

# WAR WITH MEXICO AS LAST RESORT, SAYS PRESIDENT IN ADDRESS AT NEW YORK

## MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO PREVENT CONFLICT

Makes It Plain That He Will  
Not Countenance Conflict Un-  
til There is No Other Alterna-  
tive For Settling Troubles.

## WILLING TO SACRIFICE POLITICAL FORTUNES

Determined to Carry Out His Con-  
victions as to What is Just Course to  
Pursue—Thousands, He Said, Ap-  
pealing to Him to Maintain Peace.

New York.—President Wilson made  
it plain in his speech at the New York  
Press Club to-night that he will not  
countenance a war with Mexico until  
there is no other alternative for set-  
tling the border troubles.

Again he declared that he was  
ready to sacrifice his own political for-  
tunes in order to carry out his con-  
victions as to what would be the just  
course to pursue in the situation.

Bainbridge Colby, who placed The-  
odore Roosevelt in nomination for the  
presidency at the Progressive Con-  
vention at Chicago, paid President  
Wilson high tribute in an address, but  
did not declare unqualifiedly that he  
would support him in the coming  
campaign, as it was reported he would  
do.

In his address President Wilson  
said:

"I realize that I have done a very  
imprudent thing; I have come to ad-  
dress this thoughtful company of men  
without any preparation whatever.  
But gentlemen, as a matter of  
fact, I have been absorbed by the  
responsibilities which have been so  
frequently referred to here tonight,  
and that pre-occupation has made it  
impossible for me to forecast even  
what you would like to hear me talk  
about. \* \* Mr. Colby said some-  
thing that was among the few things  
I had forecast to say myself. He said  
that there are some things which it  
is really useless to debate, because  
they go as a matter of course.

"Of course, it is our duty to pre-  
pare this nation to take care of its  
honor and of its institutions. Why de-  
bate any part of that, except the de-  
tail, except the plan itself, which is  
always debatable?

"Of course, it is the duty of the  
Government which it will never over-  
look, to defend the territory and peo-  
ple of this country. It goes without  
saying that it is the duty of the Ad-  
ministration to have constantly in  
mind with the utmost sensitiveness  
every point of national honor.

"But gentlemen, after you have  
said and accepted these obvious things  
your program of action is still to be  
formed. When will you act, and how  
will you act?

"The easiest thing is to strike. The  
brutal thing is the impulsive thing.  
No man has to think before he takes  
aggressive action but before a man  
really conserves the honor by realiz-  
ing the ideals of the nation, he has  
to think exactly what he will do and  
how he will do it.

"Do you think the glory of Amer-  
ica would be enhanced by a war of  
conquest in Mexico? Do you think  
that any action of violence by a pow-  
erful nation like this against a weak  
and destructive neighbor would re-  
flect distinction upon the annals of  
the United States?

"Do you think that it is our duty  
to carry self-defense to a point of dic-  
tation into the affairs of another peo-  
ple? The ideals of America are writ-  
ten plain upon every page of Ameri-  
can history.

"And I want you to know how fully  
I realize whose servant I am. I do  
not own the Government of the United  
States, even for the time being.  
I have no right in the use of it to ex-  
press my own passions. I have no  
right to express my own ambitions  
for the development of America if  
those ambitions are not coincident  
with the ambitions of the nation it-  
self.

"And I have constantly to remind  
myself that I am not the servant of  
those who wish to enhance the value  
of their Mexican investments, that I  
am the servant of the rank and file  
of the people of the United States.  
"I got a great many letters, my fel-  
low citizens, from important and in-  
fluential men in this country, but I  
got a great many other letters. I got  
letters from unknown men, from hum-  
ble women, from people whose names  
have never been heard and never will  
be recorded and there is but one  
prayer in all of these letters 'Mr.  
President, do not allow anybody to  
persuade you that the people of this  
country want war with anybody.'  
"I got off a train yesterday and as  
I was bidding good-bye to the engi-

neer, he said in an undertone, 'Mr.  
President, keep out of Mexico.' And  
if one man has said that to me a  
thousand have said it to me as I  
have moved about the country.

"If I had opportunity to engage  
them further in conversation they say  
'of course, we know that you cannot  
govern the circumstances of the case  
altogether, and it may be necessary,  
but for God's sake, do not do it unless  
it is necessary.'

"I am for the time being the spokes-  
man of such people, gentlemen. I  
have not read history without observ-  
ing that the greatest forces in the  
world and the only permanent forces  
are the moral forces. \* \* \*

"Force will not accomplish any-  
thing that is permanent. I venture to  
say, in the great struggle which is  
going on on the other side of the sea.  
The permanent things will be accom-  
plished afterward when the opinion  
of mankind is brought to bear upon  
the issues, and the only thing that  
will hold the world steady is this  
same silent, insistent, all-powerful  
opinion of mankind.

"Force can sometimes hold things  
steady until opinion has time to form,  
but no force that was ever exerted ex-  
cept in response to that opinion has  
ever a conquering and predominant  
force.

"I think the sentence in American  
history that I myself am proudest of  
is that in the introductory sentences  
of the Declaration of Independence  
where the writers say that a due re-  
spect for the opinion of mankind de-  
mands that they state the reasons for  
what they are about to do. I venture  
to say that a decent respect for the  
opinions of mankind demanded that  
those who started the present Euro-  
pean war should have stated their  
reasons, but they did not pay any  
heed to the opinion of mankind and  
the reckoning will come when the  
settlement comes.

"So, gentlemen, I am willing to  
matter what my personal fortunes  
may be to play for the verdict of man-  
kind. Personally, it will be a matter  
of indifference to me what the verdict  
on the seventh of November is pro-  
vided I feel any degree of confidence  
that when a latter jury sits I shall  
get their judgment in my favor. Not  
my favor, personally—what difference  
does that make? but in my favor as  
an honest and conscientious spokes-  
man of a great national convention.

"There are some gentlemen who are  
under the delusion that the power of  
a nation comes from the top. It does  
not. It comes from the bottom."

## TO SUPPRESS NEWS OF TROOP MOVEMENTS

Washington.—Secretary Baker an-  
nounced that orders have been sent  
to all department army commanders  
to suppress all news concerning troop  
movements.

The order follows: "In view of the  
movements en route to the Texas bor-  
der or in Texas might result in some  
malicious act that might seriously  
hamper these movements and also  
might result in unnecessary loss of  
life among the troops, it is directed  
that all concerned be instructed to  
the effect that no information as to  
movements of troops is to be given  
to representatives of the press or any  
individuals other than the officials of  
the railroads concerned or the rep-  
resentatives of the American Railway  
association located at the various de-  
partment headquarters and mobiliza-  
tion and concentration points."

The department also announced  
that National Guard organizations  
which start for the border without  
full complements of field transporta-  
tion will be supplied by Gen. Funston  
upon reaching the border.

## MEXICANS SEIZE MUCH GOLD AND SILVER BULLION

Washington.—The state department  
was officially advised that gold and  
silver bullion belonging to Americans  
and seized by local Mexican authori-  
ties at Manzanillo totaled nearly \$500,  
000. The seizures were reported to  
have begun before the Carrizal inci-  
dent. A protest already has been  
made to Gen. Carranza.

Reports of continued seizures in  
various parts of Mexico reached the  
department during the day. In most  
cases the property has been left be-  
hind by Americans fleeing from the  
country. There has been no indica-  
tion that the local authorities acted  
on instructions from Mexico City, but  
no reply has been received, to the re-  
presentations made several days ago  
to Gen. Carranza.

## First Troops at Border.

San Antonio, Tex.—The First Illi-  
nois infantry, Col. Sanborn command-  
ing, arrived at Fort Sam Houston and  
went into camp. The Seventh New  
York regiment also passed through  
San Antonio en route to stations in  
the Brownsville district. Other New  
York regiments, including the Seven  
ty-first, are expected shortly.

# 10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY ALLIES

BRITISH AND FRENCH CONTINUE  
GREAT SOMME-ANCRE  
DRIVE.

## REPORT STEADY ADVANCE

Continue Efforts Around Verdun—In-  
tensity of the Great Battle Does Not  
Diminish Any During Sunday.

London.—All through the night and  
Sunday the great British and French  
offensive which began Saturday morn-  
ing in the Somme and Ancre sectors  
continued with intensity. Both British  
and French War Offices report a  
steady advance at certain points, but  
speak also of the formidable German  
resistance.

Fricourt, an important town, three  
miles East of Albert, has fallen to the  
British army, while the French have  
taken Gurlu, which lies to the South-  
east. The fighting at the southern  
end of the British line, where it is in  
contact with the French, is of the  
fiercest nature tremendous artillery  
actions preceding all infantry at-  
tacks.

The French have taken 6,000 prison-  
ers, according to the latest esti-  
mates, while the British, though re-  
porting the capture of 3,500 later de-  
clared that the estimates were too  
low. Owing to the nature of the bat-  
tle, it is not doubted that the casual-  
ties are very high.

Notwithstanding the terrific offen-  
sive against them in the Somme River  
region, the Germans have not ceased  
in their effort around Verdun. They  
have bombarded several of the Ver-  
dun sectors and have launched infan-  
try attacks against the French trench-  
es. While Berlin declares that the  
French attacks against the famous  
Thiaumont work were repulsed by cur-  
tains of fire the French War Office  
announces that this strategic position  
has been re-captured by the French  
forces and is held by them.

Referring to the Anglo-French drive  
the Germans official statement says  
that at several points of the first  
line trenches along the Somme the  
enemy forces gained success and were  
able to advance. A German division  
in this sector had to be withdrawn.

## BANDITS DRIVE HORSES FROM BORDER RANCH

Troops Face Each Other Across River  
and Sentries Exchange Shots.

San Antonio, Tex.—Captain Leroy  
Eltinge with two troops of the Eighth  
Cavalry searched the country on the  
Mexican side of the river opposite  
Fort Hancock, Texas, for bandits who  
fled back into Mexico, after raiding  
the American side. It was reported he  
had returned to the American side of  
the river, having lost the trail of the  
raiders.

The best information obtainable in-  
dicated there were eight Mexicans in  
the raiding party which drove off a  
few head of horses and cattle from a  
ranch 54 miles southeast of El Paso.  
Lieutenant Tardy with only part of  
one troop followed their trail to a  
point where it ended at the river, and  
Captain Eltinge, several hours later  
arrived with two troops from El Paso  
to make an investigation and to con-  
tinue the pursuit if he considered it ad-  
visable. He was instructed not to pre-  
cipitate a clash with Mexican troops  
if it could be avoided.

All reports received at Gen. Fun-  
ston's headquarters indicated nothing  
more exciting along the international  
line than the exchanging of shots be-  
tween sentries at Nogales. Apparent-  
ly no early offensive by the concen-  
trated forces of the Mexicans in front  
of General Pershing's positions was  
contemplated.

All officers commanding the troops  
along the 1,700 miles of border are  
cautioned to avoid clashes with the  
Mexican troops that face them, but  
the recurrence of such incidents as  
that at Nogales has caused staff offi-  
cers to fear that something may hap-  
pen at any time that may serve as  
the basis for further complicating the  
situation.

## FORTIFICATIONS BILL BIGGEST EVER VOTED

Washington.—Approval of a con-  
ference report on the biggest fortifica-  
tion appropriation bill ever sent to  
the White House was voted by the  
house and senate. It carries \$25,748,  
050 in cash appropriations and \$13,  
800,000 for authorized contracts. The  
senate added \$4,830,050 to the house  
total, largely increasing items for re-  
serve ammunition.

## OBREGON STRENGTHENS HIS ARMY ALONG BORDER

San Antonio, Texas.—While the  
war department was moving into the  
frontier thousands of the National  
Guardians, General Obregon, Carranza's  
minister of war, was engaged in  
strengthening the border army. Minor  
changes were directed by him in  
his armies that now are quartered in  
force in almost all northern cities, ex-  
cept a few that lie under the Ameri-  
can guns, according to information at  
Fort Sam Houston.

# NO RIGHT TO KEEP TROOPS IN MEXICO

FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES MEMOR-  
ANDUM IN REPLY TO LAN-  
SING'S NOTE.

## REPLY RESENTFUL IN TONE

Memorandum Contains 35 Counts.—  
Denies That Bandits Along Interna-  
tional Boundary Line Have Been  
Protected.—As to Huerta.

Mexico City.—The Foreign Office  
issued a memorandum in reply to Sec-  
retary Lansing's recent note, in which  
the correctness of assertions in the  
communication from Washington  
were repeatedly denied. The memora-  
ndum declares that the United States  
had no right to maintain its armed  
forces on Mexican soil.

The memorandum contains 35  
counts. Although not in the form of  
a direct reply to the Washington note  
it is considered equivalent to an an-  
swer to that document. It expresses  
surprise that the Washington Govern-  
ment should have been pained at the  
tone and the contents of the Carranza  
document, since it maintains that the  
United States has sent to the Constitu-  
tional Government not only one, but  
many discourteous and even overbear-  
ing notes.

Emphatically reiterating the Mexi-  
can Government's position denying the  
right of the United States to keep  
armed bodies in Mexico, the memora-  
ndum denies energetically that the  
Mexican Government has protected  
bandits who had committed depreda-  
tions in the United States.

Blame for the Santa Ysabel massa-  
cre is placed on the so-called impu-  
sive and irascible disposition of Char-  
les Watson, general manager of  
Cushlihuirachi Company; and General  
Scott and General Funston are accus-  
ed of bad faith and lack of honor  
in misleading General Obregon in an  
alleged evasive reply regarding the  
crossing of American troops into Mex-  
ico after the Glenn Springs raid.

The memorandum asserts that while  
it is true that the United States ar-  
rested General Huerta, the motive  
which prompted the act was not a  
purpose of aiding the Constitutionalist  
Government, but because the United  
States feared that General Huerta was  
plotting with Germany.

The note concludes by declaring  
that the presence of American troops  
in Mexico invites rather than pre-  
vents bandit raids along the border.

## SOUTHERN BANKS SHOW THE BIGGEST INCREASE

Comptroller of Currency's Report  
Shows Large Increase in South.

Washington.—A report just made  
public by the comptroller of the cur-  
rency on deposit accounts in national  
banks May 1, 1916, shows that the  
Southern States led the nation in the  
largest percentage of increase since  
June 30, 1910. Tennessee ranking first  
and South Carolina second. North  
Carolina occupies sixth place. The  
Southern States June 30, 1910, was  
total bank accounts for each 991 of  
population.

The number of depositors in the  
Southern States June 30, 1910 was  
1,272,746. On May 1, 1916, this had  
been increased to 2,814,508, the in-  
crease being 1,541,762, or 121 per  
cent. In Tennessee the increase in  
six years was 251 per cent or from  
73,329 depositors in 1910 to 257,508  
in 1916. The national bank depositors  
in South Carolina increased 217  
per cent or from 39,217 in 1910 to 124,423  
in 1916. Oklahoma increased 188 per  
cent. Idaho 169 per cent. Virginia  
155 per cent and North Carolina 152  
per cent.

## EXTRA PAY FOR SERVICE ACROSS MEXICAN BORDER

Washington.—Extra pay for foreign  
service will be allowed the American  
troops serving across the border un-  
der a decision by Comptroller War-  
wick of the treasury. Enlisted men  
will receive 20 per cent additional and  
officers 10 per cent.

## FRANK MUNSEY BUYS THE NEW YORK SUN

New York.—After 23 years of unsuc-  
cessful effort to establish a prop-  
rietary news gathering and distributing  
organization in opposition to the co-  
operative form of the Associated Press,  
The New York Sun has just been sold  
to Frank A. Munsey, a member of the  
Associated Press, and beginning at  
once will no longer try to gather its  
own news and will receive the service  
of the dominant organization.

## SENATE PASSES ONE OF BIG DEFENSE MEASURES.

Washington.—The fortifications ap-  
propriation bill, one of the Adminis-  
tration's three big defense measures,  
was passed by the Senate and sent to  
the House for conference. Its total  
had been reduced from \$34,300,000 as  
it passed the House to \$26,500,000.  
The bill provides for both coast and  
field artillery ordnance and ammuni-  
tion. Last year's appropriation was  
\$17,000,000. The senate added \$4,000,  
000 for ammunition.

# VITAL POINT HAS NOT BEEN SETTLED

THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT  
AWAITS FULL COMPLIANCE  
OF DEMANDS.

## CHASE OF BANDITS AN ISSUE

Return of Prisoners Clears Atmos-  
phere Pending a Satisfactory An-  
swer to the More Far-Reaching Re-  
quirement.—Continue to Move  
Troops.

Washington.—The Washington Gov-  
ernment still awaited full compliance  
with its demands by the de facto au-  
thorities of Mexico. Release by Gen-  
eral Carranza's order of the American  
prisoners taken at Carrizal has aver-  
ted the probability of immediate re-  
taliatory steps. It is possible that it  
has also helped to pave the way to-  
ward an attempt at peace settlement  
of the whole border situation. High  
officials made it very clear, however,  
that the vital point at issue, the future  
attitude of Mexican forces toward  
American troops in northern Mexico  
engaged in guarding the border and  
pursuing bandits who raided Ameri-  
can territory—remains to be settled.

The State Department had no ad-  
vices as to when a diplomatic reply  
to its demands might be expected.

Pending a satisfactory answer to its  
second and more far-reaching require-  
ment, the United States will continue  
to hurry troops to the border and to  
take every step necessary in prepara-  
tion to carry out its purposes by force  
of arms.

Intimations have come, it is un-  
derstood, that Carranza intends to back  
up the orders issued to General Tre-  
vino directing that American troops  
be attacked if they moved in any  
direction in Mexico except toward the  
border. Officials are fully prepared  
for a reply of that character, despite  
the fact that the prisoners at Carrizal  
have been promptly surrendered on  
demand. They expect, however, that  
the reaffirmation of position will be  
made in a note free from hostile lan-  
guage and continuing the discussion  
of the advisability of the withdrawal  
of American troops from Mexico.

Apparently Secretary Lansing is de-  
termined to get a clear statement of  
intentions on which action by the  
United States can be founded.

Carranza officials profess an earnest  
desire to avoid a clash, however, and  
a further struggle to fix diplomatically  
responsibility for hostilities that may  
come is foreshadowed.

Mr. Lansing made it clear to Ignacio  
Calderon, Minister from Bolivia, that  
pending a formal reply from the Car-  
ranza Government to his last note no  
offer of mediation would be accept-  
able to the United States.

## DEATH PENALTY PRONOUNCED ON SIR ROGER CASEMENT

Irish Agitator and Leader of Separatist  
Party Guilty of High Treason.

London.—Viscount Reading, Lord  
Chief Justice of England, with the  
black cloth—by tradition called a cap  
—spread over his head, and his two as-  
sociates in scarlet gowns, likewise  
black-capped, pronounced the sen-  
tence of death for high treason on the  
Irishman, Sir Roger Casement, half an  
hour after the foreman of the jury, in  
a shaking voice, gave the verdict of  
guilty.

Sir Roger addressed the court,  
reading his final statement, with the  
explanation that he wished it might  
reach a much larger audience than  
the one before him, and particularly  
the people of America, from whom  
he had many messages of sympathy  
to him and whose own struggle for  
liberty, he said, always had been an  
inspiration to Irishmen.

Sir Rogers' auditors, among whom  
were Viscount Bryce and many other  
prominent men and women, listened  
in deepest silence, some moved to  
tears.

The prisoner declared he did not  
regard trial by Englishmen in an  
English court as a trial by his peers,  
to which he was entitled.

## PERMISSION GIVEN TO REMOVE BODIES

Mexico City.—Minister of  
War Obregon instructed Gen-  
eral Trevino, the Mexican com-  
mander at Chihuahua, to in-  
form Consul Garcia at El Paso  
that no impediment would be  
placed in the way of the Ameri-  
can authorities if they desired  
to remove the bodies of the  
American troopers killed at Car-  
rizal to American territory.

## HUNDREDS OF EX. U. S. MARINES VOLUNTEER

Washington.—Although the United  
States Marine Corps has no reserve,  
hundreds of former members have vol-  
unteered for service in the old corps  
in case of emergency, it was announ-  
ced at Marine Corps headquarters. The  
Marine Corps form the first line of the  
national mobile defense, and the vol-  
unteers are likely to get quick action  
in case of war, as the marines are  
usually "first in" when actual hostil-  
ties commence.

# REPORT NEW RAID ON BORDER RANCH

MEXICAN BANDITS RAID RANCH  
NEAR HACHILA, N. M., KILLING  
OWNER.

## ALSO KILL OWNER'S BRIDE

Posse of Ranchmen and Citizens As-  
sisted By American Cavalry Are in  
Pursuit.—Will Cross Border Into  
Mexico if Necessary.

U. S. ALREADY HAS 44,500 TROOPS IN SERVICE FIELD.	
With Gen. Pershing in Chi- huahua .....	15,000
At the base at Columbus, N. M. ....	2,500
At Douglas and Nogales, Ariz. ....	2,500
At Fort Bliss and Camp Cot- ton, El Paso .....	3,500
At Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio .....	4,500
Between El Paso and Eagle Pass .....	1,500
At or near Eagle Pass .....	1,000
At or near Laredo .....	5,000
At or near Brownsville .....	9,000
Total .....	44,500

Columbus, N. M.—American caval-  
rymen assisted by posse of ranchmen  
and citizens of Hachila and nearby  
towns are pursuing bandits who had  
raided a ranch about 35 miles south-  
west of Hachila, N. M., killing William  
Parker, the owner, and Mrs. Alice  
Parker, his bride of five months.

The district being remote, no re-  
port had reached Colonel Slick, com-  
manding the border patrol here, at a  
late hour, but it was assumed that  
the raiders had crossed the frontier  
perhaps with the pursuers close be-  
hind. According to stories reaching  
here the bandits are Mexicans who re-  
cently committed numerous minor de-  
predations in the district. Parker,  
from whom Mexican bandits stole a  
number of head of stock last week,  
attempted to drive them off, but was  
forced to retreat to the ranch house.  
The marauders followed, broke  
through the door and murdered Park-  
er and his young wife. They are  
said to have made their way south  
driving a number of cattle and horses  
before them.

Immediately the news of the raid  
became known and citizens of Hachila  
and other communities in the neigh-  
borhood formed posse and motored to  
the ranch to take up the trail of the  
bandits. Shortly afterward cavalry  
detachments were ordered from Las  
Cienegas, Alamo, Hueco and other  
outposts.

## RAID MAY SERVE TO BRING CRISIS TO HEAD

General Trevino Has Practically Com-  
pleted Disposition of Troops.

El Paso, Texas.—Excitement here  
over the Mexican controversy was re-  
newed with the receipt of news of  
the bandit raid across the border near  
Hachila, resulting in the murder of  
William Parker, American ranchman,  
and his wife. The general sentiment  
seemed to be that the incident demon-  
strated anew the inability of the Car-  
ranza government to offer any pro-  
tection to the American frontier and  
would serve to bring matters to a  
head quickly.

Mexican reports indicated that Gen-  
eral Trevino, commanding the Car-  
ranza army corps of the North, has  
practically completed the disposition  
of his troops in preparation for pos-  
sible hostilities with the United States.

The command, the strength of which  
variously is estimated from 25,000 to  
40,000 men, has been distributed along  
the two railroads to Chihuahua, the  
Mexican Central and the Mexican  
Northwestern and in the Santa Maria  
River Valley, in such a way as to  
menace the American line communi-  
cation and present an obstacle to a pos-  
sible American drive toward Chihua-  
hua City.

## 14,000 TROOPS ON WAY TO GENERAL FUNSTON.

New York.—At the urgent request  
of General Funston orders were is-  
sued by Major General Leonard Wood,  
commander of the Department of the  
East, for Pennsylvania and District of  
Columbia troops to entrain for the  
border at the earliest possible mo-  
ment. It was believed at headquar-  
ters that many would move to border  
soon. The Pennsylvania troops were  
ordered to El Paso and those from the  
District of Columbia to Bisbee, Ariz.

General Wood in a report to the  
War Department said there now are  
14,061 troops en route to the border  
from New York, New Jersey, Massa-  
chusetts, Connecticut and Vermont.  
The quartermaster's department an-  
nounced that supplies for an army of  
200,000 men have been provided along  
the border. From the same source it  
was learned that 2,000 motor transport  
trucks had been purchased from 20  
automobile manufacturing concerns at  
an average cost of \$3,000 each and  
that bids had been asked for 400 pas-  
senger automobiles to be used by the  
officers of the various commands.

# N. C. TROOPS READY