

Immediate Release of American Prisoners Demanded of Carranza

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT MUST MAKE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF COURSE OF ACTION IT HAS DECIDED UPON

If Carranza Ordered the Attack at Carrizal, Then Force Will be Met With Force.

CRISIS EXTREMELY ACUTE

Senator Stone, After Conference With President, Believes War is Virtually Here.

ONLY MEXICO RESPONSIBLE

World to Know Intervention Was Forced on United States.

Washington, June 25.—A demand for the immediate release of the American troops taken prisoner at Carrizal, coupled with a stern notification that the United States expects an early statement of the purposes of the Carranza government, was telegraphed to Mexico City today by Secretary Lansing. The note discloses that the State Department received yesterday a communication stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border, personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing. In reply, Secretary Lansing requires that the de facto government transmit a definite statement "as to the course of action it has determined upon," through the "usual diplomatic channels," and not through subordinate military officers.

Mexico Must Bear Brunt. The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing states, as a formal avowal of the de facto government against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack without provocation whenever they move from their present position, despite the friendly mission on which they are engaged and which is reaffirmed in the American rejoinder. General Carranza is required to place himself on record for the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Carranza government should not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced on the United States.

The note and the military situation of the United States were talked over by the President with Senator Stone, of the Foreign Affairs committee, and Senator Lodge, ranking Republican, and Chairman Flood, of the House committee on Foreign Affairs. Representative Cooper, ranking minority member of the House committee, was out of the city.

Situation Exceedingly Acute. After the conference, which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone, said the situation was "exceedingly acute." The President had felt it necessary to address Congress with the state of affairs and the action taken, through the Foreign Affairs committee. It was indicated that he might desire to address a joint session of the House and Senate in a day or two, but would not make this final step until the government of Mexico should be given an opportunity to reply.

The President told those at the conference that the Carranza government is in a very serious position. "There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "that Carranza is being forced into warlike measures by the hostility of General Carranza."

Speed Up National Guard. The War Department is making every effort to speed up the National

American Demand Upon Mexico Is Made In Unmistakable Terms

Washington, June 25.—The text of the note to the Mexican de facto government, transmitted to Jas. Linn Rodgers, special representative of the American government in Mexico City, says:

"Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this government the following communication: 'I am directed by my government to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the chief executive, through the Mexican war department, gave orders to General Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from General Pershing's column to advance further south, nor to move either east or west from the points where they are located and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by General Trevino to the attention of General Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication thereto. On the 22nd, instant, as your excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, state of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and 17 American soldiers were made prisoners.'

"You are hereby instructed to hand to the minister of foreign relations of the de facto government the following:

"The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the twenty-fourth of June, by Mr. Arredondo, under instruction of your government than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack them with provocation whenever they move from the present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention towards the government and people of Mexico, but are intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territory and the people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders.

"I am instructed, therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the government of the United States to understand it had determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels and not through subordinate military commanders."

CAPT. MOREY AT HIS OWN REQUEST WAS LEFT TO DIE ON DESERT NEAR CARRIZAL

He Wrote a Letter, After Being Wounded, Saying That the Mexicans Fired the First Shot After the Americans, Fearing Ambush, Had Advanced in Battle Formation—Three of His Men Picked Up by Lieut. Meyers' Command.

San Antonio, Texas, June 25.—Mexican troops fired the first shot on the troopers of the Tenth United States cavalry at Carrizal but not until the American force, fearing an ambush, had advanced in battle formation, according to a letter written on the day of the fight by Captain Lewis Morey, commanding troop K of the Tenth, and forwarded to General Funston by General Pershing tonight.

Captain Morey wrote the letter at 9:15 a. m. June 21, while hiding in a hole about 2,000 yards from the scene of the battle. Captain Morey was wounded and had another wounded man and three unwounded troopers with him. The three unwounded men were picked up by a detachment under Lieutenant Henry A. Meyer, Jr., of the Tenth cavalry, and the letter brought to General Pershing today.

Captain Morey was left to die upon the desert from thirst and his wounds. The men abandoned him at his own orders. The three unwounded men had carried him, according to their stories to Lieutenant Meyer, from the hole where he had hidden and made their way nearly two miles from the battlefield. They were forced to stop and Captain Morey, believing himself hopelessly wounded, ordered them to leave him. They also thought him about to die from loss of blood and thirst, and obeyed.

The stories of the rescued men to Lieutenant Meyer were very vague about the details of the fight, according to General Pershing's report to General Funston.

Captain Morey's letter told of the joining of troop C under Captain Chas. T. Boyd and troop K under his own command at Ojo Santo Domingo, June 20, and the advance together toward Carrizal June 21.

He arrived in an open field a mile from Carrizal at 7:20 in the morning. There they halted and Captain Boyd sent a courier into Carrizal asking permission of General Felix Gomez to enter the town, saying he was going to Villa Ahumada. Gomez replied that he would not be allowed to enter the town, but might make a detour around it.

Fearing that they were about to be trapped by the Mexicans, which had sallied out from the town during the night, the American troops deployed in battle formation, mounted and moved forward. The Mexicans then opened fire. Captain Boyd ordered his men to

CONGRESS READY FOR ANY ACTION IN MEXICAN CRISIS

Will Respond With Any Legislative Developments May Demand, the Leaders Declare.

HOUSE ALREADY PLANNING

Despite Tension Over Mexico, the Work on Other Bills is Being Pushed Steadily Ahead.

Washington, June 25.—Congress stolidly faces the Mexican emergency ready for any legislative action, its leaders declare, which developments may demand. The House already is planning increased appropriations to meet extra expenditures through mobilization equipment and transportation of the National Guard and to provide more munitions. To meet the situation at hand it is contemplated adding \$2,000,000 to the army appropriation bill and an urgent deficiency bill for \$6,000,000 is in the course of preparation. These measures, it is expected, will be rushed through without regard to what may result from the diplomatic negotiations with General Carranza.

Tomorrow the Senate will receive the House resolution authorizing the president to draft National Guardsmen as federal soldiers. It will come from the Senate Military committee shorn of the House provision for an \$11,000,000 appropriation to relieve dependent families of militiamen, and of the stipulation limiting to three years, the period for which the state troops may be drafted.

Despite tension over Mexico, Congress is working hard to dispose of the mass of routine legislative proposals before it. The House is clearing up the special program and appropriations rapidly, but the Senate is far behind. Legislation to be disposed of by the upper house before adjournment includes the government shipping bill, the child labor law, ratification of the House amendments to the credit legislation. The immigration bill and conservation measures.

The Senate is also behind with appropriations. The post office bill probably will be reported to the Senate today and awaiting consideration are the agriculture, fortifications, diplomatic, sundry civil, pensions, District of Columbia and naval appropriation bills.

The house will resume discussion of the army appropriation measure tomorrow. Besides this it still has the military academy appropriation bill to complete. The naval bill, as reconstructed by the Senate Naval Sub-Committee, will be ordered reported to the Senate before the end of the week. Changes so radical have been made in the House bill that a prolonged conference is expected. The Senate is expected to accede with little change to the building program, which calls for eight capital ships during the coming year, in place of five provided in the House bill.

The Administration's general revenue bill, on which the Ways and Means committee has been at work for weeks, may be ready for introduction in the House within another week. Present plans contemplate a change in the income tax that would produce \$100,000,000 annually, and the acceptance of munitions plants, excepted to raise \$50,000,000.

SIGNS POINT TO A LIVELY FIGHT AT CHICAGO TODAY

Over Endorsement by the Progressives of Hughes' Candidacy.

Chicago, June 25.—Every preliminary sign to be indicated there would be a lively fight at the meeting of the National Committee of the Progressives tomorrow over the question of endorsing Charles E. Hughes for President if Colonel Roosevelt declines to run.

A majority of the committeemen arrived today, and a number declare they were opposed to any endorsement of Hughes and would fight to have the Progressive party put a national ticket in the field.

George W. Perkins, of New York, and Wm. Plinn, of Pennsylvania, are to lead the fight for an endorsement of Hughes, and urge that the Progressive party as a national political union be disbanded.

John M. Parker, of Louisiana, the nominee for vice president, and Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, vigorously oppose the move to dissolve the party and endorse Hughes. The expected to be supported in their position by the vote of the committeemen from nearly all the Southern and many of the Eastern and Western states.

J. H. Wylie, of Iowa; J. M. Ingersoll, of Idaho; O. L. Engen, of North Dakota, and Dr. Edw. M. Harris, of Rhode Island, were among those who said they would vote for putting a third party in the field and against any endorsement of Hughes.

Field Headquarters, Mexico, June 25.—Thirty-eight stragglers from the Carrizal engagement had reached camp here tonight and the number of missing was estimated officially at 14.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MILITIAMEN START FOR BORDER TODAY

They Will Go From States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut.

OTHERS SOON TO FOLLOW

Number of State Troops Now in Mobilization Camps in Eastern Department is 48,000.

New York, June 25.—Fifteen thousand and National Guardsmen from the states of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut will start for the Mexican border tomorrow, General Wood announced tonight. The guard commanders in the different states. General Wood specified in his order only the number of troops to move and the classification. Transportation details also will be arranged by the quartermasters department in each state.

The crack commands of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Florida will be started for the border Tuesday or Wednesday. In all there will be eleven regiments of infantry, one complete regiment of cavalry, one complete regiment of field artillery with hospital and ambulance units.

General Wood said he had telegraphed General Funston advising him of the intended departure of the troops and asking instructions as to where they are to be sent.

Statisticians with General Wood's staff were engaged tonight in tabulating the number of men, their equipment and supplies. Railroad officials have been consulted and it is expected that by sundown tomorrow the entire contingent from New York state will be on its way.

The infantry regiments will average 350 and 1,000 men. The other units are believed to be recruited almost to war strength.

Information from the Adjutant general of the District of Columbia inclined General Wood to send one regiment of infantry and one battalion to the south Tuesday night.

Number of National Guards troops of the Department of the East in the mobilization camps grew today to 48,000, according to Major General Wood's report to the War Department.

The day's large increase was due to the concentration of nine regiments of Pennsylvania infantry, three regiments of Maryland infantry and two regiments of Maryland infantry and two regiments of Camp Whitman, Beckman, New York, also were strengthened today.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ON ITS WAY TO AMERICA?

Said to be Bringing Message from Emperor to President.

Secretary Lansing Will Likely Refuse Any Such Proposal.

Latin-American Governments Desire to Prevent Hostilities and Also, if Possible, Arrange for Peace in the Future.

Washington, June 25.—Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, acting on behalf of several South and Central American republics, will present to Secretary Lansing tomorrow an offer, already accepted in principle by General Carranza, to mediate in the crisis with Mexico. Mr. Lansing declined to say tonight what his reply would be, but the administration has indicated repeatedly that it considers there is nothing in its differences with the Carranza government which will admit of mediation.

The Mexican ambassador designate today notified Minister Calderon and Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, the minister from Salvador, that while he had not received a final reply to the inquiry regarding the attitude of Mexico, which they submitted to the de facto government through him yesterday, a preliminary expressions had come from his government accepting "in principle" the offer of mediation. He said General Carranza in reply to similar inquiry (Continued on Page Eight.)

WILL PRESENT OFFER FOR MEDIATION TODAY

Paris, June 25.—A Madrid dispatch to the Temps quotes the Imperialist reporting that President Wilson will receive a message from the German emperor in the same manner as did King Alfonso. This statement is included in an interview with the representatives of the Imperialist had with the German Naval Attaché von Krohn, who declared that the bringing of letters to the king of Spain by a German submarine could not affect Spanish neutrality, which the Germans respect.

The Spanish newspapers, the dispatch adds, demand that the government take measures to prevent a repetition of the submarine incident.

SUBMARINE REPORTED DUE AT NEW YORK YESTERDAY

London, June 25.—A delayed dispatch from Madrid to the Daily Telegraph says that a German submarine is due to arrive at New York on Sunday, June 25, with a message for President Wilson, "thereby surpassing the feat of the U-55, which carried a letter to King Alfonso."

RUSSIANS COMPLETE THEIR CONQUEST OF BUKOWINA PROVINCE

MEXICAN FORCE AT CARRIZAL WAS 700

They Also Used a Machine Gun Against the American Force of Only Eighty-Four Men.

TOOK TROOPS BY SURPRISE

Private Harris, in Telling of the Fight, Says He Escaped by Hiding His Mount Right Through the Mexican Line.

Columbus, N. M., June 25.—Sam H. Harris, a private in C troop, of the Tenth cavalry, was brought to the border late today with bullet wounds in the left shoulder and arm, received in the engagement at Carrizal. He said that there were fully 700 Mexicans against the 84 men of the American detachment.

"To top it off," Harris said, "they had a machine gun, and they surprised us. We approached them in a peaceful way and never had an idea that they would try to massacre us. Had we known they wanted to fight we could have given it to them. I guess they got enough, at that."

Harris' troop was surrounded by the Carranzistas, he said. He escaped, wounded, from the corral the Mexicans had drawn around the Americans by riding straight through their line on his charger, which also had been wounded. He rode this horse until it fell from loss of blood, and then caught another and climbed on it, which he eventually caught up with other survivors, whom he accompanied to field headquarters.

"Our troops, Captain Boyd commanded, had pulled up before Carrizal. The captain ordered everyone to dismount. I took charge of some animals while their riders stood at attention while Captain Boyd went forward. Soon thereafter the shooting started and Captain Boyd went down. There were two Mexicans around us. Seemingly, they had come up out of the ground, forming a half circle. Our men kept on falling. The first shots came from a machine gun. It was trained right on us."

"It wasn't more than two minutes before the Mexicans had surrounded us. Our troops fought effectively, but we didn't have a show, and I saw it. I was hit in the shoulder, and I cut the horses loose and climbing on my animal spurred him toward the thinnest part of the circle.

"I went right through the Mexicans. My horse ran ten miles before he settled down to a walk. Five miles further on his legs gave out, and he went down. I knelt down and poured a little water from my canteen on his tongue, and I guess he understood, for he got that look in his eyes that animals have when they are grateful."

"I walked until I found one of our animals. I mounted him and rode on toward Colonia Dublin. Before I got there I ran into some other survivors, and we went on together."

Occupation in the Entirety Finished by the Capture of the Town of Kimpolung.

CAPTURE 2,000 PRISONERS

Austro-Hungarians Are Making Their Way Towards the Passes in the Carpathians.

FRENCH RETAKE POSITIONS

Heavy Artillery Activity Between British and Germans.

The Russians have captured the whole of Bukowina and the Austro-Hungarians are making their way toward the Carpathian passes. Kimpolung, in the southern part of Bukowina, has been occupied by the Russians and the Austrians have fallen back between that town and Jokobeny and to the northwest have evacuated the heights south of Betrometti and Wisenec.

Along the river Pruth, in their drive toward Kolomea, the Russians have captured Wilischoff and Toulouoff. The Austrians lost heavily in men taken prisoner and in war stores left behind in the retreat.

In Volhynia Petrograd recounts the capture of a redoubt, the repulse of attacks southwest of Lutsk and an advance north of Radzivilof, while Berlin reports the putting down of Russian attacks to the east of Vladimir-Volynski and west of Dubno. Heavy fighting continues throughout the entire region.

French Claim Gains. The French, during attacks Saturday night, recaptured from the Germans trenches west of Thiaumont, and also made some progress in the village of Fleury, according to the war office communication. Sunday saw no infantry activity in the Verden region, but the bombardment on both sides of the Meuse continued without interruption. There also was pronounced artillery activity between the British and Germans on the German portion of the French-Belgian line.

In the Posina region and south of Arserio, in the Austro-Italian theatre the Italians have attacked and driven back the Austrians at several points, in the Adige and Brenta sectors the Austrians again have increased in volume their artillery fire. There have been mutual raids on towns and positions behind their respective lines, by the Austrians and Italians.

In fighting between Turks and Russians the Ottoman forces drove out the Russians from a convent, but later were compelled under a violent counter attack to withdraw.

A Teutonic allied submarine has sunk the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta del Messina, and the French torpedo boat destroyer, Fourche, in the Strait of Otranto, off the southeastern coast of Italy.

FRENCH REGAIN SOME OF GROUND TAKEN BY GERMANYS

Paris, June 25.—The counter attacks by the French last night north of Verdun resulted in their regaining some lost ground, the war office announced today. Portions of trenches taken of the Thiaumont redoubt were west and hand grenade fighting resulted in some progress being made in the village Fleury. A German attack in the Dead Man hill region was repulsed. The official statement follows:

"On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack on our trenches in the Southern slopes of Dead Man hill was stopped by our fire.

"On the right bank of the river the fighting continued during the course of the night in the sector of Thiaumont work where our counter attacks enabled us to take a few elements of trenches to the west of the work. We have made some progress with hand grenade fighting in the village of Fleury.

"In the bombardment to the north-east of Pont-Ao-Mousson a strong enemy reconnoitering party was dispersed in the Cheminot wood.

"In the Vosages an attempted attack on our positions in La Fave valley completely failed.

"During the night of June 24-25 aeroplanes threw bombs on Lunelle, Bacarat and St. Die. The material damage was unimportant. Some children were wounded at St. Die. This has (Continued on Page Eight.)