

tempt entrapment on American soil. To Leave Some Troops. 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.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Miller, chief of the division of militia affairs, estimated the minimum militia force to be called out to be 145,000 men. Organizations of the militia and national guard have been called out by telegrams to the various governors, with places of assembly designated as follows:

Various States' Shares. Alabama—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, two batteries field artillery, one company signal corps at Montgomery. Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry at Fort Logan H. Roots. California—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one company signal corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at state camp grounds.

Colorado's Contribution. Colorado—Two battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, two companies of engineers, one company of signal corps, one field hospital, at rifle range near Golden. Connecticut—Two regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry, one battalion and three batteries field artillery, one company signal corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Simsbury.

Delaware—Two battalions of infantry, at Newcastle. Florida's Mile. Florida—One regiment of infantry at state camp, Duval county. Georgia—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron and one troop of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one field hospital at Milledgeville.

Idaho—One regiment of infantry at state camp grounds. Illinois—Two brigades of three regiments each of infantry, one regiment cavalry, two battalions field artillery, one company engineers, one company signal corps, two field hospitals, at Springfield.

Indiana to Send Many. Indiana—Two regiments and two separate battalions and three separate companies of infantry, one battalion field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Iowa—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one company engineers, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Des Moines.

Kansas—Two regiments of infantry, one battery field artillery, one company signal corps, at Fort Riley. Kentucky's Share. Kentucky—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Fort Thomas. Louisiana—One regiment of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battalion field artillery, at Camp Stratford, Alexandria.

Maine—One regiment of infantry at Augusta. Maryland—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Halesboro. Massachusetts' Contingent. Massachusetts—One brigade of three regiments and one separate regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one regiment field artillery, one company of signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at South Westfield.

Michigan—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, two troops cavalry, two batteries field artillery, one company engineers, one company signal corps, one field hospital, two ambulance companies, at Grayling. Minnesota—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one regiment field artillery, at Fort Snelling. Mississippi—Three battalions of infantry, at Jackson.

From Missouri. Missouri—One brigade of three regiments and two separate battalions and one separate company of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Nevada. Montana—One regiment of infantry, at Fort William Harrison.

Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry, one company signal corps, one field hospital, at Lincoln. New Hampshire—One regiment of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, one company signal corps, at Concord.

From Wilson's State. New Jersey—One brigade, three regiments of infantry, one squadron cavalry, two batteries field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Newark.

New York—One division, including three brigades of three regiments each, infantry, one regiment, one squadron and one machine gun troop, cavalry, two regiments field artillery, two battalions engineers, one battalion signal corps, three field hospitals, two ambulance companies, four ambulance companies, at Newdorp.

South Carolina—Two regiments of infantry, one troop cavalry, at Lexington, near Columbia. North Carolina—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, two troops cavalry, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Camp Glenn, Morehead City.

North Dakota Sends Unit. North Dakota—One regiment of infantry, at Fort Lincoln. Ohio—Two brigades of three regiments of infantry, one squadron cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one battalion engineers, one battalion signal corps, three field hospitals, two ambulance companies, at Columbus.

Oklahoma—One regiment of infantry, two troops cavalry, one company engineers, one field hospital at Chandler. Oregon—One regiment of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, at Clackamas.

From the Quaker State. Pennsylvania—One division including three brigades, three regiments of infantry, one regiment cavalry, one regiment field artillery, two companies engineers, one battalion signal corps, two field hospitals.

plains, two ambulance companies, at Mount Gretna. Rhode Island—Three troops cavalry, one battery field artillery, one ambulance company, at Quonset Point. Another Misc. South Dakota—One regiment of infantry, at Rapid City.

Tennessee—One regiment and two separate battalions and three separate companies of infantry, one troop cavalry, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Nashville. Utah—One squadron and two separate troops of cavalry, one battery field artillery at Fort Douglas.

Vermont—One regiment of infantry, one squadron cavalry, at Colchester. From Old Virginia. Virginia—Two regiments of infantry, one battalion and one separate battery field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital, at Richmond.

Washington—One regiment of infantry, one troop cavalry, one company signal corps, at American Lake. West Virginia—One regiment of infantry, at Terra Alta. Wisconsin—One brigade of three regiments of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, one field hospital, at Camp Douglas.

Wyoming—Two battalions of infantry, at Cheyenne. AUTHORITIES OF SONORA SEIZE IMPORTANT RAILROAD. Tucson, Ariz., June 18.—Sonora military authorities have seized the Southern Pacific of Mexico system and cut all telegraph wires at the border, according to private advices here late today.

The Mexican custom house records have been transferred from Nogales, Mexico, to far south of the international line. A demonstration of civilians in Nogales, Sonora, ended early this morning. Boys 12 years old there have been armed by the military authorities, while eighteen carloads of Mexican families have been sent south.

Several Americans arrested there last night were released this morning. General Calles, in his rush by special train to the border, arrived early this morning and left immediately for Naco.

A strict censorship of all messages to the interior is in force at Nogales. Fear is felt for the safety of Americans at Empalme, Sonora. INTERNATIONAL WIRES IN SONORA ARE CUT. Nogales, Ariz., June 18.—All telephone and telegraph wires leading from the American side to the Mexican side of the border have been cut in Sonora. Americans are being brought to the border from Naco, where an anti-American demonstration occurred today, in automobiles. Carranza authorities previously had refused a train for the refugees.

All rolling stock of the Southern Pacific of Mexico railroad, it was reported, has been confiscated by Mexican soldiers. A switch engine was boarded and seized by a squad of soldiers as it crossed the border here to Mexican Nogales last night. Reports received here today said Mexican officials of Sonora had stated they were ordered to seize all railroad equipment by General Carranza.

Excitement apparently had abated to some extent in Nogales, Sonora, today, but there still was much uneasiness on both sides of the border. Four or five trains left the Mexican town during the night and early today for Magdalena, all cars being crowded with Mexican women and children.

All archives of the Mexican customs house and postoffice also were removed to the south. Gen. P. Elias Calles, commander of the Sonora military, was at Del Rio on the railroad line to Cananea, today. It was stated Mexican who last night signed what they believed to be receipts for guns and ammunition issued by Mexican officials, learned today they had in reality signed enlistments in the Mexican army.

An unconfirmed rumor stated that between 4,000 and 5,000 Mexican troops had arrived at Lomas, four miles south of Nogales. DANIELS ORDERS GUNBOATS TO MEXICAN WATERS. Washington, June 18.—Secretary Daniels tonight ordered several additional gunboats and other small craft on both the east and west coasts to Mexican waters.

Mr. Daniels described the movement of ships as "precautionary." He directed Rear Admiral Winslow, commander of the West coast division, to make a selection of several available vessels and dispatch them to join other vessels at ports which he is now watching.

Rear Admiral Benson, chief aide for operations for the navy department, was called into conference with Secretary Daniels to select the ships to be sent from the east coast. These probably will be dispatched to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

No other additional ship movements are anticipated at the present time, Secretary Daniels declared. It was explained, however, that more may be sent if any future developments indicate that they are needed.

WYOMING GUARDSMEN ARE READY TO MOBILIZE. Cheyenne, Wyo., June 18.—Nine companies of infantry fully equipped tonight are awaiting orders to mobilize. Adj. Gen. R. Anderson hopes to raise a full regiment. It will require four days, he said, to mobilize at Cheyenne.

COLORADO GOVERNOR RECEIVES ORDER. Denver, June 18.—Orders for the mobilization of the Colorado national guard were received by Gov. George A. Carlson shortly before midnight tonight. 5,000 U. S. SOLDIERS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS. Douglas, Ariz., June 18.—The five thousand American soldiers here are quietly awaiting any eventuality in the Mexican situation. Three months of vigilance and preparedness have accustomed them to what would otherwise be a trying strain on their nerves. An air of quiet confidence was evi-

THRILLING TALES OF DARING COME FROM TRENCHES AROUND VERDUN

Five Poilus, One After Another, Volunteer for Work on Exposed Position and All Die.

COLONEL'S SANG-FROID SAVES DAY FOR FRENCH

During Heart-breaking Crisis, Officer Coolly Lights Pipe and Orders Men to Make Last Charge.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, at the Front, France, May 21.—General Heliouin, commander of the Fifth army corps lying on the left flank of the army before Verdun, led the way to a high elevation which commanded a sweep of the vast war panorama—the German trenches plainly visible only 600 yards away; to the right the historic town of Varenne torn to pieces and the famous house in which Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette sought refuge from the Terror, a mass of ruins; further on another town wiped off the map so that not even ruins appeared above the level sand, and through the vista of trees, the outlying defenses of old Verdun—Avaucourt, Harcourt, Hartmann, Chateauvigny—midway between Verdun and the point where the party stood, outlined dimly through the mist and curtain of smoke.

A terrific bombardment was in progress, and the crash of shells and whiz of bullets echoed all along the front, and on to the Verdun hills where the battle was at its height. But for this terrific din, there was no sign of movement or activity, no hurrying troops, no clash of battle lines—only a vast battlefield of green hills and devastated towns, with now and then a puff of smoke from some hidden battery and the everlasting din of distant weapons racking the ears.

Crest of a Melancholy. "That's a melancholy shell," said General Heliouin, as a crash more terrible than the rest fairly rent the ears. The commanding general turned to M. Painleve, a member of the Briand ministry, and to the Associated Press representative who was privileged to accompany this notable party.

"Come up here," said the general, "and get a good survey of the scene." And climbing to this point of vantage, the party looked out on one point after another designated by General Heliouin as those which the ravages of war had fallen heaviest.

Ruins of a Town. "See that sandy hill," said the general, pointing to a barren crest of yellow sand. "Who would ever think that was the site of a good-sized town only a short time ago? It had solid stone houses, and a stone church with double towers of stone, and seven hundred people living a peaceful and prosperous village life. And look at it—not a thing remains, not even ruins. Not a bit is left out of existence. First the houses and church were demolished into bits, and then the bits were hurled into dust, until—well, look at it, as flat as the desert of Sahara, and not a mound to indicate that hundreds of people lived there only recently."

The party were grouped around the general, speaking in whispers, for just over there were the German gunners a few hundred feet away, on the alert for any noise or movement giving them opportunity for a shot. Carefully the general and M. Painleve looked through the foliage screening the high parapet, their heads protected by steel helmets.

Guns Trained on General. Apparently the Germans had divined the presence of a party, or had heard the low voices. For suddenly the line of clay trenches immediately adjacent at the headquarters of the Arizona district, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commanding, general Davis had little to say beyond indicating that he and his men were ready for anything at a moment's notice.

A few new troop movements were ordered today, infantry replacing cavalry at some of the permanent stations in the district in order to increase the cavalry force stationed here. Beyond this nothing was in evidence although General Davis and his staff remained at their desks all day, keeping in close touch with the situation.

LOWER CALIFORNIA WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL. San Diego, Cal., June 18.—Lower California will remain neutral in the event of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, according to advices received here today from Colonel Esteban Cantu, military governor of the territory.

It was recalled today that Cantu made a similar announcement at the time of the American occupation of Vera Cruz. Cantu is reported to have about 1,000 soldiers on the peninsula. There is a garrison of fifty men at Ensenada, less than 100 at Tia Juana, just across the border from San Diego; several hundred at Mexicali and the remainder at one or two other points.

The usual quiet condition prevailed at Tia Juana today, the race track drawing several thousands of Americans. No races are scheduled for tomorrow, but the management of the track does not expect opposition when the sport is resumed Tuesday.

opposite, which had been silent until now, burst into a sheet of white smoke as the guns were trained on the point where the party stood. General Heliouin was undisturbed amid the whiz of shells, until two staff officers, urging the risk of his exposed position, induced him and M. Painleve to seek the security of the trench.

The start to the trenches had been made at daylight. The route lay through a number of small villages, one of them torn to pieces by a bombardment with only jagged stone walls and chimneys standing gaunt along the road. Long lines of trucks stretched out for miles along the route and thousands of horses and mules and carts were packed at close intervals, all taking some part in this huge task of keeping up the steady supply of food, equipment and ammunition for several million men.

Great Trees Splintered. The Argonne forest was entered about 9 o'clock, with General Heliouin leading the way with M. Painleve. Here and there great trees had been splintered by shell fire, and one giant spruce had been cut as with a knife twenty feet from the base, the top branches shooting down and sticking upright in the earth like a new tree. Spring flowers were thick among the moss and ferns, and the birds kept up a constant twitter amid the rumble of artillery fire and the "crack," "crack" of the seventy-fives. But gradually the singing of the birds ceased as the exposed front was reached. Here the foliage disappeared from the trees, which were scarred and burned as though a forest fire had just swept by. Telegraph wires were strung through the trees linking all parts of the front and rear with headquarters.

Entering their former trenches, General Heliouin and all the party put on helmets, for the fire was now heavy and incessant. Hardly a hundred yards had been covered when a wounded soldier came limping back from the firing line. He was very pale, with a great splash of blood on his coat, but on his feet and walking without support. "Another soldier was ahead, and one behind, ready to give assistance."

Only a Ball in the Hip. "It is nothing, only a ball in the hip," he said, "but my companion was killed outright."

"It is nothing," he kept repeating, as he held up the flag of his coat, showing a small round hole cut as nicely as with a pair of scissors. But it was not this, or the ball in the hip, which was giving him pain—it was his companion killed at his side.

Shortly after this another grievous incident interrupted the exploration of the trenches. An officer of high rank arrived suddenly to report to the commanding general—a mine had just been exploded, killing Captain G— and wounding two lieutenants and forty men. This he told hastily to the general passed to receive the report. Captain G—, he went on, had lived long enough to write a few words to his family. The explosion of the mine had not only scattered deadly fragments among the officers and men, but most of the men had been overcome by gas fumes.

The Passing of a Captain. This tragedy, hastily reported to the general as the party trudged through the trench, was only one of the incidents of this greater tragedy going on night and day all around here. General Heliouin spoke of the gallant service of Captain G—, gave directions for suitable care of the body, and the party passed on to inspect the trenches.

It is no easy thing—this walking through the front trenches. They have tried to floor them, to keep the men raised out of the sticky clay. But the floor is of round saplings, about the thickness of telegraph poles, laid side by side, making a lumpy surface. It is all right for the poilu, in his wooden sabots. But for a civilian it is like going over railroad ties. And besides there is the zig-zag for the trenches turn sharply every

(Continued on Page Five.)

CREATOR OF "CHIMMIE FADDEN" DIES OF SHOCK. Ashabula, Ohio, June 18.—Charles M. Hopper, of "Chimmie Fadden" fame, died in Ashabula general hospital early yesterday morning, following a severe surgical operation performed Thursday. Mr. Hopper was for several years a popular stage favorite, reaching the zenith of his career in "Chimmie Fadden." He abandoned the footlights some years ago and had been living in retirement at his summer home at Unionville. He was a son of the late Charles Hopper, Standard Oil magnate. The funeral will be held in Cleveland, Monday.

SEVEN ARE INJURED IN S. P. DERAILMENT. Tucson, Ariz., June 18.—Seven persons were injured, none fatally, when four cars of Southern Pacific train No. 1, westbound, last night jumped the track near Wellton, Ariz. A broken rail is believed to have been the cause of the derailment.

The injured: W. J. Williams, waiter, bruised. Leroy Mack, chef, injured about head. F. J. Meyers, second cook, injured about head. W. T. Lay, dining car conductor, right ankle broken. Mrs. Frank Packard, Globe, Ariz., right foot cut. Millian T. Moyridge, Los Angeles, knee sprained. D. C. Comstock, Lacombe, Md., ankle lacerated.

CHINESE PERISH TRYING TO ENTER THIS COUNTRY. Yuma, Ariz., June 18.—Four of eight Chinese trying to smuggle themselves into California from Mexico, met death in crossing the Sonora desert, according to a report late today from American soldiers patrolling the border. Three were drowned in the Colorado river and one perished in the desert.

OBREGON ORDERS PATRIOTS TO GET READY FOR WAR

Mexican War Minister Sends Trevino Message Urging Citizens to Present Themselves for Enlistment.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Chihuahua City, Mexico, June 18.—Fervent efforts to bring every unit of the Carranza army of the north to the greatest possible strength for service in the event of hostilities with the United States were being pushed forward here today. A message from General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war, directed General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the northern division, to urge patriotic citizens to volunteer that they may be available "to fight the American army in case of a rupture of relations," and to present "the further raising of American territory by armed bandits."

Obregon's Message. The text of the message is as follows: "The Mexican government is convinced that the greater part of its citizens are desirous of enlisting in the army so that in case of an international war, they can defend with arms in hand, the integrity of our sovereignty. Further, since in the northern states and especially in the border territory, there are being organized bodies of men to be ready to fight the American army in case of a rupture of relations, and with the object of preventing the further raiding of American territory by armed bandits, who seek to increase the present grave difficulties of the general situation, all patriots should rally to the national standard."

Call to Arms. General Trevino is authorized to make known to all citizens in the district under the control of the division of the northwest that they should present themselves to the nearest military chief of arms to receive orders and be incorporated in said army division. This also proclaims that all those who do not comply will be immediately dismissed and that all frontier commanders are to be ordered to prevent the crossing to American soil of Mexican citizens, whether they be armed or not.

Recruiting Is Rapid. General Trevino reported that recruiting throughout the district is progressing rapidly and it is known that in addition he is redoubling his troops that they may be prepared to meet any emergency.

Although Chihuahua City and the surrounding section was quiet today, everywhere an air of tense anticipation was manifest, some of the more radical elements declaring that hostilities with the United States could not be averted. On every hand citizens could be heard expressing determination to "expel invaders from Mexican territory."

PERSHING WORKING HARD TO PREVENT HOSTILITIES. Columbus, N. M., June 18.—General J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, is taking every precaution to prevent a clash with Carrancista troops being precipitated by some trivial incident, according to reports from the field tonight. Detachments, which for the past few weeks, have been operating within a few miles of the camps of the troops of the de facto government have been withdrawn, while scouting patrols have been given orders to ride their territories with extreme caution. All of the soldiers of the American command have been warned to exercise great care in distinguishing bandits from Mexican soldiers. Close watch is being maintained on lines of communication and upon the passes through which troops might make their way over the Sierra Madre from Sonora.

Leave of absence, which had been granted a number of officers and men of the base camp here, were revoked today by the commanding officer, the explanation being offered that the situation does not justify their leaving their commands.

Say Americans Retreated. The official report of the crossing of the Mexican frontier by American troops about twelve miles, west of Brownsville, Tex., received today from General Nafarrete, said that the

REGULATIONS OF CARRANZA FORCE TENSE SITUATION

Merchants, Compelled to Sell Goods at Government-fixed Prices and Buy in American Market, Face Failure.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, June 18 (By Radio to San Pedro, Cal., June 18).—The situation at Guaymas is critical, due to the inability of the de facto government to redeem the last issue of currency as was promised. The merchants, the majority of whom are foreigners, refused to increase their stock which can be done only from the United States and there only for gold or its equivalent, because the de facto officials arbitrarily place a valuation upon the goods on its arrival in the city and then fix a selling price.

The stores are compelled to remain open and the shopkeepers are requested to accept what they regard as worthless paper money in payment for their goods. To add to the hardship, merchants say, a rate of exchange is set which is in excess of that quoted at Hermosillo and at the banks along the border, and the merchants are compelled to accept this under penalty of arrest.

Food Supply Short. Arrivals at Guaymas announce an unprecedented shortage of food in the interior of Sonora and that starvation of the populace is imminent. No crops have been planted for the reason that no protection is afforded against raiding bandits and foraging soldiers.

Advices from Manzanillo announce a like condition existing in that vicinity. There the local officials have ordered all inhabitants to submit lists of all food in their possession so that it may be sold to those in need.

The reports say no lists have been submitted and that officials have ordered a house-to-house search. Up to the present time the order has not been executed. Although the tele-

There will be a number of recruits leave for Columbus, N. M., Monday night. If you can go with this number come to the armory after 9 o'clock today.

Americans retreated immediately they discovered the preparations to attack them which had been made by the constitutional command.

General Elzonda telegraphed from San Francisco Borja, in the southern part of the state, that he had executed the former Villista leaders, Cruz Dominguez, Aranda and Vasquez for attempting flight.



graph line out of Manzanillo is apparently open, the local office at Manzanillo refuses to accept messages for the interior and no explanation is given.

Manzanillo Situation Acute. Advices from Manzanillo indicate the financial condition there is acute. It is rumored that General Flores, the governor of Sinaloa, whose headquarters are at Manzanillo, is responsible for the large movement of troops from Sonora and northern Sinaloa is Manzanillo, fearing that riots will occur. The gunboat Guerrero is reported on route to Manzanillo.

The United States naval forces are distributed along the west coast as follows: The cruiser Cleveland is at Guaymas; the gunboat Yorktown at Topolobampo; the gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan; and the cruiser Albany at Manzanillo. The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo is en route to Guaymas from San Diego.

No anti-American feeling has been reported from any of the west coast ports.

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