatened deficit in revenues and to cover additional expenses of preparedness, averted.

The demand for a tariff commission, voiced in the republican platform, met; that subject cannot be an issue in the campaign.

Foreclosed the protection of American interests after the European war by providing an anti-dumping clause. Protection of the dyestuffs industry provided for, thus eliminating the chief ground of actual complaint against the existing tariff.

General Legislation.

In the general legislation enacted and still in course of enactment the democrats point out that they have done these things:

Provided a currency act which has been acceptable in full measure to financial and commercial interests.

Met the demands for a bigger navy, heretofore a strong card in the republican plan of campaign, and for reasonable military preparedness.

Provided a land credit bill in response to the plea of the agricultural interests.

Responded freely to the claims of organized labor for additional legislation.

Shown intent to consider the perplexing and vexatious problems of conservation, with their conflicting issues.

As the result of the above, the all that is left the republicans is a blanket complaint against the Underwood tariff and the voting of fears of what will happen to American industries after the war is over.

Leaders Hope to "Get By."

The democratic politicians hope to "get by" this by relying on the evident apathy of manufacturing interests over this expected problem. It is contended that business is on such a boom in all lines of production that the republicans will find it difficult to arouse apprehension among manufacturers and subscribers for his men.

The democrats claim that the "full dinner pail" is here, that labor is getting better wages and shorter hours and the democratic managers are willing to take a chance that the republicans will not bring his forces nearer the border so that these difficulties may be lessened.

Accepts Roosevelt Challenge.

The national committee promptly accepted the challenge thrown down by Col. Roosevelt in his letter to the bull moosers, and sturdily refutes the charge made by the colonel that the democrats had violated their platform pledges. The circular quotes, at length, from the legislative record to prove the contention.

The democratic national committee also proposes to feature President Wilson's attacks upon disloyalty and "political blackmail" in this country, in disseminating its literature quoting the President's recent remarks upon that subject.

JUNE CAMP IS ENDED.

Civilian Members of Third Training Regiment in Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 3.—The June camp for the military training of civilians is over and most of the members of the 3d Training Regiment, who have been here during the past month, have gone to their homes. Some of them will return to attend the July camp, but the great majority of the new regiment will be composed of new men.

The old camp was disbanded yesterday. Each company commander will make a report to the War Department concerning the quality of the material in his company and will mention the names of men regarded as fit to become officers. This information will not be made public, but will be available in case of a call to arms.

Great Step Forward.

The capture of Curlu and especially in view of the rapid progress made south of the Somme represents a great step forward for the village bars the road leading to the only points where the river can be passed. The French troops have now before them on their road to Peronne, their goal, a series of hummocks each of which is crowned by a village, ending in a narrow plateau.

The British on their part have made steady progress toward Bapaume, which is an important center on account of the intersection there of the main highways, which apparently are their objective.

"Complete Success" Claimed. The French offensive south of the Somme in conjunction with the British drive continued last night with complete success, the war office announced today.

FURTHER ADVANCE MADE BY BRITISH IN GREAT "DRIVE"

Gain Ground East of the Ancre River and to the North of Fricourt.

FRENCH ALSO KEEPING UP A DETERMINED OFFENSIVE

Occupy Two Lines of Second German Trenches and Capture Village of Herbecourt.

RESERVES SENT TO BREACH

Fresh German Troops Make Presence Felt, But Paris Claims They Have Been Unable to Halt Forward Movement.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, IN FRANCE, July 3, via London, 4:51 p. m.—A further advance has been made by the British forces to the east of the Ancre river.

To the north of the town of Fricourt the British have pushed forward and have gained ground at a higher elevation.

The situation here is promising for the British. A heavy shelling of Montauban by the Germans continues. The British appear to be well established in the town.

The number of German prisoners taken in the south so far exceeds 4,000. The weather continues favorable.

Fighting continues intense on virtually the whole British front. Above the Ancre there have been no important changes. The British have heavily bombarded Thiepval. At La Boisselle severe fighting is proceeding. North of Fricourt the British have pushed their positions forward to higher ground.

Beaten South of Somme.

BERLIN, July 3, via London, 5:05 p. m.—The war office report of today says that continuation of the French and British drive on both sides of the Somme has not gained any advantage for the allies north of the river, but south of the Somme the Germans withdrew a division to the second-line positions.

Fail to Check Advance.