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TENSION LESSENS AT THE CAPITAL

American Troopers, Held By Mexicans, Ordered Released

Action Is Held As Forerunner Of Other Concessions

Washington, June 29.—The tension in Washington over the Mexican situation was notably lessened by the news received from the border that General Trevino had ordered the release of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal and their equipment.

The pessimism which had been apparent at the White House and in other official quarters has given place to a brighter outlook, and it was acknowledged that if Carranza had yielded to the demands of the United States to this extent, an important step had been taken toward averting the present crisis.

The change of feeling in Washington was all the more noticeable because President Wilson, until word was flashed of General Trevino's action, had been making his plans on the assumption that further peaceful parleys with Carranza were impossible. The president had, in fact, made preliminary arrangements to lay the Mexican situation before congress. He had expected a rejection of the American demands and had prepared a tentative outline of his address to congress.

Carranza's action is probably only the forerunner of further concessions. The United States in its recent note to General Carranza demanded the immediate release of the prisoners, together with the property of the United States, and also called upon Carranza to inform this government as to the course of action which the Mexican government has determined upon for the future. The belief here is that Carranza would not have yielded on the first of these demands unless he intended to adopt a conciliatory course toward the second.

There is no doubt that President Wilson will welcome the opportunity for a peaceful understanding with Carranza and that he will go more than half way in trying to clear up the present situation without a recourse to arms. There is no doubt, though, that Carranza will have to give satisfaction for the attack on the American troops and that the president will not be content with anything short of a definite understanding in regard to the future. There is no intention on the part of the administration of withdrawing the United States troops from Mexico, and any peaceful solution of the present situation will have to be based on this condition.

HOME GUARDS FORMED

Americans Along Border Continue Their Preparations. El Paso, Tex., June 29.—Americans along the border continue their preparations for home guards in the event of war. Practically every town from Brownsville to San Diego reported the formation of such guards. Tucson, Ariz., reports the most unique organization. Thirty Chinese citizens have formed themselves into a company and have placed themselves at the disposal of the mayor of the city, with the promise that they will increase their number to 100 in a short time.

That the Mexicans are still hopeful of peace was reflected in an interview given out by Mexican consul Garcia, although this was discounted largely by an interview by Congressman W. R. Smith who arrived at the border from Washington and asserted that intervention is inevitable.

"All the good people of both countries ought to get together in the interest of peace, for war would mean hell on earth," said Consul Garcia in the Comandancia at Juarez. He still clung to the hope that hostilities might be averted, and expressed the belief that neither side realized the meaning of a struggle of this kind.

AMERICANS ORDERED FREED

Troopers Captured at Carrizal to Be Taken to Juarez. El Paso, Tex., June 29.—General Jacinto Trevino has ordered that the American prisoners interned in the penitentiary at Chihuahua City be taken to Juarez and there, with their arms and accoutrements, be released.

Mexican authorities asserted that General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso militia district, had been notified of General Trevino's order, and that the prisoners are expected to reach Juarez some time today. General Bell did not deny the report, but refused to discuss it.

Report Attacks Lattanner.

Columbus, June 29.—Alleged withdrawal and diversion of funds from the defunct Security Savings bank of Columbus, which state examiners say was "a serious blunder to say the least," by former State Bank Superintendent Emery Lattanner, is set forth in a report by State Auditor Donahay of an examination of the state banking department between April, 1911, and January, 1915. Whether these practices alleged were criminal, the examiners say they are leaving to the attorney general and other officers of the law to determine.

Offer Crushed to Death.

Dayton, O., June 29.—Slipping and falling into the shaft at the Platt iron works, August Gillan, offer at the plant, was crushed to death.

DYESTUFFS FROM GERMANY ARRIVE IN THIS COUNTRY

Baltimore, June 29.—It was announced by one of the best known financiers in Baltimore that the German merchant submarine, for which New York, Boston and other cities on the Atlantic coast have been looking for several months, is now off the mouth of the Chesapeake bay. He said the vessel will be in Baltimore some time today. He is interested financially in the venture.

According to the information given out here the submarine is loaded with dyestuffs and medicine, chiefly aspirin, both of which are badly needed

in the United States. A tug is waiting off the capes at Hampton Roads to meet the vessel and tow it into port.

Stored on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding company here are nickel and rubber. They will constitute the cargo of the submarine on her return voyage to Germany.

Officials of the Baltimore customs house expressed no surprise when informed that the German submarine was due here. Port authorities of Boston and New York have been expecting the submarine for two weeks.

HORSE, FOOT AND GUNS, MILITIA ENTRAINS FOR SERVICE IN MEXICAN WAR ZONE



Among the state troops which were promptly in the field after the issuance of the president's call for the national guard were the New Jersey soldiers, pictures of whom, taken at Sea Girt, N. J., are shown herewith: No. 1, putting the guns of the First Field artillery, New Jersey national guard on train; No. 2, left to right, Lieutenant Colonel George M. Buttle and Colonel John D. Fraser of the First Infantry of New Jersey; No. 3, guns of the field artillery on flat cars for transportation to the border.

GRUELLING EXAMINATION WITHSTOOD BY ORPET

Waukegan, Ill., June 29.—After hours of pointed and furious questions the prosecution brought the hearing of Will H. Orpet to a dramatic climax by directly accusing the apparently exhausted youth with the murder of Marian Lambert. The trembling boy faltered and then, raly-

ing, clung to his original story. Time and time again the wily prosecutor trapped and snared him in pitfalls, but the boy caught himself each time and, correcting an answer, picked up the thread of the main story and could not be shaken from it.

BANK CLERK LANDS MAN

Toledo, June 29.—After a chase through the business district Charles Donald Gilmore, clerk in the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust company, captured Samuel K. Thompson, thirty-two, a negro. Thompson presented at the bank a check for \$20, which, it is alleged, had been forged. When payment was refused Thompson fled, pursued by several bank employees.

AGENT IS HELD UP

Lima, O., June 29.—While several men sat within a few feet of him, Harvey Shaw, ticket agent at the Western Ohio station, was held up and robbed of \$265 at the station by an unknown man, who furnished a revolver. The robber escaped.

MAN KILLED IN A DUEL

Youngstown, O., June 29.—Tony De Marks, twenty-six, trooper of the Eighteenth United States cavalry, on furlough here, shot and killed Nick Carson, a fellow boarder, in a revolver duel in the street. The shooting was the outgrowth of a quarrel. De Marks escaped.

SUICIDE IS ATTEMPTED

Premont, O., June 29.—Despondent because her sweetheart belongs to the militia and has been ordered to report for war duty, Lena Yochimson, twenty, attempted suicide by shooting herself while seated in Port Stephenson park. She nearly bled to death before found. She will probably recover.

GEN. RUNKLE SUCCEUMBS

Hillsboro, O., June 29.—General Benjamin Platt Runkle, seventy-nine, died at his home here from brights disease. His body will be taken to Washington, where burial will be made in Arlington. General Runkle was born in West Liberty and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1859. During the civil war he rose to the rank of major general. He was for several years editor of the Urbans Union and was military adviser of Judson Harmon while he was governor.

GENERAL HILL IS KILLED

El Paso, Tex., June 29.—General Benjamin Hill, commander of Carranza troops in Sonora, was killed by a French merchant in Mexico City when he refused to pay for a hat he had bought. Spanish refugees arriving told of the killing and said an army officer with Hill then killed the merchant.

VICTIM MAY RECOVER

East Liverpool, O., June 29.—Physicians express hopes for the recovery of Mrs. E. E. Barnes, thirty-two, who took poison. Domestic trouble was assigned as the motive for the act.

GERMANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE

Champagne Region the Scene of Sharp Fighting.

TEUTONS LOSE GROUND GAINED

French Deliver Strong Attacks In the Verdun Sector, the Village of Fleury and Vicinity Bearing the Brunt of the Onslaughts—British Also Engaged With Germans On Northern End of West Front.

London, June 29.—An offensive, which so far has not reached any large proportions, was instituted by the Germans in the Champagne region and was continued with an infantry attack which succeeded in gaining temporary possession of some French advanced posts.

The attack in this district, which is in the region of the French offensive of last fall, was begun on the St. Hilaire road, a little west of the salient, with Tahure in its apex. The German artillery in this region increased its bombardment, and following the cannonade, infantry was sent forward, gaining for the moment a foothold in advanced posts, which it was unable to hold against the French counter attacks.

On the Verdun front the French, preceding the offensive by twelve hours of artillery preparation, made strong attacks on the position taken by the Germans on the Cote de Froide Terre on June 23, and on the village of Fleury and the line extending toward the east. These attacks broke down completely, according to Berlin, with extremely heavy losses for the attackers. Grenade attacks made by French detachments at Le Mort Homme, on the west bank of the Meuse, were repulsed.

French Report Progress.

Further progress was made by the French, according to Paris, in the operations north of Hill 321, north of the Thiaumont farm, and on the borders of the Thiaumont field work. The Germans made two counter attacks on this bank of the Meuse, one on the French positions northeast of Hill 321 and the other between Fleury and the Bois de Vaux Chapire. Both attacks broke down. There was heavy fighting in the Thiaumont sector. The French lines at Avocourt and Chantancourt, on the west bank of the Meuse, were under heavy bombardment. German forces, gathered for an attack on Hill 304, were prevented from leaving their trenches. Hand grenade actions took place at Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme.

Reconnoitering attacks by the British on the front held by them between La Bassée canal and the district south of the Somme are reported by the German war office. These attacks were accompanied by heavy artillery fire, mine explosions and the use of smoke clouds and gases. All these attacks were repulsed.

General Von Linsingen's Austro-German army achieved a substantial success in the counter drive against the Russian advance in Volhynia by storming Liniewka, seven miles to the southwest of Sokul, as well as the Russian positions south of the village. This means that the Russians in this sector have been driven back over the River Stokhod, which runs parallel with the Stry and which they crossed two weeks ago in their advance on the great railroad center, Kovel.

Rome claims additional gains on the Italian front.

DEMANDS APOLOGY

American Rejoinder to the Austrian Reply in Petrolite Case.

Washington, June 29.—The American rejoinder to Austria regarding the recent Austrian submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite, just made public, describes the act as "a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens," and requests a prompt apology, punishment of the submarine commander and payment of indemnity.

In vigorous language, the communication sent a week ago makes it clear that the United States government believes the facts of the case entirely different from what the Austrian submarine commander reported them to be and that immediate amends are expected.

Boy Drowns.

Columbus, June 29.—Lauren Reisel, sixteen, was drowned while bathing in the Scioto river here, and his brothers, Philip and Wesley, narrowly escaped drowning while trying to save him.

ARRIVES IN COLUMBUS

Eighth Ohio Infantry Goes To Capital City

Is First Regiment to Reach Mobilization Camp.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW THIS WEEK

Sixth of Toledo, Fifth of Cleveland, Fourth of Columbus, Second of Ada and Third of Dayton to Be Called In the Order Named—Soldiers to Be Mustered Into Federal Service Without Delay.

Columbus, June 26.—The Eighth regiment, Ohio national guard infantry, orders for the mobilization of which were issued last night by Adjutant General Hough, arrived today in Columbus. In addition, the Second field hospital company, Columbus, moved to the mobilization camp.

Without cessation, the remaining organizations of the Ohio national guard, called out by President Wilson, also will come in successive days to the mobilization camp, from which they soon may depart for the Mexican border. As troops from other states are being rushed south, those from Ohio may not be kept in camp long. Quartermaster supplies, blankets, uniforms, bed sacks, shirts, shoes, etc., sufficient to supply 6,700 soldiers, arrived from the St. Louis arsenal and immediately were unloaded at the camp. Ordnance supplies, knapsacks, rifles and cartridge belts for 7,500 men, had arrived earlier from Rock Island. The former filled nine cars and the latter three.

These supplies, together with what the Ohio national guard itself had on hand, practically all of which will be mustered into federal service, are calculated to be sufficient to accommodate all of the 12,500 Ohio troops called out. Ammunition will be given them when they detrain near the border.

To clothe the local officers with authority to receive the federal supplies, Major Robert W. Mearns, chief mustering officer, mustered into federal service Colonel W. H. Duffy, quartermaster general; Major John S. Shetler, Columbus, of the quartermaster's department; Colonel Joseph A. Hall, Cincinnati, chief surgeon of the Ohio national guard, and Captain H. C. Webster, Toledo, of the quartermaster's department.

Eighth the Largest.

The Eighth regiment is said to be the largest, numerically, in the United States. It has been far in the lead of other Ohio regiments ever since the troops were called to arms. Colonel Edward Vollrath, senior ranking colonel in the state, is commander of the regiment, and former Adjutant General C. C. Weybrecht, Alliance, is his lieutenant colonel.

The twelve companies of the Eighth are scattered widely in area. They came into Columbus over the Pennsylvania, Erie Four and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Company A was stationed at Bucyrus, B and F at Akron, C at Canton, D at Wooster, E at Ashland, G at Wadsworth, H at Srevere, I at Tiffin, K at Alliance, L at Gallion and M at Mansfield.

The Sixth of Toledo and either the Fourth of Columbus or the Fifth of Cleveland probably will be ordered to move to the camp tomorrow, with the Second of Ada and Third of Dayton following in the order named. Beside the infantry, there soon will be at the camp a battalion of signal corps, battalion of engineers, squadron of cavalry, battalion of field artillery and five companies of sanitary troops.

The soldiers will be mustered into federal service as soon as possible after their arrival at the camp with company, battalion, regimental and brigade commanders after them. All will be immunized against typhoid and smallpox. It is not known whether they will remain a day, a week or a month at the camp. Because of the movement of troops from other states to the border, the chances are against a long retention at the local camp.

Former School Commissioner.

Columbus, June 29.—Louis D. Bonebrake, state school commissioner of Ohio from 1898 to 1904, died suddenly at his home at Indianapolis after an illness lasting over a year, but which was not supposed to be serious.