

CARRANZA ONCE MORE ASKS WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN EXPEDITION

Says United States Forces Are Across Border in Violation of Mexico's Sovereignty.

SENDS A 12,000-WORD NOTE

Claims the Acts of This Country Are in Contradiction of Her Words and Protests.

URGES A DEFINED POLICY

Blames Much of Mexico's Trouble on American Attitude.

Mexico City, May 31.—Claiming that the words and protests of the United States have been entirely in contradiction of their acts and that, in spite of protests not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, soldiers of the United States are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty, the Mexican government now asks for the immediate withdrawal of those troops. The request is made in a 12,000-word note made public at the foreign office today.

Crossed Without Permission.
The note recites that the American troops crossed the border after the Columbus incident without the permission of the Mexican government. The note does not consider one of invasion then, but only because the United States said they had misinterpreted the attitude of the Mexican government. When the second expedition crossed the line after the Glenn Springs incident, the note maintains that this was done with the consent of the Mexican consul at Del Rio, Texas, is unexplainable and that it can only be considered as one of invasion.

The Mexican government therefore invites the United States to bring to an end this unsupportable situation. The note concludes by asking that the United States should retract its protestations and declarations of friendship by an immediate withdrawal of American troops.

The note maintains that the protests of friendship by the United States and the expressed desire for non-interference have been contradicted by the acts of the Washington government, the note says the time has arrived when Washington must declare itself clearly and unequivocally as to its future intentions toward Mexico.

Contradiction of Promise.
After reciting the facts which led to the first crossing of the frontier by the American troops after the Villa raid at Columbus, the note insists that in tradition of the word of Generals Scott and Funston the governments of the United States have crossed the boundary line, thus violating all the precepts of international law and committing an act of invasion.

The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of expedition which entered after the Columbus raid is now over. But in spite of this fact, American troops still remain on Mexican soil. To contend that political disorder in this country justifies this act of the American military forces is in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to non-interference in the affairs of another country."

The note points out that much of the trouble in Mexico is due "to the attitude of the United States in not punishing conspirators in the United States who have plotted the downfall of the present government. The present government has been a government of expediency, and to acts of Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to enter Mexico."

WILSON TO DECIDE ON KIND OF REPLY

Belief is Unanimous That Carranza's Request for Withdrawal Will Not be Granted.

NOTE NOT AN ULTIMATUM

Arredondo Explains That Defiant Words of Carranza's Document Are Not to be Taken at Their Face Value.

Washington, May 31.—General Carranza's latest note, bluntly questioning the good faith of the United States government and, with a threat of armed resistance, demanding withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was presented at the State Department today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate. Tonight a translation of the voluminous document, about 12,000 words long, was laid before President Wilson who at once began considering how it should be answered.

No one in official circles would attempt to forecast just what course the President might decide upon. There was complete unanimity, however, in the belief that there would be no immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. High officials said the de facto government so far has utterly failed to demonstrate ability to protect the border against bandits, and expressed the opinion that the troops would stay in Mexico until this was done. It was suggested that the belief held here was that Carranza was largely for effect upon the Mexican public and there was little disposition to believe that the de facto government actually contemplated an effort to expel the American army by force.

Mr. Arredondo left the impression that his chief did not expect the defiant words of the note to be taken at their face value, when, on handing the communication to acting Secretary Polk he gave notice that it was not intended as an ultimatum, but as a continuation of the negotiations which have been in progress between the two governments.

The new note, written before the withdrawal of the Langhorne-Sibley expedition which entered Mexico after the Boquillas raid, was brought to Washington Monday by Manuel Mendez, an attaché of the Mexican foreign office. Word of its coming had been received last week by Mendez's arrival here and he insisted that he knew nothing of a note and merely was in the United States on a vacation. Arredondo said late last night that he had heard nothing of a note.

Today it was explained that Mendez left Mexico City with strict instructions to keep the purpose of his visit secret even from the ambassador here until he had secured with the foreign office on reaching Washington. (Continued on Page Two.)

CONTESTS WILL BE BROUGHT UP TODAY

Republican National Committee Will Meet in Coliseum at Chicago This Morning.

TWO DAYS OF CONVENTION

Programme for Wednesday and Thursday Announced—A. W. White, of North Carolina, Named Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Chicago, May 31.—Members of the Republican National Committee will meet in the Coliseum tomorrow morning to hear 40 contests involving the right of 62 delegates to sit in the convention.

The committee will hold daily sessions and expects to conclude its work Saturday so that the temporary roll of delegates may be prepared by Secretary Reynolds of the National Committee. Comparatively little interest is being manifested in the contests as a majority of them are in Southern States and the result is not expected to affect seriously the chances of any of the presidential candidates.

The sub-committee of the committee on arrangements of the Republican National Committee today approved the following programme for the first two days of the convention:

First Two Days' Programme.
Wednesday, June 1.—Convention called to order 11 A. M. by Charles D. Hill, of New York, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Prayer. Call for convention read by James E. Reynolds, of Massachusetts, secretary of the Republican National Committee. Election of temporary chairman. Address of temporary chairman. Selection of committees on credentials, permanent organization, rules and order of business and resolutions. Miscellaneous business.

Thursday, June 2.—Convention called to order by temporary chairman. Prayer. Report of committee on credentials. After the convention has acted on the report of the committee on credentials, the report of the committee on permanent organization will be called for. Address by permanent chairman. Report of committee on rules and order of business, action upon which by the convention will determine the order of further proceedings of the convention.

The adoption of a platform, nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, the appointment of a national committee and the election of a national committee and the other proper business of the convention will be transacted in the order which the convention itself thereupon determines.

North Carolinian Named.
Sergeant-at-Arms William F. Stone, of Baltimore, announced the appointment of 11 principal assistants, sergeants-at-arms, including A. W. White, of North Carolina and Alvah H. Martin, Jr., of Virginia.

New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Indiana and Pennsylvania delegations will again occupy seats in the front rows nearest the platform.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk today opened headquarters for the American National Association to work for the insertion of a plank declaring for Nationalism.

DECLARES WILSON IS UNWELCOME AS A PEACE MEDIATOR

Dr. Stresemann, in Reichstag, Says Majority of Germans Would Oppose His Efforts.

IS GIVEN LOUD APPLAUSE

Speaker, However, Says Mediation of 'Really Neutral Power' Would Not be Rejected.

Berlin, May 30 (via London, May 31).—Delayed—At the session of the Reichstag today Dr. Gustav Stresemann, national-liberal, in an address rejected the idea that President Wilson would be available as a peace mediator.

"If you take a vote of the German people," said Dr. Stresemann, "only a small minority would accept President Wilson as a mediator, after he has rendered it possible for our enemies to keep going in a military way by intensifying the possibility for the manufacture of munitions, after he has done nothing whatever to utilize the vast power of a great world state to guarantee the shipment of provisions to Germany; after we have found that he has ever raised his hand threateningly and proceeded against us with all his power when we tried to depend ourselves against the miserable starving-out war."

"We would not reject the peace mediation of a really neutral power, possibly the power of Switzerland, but President Wilson's hand we reject and we believe a great mass of German people approve our rejection of it."

The speaker's words were greeted with loud applause, mingled with shouts of disapproval from the socialists.

Herr Von Graefe, conservative, sharply attacked the government, accusing it of weakness of feeling with the United States. He was answered sharply by Dr. Karl Helfferich, speaking for the first time as secretary of the interior.

Herr Hirsch, national-liberal, asked: "Do you believe seriously that President Wilson wants to do anything favorable to Germany?"

"You know he does not. If you recall the answer he sent to the Emperor on the subject of breaches of international law by our enemies," said Herr Hirsch, answering his own question.

PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT APPROVED

House Agrees on Amendment for Provision of \$11,000,000.

Other Amendments Provide for \$3,500,000 for Aeroplanes, for \$2,730 Additional Sailors and Bonus for Shipbuilders.

Washington, May 31.—Amendments to the navy appropriation bill to provide for a \$11,000,000 government armor plate plant, for \$3,500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 worth of aeroplanes, for 2,730 additional sailors and for a bonus system to encourage the speedy private construction of warships were adopted today by the House sitting as the committee of whole.

Party lines were broken down on every vote. Twenty-three Republicans and two Progressives joined the Democrats in voting for the armor plate proposal, the final vote being 165 to 91. Thirteen Democrats lined up with the Republicans on the additional aeroplane amendment, which was carried 129 to 103. The bonus and increased personnel amendments were adopted overwhelmingly without roll calls.

Debate on the armor plate amendment, which already had been passed as a separate bill in the Senate, centered largely around the question of whether the Bethlehem Steel Company had treated the government fairly.

The officers of the Oil Mill Superintendent Exhibitors' Association are J. W. Burruss, president, and F. C. Myers, secretary-treasurer, both of Atlanta.

M'ADOO SPEAKS ON PAN-AMERICANISM

Draws Largest Crowd Ever to Attend Commencement at the State University.

TELLS OF SOUTHERN TRIP

Declares the Americans are Sounding A New Note in International Policy—Degrees Conferred Upon 115 Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.)
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 31.—Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered the commencement address at the University today on "The Significance of a Pan-American Policy." The prominence of the speaker, combined with perfect weather, brought out the largest crowd in the history of University commencements. Over five hundred people had to be turned away. Degrees were conferred upon Secretary McAdoo.

"My recent trip through South America," began Mr. McAdoo, "has made me feel more clearly than ever before the importance of an enlightened and educated public opinion with reference to our relations to the countries of Central and South America. You and I every intelligent citizen must, as a part of our duty toward our country, formulate a clear idea of the part that our country is called upon to play in the affairs of the American continents."

"My visit to South America has dispelled any academic notions I may have entertained about the position of the Latin American states in recent years," he continued. "The wealth and solidity of these nations, their thriving industries, their prosperity, their splendid contributions to our country's thinkers and reformers to the solution of the world's most pressing social problems, the unmistakable evidence that there is being created in South America a middle class which for high standard of living and excellent balance and judgment in public matters, compares favorably with any in the world—their rich, ancient and homogenous civilization—was vividly impressed upon me at this time."

"No doubt could remain, and I am happy to say that practically no doubt does remain, in the Latin-American world, that we have sought to treat all the governments of America on a basis of equality and co-operation."

"Another aspect of our relations with Latin America is the economic and financial relations. With political independence established as a definite and final act, the next step in the progressive development of our sister republics is to secure a larger measure of economic and financial independence. The people of the United States, deeply interested in their own economic, financial and social progress, are anxious to see every nation of Latin-America move forward in precisely the same direction."

"In this great forward movement of continental progress the United States claims no position of privilege, and fully realizes that the real misadventure of the Americas can only be fulfilled when every country is contributing its due share to the progress of the entire continent."

Warlike Doctrine For All.
"We can now well afford to look (Continued on Page Two.)"

WAR'S END NOT TO BLOCK PROSPERITY

Secretary McAdoo Says It is Assured to Think Our Industries Will be Seriously Affected.

MAKES SPEECH IN RALEIGH

Says Never in History Have American Trade Conditions Been so Favorable—Points to Benefits of Present Administration.

Raleigh, N. C., May 31.—Present prosperity of the United States will continue after the end of the European war, Secretary McAdoo declared in an address tonight before the chamber of commerce here. He charged that persons who feared that a cessation of war orders will cause business depression either are influenced by partisan propaganda or are ignorant of the prospects for peace orders.

The secretary expressed the opinion that the proposed administration anti-dumping tariff legislation is not essential but only precautionary. He urged enactment of the ship purchase bill to make possible an extension of the trade with Central and South America and asserted that the Republican blockade of a similar measure in 1914 would prove "one of the monumental and inexplicable blunders of the time."

Overflowing Dinner Pall.
"Never in American history have conditions been so favorable to American business and American industry," said Mr. McAdoo. "We have not alone the full dinner pail, but the overflowing dinner pail."

"Agriculture, the basis of all prosperity, is experiencing a most wholesome growth. The farmers of the United States never in their history have enjoyed such splendid rewards for their toil and never before have the economic conditions and the laws already enacted by a Democratic administration so justly favored them. The rural credits bill, which will soon be passed, will provide the long time credits, at low rates of interest, so essential to the maintenance of the productive development of the farming industry."

Immense Money Resources.
Mr. McAdoo declared that "nothing is more indicative of the amazing growth of the country than the condition of the banks" and added that the aggregate resources of the National banks of the United States now exceed by approximately \$2,000,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank of Germany, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss National Bank, and the Bank of Japan.

"The total deposits of the national banks in March, 1916, amounted to \$10,790,000,000, an increase in three months of \$411,000,000 and an increase over March 1915, (one year), of \$2,198,000,000," Mr. McAdoo continued.

Prosperity Will Continue.
"There is no doubt in my mind that the loss of war orders after peace comes in Europe will seriously affect the industries. This is absurd. The percentage of war orders as contrasted with the entire domestic and foreign commerce of the United States is insignificant. When war orders cease—and God grant that the necessity for them may soon cease—we shall receive orders even from Europe, for the restorative (Continued on Page Two.)"

FRENCH IN REGION OF L'MORT HOMME TURN ON GERMANS

Capture Strongly Fortified Position on Slopes of the Hill Northwest of Verdun.

225 PRISONERS CAPTURED

Austrians Gain Further Points of Advantage From Italians in Asiago-Arsiero Sector.

The French troops northwest of Verdun, in the region of Le Mort Homme have turned on the offensive against the Germans, and in a spirited attack have captured a strongly organized position on the slopes southwest of Le Mort Homme. Seven machine guns and 225 prisoners were taken in the attack which was the only infantry fighting on Wednesday reported in the latest French official communication.

The town of Avocourt and Hill 304 in this immediate vicinity are under a heavy bombardment and shells of large calibre are being used. Bombardments also are in progress north of Verdun, from the Meuse river to Fort Vaux, and in the Hartmann's Weilerkopf region of the Vosges mountains.

On the Asiago-Arsiero sector of the Austro-Italian front the Austrians have taken additional points of vantage from the Italians and put down attempts by King Victor Emmanuel's men to recover lost ground. According to the Austrian communication, during the present offensive, they have captured 31,082 Italians and 298 cannon. The Italian war office admits the evacuation of positions at Monte Pratoro and Punta Cordin, on the Asiago plateau.

The lake region south of Dvinsk on the Russian front again is the scene of heavy bombardments, probably the prelude to the next infantry fighting. Farther south, on the Volhynian front and along the Bessarabian border there is increased activity by the Teutons and Russians.

Petrograd reports the capture of a Russian position in the region of Diarbekir, but says the Russians in a counter attack ejected the invaders.

Nothing new has come through concerning the invasion of Greek Macedonia by the Bulgars and Germans, but on the extreme western part of the Balkan front the Austrians along the Vovusa river in Albania have pursued Italian patrols.

The British invasion of German East Africa continues and has reached a strongly entrenched German position between the Egara mountains and the Panagni river, where a fight seems probable.

MRS. DENNIS EXPECTED TO MARRY V. E. INNES

They Were to Go to India and Found New Religion

This is Testimony Given by Mrs. John W. Nelms, Mother of Two Missing Women—Read Love Letters From Innes.

Atlanta, Ga., May 31.—Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis, who, with her sister Beatrice Nelms, disappeared in San Antonio, Texas, in June, 1914, went here expecting to marry Victor E. Innes and go with him to India, where they would found a new religious sect according to testimony of Mrs. John W. Nelms, mother of the missing woman who again testified today in the trial here of Innes for larceny after trust of some \$4,000 from Mrs. Dennis.

Several witnesses who preceded Mrs. Nelms said that Innes had received approximately \$2,000 from Mrs. Dennis with which the Atlanta woman expected him to purchase real estate.

Mrs. Nelms said her daughter had received many letters from Innes, the burden of which was "love, love, love," and that he frequently spoke in them of "claiming her (Mrs. Dennis) as his wife."

"He postponed the date of their marriage from time to time during 1913 and the early part of 1914," the mother said, "until finally he wrote her to meet him in San Antonio in June, 1914, where they would be married and go to India to love."

"What were they going to do in India?" Mrs. Nelms was asked. "I might receive medical attention. Mr. Phenix's illness is not considered serious. He has a party of friends aboard the yacht with him and his boat has been cruising in Southern waters.

MRS. COWLES' FRIENDS ARE CLAIMING VICTORY

Say She Has Been Elected President of General Federation.

Mrs. T. W. Lingle, of North Carolina, Elected One of the Directors—Women's Dress Reform Under Discussion.

New York, May 31.—Supporters of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, claimed tonight upon the early returns from the balloting that she had been elected president of the general Federation of Women's Clubs over Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, Ohio.

The presidential election was the crowning event of the thirteenth biennial convention of the federation, which closes Friday.

Of the 2,446 delegates not more than 1,800 voted, it was asserted. Many delegates from the West and Middle West are here tonight for their homes, while others refrained from voting because of warm personal friendship for both candidates. Electioneering in or about the armory, where the convention sessions are held was not allowed.

OIL MILL MEN HOLDING MEETING IN CHARLOTTE

Joint Convention of Superintendents and Exhibitors.

First Three Days.

Charlotte, N. C., May 31.—Charlotte today welcomed for the first time in the history of the State the annual convention of the Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and of the Oil Mill Superintendent Exhibitors' Association, this being a joint gathering of the two organizations and the seventh annual coming together of the oil mill men.

The meeting will be in progress for three days, the exhibitors' association holding but one regular business session which will be held on Friday, the last day of the sessions here.

The Association of Interstate Oil Mill Men were called together this afternoon for their formal opening. President J. W. Washington, of Little Mountain, S. C., presiding. The secretary-treasurer of the association is Mr. Fred Strickland, of Anderson, S. C.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE
Met at noon.
Resumed debate on Postoffice Appropriation bill.

HOUSE
Met at 11 A. M.
Discussed bill on Naval Appropriation bill resumed.

Adjourned at 5:30 P. M. to 11 A. M. Thursday.