CITY EDITION

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DE FACTO CHIEF ATTACKS TRUTH OF STATEMENTS IN LANSING NOTE

Generals Scott and Funston Accused by Carranza of Lacking Honor and Good Faith.

EXPRESSES SURPRISE AT AMERICAN INDIGNATION

Mexican Memorandum Says We Cannot Throw Stones in Matter of Diplomatic Rudeness.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Mexico City, June 30.—The foreign office today issued a memorandum in reply to Secretary Lansing's recent note in which the correctness of assertions in the communication from Washington were repeatedly denied. The memorandum declares that the United States had no right to maintain its armed forces on Mexican soil.

The memorandum contains thirty-five counts. Although not in the form of a direct reply to the Washington note it is considered equivalent to an answer to that document.

Surprised at Indignation.

It expresses surprise that the Washington government should have been pained at the tone and the contents of the Carranza document, since it maintains that the United States has sent to the constitutional government not one, but many, discourteous and even overbearing notes.

Emphatically reiterating the Mexican government's position denying the right of the United States to keep armed bodies in Mexico, the memorandum denies emphatically that the Mexican government has protected bandits who had committed depredations in the United States and defies Washington to produce proof of the assertion.

Accuse Americans of Bad Faith.

Blame for the Santa Ysabel massacre is placed on the so-called impulsive and irascible disposition of Charles Watson, general manager of the Cosihuirachic company; and General Scott and General Funston are accused of bad faith and lack of honor in misleading General Obregon in an alleged evasive reply regarding the crossing of American troops into Mexico after the Glenn Springs raid.

The memorandum asserts that while it is true that the United States arrested General Huerta, the motive which prompted this act was not a purpose of aiding the constitutionalist government, but because the United States feared that General Huerta was plotting with Germany.

The note concludes by declaring that the presence of American troops in Mexico invites rather than prevents a bandit raid along the border.

The memorandum was issued at the same time that the foreign office authorized publication of Secretary Lansing's recent note.

Surprised at Indignation.

In part the note says:

"It appears strange that the department of state of the United States should be displeased with the tone of the note of this government of May 22, which it terms discourteous, when the same department has addressed to the constitutionalist government, not one, but many notes in tones not only discourteous but threatening.

"During the period alluded to in this note, 119 Mexicans have been murdered in American territory by American citizens and even by the authorities of the United States, this despite the fact that both nations were in a state of profound peace and in none of these cases, despite repeated remonstrances by the Mexican ambassador at Washington, have any of the guilty been punished.

Blames Americans.

"It is notorious that the Mexican government has protected in any instance criminals attacking American territory. The Mexican government has done all in its power to protect foreign subjects. The fault lies with foreigners especially Americans, who indeed upon remaining in disturbed districts despite the repeated warnings of the Mexican government. As our own citizens have suffered severely on account of the conditions of affairs it is hardly just that foreigners should expect to be immune."

Olles Watson Case.

The note cites the case of Charles Watson, one of the victims of the Santa Ysabel massacre who, it states, insisted on making the fatal journey despite a warning from General Trevino, the military governor of Chihuahua.

"It is a fact" the note states, "which the American military authorities cannot deny, that on March 16, General Trevino advised the latter that he had trustworthy intelligence that Villa and his bandits were on the way to the frontier. He also warned them that Villa was going by way of Las Palomas, thus giving the American authorities ample time in which to prepare to meet the danger.

"The constitutionalist government also on receipt of the news of the movements of Villa and right after the attack on Columbus sent 1,500 men under General Guiterrez as rapidly as possible to the northern part of the state of Chihuahua with orders to pursue the bandits relentlessly. It is well known that the pursuit began immediately and that the bandits were dispersed.

Another Charge Denied.

"The imputation of the American government that the constitutional government had no desire to put an end to these attacks is untrue. It is well known that the affair at Parral resulted from the imprudence of the commander of the American troops, who entered the town well knowing that the Mexican commander had not given his consent.

"It is absolutely untrue that Mexican troops have been guilty of disloyalty as imputed in the note of the department of state. The Mexican government could do no less than consider improper the presence of American troops on Mexican soil, since the original orders given to them were, according to the American press, to undertake immediate pursuit of the Villa bandits and return to their encampments.

Protected American Troops.

"It is also true that the constitutionalist government protected American troops against the just indignation of the populace at Parral who were aroused by their presence.

"The note of the secretary of state described as a convention what was simply a proposition which the Mexican government made conditionally to the government of the United States in the note of March 16, to establish reciprocity in the passage of troops in pursuit of bandits if, on any other part of the frontier, there should occur acts such as those at Columbus. This provisional proposition cannot be called a convention and consequently it is untrue that the constitutionalist government has repudiated the convention. What the constitutionalist government desired was to define the terms of the agreement and the conditions so as to obviate any misunderstandings which might arise between the two countries, and also, in any event, to satisfy the Mexican people in regard to the cause of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory.

"The United States has undertaken to abuse the terms of agreement, as all its acts show evidently that it did not wish to confine itself to the pursuit of the bandits."

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, June 30.—New Mexico: Saturday and Sunday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 86 degrees; minimum, 53 degrees; range, 43 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m. yesterday, 59 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

$72,472.49.

For the Month of June.

$1,883,769.38.

For the First Six Months of 1916.

$9,396,087.09.

EIGHT ARE INJURED IN SMOKING CAR EXPLOSION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Oakland, Cal., June 30.—An explosion in the smoking car of Southern Pacific train No. 5, on its arrival here tonight from Ogden, Utah, blew a big hole in the steel roof and caused injuries to eight passengers.

F. T. Marquis of San Francisco, who was in the car, said there was a distinct odor of burned gunpowder after the explosion. The shock was very violent, and a sheet of the steel roofing of the car was blown high in the air and fell more than a hundred feet from where the train was standing.

All the injured were Californians. They were rushed to an emergency hospital, where it was said that none was seriously hurt. All seemed to have been more or less dazed by the explosion. None knew what caused it.

Trainmen, after a close examination of the damaged car, were unable to account for the explosion. The surmise was generally accepted that it resulted from an explosive carried in the luggage of some passenger. The fact that it was a steel car, it was stated, prevented splintering of the roof and sides, and probably was responsible for the escape of the passengers from serious injuries.

W. H. Brooks, conductor of the train, reported to the Oakland police tonight that three Mexicans boarded them at Elmira. The men, he said, left the train at Richmond. Shortly before reaching the station here, he found the door to the toilet at the forward end of the smoker and made him pay cash fare from Richmond to Oakland.

This third Mexican, the conductor said, left the train as soon as it stopped, and the explosion, which came a few minutes later, occurred in the toilet where the men had been hiding.

MEXICAN GENERAL REACHES MATAMORAS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Brownsville, Tex., June 30.—Gen. Emiliano P. Navarrete, commander of the Tamaulipas division of the Mexican de facto government's army, and former commander at Matamoros arrived at the Mexican town opposite here tonight, apparently confirming reports that he will succeed Gen. Alfredo Ricaut as chief of the Matamoros garrison.

PLAN TRIBUTE FOR CARRIZAL MARTYR

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Reno, Nev., June 30.—Plans were started here today for a memorial funeral service with full military honors for Capt. Charles T. Byrd, killed at Carrizal. Captain Byrd was commandant of the University of Nevada for four years. The plans for the services are supported by alumni of the university, who received their military training under Captain Byrd.

LATEST DEFIANT WORD ISSUED BY DON VENUSTIANO CAUSES CONCERN

War Anxiety on Border Again Becomes Acute; Military Officials Redouble Their Vigilance.

CARRIZAL BOOTY IS RETURNED TO AMERICANS

Twenty-two Horses, Twenty-one Saddles and Much War Material Are Relinquished by Mexicans.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—General Carranza's memorandum, issued at Mexico City today, inflated again tonight the border war scare bubble which in the last twenty-four hours had shown signs of bursting.

Military officials everywhere redoubled their vigilance, and the fear grew that when the text of the memorandum reached the south side of the border more clashes might result in which the civilian population would suffer.

The arrival of detachments of the national guard, expected here by tomorrow, was expected to bring a feeling of security.

The guard will be spread out as soon as possible, in points where the border is not now well protected.

Twenty-two horses, twenty-one saddles and a quantity of rifles, pistols, ammunition and clothing, captured at Carrizal, today were turned over at the international bridge here to American military authorities. The horses were brought to the Mexican end of the structure by a peon and driven across in a drove to the American side, where waiting troops caught them. The accoutrements were handed across in a rickety wagon, an American officer signing a receipt for the property.

Complaint Not Substantiated.

Military authorities on the American side were still investigating a complaint made by Gen. Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez garrison, that Americans near Ysleta, Tex., last night fired across the line, killing Juan Moreno, Mexican customs guard. Nothing was found to substantiate the complaint, it was said.

A report reached American military authorities here today that Gen. Gabriel Gavira, commanding northern Chihuahua, had returned to Juarez from Mexico City, where he conferred with War Minister Obregon. This was denied at the Juarez commandancia, with the admission that he is expected there in a day or two.

Gen. Francisco Bertani, formerly in command at Casas Grandes, arrived today from central Mexico, where he had been recuperating from a severe illness.

Troops Stationed on Streets.

Several platoons of cavalry and a motorcycle detachment were ordered from Fort Bliss tonight and stationed in the streets of El Paso. General Bell explained he had detailed the troops to cooperate with the provost guard in quelling any street disturbances that might arise.

MEXICO CITY HOPEFUL REGARDING OUTLOOK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Chihuahua, Mexico, June 30.—In official circles in Mexico City it is believed that with the release of the twenty-three United States troopers and the American guide, taken prisoner at Carrizal, a great step forward toward the peaceful solution of the controversy between the United States and Mexico has been taken. This was indicated in dispatches received yesterday by General Trevino from General Carranza. These pointed out that the first chief has received numerous telegrams from American citizens congratulating him on the prompt release of the prisoners and saying that the whole world applauded his action as tending to do more to conserve peace between the two nations than any step which he could have taken.

General Trevino today received from Tampico that the Cerillo brothers, bandits, who recently have committed depredations throughout the hills in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi and Tampico, had surrendered with their arms.

BETHLEHEM STEEL PLAN IS SQUELCHED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Philadelphia, June 30.—Judge McPherson, in the United States court of appeals today refused to interfere with the plan of the Bethlehem Steel company to purchase the assets of the Pennsylvania Steel company of New Jersey, a holding corporation, and its subsidiaries. The decision was given in the appeal of Charles H. Center of New York, a stockholder, who charges that the proposed consolidation violates the federal sherman law.

No special session.

Springfield, Ill., June 30.—Governor Dunne today declined to call a special session of the state legislature to pass bills providing for one militia to be properly equipped, as requested by a Chicago business man. He issued a statement denying that the Illinois national guard is being insufficiently provided for.

ENTENTE ALLIES SCORE VICTORIES AGAINST ARMIES OF THE TEUTONS

French Capture Thiaumont Work Near Verdun; British Raiding Parties Successful; Bombardments Continue.

RUSSIANS SEIZE LEMBERG JUNCTION

Several Other Important Galician Points Fall Into Hands of Little Father's Cohorts; Italians Win.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Successes for the entente allies on the three most important European fronts—in France, in the Italian theater and in east Galicia—are chronicled in the latest official communications. The French and British continue their raids against the Germans in France, the French having captured the Thiaumont work northeast of Verdun and the British having kept up their bombardments of German trenches and their incursions into German positions by raiding parties. The Russians have taken Kolomea, an important railway junction leading to Lemberg, in Galicia, and the Italians continue to advance against the Austrians in the Trentino region.

Hard Fight for Thiaumont.

The struggle for the possession of the Thiaumont work, taken by the German crown prince's forces from the French a week ago, was most severe, the position changing hands several times.

Violent bombardments have marked the fighting on the remainder of the front around Verdun, particularly on the sector of Hill 304.

The British are keeping up their tactics of destroying by artillery fire German first and second line trenches from Ypres to the Somme.

Unofficially it is reported that the British are expending more than a million shells a day in this work.

Russians Take Many Points.

In addition to the capture of Kolomea, the Russians also have taken the town of Obertine, northeast of Kolomea, and several other villages north and south of that point.

On the front in Russia, from the Galician border to the region of Riga, there have been battles at various points but with no decisive results.

Italians Advance.

The Italians have taken Grisa, and several mountain positions southeast of Trento. Their advance against the Austrians also has resulted in the capture of nearly a thousand prisoners, as well as stores of arms and munitions. Vienna claims only the repulse of attacks in this sector.

An unofficial report of a battle between Russian and German squadrons in the Baltic sea south of Stockholm on Thursday has been received in London from Stockholm.

TAFT SAYS HE WILL OBEY HIS PARTY'S ORDERS

Former President, in Genial Mood After Well Served Hughes Luncheon; Compares Himself With Bryan.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Binghamton, N. Y., June 30.—Charles E. Hughes discussed the coming political campaign for two hours today with William H. Taft. Over a luncheon at the republican presidential nominee's temporary summer home here, the former president and Mr. Hughes took up the chief issue of the day and went over the tentative campaign plans. Mrs. Hughes presided at the luncheon and participated in the discussion.

Apparently the time was too short for a full exchange of opinions, for after the conference was over and Mr. Taft stood waiting at the railroad station for the train, Mr. Hughes drew him aside for a final word. They walked out of earshot of the little group that had surrounded them and continued in confidential conversation emphasized by earnest gestures until the train pulled in.

Taft for Hughes.

Mr. Taft appeared to be in excellent humor as he alighted from the automobile in which the nominee had accompanied him to the station.

"I am for Judge Hughes," he said. "I want to see him elected and shall do all I can to assist him."

"Will you take the stump for him?" someone asked.

"I shall obey orders," he replied. "Monday I shall go to Murray Bay, Canada, for three months. When I return I shall help all I can. Perhaps, however, it might be better for Mr. Hughes if I were to stay quietly in Canada until election day and then cross over and vote for him."

Mr. Taft laughed. He was again asked if he would make any speeches for Mr. Hughes.

Champion Long-distance Speakers.

"Did you ever hear of my refusing to make a speech?" he asked. "Why, Brother Bryan and I are the champion long-distance speakers of the world. We are in the same class. I am willing to do anything that will help."

WILSON TO WAIT WATCHFULLY FOR CARRANZA REPLY TILL WEDNESDAY

Unless Developments Force Earlier Action, President Will Not Act Before July Fourth Adjournment.

FORMAL AVOWAL OF TREVINO ORDER PREDICTED

Some Mexican Officials Would Go Even Further, and Demand Immediate Withdrawal of American Troops.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, June 30.—While administration officials manifested impatience today over the delay of the Carranza government in replying to the demand for an explanation of its purposes, private advices from Mexico City indicated that a defiant answer was being prepared there.

The state department has had no direct information as to when the Mexican response would be sent, or how it would be transmitted. Secretary Lansing called this fact to the attention of Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, during the day, and indicated that he did not understand the delay in view of the statement in the American note of last Sunday that an early answer was expected. Mr. Arredondo, who had called to announce formally the release of the Carrizal prisoners, said he had not heard from his government on the subject.

May Postpone Delivery.

Although Special Agent Rogers at Mexico City was informed two days ago that he might expect to be handed the Mexican note that day, he has made no mention of it in later dispatches. Some officials believed it possible the communication would come through Mr. Arredondo and that its actual delivery would be conditioned on the situation at the time he received it. Efforts at arranging mediation, favored by Carranza officials, led to the belief that the reply would be withheld at the last moment, if there seemed any chance that the Washington government would listen to such proposals.

The private messages sent by persons in a position to speak with some authority as to General Carranza's attitude, expressed the conviction that a break between the two governments was unavoidable. There appeared to be a complete agreement among members of the Mexican cabinet. It was indicated that orders to General Trevino to advance American troops moving in any direction except toward the border, will be reaffirmed. Some de facto officials wished to go further, and couple with this statement in the Mexican reply a defiant demand that American troops be withdrawn immediately from Mexican soil.

Strong Assurances Likely.

The conciliatory character of a memorandum published in Mexico City, specifically denying all the allegations of the previous American note in answer to Carranza's demand for withdrawal of the troops, appears to bear out this forecast. Intimations have reached officials here, however, that the de facto government may give strong assurances in its note that border raids will be prevented by a strong patrol of Mexican troops, if the United States will withdraw its forces. It was said at the Mexican embassy tonight that 30,000 Carranza troops are now available for border patrol duty.

Another communication was sent to the state department today by Mr. Arredondo, protesting against the shooting of a Mexican customs inspector by American soldiers stationed at Ysleta, Tex., reported by Mexican Consul Garcia at El Paso. According to Mr. Garcia, the soldiers fired across the Rio Grande at two customs officers, "without any provocation whatsoever."

The body of the dead Mexican was removed by his companion after dark, it was said.

No Official Advices.

The cabinet had no official advices in any way changing the situation when it assembled today at a regular meeting. The crisis was discussed and later it was stated that no change in policy was contemplated. Immediately after the meeting President Wilson left to keep a speaking engagement tonight in New York. He will be in Washington again early tomorrow, however, and should an unfavorable reply from General Carranza come in during the night will be able to lay the situation to congress before it adjourns, if he so desires.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Wilson will act promptly if the Carranza government formally accepts the construction placed upon its orders to General Trevino in Secretary Lansing's note and which it has been asked either to affirm or withdraw. Mr. Lansing characterized the order as an act of indisputable hostility.

May Wait Till Wednesday.

How long the administration is prepared to wait for a formal diplomatic statement of the de facto government's attitude toward American troops in Mexico has not been revealed. It is probable, however, that President Wilson will not act before Wednesday at the earliest, unless some developments forces him to do so before congress adjourns. The house will adjourn tomorrow over the Fourth of July.

At the war department during the day preparations to furnish a military force along the border adequate for any emergency continued to go forward with unabated speed. A censorship of all official news as to the movements of individual units of the national guard was applied for the first time, orders of similar nature already having gone out to department commanders.

Press Bureau Opens.

Major Douglas MacArthur, engineer corps, attached to the general staff, assumed his duties as military aide to the secretary and directly in charge of all information dealing with the Mexican crisis. He issued the first official communication as to troop movements and departmental activities during the day. Information that might be of value to an enemy was deleted from dispatches made public.

It was stated officially that mobilization of the troops was proceeding at a rate that exceeded the expectations of the general staff. Prompt and efficient co-operation from railroads and merchants throughout the country has eliminated confusion and delay. It now is estimated that the entire force called out under President Wilson's order of Sunday, June 18, will be on the border within another two weeks, armed, equipped and supplied for a campaign of any kind.

Framing Draft Proclamation.

The framing of a proclamation applying to the national guard the draft provision authorized by the resolution adopted by congress this week was begun by legal officials of the war department. It will be made ready for President Wilson's signature whenever he decides that the step is necessary. Officials believe the machinery has been furnished by congress under which the whole enrolled strength of the guard could be rushed quickly to the border if further reinforcement of General Funston's lines became necessary.

With regard to ordnance and quartermaster's supplies for the army now being forwarded to the front, it was said that ample provision has been made for all the regular forces and also to care for proper reserves. There is no shortage of small arms or ammunition and field artillery has been supplied faster than men can be trained to handle the guns.

Good Speed Made.

Considering the great distances the troops are forced to travel to reach the border, officials feel that exceptional speed is being made with the movements south. There is no instance, it is stated, where trains have not been available at the time and place they were called for and the co-operation of railroad traffic experts with departmental quartermasters has procured right of way for troop and supply trains over all other traffic.

Officers of the general staff are elated over the success of the plans they had mapped out for such a mobilization. It has been accomplished through recent codification of authority, placing on each official a definite duty he is to perform without reference to any higher authority and requiring that he perform a prescribed

SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST MEETING

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, June 30.—Six cabinet officers, composing the new council of national defense, representative of the conservation of industries and resources for national security and welfare, held a preliminary organization meeting today at the war department. Tentative rules and plans of action were adopted for President Wilson's approval and the selection of a civilian advisory commission considered.

Co-ordinating of military, industrial and commercial resources to "make possible in time of war concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation" is the object of the new institution.

It is composed of the secretaries of war, navy, interior, agriculture and commerce and labor. An initial appropriation of $200,000 for its maintenance, employment of experts and other activities is carried in the pending army appropriation bill.

UTICA WELCOMES BANISHED IOWAN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Utica, N. Y., June 30.—All the world is interesting to the Indian, and the city Indian was near the reservation home of Wheel Driver, born, he says, in Iowa. Jessie Wheel Driver, a full blood Indian, was brought here by Capt. J. C. McKenzie, of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, starting from Fort Niobrara to that town because he intended to enlist in an infantry cavalry unit to take the fortunate oath.

A message was sent from Sioux City that Wheel Driver was a "bad Indian" in Iowa. Jessie Wheel Driver, a full blood Indian, was banished from Iowa. He was given a ticket to Utica and another Indian, Jessie Wheel Driver, was left in Iowa.

IOWA MULCT REPEAL LAW HELD VALID

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Des Moines, June 30.—The much-mooted law which, itself amended in 1915, January 1, 1916, is held constitutional, according to a decision handed down today by the Iowa state supreme court in affirming the case of the state against John Ball, appellant. The case was taken up from Polk county. The action was brought in the district court of Polk county to test the validity of the law.

FRENCH FORCES RETAKE THIAUMONT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Paris, June 30.—The French forces fighting in the region of Verdun have recaptured from the Germans the Thiaumont works, captured by the Germans in their attack on Fort Vaux. The French also have taken prisoners in the region of Thiaumont.

KITCHENER'S AUTOGRAPH RECRUIT LETTER SOLD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, June 30.—Lord Kitchener's enlistment letter calling for 200,000 recruits for the new army was sold today at auction for the benefit of the Red Cross to Thomas Kennard Hatrick for £1,400. Mr. Hatrick will present the letter to the nation.

U. S. Bullion Seized by Mexico Reaches Half Million Mark

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, June 30.—The state department was officially advised today that gold and silver bullion belonging to Americans and seized by local Mexican authorities at Monterrey, totaling nearly $500,000. The seizures were reported to have taken place before the Carranza president. A protest already has been made to General Carranza.

NO BREACH WITH MEXICO SAVE AS LAST RECOURSE, PRESIDENT SAYS

In Speech Before New York Press Club, Wilson Promises to Heed Nation's Appeal.

RECEIVES HUNDREDS OF PEACE LETTERS DAILY

He Does Not Serve Investors, but the Rank and File of the People, Declares Chief Executive.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

New York, June 30.—President Wilson made it plain in his speech at the New York Press club tonight tonight that he will not countenance a war with Mexico until there is no other alternative for settling the border troubles.

Again he declared that he was really to sacrifice his own political fortunes as to what would be the just course to pursue in the situation.

Audience With Him.

The president's audience, composed of newspaper men, class and prominent political leaders and others prominent in public life, signified their endorsement of his position for expressed editorial of opinion. Never before, it is asserted, if the story of America would be continued by a war of conquest in Mexico, shouts of "no" came from all parts of the banquet hall. A similar response was made to the story when it is "it is America's duty to carry self-defense to the point of thrusting into the affairs of another people."

The president then set forth his efforts to serve the whole people, thousands of whom, he said, are appealing to him to maintain peace as long as possible.

Not Serving Investors.

"I have constantly to remind myself," he said, "that I am not the servant of those who want to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, but I am the servant of the men and the rank and file of the people of the United States."

Exchange Calls, who passed Thursday traveling to participate for the presidency at the progressive convention of August, said President Wilson had spoken for and for Golden appeared in the balcony. President Wilson was not heard to speak until 11 o'clock.

"No Course as Serious."

In the address President Wilson said:

"I realize that I have done a very unpopular thing. I have sought to endorse the Democratic company of men without any preparation whatever. If I could have written to ask a speech as Mr. Pulitzer I would have written it. If I could have written as clear an enunciation of the Democratic principles as the major, I should have attempted it. If I could have been as acceptable a person, and of as lasting a fame as Mr. Cole, I would have felt safe. If I could have been as patriotic and as loyal as Mr. Cole, I should have felt safe. If I could be without any preparation, but conscious, as I hope, of the sincerity of my purpose, I should have felt safe. But I have made it unmistakable that no course more serious than war with Mexico is possible. There has been no other course. There has been no other course. There has been no other course