

LATIN-AMERICA WILL NOT OFFER MEDIATION AT THE PRESENT TIME

Lansing Indicates That United States Does Not Consider This the Proper Time.

NEXT MOVE CARRANZA'S

Congress and War Department Put New Urgency in Their Preparations for War.

CONFER WITH RAILROADS

House Appropriates \$25,000,000 for Emergency Purposes.

Washington, June 26.—Efforts toward Latin-American mediation in the Mexican crisis, favored by Carranza officials, collapsed today without having reached the stage of a formal proposal to the United States. It was made plain by Secretary Lansing to Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia, who called with the intention of asking whether the United States would entertain an offer of the services of its southern neighbors to aid in averting war, that the Washington government see nothing in the situation that would warrant arbitration proceedings.

Lansing Talks With Calderon. Mr. Lansing talked with the minister for half an hour and is understood to have told him that the blame for the grave outlook rested squarely upon General Carranza. The attitude of the United States was so fully outlined that Mr. Calderon did not mention directly the original purpose of his visit.

The United States now is waiting for Carranza's final word in reply to the note sent yesterday demanding release of the prisoners taken at Carrizal and a formal diplomatic announcement of intentions. The note reached Mexico City late last night. Special Agent Rodgers reported its receipt, adding that he had failed in his first efforts to place it in the hands of the Carranza minister of foreign relations. Undoubtedly it was delivered today. Officials looked for an answer within a day or two at most.

Meanwhile both Congress and the War Department put new urgency into their preparations for war. There were indications that should a formal break occur toward the end of the week, General Funston will be in position to defend the border adequately and reinforce Pershing's expedition, although aggressive action may be delayed somewhat.

War Department Active.

War Department activities during the day covered a wide field. Supplemental orders to departmental commanders called for greater haste in getting the National Guard to the border. Authorization went out to accept the men under physical examinations on which they entered the state service, postponing final examination until they are en route or have reached the border. Those found unfit will be sent back at once.

Estimates to cover the pay and maintenance expense of the state troops, totaling \$88,000,000 up to January 1, were filed before Congress. With them went \$13,000,000 for the purchase of horses and mules for army use. The total estimates of the Quartermaster General alone pass the \$100,000,000 mark.

The House passed the annual Army Appropriation bill after adding \$26,000,000 for emergency purposes, during the brief debate that preceded the vote. A current deficiency bill carrying \$25,000,000 for National Guard pay, equipment and transportation was framed in committee for presentation to the House tomorrow.

Confere With Railroads. Railroad representatives called in conference at the War Department to hasten the shipment of troops and supplies to the border. A definite plan was mapped out under which military experts of all lines will work with army quartermasters in routing trains. Cars with army supplies will have the right of way at all switching points.

Plans for military censorship over newspapers, magazines and other publications as well as over lines of communication were talked over. A resolution conferring broad powers in this regard upon the President was framed for submission to Congress. In the Senate the National Guard bill was passed with amendments which will necessitate its return to the House and possibly a conference before its final approval. Army officials await with impatience the authority it grants to consolidate (Continued on Page Two.)

CAPT. MOREY TELLS OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Says Negro Troopers Faced Almost Certain Death Smiling and Singing

PAYS TRIBUTE TO BOYD

Men Finding Themselves Trapped, Fought for 45 Minutes, Joking Among Themselves—Adair Died Fighting.

Field Headquarters, June 26. (By wireless to Columbus, N. C.)—American negro troopers faced almost certain death at Carrizal with smiles on their lips, and they burst into song once or twice as they fought their grim fight against odds. This was the story told by Captain Lewis S. Morey, when he arrived at field headquarters today. "For 45 minutes the men fought, joking among themselves all the while, even though they realized we had been trapped and had little chance of getting out alive," he said. Captain Morey paid high tribute to the valor displayed by Captain Boyd in leading a handful of dismounted skirmishers through the machine gun fire and into the ambush of death. He added that it was not until their ammunition was exhausted that the troop was finally cut to pieces, and told of the heroic death of Lieut. Henry R. Adair, of Portland, Ore., in an attempt to replenish it.

Lieutenant Adair died fighting, his last words being, "Go on, sergeant," to a non-commissioned officer at his side, Captain Morey said. The two were on their way to the pack animals, carrying the Ammunition, when they were intercepted near a smart irrigation ditch by a detail of the Mexicans. Lieutenant Adair had already been wounded and had lost his pistol in the previous fighting, but he had a knife and another and was fighting a hand to hand battle when he was killed. He fell unconscious and was caught by the negro sergeant as he slid toward the ditch which was deep filled with water. The sergeant held Adair in his arms, his face above the water until he died, the wounded officer reviving only long enough to whisper orders to leave him and finish the mission.

Captain Morey said that Captain Boyd warned the men before the fight that they were advancing into the greatest danger. He reiterated that the Carranza soldiers opened fire first from their machine gun trenches and asserted that almost immediately afterward a detachment of the Mexicans circled to the rear and drove off numbers of the American horses, while a few men had been left to hold while the cavalrymen dismounted in line of skirmish. Captain Morey was brought here by troopers of the 11th cavalry sent to rescue Carrizal survivors, after having led a handful of starving, panting troopers 40 miles over a sun-baked desert to relief.

TWO COMPANIES OF MILITIA TO ESCORT TO SNOW HILL

Will Black to be Taken to Greene County on Special Train.

Raleigh, N. C., June 27.—Fearing that an attempt would be made to lynch Will Black, a negro, if unprotected, when placed on trial at Snow Hill tomorrow for criminal assault on a small white child, the prisoner, who has been in the penitentiary here for safe keeping, will be taken to Snow Hill this morning on a special train under escort of two companies of militia, which will be on guard during the trial.

110 PERSONS KILLED IN AIR RAID ON KARLSRUHE

Berlin, June 26 (Via London, June 27).—A report on the aeroplane raid on Karlsruhe, June 22, shows that 110 persons, including five women and 75 children, were killed and 147 persons injured, including 20 women and 79 children.

Because it was the Feast of Corpus Christi, the crowds in the streets were greater than usual, especially today. The direction of the recreation grounds. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon two explosions occurred in the western part of the town, and soon afterward enemy airplanes were seen through powerful glasses flying very high. They hovered over the town for fifteen minutes and dropped 20 bombs, then withdrew to the southwest. The material damage was unimportant.

ENTIRE VIRGINIA FORCE IS READY FOR BORDER TOMORROW. Richmond, Va., June 26.—Adjutant-General Sale announced today that Virginia troops, embodying the first and second infantry, the first battalion field artillery, and the hospital corps, will be ready to leave Richmond for the Mexican border on Wednesday night. The military force of the state named in the War Department's mobilization orders will move to the mobilization camp tomorrow and units ordered to the front will leave from that point.

20,000 GUARDSMEN ARE EXPECTED AT EL PASO THIS WEEK

Hurried Preparations Under Way for Housing and Rationing at Least 25,000 Men.

5,000 REGULARS ARE THERE

Border Calm Last Night; Rumors of Further Clashes Denied by Americans and Mexicans.

El Paso, June 26.—Hurried preparations for the reception of thousands of National Guardsmen were under way in El Paso tonight. Military authorities expect approximately 20,000 guardsmen to arrive here before the end of the week, and, with the 5,000 regular troops now stationed here, will make El Paso the largest military concentration camp in the United States.

With the entire Guard of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, approximating 10,000 men, under orders to entrain for El Paso, General Bell said that he was making preparations for the housing and rationing of 25,000, so he would be prepared to care for any additional troops sent him.

It is planned that about 5,000 state troops now on their way here will be stationed at Fort Bliss on the outskirts of the town while camp sites were laid within the corporate limits of the city for the remaining 5,000.

General Bell said that water mains had been laid, sewer connections made and the ground leveled, leaving nothing for the guardsmen to do upon their arrival but to set their canvas.

Arrangements have been made for the drilling of recruits by non-commissioned officers of the regular army on station here. It was estimated that a million dollars worth of supplies, equipment, food and forage is in transit to the quartermaster depot here.

Military authorities today compiled lists of motor cars and motor trucks in El Paso available for army use in emergency and arrangements were made with four local hospitals to care for overflow patients in the base hospital at Fort Bliss.

Border Calm Last Night

The border was calm tonight. Rumors that American and Mexican troops had again clashed between Carrizal and Villa Ahumada were denied by American and Mexican military authorities.

Discussion on both sides of the river centered upon President Wilson's denunciation of Carranza. Mexican officials and Mexicans of the better educated class said they did not believe there would be any objection to surrendering the American prisoners taken at Carrizal. This concession, they said, ought to satisfy American pride, but they expressed fear that it would not. In the Mexican view the Carrizal fight is simply an object lesson as to the danger of letting the American troops come into contact with the Mexicans.

FUNSTON EXPECTS 70,000 MORE MEN IN TEN DAYS

San Antonio, Texas, June 26.—Twelve thousand National Guardsmen are expected to start for Texas points within the next few hours and preparation (Continued on Page Two.)

VILLA REPORTED SHOT FROM REAR BY MEXICAN

One Whom the Bandit Had Impressed Into His Gang.

However, His Fate is Still Unknown. Francisco Said to Have Exhibited Every Evidence of Terror in His Flight.

Field Headquarters, June 26 (by courier to Columbus, N. C., June 26).—Francisco Villa was shot from the rear by a Mexican he had impressed into his gang, during the battle with Carranza troops at Guerrero, but his fate is still unknown. The information was contained in a semi-official account obtained by Major Robert Howze, who was close on Villa's trail last April, and given out here today.

Major Howze learned the details of the wounding of the bandit chieftain from one of the Mexicans Villa drafted and who afterward deserted.

The details of the story agreed with facts American officers obtained in their pursuit of Villa and by their independent secret service work, but the account does not say whether the bandit died or recovered.

Villa, the Mexican deserter said, exhibited every evidence of terror during the early stages of his flight, after the Americans had defeated his men at Guerrero. The informant said he believed Villa was dead, but if he still were alive, he was in the state of Durango, for which point he was heading during his flight from General Pershing's men.

AUSTRIANS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM TRENTOINO SECTOR

Italians at Home Rejoicing, While Forces in the Field Are Continuing Their Advance.

RECONQUERING POSITIONS

Capturing Men and Taking All Kinds of War Supplies Abandoned in Precipitate Retreat.

Rome, June 26.—Two Austrian transports have been sunk in the harbor of Durazzo by the Italians. The transports were loaded with troops, arms and ammunition.

Rome, June 26. (Via Paris).—Reports from the front state that the Italians are advancing all along the Trentino sector, reconquering positions which the Austrians had occupied and capturing men, arms, ammunition, provisions and all kinds of supplies which the Austrians were obliged to abandon in precipitate retreat. All Italy is rejoicing over the withdrawal of the Austrians. The week after the offensive movement on the Trentino front began.

The official statement of today reads: "The enemy, incapable of overcoming our defense and under the energetic pressure which we have been conducting for several days, has been forced to begin a retreat north of the Mandrielle roads."

The Italians captured the positions of Castel Gamberto, Melette, Monte Longara, Gallio, Asiago, Cesuna and Monte Cengio. Our advance continues vigorously closely at the heels of the enemy.

"We advanced from the Arsa valley to the Sette Comuni plateau. In the Arsa valley we took Raossi and the slopes southwest of Monte Lemerle. Our line detachments drove in the enemy at the head of the Monte Fruche ravine and began an advance to the Posina valley. The greatest progress was made on the right flank where we occupied Pila, Fera and pushed to the outskirts of Arsiere."

On the Sette Comuni plateau we occupied the northern slopes of Monte Busibollo, Belmonte, Pannocico, Barea and Cengio, southwest of the line running through Monte Longara, Gallio, Asiago and Cesuna on which we are firmly established. Northeast of the plateau we took Monte Ceme and Monte Castellaro and Monte Delle, west of Cimi di Caldiero.

"The enemy withdrew rapidly before our advance. He blew up the bridge at Foxi and set fire to Aspe, Stanna and Stainbri. Along the whole front were trenches of the enemy filled with corpses, large quantities of arms, ammunition, food and other material were left by the enemy. Sharp fighting is still going on."

In Carina and on the Isonzo are artillery actions and especially in the upper But valley, where the enemy's trenches were damaged extensively by explosions and fires were caused.

"Hostile aircraft dropped bombs near Ala and on Padua, Fonzaso, Primolano and Orisigo. There were no casualties and no damage was inflicted. Our aeroplanes bombed positions of the enemy on Monte Bover, southeast of Caidonazzo, the railway station of Obereggen, and trenches at Dellach in the Drava valley. At each of these places large fires were observed."

RUSSIAN CAVALRY SUCCEEDED IN OCCUPYING NEW POSITION

Petrograd, June 26 (Via London).—Russian cavalry after a battle with Austro-Hungarian troops, has occupied a position near Pesoritz, about five and a half miles west of Kimpolung, in Bukovina. The capture was announced (Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN OFFICIALS DENY TAKING HAND IN MEXICO

Berlin, June 26. (Via London).—From a highly confidential source, The Associated Press today received authority to deny completely tales which have reached here from the United States, intimating that the German legation in Mexico City is inspiring General Carranza to hostility to the United States.

"That is an unmitigated lie," said an official when these reports were called to his attention. "We recognized Carranza because the United States asked us to and have no further interest. Once he was recognized, it was natural that our representative should keep on good terms with the head of the government and maintain friendly relations with him, but that is as far as our interests went."

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE. Appropriations committee voted large increases for purchase of cannon in fortifications bill.

Passed Hay resolution providing for draft of National Guardsmen into Federal service.

Sub-committee amended Naval bill to provide completion of Navy General Board's 18-capital ship programme within three years instead of five.

Recessed at 7:10 p. m. until 10:30 a. m. Tuesday.

HOUSE

Met at 10:30 a. m. Passed Army Appropriation bill carrying \$130,000,000.

Adjourned at 6:15 p. m. until noon Tuesday.

HOUSE RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN SENATE AFTER LONG DEBATE

Measure Authorizes the President to Draft the National Guardsmen.

RELIEF IS STRICKEN OUT

Provision for Million Appropriation for the Dependents of Guardsmen Eliminated.

Washington, June 26.—The House resolution authorizing the President to draft National Guardsmen was adopted by the Senate today after a \$1,000,000 appropriation to aid dependent families of the men so drafted had been stricken out and a provision substituted, under which Guardsmen having families dependent on them could be excused from service. A preamble declaring that an emergency now existed requiring the service of troops other than the regular army also was eliminated.

There was some confusion tonight over the exact meaning of the resolution as finally adopted. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who moved to strike out the declaration of an emergency, included in his motion a proposal to eliminate also a qualifying clause hinging the draft authorization on section III of the Army Reorganization bill.

The preamble and qualifying clause were stricken out by unanimous consent. The language of the resolution as adopted was construed in some quarters as giving the President an unqualified power of conscription over all National Guardsmen. It reads:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the President be and he is hereby authorized to draft into the military service of the United States any and every member of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several states, territories and District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and national militia reserves for a period not exceeding three years unless sooner discharged."

Senator Clark said tonight his motion did not contemplate giving a conscription power to the President and he did not construe the amended resolution as conferring such authority.

It was said tonight that should it be found that the amended resolution did give the President conscription power, it would be modified in conference, to which it probably will be referred tomorrow.

The million dollar appropriation for relief of dependent families of drafted Guardsmen was stricken out by a vote of 45 to 30 after an all day debate. Twenty-one Democrats and nine Republicans voted to retain the appropriation.

HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, June 26.—The House passed the Army Appropriation bill today by a unanimous vote after it had increased its total to \$130,000,000 through the addition of \$26,000,000 for many separate items. While it was (Continued on Page Two.)

BOTH A PEACEFUL AND PERMISSIBLE MISSION

On Which Capt. Boyd's Men Were Engaged at Carrizal.

Expeditious Forces Were Gradually Moving North, But Sending Out Patrols for Protective and Observatory Purposes.

Field Headquarters, June 26. (via wireless to Columbus, N. C.)—It was both a peaceful and permissible mission on which the troops of the Tenth cavalry, commanded by Captain Boyd, were engaged when they fought Carranza troops at Carrizal last Wednesday, according to the view expressed today by officers with General Pershing's column.

It was peaceful, they declared, because all the United States troops campaigning had been done in expectation of co-operation by Carranza soldiers and permissible because no limitation had been agreed upon by the two governments which would restrict patrolling by the Americans.

When General Trevino's warning, that he would fire upon American troops moving in any direction except north, reached the expeditionary forces they were moving north gradually, in expectation that Carranza's forces would occupy the territory evacuated and police it.

In the meantime, patrols were sent out on each side of the American column for their immediate and observatory purposes. They moved in whatever direction they were directed to move. The Carrizal patrol was one of them.

Reports that General Pershing occupied Nuevo Casas Grandes and Casas Grandes, when the Mexicans evacuated these towns, are erroneous.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE ENDORSES MR. HUGHES

HUGHES WELCOMES SUPPORT OF MOOSE

Arraigns the Present Administration for Its "Weakness and Incertitude."

LAUDS ROOSEVELT'S WORK

In Letter to Roosevelt He Declares Nation is Indebted to the Colonel for "the Quickening of the National Spirit."

New York, June 26.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for president, sent a telegram to O. K. Davis, secretary of the Progressive party national committee, tonight, welcoming the support of the Progressive party and arraigning the present administration for its "weakness and incertitude."

In making public the contents of the telegram, Mr. Hughes also gave out a letter he had written to Colonel Roosevelt in which he declared that the Nation was indebted to the Colonel "for the quickening of national spirit and for the demand for an out-and-out 100 per cent Americanism."

The candidate told Colonel Roosevelt that he "had sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat, and I want you to feel that I wish to have all the aid you are able and willing to give."

The letter closed with an expression of a wish by Mr. Hughes to see the Colonel soon.

The telegram to Secretary Davis was in response to a telegram from the secretary notifying Mr. Hughes that the Progressives had endorsed him.

"I welcome the support of the Progressives," Mr. Hughes' message read, "we make common cause in the interest of National honor, of National security, of National efficiency. We unite in the demand for an undivided and unwavering loyalty to our country, for a wholehearted patriotic devotion, overriding all racial differences. We want a revival of the American spirit—a nation restored. We insist upon prompt and adequate provision for the common defense, upon the steadfast maintenance of all the rights of our citizens and upon the integrity of international law."

"The most serious difficulty of the present administration has encountered have been due to its own weakness and incertitude. I am profoundly convinced that by prompt and decisive action, which existing conditions manifestly called for, the Lusitania tragedy would have been prevented. We strongly denounce the use of our soil as a base for alien intrigues, for conspiracies and the fomenting of dissent in the United States."

"The responsibility lies at the door of the administration. The moment notice is admitted, responsibility is affixed. For that sort of thing could not continue in the administration took proper measures to stop it. That responsibility the administration cannot evade by condemning others."

Charles E. Hughes. "It was officially stated by the Secretary of State in the Mexican note of June 20, 1916, that for three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed, vast properties developed by American capital have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through territory controlled by the United States and to seize without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens have been sacrificed and the property of Americans and to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice."

"What an indictment by the administration of its Mexican policy! And still we are unprepared. That unpreparedness in the midst of perils and in the face of a catastrophe is an admission of an unpardonable neglect for which the administration is responsible."

The government now has and must have most emphatically the unstinted and patriotic support of every citizen in the existing exigency. But unquestioning, loyal and patriotic support of the government is on the part of the administration has followed is quite another. I cannot in this message adequately review that course; that I shall do later.

"No intelligent man is deceived by the temporary prosperity due to abnormal conditions and no one can fail to appreciate the gravity of the problems and perils with which we shall be faced when the war ends."

"We are alive to the imperative necessity of assuring the basis of honest business. I am in deep sympathy with the effort to improve the conditions of labor; to prevent exploitation; to safeguard the future of the nation by protecting our women and children. I believe in women's complete social justice is the indispensable condition that there shall be a stable foundation for honorable enterprise."

"Industry must have proper protection if labor is to be safeguarded. We rescue our instrumentalities of interest (Continued on Page Two.)"

After Reading Roosevelt's Letter, Urging Support of the Republican Candidate.

BULL MOOSE IS NO MORE

Vote of 32 to 6, With Nine Not Voting, Follows Stormy Scene in the Meeting.

MINORITY FIGHTS HARD

Victor Murdock's Name Presented; Clash Follows.

Chicago, June 26.—By a vote of 32 to 6, with nine members declining to vote, the national committee of the Progressive party today endorsed Chas. E. Hughes for president and the Bull Moose party practically went out of existence as a national political organization. The decision to endorse the Republican Presidential nominee came at the end of a stormy session.

The fight in the committee for Hughes' endorsement was led by Geo. W. Perkins, of New York; Jas. R. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester H. Rowell, of California. The radical element in the committee represented by Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; Bainbridge Colby, of New York; Henry F. Coehms, of Wisconsin, and Jno. M. Parker, of Louisiana, vigorously protested against the endorsement of any candidate for President, and fought the majority at every step of the proceedings.

Some Committeemen Boiled. The minority's first move was to insist on an open session of the committee and it won this point after a number of committeemen led by Jno. M. Parker boiled the meeting.

After Oscar King Davis, secretary of committee, had read Colonel Roosevelt's letter finally declining the Progressive nomination for president and urging that Mr. Hughes be supported by members of the Progressive party in order to defeat President Wilson, the committee voted to accept Colonel Roosevelt's declination and took a recess for luncheon.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Chairman Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, ruled the next order of business was to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to run.

Bainbridge Colby, of New York, presented the name of Victor Murdock, of Kansas, chairman of the national committee, now on his way to China. This led to a clash between Raymond Robins and Mr. Colby, in which the lie was passed. Mr. Robins said Mr. Murdock had told him he would not accept the presidential nomination. The proposition to run a third party ticket that was defeated after a spirited debate, by a vote of 21 to 15.

Mr. Garfield next introduced a resolution endorsing Hughes for president and directing the executive committee of the Progressive party to co-operate with the Republicans in the campaign.

Other members said the committee had no power except to fill the vacancy caused by Colonel Roosevelt's declination to run.

Debate of Several Hours. Chairman Hale ruled that the motion to endorse or recommend the Republican candidate was out of order and a debate of several hours ensued.

Finally Mr. Garfield appealed from the decision of the chair and was sustained 33 to 14. During the discussion Raymond Robins indicated he would support President Wilson if the Progressives did not put a ticket in the field.

Mr. Parker made a fiery protest against any endorsement. Many of the Progressives were former Democrats, he said, and had burned all their political bridges when they joined the Progressive organization. He intimated he might vote for President Wilson.

Before the roll was called for the endorsement of Hughes, Colby made an unsuccessful attempt to have all action delayed until August 5, the anniversary of the birth of the Progressive party.

How They Voted. The following states voted for the endorsement of Hughes on the roll call: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming and Hawaii.

After endorsing Mr. Hughes, the committee, on motion of Dean W. D. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, unanimously decided that the action should not be binding on any individual.