

General Scott (left) conferring with Secretary of War Baker in latter's office.

WIRES LEADING ACROSS BORDER HAVE BEEN CUT

NOGALLES, Ariz., June 18.—All telephone and telegraph wires leading from the American to the Mexican side of the border have been cut in Sonora.

Colorado Is To Have Campaign For Guardsmen

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire) DENVER, June 18.—Orders for the mobilization of the Colorado National Guard were received by Governor Geo. A. Carlson, shortly before midnight tonight.

According to the last monthly report, the Colorado guard totaled 1,200 men, considerably under the quota required under the president's call.

The order, about 500 words in length, is signed by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. It instructs the calling "into the service of the United States" the following units of organized militia and the National Guard of Colorado.

Two battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, two companies of engineers, one company of signal corps and one field hospital.

Organizations to be accepted into the federal service, the order declares, should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia.

The units of the Colorado National Guard ordered to the Golden Rule range follow: The Golden Engineers' company, one troop of cavalry from Boulder, three troops of infantry from Denver, signal corps from Denver, field hospital from Denver, three troops of infantry from Denver, infantry from Fowler, Lamar, Rockyford, Canon City, Delta and battery B. from Fort Collins and battery D. from Denver.

A squadron of cavalry from Denver has already reached the rifle range, having left Denver at 10 o'clock tonight.

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related to General Pershing's expedition and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico, except as may be necessary to pursue bandits who attempt outrages on American soil.

The militia are being called out so as to leave some troops in the several states. They will be mobilized at their home stations where necessary recruiting can be done.

Brigadier General Alfred Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, estimated the minimum militia force to be called out to be 145,000 men.

The president's order calling the national guard into the federal service went to the governor of each state in the form of the following telegram signed by Secretary Baker: "Having in view the further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico and the necessity for the proper protection of the frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the constitution and laws and calls out the organized militia and the national guard necessary for that purpose."

ENTIRE MOBILE GUARD FORCE IS SUMMONED

(Continued from Page One) tered in, after an all day conference at the war department attended by Secretary Baker, Major General Scott, chief of staff, Major General Bliss, chief of the mobile army and Brigadier General Mills, chief of the militia division, general staff, Brigadier General McCombs, president of the army war college was also consulted.

Since Mr. Baker did not find it necessary to confer again with President Wilson after making his late visit to the White House last night, it was apparent the decision to bring out the militia was reached tonight.

By the new orders, there will be placed at General Funston's disposal two major generals, and 21 brigadier generals of militia with their complete

infantry commands. The entire infantry divisions from New York and Pennsylvania are called out, as are fifteen full brigades from other states. In all, 88 regiments of infantry, with 12 separate battalions and many separate companies are affected, giving a total of 1,148 companies each of which must have a minimum strength of sixty-five men when mustered into the federal service.

The total enlisted force of infantry, therefore, would be not less than 85,000. Less than 500 companies, scattered throughout the country, will not be mustered and the National Guard coast artillery companies have not been summoned.

All of the field artillery, cavalry, engineers and signal corps troops will be employed as will many of the militia field hospitals and ambulance companies. The war department has on hand ample equipment and clothing to outfit and maintain this force.

The call applies to 78 batteries of field artillery, 93 troops of cavalry and one New York cavalry machine gun troop, 25 engineer companies and 23 signal companies, all with full equipment already issued to them. Twenty-six ambulance companies and 27 field hospitals also have been ordered made ready for entrainment.

No indication was given at the state department tonight of the course to be pursued with regard to the reply to General Carranza's note demanding the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico. It was presented last week by Secretary Lansing and is still in President Wilson's hands.

It had been intended to dispatch it to Mexico City by special messenger but recent developments may change this plan. Official reports that recent raids along the border had created alarm among American residents in Mexico City and elsewhere beyond the border, were reflected today in a message received at the Mexican embassy from General Carranza. It stated that excitement prevailed at the Mexican capital over the ominous signs along the border and asked Ellery Arredondo, ambassador-designate, to tell the first chief what he had learned of the intentions of the Washington government toward Mexico.

In reply Mr. Arredondo included a copy of Secretary Baker's statement announcing the call for the militia. Carranza's note demanding the recall of the American expedition was for a statement of the purpose of the United States and Secretary Lansing's response as it has been drafted, is understood virtually to state the Mexican plank in the platform of the democratic national convention at St. Louis.

When officials left tonight, they carried with them the copy of Carranza's message to the embassy, they construed it as a further indication that the de facto government was struggling with elements in Mexico over which it had little control. For three months the economic situation, which General Carranza has been attempting to solve without foreign financial aid, has been growing steadily worse. Unrest has been manifested in many parts of the republic and agitators whose purposes and affiliations are not clearly known here, have seized the opportunity to stir the smoldering anti-American feelings throughout northern Mexico.

The Washington government has watched with growing alarm the spread of disorders throughout Mexico and the evidences that Carranza's control over his army and his people was waning from day to day. Up to the time General Trevino served notice on General Pershing last week that any movement of his troops except toward the border would be treated as a hostile act, there was no clear indication as to Carranza's own attitude. His intentions are somewhat in doubt, although the fact that he is said to have personally directed Trevino's action leaves little ground for speculation on that score.

The question remaining to be settled is whether General Carranza will go to the limit of ordering an attack upon General Pershing's troops. There is no indication that President Wilson has any intention of weakening in his determination to keep the expedition where it is. It is also evident, however, that the administration has no present purpose of ordering renewed activities in pursuing bandits by the column except in the limited zone in which it has been operating with signal success for some weeks. General Pershing's recent reports have indicated that he has succeeded in clearing out all organized bands of outlaws in the vicinity of his camps.

Secretary of War Baker tonight issued a statement saying the call is unrelated to General Pershing's expedition and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico, except as necessary to pursue bandits. The statement of Secretary Baker follows: "In view of the disturbed conditions on the Mexican border and in order to assure complete protection for Americans the president has called out substantially all the state militia and will send them to the border wherever and as fully as General Funston determines them to be needed for the purpose stated."

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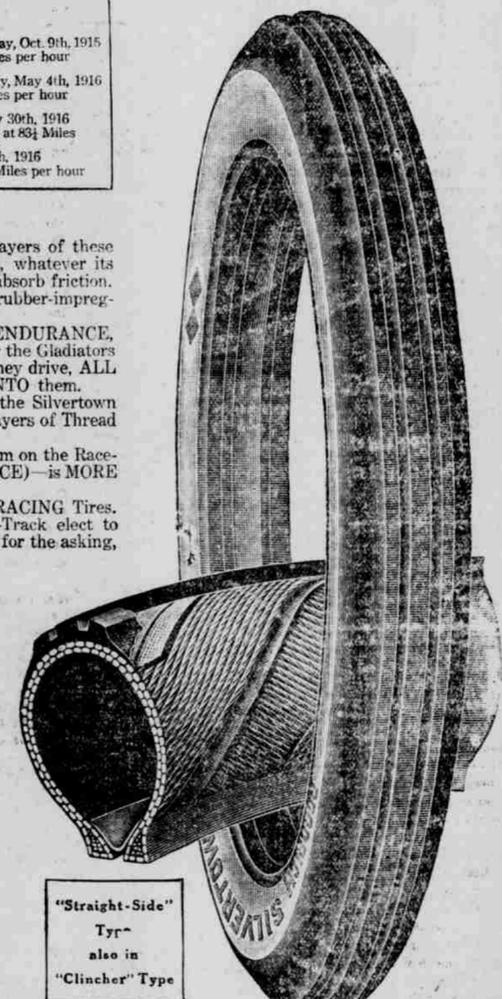


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Table titled 'Some Silvertown Triumphs' listing race results for various drivers and dates.

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under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized military by the war department. "Circular 19, division of military affairs, 1914, prescribed the organizations desired from states as part of the local tactical division and only these organizations will be accepted into service. "It is requested that all officers of the adjutant general's department, quartermaster's corps, and medical corps, duly recognized as pertaining to state headquarters under table one, tables of organization; organized militia and not elsewhere required for duty at camp staff offices. Such number of these staff officers which the department commander may determine must be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of proper camp administration and will be mustered out when their services are no longer required. "Where recognized brigades or divisions are called into service from a will not be mustered into service at this time. If tactical developments these units under tables of organization are later organized the requisite of United States army, will be fiscal number of staff officers with mustered into the service and also rank as prescribed for division staff will, as far as practicable, be called into service from those states which have furnished troops to such demobilization camp service and of the divisions. (Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER."