

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
Probably showers. Cooler. Local temp—7 p. m. 79; 7 a. m. 72

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EIGHT PAGES

MAY DECLARE WAR IN A FEW DAYS

ARMY OFFICERS EXPECTING WAR TO COME IN TWO OR THREE DAYS

Captain Morey of Troop K Has Been Found and Note Book of Captain Boyd is Strong Evidence.

THE SITUATION IS GRAVEST IN HISTORY

President Wilson Expected to Go Before Congress This Week and Ask Support on War Order.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 26.—Captain Lewis S. Morey, commander of troop K, Tenth cavalry, who sent to General Pershing the first official account of the battle at Carrizal, was found today with four negro troopers at San Luis ranch, according to a message from Pershing to General Funston.

No mention was made regarding the condition of Morey. Major Jenkins, commanding the relief column of the Eleventh cavalry, who found Morey and the four men, reported that detachments of his force are scouring the country around Ojo San Domingo but that no more stragglers have been encountered.

Of the eighty-four officers and men comprising troops C and K, one officer and forty-three men have returned to the American lines.

The prisoners held at Chihuahua City, are said to number seventeen. This leaves twenty-two men to be accounted for. Practically all of those latter are believed to have been killed.

Pershing sent Funston information taken from the note book found on the body of Captain Charles Boyd, commander of the American expedition, by Major Jenkins. The note book contained carbon copies of the note sent to the Mexican jefe at Carrizal, informing him that the American troops were on a peaceful mission and asking permission to pass through the town, and of the note sent to Pershing telling him of the plan to go on to Villa Ahumada. The original note from General Felix Gomez, Carranza commander, inviting Boyd's command into the town for a conference, also was found. Pershing commented that this note "looks like treachery."

Army officials at Fort Sam Houston characterize the present situation as the "gravest in history" of the two countries. They expressed their opinion that it would be only two or three days before "the big stuff starts." Feverish preparations for a movement of considerable proportion are being made.

Funston has wired General Wood and other department commanders directions as to the destinations for the national guard, but refused to make them public.

Persons arriving here from Laredo say the reason for the evacuation of Nuevo Laredo by the Carranza garrison was the refusal of General Mann to let forage cross the lines.

Consul Bonney and Vice Consul Dickinson of San Luis Potosi called on Funston for a conference shortly before noon.

SIR ROGER YAWNS IN COURT WHILE BEING TRIED FOR TREASON

Plea of Not Guilty is Entered by Man at Head of the Irish Revolution.

[By Wilbur S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, June 26.—In a firm voice, Sir Roger Casement today pleaded not guilty to the charge of high treason at the opening of his trial before Lord Chief Justice Reading and Associate Justices Avery and Hartridge. A jury was obtained from a special panel of 150 talesmen in less than one hour.

Casement today was scarcely the same man who appeared at the preliminary arraignment in Bow street police court. Then, his beard sadly needed trimming, his hair was frowsy and he wore an ill-fitting sack suit. When he was brought over this morning from Brixton prison to which he had been removed from the Tower of London, he wore a carefully brushed morning coat and immaculate linen. His beard and hair were carefully trimmed.

Think War Inevitable.

EL PASO, Texas, June 26.—The border today awaited the last diplomatic move before the war is formally begun. Convinced that war is inevitable, immediate interest centered in the withdrawal of the expedition's advanced base from Namiquipa to El Valle and in Carranza's reply to President Wilson's latest demands. Private advice states that General Pershing's main command on the retreat toward El Valle was attacked, are not taken seriously. This movement north conforms with Carranza's orders to General Trevino to oppose any advance south, east or west.

The consensus of opinion of high military officers, government representatives and other authorities here is that Carranza cannot concede to President Wilson's virtual ultimatum without being deposed by the defacto army chiefs.

Should Carranza concede the demands, he will meet Francisco Madero's fate, in the opinion of those familiar with the situation.

Gen. George Bell, Jr., has pitched several camps in El Paso to protect the city from surprise attack on any quarter. There are less than 200 Mexican pickets are also doing picket duty along the boundary line.

Seven wounded American soldiers taken to Fort Bliss last night from Columbus brought the total number now in the fort hospital as the result of Mexican sniping to twenty. The wounded state that organized bands of snipers were encountered all along the communication lines. Their fire has always been returned, but with what effect is not learned.

Aeroplane in Use. COLUMBUS, N. M. June 26.—For the first time since April 22, an aeroplane is at General Pershing's headquarters, fit for performing scouting duty. A military aeroplane driven by Lieutenants Christy and Rice and carrying an observer, made the flight from Columbus to field headquarters early today. Its safe arrival was reported by wireless.

Huge quantities of military supplies were being unloaded at the local base today. Incoming motor trucks were hastily repaired and immediately sent out with supplies for the expeditionary forces.

Mexicans have set prairie fires in the dry grass around American camps in Mexico, presumably to hinder the United States troops. Where the flames threaten damage, details of soldiers with wet sacks were sent to douse the fires.

"Sooner or later, I shall continue to work for these great ideals shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in 1912 championed them; and I am sure that these men and women will show a like loyalty to the other, the fundamental ideals which the events of the past two years have proven so vital to the permanency of our national existence. The method by which we are to show our loyalty to these ideals must be determined in each case by the actual event.

"Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal, and not merely to the name and least of all to the party name. "The progressive movement has been given incalculable impetus by what the progressive party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accepted and enacted into law, or embodied in their party platforms, very many of our most important principles. "Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party. "It is impossible for us progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things

actually are, the progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances, our duty is to seek common action with the republicans and the democratic party. "Under these circumstances the progressive national committee at Chicago in January outlined our duty to seek common action with the republican party. Six weeks later, on March 9th, in my Trinidad statement I asked for a similar co-operation against the democratic party. This was in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, pending the convention. "Roosevelt declared he had made similar statements to his friends and advisers, but had emphasized that the outcome depended entirely on the actions of the republican convention. If it had not realized the nation's demands for patriotism, the progressives, he said, would have found it their highest duty to place a ticket in the field. "The colonel declared charges that his statements were not made in good faith, that he intended to run as a progressive unless nominated by the republicans, were groundless and that the progressives knew he meant what he said. "In my judgment," he went on, "the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of progressive proclamation issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions nomination of a third ticket, would in my judgment be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut straight-out Americanism before election but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected. He is beyond all comparison

everything honorable in order to do everything short of sacrificing our most sacred convictions in order to secure the alignment under one leadership of the forces opposed to the nomination in power of Mr. Wilson and the democratic party. "Under these circumstances the progressive national committee at Chicago in January outlined our duty to seek common action with the republican party. Six weeks later, on March 9th, in my Trinidad statement I asked for a similar co-operation against the democratic party. This was in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, pending the convention. "Roosevelt declared he had made similar statements to his friends and advisers, but had emphasized that the outcome depended entirely on the actions of the republican convention. If it had not realized the nation's demands for patriotism, the progressives, he said, would have found it their highest duty to place a ticket in the field. "The colonel declared charges that his statements were not made in good faith, that he intended to run as a progressive unless nominated by the republicans, were groundless and that the progressives knew he meant what he said. "In my judgment," he went on, "the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of progressive proclamation issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions nomination of a third ticket, would in my judgment be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut straight-out Americanism before election but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected. He is beyond all comparison

fight the fires. Large areas are reported to be ablaze south of the new American advanced posts. The reported attack on General Pershing's main command is without confirmation here. The censorship screens the reported evacuation of Namiquipa in favor of El Valle, which is nearer the American base at Dublin.

Captain Morey's Report. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 26.—A little, grey, bespectacled man whose mild and studious bearing appears almost incongruous in his army khaki, was the center of interest in the Mexican situation early today. That man was Captain Lewis S. Morey, commanding troop K, Tenth cavalry, who, while desperately wounded and apparently dying, sent General Pershing the first officer's report of the battle at Carrizal in which many of his and Captain Charles Boyd's troop C men were slain by Carranzista soldiers. Morey wrote the letter to Pershing while hiding in an arroyo, 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. When it was completed, he dispatched it by three negro troopers who had taken refuge with him. These three men were picked up by troop M, of the Tenth, commanded by Lieut. Henry A. Meyer Jr.

The letter was addressed to Morey's immediate superior, the commanding officer at Ojo Federico. It is believed Lieutenant Meyer sent it to Ojo Federico, from where it was forwarded to Pershing. This would explain the fact that the letter was apparently not delivered to Pershing by Meyer when the latter returned to camp with the stragglers he found at San Luis ranch. A wireless addressed to Morey's wife in Austin, Texas, received last night, read: "Am back on line and all well." It was signed "Sidney" and sent from "somewhere in Mexico." General Funston had received early today word of Morey's rescue. It is not known whether Morey really had been picked up by some of Pershing's men or whether the wireless had been written at the same time as the letter, to allay Mrs. Morey's fears. Meyer reported that the three wounded men with Morey carried him about two miles after the battle, that he became so weak from the loss of blood, he could go no further and ordered them to leave him. He had been shot through the shoulder. The men thought he was dying and obeyed. Their sense of location was rather vague and although

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(Continued on page 2.)

ITALY

ROME, June 26.—Austrian troops have begun a general retreat on the Trentino front, under a smashing Italian offensive, it was officially announced today. The Italians have captured Austrian positions at Castellombombato Melette, Mont Lougara, Gallo, Asiago, Cesuna and Monte Cengolo. The Italian gains are the most important made by General Cadorna's armies in a single attack since the first few weeks following the outbreak of the Austro-Italian war. The Italians are driving home their offensive with the greatest vigor, taking advantage of the withdrawal of Aus-

(Continued on page 2.)

FRANCE

PARIS, June 26.—French troops carried a few elements of German trenches between Fumin and Chenois woods on the northeastern front of Verdun last night, the war office announced today. A German attack west of Thiaumont was completely checked by French screen fire. Artillery duels occurred around Dead Man's hill on the northwestern front of Verdun.

GERMANY

BERLIN, June 26.—In most stubborn fighting west of Sokul, the Germans have inflicted new defeats on the Russians, the war office announced this afternoon. In the fighting since June 16, the Germans have taken sixty-one Russian officers, 14,977 men, two cannons and 54 machine guns.

RUSSIA

LONDON, June 26.—Russian troops have broken through the Carpathian mountains into Transylvania in an advance from Bukovina, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome today. The dispatch quoted Petrograd telegrams as authority for the statement.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS WILL COME AS SOON AS WAR IS DECLARED

Quartz of a Million Men to be Recruited if Uncle Sam Finds That He Must March to Mexico City.

AND IT LOOKS LIKE WAR IS CERTAIN

Plans Have All Been Made for the Campaign and State Militia is Already on Way to the Border.

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

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A double responsibility for the Carrizal battle appeared partly established today. It did not, however, place such a burden on the American forces as to assure peace. On the contrary, developments so shaped themselves that it appears likely President Wilson may find it necessary to appear before congress before the week ends.

Only a complete right about face by Carranza can save the situation. The report of Captain Morey, as he lay supposedly dying on the Carrizal desert, indicated to officials that the action of the American force before Carrizal, might have been provocative.

Morey wrote that Captain Boyd was under the impression that the Mexicans would run when the Americans fired. "We formed for attack," said Morey's report.

On the other hand, the publication of the American demands for the release of seventeen American prisoners from Chihuahua showed that Carranza had issued the order to General Trevino not to permit the Americans to move south, east or west. This will place upon Carranza the responsibility for the Mexicans firing and perhaps prove the necessity for Boyd's offensive.

Persons in touch with President Wilson's views, said he would delay going before congress on a war mission until Carranza had had time to answer the American ultimatum. The charge in this message that Carranza had acted with hostility in

issuing the order to General Trevino, gave evidence that the administration believed that war is the only answer if Carranza does not free Americans taken at Carrizal, disavow that incident and promise safety for the American forces hereafter. Troop trains are ready to take American militiamen to the border.

The bulk of the 100,000 militiamen ordered out, will probably be either on the line, or enroute, by the end of the week. Everything possible is being done to hasten the departure of the entire force. These preparations, coupled with war department activity, reflected the view of army men that trouble is in the offing, though they admitted diplomacy may still have a chance.

The campaign is planned. It contemplates taking sufficient time to avoid unnecessary casualties through lack of preparation. It proposes sweeping into Mexico from strategic border points, locking in the northern Mexican forces, seizing Torreon and Saltillo to control railways and pushing through to Mexico City.

As matters now stand these moves will require stripping the border control of regulars. At some points this must be delayed pending the arrival of militia. In order that there may be sufficient men, a call for volunteers will be one of the first steps if President Wilson decides war cannot be avoided. Two hundred and fifty thousand are the figures estimated for the first call and six months the time for raising them. If war comes, it will be long, the experts say. The spectacular battles probably will occur within a few months, but the work of controlling guerrilla bands and rehabilitating the country might take two to seven years.

Awaiting Equipment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—Orders indicating the Illinois national guard will be called to the border in the immediate future were received at camp headquarters here today by Adjutant General Dickson from General Barry, commander of the central division with headquarters in Chicago. The message follows:

"On account of the imperative necessity of rushing troops to the border, expedite in every way possible, the obtaining of equipment and preparation for field service of all organizations now in camp. In case any units have not yet joined on account of efforts to recruit, have them join the instant they have gotten above the required minimum. (Signed) "Barry."

General Dickson replied that the Illinois national guard is ready to leave on short notice providing the government sends along the necessary equipment.

All units at both camps were given strenuous drills throughout the day.

ALLIES BEGIN THEIR ATTACK UPON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Super-Offensive is Now on, With Violent Fighting at Every Point.

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, June 26.—Every surface indication today pointed to the beginning of the long expected super-offensive of the allies.

Breaking out with a terrific smash against the Austrian front, the Italians drove the Austrians back yesterday on a front of more than fifteen miles. They recaptured seven positions taken by the Austrian crown prince in his recent drive in the Trentino.

At practically the same hour that the Italian rush began, British artill-

securing only a short rest at noon. H. Backus, company H, Seventh regiment, Chicago, sustained a severe flesh wound in the left thigh last night, when, according to his story, a civilian fired three shots at him with a .32 caliber revolver.

William O'Brien, believed to be of the Seventh regiment of Chicago, spent last night in a straight jacket at the county jail. He became demented during the night. He was much improved today and may be allowed to return to camp.

The Right of Way.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—War department supplies and troop trains have the right of way on all American railroads. Through the American Railway association, the department, it was learned today, has at its disposal all the rolling stock it desires. As fast as freight is sent to the border the empty cars will be "dead headed" back to distribution points.

Cars containing war department material, bear a special placard, and this is recognized by every dispatcher and train crew as giving it the right of way. Much of the war department freight moves even faster than express trains. A railroad sidetracked one of its fast limited passenger trains to make way for war supplies. The railway association, including in its membership every railroad president in the country, has informed the war department that it will give every ounce of co-operation in its power. Mobilization of railroad forces has been accomplished almost automatically.

Railways have sent special trained corps to be at the command of the department. Troop trains even more than freight will have clear tracks ahead.

Off for the Border.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 26.—The first regiment of Newark, batteries A of East Orange and B of Camden, troops A and C of the first squadron cavalry, the field hospital of the 6th and ambulance company of Red Bank will entrain at two o'clock for the Mexican border.

Will Move Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, June 26.—By tomorrow at the latest, 17,000 militia men from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts, will be on trains speeding toward the border. Major General Leonard Wood's orders for this force to proceed at once to the border, met with instant response from the officers and men. Orders to make ready for instant orders to move also were sent to the militia commanders in Florida, District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. Entraining orders for these forces await only formal report from state adjutant generals that the men are ready and fully mobilized. Regimental commanders in the states where immediate movement was ordered, worked the greater part of the night communicating with railroad heads and arranging transportation.

So urgent was the demand for the militia, that medical examinations will be waived. Regiments which brought their standing up to full war strength by hurry up recruiting during the last few days will take their "green men" along anticipating time to train them upon arrival in Texas.

Ald for Militiamen.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Possibility of "war within a few hours" was the warning given the senate by Reed of Missouri today in urging all

(Continued on page 2.)

ery broke loose with a battering attack against German trenches from the LaBassee canal southward to the Somme. Both the British and German official statements comment on the violence of this attack. Thus far no word has reached London of the beginning of the expected British infantry attack.

Dispatches from Berlin today reported that the Russians, instead of being disheartened by their temporary check in Volhynia, are bringing immense numbers of reserves into action and have renewed their vigorous attempts to reach Kovel. In the southeast the Slavs have cleared Bukovina of the enemy and are entering the passes of the Carpathians.

Reports that Roumania is displaying military activity, coming from German sources today, coincide with other dispatches that the pro-ally party at Bucharest is urging Roumania's entrance into the war.

(Continued on page 5.)