"ROOKIES" ARE PUT THROUGH THEIR PACES; TRAINED TROOPS DRILL AND RECRUITING IN FULL SWING IN THE CITY

FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIGHT TAKEN BY OBREGON; ACT AMAZES WASHINGTON

By International News Service.

Mexico City, June 22.—Full responsibility for the attack upon American soldiers at Carrizal is assumed by Minister of War Obregon in an official statement issued at the war department. This says that the Americans were trying to occupy the railway station at Carrizal.

General Carranza has called a full meeting of the cabinet for this afternoon. At this General Obregon will make a complete report on the situation.

The statement issued by General Obregon follows:

"The ministry under my charge by the first chief's orders instructed General Trevino on June 18 that if General Pershing's forces forming the punitive expedition which penetrated our national territory after the Columbus incident moved southward, westward or eastward from where they were, they should be attacked.

"Early this morning (Wednesday) an American force tried to occupy the station of Carrizal, on the Mexican Central railway. General Trevino ordered it to be attacked. The fight that resulted is described in official reports rendered to this ministry by General Trevino as follows:

"'June 21, 1916.

"'Headquarters, Chihuahua City, to Minister of War and Navy, General Alvaro Obregon:

"'General Francisco Gonzales reported to me last night from Ciudad Juarez that American forces were arriving at Santo Domingo. Therefore, I ordered them attacked to-day, and I am informed the fight began at 8 o'clock this morning in Carrizal. I have just been informed that the American forces were repulsed.

"'General Felix Gomez was seriously wounded. He commanded our forces. We have others killed and wounded.

"'Seven Americans were taken prisoners and just now I received another message reporting the death of Gomez. I am giving the necessary orders.

"'General in Chief Jacinto B. Trevino.'

"Another message quickly following this read as follows:

"'Headquarters, Chihuahua City, to General Obregon, Urgent:

"'I have just been informed from Cuida Juarez that when the forces were reorganized it turned out that seventeen Americans were captured, not seven, as stated in the foregoing report. The Americans' interpreter was captured. He confessed that the American leader was responsible for the conflict. I have ordered that the prisoners be brought here. Respectfully, General in Chief Jacinto B. Trevino'."

By International News Service.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Announcement from Mexico City that the de facto government in the person of General Obregon, war minister, accepted full responsibility for the attack upon the Tenth Cavalry was received in official circles to-day with amazement. It was everywhere accepted as forcing a showdown by the administration. Up to 9 o'clock Secretary of War Baker professed to be without any official word of the fighting. He refused to say what action was being planned in view of the Obregon announcement.

Everywhere in administration circles, however, a declaration of war against Carranza was considered certain should the official reports bear out the information at present available. This is due to the fact that Carranza had precipitated the warning contained in this government's note on Tuesday.

That is the situation, officials say, and the United States must defend its authority with all its armed forces.

ENLISTING AT THE ARMORY

Enlisting at the Armory for service in Company D, Eighth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. On the left is First Lieutenant Josiah P. Wilbar, of Company D, and on the right Howard M. Zimmerman, who has just passed the final examinations for enlistment. He has just signed his name to the paper which makes him a guardsman in Company D.

RAKE AMERICANS WITH MACHINE GUN AFTER THEY ARE TRAPPED IN PITFALL

By Associated Press

El Paso, June 22. — A new version of the engagement was brought here to-day by a Mexican civilian, who was in Villa Ahumada early yesterday afternoon and who said he assisted in dressing some of the Mexican wounded. He said that General Felix Gomez, the slain Carranza leader, had been aware of the approach of the Americans for 12 hours and had sent a number of couriers to them warning them to return to their encampment.

When they persisted in their advance, he said, a pitfall several hundred feet in length was dug directly in the trail over which the cavalrymen must ride. This was cleverly concealed with brush.

As the Americans rode unsuspectingly through the sand dunes toward the entrenchment, General Gomez lay concealed some hundred yards away. The horses of the American vanguard plunged into the pitfall unseating their rides and injuring a number of them.

Then, the Mexican asserted, the Carranza forces lying in ambush raked the American ranks with a machine gun. The heavy fire forced the Americans to withdraw to reorganize their line and the Mexicans captured 17 soldiers who had been thrown into the pit.

He aserted that it was then that General Gomez went forward under a flag of truce, and that before the proposed parley had begun an irresponsible soldier again started the machine gun fire.

Kill General Gomez

A small detachment of cavalrymen charged toward General Gomez and his party, who were in the center of a field, directly between the wto commands, their pistol fire killing the Mexican leader.

According to the story both commands withdrew. The Mexicans was unable to estimate the Mexican dead but asserted that the American dead numbered forty, his statement agreeing with the Mexican official reports that the American dead numbered forty.

Military authorities here expressed no doubt that both commands suffered heavily in the fight but pointed out that no information concerning the engagement other than that from Mexican sources has been received. Even the two Americans, James Maxey and J. C. Hubble, who brought the most detailed accounts to the border said that their informants were all Mexicans. Hope was expressed that the American casualties will not prove as heavy as the Mexicans reports have indicated.

It was not considered unlikely that General Pershing already has taken steps looking toward the reinforcement of the cavalry command engaged and to a swift punitive action. It was also expected that he would take such steps as are possible to rescue the captive Americans, who now are on their way to Chihuahua City, to be held subject to the orders of General Trevino, commanding Carranza's army of the North.

Evacuating Juarez

Reports of the evacuation of towns held by Carranza garrisons in the territory occupied by the expeditionary command, continued to-day and it was thought that General Trevino has ordered the redistribution of the troops composing the ring which had surrounded General Pershing's forces for some weeks to offset a realignment which the American commander began yesterday. During the night upward of one thousand Mexicans crossed the border from El Paso to Juarez and to-day the exodus continued. Many of these left immediately for the south while the town itself was being rapidly depopulated. Through the night a steady stream of wagons carrying the household goods of citizens of the town poured out along the roads leading to the south. Whether the civilians had been warned by the military authorities to leave the towns could not be learned.

Army officers asserted to-day that the Mexican leaders have long realized that in the event of hostilities with the United States they could not hope to hold Juarez against the Americans and have planned to withdraw to a more strategic point.

HANDLE GUARD SUPPLIES FAST

Real System at State Arsenal; Organization Rivals German Plan

When Col. Livingston V. Rauch, as quartermaster of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, left his office at the State arsenal in Harrisburg to go to Mt. Gretna to prepare camp for the coming of the National Guardsmen ordered out in response to the call of President Wilson for troops to guard the Mexican border, he was absolutely certain that the vast and varied supplies he would need would follow him promptly in a steady and constant stream and in the order required. When the European war broke out correspondents of American newspapers in Berlin marveled at the system of the German army which permitted each man to report to his armory, open a locker marked with his name and take therefrom a complete equipment, and at the rapidity with which the camp equipage was assembled and dispatched, each lot to its own regiment and destination. But the German system excels in no way except in extent that of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The State arsenal in this city, which attained a high state of organization under the late Col. Richardson, has been greatly improved under the administration of Col. Rauch. There is no guesswork and no hunting in time of haste. System supplimented by a well-trained and efficient corps of employes leaves nothing to chance. Within an hour after an order to entrain is given the wagons are moving in a steady stream from the arsenal grounds to the freight sidings of the Pennsylvania railroad, eight or ten squares distant. When the new ground is added to the State capitol park armories and an arsenal will be located directly on a railroad siding, but in the meantime a well organized wagon train force loses little time in handling the equipage.

In a new building, now nearing completion, most of the infantry canvas is stored, the remainder in large tents pending the finishing touches now being put upon the new structure. The tents and poles are kept in moisture proof, concrete bins, each bin of sufficient size to accommodate the tentage of a regiment and each company's equipment assembled so that at it may be detached at a moment's notice for separate shipment. Each bin is numbered and when the tentage of any regiment or fraction of a regiment is desired an army wagon is brought up in front of the bin and loaded. This is followed by another and another in a long line unti lall is on its way to the cars. A regiment's tents can be loaded without difficulty in an hour.

Much of the smaller equipage is stored in the main building nearby. Here, as carefull cataloged and as easy to reach and separate as the tents, are field ranges, rifle, uniforms in large quantity, cavalry equipment of all sorts, raw materials, camp supplies and soap, in boxes of fifty and bearing the brand of the State service.

The first floor of this building resembles nothing so much as a great store. Here in a few minutes may be assembled anything from a campaign hat and trousers to a complete equipment for a company or a regiment, stored according to size and arranged for quick handling. Broken lots are kept in stock to fill emergency needs such as companies in the field may require in the regular wear and tear of camp life, but there are also huge quantities of supplies of all kinds in bulk, the boxes marked with black paint as to contents, set away as precisely as card index systems will permit and even marked with their weight as to permit of weigh-bills being issued by the railroads without the time usually required for weighing shipments.

William L. Hicks, foreman in charge in the absence of Col. Rauch, said in commenting on the system in use: "We never hunt for anything here. We know where it is without asking, and we know the quantity and how to get it to the desired point in the least possible time."

This is verified by the fact that there has been no hurry at the arsenal since the troops were ordered out.

"How soon can you begin to ship," asked an anxious Guard officer over the phone last Sunday night.

"Within an hour, if you need the stuff," came back the reply.

And when the Guardsmen reach camp on Saturday they will find Col. Rauch there before them with their camp equipage all on hand and ready to be set in place.

Regular army men attached to the State Guard have agreed that there is no more complete nor better equipped armory even in the United States service than that of the Pennsylvania militia at Harrisburg. Preparedness, efficiency and system are Col. Rauch's watchwords.

FUNSTON WAITS REPORT EAGERLY

Anxious For Pershing's Report of Battle; Staff Officers Study Situation

By Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas, June 22.—General Funston's headquarters reflected early to-day the unrelieved strain in the American-Mexican situation.

The night had passed without news from General Pershing and army officers here professed to see a remaining chance that war might be averted, although unwilling to believe that the commander of the American force that clashed yesterday with General Trevino's men at Carrizal had been the aggressor.

Frank skepticism was aroused by the suggestion that General Gomez might have been attempting to enforce the Carranza edict by force and it was pointed out that his determination to force the Americans back to their own line was indicated by the official admission that he had sent a messenger to the American commander advising him to withdraw.

General Funston spent the night in efforts to learn more details of what occurred at Carrizal, but in conformity with the known attitude of the administration not to precipitate war without orders or sufficient cause, he remained steadfast in his determination not to authorize moves that would remove all doubt as to the American army's future relations with that of Carranza.

Staff officers studied every report that came from officers in command at border stations, for while wholly cognizant of the significance of the Carrizal fight, they realized that in the event of military operations on a big scale the great problem would be in dealing with the various big units of the Carranza army stationed within striking distance of every port of entry from Brownsville to Lower California.

Juarez Evacuated

News that Juarez was left, being evacuated by the Mexican garrison, did not surprise the headquarters staff, which yesterday learned that General Ricaut had removed his forces from Matamoros, and that similar action had been taken at one or two other towns. In no case, however, have the Mexican forces moved far south of the border. Apparently, the intention of the Mexican amy officers is to make such disposition of their men that a defense could be maintained beyond towns that lie under the guns planted on the American side.

Garrison Reinforced

Instead of evacuation at all points, however, notable exception was offered at Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, where the garrison was increased by the arrival of General Francisco Murgia with 2,000 troops. Additional troops also were added to the garrison at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, and from Nogales also was reported a heavy concentration in the interior and in position to menace a rich valley on the American side.

None of the reported Mexican troop movements caused anxiety at army headquarters, however, where confidence is felt in the ability of the American forces to carry out without hitch any orders they may receive.

3,000 Guardsmen Assemble in Armories of Philadelphia

By Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 22.—Three thousand officers and guardsmen are assembled at their armories here to-day in preparation for mobilization at Mt. Gretna. On Saturday the men and their equipment will entrain for the State camp where 7,000 additional guardsmen will gather.

The troops here comprise the First, Second and Third infantry, Company B engineers, field hospital company No. 2 and ambulance company No. 2. A squadron of cavalry composed of the First and Second City Troop, Troops A and G will leave for Mt. Gretna on Sunday.

The guardsmen passed from civilian life with the call of the bugle at 8:30 a. m. at the various armories. The men will spend the night there, but will be allowed to return home tomorrow night and take final farewell of their families.

The entire First Brigade, under General W. G. Price will be seen in farewell parade to-morrow.

Fresh impetus was given to the recruiting to-day when the news of the clash between American and Mexican forces had resulted in casualties among General Pershing's men. The news also served to increase the eagerness of the guardsmen to get into action.

MEXICO SENDS OFFICIAL WORD

Wants to Know Why U. S. Troops Were So Far From Base

By Associated Press

Washington, June 22. — An official communication from the Mexican Foreign Office, announcing the clash between Mexican and American troops at Carrizal and saying the de facto government found it difficult to understand why the Americans should have been so far away from their base was delivered to Secretary Lansing to-day by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate.

The communication telegraphed by General Aguilar follows:

"Please bring to the attention of the Department of State that an engagement occurred to-day (21st) at Carrizal near Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, between American forces numbering about 200 men with a force of our government during which engagement General Felix Gomez and several of our troops were killed. There were several casualties among the American troops, 17 taken prisoners.

"According to the statement made by the interpreter who was acting as guide for the American forces, the commander of the latter is responsible for the encounter.

"Please make proper representations to the department and say to the Secretary of State that this government finds it difficult to understand why the American troops that took part in the engagement should have been at Carrizal, a point on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad some distance from Ciudad Juarez and rather far from the point which is alleged to be the base of the rest of the American troops which entered Mexico by Columbus. Further details will follow."

Occupation Hostile

Mr. Arredondo also sought an explanation of the reported action of General Pershing in occupying the towns of Casas Grandes and Nuevo Casas Grandes, saying such an act would be one of open hostility.

Secretary Lansing had no official information on which to discuss the Carrizal affair, and according to Mr. Arredondo also was without knowledge of whether any Mexican towns actually had been occupied.

Official Mexican dispatches were described to Secretary Lansing indicating that the Mexican forces thought the American troops who approached Carrizal intended to take the town. Mr. Arredondo said he called Secretary Lansing's attention to the distance traversed by the American troops from their base and to what he called 'the lack of prudence of the American commander in approaching the Mexican Railway."

He said his reports showed that 17 American soldiers had been captured but did not give the number of casualties among either the Americans or the Mexican forces.

Prominent Columbia Men Go Into U. S. Service

Special to the Telegraph

Columbia, Pa., June 22.—Columbia will send to the United States service with the National Guard of Pennsylvania some of its most prominent citizens, among them being Colonel Edward C. Shannon, commander of the Fourth Regiment; Chief Burgess William S. Detweiler, who is second lieutenant in Company C, Fourth Regiment; Major Cleon N. Berntheisel, district attorney of Lancaster county, judge advocate on the staff of Major-General Charles M. Clement; commander of the division; Dr. Andrew H. Baxter, captain of Company C, and H. W. Zeamer ,a druggist and former burgess, who is first lieutenant of Company C. The company will leave the armory recruited to full peace strength and the second lieutenant will remain at Columbia to bring the command up to the war footing of 150 men.

Changes in Noncommission Staff of Eighth Announced

Official orders issued last night provided for the following changes in the Eighth's noncommissioned staff:

"Private Charles L. Crist, Co. I, sergeant major, vice James B. Wheeler, is hereby appointed regimental sergeant.

"Regimental Sergeant Major James B. Wheeler is hereby appointed battalion sergeant major, vice Battalion Sergeant Major F. P. Whare, discharged.

"Private Henry M. Gross, Co. I, is hereby appointed regimental commissary sergeant, vice Commissary Sergeant F. W. Houston, discharged.

Mr. Gross is a son of Park Commissioner E. Z. Gross; Mr. Wheeler, who is more familiarly known among the younger people of the city as Jimmy Wheeler is a former second lieutenant of a Corry company of the Guard. He is employed on the Hill.

TOLD THAT CAPTIVES WILL BE HANGED AT CHIHUAHUA CITY

By Associated Press

El Paso, Tex., June 22.—A story brought to El Paso by J. C. Hubble, an American who has been employed by the Compania Agricola at Boquillas, bears out several of the details of the engagement presented by General Gomez. Hubble's story was corroborated by James Maxey, another American, who also was on his way to El Paso from the interior. Hubble and Maxey said that while their train was stopped at Villa Ahumada they noticed numbers of dead and wounded being brought in and were told by a Carranza captain that a battle had taken place. The captain informed them, they said, that a number of American prisoners had been locked in a cattle car and were to be taken to Chihuahua City to be hanged.

They mentioned Mexican soldiers who told them that several hundred Americans and 120 Mexicans had been engaged.

"The Mexican officers at Villa Ahumada treated us with the greatest courtesy," said Mr. Hubble. "They answered our questions quietly and with no show of antipathy or excitement.

"According to the story they told us, the Mexican command was concealed in the underbrush when it discovered the American cavalrymen riding toward them over the sand. General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander, immediately sent a courier asking for a parley under a flag of truce with the American commander. The parley was arranged and as the Mexican leader and two aids started forward, the Americans suddenly deployed in a semicircle skirmish line.

"General Gomez, apparently believing he was about to be attacked, raised his arm and signalled a machine gun in the rear to open fire on the Americans. The machine gun swept the cavalry ranks, causing heavy losses.

"Immediately, however, a detachment of American troopers dashed forward, under heavy fire, to the center of the field where General Gomez and his staff were sitting on their horses. In the resultant encounter one of the cavalrymen killed the Mexican leader with his pistol, while the remainder of the Carranza party escaped to their own lines."

The two Americans said their information was that the American dead numbered 17 and that the Mexicans had taken forty prisoners.

BUGLE PLAYS THIS WEDDING MARCH INSTEAD OF ORGAN

Dan Cupid was routed horse, foot and dragoons to-day by grim visaged Mars which ruthlessly tore John E. Shade from the arms of his bride of a few hours and forced him to report to the armory with the other members of the Governor's Troop. The girl, whose wedding march was played on the bugle instead of the traditional organ, was Miss Katherine E. Mattis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Mattes, of Middletown.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock last evening by the Rev. Fuller Bergstresser, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in the parlor of the Mattes home. Bright and early this morning Trooper Shade bade farewell to his weeping bride and started for the armory, Mt. Gretna, Mexico and ——?

LOCAL MAN WITH "FIGHTING TENTH"

Captain Rutherford Adjutant of Regiment Attacked by Mexicans

When the "Fighting Tenth" Cavalry, a detachment of which was attacked in yesterday's engagement at Carrizal, goes into action a Harrisburg officer will be riding with the colonel and his staff.

This man will be Captain Samuel McPherson Rutherford, son of J. E. Rutherford, Paxtang, and a brother of Robert M. Rutherford, president of the Steelton National Bank and Steelton Trust Company.

Captain Rutherford is regimental adjutant of the "Fighting Tenth" and was formerly stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. When the present crisis arose his regiment was one of the first ordered to join General Pershing's command "somewhere in Mexico." From accounts of yesterday's skirmish it is likely that the honor of "starting things" will fall to this crack fighting organization of colored men, which is officered by some of the best United States commanders.

The "Fighting Tenth" is a regiment that is known by many Harrisburgers. It was just two years ago that this crack fighting crowd marched through this city and camped near Wormleysburg.

Those same soldiers who made acquaintances with many Harrisburgers are now encamped amid the sand dunes "somewhere in Mexico" waiting for the word that will send them on their way to Mexico City.

Lack of Cooks Causes Wail From Pittsburgers

By Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 22. — Enlistments are numerous in Western Pennsylvania's many National Guard units and the entire Second Brigade in full strength will move to Mt. Gretna promptly Friday night, commanders say officially.

"We can get all the privates we want, but nobody who can cook is enlisting and competent enlisted cooks are our greatest problem," declared several commanders last night. "It might sound like levity, but it's no joke, this lack of cooks and nobody in our outfits are able to cook," wailed the captains of the Pittsburgh ambulance company and the radio company of the signal corps. Numerous prospective recruits have been turned back because of defective teeth.

Vast Stores of Supplies and Ammunition Already in Mexico For U. S. Troops

By Associated Press

San Antonio, Tex., June 22.—Vast quantities of ammunition and supplies are already in storage in Mexico and at points along the border for use of American troops, a high army officer at General Funston's headquarters declared to-day.

Factories are in a position, he asserted, to keep supplies going as fast as they are needed. He pointed out that the government had taken the precaution to make large preliminary purchases as well as to increase the output of its arsenals.

During the three months American troops have been in Mexico, such improvement has been made in the army's organization and equipment that officers here admitted that it is far better prepared than if a break with Mexico had come immediately after the Villa raid.

The greatest forward step has been made in the transportation department, the army experts declared. When General Pershing started his pursuit of Villa in the middle of March the quartermaster corps did not have a single motortruck as a part of the supply system; now there are upwards of five hundred machines in the service.

Not only have the trucks been used for the transportation of supplies but they are being employed to rush troops from place to place. Experiments have proven that entire regiments can be moved in trucks much more rapidly than cavalry.

A large increase has been made in the number of motorcycles in use by the army. Some of these machines are of special construction, with machine gun attachments.

High-powered aeroplanes, of the latest design, are now at Columbus and will be sent into Mexico as soon as new propellers have been provided.

The long stretches of territory to be covered in Mexico have led to marked betterments in the field wireless equipment and "buzzer" telegraph lines.

Pershing Seizes Mexican Towns; Disarming Natives

By Associated Press

El Paso, June 21.—Persistent rumors were current in El Paso tonight that Gen. Pershing had seized the towns of Nuevo Casas Grandes and Casas Grandes, about nine miles from Dublan, had captured a quantity of Mexican stores and was disarming the natives. It was pointed out that Casas Grandes, located on the line of the Mexican Northwestern railway, is an important strategic point.

BOTH SIDES WAIT FOR BATTLE COMMAND

[Continued From First Page]

where opposing machine guns almost rubbed noses across the international bridges, to the field guns in back of El Paso and Juarez the ragged soldiers of Carranza and the trim campaigners of the United States army were ready for instant action to-day.

Await Only the Spark

It was said an enormous conflagration waited only for the spark of fire that would send a roaring flame along the border. The American troops, enraged by the story of barbaric treachery at Carrizal, were eager to avenge their fallen comrades of the Tenth Cavalry. The Mexicans, jubilant over the reports of victory that were posted in the Juarez plaza, were intoxicated with the visions of another triumph and the possibility of attacking El Paso.

Early to-day two battalions of the Seventh Infantry began throwing up sand bag redoubts along the American bank of the river. Mounted guards patrolled the American side. Machine gun crews slept beside their guns in the camps at strategical points along the twisted course of the river.

In the streets of Juarez Carranzista cavalry was massed all night. Six hundred Mexican troops were marched east along the river before sunrise. On the west bank a similar force tramped to take positions. In the railroad yards five trains were held with full steam up under orders from General Gonzales, commander at Juarez.

"Whipped the Gringos" Boast

The confidence of the Carranzista officers and men was great. There was no disguising the swagger in their manner as they discussed Carrizal fighting. No matter what the method, they boasted that they had whipped the hated "gringos."

This was especially marked in the actions of the leaders who are supposed to disguise what they may feel. They took particular pains to convey to the American authorities news of the Carrizal battle. There were those who saw in this action the result of General Trevino's arrogance in ordering General Pershing not to move east, south or west. They saw in it a sneer for President Wilson's statement to Carranza that "the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequence."

Officers at Fort Bliss would not discuss in their official capacity the action that would follow Pershing's anxiously awaited report. But since last Friday none of them has been away from his command and all of them are ready for the order that has been so long deferred.

Bell "Ready For Anything"

General George Bell, Jr., in command of Fort Bliss, returned early in the day from a long inspection of the soldiers posted about the city.

"We're ready for anything," said General Bell. "I am awaiting orders from General Funston. I have forwarded to him what information I was able to gather of the Carrizal fighting. Now I can do nothing but wait."

Up to the time General Bell made this statement most of the information about the Carrizal incident had come from Mexican sources. These reports placed the American dead at between 17 and 40, together with the capture of a large number of prisoners. They still placed the blame for the start of the fighting on the Americans. Incidentally, they admitted heavy losses on the Mexican side.

Mexican reports located General Pershing himself and also assert his forces had seized Casas Grandes and Neuvas Casas Grandes after violent anti-American demonstrations and after both towns had been evacuated by their garrisons.

Troops May Be Under Way

Fort Bliss officers think that the troopers of the Tenth Cavalry engaged at Carrizal were assigned by Pershing to run down a new bandit outfit. This, of course, would be a tacit answer to General Trevino's demand that Pershing's forces move in no direction but north. The Carrizal battle would be Trevino's redemption of his pledge and would leave the next move would be as convincing as it was harsh. Perhaps, it was suggested early to-day, by this time he has a new force already on the way to Villa Ahumada, nine miles northeast of Carrizal, and ready to support the action that might come at Juarez.

Mexicans Mass at Ahumada

General Gonzales to-day refused to discuss the number of troops at Villa Ahumada, but for the past few weeks it has been known that a large number of soldiers from the south were being massed there. The possibilities of position as military position have interested the Mexicans for sometime. Two months ago the International News Service correspondent saw rifle pits being dug there and these have been strengthened by a series of new trenches. These trenches would throw a protecting fringe around the string of adobe houses that run along the side of the railroad track. The houses themselves might easily be shattered by artillery fire, but would make an excellent shelter against rifles.

Artillery to Open

Juarez also affords such shelter from rifle fire, but the effect of the American 4.7, fired from the Mesa behind El Paso would undoubtedly make the town untenable within a few hours.

That artillery fire will open an engagement here—if such an engagement is ordered—is practically a certainty. One well directed shot could put out of service the water supply at Juarez and its lighting system. The American officers have not been wasting their time on the border.

This seems so certain that there have been rumors that the Carranzista garrison there is on the point of evacuating without waiting for the first gun to fire. If that had been the intention, the victory the Mexicans claim at Carrizal has put out of their minds all thought of retreat before having a chance to kill some more "gringoes."

The Mexicans, too, have artillery and it would please their gunners immensely to take a few shots at the taller El Paso buildings that offer such a fair shot on the American side.

Whatever the Juarez commander intends to do, the Juarez population does not relish the prospect of American shells dropping into their dusty town. Motley caravans of persons have been tramping out of the town, bound rather vaguely for the hills and desert stretches toward the interior. The sufferings of these refugees can better be imagined when it is understood that food is scarce and water scarcer in Juarez.

But the Dance Goes On

Last night at a dance on the roof of Paso del Notre Hotel a report was brought to the gay crowd that the Mexicans were ready to "start something." On the balcony overlooking Juarez hung a crowd of men and women between dances. With the bright lights on the roof they were occupying perhaps the best target afforded the Mexican artillery.

But they were willing to accept the risk for the chance of seeing the fighting start. Many families have departed from El Paso for the summer, but any suggestion that they left to avoid the difficulties that might arise were indignantly denied.

Great numbers of the Mexican population of El Paso have left for the other side of the Rio Grande following the example of Consul Andreas Garcia, who sleeps in Juarez every night and who has sent his family into Mexico. The police and provost guard are keeping watch for disturbances. There have been numerous reports of clashes between individuals and badly battered Mexicans have limped into the Mexican settlements after unsatisfactory efforts to debate the issues in question on the streets of El Paso.

Foreign Service Veterans Offer Services to Flag

More than 100 members of Calder camp, No. 31, Veterans of Foreign Service in special meeting last evening unanimously offered their services to the nation.

The officers of the camp are: Jonas T. Reist, commander; Howard Myers, first lieutenants; E. L. Wagner, second lieutenant; Frederick Bryan, adjutant.

POST OFFICE MEN GET LEAVE

Business houses, corporations, etc., all over town have asked for leaves of absence from scores of eager young men who want to "go down to help avenge Pershing." James T. Long, Jr., Josiah P. Wilbar and E. H. Anderson, were among the post office employes who got leaves of absence yesterday. Mr. Wilbar is first lieutenant of Company D.

HUGHES, JR., A CORPORAL

By Associated Press

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 22.—Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the Republican nominee for President, is to be a corporal in the training regiment here, as shown by the list of officers given out by Major Murray. Archie Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, is to be a battalion quartermaster.

End Battleship Campaign

The Telegraph has completed its campaign for funds in support of Marjorie Sterrett's battleship idea and henceforth no collections from individuals will be made or authorized so far as this newspaper is concerned. This afternoon a check for nearly $300, contributed through the Telegraph by the girls and boys of Harrisburg and vicinity, was sent to the New York Tribune, which is acting as treasurer of the fund for all the co-operating newspapers.