

## CARRANZA ADMITS CARRIZAL ATTACK

### U. S. Demands Release of Prisoners.

## NOTE NEARLY AN ULTIMATUM

### Force Will Be Met With Force is Intimation Behind Words.

## SITUATION NOW VERY ACUTE

Washington, June 25.—A demand for the immediate release of the American troopers taken prisoners at Carrizal, coupled with a stern notification that the United States expects an early statement of the purposes of the Carranza Government, was telegraphed to Mexico City to-day by Secretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the State Department received yesterday a communication from the de facto Government stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border, personally issued by Gen. Carranza to Gen. Trevino, and by the latter communicated to Gen. Pershing.

The full text of the note to the Mexican de facto government, transmitted to-day to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the American Government in Mexico City, says:

"Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this Government the following communication:

"I am directed by my Government to inform Your Excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the Chief Executive, through the Mexican War Department, gave orders to Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from Gen. Pershing's column to advance further south, from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by Gen. Trevino to the attention of Gen. Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22d instant, as Your Excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, State of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter several soldiers made prisoners."

"You are hereby instructed to hand to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the de facto government of Mexico the following:

"The Government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 24th of June, by Mr. Arredondo, under instructions of your government, than it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact those objects not only involve no unfriendly intentions toward the government and people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders."

"I am instructed, therefore, by my Government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the Government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels and not through subordinate military commanders."

The President told those at the conference to-night of the note from Gen. Carranza avowing the attack on American troops at Carrizal, and

of the reply that he had directed to be sent. Senator Stone was very emphatic afterward in regard to the demand for release of the prisoners.

"We must have those men," he said, solemnly.

The Senator made no effort to hide his own belief that war virtually is here. A final report from Gen. Pershing was necessary, he said in order to get a clearer knowledge of what has happened at Carrizal should be at hand.

"But if they are going to attack our men without cause," he said, "there is only one thing to do. We will never have peace down there until we use force enough to compel it."

## FORD EMPLOYEES LOSE JOBS IF THEY ENLIST

Detroit, Mich., June 24.—Ford employees who volunteer to bear arms for the United States will lose their jobs. While most employers have guaranteed not only to give patriotic workmen their old places when they return from fighting their country's battles, but have promised to pay their salaries while they are in the service, Henry Ford's workmen will not have a job on their return, much less will they receive pay while fighting for their country.

Ford superintendents refused to say if there are any guardsmen employed in the plants, but it is known that some seventy-five men of the militia are Ford employees.

No provision will be made by Ford for their wives and families.

## "HOLY ROLLER" MEMBER REFUSES DOCTOR'S AID

The Owensboro Inquirer of Sunday says:

Believing that her faith would not permit of medical treatment, a woman at whose home Mrs. Warnie Pruitt boards, refused admission to a physician who was sent to treat Mrs. Pruitt, who is about to become a mother. The young woman is a member of the Holy Rollers as is also the woman who refused the physician entrance to her home.

According to her mother, Mrs. Phillips Jackson, McCulloch avenue, the young woman is in a deplorable condition. Mrs. Jackson called a physician and the two went to the place where her daughter is boarding, but were unable to see the unfortunate young woman.

## COAL OPERATORS WIN IN FREIGHT RATE CONTEST

Barboursville, Ky., June 24.—Coal operators in the Brush Creek district, Knox county's principal mining center, won an important decision in a freight rate controversy which has been before the Interstate Commerce Commission for two years. A lowering of the freight rate differential from 10 cents and twelve and one-half cents per ton to 5 cents and seven and one-half cents per ton was ordered. This field is served by the Cumberland railroad. Mines between Warren and Artemus get the 5 cent rate, while those beyond Warren get the seven and one-half cent rate. The new rates become effective August 21 and will allow companies in this district to compete on more favorable terms in many markets of the country. Operators were unsuccessful in getting reparations for funds paid out under the old rates.

## A DYING MOTHER HAS HER SON OF 19 ENLIST

Buffalo, June 26.—In compliance with his mother's death-bed request, Willis Braitman, nineteen, enlisted in Company F, Third Infantry, at Medina.

The mother, when told by a physician she was dying, called the youth to her and bade him enlist and return to her in uniform. This he did, having obtained a leave of absence for two days, when he explained the circumstances.

## Scores High Grade in Test.

Paris, Ky., June 24.—Miss Josephine Hayden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hayden, of Paducah, who is spending her summer vacation here, received word that she had been re-elected to the position she held on the teaching staff of the School for the Deaf at Jacksonville, Ill. Miss Hayden stood highest in the civil service examination for the State of Illinois, and her grade was the second highest made by anyone taking this examination in the United States.

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## BRAVE TROOPERS WERE AMBUSHED

### But Charged and Took Treacherous Battery.

## FIERCE FIGHT WITH MEXICANS

### Which Has Stirred Up Our Country To Highest Pitch Of Patriotism.

## U. S. OFFICERS FELL IN ACTION

Field Headquarters, June 24 (via wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Trapped and fighting against heavy odds, the troops of the Tenth Cavalry engaged at Carrizal on Wednesday, charged twice directly into the jaws of the ambush which the Mexicans had laid for them. With bullets in his arm and shoulder, Capt. Charles T. Boyd, the commander, remained in the saddle, leading his negro troopers until they had captured the concealed Mexican machine gun trench, when he fell, mortally wounded with a bullet in the eye.

This was the gist of the first detailed account of the engagement from American sources which was brought to Gen. Pershing to-day by Corporal Green, of C Troop, who was at Capt. Boyd's side until he fell.

The Americans were flanked on both sides by the Carranzistas, who had partly surrounded the little command during a conference between Gen. Felix Gomez, the Mexican leader, and Capt. Boyd. In front was a concealed Mexican machine gun trench, from which a stream of bullets unexpectedly was poured into the American ranks.

Corporal Green said that Capt. Boyd, although wounded in the arm and shoulder by the first fire, immediately gave the order to charge, and the detachment rode at top speed, in a hail of bullets, directly at the trench, capturing it just as the American leader fell. The Mexicans retreated to cover in a nearby adobe shack.

Lieut. Henry Adair assumed command and ordered a second charge, which drove through the shack, scattering the Mexican command.

Green said he did not see Lieut. Adair after this charge, and believed that he lost his life in it.

Meanwhile Capt. Lewis S. Morey, commanding K troops, which also were partly surrounded during the parley, occupied another adobe house with his men, from which he engaged a second detachment of the Mexicans. While it is assumed here that Capt. Morey was wounded in the fight, neither Corporal Green nor any of the other survivors reaching here knew anything of the outcome of his part of the fight.

It is believed here, however, that he may have collected the shattered remnants of the American command and is bringing them slowly, and through obstacles, to Gen. Pershing's lines. The survivors arriving here said that the Carranzistas circled far around Carrizal after the engagement, and overtook and captured a number of soldiers who had been holding horses back beyond sight of the point where the fight began.

Piecing together the fragmentary reports which have reached field headquarters, all except twenty-one of the eighty-four men engaged in the fight have been accounted for. These reports indicate that thirteen were killed, seventeen taken prisoner. Thirty-three have come into camp here in the last two days, most of them coming afoot over a desert, suffering the greatest hardships from lack of water.

News dispatches from Chihuahua City yesterday indicate that with the capture of five additional prisoners the captives in the hands of the Carranzistas now number twenty-two, leaving sixteen of the men engaged at Carrizal unaccounted for.

## American Forces Broke Through Mexico Line.

San Antonio, Tex., June 24.—The force of the Tenth United States Cavalry under Capt. Charles T. Boyd succeeded in breaking through the line of the Mexican force under Gen. Felix Gomez at Carrizal, according to a message to-night from Gen. Pershing to Gen. Funston, but

whether any of them were able to make their escape still is unknown.

Capt. Boyd's men of C Troop took the catch in which the front line of Mexican troops were entrenched and charged through into the town of Carrizal. Troop L, under Capt. Lewis Morey, charged with C Troop, but were outflanked and forced to take refuge in an adobe house. They at last had a chance to defend themselves from cover, but their ultimate fate is unknown as is that of remnants of Capt. Boyd's troop.

This news came to Gen. Pershing by courier from Maj. John Jenkins, commanding a squadron of the relief expedition sent out from Colonia Dublan. Maj. Jenkins also announced that he had found five members of C Troop of the Tenth Cavalry and one member of H Troop at San Luis ranch. They also were horse holders, as were the other stragglers who have reported. They did not see the finish of the fight, but their stories, according to Maj. Jenkins' courier, corroborated the stories of the other stragglers that the attack had been opened by the Mexican troops without provocation.

## FREIGHT SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO ARE PROHIBITED

Washington, June 26.—Customs officials along the Mexican border have been ordered to hold up freight shipments into Mexico and to advise the railroads to keep their rolling stock on the American side of the line.

Treasury officials said the collectors were acting under general instructions to co-operate with the military authorities and that no specific embargo orders had been issued.

Efforts to keep rolling stock out of Mexico have the double purpose of protecting the railroads on their own account and also guard against the loss of equipment which might be needed for the transportation of American troops in the event of actual war.

## AY-OWENSBORO PRIVATE CREATES MUCH TROUBLE

Owensboro, Ky., June 23.—Private Charles Reynolds, Company K, Third Regiment, K. N. G., lies in the city hospital with a knife wound in his left side, over his heart, and Private John Milburn is in the county jail with a bayonet wound on his head, and facing court-martial on charges of refusing to report at the armory for duty, resisting arrest, insubordination and malicious cutting.

Capt. Gipe, of Company K, sent a corporal's detail to Milburn's home for the purpose of conducting him to the armory. He resisted arrest, it is charged, and made an attack on the soldiers with a knife. He was overpowered and taken to jail.

## FIRST WAR BRIDE FOR THIRD REGIMENT SOLDIER

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 22.—Ralph D. Dudley and Miss Camille Lackey were married last night at the Methodist church in Pembroke. The bridegroom, a son of Prof. C. E. Dudley, superintendent of the Earlington schools, is a soldier in the Madisonville company and under mobilization orders. His bride is a daughter of Dr. G. W. Lackey. She will go with him to the mobilization camp.

## CRITICISM OF WILSON WAS QUICKLY CUT OUT

Columbus, O., June 24.—Thunder against President Woodrow Wilson in the Republican State convention was confined almost completely to the index. Its chosen orator, Congressman Ralph D. Cole and former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, greatly modified their prepared addresses, eliminated therefrom cutting criticism of the administration's foreign policy, and substituted instead the declaration that in the presence of the national crisis all partisans were of necessity patriots.

## Eight Sons From One Family.

Chicago, June 26.—Chicago will send eight sons from one family to the front as its record show of patriotism.

"They are all Americans and have got to fight for their country," said Alphonso Bourdon, the father, a French-Canadian by birth. "I am glad they are willing to go without any urging," said the mother.

A young widow knows that the easiest way to catch a successor to the late lamented is to run away from him.

## THE SITUATION IF U. S. INTERVENES

### In Mexico Is Graphically Pictured.

## FIRST MOVE OF OUR TROOPS

### Would Be To Dig Pershing Out, Say Experts—Tentative Plans Are Outlined.

## A BIG JOB LIES JUST AHEAD

El Paso, Tex., June 24.—"The first thing we would have to do would be to dig our way in to relieve Gen. Pershing, if intervention comes—and it looks like intervention now."

That's what army men along the border say—and already El Paso is speculating on just how and where the relieving columns will "go in." As soon as the punitive expedition crossed at Columbus, military officials predicted that troops left on the border would have to hew their way into Chihuahua to save Pershing's column from a "trap."

Here is the situation the way they see it here now in case of intervention:

First—American troops would cross the border at Fabens, Tex., thirty-nine miles east of here, where there is a good bridge, and swing up the river toward Juarez, thus getting behind the Juarez garrison and preventing a conflict to imperil El Paso.

Second—With Juarez occupied the Mexico Northwestern and Mexico Central (National) railroads would be seized and troops rushed over them to Gen. Pershing's advance base near Namiquipa and his line of communications through Chihuahua State.

Third—Troops also would cross the border at Presidio and march westward toward Chihuahua to compel a falling back of any Mexicans that should seek to oppose the American advance along the Mexico Central Railroad.

Fourth—Advances would be made into Mexico through Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Douglas and Nogales, or near those places, to prevent Mexican attacks on those American cities.

Fifth—The American fleet would seize the principal northern seaports—Tampico, Tuxpan and Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico, and Guaymas and Topolobampo on the Gulf of California. More southern seaports may be seized later if need arises, the border believes.

Sixth—American forces would be stationed in Chihuahua, Cananea, and other cities where there are large populations of Americans, to police those cities and protect American residents.

Seventh—With the militia protecting the border, the regular army then would go about riding the northern section of Mexico of its bandits and restoring peaceful conditions.

Eighth—Should Carranza attempt any organized resistance, marines and troops would march on Mexico City from Vera Cruz and Tampico, and perhaps from Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast, seizing the capital and taking over the government until it is considered safe to restore the country to the hands of the Mexicans.

That is what the army would face in case of real intervention.

Women and children, as well as peons and soldiers, would oppose their march. Water would be poisoned. Shots would be fired by hidden marksmen from the roofs of houses in apparently peaceful villages, their horses would be stampeded at night with the cunning that only a Mexican peon or vaquero—part Spaniard but mostly Indian—knows.

Military experts say it would take 500,000 men and five years or more to subjugate and pacify Mexico.

## DECLARES JAPAN WILL NOT BACK UP MEXICO

Tokio, June 26.—"Of course any claim that the Japanese Government will assist Mexicans with munitions and arms is out of the question and absurd," said Baron Ishii, Foreign Minister, to a correspondent

of the Associated Press, who asked him for his views on the Mexican situation. The interview was sought on account of declarations attributed to Mexicans that assistance had been received from Japan that munitions and other assistance would be given to Mexico in event of war with the United States.

"As for private Japanese companies selling arms to Mexicans," the Foreign Minister continued, "I consider it extremely improbable. As you know, all available rifles and guns are being furnished to Japan's allies to assist in bringing the European war to a successful issue."

"Let me say this with all the emphasis and earnestness at my command," said the Minister, swinging around in his chair. "The Japanese nation sincerely hopes that armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be avoided."

## MAY FOREMAN A VICTIM OF AWFUL AUTO WRECK

The Louisville Times of Friday contains the following account of the death of a man who was well known in Hartford and vicinity, he having lived here with his family and parents some years ago. He was familiarly known as "May" Foreman and was popular with everybody. The deceased, his father, Dr. Foreman and brother George ran a gasoline boat between here and Evansville, Ind., for several years. The elder Foreman died some months ago. The Times says:

Lockjaw, which developed from injuries and burns suffered in an automobile accident in which his friend, Grover Fritts, lost his life at Haysville, Ind., last Thursday, proved fatal to William Marion Foreman, of Louisville, at Norton Infirmary at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Foreman, who was 23 years old, was a native of Nelson county, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Katherine Reville Foreman, two daughters, Julia and Marian, and a son, William Marion Foreman, Jr. The funeral will take place at the family residence, 349 Shawnee drive, Sunday, the hour to be announced later, and the burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

With Mr. Fritts, an automobile dealer, of New Albany, Mr. Foreman, who was a salesman for J. B. Speed & Co., had gone on a business trip to Jasper, and it is believed they were driving rapidly to escape a thunderstorm when their car overturned and caught fire. Mr. Fritts was caught under the car and was burned to death before help could reach them. Mr. Foreman never recovered sufficiently to be able to give a clear account of the accident.

## GIRL INMATE KILLED—MAN WAS BADLY HURT

Frankfort, Ky., June 22.—May Helton, 23 years old, of Berea, was killed and her companion, Boyd Wilson, of Wayne county, West Virginia, was seriously injured, when their horse and buggy went over a cliff and fell twenty-five feet on the Devil's Hollow pike, about four miles from Frankfort, among the Kentucky knobs last night.

The girl's neck was broken and the horse was killed. Wilson's shoulderblade was fractured and his right foot crushed and he was internally injured. He was unable to give an account of the accident at the hospital. The girl was an inmate of a house in Craw.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict saying: "The cause of a buggy going over the cliff was her companion, Boyd Wilson's drunk and reckless driving, and believe it was entirely his fault." Wilson's wife came here with him and is at his bedside.

## MINE WORKERS VOTE NOT TO END STRIKE

Central City, Ky., June 24.—The official count of the referendum vote cast in District 23 by the United Mine Workers of America shows a majority of 153 against returning to work. The operators had proposed that the men resume work and arbitrate their differences. Two local unions have not yet reported, but they cannot change the result. The vote was 1,185 to 1,032. Only half the men affected voted.

## Low Round Trip Fares

Louisville and Nashville R. R., 4th of July excursions. Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4, 1916. Return limit July 8th. For further information apply to agents Louisville and Nashville R. R.