

70,000 MEN WILL FACE CARRANZA'S SOLDIERS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

National Guard Reinforcements to Reach General Funston in Week or Ten Days.

AT LEAST 28,000 ARE TO BE SENT TO BORDER

Full Strength of 100,000. However, Will Be Asked for in Case of Intervention in Southern Republic.

General Funston did not announce how many he has asked for or the stations to which they will be sent, but it is known that he expects more than a division and it was said that not less than 28,000 more would be sent.

Secretary Lansing's note to Carranza's minister of foreign affairs was read carefully by General Funston and members of his staff.

Already the border army, made up of troops of the regular establishment and the militiamen of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, comprises more than 40,000.

The army already patrolling the international line is prepared to resist any aggression the Mexican government forces might make but it was determined some time ago that it was not big enough to guard the long line from Brownsville to the Pacific and army officers never have regarded it as strong enough to undertake an invasion in force.

General Funston's request for the guardsmen was for a "number sufficient to give adequate protection to the border." Officers at his headquarters also felt that with this increased force operations in Mexico on a big scale might be undertaken, but in the event of intervention or any other action making necessary a general forward movement into Mexico, General Funston explained that he would ask immediately for the remainder of the 100,000 guardsmen called to the service this week.

Pershing Avoids Clash. General Pershing has been successful in avoiding a clash with the troops that are drawn across his rear and that cover his flanks notwithstanding that reports indicated that he has continued to send scouting patrols some distance from his line of communication and towards the south beyond Namiquipa. The Mexican troops so far have contented themselves with assuming such strategic positions as to give them an advantage in the event they are ordered to carry out General Trevino's threat to attack General Pershing "in the event in any but a northerly direction."

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST. New Mexico, Wednesday and Thursday fair, no change in temperature.

CITY BANK CLEARING. \$114,338.73.

The Day in Congress

SENATE. Met at noon. Senate commerce subcommittee considered shipping bill.

Captured Americans Freed When Pershing Threatens to Attack

Colonia Dublin, Chihuahua, June 20.—(Via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—An American soldier was captured today by Carrancistas of the Casas Grandes garrison and held prisoner until General J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander, sent a demand in which he warned the Mexican commander that if the soldier was held an hour longer, American troops would attack the town.

Advantage in the event they are ordered to carry out General Trevino's threat to attack General Pershing "in the event in any but a northerly direction."

AUTOMOBILE DRIVER IS FIRED ON BY MEXICANS

Bisbee, Ariz., June 20.—An automobile driver named Lofay, coming from Naco, Ariz., to Bisbee, about 10 o'clock tonight was fired upon presumably by Mexicans, one mile this side of the border. Officers are investigating.

Hurt in Auto Wreck

East Los Vegas, N. M., June 20.—Mrs. C. V. Hedgecock was seriously injured Sunday night when the touring car of her son, Charles Hedgecock, was upset at the stockyards, a short distance north of this city. Young Hedgecock was teaching his father to drive, when the latter lost control of the machine and allowed it to run over an embankment and plunge into a ditch. The machine overturned, and Mrs. Hedgecock was pinned beneath it. It is believed she suffered internal injuries.

General Scott's Son Ill

Columbus, N. M., June 20.—Lieut. David H. Scott, son of General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, arrived here today from the field suffering with a tropical fever. He will be taken to the military hospital in Washington for treatment.

'OTHER GIRL' IN ORPET CASE TO TESTIFY TODAY

Testimony of Miss Youker Expected to Close State's Evidence; Defendant's Love Letters Offered.

Waukegan, Ill., June 20.—Celestia Youker, the "other girl" in the case of William H. Orpet, university student charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, is expected to take the witness stand tomorrow when it is thought that the last of the state's evidence will be presented.

Much of today's testimony concerned statements alleged to have been made by Orpet to lawyers, policemen and newspaper reporters just before and immediately following his arrest. The admissibility of much of it was questioned and the witnesses in many instances were interrogated while the jury was excluded from the room.

Wanted the Superlative

It was excluded when State's Attorney Dady sketched the purported contents of the letters from Orpet to Marion. Last summer they were arrested because Marion addressed him as "dear" instead of "dearest," and in nearly every other reference was made to illicit relations. There was a lapse in the series while Orpet was at home in Lake Forest for the summer vacation. When he returned to the University of Wisconsin at Madison, in the fall, the tone of the letters was cooler. State's Attorney Dady remarked, Marion was no longer "dearest," but merely "Dear Marion," and the young man who a few months before had been watching the mails for her letters to him was now constantly apologizing for not writing to her.

Curious About Engagement

Judge Donnelly took the matter of admissibility under advisement. The last of the letters, written January 22, said that he would call her up on February 8, and would see her the next day. According to previous testimony Marion had for some time been curious to know whether reports of Orpet's engagement to Miss Youker were true, but he said to have told two of her girl friends that she didn't know whether she would see him. She did, however. Her body was found in the snow of Helm's woods the next day.

Witnesses today were Walter McGuffee, of Lake Forest, the home of Orpet, and Marion Victor Barnett, a newspaper man of Madison, Wis. Sheriff Elvin Griffin, who arrested the defendant, and Everett Prigmore and John Kessler, Chicago reporters, it developed in their testimony that Orpet, at Madison on February 10, denied that he had been at Lake Forest, but later admitted that he had been there.

RUSSIAN HORDES PURSUE ENEMY'S SPLIT ARMY AND CAPTURE TOWNS

Three Bukovina Points Fall Into Hands of Slavs, While Austrians Flee in Disorder.

GERMANY CLAIMS SOME SUCCESSES IN EAST

Berlin Reports Teutonic Victories Near Lutsk; Advance Toward Lemberg Is Being Desperately Resisted.

The Russians, continuing their advance against the Austrians through Bukovina have crossed the river Sereth, southwest of Czernowitz and occupied the towns of Zadova, Strelnitz, and Gliboka. The Austrians in this region, their army cut in two, and declared by Petrograd to be in disorderly retreat with the Russians energetically pursuing them toward the Carpathian mountains.

An element of uncertainty as to the situation between the Rhipet river and the Galician frontier has arisen owing to the divergent reports of the Russian and German war office, both claiming successes for their armies. Northeast of Kiselin, which lies between Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynsk, Petrograd says an Austrian attack supported by Germans was repulsed, while Berlin asserts that the Teutons were victorious and are fighting their way forward against the Russians.

DRUNKEN CARRANCISTA ORDERS GERMAN HANGED

Nogales, Ariz., June 20.—Adolph Schauer, a German resident of La Colonia, Sonora, who arrived here today with a party of American refugees from Hermosillo and other points, nearly lost his life in La Colonia Saturday at the instigation of a mob incited by a Carrancista officer, who is said to have been intoxicated.

Schauer, at first refusing to confirm reports brought by refugees, admitted late today that a noose had been placed around his neck and an attempt was being made to hang him when officers on the staff of General Ochoa interfered and placed the offending officer under guard.

United States Consul I. Hostetter, who left his post at Hermosillo yesterday, left for Los Angeles today to join his wife and family.

"I left Hermosillo without instructions from Washington," he said, "and ordered Americans to leave in spite of personal assurances from General Ochoa that they would be protected even if United States troops crossed the border. It appeared risky to remain. A special guard accompanying our car was under orders to shoot anybody who attempted to molest us. At Magdalena the guard peremptorily broke up a demonstration attempted against us. There are not more than a half dozen Americans left in northern Sonora and I think they will get away safely in a few days."

WILSON HEADQUARTERS OPENED IN NEW YORK

New York, June 20.—National democratic headquarters were established here today and plans laid for the campaign for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

Vance McCormick, the new national chairman, will confer with President Wilson in Washington in regard to eleven men said to have been tentatively selected as probable members of the campaign committee. It was said two of the men are Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, and Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York.

Secretary Lansing's Latest Note to General Carranza

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, June 20.—The text of the latest note to the de facto government follows: "The Secretary of State to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto government of Mexico: "Department of State, Washington, June 20, 1916. "Sir—I have read your communication, which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the chief executive of the de facto government of Mexico on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact and the conclusions reached by your government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication from the de facto government of Mexico.

Review of Outrages. "The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marred its progress. For three years the Mexican people have been torn by civil strife; the lives of the Americans and other aliens have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous of the United States, and to seize without punishment, or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of the 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, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war.

Border Conditions Worse. "It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrociously after atrociously to illustrate the true American extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. During the past nine months in particular, the frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. The American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed and their equipment and horses stolen. American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed, and American trains wrecked and plundered. The attacks on Brownsville, Red House ferry, Progress post-office and Las Pailadas, all occurring during September last, are typical. In these attacks on American territory Carrancista adherents and even Carrancista soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but unprovoked acts of mutilation were perpetrated. Representations were made to General Carranza and he was emphatically requested to stop these reprehensible acts in a section which he has long claimed to be under the complete domination of his authority.

Representations Unavailing. "Notwithstanding these representations and the promise of General Carranza to prevent attacks along the international boundary in the following month of October, a passenger train was wrecked by bandits and several persons killed, seven miles north of Brownsville, and an attack was made upon the United States troops at the same place several days later. Since these attacks, leaders of the bandits, well known both to Mexican civil and military authorities as well as to the American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only the protection of that government, but encouragement and aid as well.

Depredations Numerous. "Depredations upon American persons and property within Mexican jurisdiction have been still more numerous. This government has repeatedly requested in the strongest terms that the de facto government safeguard the lives and homes of American citizens and furnish the protection which international obligation imposes to American interests in the northern states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora and in the states to the south. For example, on January 3, troops were requested to punish the bands of outlaws which looted the Cusi mining property, 80 miles west of Chihuahua, but no effective results came from the request. During the following week the bandit Villa with his band of about 200 men was operating without opposition between Rubio and Santa Ysabel, a fact well known to Carranza authorities.

The Santa Ysabel Massacre. "Meanwhile a party of unfortunate Americans started by train from Chihuahua to visit the Cusi mines, after having received assurances from the Carranza authorities, in the state of Chihuahua, that the country was

safe and that a guard on the train was not necessary. The Americans held passports or safe conducts issued by authorities of the de facto government. On January 10, the train was stopped by Villa bandits and eighteen of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is now known as the "Santa Ysabel massacre." General Carranza stated to the agent of the department of state that he had issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of those responsible for this atrocious crime and appealed to this government and to the American people to consider the difficulties of ascertaining protection along the railroad where the massacre occurred. Assurances were also given by Mr. Arredondo, presumably under instructions from the de facto government, that the murderers would be brought to justice and that steps would also be taken to remedy the lawless conditions existing in the state of Durango. It is true that Villa, Castro and Lopez were publicly declared to be outlaws and subject to apprehension and execution, but as far as known, only one single man personally connected with the massacre has been brought to justice by Mexican authorities.

Villa Is Unchecked. "Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of innocents, Carranza, it was notorious that Villa was operating within twenty miles of Cuernavaca and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property. Despite repeated and insistent demand that military protection should be furnished to Americans, Villa still openly carried on his operations, constantly approaching closer and closer to the border. He was not intercepted nor were his movements impeded by troops of the de facto government and no effective attempts were made to frustrate his hostile designs against Americans. In fact, as I am informed, while Villa and his band were slowly moving toward the American frontier in the neighborhood of Columbus, S. M., not a single Mexican soldier was seen in his vicinity. Yet the Mexican authorities were fully cognizant of his movements, for on March 6, as General Gavia publicly announced, he advised the American military authorities of the outlaws' approach to the border so that they might be prepared to prevent him from crossing the boundary.

The Columbus Raid. "Villa's unprovoked activities culminated in the unprovoked and cold-blooded attack upon American soldiers and citizens in the town of Columbus on the night of March 9, the details of which do not need repetition here in order to refresh your memory with the hideousness of the crime. After murdering, burning and plundering, Villa and his bandits fled south, passed in sight of the Carrancista military post at Casas Grandes and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto government stationed there.

America's Hands Forced. "In the face of these depredations not only of American lives and property on Mexican soil, but on American soldiers, citizens and homes on American territory, the perpetrators of which General Carranza was unable or possibly considered inadvisable to apprehend or to punish, the United States had no recourse other than to employ force to disperse the band of Mexican outlaws who were with increasing boldness, systematically raiding across the international boundary. The marauders engaged in the attack on Columbus were driven back across the border by American cavalry and subsequently, as soon as a sufficient force to cope with the band could be obtained, were pursued into Mexico in an effort to capture or destroy them. Without co-operation or assistance in the field on the part of the de facto government, despite repeated requests by the United States, and without apparent recognition on its part of the desirability of putting an end to these systematic raids or of punishing the chief perpetrators of the crimes committed because they menaced the good relations of the two countries, the American forces pursued the lawless bands as far as Parral, where the pursuit was halted by the hostility of Mexicans, presumed to

be loyal to the de facto government, who arrayed themselves on the side of outlawry and became in effect the protectors of Villa and his band. In this manner and for these reasons have the American forces entered Mexican territory.

Carranza Indisposed to Help. "Knowing fully the circumstances set forth, the de facto government compelled this government to act and yet it has seen fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute to this government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It is charged that these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining the consent or permission of the de facto government. Obviously as immediate action alone could avail, there was no opportunity to reach an agreement (other than of March 10-14, now repudiated by General Carranza) prior to the entrance of such an expedition into Mexico if the expedition was to be effective. Subsequent events and correspondence have demonstrated to the satisfaction of this government that General Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of the Villa bands.

First Chief Blocked Entente. "While the American troops were moving rapidly southward in pursuit of the raiders, it was the form and nature of the agreement that occupied the attention of General Carranza rather than the practical object which it was to attain—the number of limitations that could be imposed upon the American forces to impede their progress rather than the obstacles that could be raised to prevent the escape of the outlaws. It was General Carranza who suspended through your note of April 12 all discussions and negotiations for an agreement along the lines of the protocols between the United States and Mexico concluded during the period of 1882-1896, under which the two countries had so successfully restored peaceful conditions on their common boundary.

The Scott-Oregon Meeting. "It may be mentioned here that, notwithstanding the statement in your note that "the American government gave no answer to the note of the 12th of April, 1916, when the department instructed Mr. Rodgers by telegraph to deliver this government's answer to General Carranza. Shortly after this reply the conference between General Scott, Funston and Oregon began at El Paso, during which they signed on May 2 a protest of a memorandum of referendum regarding the withdrawal of American troops. As an indication of the alleged bad faith of the American government, you state that though General Scott declared in this memorandum that the destruction and dispersion of the Villa band "had been accomplished," yet American forces are not yet withdrawn from Mexico.

Misquotation Nailed. "It is only necessary to read the memorandum which is in the English language, to ascertain that this is clearly a misstatement for the memorandum states that "the American punitive expedition army forces have destroyed or dispersed many of the lawless element of bandits—or have driven them far into the interior of the republic of Mexico" and further that the "United States" forces were then "carrying on a vigorous pursuit of such small numbers of the bandits or lawless elements as may have escaped." The context of your note gives the impression that the object of the expedition being admittedly accomplished, the United States had agreed in the memorandum to begin the withdrawal of American forces, but equally on account of the assurances of the Mexican government that their forces were "at the present time being augmented and strengthened to such an extent that they will be able to prevent any disorders occurring in Mexico that would in any way endanger American territory" and that they would continue to diligently pursue, capture or destroy any lawless band of bandits that may still exist or hereafter exist in the northern part of Mexico and that it would make a "proper disposition of such of its forces as may be necessary to prevent the possibility of invasion of American territory from Mexico." It was because of these assurances and because of General Scott's confidence that they would be carried out that he stated in the memorandum that the American forces would be "gradually withdrawn from Mexico."

AMERICANS AND CARRANZA TROOPS ON VERGE OF BREAK. Columbus, N. M., June 20.—Carrancista troops and soldiers of Gen. J. J. Pershing's expeditionary command south of Namiquipa are on the verge of hostilities, according to reports from the field tonight. A wireless dispatch from Col. D. C. Cabell, General Pershing's chief of staff, said that the attitude of the Carrancistas was such that American motor truck supply trains are in danger of being fired upon.

The Carrancistas are said to have mounted artillery in positions menacing the Americans, and dispatches indicated that with the two commands in close proximity the danger of a clash is increasing.

Persistent rumors were current here tonight that General Pershing has split his command into three columns each prepared to move in the event of hostilities, while others said that truck trains had been fired upon. However no confirmation of the reports could be obtained at military headquarters here.

The issue of war or peace with Mexico hung in the balance tonight, awaiting General Carranza's decision as to the course he will pursue. Officials here believed that forty-eight hours might bring a clear understanding of what the future has in store.

A note signed by Secretary Lansing, conveying President Wilson's rejection of the demand for withdrawal of American soldiers from Mexico, accompanied by a specific warning that an attack on the troops "will lead to the gravest consequences," was telegraphed to Mexico City today by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate. In plain terms it accuses General Carranza of having brought matters to the verge of war by open hostility toward the United States, and failure to safeguard even the lives of Americans in Mexico or on the border from the lawless elements along his countrymen.

Imputations Resented. In sternest terms the note repudiates and resents imputations of bad faith and ulterior motives brought against the Washington government in the Mexican communication to which it is a reply. General Carranza is informed in so many words that protection of its own borders is the only object sought by the United States and is told that object will be pursued whatever the consequences may be.

When the note had been handed to Mr. Arredondo for delivery to his chief copies were sent to all ambassadors and legations for their information. A summary was telephoned to Special Agent Rodgers in Mexico City that he might wisely counsel Americans resident there.

Arranges for Refugee Train. Mr. Rodgers reported during the day that he had arranged for a refugee train to carry Americans and other foreigners from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. He expects to see it off tomorrow, but will remain at his post himself unless a declaration of war or a deliberate act of war by the de facto government should make it necessary for him to leave.

While the United States awaits Carranza's next move steps to make the border secure against whatever may come are going steadily ahead. Guard Mobilization Risk. Mobilization of the national guardsmen is proceeding expeditiously in all states, and plans for sending some of them southward in response to a request from General Funston are under way. Secretary Lansing described the policy of the government as being founded only on a resolve to protect the border. That policy has not been changed, he said, and no military step that has been taken has had any other object. General Carranza was officially informed of this in the note which went forward today.

To carry out his share in the peace or war question that only Carranza can determine.

PEACE OR WAR QUESTION THAT ONLY CARRANZA CAN DETERMINE

Note Sternly Scoring First Chief's Entire Course Is on Its Way to Southern Republic.

'GRAVEST CONSEQUENCES' THREATENED BY LANSING

Secretary of State Says Failure to Fulfill Obligations or Persist in Menace Will Be Fatal.

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The State Fair Drive Raises About \$6,000 in Few Hours

The drive for state fair money will continue today. The sum received yesterday—a little more than SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS—is gratifying, but it is not enough, nor near enough. Some of the subscribers gave more than last year; many of them gave the same amounts as last year; a few gave less; several of the largest contributors last year are out of the city now. But the amount raised was not enough. The committees will see many more people today and there should not be a single refusal, and those people who subscribed less than last year should instantly correct their subscriptions.

This is no time for the slightest faltering. There is not a business in this city that is not far more prosperous than it was a year ago. To assist the businessmen, President Southard has decided that there shall be no carnival this year and that the fair will be open only three nights of the week, the other nights to be given to amusements down town, thus giving the merchants the advantage of three nights of trade when thousands of visitors will be in the city. Last year each night contributed heavily to the receipts of the fair. This year the entrance charges for the three closed nights must be made up by the citizens of Albuquerque, if the fair is to be on as big a scale as it was last year. From the people of Albuquerque and from Bernalillo county, the state fair must have at least FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and the men who have been appointed to raise the money are determined not to let up in their efforts until that sum is in sight. The drive will be on again today. Henceforth, without the slightest hope of benefitting themselves, except as the city is benefited, are giving their time to the work. Do it for Albuquerque! Do it for New Mexico!