

DIPLOMACY NO LONGER HEEDED ALONG BORDER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN ANTONIO, June 26.—Diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Mexico have ceased to occupy the attention of army headquarters here.

With the regular army officers and men ready for any sudden eventuality along the border, attention has been turned toward preparations for the arrival of national guardsmen and the whipping into shape of those army units which will take the place of the troops now stationed along the Rio Grande.

Twelve thousand guardsmen are expected to start for somewhere in Texas before morning. Nine thousand others are expected to follow immediately and within ten days General Funston is expected to have 70,000 men to supplement the regular army units at his disposal.

While other departments of the army are waiting the word from Washington or the sudden incident which will bring them into activity, the quartermaster's department is working night and day. Supplies of all kinds are being received in enormous quantities and commissary officers have ceased to speak of supplies in terms smaller than the hundred thousands.

Bids were opened here today for 73,000 animals, including 20,000 draft and pack mules and 53,000 cavalry and artillery mounts. The total cost will be more than \$10,000,000.

It is deemed probable that when the final disposition is made of the regular troops a considerable number of units will be established. At present many of the guardsmen are being sent to the main base camps but it is improbable that these points represent the end of the journey to the border.

The most serious difficulties the present administration has encountered have been due to its own weakness and ineffectiveness. I am profoundly convinced that by prompt and decisive action which existing conditions manifestly called for, the Lusitania tragedy would have been prevented. We strongly denounce the use of our soil as a base for alien intrigues, for conspiracies and the fomenting of disorders in the interest of any foreign nation, but the responsibility lies at the door of the administration. The moment notice is admitted, responsibility is affected. For that sort of thing could not continue if the administration took proper measures to stop it. That is a responsibility the administration cannot evade.

General Pershing has reported that he is drawing in his advanced detachments and holding his force in such position as to make an effective movement in any direction that the trend of events may demand. General Funston has most recently reported that the two squadrons of the Eleventh cavalry sent to discover the fate of Captain Boyd's command engaged at Carrizal had been ordered back to the main column. It was said that while this detachment had not reached the town of Carrizal itself, as such an advance probably would have meant another clash, it apparently had finished the work for which it was sent out.

It is assumed at headquarters that as the country adjacent to Carrizal has been thoroughly combed, all the stragglers from the Carrizal fight have been picked up and that those still unaccounted for are dead.

General Funston today expected the immediate movement of three brigades of the regiment each of the Illinois and Wisconsin guard at Fort San Houston. The Missouri guard also was expected to leave tonight for some place in Texas.

It was announced at headquarters tonight that reinforcements had been sent the garrison at Naco, Ariz. The point from which these troops were sent was withheld.

NEGRO TROOPERS FACED DEATH WITH SMILES

(Continued from Page One)

and asserted that almost immediately afterward a detachment of the Mexicans circled to the rear and drove off numbers of the American horses, which a few men had been left to hold while the cavalrymen dismounted in line of skirmish.

The size of the battlefield and the cover from which the Mexicans fought made it necessary for his troop and that

HUGHES WELCOMES PROGRESSIVE SUPPORT

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NEW YORK, June 26.—Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, sent a telegram to O. K. Davis, secretary of the progressive national committee, tonight, welcoming the support of the progressive party and urging the present administration for its weakness and ineffectiveness.

In making public the contents of the telegram Mr. Hughes also gave out a letter he had written to Colonel Roosevelt in which he declared that the nominee was indebted to the colonel "for the quickening of the national spirit and for the demand for an out-and-out 100 per cent Americanism."

The candidate told Colonel Roosevelt that he had "sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat, and I want you to feel that I wish to have all the aid you are able and willing to give." The letter closed with an expression of a wish by Mr. Hughes to see the colonel soon.

The telegram to Secretary Davis was in response to a telegram from the secretary notifying Mr. Hughes that the progressives had endorsed him.

"I welcome the support of progressives," Mr. Hughes' message read. "We make common cause in the interest of national honor, of national security, of national efficiency. We unite in the demand for an undivided and unwavering loyalty to our country, for a wholehearted patriotic devotion overriding all racial differences. We want a revival of the American spirit—a nation restored. We insist upon prompt and adequate preparation for the common defense; upon the steadfast maintenance of all the rights of our citizens; and upon the integrity of the international law."

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"It was officially stated by the secretary of state in the Mexican note of June 29, 'that for three years the Mexican republic had been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests, have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice.' What an indictment by the administration of its Mexican policy!

"And still we are unprepared. That unpreparedness in the midst of perils and after the experience of three years is a demonstration of an unpardonable neglect for which the administration is responsible.

"The government now has and must have most emphatically the unstinted

of Captain Boyd to separate and to fight with were practically individual battles.

Captain Morey was brought here by troops of the Eleventh cavalry sent to rescue Carrizal survivors after having trod a handful of starving, maimed troopers forty miles over a sun-baked desert to relief. The few crumbs of food they had were carried in their handkerchiefs and in their first aid kits, while what water they had was carried in a baking powder tin, which they had picked up on the roadside.

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WILL TRY HAND IN NACAZARI FOR HOMICIDE

By HERBERT S. HOUSTON

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 26.—Following receipt of an order from General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war that Norton Hand, American mining man held on a homicide charge in Arizpe, Sonora, should not be executed, General P. Elias Calles announced tonight through Consul Ives G. Leveier that Hand would be taken to Naco, the southern terminus of the Naco-Zarzi railroad, 75 miles south of the border, for trial before the civil judge.

General Calles said that he was granting the change of venue in order that Hand might have a better opportunity of establishing his innocence if, as he claims, he had no part in the shooting affray in which James Parks, an American, and A. R. Dickson, a British subject, and one Mexican cowboy lost their lives.

Consul Leveier sent a telegram to Frederik Simpich, American consul at Nogales, protesting against the detention of J. M. Gonzales, an employe of the Sonora treasurer's office on unspecified charges at Tucson, Ariz. Leveier requested Consul Simpich to use his good offices in behalf of Gonzales, who he said was enroute to San Francisco on a mission for Faltivo Borquez, treasurer of Sonora and an special representative of the Casa Obregon Mundial, an organization of Mexican workmen opposed to war between Mexico and the United States.

General Calles said he had been unable to confirm the reported death of three Americans, said to have been killed Saturday near Naco, Ariz. General Calles believes, he said, the men probably are making their way toward the border, hiding by day and traveling at night. No bodies were found in the locality where the killing was reported to have taken place.