'GRAVEST CONSEQUENCES,' SAYS NOTE TO CARRANZA

Continued from Page One

being largely verified, are the Santa Yanbel massacre of 18 Americans and the Columbus, N. M., raid, which, the note declares, were carried out by Villa.

Following the Cusi mining property raid in January, the note says, Carranza authorities were appealed to for protection, "which was not given."

Secretary Lansing emphasizes the point that Ambassador Arredondo "repeatedly mave assurances" that American lives would be protected; but, it is said, they made no move that appeared to be following out these assurances. It is pointed out that "so far as is known only a single man personally connected with this (the Santa Yaabel) massacre has been brought to justice by Mexican authorities

"Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans it was notorious that Villa was operating within 20 miles of Cushharchic and publicly said that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property. Despite repeated and Insistent demands that military protection should be furnished to Americans, Villa openly carried on his operations, constantly approaching closer and closer to the . . . border.

"His movements were not impeded by troops of the de facto Government, and no effectual attempt was made to frustrate his hostlie designs against Americans.

of the border so as to remove the danger of war nuterials while passing southward through this zone failing into the hands of

the chemics of law and order, is, in the

opinion of this Government, a sufficient ground, even if there were no other, for the refusal to allow such materials to cross

the boundary into the bandit-infested region. * *

"Having corrected the erroneous state-ments of facts to which I have adverted, the real situation stands forth in its true light. It is admitted that American troops have crossed the international boundary in

hot pursuit of the Columbus raiders and without notice to or the consent of your Government, but the several protestations

in the part of this Government by the

President, by this Department and by other American authorities, that the object of the expedition was to capture, destroy or com-

was either not to apply to the present ex-pedition or was to contain impracticable

to the further advance of the expedition into

frontier; and finally by a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the America ${\bm u}$

"Meantime conditions of nuarchy in the

ie United States in sending its troops into

Mexico in to extend its sovereignty over

border States of Mexico were continually growing worse. * * * "In view of the actual state of affairs as

ATTACK UPON COLUMBUS,

"Yet, the Mexican authorities were fully cognizant of his movements * * Villa's unhindered activities culminated in the un-provoked and cold-blooded attack upon provoked and cold-blooded attack upon American soldiers and citizens in the town of Columbus on the night of March 9, the details of which do not need repetition here in order to refresh your memory with the heinousness of the crime. After murdering, burning and plundering, Villa and his bandits, fleeing south, passed within sight of the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes, and no effort was made to stop

the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes, and no effort was made to stop him by the offorts and garrison of the de facto Government stationed thera. The bace of these deprediations * * * The perpetrators of which General Carranza was unable or possibly considered it to advisable to apprehend and puraled, the united States had no recourse other flats to employ force to disperse the bands of Mexican outlaws * *. The mirrauders engaged in the attack on Columbus were driven back across the border by American cavalry, and subsequently * * were pursued into Mexico In an effort to capture or destroy them. Without co-operation of assistance * * despite repeated re-quests by the United States and without apparent recognition on its part of the desirability of putting as end to the system atto raids * * American forces pursues the lawies bands as far as Parral, where the pursuit was halted by the heatility of Mexicons, persumed to be loyal to the solves on the side of outlawry and became in effect the protectors of Villa and has band. in effect the protectors of Villa and his

REASONS FOR CROSSING BORDER.

"In this manner, and for these reasons, have the American forces entered Mexican territory. Knowing fully the dreamstances set forth, the de facto Government cannot be blind to the association of the second second be blind to the necessity which compelled this Government to act and yet it has seen fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute this Government ulterior motives for the con-tinued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It is charged that these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining the consent or permission of the de facto Government. Obviously, as im-mediate action alone could avail, there was no operating to reach an agreement which one on a the opportunity to reach an agreement fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility mediate action alone could avail, there was no opportunity to reach an agreement • • If the expedition was to be effec-tive. Subsequent events and correspondence have demonstrated to the satisfaction of this Government that General Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the cap-ture and destruction of the Villa hands."

ALL QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Secretary Lansing next takes up in detail Carranza's last demands, Charges that this Government had not fully answered this Government and the thiry develops of the several misstatements, noticeably a quotation carried in the Carrana com-munication, and purporting to show this Government had formally admitted the dispersion of the Villa band had been accomplicated at a cited accomplished, are cited.

Mention is made of the Mexican Gov-Mention is made of the Mexican Gov-ernment's suggestion that American troops be withdrawn on the ground that Car-ranza forces now are so disposed as to prevent outlawry and border raiding. "It is because of these suggestions, and General Scott's confidence they would be carried out," says the note, "that he stated

his memorandum, following the conference with General Obrogon, that Ameri-can forces would be gradually withdrawn. "It is to be noted that while the Amer-

fused to do no."

ican Government was willing to agree to this plan, the Carranza Government refuture raids across the border. "The de facto Government charges by GLENN SPRINGS ATTACK.

trioopsu.

Innoral Carranga is re-

the sovereign rights of her neighbor, but which, although obviously advantageous to the de facto Government, it refumes to allow or even countenance "The Mexico, "The Government of the United States The Mexico, "The Government of the United States does not wish to believe that the de facto

Mexico. "The Government of the United States does not wish to believe that the de facto Government approves these marauding at-tacks, yet as they continue to be made, they show that the Mexican Government is unable to estimate them. ests that if has made every effort on its

part to protect the frontier and that it is doing 'all possible to avoid a recurrence of such acts.' Attention is again invited to the well known and unrestricted activity of unable to repress them. REFUSES TO WITHDRAW TROOPS. De la Rosa, Ancieto Fiscano, Pedro Vinus and others in connection with porder raids and to the fact that, as I am advised, up

and to the fact that, as I am advised, up to June 4. De la Rosa was still collecting purpose of making attacks on Texan border towns and that pedro Vino was recruiting at other places for the same avowed pur-pose * . This does not indicate that the Mexican Government is doing 'all pos-sible' to avoid further raids * .

"It is suggested that injuries suffered account of bandit raids are a matter 'pecuniary reparation' but 'never the cause for American forces to invade Mex-ican sell. * * * It has grown to be almost a custom not to settle depredations by money alone, but to quell such disorders and to prevent such crimes by swift and sure punishment

PROTECTION OF LIFE.

The de facto Government finally urges "if the frontier were duly protected from incursions from Mexico there would reason for the existing difficulty ment that the execution of this threat while lead to the gravest consequences. While this Government would deeply regrat such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in prehus the de facto Government attempts to absolve liself from the first duty of any Government; namely, the protection of life and property. This is the paramount oblightion for which Governments are instituted, and Governments neglecting or fail-ing to perform it are not worthy of the This is the duty for which General ame. Carranaa, it must be assumed, initiated tional boundary have be his revolution in Mexico and organized the patience and forbearance. present government and for which the

venting further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with

nent that the execution of this threat

PROBERT LANSING "

cave for camp. The class of applicants |

plicants. The Sixth Regiment battalion, at

it the armory from now on."

STATE GUARDSMEN START SATURDAY FOR THEIR CAMP AT MOUNT GRETNA

Continued from Page One

of eager applicants for enlistment in anti-cipation of service along the Mexican bor-der continues today with unabated number. and tired surgeons, after remaining on duty at their armories virtually all night, re-sumed the task of examining prospective corults with virtually no interruption

The character of the men applying for filistment is far above the average, the sgimental surgeons report, and in conseuence none is accepted unless he passes the medical and physical tests, well above the requirements. Several of the compa-nies are already up to the peace quota, and only in cases where the applicant is un-usually fit, or has seen previous military service, is he accepted.

In the 2d Regiment this condition is pecially noticeable. The 2d has always en regarded as an superior "service" ommand, and Colonel Turner and his con sany commanders have seen to it that the membership has been kept above the peace minimum. Company E, of the Engineers, is another command which has attained its

at every point; first, by insistence on a palpably useless agreement which you admit wus either not to apply to the present ex-The reported intention of the War Deartment heads to make the Pennsylvania guardsmen part of the first army of rein-forcement sent to the southern border has gone far to attimulate enlistment and to stir the pride of the members of local comrestrictions on its organization and operation; then by actual opposition, encouraged and fostered by the de facto Government, Villa territory, which was followed by the suddon suspension of all negotiations for an arrangement for the pursuit of Villa and his followers and the protection of the mands. The latter appreciate the honor of being rated as capable of being among the first to take the field. Officers and men are

bending every energy toward maintaining Philadelphia's record for efficiency and promptness in response to the nation's call. Arrangements have been made for a parade and drill of all the commands of the First Brigade before the departure for Mt. Gretna. This turn-out will precede a deminstration in Fairmount Park and will exhibit to Philadelphians the exact condition

"In view of the neutral state of analysis I have outlined it above, I am now in a position to consider the conclusions which you have drawn in your note under ac-knowledgement from the erroneous state-knowledgement from the erroneous stateand fitness of the local guardsmen service in which they are enrolled. This parade will also serve to stimulate nterest in the National Guard and may en-courage enlistment on the part of other ments of fact which you have set forth. "Your Government intimates, if it does not openly charge, that the attitude of the young men to take the places in the State's service left vacant by the summoning of the several regiments into the service of United States is one of insincerity, distrust and suspicion toward the de facto Govern-ment of Mexico, and that the intention of of the National Government.

The first lieutenants will remain at ho the spirit manifested was, if anything, more ardent than that which greeted the notificastations, according to present plans, to recruit until their units are filled.

Implication which admits evolutions in failing off, and all the regimental command-its object territorial aggrandizement, even ranks when the start for Mt. Gretna is at Mount Gretna unless it shall have the in the Organized Militia and which is as follows:

ising a quartermaster corps to consist of one colonel, two lieutenant colonols, six majors, eight captains and if first-class ser-geants. Colonel H. C. Trexter is named as chief of corps, Lieutenant Colonel Frank M. Vandling is assigned to the division as M. Vandling is assigned to the division as quartermaster and Captain Samuel D. For-ter named as his assistant.

Major General C. M. Clement, command-ng the division, tast night completed his ivision order, and names the camp in hunor of Governor Brumbaugh. The Civil War mobilization tramp was known as Camp Curtin and the Spanish War camp was Camp Hantings, in honor of the Governors than in offices then in office.

"In conclusion, the Mexican Government Invites the United States to support its "as-surances of friendship with real and ef-fective acts" which can be no other than Camp Brumbaugh will be opened with ceremoney at 6 a. m., Saturday, June 34, the location of respective camp sites will be indicated by the division quartermaster. the immediate withdrawal of the American troops.' For the reasons I have herein fully The order says the division as court

The order says the division as constructed by the general order, will assemble at Mount Greins, beginning Shturday, June 24, "before which date every organization commander shall recruit his unit to the minimum strength," specified in the general order, and "as far as practicable to the maximum war transit. art forth this request of the de facto Gov-ernment cannot now be entertained. "Whenever Mexico will assume and effectively exercise that responsibility the United States, as it has many times before publicly declared, will be giad to have this naximum war strength.

obligation fulfilled by the de facto Govern-nent of Mexico. There will be but one parade in each rigade each day and no parades on Satur-lays, Sundays or holidays, Engance is to be restricted to the lowest amount consis-"If, on the contrary, the de facto Gov ernment is pleased to ignore this obliga-tion and to believe that 'in caue of a refusal to retire these troops there is no further recourse than to defend its territory tent with the comfort of the mell The troops will proceed to camp in olive rab cotton uniform. The headquarters of the division will be

evice, but we have no machine gun. There be several Spinish War veterans in our miss During that action we were stationed. Camp Alger, near Falls Church, Va., but e all hope that this time we will get fur-set south and will an appeal to arms,' the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Governstablished at Mt. Gretna at 1 p. m., Thursday, June 22.

Adjutant-General Stewart has received many tenders of services from retired offi-cers, and reports received here are that many former guardamen are approaching the different commanders for collision. han In '98.'

MANY SEEK TO ENLIST.

A walting line of applicants for enlist ment besteged the 2d Regiment Armory to day. When the tired surgeons quito tempor-arily at midnight they had examined 125 prospective guardsmen, and only 41 of these had failed to pass muster. The 2d Regi-ment, according to Colonel Turner, will march out of Philadelphia with its ranks up o the national requirements. Foresceings he possibility of a call to the border, Colonel Turner and the other officers had set to | Fitzstamm work on recruiting so that the call to prepare found many companies already at full nrolment.

emarkably good. Despite the vigorous test avoived in the physical examination, only 0 of the 93 applicants were rejected. I The men applying for admission to the The men applying for someson to the command are a husky lot and many have records for service in the regular army or National Guard. A few are Spanish War veterans. The chief lack of the 2d is in its equipment. The regiment has no motor-trucks, its 12 wagons being of the oldave arranged that Major Wagge or one this assistants shall be on duty constantly Similar reseate outlooks are held by the sther regimental commanders. Colonel Cresswell, of the Third Regiment, and fashioned horse-drawn type, naw obsolete. The harness, too, is dilapidated and unit for active service. Two ambulances com-plete this portion of the field equipment. K: Leland M. Haller, company M; Arthur D. Murget, company E, and Joseph Ralston, company L, will be left at the armory on Colonel Turner, of the Second, both predict a full enrolment before the order to march s given. The latter command accepted \$4 The officers in charge look to the national Government to provide up-to-date baggage recruiting service ecruits yesterday and today, and there eems no diminution in the number of ap-POSTAL EMPLOYES AMONG

transportation.

its armory, 41st strest and Mantua ave-nue, is also filling up, and the cavalry troops are virtually at regulation strength. ENGINEERS IN CONDITION. Captain J. Sidney Bradford, of Company B. Engineer Corps, was at the armory of his command, 2025 Sansom street, early

HARRISBURG, June 20 .- General orders today. calling virtually all of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to mobilize at Mount Gretna "Our required peace footing of 75 m is present or accounted for," he said. "W may take along a few extra men when w for Mexican border service were issued from go to Mt. Gretna. Our tools and other paraphernalla are packed and we are only walting our official orders to start. The company is in splendid shape. We finished the capital today. The orders are signed by our examinations for sergeants and cor-porals last night, so that we have no vacancies among our non-commissioned officers, and can go aboard our train at minute's notice when the orders to marc trrive.

litionally to the Engineers, so that its an pearance at Mt. Gretna on a war footing

Lieutenant Colonel L. Price, Ewing and Major Louis L. Tafel are in charge of af-fairs at the local armory of the 6th Regi-ment. Since the President's notification was issued there have been 300 applications to enlist from former members of the bat-talion. So nearly filled are the rolls of the geant Byron J. Puller, Company D. four companies, E. K. L and M. that only 50 of the candidates were accepted. This, according to the officers in charge, is not to

"We have so many calls for enlistment that we could recruit our battallons twice over," said one of the company commanders, "We are only taking the pick of those who apply, and wherever possible are giv-ing preference to former members who are ing back. The matter of equipment is one of our most serious problems. We have guns and uniforms for the peace minimum

MAYOR SEEKS TO PROVIDE. Cincinnati Man Probably FOR GUARDSMEN'S FAMILIES Richest of U.S. Soldiers

Conference Held on Continuing Pay of City Employes in Camp

CINCINNATI, June 20.-Licut. Col. William Cooper Procter, 45 years old, acting colonel of the 1st Regiment Ohio National Guard, City Employes in Camp Mayor Smith, upon arriving at his office in City Hall today, at once took up the members of the National Guard. He saw moment the chiefs of the various buyers and directed that they prepare for him late of the men in their bureaus who are likely to be called upon for service. In the Buy to be called upon for service in the Buy to be called upon for service in the Buy of the men in their bureaus of File has meaning too more. The Mayor allo elite Guardises showing the amount of salary re-ceived by the men affected, and will held a conference with City Solicitor Conselly to he ascertain the legality of providing that a scertain the legality of providing the balary and the pay received from the Na-ther also took up the quotient of swearing the to the Mayor's pian, ordinance active will be no diminution of the forme away. The City Solicitor's opinion is favor at the brock of the favor also to the salary and the may during the salary and the bay favor spinion is favor at the brock of the four and the favor also to the Mayor's pian, ordinance active site of the to the Mayor's pian, ordinance active site at the provision for may during active site at the second. awaiting summons to the Mexican border, is probably the richest sol-dier in the United States. He is president of the Fronter & Gamble oap Company, draws a salary 75,000 a year and employs several Mr. Procter is benevolent and gave Princeton University \$500,000 for a graduate college annex. He also presented the 1st Regiment with its camp site near this city. Capt. T. Lincoln Mitchell, of Troop C, has a big fortune and his troop is largely made up of members of

next session. Numerous business houses have made provision to care for their employes while the latter are in the Government service. In such cases the positions will be held open and full salary paid, while in others arrangements have been made that the employe will receive the difference between the army pay and the salary formaly rethe army pay and the salary formerly ranived.

Many hig corporations have joined in the Many big corporations have joined in the movement, so that the patriotiam of their workers shall not be penalized in any de-gree. The Keystone Telephone Company was one of the concerns to join this move today. This company calls attention to the fact that an order was issued a year apo to the effect that all unmarried men in its employ might go to Mexico with the knowl. employ might go to Mexico with the knowlemploy might go to Maxico with the know-edge that when they returned their pos-tions would still be open to them and that the salaries of married men so enlisting would be paid to their wives during such absence. This order is still in effect, About 20 men, of whom 11 are married, are in the company's employ who are members of the National Guard of Permetters National Guard of Pennsylvania and New

mals to New York, Jersey and

Local horse bazaars have felt and re-sponded to the demand of "war times" Orders for animals suitable for hattery work are being received by wire and tele-phone, and the dealers are laboring night and day to meet the requirements of the multicers holdes in the emergence.

At the bazar of R. T. Hall, 5309 Market street, today 140 head of horses were pur-chased for the use of Battery B. Field Artillery of New Jersey. The require-ments involved uniformity of color and size, while the veterinarians of the battery constitute themseted wind and test of the carefully inspected wind and teeth of the nimals and put them through other severe ests

ook several hours and ended in the ac-eptance of the full quota, which were shipped direct to the New Jersey mobilinaion camp at Sca Girt. In order to secure than a dozen stables were drawn upon, and all last night agents were bury

Twenty-five horses and fourteen mules vere purchased for another New Jersey attery and shipped to Sea Girt from the stables of John Burroughs, 39th and Market streets. The price was \$210 a head, which is much higher than the cost of a recent shipment made for the Italian Gover

S. M. Frank, as agent for the State Cencibles of New York, gecured 16 head f horses from the Bull's Head Bazaar, 38th and Market streets, at a rental of \$1.25 a day, while the same stable sold 16 horses,

Twenty recruits have been admitted conassured.

e taken that those rejected were unfit. which have received horses from the United States Government, will take horses.

reports from all his company commanders. The four companies here are commanded as follows, Company I, Capitala William McChine; company M, Capitala Thomas Fitzshimnone; company E, Capitala Joseph W, Thompson, and company K, Capitala H, Wallace Anderson. The other companies are located as follows: B and C at Chester, H at Media A at Pottstown F at Norths

During the drill of Company E last night. Further the artifield of Company E and high the armory was crowded with epectators. Sergeant Nathan E. Numbers, U. S. A., is the instructor of this command, and he has arranged to put the battalion through plenty of preliminary work before the camp at Mt. Gretna is opened. Several members of the four local companies visited the arrange during the day and nut in a bury

emory during the day and put in a busy ishing up their guns and equipment, I Thomas Biddle Fills, who commands the 6th, is receiving encouraging reports from all his company commanders.

ousand men and women.

wealthy Cincinnati families.

of 65 men, but no more. We have also a machine.gun company, drilled and ready for service, but we have no machine gun. There

south and will see more real service

be no delay in entraining. First Lieutenants R. D. Kelly, company

GUARDSMEN GOING TO CAMP

Several Connected With West Philadel-

phia Stations Answer Call

West Philadelphians will have a few

range mail carriers after the National dard leaves for Mount Greina. Twelve of the force are members of the 3d Regiment, . G. P.

The postal service has about fifty clerks

nd curriers enrolled in the National Juard, including Captain David B. Simpson, onney order division; First Lieutenant diver M. Hartzell, Fairhill station; Quar-

rmaster Sergeant Marcus S. De Wolf, Sta on O, and Private Herbert D. Swearer

in Square station, of the 1st Regiment

H at Media, A at Pottstown, F at Norris-town, D at Phoenixville, G at Doylestown and F at West Chester. Although the various elements are scattered Colonel Ealis has planned for the departure on re-ceipt of murching orders so that there will be no delay in surraining Jerkey.

HORSES BOUGHT FOR GUARDS Bazaars Work Overtime Supplying Ani-

Pennsylvania

nilltary bodies in the emergency. At the bazaar of R. T. Hall, 3509 Market

The examination of this lot of horses

utenant Colonel George E. Kemp, of the Regiment, is superintendent of West Indelphia Station, and he has under him lajor John W. Foos, Captain William H. of Company M; First Lieutenant M. Long, Company M; Second Lieugathering the horses for the tests today. mant Wilbur B. Small, Company K; Serporal J. C. Harvey and Privates Fred B. Phillips, Alton F. Jones, William H. Spooner

and Arthur P. Garner, Company M. Color Sergeant Humphery Porterfield, 6th Infantry, N. G. P., and Lleutenant Arthur Sproules, of the fid New Jersey, are also The latter consignment was obtained at figures ranging from \$165 to \$187 a head. etter carriers at the West Philadelphia Sergeant Harry Schmitt, of Company D

a subcarrier at Fairhill station. Second icutenant William S. Hauser, of Company F. is assigned to Point Breeze station, and which were shipped to Mount Gretna for use of the National Guard of Pennsyl-Sergeant Springer, of Company K, to Penn Square station.

Swearer.

Regiments of Infantry. Fourth Brigade—Fourth, 6th and 8th Regiments of Infantry. First Regiment of Cavalry. First Regiment of Field Artillery. Companies A and B. Engineers. Field Battailon Signal troops Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2. Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2. The order says: "In order that officers and enlisted me. in for the of this division may have time and opportunity to arrange their private and business

affairs prior to departure, no officer or en-listed man will be required to report for duty under this general order until Thursday morning, June 22, 1916." No horse hire will be paid or authorized. All officers and organizations will go to camp dismounted, and only batteries.

EXPECT TO FILL RANKS.

At all the armories about the city today

Mexican territory and not merely for the purpose of pursuing maramlers and prevent tion that active service was impending. The rush of recruits phows no indication of

Regarding strength the order says:

Governor Brumbaugh as commander-inchief and quote Secretary Baker's call. The following organizations are directed to as-semble at Mount Gretna beginning Saturday, June 24: First Brigade-First, 2d and 3d Regl-ients of Infantry. Second Brigade-Tenth, 16th and 18th

Field Battailon, Signal troops.

while the border conference was on at El Paso, after American conferees had been assured that Carranza troops were able to

assured that Carranza froops were able to protect the border, the attack at Glenn Springs occurred. The note continues: "During the continuance of the El Paso conferences General Scott, you assert, did not take into consideration the plan pro-posed by the Mexican Government for the sectorized of the frontier by the reciprocal posed by the Mexican Government for the protection of the frontier by the reciprocal distribution of troops along the boundary. This proposition was made by General Obregon a number of times, but each time conditioned upon the immediate withdrawal of American troops, and the Mexican con-tension ware invariable informed that 'imferess were invariably informed that 'im-mediate' withdrawal could not take place, and that, therefore, it was impossible to discuss the project on that basis.

"DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS."

"I have noted the fact that your comm cation is not limited to a discussion of the deplorable conditions existing along the border and their important bearing in peaceful relations of our Governments, but that an effort is made to connect it with other circumstances in order to support. If possible, a mistaken interpretation of the attitude of the Government of the United States toward Mexico.

"You state, in effect, that the American You state, in energy that the American Government has placed every obstacle in the way of attaining the pacification of Mexico, and that this is shown by the volume of diplomatic representations in be-half of American Interests which constantly impede efforts to reorganize the political, economical and social conditions of the country; by the decided aid tent at one time to Villa by American officers and by the Department of State; by the aid extended by the American Catholic elergy to that of Mexico; by the constant activity of the American press in favor of intervention and the interests of American business men; by the shelter and supply of robels and con-spirators on American territory; by the detention of shipments of arms and munitions purchased by the Mexican Government and the detention of machinery intended for their manufacturs.

DE FACTO RULE ENCOURAGED.

"In reply to this sweeping charge I can Truthfully affirst that the American Govern-ment has given every possible encourage-ment to the de facto government in the pucification and rehabilitation of Mexico. From the moment of its recognition it has had the undivided support of this Govern-ment."

Charges in Carranza's note to this Govcrament, regarding influences in America that have sought to bring about intervention are answered by citation of inflaminatory articles that have appeared in Mexican newspapers, despite power of censor held by Carranza.

by Carranza. "With the power of censorship," says the note, "ao rigorously exercised by the de fac-to Government, the responsibility for this activity cannot, it would seem, be avoided by that Government, and the lasue of this appeal of Goarran and the lasue of this appeal of Goarran and the lasue of the press of March 12, calling upon the Mexican propia to be prepared for any emotioning that war which might arise, and infimiting that war with the United States was imminent, evi-dences the attitude of the de facto Gov-arment toward these publications.

The finited states which the large amount of amund-nition was to be used which the de fanto (Tovernment appeared eager to import from this eccentry. ' Moreover, the policy of the

gainst a neighbor weakened by years of [vil strife.

"The Government of the United States The Government of the United States, if it had had designs upon the torritory of Mexico, would have had no difficulty in finding during this period of revolution and disorder many plausible arguments for in-tervention in Mexican affairs. Hoping, however, that the people of Mexico would through their own efforts restore peace and establish an orderly Government, the United States the second with numbers the constates has awaited with patience the conummation of the revolution.

RECOGNITION OF CARRANZA.

"When the supercivity of the revolution-ry faction led by General Carranga became indoubted, the United States, after conerring with six others of the American reublies, recognized unconditionally the pres-nt de facto Government. It hoped and exected that that Government would speedily estore order. * * * warfare

"This Government has waited month ofter month for the consummation of its iope and expectations. In spite of increasng discouragements, in spite of repeated provocations to exercise force * * * the lovernment of the United States has re-

rained from aggressive action and sought by appeals and moderate though explicit femands to impress upon the de facto

demands to impress upon the de facto for enlistment at the armory already is gratifying. We accepted \$3 men last night and Major Fred O. Wagge, our regimental and Major Fred O. Wagge, our regimental surgeon, and his assistants were busy virtually the whole night through. They went back to work today and do not ex-pect to have much intermission until we a sincere desire to respect to the full the covereign rights and national dignity of the Mexican people would have endured, doubts and suspicions as to the motives of the Government of the United States are expressed in your communication of May 22, for which I can imagine no purpose but to impugn the good faith of this Government, for I find it hard to believe that such imputations are

not universally known to be without the least shadow of justification in fact. "Can the de facto Government doubt that, if the United States had turned covetous if the United States had turned covetous eyes on Mexican torritory, it could have found any pretexts in the past for the gratification of its desire? Can that Gov-ernment doubt that months ago, when the war between the revolutionary factions was in progress, a nuch better opportunity than the present was afforded for American in-tervention, if such had been the purpose of the United States, as the de facts Gov-ernment now instituates? "What motive could this Government have had in refraining from taking advan-tage of such opportunities other than un-selfish friendship for the Mexican Repub-lie? * *

"You state that even the American forces along the border find themselves physically mable to effectively protect the frontier on he American aide." Obviously, if there is o means of reaching bands roving on Mexan territory and making sudden dashes at light into American territory, it is impos-ible to prevent such invasions unless the appeal of General Carranas, himself, in the press of March 13, calling upon the Mexicap schemes of March 13, calling upon the Mexicap schemes of March 13, calling upon the Mexicap which might arise, and intimuting that we constrained to the expected to main-tain a force this strength along the bound-ary of a mallon with which it is at peace for the purpose of reasting the omsiaurhts of a few bands of lawless men especially when the negliboring State makes no effort to prevent these attacks. The most effective mathed of preventing raids of this nature, as past experience has fully demonstrated, is to visit punishment or destruction on the raiders.

"Captain Charles C. Allen, U. S. A., colonel commanding the 1st Regiment, was en-thusiastic over the response of his men to he preliminary summons. "Our officers and ne pretuninary summons. Our uncers and nen," he said today, "will report to the armory on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock From that time on they will be in the service of the Government. We will leave for the mobilization camp at Mt. Gretna, listed men. Saturday, Sunday, or perhaps, not until Monday morning. The exact hour for our departure has not been decided. We will not be idle in the meantime. We will spend the interval between Thursday and our start for Mt. Gretna in practice marches, in drills, both in the armory and in Fair-mount Park. We will do much work in the extended order formation, so that our men will not only be thoroughly hardened when they take the field, but will also be amiliar with the open order formations which are more generally used in modern

WILL MARCH ON FRIDAY.

"We will parade on Friday along with the other commands of the 1st Brigade and I believe that turn-out will benefit the regi-ment by helping to harden the men, but it will undoubtedly cause increased interes and enthusiasm in the Guard on the part of the public. The response of candidates for enlistment at the armory already is

"Future general orders will give further information and explanation regarding the recruiting of organizations to maximum strength as required by Section 11 Tables of rganizations United States Army "Immediately upon reporting for duty officers and enlisted men will as far as officers and enlisted men will as far as practicable be examined by an officer of the Medical Department before leaving home station, with a view of determining the presence of any infectious or contagi-ous disease and if any such exist such of-ficers or enlisted men must not be taken to the mobilization camp.

"'Companies of infantry, 65 enlisted men

" Troops of cavalry, 65 enlisted men. " Batteries of artiliery, 133 enlisted

"'Engineer companies, 65 collated men.

'Field hospitals 33 enlisted men

"'Field battalion, signal troops, 163 en-

"*Ambulance companies, 43 enlisted

floers or enlisted men must not be taken to the mobilization camp. "An expenditure of 75 cents per day per enlisted man is authorized for each day or any part thereof of actual zervice at home station or en route to mobilization camp. Contracts will be entered into by company commanders or by regimental commissaries in cases where regiments are located in one armory "

bocated in one armory." The quartermaster's corps in furnishing sustenance will adhere to the ration table of the United States Army. An order was also issued last night organ-

Government and Armor Plants Need Each Other

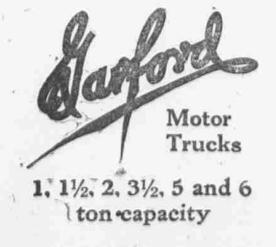
UNDER this extremely interesting caption, Alva C. Dinkey, president of the Midvale Steel Company, tells in Sunday's Public Ledger why he believes a Government armor plant would prove unprofitable. It is a well-written article in which he fully explains the tremendous cost for special equipment and labor needed to produce armor plate. He also gives informing figures regarding the present capacity of the three armor plate producing plants now in the United States. Read it in

SUNDAY'S PUBLIC SELEDGER



station

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