

AMERICAN OFFICIALS CONSIDER WAR INEVITABLE; MILITIAMEN OF NATION ARE GATHERING SPEEDILY

RUSSIANS ARE NOW STARTING FOR NEW GOAL

With Czernowitz Captured Czar's Troops Begin Drive Toward City of Lemberg.

AUSTRIANS FLEEING BEFORE GREAT ARMY

Lines of Germans Are Bombarded Violently—Verdun Struggle Continues Unabated.

International News Service

PETROGRAD, June 19.—With Czernowitz in their hands, the Russians are now driving on Lemberg with renewed vigor. They are now but 44 miles from the Galician fortress, according to information received here today from the front.

Russian forces now pouring across the Pruth river at Czernowitz and Sniatyn, while the Austro-Hungarians are fleeing in disorder across the intervening 50 miles of territory lying between the Bukovinian capital and Jablonitz pass in the lower ranges of the Carpathian mountains.

The armies under Gen. Brusiloff lying in Volhynia and Galicia are driving toward a common center, the forces in Bukovina pressing toward the northwest and those in Volhynia driving toward the southwest.

The Volhynian force has advanced 16 miles in the past three days, driving the Austro-Hungarians and Germans before them.

Gen. Lechnitzky's army, which captured Czernowitz by storm, has driven the Austro-Hungarian forces back five miles in two days.

At many places on the Galicia front the Austro-Hungarians have lost their first, second and third lines of defense, and must fall clear back to the foothills of the Carpathians, unless the Russians slacken their onward progress on account of dangerous lengthening of their lines of communication.

Hard fighting is in progress between the Russians and the Austro-German army of Gen. von Linsingen, which is defending the Teutonic base at Kovel.

In the full of infantry fighting all along the front, the Russians are violently bombarding the Austro-Hungarian and German lines. At some points it is estimated the Russian batteries have hurled as many as 10,000 shells against a single objective during the course of a day's cannonade.

FRENCH BOMBARDED

PARIS, June 19.—There was an increase in the violence of the German bombardment against the French positions west of the Meuse river last night. It is announced in today's communiqué of the French war office.

At the same time an infantry attack was delivered against the French position at Hill No. 721, on the eastern side of the river. Hill No. 721 lies southwest of Fort Donnament and south of the Haumont quarries.

To the west of the Meuse the French positions at Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's hill) and Chattanooga were under heavy shell fire all day Sunday and last night, being particularly intense after sunset.

The text of the communiqué follows: "South of the Somme, a surprise attack by the enemy near Lihons was completely checked. On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), the enemy has actively bombarded our positions on the slopes south of Le Mort Homme and in the region of Chattanooga. Our artillery everywhere replied with certain fire that prevented the enemy from debouching from his trenches.

Developments In New Crisis

Congress asked to make all provisions of Hay-Chamberlain bill immediately effective so that national guard now being mobilized specifically can be used for service in Mexico.

Carranza, through Ambassador-Designate Arredondo demands that no American bluejackets or marines be permitted to land on Mexican soil.

Mobilization of national guard in pursuance of president's call going on with record-breaking rapidity. Response to call very pleasing to war department.

Sec'y Lansing admits that the few remaining American consuls in Mexico again have warned Americans to leave at once.

State department denies any change in Mexican policy and is prepared to place responsibility for any break directly at Carranza's door.

Mexican embassy says drunken Japanese fired on American naval launch at Mazatlan; that Americans, thinking Mexicans to blame, fired, wounding two Mexicans; two American officers arrested later released.

War department officials declare Gen. Pershing can take care of himself in event of any serious hostilities.

United States reply to Carranza note on May 22 demanding withdrawal of troops until de facto government conclusively proves it can handle situation and warns Carranza against overt acts which may precipitate trouble.

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MORE POWER TO BE GIVEN FOR MILITIA'S USE

Congress Will Authorize Wilson to Send Troops Over Mexican Border.

BAKER URGES EARLY ACTION ON MATTER

By Time Militia is Mobilized Steps For Entering Mexico Will be Completed.

International News Service

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The administration today arranged with congressional leaders specifically to authorize the use of the organized militia as an offensive force on Mexican soil.

Sec'y of War Baker communicated to Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee, and Chairman Chamberlain, of the senate committee, the desire for specific congressional action that would make clear the authority of the department to send the militia outside the borders of the United States and into Mexico as a defensive measure, assured Sec'y Baker that authorization would be promptly forthcoming.

By the time the militia has been mobilized on the border all legal action necessary to make them available for federal service anywhere in Mexico will have been taken.

Some Opposition. Some administration advisers opposed the specific authorizing suggested by Sec'y Baker, declaring it would be accepted by the Mexican people as a flat declaration of war.

They asserted that while it would add nothing to the actual authority which the president now has over the militia, it might operate to force hostilities by the Mexicans by spreading the idea that the United States was bent on war.

Sec'y Baker told them, however, that this matter had been considered and that the administration believed the passage of such legislation would not further complicate the situation.

Chairman Hay, after talking with Sec'y Baker over the telephone, said that a joint resolution specifically authorizing the president to use the militia outside of the territorial limits of the United States would be introduced and put through both houses of congress to meet Sec'y Baker's demands.

Needs More Power. "The war department seems to think," said Rep. Hay, "that under the law the president needs special specific congressional authorization in order to legalize the use of the militia organizations outside the boundaries of the United States."

Sec'y Baker has suggested the passage of a joint resolution carrying this authorization. Such a resolution will be passed and will undoubtedly have the unanimous support of the members of both houses, since the administration believes it necessary. Personally I believe the administration has the authority to send the militia anywhere in Mexico at present. It is certain that we could send a militia army into Mexico as a means of defense, as a means of repelling invasion. The passage of the suggested joint resolution, however, will make the matter clear beyond all possibility of doubt.

READY FOR TEN HOURS. Acting upon information given to him Sunday evening by the News-Times, Capt. Rogers had assembled his men 10 hours before he was given official notice and was practically ready to move by the time the orders from Adjutant General F. L. Bridges were received. Every officer and practically every private in the company had been located and was at the armory when the notice came.

Charles B. Salvart, captain of the quartermaster corps, received orders Monday morning to report to Adjutant General Bridges and was ready to leave for Indianapolis at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. Lieut. Col. George W. Freyermuth of the Third regiment Indiana National guard, is out of the city.

The peace strength of Co. F is 65 men and it was expected that this number would be ready not later than 5 o'clock. Capt. Rogers is required to report to Adjutant Bridges six hours after receiving the official orders. At that time he is expected to notify the state commander and Col. Kuhlman of Auburn, commander of the Third regiment, that he has the full peace strength.

100 Men Needed. The order to recruit to the full war strength makes it necessary that the enrollment of the company be brought up to 150 men. One hundred more men are needed. Among them the commander wants two barbers, two musicians, two tailors and two shoemakers.

As soon as it became known around the city Monday morning that Co. F was mobilizing, recruits started to come to Lieut. Powers for enlistment.

CO. F IS READY FOR EARLY START

Orders to Prepare Received Here—Recruits Eager to Join Ranks.

Men Wanted For Militia

Co. F, Indiana National guard, wants 100 men immediately in order that the company may be recruited up to its full strength of 150 soldiers.

The war department has requested that in taking in new men the officers of the company secure two barbers, two tailors, two shoemakers and two musicians.

The recruiting of new men for the company is in charge of Second Lieut. Charles M. Powers, whose headquarters are the armory, 315 S. Michigan st.

Posters are being printed and will be distributed throughout the city, asking that men join the militia. The bills are to be hung in all of the windows of the downtown stores.

The peace strength of the company is 65 and this number has been almost reached. The war strength of the company is 150. In order that the company may be taken into federal service, it is necessary that it have the minimum peace strength. It is expected that the company will have the required peace strength by evening.

CO. F IS READY FOR EARLY START

Orders to Prepare Received Here—Recruits Eager to Join Ranks.

Co. F, Indiana National guard, is mobilized and by tonight will be recruited to peace strength, ready to move almost on a moment's notice. Official telegraph orders to be prepared to start for Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis at any time were received by Capt. Clinton D. Rogers at 11:41 o'clock this morning.

With the appearance of a messenger boy at the armory at 115 Michigan st., the guardsmen became highly interested. The company was assembled and Capt. Rogers read the official order that brought the men together, ready to go into Mexican territory. As he read the telegram a cheer went up from the soldiers.

Following is the order received from Adjutant General Bridges of Indianapolis: "Capt. Clinton D. Rogers, South Bend, Ind. Mobilization orders. Mobilize at once at home station. Recruit war strength. Report to regimental commander when you have minimum peace strength required. Ready to move. See general order number six and circular number three AGO Indiana 1914. Orders following mail."

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YUCATAN STATE DECLARES WAR ON AMERICANS

Reported That Southern Mexican Territory Asserts Itself Against United States.

ARRIVAL OF SERRANO IN JUAREZ IMPORTANT

Obregon's Chief of Staff to Take Charge of Carranza's Army in North.

International News Service

EL PASO, Texas, June 19.—The Mexican state of Yucatan has declared war against the United States, according to a report received here today. There is no confirmation. Yucatan is at the extreme southern end of Mexico and has a government which is practically independent of Mexico.

SERRANO ARRIVES

EL PASO, Texas, June 19.—Gen. Francisco Serrano, chief-of-staff to Gen. Alvaro Obregon, the minister of war in the de facto government of Mexico, has arrived in Juarez.

This is considered one of the most significant developments in the tense Mexican situation.

Next to Obregon Serrano is considered one of the ablest generals at the head of the Carranza army.

Military men on the American side of the border believe that Gen. Serrano has been designated to take supreme command of the Mexican forces in the north and to lead the active operations against the United States troops of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing if hostilities break out.

News that Pres't Wilson is putting the military forces of the United States on a war footing has caused intense excitement in towns in northern Mexico.

It is reported that Carranzista generals are at work stirring up a still higher pitch the anti-American feeling.

Coincident with this report came news that Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the first chief of the constitutionalist party, and his minister of war, are trying to equip 500,000 Mexicans for military service. They already have heavy forces at strategic points in Chihuahua, Sonora and Coahuila.

The Mexicans further have the advantage of knowing the mountainous country better than the Americans. Serrano has the reputation of knowing every inch of soil in northern Mexico like a book.

Citizens living in United States border towns believe that hostilities are imminent. Private stores of arms, ammunition and supplies are being placed at the disposal of Maj. Gen. Funston. Mexicans are being watched closely to prevent them from smuggling supplies over the border.

New Forces Arrive. Reports were current during the day that fresh reinforcements of Mexican troops had arrived in Juarez last night, but the Mexicans are finding themselves greatly embarrassed through lack of railway facilities for the shipment of men and supplies. They lack locomotives, cars and coal.

Villa Ahumada, south of Juarez, has become a great military camp. It is estimated that there are about 5,000 de facto troops and 20,000 more in the intervening territory between Casas Grandes and Villa Ahumada.

These troops are said to be well supplied with guns and ammunition and should hostilities begin they would be in a position to menace seriously Gen. Pershing's lines of communications.

Gen. Pershing has sufficient stores to last his troops for several weeks and there is a feeling of supreme confidence that he can take care of himself and his men.

There are now 4,500 troops in the Fort Bliss garrison, but reinforcements are expected which will bring the complement up to 5,000 men or more.

Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the United States forces in El Paso, is determined not to be caught napping. The patrol at the international bridge and at other points on the line has been strengthened and warned to exercise war time vigilance.

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UNITED STATES PREPARES FOR AN EVENTUALITY; BOTH FORCES ON SEA AND LAND READY FOR MOVE SOUTH

INDIANA GUARD TO BE DELAYED

All Companies to be Recruited to Peace Footing Before Ordered Out.

International News Service: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—Delay in mobilizing the Indiana national guard will be occasioned by an order requiring companies to be recruited to peace strength. Several companies are deficient. Adjt. Gen. Frank L. Bridges ordered haste in recruiting. He sent the following order to all commanders today: "Mobilize at once, home station. Recruit war strength. Report to regimental commander when you have minimum peace strength required, ready to move."

As soon as all companies have been recruited to minimum peace strength they will be ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison.

All advices from the border tell of constantly increasing bitterness between the Americans and Mexicans. So far there has been no open outbreak, but officials will not be surprised if it occurs at any moment.

The mobilization of the national guard is being rushed at all points. In an emergency certain units could be started for the front by tomorrow night. By next Sunday, officials say, practically all of the force will be ready for duty.

Yet while every open movement spelled war, the administration officials insisted that their actions were entirely precautionary. If war must come—and there are few here who believe that it can be averted, then the administration intends placing the responsibility upon Gen. Carranza and his advisers. The administration's reply to the Carranza ultimatum of three weeks ago demanding that the United States withdraw its punitive expedition from Mexico and allow the Carranza forces to continue the pursuit of Villa was sent to the state department this morning from the white house. It will be sent to Carranza some time today or tonight.

Text is Withheld. While the text of today's reply is withheld for the present, it is understood that it refuses point blank to consider any withdrawal of the American punitive expedition. It is emphatically stated that the American forces are on Mexican soil in pursuance of orders to exterminate bandits; that by no method of reasoning can their presence there be construed as a violation of Mexican sovereignty in view of the public position taken by the president in ordering the expedition to proceed, and that they will remain there until the United States is completely convinced that the forces of the de facto government are in a position to deal with the situation.

Gen. Carranza is understood to be given frank warning that his forces must commit no overt act. It is understood that responsibility for any outbreak that may occur is placed directly on the de facto government and that it is pointed out that if the Carranza forces in northern Mexico had co-operated with the Americans in the pursuit of Villa along the international boundary line now now have been stamped out. Instead attention is called to the fact that since the Columbus, N. M., raid there have been outrages that have shown the promises of the Carranza government not to have been kept.

Reports that the president was planning asking for a joint session of congress before which he could lay all the facts in the Mexican situation and ask for advice were denied at the White House. It was stated that this question had not yet been considered. The president, it was said, has no desire to inject politics into the situation if it can be avoided and will go before congress only when all other means of relief have been exhausted.

The president and many of his

advisers were hopeful that the calling out of the national guard for border duty would impress the Mexican officials with the fact that the administration means business and would check the hotheads in the Carranza service who have been advocating attacking the Americans.

But the chiefs of the army and navy do not expect this. They declare that the tottering Carranza government wants war with the United States in the hope that, through such action, he (Carranza) can solidify all Mexicans in his behalf. And the war college is going ahead with its plans for a real campaign in Mexico on this basis.

Equipment Good. War department officials say that the general equipment of the entire guard today is excellent. During the last couple of months all units have had their equipment brought up to date with everything that would be required for field service. The grave need—in fact the only serious need—is transport equipment such as automobile trucks and the like. The Quartermaster's department will do everything possible to remedy this and automobile trucks will be procured at an every possible point without delay.

When Secretary Lansing was asked today regarding the outlook he said: "There has been no change in our policy toward Mexico."

Under questioning the secretary admitted that there is much excitement and irritation in Mexico today more than at any time since the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., and that there are many evidences of anti-American feeling at numerous points.

Sec'y Lansing admitted that the few remaining American consuls still in Mexico have been ordered again to warn Americans to leave for the United States without delay.

Neither the state nor the navy department today had any confirmation of a fight between Americans and Mexicans at Mazatlan.

Prompt Response. All reports reaching the war department today from the headquarters of the various national guard organizations indicated that the response to the president's call will be extremely prompt. Although in most cases the formal orders for mobilization could not be issued until today, the various departments go busy last night, with the result that today most of the units were assembled in advance of the receipt by their various commanders of the direct order of mobilization.

It is considered certain that the crack cavalry units of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Ohio will be the first troops called to the border by Gen. Funston. Under orders from the war department the disposition of all troops will be withheld for the present. These troops are to gather at the points selected and from their numbers Gen. Funston will select those he needs for immediate service.

One thing which greatly pleased officials here was the fact that the majority of the units have expressed a desire to take the oath as provided in the Hay-Chamberlain law which goes into effect July 1 instead

of July 4. The president and many of his

Light Draught Warships Assemble Along East and West Coasts of Revolution-Tom Republic—Country in Position to Withstand War.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Official circles—with the possible exception of Pres't Wilson and Secretaries Lansing and Baker—this afternoon consider war with Mexico inevitable. Gen. Carranza is expected to force the issue within the next few days, possibly within the next few hours. This government has sent its reply to the Carranza note of May 22, in which he insolently demanded the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition to Mexico City. It is a flat refusal to comply and in addition warns the de facto government against any overt acts.

The administration has asked congress specifically to authorize the use of the organized militia in Mexico. This action, congressional leaders declare, will be construed in Mexico as tantamount to a declaration of war. They declare that it simply emphasizes the extreme seriousness of the situation.

Pres't Wilson and the men closest to him deny any chance in their plans. They insist that they are as much opposed to complete intervention today as ever. But they also admit that every preparation is being made for any contingency, no matter how serious.

All advices from the border tell of constantly increasing bitterness between the Americans and Mexicans. So far there has been no open outbreak, but officials will not be surprised if it occurs at any moment.

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Yet while every open movement spelled war, the administration officials insisted that their actions were entirely precautionary. If war must come—and there are few here who believe that it can be averted, then the administration intends placing the responsibility upon Gen. Carranza and his advisers. The administration's reply to the Carranza ultimatum of three weeks ago demanding that the United States withdraw its punitive expedition from Mexico and allow the Carranza forces to continue the pursuit of Villa was sent to the state department this morning from the white house. It will be sent to Carranza some time today or tonight.

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