

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 Until There Is No Other Alternative For Settling Troubles.

WILLING TO SACRIFICE POLITICAL FORTUNES

Determined to Carry Out His Convictions as to What Is Just Course to Pursue—Thousands, He Said, Appealing to Him to Maintain Peace.

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

Again he declared that he was ready to sacrifice his own political fortunes in order to carry out his convictions as to what would be the just course to pursue in the situation.

Bainbridge Colby, who placed Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the presidency at the Progressive Convention 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 address 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 something 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 prepare this nation to take care of its honor and of its institutions. Why debate any part of that, except the detail, except the plan itself, which is always debatable?

"Of course, it is the duty of the Government which it will never overlook, to defend the territory and people of this country. It goes without saying that it is the duty of the Administration 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 realizing 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 America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico? Do you think that any action of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and destructive neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States?

"Do you think that it is our duty to carry self-defense to a point of dictation into the affairs of another people? The ideals of America are written plain upon every page of American 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 express 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 itself.

"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 get a great many letters, my fellow citizens, from important and influential men in this country, but I get a great many other letters. I get letters from unknown men, from humble 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 en-

gineer, 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 spokesman of such people, gentlemen. I have not read history without observing that the greatest forces in the world and the only permanent forces are the moral forces."

"Force will not accomplish anything 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 accomplished 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 except in response to that opinion was 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 respect for the opinion of mankind demands 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 European 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 no matter what my personal fortunes may be to play for the verdict of mankind. Personally, it will be a matter of indifference to me what the verdict on the seventh of November is provided 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 spokesman 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 announced 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 border 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 representatives of the American Railway association located at the various department headquarters and mobilization and concentration points."

The department also announced that National Guard organizations which start for the border without full complements of field transportation 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 authorities at Manzanillo totaled nearly \$500,000. The seizures were reported to have begun before the Carrizal incident. 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 behind by Americans fleeing from the country. There has been no indication that the local authorities acted on instructions from Mexico City, but no reply has been received to the representations made several days ago to Gen. Carranza.

First Troops at Border. San Antonio, Tex.—The First Illinois Infantry, Col. Sanborne commanding, 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 Seventh, are expected shortly.

NO RIGHT TO KEEP TROOPS IN MEXICO

FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES MEMORANDUM IN REPLY TO LANSING'S NOTE.

REPLY RESENTFUL IN TONE

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

Mexico City.—The Foreign Office issued a memorandum in reply to Secretary Lansing's recent note, in which the correctness of assertions in the communication from Washington were repeatedly denied. The memorandum 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 answer to that document. It expresses surprise that the Washington Government 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 Constitutional Government not only one, but many discourteous and even overbearing notes.

Emphatically reiterating the Mexican Government's position denying the right of the United States to keep armed bodies in Mexico, the memorandum denies energetically that the Mexican Government has protected bandits who had committed depredations in the United States. Blame for the Santa Ysabel massacre is placed on the so-called impulsive and irascible disposition of Charles Watson, general manager of Cushman's company; and General Scott and General Funston are accused of bad faith and lack of honor in misleading General Obregon in an alleged evasive reply regarding the crossing of American troops into Mexico after the Glenn Springs raid.

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

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 currency 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 increased to 2,814,508, the increasing 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 257,608 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 156 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 under a decision by Comptroller Warwick 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 22 years of unsuccessful effort to establish a proprietary news gathering and distributing organization in opposition to the cooperative 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 appropriation bill, one of the Administration'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 ammunition. Last year's appropriation was \$17,000,000. The senate added \$4,000,000 for ammunition.



ACT WAS INSULT TO FLAG NEW RAID ON BORDER

ALSO INVASION ON RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS SAYS LANSING.

No Mining of Words in America's Answer to Austria Regarding Attack on Petrolite. — Demand Apology, Punishment and Indemnity.

Washington.—The American rejoinder to Austria regarding the Austrian submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite, made public by the state department, describes the act as a "deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens," and requests a prompt apology, punishment of the submarine commander, and payment of indemnity.

In vigorous language the communication sent a week ago, makes it clear that the United States government believes the facts of the case entirely different from that which the Austrian submarine commander reported them to be and that immediate amends are expected. The Austrians claim that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander. It is flatly contradicted, as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before she was shelled and that her appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking her for a cruiser.

HUGHES AND ROOSEVELT ARE IN FULL ACCORD

After Two Hours and Half Conference Republican Nominee Announces Peace Pact.

New York.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential nominee, announced at the end of an interview with Theodore Roosevelt, which lasted for more than two and a half hours that he and the former president were in "complete accord."

Mr. Hughes issued the following statement: "I was very much pleased with Colonel Roosevelt's letter of endorsement, and he has expressed himself in a very kindly way with respect to my telegram to the Progressive committee. I wanted to talk with Colonel Roosevelt fully with respect to the issues of the campaign and asked him to dine with me so that we might have that opportunity. He dined with me and we had a very delightful interview. We talked very fully over all matters and are in complete accord. The evening has been a very pleasant one."

It is understood that Col. Roosevelt told Mr. Hughes that he would cooperate heartily with him in any of his plans, even to the extent of making a speaking tour if Mr. Hughes so desired.

CASEMENT'S TRIAL AS TRAITOR IS FILLED WITH SENSATIONS.

London.—A day filled with sensational incidents at the trial of Sir Roger Casement for treason was brought to a sudden and dramatic close when Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Roger's leading attorney, collapsed in the midst of an impassioned summing up.

AGED SURGEON OF MEXICAN WAR ILL.

Washington.—Dr. Francis Sorrell, a surgeon in the United States Army during the Mexican war and in the Confederate Army during the war between the states, is critically ill at his home here. He is a native of Savannah and 89 years old.

ITALIANS ARE REGAINING MUCH LOST TERRITORY.

London.—Gains of additional ground by the Italians from the Austrians, by the French from the Germans northeast of Verdun, and by the Germans from the Russians in Volhynia are chronicled in the latest official communications issued by the Italian, French and Austrian War Offices. In addition, it is stated that the Austrians are still holding back the wing of the Russian army which is endeavoring to drive past Kutj, Bukovina.

VITAL POINT HAS NOT BEEN SETTLED

THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT AWAITS FULL COMPLIANCE OF DEMANDS.

CHASE OF BANDITS AN ISSUE

Return of Prisoners Clears Atmosphere Pending a Satisfactory Answer to the More Far-Reaching Requirement. — Continue to Move Troops.

Washington.—The Washington Government still awaited full compliance with its demands by the de facto authorities of Mexico. Release by General Carranza's order of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal has averted the probability of immediate retaliatory steps. It is possible that it has also helped to pave the way toward 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 American territory—remains to be settled.

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

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

Intimations have come, it is understood, that Carranza intends to back up the orders issued to General Trevino 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 language and continuing the discussion of the advisability of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Apparently Secretary Lansing is determined 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 Carranza Government to his last note no offer of mediation would be acceptable to the United States.

DEATH PENALTY PRONOUNCED ON SIR ROGER CASEMENT

Irish Agitator and Leader of Separist 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 associates in scarlet gowns, likewise black-capped, pronounced the sentence 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 come 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 General Trevino, the Mexican commander at Chihuahua, to inform Consul Garcia at El Paso that no impediment would be placed in the way of the American authorities if they desired to remove the bodies of the American troopers killed at Carrizal 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 volunteered for service in the old corps in case of emergency, it was announced at Marine Corps headquarters. The Marine Corps form the first line of the national mobile defense, and the volunteers are likely to get quick action in case of war, as the marine are usually "first in" when actual hostilities commence.

U. S. ALREADY HAS 44,500 TROOPS IN SERVICE FIELD.

With Gen. Pershing in Chihuahua	15,000
At the base at Columbus, N. M.	2,500
At Douglas and Nogales, Ariz.	2,500
At Fort Bliss and Camp Cotton, 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 cavalrymen assisted by poses of ranchmen and citizens of Hachita and nearby towns are pursuing bandits who had raided a ranch about 35 miles southwest of Hachita, N. M., killing William Parker, the owner, and Mrs. Alice Parker, his bride of five months.

The district being remote, no report had reached Colonel Sickle, commanding the border patrol here, at a late hour, but it was assumed that the raiders had crossed the frontier perhaps with the pursuers close behind. According to stories reaching here the bandits are Mexicans who recently committed numerous minor depredations 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 Parker and his young wife. They are said to have made their way south driving a number of cattle and horses before them.

RAID MAY SERVE TO BRING CRISIS TO HEAD

General Trevino Has Practically Completed Disposition of Troops.

El Paso, Texas.—Excitement here over the Mexican controversy was renewed with the receipt of news of the bandit raid across the border near Hachita, resulting in the murder of William Parker, American ranchman, and his wife. The general sentiment seemed to be that the incident demonstrated anew the inability of the Carranza government to offer any protection to the American frontier and would serve to bring matters to a head quickly.

Mexican reports indicated that General Trevino, commanding the Carranza army corps of the North, has practically completed the disposition of his troops in preparation for possible 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 communication and present an obstacle to a possible American drive toward Chihuahua City.

14,000 TROOPS ON WAY TO GENERAL FUNSTON.

New York.—At the urgent request of General Funston orders were issued 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 moment. It was believed at headquarters that many would move to border soon. The Pennsylvania troops were ordered to El Paso and those from the District of Columbia to El Paso, Ariz.