

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. Continued warm. Local temp—7 p. m. 83; 7 a. m. 73.

VOL. 122, NO. 154.

KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916

EIGHT PAGES

AMERICAN PRISONERS TURNED FREE

IOWA GUARDSMEN SPENDING TIME LEARNING HOW TO SHOOT STRAIGHT

While Awaiting Orders to Move, Militia is on Rifle Range Practicing on Imaginary Greasers.

MANY TROOPS ARE ON MOVE TODAY

Senate Passes Bill Empowering President to Draft Militiamen Into Federal Service if Needed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 29.

Iowa guardsmen to the number of four thousand spent the day on the rifle range near Camp Dodge, receiving instruction from Major Smith W. Brookhart and unless orders to entrain for the border come soon, 720,000 rounds of ammunition will have been expended and Major Brookhart promises that General Allen will have an infantry brigade that can shoot. The federal government has so far failed to equip 1,000 of the men with uniforms, but these have been promised. The batteries still lack horses and the machine gun companies have no pack mules.

Word from home stations of a dozen companies say recruiting for reserve battalions is progressing so that if the troops do finally go to war their ranks can be kept full.

Word from Iowa City where half of the First Iowa cavalry squadron refused to take the federal oath is to the effect that the influence of parents and sweethearts is too strong and that Major Ralph P. Howell cannot induce them to change their minds. Many of

the men were recruited in the Quaker farming district which is opposed to preparedness. As a result, it is expected the men who want to go will be held in camp and three other troops recruited in other localities where the Quaker influence is not so strong. Outside of the cavalry, not over fifty men in the entire command of five thousand refused the federal oath and many married men insisted upon going when their officers intimated it would be all right for them to remain at home.

New Relief Bill.
WASHINGTON, June 29.—A new bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the relief of married militiamen's families and providing that the secretary of war may at his discretion allow \$50 a month or as an alternative order, the militiamen's discharge from the army, was introduced by Chairman Hay this afternoon. Families include wives, children and dependent mothers. Action will be taken Monday.

First Illinois.
CHICAGO, June 29.—The First Illinois infantry, which entrained from Springfield last night, was the only militia unit in the central department of the army, enroute to the border early this afternoon, reports to the department showed. Other Illinois regiments are to leave late today or tonight. Wisconsin is about ready to entrain and arrangements were made with the Chicago and Northwestern railway today to handle most of the Badger state contingent within twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The Sec-

SIR ROGER IS FOUND GUILTY AND WILL BE EXECUTED

Jury Deliberated Less Than an Hour on Case of Irish Traitor.

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

LONDON, June 29.—Sir Roger Casement was this afternoon found guilty of high treason in connection with the Irish rebellion and his attempt to induce Irish prisoners in Germany to desert the British colors. The jury deliberated less than an hour. The crime is punishable by death.

Casement's hopes for acquittal were dealt a body blow by Lord Chief Justice Baron Reading, just before the case went to the jury. F. E. Jones, of counsel for the defense, who finished summing up because of the illness of Alexander Sullivan, chief counsel for Casement, argued that Sir Roger was a loyal, patriotic Irishman. He contended that he was recruiting an Irish regiment among prisoners in Germany because the Ulsterites threatened civil war in Ireland. "The jury," interposed the lord chief justice, "will be instructed that any act tending to weaken the country's power of resistance was aiding and comforting the king's enemies." Casement was plainly depressed by this ruling. He turned an appealing look toward his counsel, who hastily concluded his argument. Attorney General Smith began summing up at 11:45 a. m. "If only one of the six overt acts is proved, the defendant is guilty of

treason," the lord chief justice instructed the jury. If he knew what he did would assist the enemy, though he had another ulterior motive, he is guilty.

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

LONDON, June 29.—Found guilty of the crime of high treason and about to be sentenced to death, Sir Roger Casement, once brilliant Irish leader, made an impassioned speech as he stood in the prisoners' dock before Lord Chief Justice Reading this afternoon. "In England alone in the twentieth century, loyalty to one's country is held to be a crime," he said, with a dramatic gesture. "If it is treason to fight under such conditions, then I am proud to be a rebel."

The first announcement of the verdict of guilty, made after the jury had deliberated but fifty minutes, unnerved Casement completely. When he arose to address the court, his voice quavered so that his remarks could scarcely be heard. As he concluded, he gained his composure. He seemed perfectly calm as he protested against conditions in Ireland and declared he should have been tried by an Irish jury. He stood erect and smiling when the lord chief justice, as Casement finished his address, pronounced the sentence that he should "hang by the neck until dead." There was utter silence in the court room as the lord chief stepped down from the dock and left the court room at once in custody of guards. Immediately after Casement was

(Continued on page 2)

GERMANY

BERLIN, June 29.—The repulse of British infantry attacks, which are becoming more numerous, was announced by the war office this afternoon. In several instances the attacks were preceded by gas attacks against the German lines. French artillery were lively last night in the Alsace region around Auberive (in the Champagne) and in the Argonne. Weak French infantry attacks were repulsed.

FRANCE

PARIS, June 29.—French troops took the offensive in the Champagne region last night and after cleaning out German first line trenches west of Le Mesnil, penetrated the enemy's second line, blowing up several shelters, the war office announced today.

ITALY

ROME, June 29.—Italian troops have stormed Fort Mattassoni in the Trentino zone and have captured the town of Pedocata, five miles north of Arsiero and the ridge of Monte Trappota, it was officially announced this afternoon. The Italian advance on the Posina line is being held up by heavy Austrian artillery and the difficult nature of the ground.

RUSSIA

PETROGRAD, June 29.—Russian troops captured 221 Austro-German officers and 10,285 men in yesterday's fighting, it was officially announced this afternoon. The number of prisoners taken since the Russian offensive began now totals more than 200,000.

ITALY DETERMINED TO STAY TO FINISH

Offensive War to be Carried on by the Allies Until Victory is Gained.

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
LONDON, June 29.—Rome dispatches today reporting the maiden speech of the new Italian prime minister, Paolo Boselli, before the chamber of deputies, emphasized the determination of the allies to wage an offensive war from now on. Suggesting great significance in the present Italian offensive Premier Boselli said amid cheers: "Italy intends to continue the same policy pursued by her allies. We intend from now on to intensify the war until the final and decisive victory."

On practically every front except Verdun and a small sector in Volhynia, allied armies are now on the offensive. The British war office gives few details of activities along the line from LaBassée to the Somme, but

(Continued on page 2)

CAVALRY PRISONERS ARE RELEASED AND SHIPPED TO THE BORDER

Carranza Makes One Good Move When He Turns Loose Negro Troopers Held in Prison.

NINE VILLA RAIDERS ARE CAPTURED

Clash Has Been Averted for the Present, but War is Still Almost Sure to Come.

EL PASO, Texas, June 29.

A special train from Chihuahua City bearing twenty-four negro troopers of the Tenth United States cavalry was expected to arrive in Juarez some time today. The release of the American soldiers captured in the Carrizal fight was ordered by First Chief Carranza, according to information conveyed to General George Bell, Jr., at Fort Bliss by General Francisco Gonzales, of the Juarez garrison.

Gonzales said he received a telegram from General Jacinto Trevino, commander in Chihuahua City that the prisoners had been placed aboard a special train which left the state capital shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Whether Scout Lem Spillsbury, the white Mormon-American captured with the negro troopers, was released, was not made known. The prisoners will be turned over to General Bell. Gonzales, in reply to a question from Bell, said he had no information regarding the disposition of the bodies of the Americans killed at Carrizal. It is feared the bodies were left on the plains unburied and may have been devoured by wild animals. Trevino is reported to be fortifying Chihuahua City. Entrenchments are being thrown about the city and mines are said to have been planted in the outskirts.

Gen. John J. Pershing has moved his base from Colonia Dublan to a point five miles from that Mormon colony. This move, according to Americans who arrived from the front, was made after the American commander was informed an attack by the Carranzistas was imminent. The expeditionary forces are today camped upon a high elevation and are strongly entrenched.

The arrivals stated that the Fifth United States cavalry, recently stationed at San Geronimo, captured eighty Mexicans and took them into camp. Among them was recognized a Villista colonel who was promised protection if he would identify the Carrizal raiders in the group. Fearing assassination if he betrayed his bandit companions, the colonel asked to be masked while he identified them. He was masked and placed in a tent with a small opening. The Mexicans were marched by the single file and he identified nine as Villa raiders. These were sent to General Pershing's headquarters.

The advance guard of the national guard is expected to reach El Paso tonight or tomorrow. Ample facilities have been provided to quarter 25,000 additional troops at Fort Bliss and Camp Cotton. Having been

sworn into federal service at their home stations, the militiamen will receive the rations and accommodations of regulars, as far as possible.

The cooks with the militia men may not compare with those in the regular army, but newly arrived trainloads of sow bosom (bacon), canned horse, (tins of corn beef) and beans and provisions for thousands of loaves of "punk" (bread) from local bakers promised a full dinner pail.

State department agents announced the arrival of additional instructions from Washington urging them to warn all Americans in Mexico to come to the border immediately.

Friendly Settlement.
MEXICO CITY, June 29.—The Carrizal incident will not become a cause for war between Mexico and the United States, the United Press was authorized to announce today. No official announcement has been made regarding the decision reached at yesterday's conference regarding President Wilson's demand for release of American prisoners. (Evidently the fact that General Trevino ordered the release of the Americans has not yet been made public in Mexico City.) It was stated, however, that the matter undoubtedly would be settled amicably and a precedent established for friendly settlements in future occurrences of the same kind.

Unsubstantiated Rumors.
MEXICO CITY, June 29.—General Carranza's reply to the American note threatening "grave consequences" if the American forces are attacked and recited alleged Mexican outrages, will allege that several of President Wilson's statements are based on unauthenticated rumors, it was learned here today.

The reply itself has not been completed. But General Carranza himself indicated something of its character in an address to a group of students last night. "The American note, purporting to be an answer to the Mexican note, is in reality not an answer at all, but a

ALL AMERICA POLICE FORCE TO STRAIGHTEN OUT MEXICO

Argentine, Brazil and Chile Offer Suggestion to Preserve the Peace.

[By J. P. Yoder, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A pan-American "police" force, composed of detachments of the armies of the United States, Argentine, Brazil, Chile and possibly other Latin-American republics to restore, not to crush Mexico.

This is the suggestion brought to the attention of the administration and South American officials today from certain quarters, which it is believed eventually will lead to serious consideration of the project. Latin-America cannot conceive of war between the United States and Mexico, according to Ambassador Naon of Argentine, who set this forth clearly with a strong appeal for the preservation of Pan-Americanism yesterday. To those interested in furthering the Pan-American movement, the present crisis between the United States and Mexico is regarded as a vital test of the principles for which the powers of the Americas have been striving. Strife between nations of the Americas would be regarded by them as virtual civil war. They point out that every treaty negotiated between European powers has fallen apart. With all the rest of the world divided, they contend that the Americas must present a united front; the nations of the two continents must join interests—diplomatically, commercially and industrially. War between any two of

series of charges," he said. "A reply is being prepared, rectifying these statements. The American note and the reply will be given to the public here as soon as possible."

Referring later on in his address to the possibilities of armed conflict, General Carranza said: "Mexico is the guardian of this race. We must defend not only the sovereignty of this country but of all Latin-American countries." The first copies of American newspapers with the text of the American note were received here late yesterday. They aroused intense interest. (The American note had not been published in Mexico City up to last night.)

Militia Crosses Border.
[By Webb C. Miller, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 29.—Reports that large Carranzista forces were concentrating at Guzman in a position to cut the American communication lines, resulted in several motor truck loads of New Mexico militia being sent into Mexico to bring back cavalry horses approaching Guzman under a small guard.

The reports and quick movement of troops from the Columbus base camp caused the greatest excitement early today. Rumors that the field telegraph line south had been cut, proved unfounded.

An aeroplane at General Pershing's headquarters is expected to make a reconnaissance flight around Guzman to investigate the reports.

The remounts left yesterday and went into camp for the night at Las Palomas, seven miles south of the border, where they were overtaken by twenty miles from the present American communication lines.

Believing that war was in progress between Mexico and the United States, fifty Mexican laborers in zinc mines north of Columbus quit and returned to Mexico.

Cavalry patrols still are hunting for those many of William Parker and bride, returning civilian possees having failed to confirm reports that the bandits were wiped out.

The use of the New Mexico national guardmen to escort the cavalry horses back out of possible danger was the first time militiamen have crossed the border into Mexico.

Crisis is Modified.
[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Danger of immediate hostility between the United States and Mexico has been averted. With the release by General Carranza of the American prisoners at Chihuahua, a big step has been taken in avoiding the "gravest consequences." There is yet much to be done, however.

How fully the Mexican crisis has been modified, will not be known until the text of Carranza's reply to President Wilson's two recent notes reach Washington.

The president wishes to know what

(Continued on page 2)

Chased Mexicans Into Town Before Ordering The Retreat

[By Webb C. Miller, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 29.—Six United States cavalrymen, missing since the Carrizal fight, may still be wandering in the Chihuahu desert or have perished from thirst and hunger.

Captain Lewis S. Morey, hero of the fight, before leaving early today for El Paso to be treated for his wounds said the six negro troopers still unaccounted for are believed to have escaped to the barren hills in the retreat from the battle field.

The bodies of Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Adair and the dozen or more other Americans killed outright were left on the field under the terrific sun. What disposition the Mexicans made of the bodies of his comrades Morey did not know. Morey retold the story of the brave fight the two troops of the Tenth cavalry made against overwhelming numbers, a story the troops at the Columbus camp never tire of hearing.

Penned in on an open plain and nearly surrounded by Carranzista troops, the American troopers alternately fought on their bellies and rushed the Mexican lines. Only when their horses had been stampeded and they were on foot, did the Mexicans had fallen with nearly a score of others, was retreat begun. "In the early fighting," said Morey, "all about us little spurts of dirt arose where the hall of bullets from the Mexican machine guns were hitting. Some dust spurted into the mechanism of a trooper's gun at my side. He threw the weapon away with an oath and used an automatic. One of our boys near us curled up. He was hit and died instantly.

"Mexican cavalry across an irrigation ditch were riding at us firing from their horses. It was getting awfully hot. Bullets were hitting all around. Still our men were picking their targets and getting them. I was kneeling when a bullet got me in the shoulder. My sergeant said: 'We can't stand this much longer.'

"At last some one of our men got their machine gun operator. They put another man on it. Then Boyd was hit twice. Adair had already been hit. Then Boyd said 'tell them to go ahead.' The men jumped up with yells and ran right into the face of the machine gun. The Mexicans abandoned it and fled into town. I ordered my men to retreat. Simply had to do it to keep the Mexicans from getting behind us."

Morey, weak from loss of blood and exposure all day long in an excavation offering no protection from the broiling sun, crept across the desert at night. He fell exhausted under a mesquite bush and woke up hours afterward. Resuming his painful effort to escape, he halted twenty times in as many hours.

After nearly twenty-four hours without water Morey came upon a spring. He said he threw himself almost bodily into the water. Morey was found shortly afterward.

the American nations would mean an immediate division into groups, thus weakening the entente, and leaving the way open for possible influence if not domination from abroad.

To preserve the strength and unity of the Americas, Latin-America as well as administration men working in the interests of Pan-Americanism declare it is imperative first that peace in the Americas be maintained now, and second that a way be found to enforce continued peace in the future. This brings the suggestion of a pan-American police force.

It is pointed out that most of the theories of the world peace advanced to date have been based upon the establishment of an international police force. In the present situation between the United States and Mexico and the working out of the general plan of pan-Americanism, those behind the movement see the possibility of a test of the theory upon which may rest the hope of international peace.

Successful joint action by the nations of the Americas in pacifying and restoring stricken Mexico would have great influence in Europe. It is believed, toward providing the practicability of international "police" work. Latin-American powers do not regard Mexican responsibility for the Carrizal clash as proved. In fact the note of Captain Morey rather suggests to them possible provocative action by the American troops. Their view is that the stake for which the nations of the two continents are plying in advancing pan-Americanism is too great to be jeopardized through war, based on such a disputed incident.