The Telegraph service of The Daily Gate City and Constitution-Democrat is received over our own leased wire.

The Daily Gate City
and Constitution-Democrat.

THE WEATHER
Fair tonight. Cooler. Local temp—7 p. m. 73; 7 a. m. 68.

VOL. 122. NO. 149. KEOKUK, IOWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916 TEN PAGES

KEOKUK'S COMPANY L LEAVES AT 7 O'CLOCK SATURDAY MORNING

TROOPS LED INTO THE MEXICAN TRAP SHOT DOWN BY GREASER CAVALRY

United States Soldiers Outnumbered and Could Not Escape When Their Horses Ran Away.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF THE MASSACRE

War Has Not Yet Been Declared by Either Side, Pending Official Word of Carrizal Clash.

EL PASO, Texas, June 23.—Unconfirmed reports received today by American mining companies, stated that troops C and K, of the Tenth United States cavalry were practically annihilated in the fighting at Carrizal when led into the Carranzista trap.

The little handful of American soldiers made a gallant stand, but greatly outnumbered, were forced back. The Mexican cavalry pursuing, shot down United States cavalrymen whose mounts had stampeded after the troopers dismounted to fight, declared the private advices.

The few who escaped are reported to be wandering in the foothills without food or water. It was said that General Pershing had sent a strong column to rescue the scattered fragments of the force nearly slaughtered at Carrizal. The relief column was reported racing along the dry bed of the Rio Carmen toward Carrizal.

These advices are contradicted by official Mexican reports.

Watchful Waiting Again.

[By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A report from General Pershing containing the story of the Carrizal fight between Americans and Carranzistas, based solely on information of returning Tenth cavalrymen, was in the war department's hands today. Its contents were characterized as confirming press reports of the cavalrymen's story in most particulars, but officials said they could not rely entirely upon it as proving that the attack was unprovoked with the Mexicans entirely the aggressors.

Watchful waiting was invoked anew by the administration today in the Mexican problem. Help in framing this government's course—presumably diplomatic, but possibly stronger—was anticipated in a preliminary report of General Pershing on the Carrizal battle. His report decoded early today was understood to contain the story of Tenth cavalry stragglers, putting responsibility for the affair upon the Mexicans.

The full official version, based on officers' reports, was expected from Pershing during the day.

Meantime war department activity centered in getting militia troops ready for border service. Ten thousand men, gathered from the central and western departments, will leave as soon as they can be prepared. Probably this will be in a very few days. The administration position up to early today tended to class the Carrizal incident with the now forgotten Parral clash and the more recent unprovoked attack upon American sailors at Mazatlan.

One source of real trouble in the Carrizal affair, apparently remaining, is the fact that American prisoners are still held in Mexican custody.

As for Carranza himself, administration men have reason to believe he is trying to get his men in line and avoid hostilities.

On the other hand, the attitude of his generals is manifestly unpleasant. General Trevino's reported approval of the Carrizal clash and his announcement that he would take similar action in the same circumstances, was regarded here as indicative of a threatening trend of events perhaps beyond Carranza's control.

Hundreds of Refugees.

VERA CRUZ, June 23.—Arrival of hundreds of American refugees here today, fleeing before war clouds, failed to bring any unusual excitement to Mexico's principal seaport. The native residents are optimistic. The refugees unite in declaring the crowds which greeted them at railroad stations on their trip here were fairly courteous.

Out in the harbor today, the battleship Nebraska was lying peacefully at anchor, with close to two hundred American citizens aboard. The Nebraska's officers have endeared themselves to the refugees by their hospitality—but they are mighty anxious for the arrival of a transport which will relieve them of the civilians aboard. A transport for the refugees is expected within twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

A train from Mexico City late last night brought several score Americans and several hundred other foreigners. Not one of these had anything but the highest praise for the courtesy and polite treatment accorded them by constitutionalist troops and officers in Mexico City and enroute. Twelve carloads of American refugees under care of Special Agent Rodgers were expected from the capital some time today. The hotels, portals and cafes of Vera Cruz were alive with Americans today. For the most part they were in good spirits and hopeful of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two governments.

All Aeroplanes Broken.

EL PASO, Texas, June 23.—The fate of Captain Lewis Morey's cavalry detachment, which was in the Carrizal fight, and the possibility that the squadron of the Eleventh United States cavalry sent to their relief has also been engaged by the Carranzistas, caused the gravest anxiety in official circles here today.

Nothing has been heard from Morey's men since they were lured into ambush Wednesday and cut up by machine gun fire. General Pershing has arranged to reinforce the relief column if it is attacked by the vastly superior number of Carranzistas in the Carrizal district.

The absence of any aeroplanes with the American expedition in Mexico was the basis of considerable criticism here today. Aviators in swift flying machines could have learned the truth about the Carrizal situation almost immediately. All aeroplanes intended for scouting with Pershing are dismantled at the Columbus base, undergoing repairs.

Juarez today was practically deserted, the 4.7 inch guns on the American side still menacing the little Mexican city. General Gonzales and a comparative handful of men are still believed to be in Juarez. General Bell at Fort Bliss, is said to have information that a considerable Carranzista force is hidden in the hills around Juarez. The troops that evacuated the city are reported to have been concentrated twenty miles south of Juarez with other Carranzista forces.

In British Hands.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — The United States government is understood to have made formal request of Great Britain to take charge of American interests in Mexico should war occur between the two countries.

State department officials refused to confirm or deny the report today, but it was indicated that preliminary steps have been taken to safeguard this country's interests. It was explained that any such arrangement necessarily provided only for the future developments and does not of course apply to the present status of affairs.

No formal request will be made of Great Britain previous to the break-off of relations between this country and Mexico. Consul Rodgers and other American representatives are still at their posts at Mexico City and other points in the republic and so far as is known no instructions have been sent to them to return to this country.

Until this is done the only step the state department would take in the course of preparing for the eventuality, would be an informal discussion with British authorities here of that country's willingness to assume charge of American interests.

Mexican Spies.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 23.—Spies for the defacto government have been watching the shipment of troops and supplies at the Columbus base.

One suspect is under arrest today and several others are being watched. A German who lived in Mexico City many years and came here since the Villista raid, is under surveillance. The others are ostensibly peaceable Mexican residents of the town. A quantity of note-books and papers covered with notations were found on the person of Andres Sandoval, the Mexican taken into custody. Many Mexican families fled from Columbus into Mexico simultaneously with the disappearance of forty Carranzista soldiers composing the customs guard at the border gate three miles south.

As a result of the spy scare more vigorous precautions than ever were put into effect in the base camp here. The arsenal containing millions of rounds of ammunition, was the object of the principal protective measures. (Deletion by censor.) Outposts have been strengthened and stationed farther out from camp. Rules governing the military reservation are very strict. Civilian truck drivers were warned to obey the regulations.

During the night the New Mexico militia in the federal service here were taken to a system of defensive works around Columbus and shown their positions in order that they may be able to find their trenches in the dark in an emergency.

Hope for a Settlement.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Salvador and Costa Rico have notified the Mexican government that they will join Mexico in opposing invasion by the United States, it was stated today.

Though armed conflict with the United States is now considerd imminent, the Mexican people still hope for a settlement of the controversity by diplomatic negotiations.

Thursday was observed as a holiday in the capital, being the religious festival of Corpus Christi. Business was suspended generally. The streets and parks were crowded. The people talked nothing but the prospects of war with the United States.

Mexico business men interviewed by the United Press expressed disbelief that the United States would risk destroying her friendly relations with Latin-American countries, after laboring so hard to establish them, by conflict with Mexico. They believe that the American government realizes that the invasion of Mexico would arouse hostility against the United States throughout Central and South America, endangering, if not ruining, trade connections of American merchants and manufacturers. In fact all classes of people seem to believe that some way will be found out of the difficulty without a permanent breach of friendly relations.

Proclamation issued by War Minister Obregon, calling upon all who have been in arms against the government to abandon that attitude and join the Carranza forces in case of war with the United States, is expected to bring general response. Those who have been declared outlaws by Carranza are excluded from the call. Those who do not accept the call will be considered outlaws. Obregon called attention to the fact that opposition leaders in the states of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas and elsewhere already have recognized the constitutionalist government, thus setting the example for others.

Story of the Ambush.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 23.—General Pershing has wired General Funston that the Mexican garrison has evacuated Casas Grandes. He made no mention of having occupied the city. Funston was inclined to doubt press reports that Pershing had declared martial law in that city and Nuevo Casas Grandes, saying he believed Pershing would have reported such action.

The squadron of the Tenth cavalry sent by Pershing to investigate the Carrizal battle, had not returned early today, but Pershing forwarded to Funston the report of the fight brought into camp by stragglers who participated.

The negro troopers stated that while scouting, they joined Troops C and K, Tenth cavalry at Ojo Santo Domingo, Tuesday night. Captain Charles Boyd, commanding Troop C, as senior captain, was in charge of the expedition. At 4:30 Wednesday morning the column started in the direction of Carrizal, arriving within a mile of the village at 7 a. m.

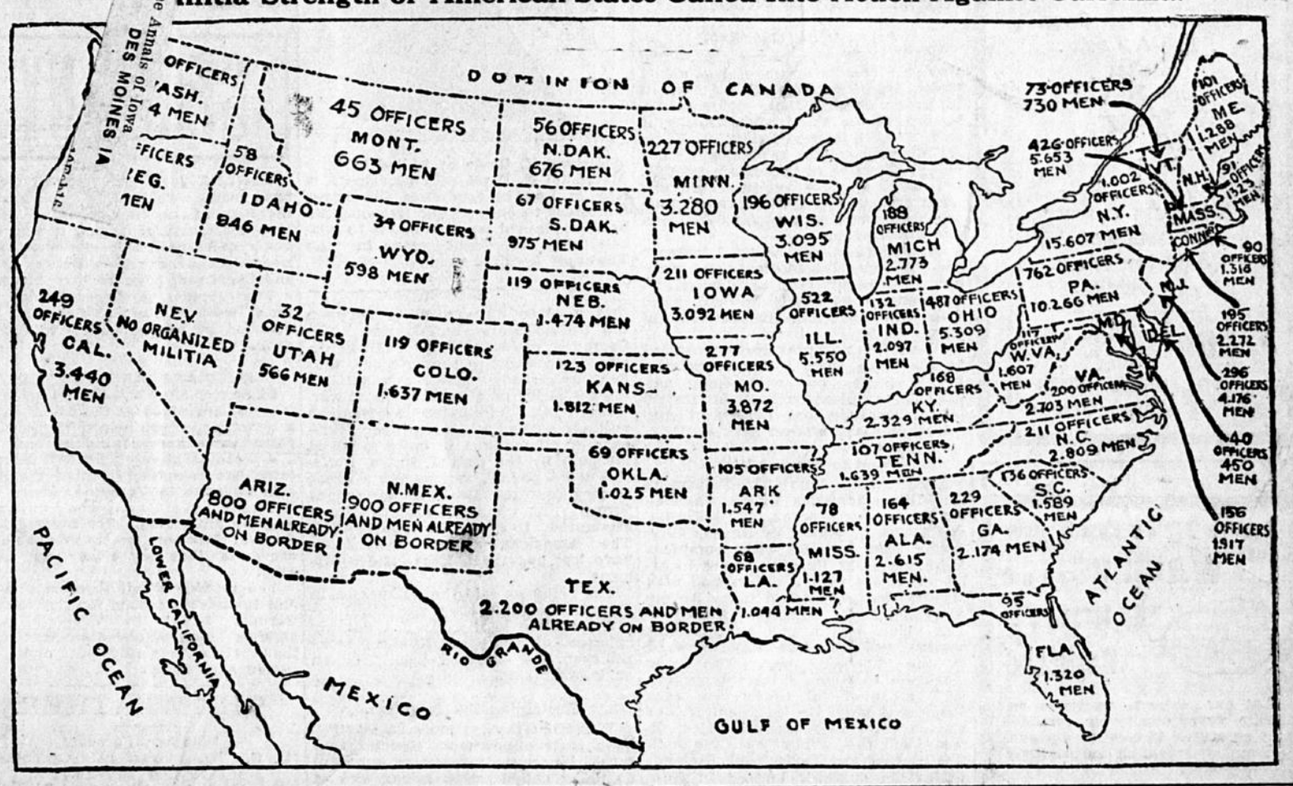
A Mexican guide was sent out to ask the Carranza commandant if the American troops might pass through the town. At first, General Felix Gomez, commanding, refused, but later sent word the Americans might pass if they would stop in the town for a parley.

Before Captain Boyd could start, General Gomez rode out with two aides and engaged the American officers in conversation. While they were talking, Mexican soldiers began pouring out of the town in large numbers. Captain Boyd saw the danger of being surrounded and ordered his command to fall back.

At this juncture, Gomez turned and galloped to the right of his own lines. He gave an order and the Mexicans opened fire. Captain Boyd ordered his men to dismount and return the fire. Heavy fighting ensued. After an interval of an hour or two, the negroes holding the horses in the rear of the line, mounted and spurred away. This was all the stragglers, who were included in the horse detail

(Continued on page 2.)

Militia Strength of American States Called Into Action Against Carranza.



TRAINLOADS OF SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR THE SOLDIERS

Quartermaster Department is One of Busiest Spots in the United States.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Uncle Sam's quartermaster department at St. Louis today was one of the busiest spots in the service. Practically all the supplies for the state guardsmen and regulars mobilized in the southwest are being supplied from the St. Louis depot.

Early today many large storage tents were set up at the arsenal to house the trainloads of supplies arriving here.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanley, in charge of the depot, was prepared to handle the 290,000 pairs of shoes he purchased yesterday for various state guard camps.

Following a trainload of supplies for the Arkansas camp at Little Rock, another trainload of provisions was rushed to the border early today. The Arkansas train carried 98,000 pounds of flour; 126,000 pounds of potatoes; 50,000 pounds of beans; 12,500 pounds of cornmeal and a carload of bacon.

In addition to handling twenty-two states in which militia is mobilizing, supplies are being forwarded from St. Louis to the United States forces in Texas and Mexico.

Major General Barry today awaited word from General Funston at the border before ordering 5,000 militiamen in the central department states to entrain for immediate service.

As soon as Funston designates where he desires the militiamen sent, 5,000 of the troops who already have reported to Barry that "they are reasonably well prepared for field service," will be selected and ordered to entrain.

"No troops have been ordered to the border yet, excepting those of the three states designated by the war department yesterday," it was stated at General Barry's office today.

Must Crush Prussian Militarism And Free All Allied Soil

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

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PETROGRAD, June 23.—Peace must come only when allied soil is swept clean of the enemy and Prussian militarism forever crushed, S. D. Sazonoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, sometimes called "the pillar of the triple entente," told the United Press in an exclusive interview today.

Minister Sazonoff had just returned from the Russian front. In a private audience he outlined Russia's attitude toward the peace talk current in neutral countries, especially in America.

"Germany," said the foreign minister, "set upon us without warning. Now, having signally failed to beat Europe into submission and finding her intended victims getting the upper hand, she covers her face with the mask of piety and endeavors to throw upon the allies the blame for continuing the war. Such a procedure is an open avowal of her own weakness and an attempt to hide her own unenviable situation—a fact which I believe the world will soon realize, if it doesn't already.

"Peace talk now is doubly futile. Germany assuredly has not won the war. Hence, she is not in a position to say anything. We cannot say yet that we are the victors, so peace suggestions are unfriendly to us.

"Germany's power is clearly waning. The strength of the allies is increasing as is proved by the daily events in the fighting at Verdun and in the advance on the Russian front as well, by successes of the class of the Skagerak naval battle and of the victories in Asia Minor.

"The war can end but one way. That is when allied soil is swept clean of the enemy and our every demand is admitted. To accept peace earlier would be to shirk our duty. For civilization has reached the cross roads; one way means the mailed fist and the will of the strongest; the other means the right to enjoy individual culture. Prussia has set out to impose one destiny. It was willed that the allies should defend the other. We are faithful to the trust. We are mutually pledged to do that. We were never so united as now and never so strong. We wish peace as ardently as any one, but it must be the right sort. Peace must be permanent, which means that Prussian militarism must go. After all, it is this militarism we are combating rather than Germany."

Minister Sazonoff was asked about commercial relations between Russia and the United States.

"I see no real obstacle in the way of closest commercial relations between Russia and America," he replied. "The idea has my hearty support. I quite share your able ambassador's expressed views on the subject. To like each other better we need only to get better acquainted."

Discussing the Polish situation, the foreign minister said that he greatly appreciated American's generous steps to feed the unfortunate people of invaded Poland.

"The population there is sadly treated by the enemy," he added. "They continue to remove all available provisions, thus increasing the hunger and suffering. Russia already has showed her appreciation of endeavors to relieve Poland by permitting food to enter the country despite the fact that Germany might take advantage of the situation to divert part of the supplies to her own use. I regret deeply that Germany has refused to agree not to remove foodstuffs already in Poland, as this renders it difficult to admit new American supplies."

"Your excellency has just returned from the front; what is your impression?" he was asked.

"The spirit of the army is excellent," he replied. "Officers and men are thoroughly confident of their success. I return immensely pleased."

REPUBLICANS STIRRING UP RUMPUS IN CONGRESS

Want President Wilson to Tell Why He Sends Militia to the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—With republicans, led by Representative Mann, demanding explicit expression from the president as to his reasons for sending the militia to the border with power to order them into Mexico, Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee this afternoon began his fight to make the national guard actually a federal force. Opposition to the resolution because President Wilson has not appeared before congress in person to explain the Mexican situation seemed to grow rapidly. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts asked that the whole matter be postponed for consideration until tomorrow. Hay pressed for immediate consideration.

Declaring the action would not constitute a declaration of war nor an admission that a state of war exists, Hay brought the matter up immediately on the convening of the house. He asked the house to consent to changes in the resolution. In effect placing on congress the responsibility for drafting the militia. Hay asked that the language of the draft empowering the president to draft militia be made to read:

"That in the opinion of congress the United States, whereas an emergency now exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army, the president is hereby authorized to draft into the United States army any or all the members of the national guard."

Republican Leader Mann objected to having placed on congress the responsiblity of declaring that an emergency exists, unless President Wilson should directly or indirectly assure the house that such is the case.

"I am authorized," replied Chairman Hay, "to say that the president believes an emergency is present and it is absolutely necessary to command the service of the militia."

Continuing, Mann said: "I do not know whether the troops should be kept in Mexico or not. It is evident that the troops cannot remain in the heart of the country without there being a certain amount of friction with the Mexicans. I cannot see why they are being kept in Mexico when they have not accomplished what they set out to do."