

ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD ORDERED OUT FOR BORDER DUTY

Swift Mobilization of Arizona National Guard on Federal Border Duty

Douglas Designated As Mobilizing Point By Gen. Funston, Commanding Southern Division, in Charge of Troops

DOZEN COMPANIES MOVE THURSDAY

Peace Strength of Regiment to Be Rushed to Border At Once; Recruiting to Be Put on to Bring Up to War Footing

"Recruit your regiment up to war strength immediately," was the word Adjutant General Harris received from the war department at 10 o'clock last night. As was made plain during the day, it will be impossible to bring the guard up to a war footing before mobilizing at Douglas, so the peace strength of 916 men will be assembled on the border, beginning probably Thursday or Friday. Recruiting officers will be left in each city, to receive applications.

After months of waiting and preparation, the Arizona National Guard, through its commander-in-chief, Governor Hunt, was ordered yesterday morning to prepare at once for service in the field as a volunteer force under the command of the United States government. The regiment will probably leave Thursday morning for Douglas.

The governor received a telegram yesterday morning about eleven o'clock from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, stating that the troops would probably be needed at once for the protection of the Arizona border, and that he should issue orders to mobilize the state's forces. The governor immediately transferred the order to Adjutant General Harris who sent out telegrams to each company commander, ordering them to gather their companies at once.

The companies will not mobilize at a given point for drill and instruction for any stated period, but will proceed as soon as Gen. Funston, commanding the southern department, calls for them. In a statement last night, Adjutant General Harris said that he expected the regiment would be given the route for Thursday morning. The northern companies will come south through Phoenix, the local companies joining them here, proceeding to Tucson where the two companies there will be picked up, thence to Douglas.

The first orders to Gov. Hunt did not call for the troops being sent into the field at once. They asked that the troops be held in readiness for a call from General Funston, who in case he needed them, would order them to mobilize at a point he was to select. He chose Douglas last night and wired Governor Hunt to that effect.

Last night at the armory, there were about 199 troops under arms. Equipment had been issued to all of the men, instructions to report at the earliest possible moment in the morning were issued, and the major portion of the men allowed to go home. A guard was kept to protect the property, part of the men in this detachment slept in the armory, and the

Appeal For Cooperation In Recruiting the Guard

That the National Guard of Arizona is in a crying need of more men, is being amply demonstrated as the time draws close for the entraining of the troops for the border. Col. Harris and Major Grinstead last evening requested that a personal appeal be made to the able bodied men of Phoenix to join the guard, and do their bit for Arizona. There is a serious need for men, and in their opinion there are as many patriotic men in Phoenix as in other places. Reports from the other towns in which there are militia companies, state that recruits are flocking to headquarters faster than the officers can take care of them. While enlistments here have been coming in fairly fast, the officers in charge state that there is room for practically all who want to answer the call of the state for protection. A recruiting office is open at the armory on North Second avenue.

Chief Musician Albert Etzweiler announces he needs a few more cornet and clarinet men to bring the First Regiment Band up to its full strength. He is allowed 28 men, and now has 22. Six more musicians are needed, and applicants may see him or the drum major at the armory today. The band leaves for the border to go into garrison with the companies.

TEXT OF SEC. BAKER'S ORDER MOBILIZING NATIONAL GUARD

Washington, D. C., 10 a. m., May 9.
Hon. George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz.
Having in view the possibilities of future aggressions upon the territory of the United States from Mexico and the necessity for proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the constitution and the laws, and to call out the organized militia necessary for that purpose. I am in consequence instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the organized militia of the state of Arizona which the president directs shall be concentrated at the places designated by the commanding general of the southern department, now at El Paso and which he has been directed to communicate to you. On the arrival of the organized militia at the designated places of rendezvous they will be mustered into the service of the United States by officers of the regular army designated for that purpose.
(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

LONG RANGE FIGHT TAKES PLACE BETWEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND MEXICAN BANDIT GANG

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
MARATHON, Tex., May 9.—The two troops of the Eleventh cavalry now moving toward Boquillas on the Rio Grande are camped tonight at Miller's ranch, seventy miles from here, while the two troops of the Fourteenth cavalry and a machine gun troop that left the Marathon base this morning pitched camp 20 miles south of Henderson's ranch. They probably will concentrate at Boquillas, where Colonel F. W. Sibley in command will, after a conference with Major Langhorne determine their disposition. Captain Casper Cole of the Fourteenth cavalry, who has been making observation along the Rio Grande to determine the whereabouts of Villista bandits, came in tonight from Boquillas and made a report of his scouting work to Colonel Sibley.

A long range fight across the Rio Grande between a detachment of American soldiers and bandits took place near Boquillas yesterday afternoon. Captain Cole, reporting the fight, said he did not think there was any killed or injured. Captain Fox of the Texas rangers, believes that several Mexicans were hit. Captain Cole informed Colonel Sibley that there were several large bodies of bandits operating along the

ELEVEN COMPANIES OF COAST ARTILLERY ORDERED TO BORDER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Eleven companies of coast artillery stationed at Gulf and Atlantic coast posts were ordered to San Antonio, Texas, tonight to serve as infantry with the border patrol.

The coast artillery companies ordered out are: 127th and 144th, New Orleans; 20th and 77th, Pensacola; 74th, Savannah; 21st, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 41st and 69th, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 112th, Delaware River; 4th, Dupont, Del. and 163d from Fort Howard, Md.

Secretary Baker said these orders did not result from any new reports from the border, but were contemplated in the decision early in the day to reinforce General Funston's patrol.

Secretary Baker announced the decision to draw upon the coast artillery, virtually the only available regular troops left north of the border, after a conference at the war department late tonight. He said the eleven companies would be drawn from all along the coast, from Galveston to Delaware, so that no post would be left without a sufficient garrison.

The secretary also formally announced the orders for the movement to San Antonio of the five batteries of the 5th field artillery at Fort Sill, Okla. He said three batteries of the 3rd field artillery at Tobyhanna, Pa., had been ordered held in readiness for border service if necessary.

FEAR OF BREAK ALLAYED AFTER ENVOYS CONFER

American and Mexican Conferences Agree to Hold Another Conference On Border Situation, Probably Sometime Today

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Tex., May 9.—Fear of a break between the United States and Mexico over American troop disposition in Mexico was temporarily allayed tonight when after a three and a half hour discussion the American and Mexican envoys agreed to hold another conference probably tomorrow.

When the conference had gone almost three hours, General Scott ordered dinner served in the buffet and all sat down together.

The interpreter for the conference was John Y. Hanson, an employe of Mr. McQuatters.

Tonight's conference the fifth held, began shortly after five o'clock with Generals Scott and Funston for the United States and General Obregon and Juan Amador, Mexican sub-secretary of foreign affairs, taking part. A. J. McQuatters, mining man who has participated in three other conferences was present at the beginning, but withdrew on complaint of the Mexican representatives that his presence was undesirable.

It is understood that General Obregon again brought up the subject of a definite date for American troop withdrawal from Mexico. He again was informed, it is said, that the American government is firm in its refusal to make this concession.

It was suggested to him that in view of the Big Bend raid, under the name of Carranzistas, the United States could scarcely consider the de facto government as fully capable yet of coping with the bandits.

In the fact of this statement, General Obregon is understood to have asked for more time to consult with the first chief, Venustiano Carranza.

General Frederick Funston had planned to leave here tonight for San Antonio, where, at his headquarters in Fort Sam Houston he was to take charge of the new troop dispositions that will come with the dispatch of 8,000 militia and regular army men to the border. After the conference, however, it was announced that he had postponed his departure, this circumstance added to the optimism that prevailed following the announcement that negotiations would continue.

All day today there was a hint of war in the atmosphere of El Paso. Prior to the conference the word went

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, May 9.—Following is the preliminary disposition of troops ordered to the border.

Regimental headquarters and one battalion of the Twenty-first infantry, to Yuma, Ariz.

Two companies of the Twelfth infantry now at Yuma, to rejoin the regiment at Nogales.

One battalion of the Twenty-first infantry to Nogales.

BELIEVE FUNSTON SOON TO HAVE ADEQUATE FORCE TO PREVENT RAIDS ON BORDER

NEARLY FIFTY THOUSAND SOLDIERS WILL SOON BE ON BORDER OR IN MEXICO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Including the troops ordered out today, there will be nearly 45,000 soldiers, perhaps 50,000, along the border or in Mexico, according to the best available figures here. The war department has declined to publish actual numbers, but with the entire mobile army, except five troops of cavalry, under General Funston's command, in addition to the 4,000 or more guardsmen and the several thousand recruits who are being forwarded to the regular regiments as fast as they are mustered in, the United States has a considerable army strung out along 1,800 miles of the international line.

Calling out the national guard for the first time under the present military law brings up the fact that, as written, the act authorizes the president to use the state soldiers either within or without United States territory. The provisions authorizing the use of the guardsmen as such beyond the border was held to be unconstitutional by former Attorney General Wickesham. It never has been passed upon by the supreme court, however, and President Wilson has full legal authority to employ the state forces beyond the border if he so desires. Only an injunction against the war department could prevent it.

By the terms of the law, the guardsmen must be mustered into the service of the United States before they come under complete control of the federal government. Their enlistment to the various states makes the acceptance of this federal status obligatory, however, and there is no question of volunteering involved in the present system. The full enrolled strength of each regiment called out is liable for service under penalty of court-martial action.

Army officers believe there will be no difficulty in getting out the full strength. They anticipate, instead, a spurt of enlistment in the national guard of the three states, because of the chance for active service.

The regiments now are at peace strength. Under the interpretation placed on the law, the states are required to recruit them immediately to full war strength, and to send the recruits forward as fast as they are sworn in.

While in the federal service, the guardsmen's only relation to the state from which they came is that the governor retains the power to appoint officers, and that the state is required to keep up the strength of the regiments against campaign wastage. The fighting organization is loaned complete to the government for such time as it is needed.

President Wilson specified no time of service in his call. The law authorizes him to do so, but does not make it mandatory. The situation on the border is such that no forecast of the

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
AUSTIN, Tex., May 9.—Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas on his return to Austin tonight issued a signed statement in which he declared that now was the proper time for United States intervention in Mexico to restore order in that country "if it takes ten or fifty years."

The statement says in part: "Since we have started, we may as well finish the job. A temporary projection of the border will accomplish nothing. If we catch and punish one bandit here, another takes his place tomorrow. If a ruler in put in power today he is betrayed tomorrow. Loyalty to any leader is lacking and patriotism is unknown. The ruthless spilling of American blood on American soil now gives us justification and it is now our duty to do whatever is necessary permanently to prevent a recurrence of further outrages against our people."

"Millions of starving people in Mexico cry for food and protection from the assassin bands. As one who has hoped against hope that a ruler might arise to restore peace in Mexico; as one who has viewed the Mexican people for a lifetime, and as one who has studied their ways and customs; as one who has endorsed and now endorses the policy of the present

With 8,000 Additional Troops Under Orders for Border Necessary Steps for Protection Seem to Have Been Taken

PRESIDENT ALONE ORDERS MEN OUT

Acting On Suggestion from Funston, Mr. Wilson Directs Calling Guard Before He Has Chance to Consult His Advisors

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, May 9.—With 8,000 additional troops under orders for the Mexican border, including 4,000 national guardsmen from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, administration officials felt tonight that necessary steps had been taken to prevent further raiding of American border towns by bandits.

President Wilson and his cabinet discussed the Mexican situation today but the president had authorized the new troops orders before his advisers got there. General Scott and General Funston recommended early in the day that additional forces be sent to the border. After an exchange of telegrams General Funston suggested that the national guard from the three states named be called out in addition to the sending of all the remaining regular infantry to join his command. His suggestion was promptly approved and orders dispatched.

Some members of the cabinet were frankly pessimistic after the meeting over the delay of General Obregon in ratifying the agreement he negotiated with General Scott covering co-operative border operations including those of General Pershing's expedition. Reports from Mexico City indicated that the agreement has been approved by General Carranza and official here are at a loss to understand Obregon's action.

The majority of the president's advisers believed the agreement finally would be ratified and that the border situation would clear itself quickly thereafter. It was clearly intimated in all quarters, however, that there would be no change in the policy of the Washington government; that the troops would stay in Mexico until the border was safe from incursions; that raiders would be pursued over the line every time they became active and that the whole strength of the national guard would be used if necessary.

Secretary Baker said the question of calling guardsmen from other states into the service was not under immediate consideration. It was learned, however, that General Funston already has been supplied with all papers, forms and instructions necessary to muster into service the guardsmen of all states near the border, and that ordinance and quartermaster stores to outfit all such troops on a full war basis are held at convenient points for quick distribution.

Mr. Baker refused to discuss reports that General Funston had urged that he be given a total of 150,000 men to maintain the border guard. It is possible that the border command demanded that figure as the number of men he thought necessary to insure protection of all border towns and ranches by providing an adequate guard for each.

The secretary said General Pershing's force in Mexico was able to take care of itself in any emergency. Eliseo Arredondo Mexican ambassador-designate, took to the state department a written state of the information upon which he bases charges that the Glenn Springs raid was planned and possibly carried out from the American side of the line. Because of this he presented a request that the United States take additional precautions on its own side of the boundary. The ambassador was informed that additional troops had already been sent and more would follow if they should be needed. He expressed his satisfaction at the steps taken and form

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 9.—Military authorities have taken precautions to guard against a general Mexican uprising along the border which is said to be set for tomorrow, May 10. Civil and military officials of the government have been working on the case for some time. Investigations are said to have shown that numerous prominent Mexicans on this side

of the border are involved in the plot. The San Antonio situation is thought to be well in hand and no trouble is anticipated here. It is the belief of officers that if any activity develops in connection with the reported uprising it will be confined to the immediate border country. American troops in the border sections, it is said, have sufficient strength to put down any disturbances.

CALLES SEES NO NEED OF GUARD BEING CALLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 9.—General P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, said today that he could see the reason for placing additional troops on the Texas border, but there is none for calling the militia to the Arizona-New Mexico border.

"The Mexican government has plenty of troops in Sonora and western Chihuahua to prevent any raiders from crossing the border," said General Calles.

"If they crossed the border into either state they could not possibly escape; they would be captured. They could rest assured before their capture that death awaited them."

"I do not believe that the raiders in Texas were Villa's men. I think that they were hired by the Cientifico party or the interventionists to stir up sentiment in the United States and bring about a crisis."

A new and mysterious troop movement is under way in northeastern Sonora, according to American arrivals from the south. The de facto troops, which have been mobilized near the Chihuahua border, are said to be marching west, gathering at Cucuhate ranch, on the Nacozari railroad, 25 miles south of Douglas.

Colonel Lazaro Cardenas, at the head of approximately 1,800 cavalrymen, is reported to have arrived there.

There is also a large infantry detachment at Fronteras, on the Nacozari railroad, 29 miles south.

General Calles, who returned to Agua Prieta, Monday, is reticent about his trip to El Paso, and his conference with General Alvaro Obregon relative

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GOV. FERGUSON SAYS NOW IS TIME FOR INTERVENTION

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Guarding Against Mexican Uprising Set for Today

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