

## WILSON ORDERS CARRANZA TO RELEASE PRISONERS; 15,000 TROOPS TO BORDER

### LANSING DISPATCHES NOTE TO CARRANZA

President Wilson Summoned Foreign Affairs Committee Heads to White House for Sunday Night Conference on Mexican Situation.

### NOTE IS RECEIVED FROM DE FACTO GOVERNMENT

States That Carrizal Fight Was Direct Result of Soldiers Moving Otherwise Than Towards the Border as Ordered by Carranza and Communicated to General Pershing.

### 38,000 MILITIAMEN IN EAST GO IN CAMPS

New York.—More than 38,000 of the 128,000 National Guardsmen of the Department of the East, comprising 22 states east of the Mississippi and District of Columbia, were in mobilization camps Sunday night, six days after the call was issued, according to the report forwarded to the War Department by Major General Wood, commanding the department. Of this number Massachusetts contributed 8,000 and New Jersey 5,000.

Washington.—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 by Secretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the State Department received a communication from the de facto Government stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than towards 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.

The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing states, "as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action 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 re-affirmed in the American rejoinder."

General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington Government is determined that the de facto Government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States.

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

After the conference which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone said the situation was "exceedingly acute." The President had felt it necessary to acquaint 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 take this final step until the Mexican Government had been given an opportunity to reply.

Warlike Says Stone. The President told those at the conference of the note from General Carranza avowing the attack on American troops at Carrizal, and of the reply that he had directed to be sent. Senator Stone was very emphatic afterwards in regard to the demand for release of the prisoners.

"We must have those men," he said solemnly. The Senator made no effort to hide his own belief that war virtually is here. A final report from General Pershing was necessary, he said, in

order that a clear knowledge of what had happened at Carrizal should be at hand.

"But if they are going to attack our men without cause," he said, "there is only one thing to do. We will never have peace down there until we use force enough to compel it."

There is reason to believe that the military situation may be influencing the Administration's diplomatic course, as well as the desire to make it clear to the world and particularly to the Latin-American Nations that the United States is being forced into warlike measures by hostility of General Carranza.

The War Department is making every effort to speed up mobilization of the National Guard. A few companies have been mustered in. Others will take the oath at once. In 48 hours, probably, a substantial force will be en route to the border to back up General Funston's line.

Must First Be Ready. It may be four or five days, however, before War Department officials would feel safe in withdrawing regulars from the border patrol to form the cutting edge of whatever force they may hurl to the support of General Pershing's column, should aggressive action be ordered.

It seems doubtful that a formal diplomatic rupture will be forced before adequate military precautions are possible, particularly as it has been indicated that quick, drastic action, is President Wilson's desire should General Carranza force the use of the army against him.

Mr. Wilson's visitors sought light on these questions. Specific figures were not available as to the garrisons at various border towns, the number of guardsmen who have responded to the President's call, or the time that would be required to get the entire force to the border. These details have been left to the War Department and Secretary Baker is not present at the conference. The general situation was presented, however, and there is reason to suppose that the Foreign Affairs Committee approved the President's course.

No Talk of Mediation. One fact as to the conference is significant. There was no discussion of the possibility of mediation. The subject was not mentioned either by the President or his callers, Senator Stone said.

This statement came in the face of a formal notification to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, by his government, that it approved the principle of mediation as proposed by several Latin-American countries. Mr. Arredondo expected early authorization to begin conversations with his Latin-American colleagues here, in an effort to divert the crisis to peaceful channels.

There was no indication that any diplomat had attempted to sound Secretary Lansing in this respect. It is known, however, that he holds that the United States has nothing to mediate since its only object is the protection of its own borders. He has formally notified all Latin-American diplomats that the Washington government has no aggressive purpose toward Mexico, but is resolved to free its citizens along the border of the danger of bandit raids.

### BRINGING A LETTER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Paris.—A Madrid dispatch to The Temps quotes The Imparcial as 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 which the representative of The Imparcial had with the German naval attaché, von Krohn, who declared that the bringing of letters of 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.

Presents Mediation Offer. Washington.—Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, acting on the behalf of several South and Central American republics, has presented to Secretary Lansing an offer already accepted "in principle" by General Carranza to mediate in the crisis with Mexico.

### SOME MARYLAND GUARDS HAVE A "YELLOW STREAK."

Baltimore.—About 140 members of the Maryland National Guard in camp at Laurel refused to take the oath containing the three years reserve clause. Several of them were banded together and strips of yellow tied to their uniforms. They were marched through the company street, while their comrades yelled "see the yellow streak in them!"

## MOREY, LEFT TO DIE, WAKES WAY TO U. S. TROOPS

AMERICAN CAPTAIN SENDS LETTER TO PERSHING DESCRIBING CARRIZAL AMBUSH.

### FIRST SURVIVORS TELL OF BATTLE AT CARRIZAL

Captain Lewis Sidney Morey of the Tenth Cavalry Wires His Wife That He is Safe on the American Line of Soldiers.

San Antonio, Texas.—Left to die of loss of blood and thirst, two miles from the scene of the encounter between Mexican and American troops at Carrizal, Capt. Lewis Sidney Morey of the Tenth Cavalry has made back to the American lines.

General Funston received by telephone from Mrs. Morey, now at Austin, Tex., the following message which reached her by wireless from the field: "Somewhere in Mexico. Am back on the line with two men, safe. 'SYDNEY.' That, according to Mrs. Morey, was the manner in which Captain Morey signed all communications to her. A letter from Captain Morey written while hiding in a hole near the scene of the fight at Carrizal, after his men had been broken and scattered by the Mexican force, was received by General Funston through General Pershing.

Letter Tells of Ambush. In that letter Captain Morey had described how, fearing an ambush, the American troopers had advanced in battle formation on the Mexicans who had come out from Carrizal during a purely over permission for the Americans to pass through the town; how the Mexicans had opened fire, and how the remaining Americans had been forced to retreat and scatter, each for himself. Army officers here hope that the return of Captain Morey will serve to provide the missing links in the story of the encounter at Carrizal and determine the fate of each member of the little reconnoitering expedition.

How Captain Morey managed to make his way to the American main column, a distance of more than 80 miles, is unknown here, but it is inferred he was picked up by a detachment of the rescuing force sent out by General Pershing. He was without food or water in a desert country and it is believed his sufferings must have been intense. Nothing to confirm rumors of a clash between Pershing's men and the Carranzistas was received by General Funston tonight and all was reported quiet along the border.

Left to Die in Desert. Captain Morey wrote his 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 with him. The three unwounded men were picked up by a detachment under Lieut. 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 Lieut. 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.

Vague About Details. The stories of the rescued men told to Lieut. Meyer were vague about the details of the fight, according to General Pershing's report to Gen. Funston.

Captain Morey's letter told of the joining of Troop C under Captain Charles 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 7:35 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 purely, the American troops deployed in battle formation, mounted and moved forward. The Mexicans then opened fire. Captain Boyd ordered his men to dismount and return the fire, the engagement lasting about an hour.

Captain Morey's Letter.

Following is the text of Morey's letter: "Carrizal, Mexico, June 21, 1916, 7:15 a. m.—To commanding officer, Jjo Frederico: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 p. m.,

## New Attack Ordered By General Trevino; Troops Must Move Back

Chihuahua City, Mexico.—American columns have been seen advancing from the American field base in the direction of San Antonio and Ojo Caliente, and General Jacinto Trevino has issued orders to attack them if they do not immediately retreat.

General Trevino said the Americans would get the same treatment that they received at Carrizal, as he was determined to carry out his orders to the letter. In this, he said, he had all his subordinates with him, and they would remain with him in case of a rupture.

The Mexican commander said that it seemed probable, inasmuch as General Pershing seemed ignorant of the fate of the Boyd column, that outside of five additional prisoners now being brought here the Americans were annihilated, although it was possible more had escaped.

General Pershing his wired here for the names of the dead and the prisoners. It was officially announced that none of the prisoners brought here will be hanged, that "not being the custom of a civilized country."

The seventeen American negroes captured in the Carrizal battle have been placed in the penitentiary here. There have been no arrangements for removing them to Juarez to be surrendered to the American authorities.

Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, captured at Carrizal, also is in prison. The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary. According to the authorities they are being well treated.

The troopers brought here are Privates Page, Peterson, N. Lloyd, W. Ward, Jones, Socks, Marshall Oliver, M. Donald, Williams, Givens, Stone, Harris, Lee, and Graham of Troop H, and Howe and Alexander of Troop C.

According to a statement, said to have been signed by Spillsbury, made public today by General Trevino, neither he nor the negroes knew which side began the firing. Spillsbury's statement says that practically all the Americans who lost their lives were killed when they advanced to a deep ditch in which Mexicans were stationed and when other Mexicans, getting around to a deep ditch in their rear, attacked them from the flank.

## ALL VILLA TROOPERS JOINING MEXICO ARMY

Former Generals Under Bandit Hasten to Ally Themselves With the Carranzistas.

El Paso, Texas, June 27.—Villa troops, Villa Generals, and former enemies of Villa are flocking to the Mexican colors. Two troop trains have arrived in Chihuahua from the Laguna district with 2,000 former Villa soldiers under Generals Calceco Contreras and Canuto Reyes. They have joined the Carranza troops in Chihuahua City and received the best barracks in the state capital, and are cheered every time they drill or appear on the streets. Another train is expected in Chihuahua with the command of General Ysabel Robles, another Villa General, who surrendered the state of Chihuahua to Consul Andres Garcia for the Carranza government. Many other minor Villa leaders are joining the Carranza troops in Chihuahua City and are being sent to the field near Villa Ahumada. This news was brought to the border by one of the five men who have been at Parrel, but who came out with the last party of Americans.

They were in Chihuahua City when the former Villa troops marched from the Mexican Central station to the barracks. He said the demonstration in their honor was as great as when Villa rode into Chihuahua the first time, and there were a number of shouts of "Viva Villa!" heard in the crowd.

The return of Villa to take command of his former troops is being frequently predicted by his friends, who insist he is not dead, but has been hiding in the mountains of Durango. They say Villa will take this opportunity of wreaking his vengeance on the United States, and that he will be received with acclamation by the Carranza Government and the Mexican people.

June 20. Met C troop under Captain Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 a. m., reaching open field to southeast of town at 6:30 a. m.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez sent a written message that Captain Boyd could bring his force in town and have a conference. Captain Boyd feared an ambush. He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed C Troop on the left in line with skirmishers, one platoon of K Troop platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

Opened Fire at 300 Yards. "When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire and a strong one before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run. To make a long account short, after about an hour's fire in which both troops had advanced C Troop to position of Mexican machine gun and K Troop closing in slightly to the left. We were very busy on the right, keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear and led our horses off at a gallop.

"About 9 o'clock one platoon of K Troop which was on our right fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west and then together with some men of C

troop who were there these men scattered. "I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after fight started, so men I saw stated.

"I hid in a hole 2,000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me. "Morey, captain." Comment by Pershing. In transmitting Captain Morey's letter General Pershing said: "The three men referred to by Morey are the three men who had above message in their possession. The wounded man was from C Troop shot through the knee. Lieutenant Meyer reports that the three men were rather vague as to where they had left Captain Morey, but stated that on the night of the twenty-first they had carried him two miles, that Morey became weak, could not go further and told them to leave. Meyer reconnoitered 20 miles east of Santa Maria, but found nothing. Out of grain and forage, horses in bad shape, had to return."

have been ordered, a shortage for a few days is almost a certainty. Colonel Stanley received orders to go into the open market and buy at market prices anything needed. Shoes are needed more than anything else, he said, but it was stated there was little likelihood of any adequate supply being available in less than thirty days.

Germans Repulse Russians. Berlin, via London.—Violent attacks on the Austro-German forces which have countered the Russian offensive in Volhynia are being continued. The war office announced that all these attacks, made repeatedly with strong forces had been repulsed.

## LANSING SENDS NEW NOTE TO CARRANZA

LATEST NOTE FROM UNITED STATES IS SHORT BUT POSITIVE IN DEMANDS.

### MUST RELEASE PRISONERS

In Reply to Note From Carranza About Carrizal Battle President Wilson Demands an Immediate Release of the 17 Prisoners.

Washington.—The official text of the note to the Mexican de facto government, transmitted to James Lynn Rodgers, special representative of the American government in Mexico City follows: "Mr. Arredondo 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 Gen. 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 relative 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 24th 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 without provocation whenever they move from their 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 on the contrary, 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 has determined upon and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels and not through subordinate military commanders."

CRISIS WILL FIND CONGRESS READY FOR EMERGENCIES House and Senate Work to Clear Slate So Mexicans May Have Undivided Attention.

Washington.—Congress solidly 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 incurred through mobilization, equipment and transportation of the National Guard and to provide more munitions.

Congress has contemplated to add \$20,000,000 to army appropriation bill and an urgent deficiency bill for \$6,000,000 is in the course of preparation. Congress is working hard to dispose of the routine legislative proposals before it. The house clearing up the special program and appropriation bills 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 also is behind with appropriations. The postoffice bill probably will be passed within one or two days and there are awaiting consideration the agricultural, fortifications, diplomatic, sundry civil, pensions, District of Columbia and naval appropriation bills. The house will resume discussion of the army and naval appropriation bills. The house will resume discussion of the army appropriation measure. Besides this, it still has the Military Academy appropriation bill to complete. The reconstructed naval bill will be reported to the Senate before the end of the week.

700 Mexicans at Carrizal. Columbus, N. M.—Sam H. Harris, a private in C Troop of the Tenth Cavalry, was brought to the border 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.

Captain Morey is Safe. San Antonio, Texas.—Capt. Lewis Sidney Morey is safe, having reached the main body of American troops with two of his men, according to a message to General Funston received from Mrs. Morey.

### CANTON AMBULANCE COMPANY DEPARTS.

Canton.—Canton Ambulance Company, at full war strength of 84 men, commanded by Capt. T. F. Reynolds, left here for Morehead City. The people of the town gave the members of the company a big send-off—\$100 was raised to buy refreshments for the occasion and tobacco for the soldiers. The Canton Council Junior O. U. A. M., presented a Bible and flag to the men.

## FIRST REGIMENT SAFELY IN CAMP

REACHES CAMP GLENN WITHOUT A MISHAP—33 OFFICERS AND 1,145 MEN.

### OTHER COMPANIES ARRIVING

Morehead City.—The First North Carolina Infantry arrived at Camp Glenn without a mishap of any kind. Since arriving everybody has been busy making camp. Everybody is well with clear sky and delicious landward breezes. The whole regiment is under canvas with 33 officers and 1,145 men.

These are the figures of the companies: Company A, Hickory, Captain Lylerly, 113 men; Company B, Gastonia, Captain Duiwinkle, 125 men; Company C, Winston-Salem, Captain Wooten, 101; Company D, Charlotte, Captain Parker, 128; Company E, Statesville, Captain Westmoreland, 80; Company F, Asheville, Captain Felmet, 51; Company G, Shelby, Captain Logan, 74; Company H, Waynesville, Lieutenant Platt, 70; Company I, Mount Airy, Captain Walker, 74; Company K, Asheville, Captain Bard, 65; Company L, Concord, Captain Brown, 142; Company M, High Point, Captain Zollcoffer, 103.

Concord is banner company with Charlotte and Gastonia close seconds, while Asheville stepped out with two companies. Other arrivals were Ambulance company No. 1 with four officers and 78 men, all from Canton. This company brings men, 12 field ambulances, 3 supply wagons and complete equipment for field service including 73 horses and mules to move organization in field. The field hospital with 69 men from Asheville has also reached camp. On Charlotte special came Medicos Major Baxter Hunter, Captain Henry Norris and Lieutenant McConnell.

Officers here are Colonel Gardner, Lieutenant Colonel Bessant, Major Flannigan, Major Robertson, Major Howell, Capt. R. R. Morrison, Inspector small arms practice; Capt. R. H. Morrison, regimental commissary; Capt. A. W. Freeman, regimental adjutant; Capt. Swop, chaplain; First Lieutenant Gardner, adjutant, third battalion; Lieutenant Gardner, battalion quartermaster and commissary; First Lieutenant Rufus Johnston, battalion adjutant, second battalion. The two Gardner are sons of Colonel Gardner.

At meeting of the officers of the regiment representing themselves and men, unanimously recommended to Gov. Craig, and so wrote him this afternoon, to urge President to commission General L. W. Young as brigade commander of three North Carolina regiments. They felt that his 15 years' service makes him the fittest man, and personally regard him as most effective cohesive force North Carolina troops could have.

### YOUNG TAKES COMMAND GUARDSMEN THIS WEEK.

Raleigh.—Gen. Laurence W. Young and Assistant Adj. Gen. Gordon Smith spent the day at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, giving their personal attention to the reception and adequate installing of the soldiers of the First North Carolina Regiment in mobilization quarters. They returned to Raleigh on the night train and are well pleased with the manner in which the mobilization movements are being carried out.

There were no changes in the situation in Raleigh. General Young is serving as both Brigadier and Adjutant General until Gen. B. S. Royster relieves him of the duties in the Adjutant General's office, when he will definitely assume the command of the North Carolina Guardsmen as Brigadier General to command them for the service on the Mexican border, or wherever "duty calls."

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