

QUESTION OF WAR IS SQUARELY UP TO CARRANZA

Mexico Ready But Won't Declare War

CARRANZA SAYS WAR NOT SOUGHT BUT PREPARED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] MEXICO CITY, June 19.—The streets and public squares of the capital were thronged all the afternoon with patriotic parades who marched to the various public offices, led by bands and carrying the national emblems as evidence of their willingness to defend the country's honor and dignity in case of a foreign war.

More than 10,000 persons gathered in the great square bounded by the cathedral and municipal palace, where they were addressed by General Carranza, War Minister Obregon and other members of the government. General Carranza told the throngs that Mexico was not seeking war but would not avoid it at the cost of national dignity.

"Mexico," said General Carranza, will not declare war on the United States, but will know how to do her duty, if hostilities are forced upon her.

A meeting of Mexican workmen organizations today decided to send a committee of workmen to Piedras Negras tomorrow to confer with a committee from the American Federation of Labor and to use every effort to prevent war between the United States and Mexico.

It was announced tonight that no restrictions would be placed on Americans desiring to leave Mexico. In answer to an inquiry made by an emissary of I. Lyan Rodgers, representative of the American government before the Carranza government, the foreign office said that every assurance would be given foreigners of protection on their trip to the coast.

A general exodus among the American colony has commenced and all who are able to do so are leaving for Vera Cruz or northern border points. Mr. Rodgers called at the foreign office tonight for the purpose of arranging for a special train to leave here Wednesday to carry Americans to coast ports. The result of his mission had not been made public up to a late hour tonight.

During the demonstrations today the American consulate was stoned. The stoning occurred while Vice Consul Rowe was in the building and only ten minutes after Special Representative Rodgers had left the place. Mr. Rodgers tonight protested against the stoning.

Late today a commission of engineers called on General Carranza and offered a plan for national defense in case war with the United States became a reality. The first chief promised to give their plan careful consideration.

No American has been in any way molested during recent demonstrations.

Nuevo Laredo Stores Close LAREDO, Tex., June 19.—All businesses houses in Nuevo Laredo, the

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BROWNSVILLE MAY BE POINT OF CONTACT OF HOSTILITIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 19.—Tension in the international situation along both sides of the border in the Brownsville district, recently looked on as the possible point of contact of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, rose and fell today with the arrival of each bit of news along the American side of the river.

After Brigadier General James Parker announced he was confident that General Alfredo Ricaut would carry out his promises of assistance in exterminating the bandits along the lower Rio Grande border, Mexicans began repairing their damaged tracks on the international bridge, torn up during the excitement Saturday night.

Then came the news of the calling out of all state national guards, and the recall of Consul J. H. Johnson from Matamoros. Promptly, Mexicans operating from the south side of the river again tore up the railroad tracks and for the second time built a barricade of steel rails at a commanding point, just off the south end of the bridge.

FLORES' ULTIMATUM AMOUNTS PRACTICALLY TO WAR DECLARATION

CHICAGO HAS FIRST MEXICAN "WAR BRIDE"

CHICAGO, June 19.—Chicago's first Mexican "war bride" was Miss Anna K. Kuntson. She and Captain August P. W. Siebel of Company C, second infantry, I. N. G., were married today upon receipt of Governor Dunne's order to the state troops to mobilize at once. They were married in the regimental armory.

FUNSTON LOOKS FOR INDICATION OF HOSTILITY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN ANTONIO, June 19.—While 100,000 members of the militia were being mobilized today, General Funston anxiously studied the border, for any indication of hostility on the part of Carranza's troops.

Army officers along the Rio Grande from Brownsville to El Paso obtained what information they could concerning the movements on the Mexican side both of bandits and government troops, but no official report reached army headquarters here of any incident that appeared likely to disturb the delicately balanced relations between the two countries.

General Pershing's reports indicated that General Jacinto Trevino's troops had not yet made any advance move and army officers believed it improbable that they would, unless Trevino received special orders from Mexico City.

Such information as reached Gen. Funston concerning the movements of Mexican troops indicated the adoption of a plan not to maintain heavy garrisons at border points but to hold the bulk of the border army some miles south of the Rio Grande.

The garrison at Nuevo Laredo, Mex., was strengthened by a mere handful of men, but at Laredo, there were held 2,000 or 3,000 troops. The garrison at Laredo tonight was less than 1,000. At Piedras Negras, the Mexican town opposite Eagle Pass, the Mexican garrison has been busy leaving all day. Tonight a considerable force was heavily armed, but the larger part had moved to points south, where they were incorporated with other bodies of troops.

Before leaving Piedras Negras, the Mexicans dismantled the machine shops, moving large quantities of the material to the interior. The concentration of heavy forces to the south of Juarez also was reported.

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American Bluejackets and Carranza Soldiers Clash

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, June 19.—A clash between Carranza soldiers and American seamen from the gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan was called to the attention of the Washington government today by General Carranza's ambassador here with a request that in the existing tense situation no men be landed in Mexico from American warships, under any circumstances.

The incident, which occurred yesterday, resulted in casualties on both sides, and in the capture by the Mexicans of two American officers, who, after an explanation, were released according to the report presented by the ambassador. A dispatch received from Admiral Winslow regarding the capture of the men made no mention of their release, but officials assumed it had

Governor of Sinaloa Takes Hostile Stand Against Americans in His State, Refusing to Allow Them to Board Annapolis.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN DIEGO, June 19.—An ultimatum amounting practically to a declaration of war against the United States was served today on Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh, of the gunboat Annapolis, by General Flores, Carranza governor of the state of Sinaloa, according to a radiogram sent from the Annapolis at Mazatlan and received here today by Admiral Winslow, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet.

Owing to the low-powered radio set of the Annapolis, difficulty has been experienced in communicating with the gunboat, but enough facts have come through to indicate that General Flores has taken a hostile stand against Americans and that it was his refusal to permit Americans to leave Mazatlan that resulted in the clash between the bluejackets of the Annapolis and Mexicans characterized as Carranza soldiers. The exact substance of his ultimatum has not yet been received.

According to the reports received, the commander of the Annapolis advised all Americans in the vicinity of Mazatlan to leave as soon as possible. A boat from the war vessel containing Ensign O. G. Kessing, Paymaster Andrew Mowat, and a number of bluejackets approached the wharf, Ensign Kessing being under orders from Commander Kavanagh to arrange with the Mexican authorities to get out all Americans.

Without provocation, it is reported, the Mexicans opened fire on the sailors and boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter was seriously wounded. The Americans returned the fire, and as far as known, six Mexicans were either killed or wounded.

Earlier reports that a drunken Japanese started the trouble are not borne out in reports received here. Ensign Kessing and Paymaster Mowat were taken prisoners and sent to the fortress, but later were released on demands presented to Flores by Commander Kavanagh.

Sonora Citizens Arming DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 19.—Adolfo de la Huerta, governor of Sonora, issued the orders under which the civil population of the state are arming themselves, according to Americans reaching here today from Naco, who were in Cananea Saturday night and listened to the reading of the official message in a theater. De la Huerta is said to have used strong language in urging the Mexicans to make haste to prepare to meet the American forces.

From the same source it is learned that the demonstration of Saturday night at Cananea was even more violent than was indicated by the first reports. Many Americans were at a dance and these were herded to their homes like cattle. Others were stopped on the street by armed guards who menaced them with drawn pistols and rifles while they searched them for money. A number of shots were fired at the homes of Americans. Armed guards stood watch over the homes of many of them throughout the night.

There are approximately 650 Americans in Cananea, according to the most reliable information obtainable here. The problem of getting them out of Mexico without creating more bitter feeling among the Mexicans is a trying one. The departure of the Americans would mean the closing down of the smelter and mines of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company, the Democratic Mining company and other smaller properties and the complete paralysis of a community of 20,000 persons.

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MOBILIZATION ORDER PROVOKES QUICK ACTION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, June 19.—Response from governors of the states to President Wilson's call on the national guard for service along the Mexican border reached the war department today in rapid succession.

The men will be held at state mobilization points until mustered into the federal service. If the entire force is not immediately desired for border service, the units not sent south probably will be granted furlough.

It is certain, however, that the entire force, the minimum strength of which will be upward of 100,000 men, will be held under arms for two weeks or a month while the process of mustering into the federal service and of equipment are being worked out.

Pacific Coast Responding SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Practically all Pacific coast organizations have sent word that their units will be ready to entrain within three days at the latest.

Mobilization of the Oregon national guard is proceeding rapidly. Lieutenant Governor W. W. McDowell has taken charge of the Montana troops.

Every command in the state of Washington is expected to be recruited to full strength before it pulls out of its armory. Also Idaho's soldiers, Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada immediately set in motion the machinery to organize a national guard of 600 men.

Colorado's guardsmen rapidly were

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WAR VESSELS ARE RUSHING TO MEXICO WATERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following list of American war vessels in Mexican waters, enroute there, or held in readiness to go there was given out by the navy department, based on latest reports to the department:

East coast—Battleship Nebraska, at Vera Cruz; gunboat Wheeling at Puerto Mexico; gunboats Machias and Marietta at Tampico; tender Dixie, scout cruiser Philadelphia to Tampico; scout cruiser Salem, enroute Guantanamo to Tampico; transport Hancock, enroute San Domingo to Vera Cruz, and three destroyers enroute Key West to Vera Cruz.

West coast—Gunboat Annapolis, at Mazatlan; gunboat Yorktown and supply ship Glacier at Topolompo; cruiser Cleveland at Guaymas; cruiser Albany at Manzanillo; armored cruiser San Diego, cruisers Chattanooga, Denver, Milwaukee and four destroyers held in readiness at San Diego, and transport Buffalo enroute to Mazatlan.

Destroyers Sail SAN PEDRO, Cal., June 19.—The United States destroyers Hull, Hopkins and Truxtun sailed from here late today to accompany the flagship San Diego which is to sail at midnight, for ports on the west coast of Mexico. The cruiser Milwaukee will follow in a few days, when necessary repairs are completed.

The war ships are under orders to proceed to the west coast of Mexico at top speed. The ship's bunkers are filled today to capacity with coal and large supplies of meat and other stores were taken aboard.

The cruisers Colorado and Pittsburgh, the latter flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam, commander-in-chief of the Pacific reserve fleet, will sail tomorrow to join the ships under Admiral Winslow.

According to advices here, the cruiser Maryland will steam from Bremerton, Wash., tomorrow morning direct to the lower coast. The cruiser South Dakota now in dry dock at Bremerton also will be released tomorrow for duty in southern waters.

STERN REFUSAL TO MEET DEMANDS OF FIRST CHIEF WILL GO FORWARD TODAY

United States is prepared for possibility of open hostilities after the note reaches Carranza's hands. While diplomatic steps are in progress, nation is stirring through its width and breadth with the movement of national guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. Their mission now purely one of defense, but should war come, will also be ready for that.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, June 19.—Upon General Carranza's reception of a stern refusal to heed his demands for recall of American troops from Mexico, hinges the question of a Mexican war, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisors. They were prepared tonight for the possibility of open hostilities after the note, which will be sent forward tomorrow, has reached Carranza's hands.

No indication has come that the first chief's attitude of implicable hostility would be shaken by the reiterated declaration of the latest communication that the United States has no aggressive or war-like purposes toward Mexico, but is firmly resolved to protect her borders and end brigandage in the border states.

The reply to Carranza's note demanding recall of General Pershing's expedition was in the hands of the government printer tonight, preparatory to its delivery and publication tomorrow. Secretary Lansing had intended to send it forward today, but at the last moment, minor changes and addition to the 6,000 word document necessitated delay. Although it had been planned to send it by special messenger to Mexico City, the situation has changed and it probably will be handed to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate.

While the diplomatic steps were in progress today, the nation was stirring throughout its width and breadth with the movement of national guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a far larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call. For the present, their mission will be purely one of defense; but should war come, they will be ready also for that. No marching orders for the new forces had gone out tonight. They will not be assigned to border duty until mustered into the federal service.

Even when mobilization is completed, only such units will be ordered south as General Funston desires to fill the gaps in his 1,000 mile guard line. The remainder will rest on their arms, and at the state mobilization camps for the present, awaiting the turn of events.

Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently, it is being done with the sanction of Gen. Carranza, for the acts in many cases are those of his authorized military and civil agents.

From Juarez to the west coast of Mexico, posters have appeared calling the people to arms and asserting that the United States is preparing to hurl its armies into Mexico. Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere, it is said. Clashes

Entire Arizona Regiment Has Been Mustered In

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 19.—Company C, of Tempe, the machine gun platoon and band of the First Arizona infantry, were mustered into the federal service today, completing the regiment. Company C was ordered mustered out several months ago and was officially non-existent, as far as war department records were concerned. Official permission had to be secured before the company could be reinstated and mustered. The machine gun company was recently organized in Phoenix.

An aeroplane scare caused hundreds of local people to rush into the streets shortly before dark tonight. As there were no planes here it was reported that this was a military machine belonging to the de facto Mexican troops, sent to reconnoiter over Douglas. The theories were exploded when it was learned that the "aeroplane" was a large box kite sent up in course of an experiment by the signal corps at Camp Harry J. Jones, a mile east of Douglas.

Two Phoenix Organizations The First Regiment band and the machine gun platoon are Phoenix organizations. Officers of the old Company C and the remaining men had been left unassigned, and the

company was recruited up to goodly strength by adding enlistments from all parts of the state, after the nucleus had been gathered at Camp Harry J. Jones, near Douglas.

Fred J. Wright, who arrived from Douglas yesterday, is the organizer and is commissioned as lieutenant of the machine gun platoon. He leaves this week to rejoin the troops and hopes to take along a number of recruits.

TO ATTACK AMERICAN TOWN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN ANTONIO, June 19.—Mexican government troops were reported tonight to be marching toward Del Rio, a border town about 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the announced intention of attacking the Americans there. This information was the most notable bit of evidence indicating the attitude of the de facto government that reached General Funston today. It was brought to the border by a Mexican who said the force was 1,500 strong. According to his report, the Mexican troops said they intended to attack the Americans tonight, or tomorrow night. It was estimated that they were about forty miles south of Del Rio.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, of the Fourteenth cavalry, who commanded the expedition that entered Mexico, after the Glenn Springs raid, is in command at Del Rio. It was believed here that he was prepared to take care of his position, but to make his position more certain, General Greene sent an Eagle Pass in motor trucks, a battalion of the Third infantry. The battalion should arrive at Del Rio before morning.

The Mexican force reported moving north is believed to be the same force sent north by Gustavo Mirales Espinosa, governor of Coahuila, with instructions to drive Col. Sibley's force from Mexico, when he was operating south of Glenn Springs.

The local recruiting stations were augmented yesterday by an establishment at Johnson's, on East Washington street, where Lieutenant Charles R. Price, Dan Masie and a bugler yesterday created interest and received several enlistments.

It is understood from unofficial figures that Arizona, with some 1125 men enlisted, now has the highest percentage of its population in its national guard of any state.

Labor Federationists Would Prevent War

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, June 19.—The Mexican consul here gave out for publication today a telegram received by Modesto C. Rolland, chairman of a committee of the Mexican Federation of Labor (La Casa Obrera del Mundial) from Dr. Ad. the president of the federation, Mexico City. Rolland is in this country, the consul said, in an effort to induce the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with the Mexican federation, which

numbers 120,000 skilled workers in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute between the two nations.

The telegram, which has been forwarded to Samuel Gompers, follows: "General opinion in Mexico is against war. However, we will expect it if Americans force it upon us. By all means it is important to make known to the American public the rights and duties of both countries to prevent this unnecessary war."