

WAR OR PEACE IS PUT UP TO MEXICAN CHIEF

Carranza is Severely Castigated in Note by President Wilson.

WARNS OF DRASTIC ACTION

"Gravest Consequences Will Follow" if First Chief Carries Out His Threat to Attack—Troops will Stay in Mexico.

Washington.—Imputing bad faith, broken promises and failure to discharge the obligations of sovereignty implied when this government recognized the de facto government of Mexico, President Wilson in his reply to Carranza puts the question of war or peace with Mexico.

In effect the document charges Carranza with protecting rather than seeking to punish the bandits who have murdered American citizens on American and Mexican soil and concludes with the warning that if Carranza threat to have "recourse to arms" if the American troops are not withdrawn from Mexico is carried out, it "will lead to the gravest consequences."

Is It Backdown or War?

It is the opinion of the highest officials of this government that the effect of the note to Carranza will be either to cause a complete backdown by the de facto government of Mexico or to precipitate hostilities at an early date. This government is prepared for either alternative, but optimism prevails that hostilities will be avoided.

The indictment against the Carranza government in the note contains the following counts:

The Mexican note of May 22 demanding the immediate withdrawal of American troops was "discourteous in tone and temper."

The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive, the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; bandits have been permitted to roam at will, and robbery and murder have gone unpunished.

Says Murderers Are Protected.

Incursions have been made into American territory, depredations and murders have taken place on American soil. American garrisons have been attacked at night and American soldiers killed and their property and horses stolen. American ranches have been raided and American trains wrecked and plundered, murders "characterized by ruthless brutality and uncivilized acts of mutilation" have been perpetrated. Representations have been made to stop these outrages to no effect. Towns in northern Mexico have not only harbored the perpetrators, but "so far has the indifference of the de facto government gone that some of these leaders have received not only the protection of the Mexican government, but encouragement and aid as well."

The note enumerates nine raids last September as typical, recites in detail the successive steps taken to prevent the attack on the Cusi mining property which culminated in the "Santa Ysabel massacre" and the subsequent pursuit of the bandits which, to date, has resulted in the capture of only one bandit "by the Mexican government."

Allowed Villa to Escape.

Taking up the operations of Villa, the note charges that Villa was permitted to remain for days in the vicinity of Cusi unattacked, that his progress toward the American border was unimpeded by a single Carranza soldier, culminating in the attack on Columbus. The note charges that no effort was made by Carranza to stop Villa's flight, although, in his retreat he passed within sight of the Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes.

Declaring that this government had no recourse but to run Villa down, the note charges that the "co-operation or assistance in the field" which General Carranza promised the punitive expedition has never been forthcoming. It charges that the Carranza soldiers, in an attack on United States troops at Parral, "arrayed themselves on the side of outlawry and became in effect the protectors of Villa and his bandits."

The next indictment of Carranza lies in the charge that his attempt to block the American expedition by negotiation was directed "to the form and nature of the agreement rather than the practical object," that his sole endeavor was "to impede the progress of the American troops rather than to place obstacles in the way of the escape of the outlaws."

Mr. Lansing charges that nowhere in the memorandum drawn by General Obregon and General Scott will the Mexican government find justification for its charge that General Scott promised the withdrawal of American troops except upon conditions not yet fulfilled; that nowhere did General Funston promise that no more punitive expeditions would invade Mexico,

STUDENTS SKIN AN ELEPHANT

Not in College Courses, but Boys Couldn't Resist Body From Circus.

Brookings, S. D.—Skinning dead elephants isn't in the curriculum of many college students, yet that experience was enjoyed by twenty zoology and pharmacy students of the state college.

Prof. Shirley Miller received word from Elkton that he had fallen heir to the show elephant which had

HOT JABS FROM NOTE OF U. S. TO CARRANZA

In these attacks (on specified American towns) on American territory Carranza adherents, and even Carranza soldiers, took part in the looting, burning and killing.

Since these attacks leaders of the bandits, well known to both the Mexican civil and military authorities, as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico.

On January 10 a train was stopped by Villa bandits and 18 of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is now known as the "Santa Ysabel massacre."

Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans it was notorious that Villa was operating within twenty miles of Cusuhirachie, and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property.

After murdering, burning and plundering, Villa and his bandits, fleeing south, passed within sight of the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes, and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto government stationed there.

While this government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance.

I am reluctant to be forced to the conclusion which might be drawn from the circumstances, that the de facto government, in spite of the crimes committed and the sinister designs of Villa and his followers, did not and does not now intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed or dispersed by American troops or, at the request of this government, by Mexican troops.

If a denial is needed that this government has had ulterior and improper motives in its diplomatic representations, or has countenanced the activities of American sympathizers and the American press opposed to the de facto government, I am glad most emphatically to deny it. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that the Mexican press has been more active than the press in the United States in endeavoring to inflame the two peoples against each other and to force the two countries into hostilities.

and this count concludes with the charge that the Mexican government itself refused to ratify the agreement reached, thereby inferentially proving its own charges unfounded.

The promises of Carranza to redistribute his troops and to pursue bandits have been so badly kept that this government has been forced to the "reluctant conclusion that the de facto government did not, and does not now, intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed or dispersed by American troops, or, at the request of this government, by Mexican troops."

The note accepts the statement of Carranza that he gave orders to General Obregon to notify this government that no further punitive expeditions would be permitted to enter Mexico unopposed, but denies that Obregon ever delivered the ultimatum.

Carranza's charge that this government has not acted in good faith toward the de facto government in Mexico, but has hindered it in a restoration of order in Mexico is not only denied, but evidence is offered in support of a countercharge of absolute bad faith by the de facto government in all its recent dealings with this government. The announcement is made that until subordinate commanders of the Mexican government cease to "menace American troops" at their commands and co-operate with them in good faith this government "will not permit munitions of war or machinery for their manufacture to be exported from this country to Mexico."

Admitting that the punitive expedition crossed into Mexico "without notice to or the consent of" the Mexican government, this government reiterates its good faith in the promises made in connection with that expedition, cites at length numerous instances of bad faith on the part of Mexico in actions and negotiations since the arrival of the expedition and the simultaneous growth of anarchy throughout Chihuahua, and asserts that it will neither withdraw the army nor "prevent its entry again" into Mexico "to protect American lives and homes—safeguards which General Carranza though internationally obligated to supply, is manifestly unable or unwilling to give."

The charge is conveyed to Carranza that by reason of his attitude toward bandits he is not discharging Mexico's duty toward the protection of life and property, "and governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name." It also asserts that if reasonable excuse exists for Mexico's failure to discharge this obligation, it thereby "makes stronger the duty of the United States."

In conclusion the note declines the Mexican invitation to withdraw American troops for the reasons given, invites Mexico to assume and exercise the responsibility which this government now feels compelled to assume, but adds that if Mexico persists in ignoring this obligation or undertakes to repel or hinder the American punitive expedition by attacks, only "the gravest consequences" will ensue.

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Militia Below Peace Strength.

Records of the division of militia affairs of the war department show that the National Guard of the country lacks 22,000 men of the number required to bring it up to its supposed peace strength of 151,000. It is short by 186,000 men of its full war strength of 316,000.

Of the 12 divisions existing on paper, only two, the Sixth New York and the Seventh Pennsylvania, have a divisional headquarters organized.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Table showing strength of the National Guard by States and Territories, including columns for Total, Organized, and Mobilized.

HOW THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ARMIES LINE UP ALONG BORDER.

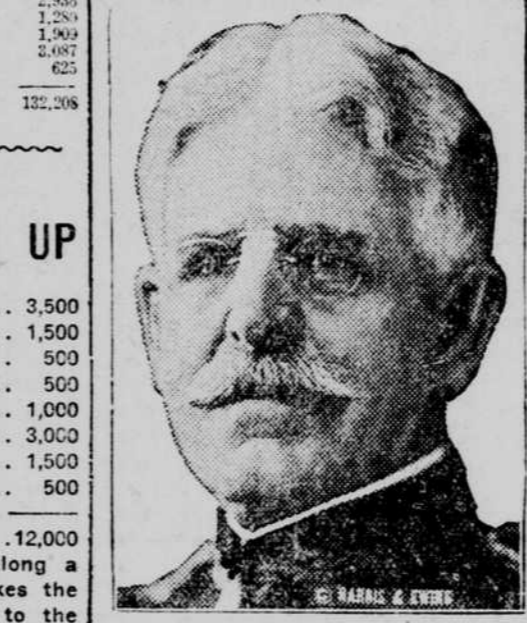
Table comparing US and Mexican military units along the border, listing locations like Douglas, Columbus, El Paso, etc.

Condition of the National Guard in the Various States.

According to the latest war department records, the condition of the National Guard is as follows: Alabama—Medical department, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, fair and good. Arizona—Medical department, good; infantry, fair and good. Arkansas—First Infantry Companies B, D, F and K, poor; others good or very good. Second Infantry Companies C and K, poor; others good or fair. California—Medical department, good; cavalry, fair; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and fair; infantry, fair or poor by company. Colorado—Medical department, good; corps of engineers, fair; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and poor by companies. Connecticut—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good and excellent; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies; infantry, excellent and very good. District of Columbia—Medical department, excellent; signal corps, fair; infantry, fair, good and excellent by companies. Florida—Infantry, very good and good. Georgia—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and poor by companies; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and poor by companies. Hawaii—Medical department, very good; infantry, good and fair by companies. Idaho—Infantry very good and good. Illinois—Medical department, very good; engineer corps, fair; cavalry, excellent and very good; field artillery, very good and good; infantry, very good and fair by companies; Seventh and Eighth Infantry, Chicago, excellent and very good. Indiana—Medical department, fair; field artillery, fair; infantry, good and very good by companies. Iowa—Medical department, fair; field artillery, good; infantry, fair and very good by companies. Kansas—Medical department, very good; field artillery, fair; infantry, very good and good by companies. Kentucky—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and good to excellent by companies. Louisiana—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; field artillery, fair; infantry, good, fair and poor by companies. Maine—Medical department, fair; coast artillery corps, fair and good; infantry, good. Maryland—Medical department, very good; infantry, very good and fair by companies. Massachusetts—Medical department, excellent; cavalry, very good; field ar-

THE CALL TO ARMS

The militia of all the states were called to the colors in the following statement addressed to the governors of the various states by Secretary of War Baker: "Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose."



Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills.

EVENTS LEADING TO MEXICAN CRISIS

The following brief chronology constitutes the highlights in the political history of Mexico, starting with the Madero revolution against President Porfirio Diaz, November 13, 1910, culminating in the present crisis, as follows: 1910. NOV. 23—Francisco L. Madero proclaims himself provisional president, and two days later Diaz resigns, sailing with his family for Europe May 31. 1912. OCT. 16—Second revolution started under General Felix Diaz. Two weeks later he is captured by federal troops and uprising apparently crushed. 1913. FEB. 21—Third revolution takes place and Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president. Gustavo Madero executed. FEB. 21—Fourth revolution, this time against Huerta, started by Carranza, governor of Coahuila. OCT. 14—Huerta proclaims himself dictator and abrogates constitution. 1914. APRIL 9—Paymaster and seven sailors arrested in Tampico by Mexican soldiers. Though released a few hours later, Rear Admiral Mayo demanded an apology, punishment of the Mexican officer in charge and a salute of twenty-one guns. This was the cause of the Tampico incident. APRIL 21—United States marines occupy customs house at Vera Cruz and take charge of city. JUNE 24—Peace protocol signed by "A B C" mediators at Niagara Falls, Ontario. JULY 15—General Huerta resigns as provisional president. AUG. 14—Carranza, by agreement with General Obregon and General Iturbide, named provisional president, to succeed Francisco Carbajal, who held office one month after Huerta's resignation. NOV. 11—The outbreak of hostilities

BATTLE TO THE LAST

AMERICAN FORCE NEARLY WIPED OUT AT CARRIZAL. MILITIAMEN ORDERED SOUTH. All State Troops Will Be Rushed to Border at Once—Congress Adopts Federal Draft of Militia.

San Antonio, Tex.—The two troops of the Tenth cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd were practically wiped out by the attack of Mexican forces under General Gomez at Carrizal June 21, according to reports received by General Funston from General Pershing.

According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank at the conclusion of a parley between Captain Boyd and General Gomez at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines. Captain Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire and the combined effect of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal, which had almost surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Captain Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stamped the horses. No details were made known to General Pershing as to whether the Mexican charge was checked.

With their mounts gone, caught without means of escaping, ringed about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed. It is declared that only the most stupendous effort backed by desperate valor, could have extracted Captain Boyd's men from the trap.

The reports from Mexican forces place the number killed, including two officers at from twelve to forty. It is reported seventeen were taken captive into Chihuahua City. The accepted percentage of wounded to those killed in modern warfare would place the wounded at from thirty-five to forty at the lowest estimate.

The strength of the two troops is not known here, but it is estimated that they could not exceed 130 men, allowing for those sick and on detached service. With but seven survivors reported as arriving at the main column, the number of those accounted for at least speculatively is pitifully small.

General Pershing's report indicating that the American cavalry command engaged at Carrizal was the object of a treacherous attack by Carranza soldiers and virtually wiped out, stirred Washington with a deeper apprehension than has been aroused by any other development in the series which have brought the two countries to the brink of war.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

June 26, 1915. Germans retook some lost trenches near Souchez. Dutch steamer Ceres sunk by mine in Gulf of Bothnia. Austrian submarine sank Italian torpedo boat in Adriatic. British aviators blew up big ammunition depot near Roulers, killing 50 soldiers. June 27, 1915. Violent artillery fighting in Belgium and north of Arras. Serbs captured Micharskaada, Austria, with much booty. Italians occupied summit of Zellenkofel, west of Monte Croce pass. Russians in Caucasus region occupied Gub and moved toward Bitlis. French aeroplane bombed Zeppelin hangars at Friedrichshafen. June 28, 1915. Severe artillery duels from the Aisne to Flanders. Teutons took Halicz, Galicia, and forced back Russians along the Bug. Montenegrins occupied Giovanni Medua, Albania. Italians entered Austrian territory south of Riva and in the Ledro valley. German submarine sank British steamer Armenian; 29 lost, including 20 Americans. June 29, 1915. Heavy cannoning near Souchez. Teutons drove Russians across border north of Lemberg and took Tomaszow, Poland. Montenegrins entered Scutari, Albania. German submarines sank British steamer Scottish Monarch and three Norwegian vessels. Austria-Hungary protested against shipment of war munitions from U. S. June 30, 1915. Germans won some ground from French near Bagatelle. Austro-Germans took Zawichost, Poland. Germans stormed Russian positions on the Gnla Lipa and crossed that river. Italians captured three passes in the Carnic Alps. Austrians repulsed attacks in Monfalcone, Sagrado and Plava regions. Allies took Turkish trenches near Krithia. July 1, 1915. Great artillery engagements along the Aisne. Teutons captured Zamost and advanced between Vistula and Bug rivers. Austrians beat Italians north-east of Monfalcone. German submarine sank one Italian and two British steamers. French aeroplane bombed Zebrugge and Bruges. July 2, 1915. Germans under crown prince took offensive in western part of the Argonne. Germans made gains near Le Four-de-Paris. Italians took village of Tolmino but Austrians held the fortifications. Allies held gains in Gallipoli against furious counter-attacks. Russian squadron routed German squadron in engagement in the Baltic. Russian submarine blew up German battleship near Danzig bay. British munitions bill passed house of lords. Hard Findings. William Hard, the scientific management expert, said in a Y. M. C. A. address in Yonkers: "Some of the new ideas in scientific management are worse than useless. That reminds me of a story. 'Here come the police! Where can I hide?' gasped a mining shark as he tore from his outer to his inner office. 'Here, get in here!' said the treasurer, throwing open a fumed oak cabinet. 'Get in this simplified card index case. I defy anybody to find anything in here!' Fined for Contempt. 'Pa, were you frightened when you proposed to ma?' 'No, my dear, but then I had no idea of what I was up against.' 'That remark will just cost you a new gown,' spoke up mother.—Detroit Free Press. Appropriate Site. 'I see where they have been fighting near the site of the Garden of Eden.' 'Well, why not? Isn't that where all the trouble started?' One of His Traits. Hix—Did you know Swift was dead? Dix—No; when did he die? Hix—This morning. He died quite suddenly, I understand. Dix—That's just like him. He was the most impulsive man I ever met. Price of a Fling. 'So you have just returned from New York?' 'Yes.' 'And how is dear old Broadway?' 'Just as dear as ever. I got separated from \$600 there in three days.'