

NO MEDIATION UNTIL U. S. SOLDIERS RELEASED

Supplies Ready For Two Hundred Thousand U. S. Troops

QUARTERMASTER PROVIDES FOOD FOR BIG ARMY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, June 27.—Supplies have been provided along the Mexican border for an army of 200,000 men for the next thirty days, according to an announcement here tonight by the quartermaster's department of the United States army.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the east, in a report to the war department tonight stated that 14,691 troops from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont now are enroute to the border. These are as follows:

Vermont—One regiment of infantry, 1,600 men. Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry, one battalion of field artillery, one battalion signal troop, one field hospital, one ambulance company and one squadron of cavalry. Total strength, 2,329 men.

Connecticut—Two regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one company signal corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital. Total, 2,330.

New York—Three regiments of infantry, 2,432.

New Jersey—One regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, one ambulance company, and one field hospital. Total, 1,330.

Announcement was made that the Twelfth regiment of infantry, New York national guard, probably would depart for the border tomorrow, transportation facilities already had been provided.

The national guard of New York will continue as a divisional unit when it mobilizes its 18,000 men at Brownsville, Texas. Major General John F. O'Ryan announced here tonight, he has been assured by the war department, he said that the New York troops will be together if any fighting is done. Major General O'Ryan accompanied by his staff expects to leave for the border Thursday or Friday.

The national guard organization ordered out from Pennsylvania consist of three regiments of infantry, one ambulance corps, one field hospital, two companies of engineers and one signal corps battalion of infantry.

Other troop movements ordered by General Wood were:

For tomorrow—New Hampshire and the units from Massachusetts and

(Continued on Page Two)

RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN NEARLY 200,000 MEN FROM AUSTRIAN ARMY

GONZALES STILL HELD IN TUCSON JAIL

TUCSON, June 27.—J. M. Gonzalez, deputy assessor of the state of Sonora, who was arrested here Sunday following complaints to officers that he had made incendiary speeches against Americans while a passenger on a stage en route from Nogales to Tucson, is still held at the county jail while the United States attorney's office is investigating the case, and a formal charge has been placed against him.

DR. JORDAN SAYS IS NOT AGAINST INTERVENTION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, June 27.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, delegated by the American Union Against Militarism to attempt to maintain peace between the United States and Mexico, left tonight for Albuquerque, N. M., to which place he announced the peace conference had been transferred. Before leaving he reiterated his statement that the organization was not against the principle of intervention but expressed the hope that should intervention come, it will not be through motives of revenge for the murder of American citizens.

"I believe intervention by the United States in Mexico is coming," he said. "I don't see how it may be averted, but I hope that it will be on the humanitarian ground, that the acts of the de facto government has demonstrated that it is not a responsible government."

To Urge Mediation NEW YORK, June 27.—A committee composed of Mrs. Ames Pinchot, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University and Professor Harry Allen Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, was appointed at a mass meeting held here tonight to go to Washington and urge mediation of the Mexican trouble in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of 1848.

A resolution was passed praising President Wilson for his patience both with respect to Mexico and the various European countries at war and asking that he accept mediation in the present crisis, with the neighboring republic "in order that the treaties of the United States may not be turned into scraps of paper."

He charges further that he found the inmates had been fed diseased and spoiled meat. Other charges relate to an inmate "beating his way to Salt Lake City and then to Missouri" and to the fact that the inmates help Capp resist removal; riot at the institution "because of mismanagement."

Replies are being received from the Latin-American republics to which Foreign Secretary Aguilar recently sent messages concerning the Carrizal and Mazatlan incidents. Some of the replies offer co-operation with a view to averting through mediation, a war between the United States and Mexico.

General Roberto F. Celado, commander in chief of the Zapata forces in the state of Hidalgo, has offered all the men under his command to the military commander at Vera Cruz for the service of the de facto government. General Carranza has accepted the proffer of General Celado.

General Gavira, commanding the government forces at Juarez, has returned to his post after a conference with General Carranza and Secretary of War Obregon.

(Continued on Page Three)

ORPET GRILLED BY STATE IN MURDER TRIAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 27.—William H. Orpet, who elected to tell his own story on the stand in refutation of the charge of murdering Marion Lambert completed a session of cross examination today which left him pale and nervous.

The course of questioning adopted by David R. Jostyn for the state abounded in pitfalls and led the witness over a mine which twisted and turned and dabbled on itself with an insistent which more than once caused the witness to correct his testimony.

The young college student started the day as if determined to retain his composure at all costs.

In an hour, however, his composure was gone. He moved from side to side in his seat, twisted his fingers and scowled at his inquisitor.

For the most part his head was inclined to one side, and he gazed out of the corner of his eyes in the general direction of the lawyer, but not at him.

At one time, one of the letters which he wrote to Marion, was left to his nervous fingers.

"Please don't twist that letter as you'll destroy it."

The court room was packed up to the very edge of the judge's bench and on either side of it mostly with women. For the most part the testimony was of an extremely embarrassing nature, but it did not deter the women from returning to the afternoon session. During the forenoon, those close enough to hear hung their heads most of the time but by afternoon they were used to it.

Orpet probably will continue under cross-examination tomorrow and possibly the next day and there was little hope that the case would go to the jury by the end of the week.

Mr. Jostyn dealt largely with Orpet's letters today. The latter's friends express regret that much of his testimony designed to disprove one of the alleged motives for murder could not be published. Mr. Jostyn led him through calm waters, along this line, only to disclose whirlpools and rapids in which Orpet's craft tossed perilously, but he clung desperately to his fundamental assertions.

For a few fleeting moments Mr. Jostyn turned from the letters to the subject of cyanide of potassium, the poison from which Marion died. This was in connection with the purchase of some brown "dope" as Orpet termed it which he bought for Marion on two occasions. This was one of the places where he became confused and under savage attack corrected himself.

He bought the "dope" at a drug store at Madison, Wis., where he was attending the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Jostyn in his most persuasive manner said that William Zink and Charles Hassinger, friends of the defendant out of school, clerked in the store and that Orpet and others made it a rendezvous.

Was there a soda fountain? Yes. Cigars? Yes. Where were they? Toilet accessories? Where were they? Orpet was able to describe the contents and arrangement of the stock with moderate confidence.

"You remember a row of drugs, about the middle and a big bottle marked cyanide of potassium and it was labeled poison and had a skull and cross bones on it?"

The lawyer leaned forward and hurried the question at the witness. Orpet's thinking attitude in the

(Continued on Page Five)

RANCHER AND BRIDE SLAIN BY BANDITS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 27.—American cavalrymen, assisted by posses of ranchmen and citizens of Hachita and nearby towns, tonight are pursuing the bandits, who early today raided the Double Adobe ranch about thirty-five miles southwest of Hachita, New Mexico, killing William Parker, a rancher, and Mrs. Alice Parker, his bride of five months.

Because of the isolation of the district no report had reached Colonel H. G. Sickle, commanding the border patrol here, at a late hour tonight, but it was assumed that the raiders had crossed the frontier, perhaps with the pursuers close behind.

According to stories reaching here, the bandits are believed to have been Mexicans who recently have committed numerous minor depredations in the district. They are supposed to have crossed the frontier on a stock stealing foray. Parker, from whom Mexican bandits stole a number of head of stock last week, attempted to drive them off, but was forced to retreat to the ranch house. The marauders followed, broke through the door and murdered Parker and his young wife. They are said to have made their way south driving several head of cattle and horses before them.

Immediately the news of the raid became known, citizens of Hachita and other communities in the neighborhood formed posses and motored to the ranch to take up the trail of the bandits. Shortly afterward cavalry detachments were ordered from Las Cienegas, Alamo, Hueco and other outposts.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Waterman, commanding the Hachita district, telegraphed the following report of the incident to military headquarters here tonight:

"Reported that Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parker were murdered near Double Adobe ranch, 25 miles northeast of Las Cienegas. Civil authorities and detachments of cavalry from Las Cienegas, Alamo, Hueco and Culbertson's ranch have taken up the trail. Mexicans suspected."

(Continued on Page Three)

TREVINO READY FOR POSSIBLE HOSTILITIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Tex., June 27.—News of a new foray of Mexican bandits upon American soil, costing the life of a young American ranchman and his bride of five months, today added to the tension that has held the border since the Carrizal encounter.

William Parker and his wife, Alice, belonging to a family well known along the Texas and New Mexico border, were the victims of the raid. They were killed in their ranch home southwest of Hachita, N. M., after a desperate but unavailing fight by the young husband.

Coming on the heels of Carrizal, the raid, offering fresh evidence of Mexican inability to protect the international boundary, seemed to add to the difficulties of the situation.

Military authorities here tonight doubted that the marauders, who are believed to have been members of the stock thieves, known to have a lair in the fastness of the Sierra Madre south of the New Mexico border, would be overtaken before they recrossed into Mexico, pointing out that the ranch is but four miles from the line.

Officers of the American border patrol had been unable to learn tonight whether any of the cavalry detachments ordered in pursuit had crossed the border because of the isolation of the district. Conviction was also ex-

(Continued on Page Three)

MEXICANS LOOT NOGALES HOME OF U. S. CONSUL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NOGALES, Ariz., June 27.—Mexican soldiers in Nogales, Sonora, tonight looted a house occupied until recently by Frederick Simpich, United States consul. The house is the property of Ignacio Bonillas, assistant minister of public works in the Carranza cabinet, from whom Consul Simpich leased it.

Citizens here tonight took steps to relieve fifteen American refugees, who arrived from the interior, many of them in destitute circumstances. Several said they had remained in Mexico in an effort to save their property until convinced that to stay any longer would endanger their lives.

Fifteen American refugees, including three women and several children, arrived today from Magdalena, Hermosillo and Empalme by train, receiving civil treatment by Mexicans enroute in spite of preparations for war.

Yaqui Indians to the number of about 2,000 are said to have passed north through Hermosillo during the past week. The impression among the refugees, however, was that the Yaquis would follow their usual procedure and return to their own country as soon as they had been issued arms and ammunition. They had neither as they came north.

Circulars spread broadcast from

(Continued on Page Two)

WILSON TO CALL JOINT SESSION PERHAPS TODAY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Unless General Carranza surrenders the twenty-three American troopers held at Chihuahua City before tomorrow night, President Wilson probably will go before congress Thursday to ask for authority to rescue them. Pending their release, the United States government will not consider any offer of mediation or arbitration.

The state department had no intimation tonight as to when a reply to the note sent Sunday demanding immediate release of the soldiers might be expected. It was delivered yesterday at 11 a. m. Special Agent Rodgers has been unable to forecast the action of the de facto authorities.

Prompt compliance by congress with any request the president may make as to Mexico was freshened today by the calm which prevailed in both houses. Although measures designed to prepare for war were under consideration and the corridors of the capitol hummed with rumors there was no excitement and discussion of the subject on the floor was avoided.

The legislative branch of the government was plainly waiting to do its part when what the majority regarded as inevitable should come.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, said he had received no intimation of the course his government intended to pursue and had not even been advised of the receipt of the American note. On his own responsibility, however, he sent to the state department two communications.

One complaint against the enforcement of a general embargo on shipments to Mexico has not been advised that Mexican citizens have been arrested without cause in California and Arizona. They warn Secretary Lansing that the present situation between the two governments cannot fall to be gravely aggravated by these matters although setting forth that the ambassador assumes that local authorities, not the state department, were responsible for the trouble.

So far as is known, the state department has not been advised of the detentions of Mexicans. It is an open secret, however, that a partial embargo on commerce between the United States and Mexico is being enforced effectually by customs and army officers without the authority of a formal proclamation.

Efforts to sound administration officials anew today, as to their attitude toward some form of arbitration met with a chilling reception. Charles A. Douglas, recently employed as General Carranza's legal advisor here, called on Counselor Pook at the state department. He and Dr. Victor A. Pando, head of the Yucatan sisal commission, had received word from Luis Cabrera, the Mexican finance minister, that General Carranza was disposed to appeal to the arbitration provisions of the treaty of 1848, provided the United States was willing to submit the dispute to peaceful negotiations.

Mr. Douglas is understood to have suggested that the arbitration provided for under section 21, of the treaty, could well be employed to formulate a definite question as between the two governments, which in turn might be settled by mediation. He left the conference with the clear impression that the Washington government would listen to no mediation suggestions.

It has been very plainly indicated that unconditional surrender of the American prisoners held at Chihuahua City would be the only immediate step General Carranza could take to avoid hostilities. Whether a mediation proposal might be considered after their release is a matter of speculation. Officials have no desire even to talk matters over on a hypothetical basis. Founded on what might be possible if the prisoners were given up. No person interested in maintaining peace between the governments has been able to obtain any statement as to what might be accomplished toward mediation of the situation along the border.

There is reason to believe, however,

(Continued on Page Five)

GOVERNOR SAYS WARDEN GUILTY AND ORDERS HIS DISMISSAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DENVER, June 27.—Governor George A. Carlson late today notified M. P. Capp, warden of the state reformatory at Buena Vista, that he found him guilty of "neglect of duty, malfeasance in office and incompetency," in the affairs of the institution and directed him to turn over the wardenship to R. L. Shaw.

The action follows a hearing last week before the governor which arose out of Capp's refusal to comply with demands several months ago that he relinquish his position. The matter was taken to the courts and Capp was sustained in his contentions that the charges upon which his removal was sought were not sufficiently specific.

About two months ago Governor Carlson had served upon Capp a complaint setting forth the charges in detail.

In the governor's statement notifying Warden Capp of his dismissal, he declares that Capp had permitted twenty-four escapes from the institution in little more than a year, costing the state \$990; that he permitted extreme and inhuman punishment of inmates, "lashing them with a lash made of two pieces of tug leather and in some instances have allowed as many as 73 blows to be struck an inmate who was blindfolded, stretched over a horse, his hands and feet tied and protected only with thin ticking trousers which were being stretched tight over his body by one of the guards." Other instances he alleged, showed that boys had been beaten so severely that they "lost control of themselves," and "one fainted."

Members of the party asserted that the townspeople apparently believed they were soldiers of the American expedition, but that the members of the guard, reinforced by a detachment of cavalry, informed the leaders of the mob who hooted them as "gringos," that they would shoot at the first attempt at violence. No difficulties were experienced by the party except at Santa Rosalia, it was said, authorities of the de facto government taking every precaution to insure their safety.

American Forces Move to North For Concentration

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—The American forces under the command of General Pershing have abandoned Bachimba and San Geronimo in order to concentrate to the north, according to advices received by General Alvaro Obregon, from General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the government troops in Chihuahua. The Carranza forces have occupied these positions and organized them so as to prevent the American troops from again occupying them.

Reports received from Zacatecas are to the effect that Colonel Miguel Hernandez, one of the rebel chieftains, is ready with his forces to join the Carranza army.

According to information from Nogales, Sonora, the Southern Pacific railway line and the telephone and telegraph system are in the hands of the de facto government forces.

Raid Reported On Ranch Not Far From Douglas

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 27.—A raid on the ranch of Fred Moore, 21 miles northeast of Douglas was reported early tonight by Joe Brazeau, a cowboy, to the military authorities, who are investigating.

Brazeau was alone, having been left in charge by Moore who was in Douglas. At dusk last evening three Mexicans driving about thirty horses rode toward the ranch house, firing a number of shots at Brazeau, he told army officers. He said he escaped and hid in the brush all night, returning this morning to find the Mexicans gone and the house in great disorder. Before he had time to investigate further, he saw two Mexicans nearby and he left without learning what had been taken, borrowing a horse from a neighbor and coming to Douglas to inform his employer and the authorities.

Seeley led the ranchers overland from below Nogales. He reported they had no encounter with Mexicans and that the others in his party would complete the trip out of Mexico.

PREPARING FOR RECEPTION OF REGIMENTS AT DOUGLAS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, June 27.—Preparations were begun here late today by General F. F. Davis, commanding the Arizona military district, for the arrival of several regiments of National guard troops. Camping grounds were selected and approximately fifty acres located northwest of town leased from a mining company. General Davis stated an unlimited amount of adjoining land can be secured, if necessary, to care for any number of soldiers.

The new camp is located on the opposite side of town from that of the regular troops now stationed here. It is close to the city water plant, and the smelters. Pirtleville, a suburb inhabited almost entirely by Mexicans is but a short distance away. Workmen began laying a water pipe line to the site as soon as the lease was closed.

General Davis stated he could give no information as to what regiments of guardsmen were being sent here or when they would arrive. One report said that two regiments from Kansas and the militia of the district of Columbia were assigned to this district.

L. F. (Red) Seely, who left the interior of Sonora several days ago with a number of American ranchers, arrived here this afternoon. He went to Agua Prieta to confer with General P. Elias Calles, the Mexican commander, concerning the transportation to the border of his companions.

Seeley led the ranchers overland from below Nogales. He reported they had no encounter with Mexicans and that the others in his party would complete the trip out of Mexico.

Members of the party asserted that the townspeople apparently believed they were soldiers of the American expedition, but that the members of the guard, reinforced by a detachment of cavalry, informed the leaders of the mob who hooted them as "gringos," that they would shoot at the first attempt at violence. No difficulties were experienced by the party except at Santa Rosalia, it was said, authorities of the de facto government taking every precaution to insure their safety.

Stones and Jeers For Five Making Way to the Border

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, June 27.—Five employees of the Alvarado Mining and Milling company were stoned and jeered by a mob of Mexicans at Santa Rosalia on their trip from Parral to the border, according to a report made to officials of the company upon their arrival here today. The Americans were protected from the civilian mob by a military guard, which had been assigned to them by the commanding officer of the garrison at Boquillas, Howard Gray, one of the party, was painfully, but not dangerously injured when a stone struck him on the head.

Members of the party asserted that the townspeople apparently believed they were soldiers of the American expedition, but that the members of the guard, reinforced by a detachment of cavalry, informed the leaders of the mob who hooted them as "gringos," that they would shoot at the first attempt at violence. No difficulties were experienced by the party except at Santa Rosalia, it was said, authorities of the de facto government taking every precaution to insure their safety.