AD MEN ACHIEVE **QUICK RUN BY AUTO** TO ATLANTIC CITY

Car of James H. Bear, of Philadelphia, First of 129 to Arrive

WELCOMED TO THE SHORE

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30.—Ad men arriving here following the roadability run from Philadelphia were received with arms. Cheering crowds greated the nobilists as they arrived, and the en-Boardwalk seemed to be filled with bers of the Poor Richard Club and their guests from all parts of the country

The last car is expected to arrive at 2 o'clock, and not a single accident has thus far been reported. Not even a tire puncture was recorded by the drivers of the 129 automobiles entered in the competition. The first car to arrive was that of James H. Bear, a Philadelphian, with offices in the Widener Building. His time was 2 hours and 25 minutes, about 30 minutes less than the content of all content on the content of the average time of all contestants.

Flying of banners and the blowing of ugles marked the start of the run—the largest and most auspicious automobile "guessing contest" ever undertaken in Philadelphia. The Hotel Walton, at Broad and Locust streets, selected as the starting point, was filled with enthusiastic spectators who cheered and shouted as the contest

"It was great," said Harry Harbach, veteran promoter of roadability runs, who has been supervising the plans from Ledger Central. "The number of cars surprised me and it was a fine bunch—a fine bunch of automobiles and a fine lot of felerative that machines." lows that entered their machines."

The Poor Richard Club members turned out in great numbers to see the start of the run. They were in evidence everywhere. light, red arm bands signifying their entity. Men and women who have auto-oblies and others who have never ridden a car and friends and relatives of con testants were on hand early to witness the start. Many delgates were invited to ride to Atlantic City in the different cars and they took advantage of the opportunity, some of them—especially the Western delegates—never having seen the seaside

The run began promptly at 8:20 o'clock this morning. At intervals of 15 minutes, preceding the start, buglers in bright uni-forms heralded the event. The contestants had three warnings that the run would soon begin, and when the scheduled time arrived, not a single "hitch" marred the

Tradesmen who entered the competition

Tradesmen who entered the competition were permitted to attach pennants to their cars advertising their wares. All guests were given an opportunity to check their baggage at the Walton.

Paul B. Huyette was the time official of the run. G. Milton Gantert was starter and a group of other prominent men acted in various official capacities. The entry list s completed at 6 o'clock last night.

WILL GIVE PRIZES TONIGHT. Announcement of the prize winners will made tonight at \$:30 o'clock on the Million Dollar Pier, where the contestants and their friends will assemble for the oc-

The awards are valued totally at a thou sand dollars. They were donated by hotels, newspapers and various industrial and com-mercial establishments. The list of prizes

e St. Charles Hotel Cup. Atlantic as aliver cup. 14 inches high, with d of the A. A. C. of W. applied Made and designed by J. E. Cald City: aterling silver cup. 14 Inches high, with a silver seal of the A. A. C. of W. applied in held relief. Made and designed by J. E. Caldwell & Co.

Second prize—The MacDonald & Campbell trophy is a sterling silver cup of Colonial design, and measures 20 Inches in height, with the following inscription: "MacDonald & Campbell trophy is a sterling silver cup of Colonial design, and measures 20 Inches in height, with the following inscription: "MacDonald & Campbell Trophy Poor Richard Club readability run, Philadelphia to Atlantic City. In conjunction with the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World: Friday, June 30, 1916. Won by ——I. It has an applied seal of the Foor Richard of Henjamin Power Holland, and the Colonial wase, measuring is inches high, and is sterling silver, with an applied border of the following inscription: "Jacob Reed's Sons Trophy every handsoms Colonial vase, measuring is inches high, and is sterling silver, with an applied border of the following inscription: "Jacob Reed's Sons Trophy Issail. Roadshilty run, June 30, 1918." It also has an applied seal of the Poor Richard Club, with the head of Benjamin Franklin in bold rellet. The design was made by S. Kind & Sons, Philadelphia.

Pourth prise—Hotel Strawic Cup. Silver cup, Silver cup, Philadelphia Inquirer, silver cup; Philadelphia

to demonstrate to the guests from other cities the quality of the roads which lead to and from Philadelphia. The undertak-

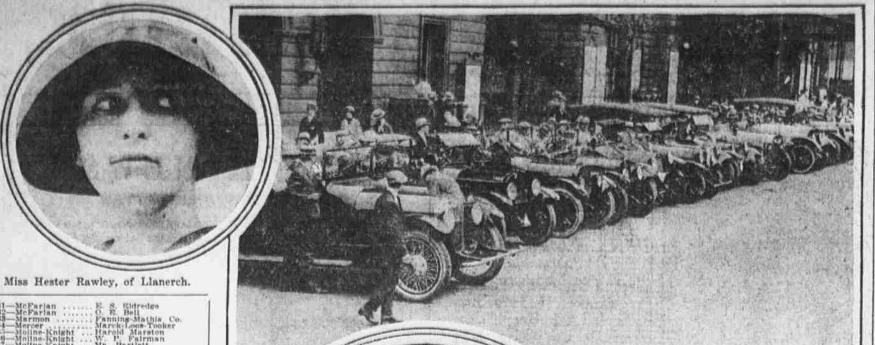
ing was looked upon by owners of firstclass passenger cars as the entering wedge for a permanent passenger service with the shile and the prize plan in the nature of a subsidy. Because the number of free seats was

limited, many guests expressed a desire to pay for their accommodations rather than take a chance on being disappointed. The run was conducted in this way:

The Mayors of Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Camden selected a certain time within legal speed limits in which they sessed the run might be accomplished, ney wrote this time on a slip of paper and sealed it immediately in envelopes When the run has ended the enveloper ill be opened and the three figures selected the Mayors will be averaged. bilters who made the run in the tim pearest that average will receive the prizes, Entries in the run were as follows:



START OF AD MEN'S ROADABILITY RUN TO ATLANTIC CITY





AD MEN TO PREPARE BIG "MOBILIZATION" CAMPAIGN FOR U. S.

Advertising Planned to Cover Entire Country for Quick Results in Any Future Emergency

EXECUTIVE BOARD ACTS

The Executive Committee of the Assodated Advertising Clubs, at its post-convention meeting at the Believue-Stratford Hotel today, authorized President Herbert S. Houston to appoint a committee, representing the various branches of the association to prepare a great advertising campaign for the United States Government. for use at any time in the future when the Government may have need for the quick mobilization of the country.

The campaign will be prepared as the

direct result of the invitation of the Government, following consultations held be-tween officials and Mr. Houston.

The details of the plan include the co-

peration of all mediums throughout the country. The smallest centres of popula-tion will be reached by the association. A signal will set the whole machinery in action and direct the mobilization move-

Since the Associated Advertising Clubs. through its Committee on Industrial Preparedness, headed by Lafavette Young, Jr. of Des Moines, as chairman, prepared and placed a very extensive advertising campaign in the newspapers and magazines of paign in the newspapers and magazines of the country as a means for promoting the work of the 30,000 engineers who volun-tarily made a survey of the industries of the country for the Government. Washing-ton has become greatly interested in adver-tising as a means for reaching the people quickly and saining their co-operation. quickly and gaining their co-operation. Howard Coffin. chairman of the En-gineers Committee, said recently that their work could not have succeeded without the

help of this committee and of the news-papers, magazines, poster plants and others who aided in familiarizing the people of the ountry with the movement.

The advertising space for that campaign was donated. The campaign to be prepared would be one for the Government to use in paid-for space.

The committee to make the proposed plan will include one man from each of the 16 departmentals of the Associated Advertising Clubs, so that every kind of advertising me-dium and advertising interest will be repre-At the meeting this morning Mr. Young

told briefly of the patriotism of the pub-lications of the country which had prompted them to give large spaces to the preparedness campaign and spoke of a poster which the Poster Advertising Association had Louis Fancher prepare, and which was dispicyed in every city of the country having industrial plants. In addition to leading mugazines. 250 daily papers used the "copy." and it was placed by the Western Newspaper Union and the American Press Association in 2500 weekly papers. A committee was appointed yesterday to co-operate with the association's Commit-

tee on Retail Cost Accounting Systems in devising a plan to obtain the adoption of the accounting plans by the retailers of the accounting plans by the retailers of the country. O. C. Harn, National Lead Company, New York, is chairman, and the other members are Frank A. Black, advertising manager William Filene's Sons Company. Beston, and John Clyde Gewald, publisher of the American Printer, New York. It is proposed during the year to help all manufacturers and jobbers of the country by telping to make the retailer a more efficient business man. The "business death rate" (the number of business failures) is increasing each year alarmingly, and those who have studied the situation believe this is because the average retail merchant does not have the "figure facts" pertaining to his business that are necessary to success.

pertaining to his business that are neces-sary to success.

Plans were also approved for the ex-tension of the 'retail educating work of Frank Stockdale, the association lecturer, who will hold "business short courses" for the snilghtsument of merchasis in the smaller cities of the country.

A plane was approved for the publication of a lournal on retail advertising, under the direction of the retail department of the association.

Back Fire Injures Autolat While John H. Cross of 1114 South 4th part. Canadan, was cranking an automobile in singlet back fixed and the crank struck on its like fixe. He was taken to the one-mercan Happital phase it was found a half a francist name and isocrations.

SOLDIERS WILL STOP HERE TONIGHT ON RUN SOUTH "has received our careful consideration, but

Continued from Page One It was signed by Assistant Secretary of

Var Simpson.

It was hailed with delight. The troops. especially the engineers, have been chaffing under the delay, and even the official in-formation given to correspondents in re-gard to the time of proposed departure of the troop trains was changed time and time "Mexico City or bust," "On to El Paso,"

Mexico City of bust. On to Ed Faso, such were the cries raised amid the waving of hats and deafening cheers as Companies A and B of Engineers left here last night. he first Pennsylvania troops to be sent The departure, which was made after a

delay of nearly four days, was accompa-nied by scenes of mingled enthusiasm and tense emotion. While the troops were jubilant, proud of being the first Pennsyl-vanians called to the front, they missed, undoubtedly, the send-off they had looked forward to in Philadelphia.

No wives, mothers or sweethearts were on hand to wish them good-by. But they were given a royal send-off by the small crowd at the station. Any enthusiasm that might be lacking in the crowd was made up by the spirit of the men.

Cheers, yells and songs intermingled in the cool night air and the voices of the parting soldiers could be heard for some time after the rear lights of the heavy troop train had faded dimly in the distance. They were off at last.

The trip to El Paso, it is expected, will take at least four days. The War Department has issued orders that trains carrying troops to the border shall at no time exceed a speed of 35 miles an hour. The engineers probably will reach Cincinnati about 6 o'clock tonight. The distance to El Paso is figured at approximately 2000 miles, that is, according to the route taken by the troops.

The 2d Regiment, which will be the first of the 1st Brigade to go, is the senior regiment in the division. It has the required strength in men, and officers think quired strength in men, and officers among it only fitting that it be chosen first among the infontry. The 2d has been ready for some time; it also made the finest show n the physical examination.

According to the War Department order, the 1st Regiment will leave within an hour after the departure of the 2d, which is scheduled for noon today. The 3d Regi-ment, also from Philadelphia, is being whipped into shape and the men have every hope of pulling out today. There have been so many delays and postponements, howver, that the men are inclined to be

The route of the Engineers to the border s given out by Major General Clement as ollows: Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad to Lebanon, Philadelphia and Reading to Wayne Junction, Baltimore and Ohio to 14th and Chestnut atreets station, and after a short stop, to St. Louis, Frisco to Dallas and Texas and Pacific to El Paso.

Major General Clement "saw the boys off." Carrying an oil lantern in a demo-cratic way that caused no one not familiar with the encampment to suppose that he was the Commanding General, he saw to it that all the final stores were loaded on the cars and then quietly left 20 minutes before the train pulled out. He was ac-companied by Major S. W. Rhoads, acting assistant Chief of Staff; Major Walter C. Stirling, commander of trains, and Major M. H. Taggart, inspector. M. H. Taggart, inspector.

The 2d Regiment of Philadelphia, Colonel Turner commanding, began entraining in two sections immediately after rollcall and mustering at 6 o'clock this morating. The regiment will pass through Philadel phia, according to the route prepared. Leaving Colebrook on the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad, the two troop trains will switch to the Philadelphia and Reading at switch to the I'misacipnia and Reading at Lebanon and will transfer to the Baltimore and Ohio tracks at Wayns Junction. A short stop to change locomotives will be made at the 24th and Chestnut streets station.

Thence the route will be via the Baltimore and Chio to Louisville, over the Illinois Central to Memphis, thence over the
St. Louis and Southwestern to Fort Worth,
and thence to El Faso. The first section
consists of one flat car, four box cars, two
sleepers, one baggage car and eight coaches,
The second, of one box car, one sleeper,
one baggage car and 17 coaches. The field hospital under Mojor Reiser, and Ambulance Company No. 3, under Captato Modificate, both of Philadelphia, and the baltalian of signal troops of Pittsburgh, left in one section at Mojont Gretze Ulle moveling. Their route will be secretared over the Comment and Labertan transaction over the Comment and thence were the firm transaction Comments and the St. Louis.

souri Pacific to Kansas City and thence southward over the Sante Fe to El Paso. News of the sudden order to rush the Philadelphia troops to the border descended like a thunderbolt on the camp last night.

It was a few minutes before 9 o'clock
when the long-looked-for telegram, signed
by Assistant Secretary of War Simpson, was handed to Captain J. B. Kemper, United States mustering officer at Mount Gretna. The magnitude of the communieation was apparent instantly, likewise its Within two minutes Major General Clem ent had been notified at division headquar-ters and Captain Kemper was seen speeding in a high-powered motorcar to instant ac

tion. The machine virtually "eat up" the distance between the quartermaster's division and headquarters and, almost before the dust of the modern juggernaut had subsided Major General Clement and Cansubsided, Major General Clement and Cap-tain Kemper were whirled away to notify the commanding officers of the troops scheduled to muster The effect at the engineers' camp was electrical. Company B, from Philadelphia,

had prepared to spend another night in the crain alongside their encampment, while Company A, from Scranton, had pitched dog tents once more and the men were about to end their day of "watchful watt-ing" with another sleep on old Mount Gretna Camp sod, train alongside their encampment, while The War Department's order touched the

small camp like a magician's wand. The muster order was given. Instantly the tents began to disappear, final belongings were collected; and before many minutes had elapsed, preparations for the final entrainment virtually were completed. Little time was needed as the men had been sleeping "on their arms" for more than 70

gineers' camp before their departure. He announced the schedules of the other troops from Philadelphia, which will follow tomor-Attention also was called to the fact that Company B of the Engineers is the highest-rated engineering company in the United States. Major General Clement aroused the men to a high pitch of en-thusiasm. At the encampments of the 2d, 1st and 3d Regiments, the effect of the news was by far more stupendous. The men received the announcement of their coming departure with almost feverish excitement. Many found it hard to believe that they were about to feave at last. Preparations for departure were started almost immediately. Orders were given with automatic precision and dawn found the camp almost "stripped for action."

There was little rest during the night at division headquarters. Starting with the first announcement of Assistant Secretary Simpson's order, automobiles, large and small, chugged their way along the roads to headquarters one after another in a lengthy procession. With their main lights flashing across the hills and mounting skyward they resembled a fleet of battleships sending mysterious messages across the heavens with their powerful search-

that messages could be brought to him at any hour of the night. All at headquarters were on the qui vive.

Among the troops from Pittsburgh and other points of the Stats the usual camp routine was maintained. There was little excitement after taps was sounded; they slumbered, wishing, no doubt, that their turn

CONVICT WHO KILLED KEEPER IN FLIGHT ELECTROCUTED

Shillanti Pays Death Penalty at Sing Sing

OSSINING, N. Y., June a.—Oresto Shilianti, who made a sensational escape from the death house at Sing Sing last week, after killing Keeper Daniel J. McCarthy and wounding two other keepers, was electrocuted at Sing Sing this morning, after making a statement asserting that he was insane.

Shilianti entered the death chamber at 5:51, guarded by four stalwart guarda, while Pather Cashin, the prison chaplain walked at his side. He walked calmly to the chair, and while being strapped in made the following statement;

"I am sorry, gentlemen, that the unfortunate man died (Referring to McCarthy.) lie grabbed my gun. I am innocent of the orine of which I am charged. My brains are not right. Good-by and God bless you all."

He was given three shorks of electricity and a 6 01 was declared dead.

Shillanti murfored John Bless, a follow seasonter, and hilled two pollowars on May 1 1112

UNITED STATES COURT REFUSES TO HALT SALE OF PENNA. STEEL CO.

Judge McPherson Declines to Interfere With Purchase of Corporation and Subsidiaries by Bethlehem

"SEVEN SISTERS" ISSUE

Judge McPherson, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, today, in an opin-ion, refused to interfere with the plan of the Bethlehem Steel Company to purchase the assets of the Pennsylvania Steel Com-pany of New Jersey and its subsidiaries.

The decision of Judge McPherson was given on the appeal of Clarence H. Venner, of New York, from the refusal of Judge Relistab, of the District Court of New Jer-sey, to issue a preliminary injunction to restrain the consummation of the deal. Judge Relistab, however, directed the Steel Company to deposit \$10,000 in court to protect Venner against any possible loss through the transaction. The opinion affirms Judge Relistab's refusal to issue the preliminary njunction.

Venner attacked the contemplated sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's assets to the Bethlehem Company on the ground that it violated the Federal anti-trust law and the statutes of New Jersey, colloquially known as "The Seven Sisters" law. "This position." says Judge McPherson,

we are decidedly of opinion that on the present record—which consists mainly of ex-parts affidavits—the plaintiff's charges be safely determined. should have facts before it, satisfactorily proved in accordance with the usual well-tested rules, before deciding questions of such gravity as were presented on the argument; and, of course, as the time for taking evidence has not yet arrived, these questions must for the present be left un determined."

The proposal of the Betlehem Company The proposal of the Betlehem Company was to pay \$31,941,630 in its own 5 per cent. 20-year gold bonds, secured by a mortgage on the property conveyed, for the assets of the Pennsylvania Steel Company of New Jersey and its allied companies.

Venner, who owns 24 shares of the common stock of the Pennsylvania Company,

protested that the proposal violated the New Jersey statutes, which requires that part of the price be paid in cash. The Bethlehem Company denied that no

agreed to pay off certain of the Pennsylvania Company's current obligations, and nsisting that this is the plain equivalent of cash "Here also," says Judge McPherson, "w ought to know the precise facts before de-

ciding, and these can hardly be ascertained

until the liquidating trustees of the de-fendant (the Pennsylvania Company) have finally agreed on all the details of the In his opinion Judge McPherson points

out that 80 per cent. of the preferred stock of the Pennsylvania Company and 99 per cent. of the common stock voted in favor of the proposal. Attention is also directed to the fact that Venner bought his shares pany had been notified that a meeting would be held on May 4 last to consider the plan suggested by the Bethlehem Com-Among the dissentients, besides Venner,

was Joseph H. Brandt, owner of 139 shares was Joseph H. Brandt, owher or 139 shares of preferred stock, who was the original plaintiff in the proceeding.

Speaking of the action of Venner in at-tempting to block the proposed sale, Judge McPherson says:

"And it is evident also that the present plaintiff, who is apparently not without ex-perience in litigation, cannot expect us to regard him as having undertaken a public

duty." Nevertheless, declared Judge McPherson, Venner is entitled to his legal rights, but as the facts are not before the court upon which there could be a determination of the contentions of Venner that the proposed pian was unlawful from the beginning these questions, for the present, are left un-

The only question decided was whether the lower court abused its discretion in refusing a preliminary injunction and ordering the protective deposit of \$10,000. "The objection can hardly be directed against the deposit as such, for instead of attacking that feature of the order the plaintiff should rather commend it," says

Judge McPherson.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company of New Jersey is the holding company of the Maryland Steel Company, having its plant at Sparrows Point, Md.; the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Pennsylvania, with plants in Steelton and Lebanon, and of several other

GUARD UNITS DIVIDE TWINS Companies G, of First, and D, of Second Regiment, Have Old Soldier's

CAMP BRUMBAUGH, Mount Gretne CAMP BRUMBAUGH, Mount Gretna, June 10.—There are any number of brothers who are about to go to the Mexican frontier, but twins in camp are rare. Company G. First Regiment, can boast haif of this honor, but the other haif belongs to Company D. Second Regiment. The twina sons of an old guardsman. Soloman Roggenburger, who for a number of years was a member of Company B. First Regiment and who saw service at the Pittsburgh railroad strike in 1877, are 23 years old. They are Marcus Stern Roggenburger and Leon Sommer Roggenburger. They live at 2609 North 18th street, Philadelphia.

Infantile Paralysis Gains in New York NEW YORK, June 20.—Thirty-sight new cases in Brooklyn and seven in Manhattan cases in Brooklyn and seven in Mathattan brought the known total of infantile paralysis victims in New York's epidemic of the disease up to 197 today. This is the largest number so far reported in one day and it spurred Board of Hasilh officials into renewed efforts to check the wave. Special instructions were issued to all mothers of greater New York negling that they keep they keep they keep they keep that they keep they

CARRANZA BLAMES U. S. FOR CRISIS: HOLDS ARMY AS INTRUDING FORCE

should be charged to the nationals of an-

other country.
"Besides, the American Government was "Besides, the American Covernment was well aware of all these facts before recognising the Constitutionalist Government, and it now appears irrelevant or out of place to bring these facts forward so as to make a base for an unjustified negative to withdraw the American troops from our

territory.
"It is not true that the Mexican Govern-ment or its authorities has protected or covered the criminals who are claimed to have committed the depredations and crimes in territory of the United States. This can hever be proved by the American Government.

Government.

"The Constitutionalist Government has done all in its power and has gone beyond all efforts to pretect the foreigners, who are to be blamed to a great extent for persisting in remaining in places where conditions were not normal, although its own Government or vertices occasions has asked them. ment on various occasions has asked them not to remain there.
"If our own citizens had to suffer a great

deal on acount of the actual conditions, it is not just that foreigners should pretend and expect to be immune.

The chief or manager who lost his life The chief or manager who lost his life in the calamity at Santa Ysabel and who was in charge of the Americans—his name was Charles Watson—persisted in making the disastrous trip although General Jacinto B. Trevino, military commander of the State of Chihushua, advised him of the danger and risk that he and his fellow companions were running in traveling through a dangerous region. Watson did not want to wait until an escort could be not want to wait until an escort could be furnished for their train, and as he was a man very impulsive and always desiring to impose his authority and possessing a very bad temper, his own temperament carried him to his doom, together with the rest of his companions.
"These facts are well known in El Paso

and in all that region it is a fact that the American military authorities and the same American Government could not deny that General Gavira from the sixth day of March notified them that he had been advised that Villa, leading a band of maraud-ers, was on his way to the frontler, going through Palomas.

"This notice, given in ample time, should have prepared the American authorities for the incoming danger on account of the presonce of Villa at Palemas and Columbus.

"The American authorities also knew what were the hostile intentions of Villa

against the United States.
"The Constitutionalist Government, from the moment it heard of the Villa movement and right after the attack of these bandits on Columbus, ordered that 1500 men under the command of General Luis Gutlerrez, should march at full speed to the northern region of the State of Chihuahua to pursue the bandits, who, after having committed outlaw acts in a foreign territory, were returning to their own

'It is of public domain that persecution of Villa was immediately started and that the marauder bands were soon scattered. "It is a gratuitous imputation of the American Government that the Constitutional Government was not anxious to end these incursions or to punish them for their

"It is an established fact that the inci-dent at Parral was precipitated by the imprudent act of the American commander. who entered the town when he was aware that the Constitutionalist Government never gave them permission to enter or for the presence of American troops in our territory, and much less take possession of towns. It is also true that the troops of of its forces to put a stop to further invariant.

the American troops against the very jost indignation of the people of Parral for their presence in said town.

"It is an exact, in every manner or form the imputation of lack of loyalty on the part of Constitutionalist troops which is referred to in the note.

"TROOPS' PRESENCE UNLAWPULAC "The Constitutionalist Government could "The Constitutionalist Government could not help but consider unlawful the pressors of the American troops in Mexican term tory because the orders which the army had from its own Government and as published by the American press were to commence the prosecution of Villa and his bandlis, returning to their territory once the bands were dispersed or that the Constitutionalist troops should take up the pursuit as they have done.

"The note calls attention to what really was no more than a simple proposition that the Moxican Government made constitutional troops above that the Moxican Government made constitutional troops are simple proposition."

that the Mexican Government made conditionally to the Government of the United States in a note dated the 10th of March for the reciprocity for the passage of troops in pursuit of the bandits in case that in any other region of the frontier the Cofuture.

"This provisional proposition could have be called an agreement, and therefore it is not true that the Constitutionalist Govern-

not true that the Constitutionalist Government has repudiated any agreement.

"It is absolutely untrue that the Constitutionalist Government should have considered the form and nature of agreement for the mutual passage of troops for the prosecution of bandits. What really the Constitutionalist Government wanted was to fix the terms and conditions for future difficulties that might arise between one and the other country, and to satisfy the and the other country, and to satisfy the Mexican people as to the reason of the presence of American soldiers in our own

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UNITED STATES ABUSED PACT. "The United States really has tried to abuse and not to use a fundamental and defined agreement, because in all its acts it could be easily seen that it has not wanted could be easily seen that it has not wanted to limit itself to the prosecution of bandis but to enlarge its radius of action.

"It is true that the Constitutionalist Government suspended the discussion of the agreement on the reciprocity of the trespassing of troops, but it had very serious ronsons for so deciding, because the Government of the United States did not want to include the Columbus expedition in this agreement, and this naturally could not be accepted by the Constitutionalist Governaccepted by the Constitutionalist Govern-ment, inasmuch as it would have been equal to consent to the invasion of Mexican terri-

UNITED STATES ASKED TOO MUCH! "It is not true that the Government of the United States did answer in due terms the note of the 15th of April of the Constitutionalist Government, because on diplo-matic grounds it cannot be considered as a logal answer, but a mere verbal expecttion, without form or signature, as was done by Representative Rodgers. "In the name of the Department of State.

Obregon signed a memorandum, which was subjected to the approval of the First Chief. He had full authority to accept or reject it. and if it is rejected it was because it con-tained a condition impossible to be at-mitted, such as that the United States should be the one to decide as to the withdrawa!

"Against what is imputed in the nets, it is a fact that the Constitutional Government has initiated vigorous prosecution of the Constitutionalist Government protected sions of American territory

MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. BRIDGE PATROL: DELAY BOON TO AMERICANS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 30 .- Two , for active service. In addition a delay will to arrive at the base hospital here today with an official account of the attack on the Medina River bridge of the Southern Pacific at Macedonia, Tex., last night. Bandits rushed the bridge shortly before midnight. firing into the American guard. One of the bandits was captured. The others fied into the darkness when the Americans returned pounds of rice, 45,000 pounds of propounds o

Army officers here welcome any delay occasioned by further negotiations with Carranza. They said that the longer the two Governments marked time the better the American forces would be prepared in the event of hostilities, while Mexico would enjoy no corresponding benefit.

of several thousand, National Guardsmen arrivalong the border, releasing 35,000 regulars | this.

younded American soldiers were expected of foodstuffs and munitions, the mobilisation of transport facilities and the rehabil tation of the aviation corps.

The quartermaster's department will open pounds of rice, 45,000 pounds of prunes, 2,000 pounds of evaporated peaches, 56,000 cans of jam, 66,000 tins of tobacco and 100,000 pounds of salt. Forage for horses and mules will cost

the army about \$970,000 a menth, it is estimated, and \$45,000 worth of gasoline will be used every month. A few more days will see the distribution ready totals \$1,800,000 a month, while the arrival of the militia will greatly increase

MEXICANS SURRENDER EQUIPMENT OF CAPTIVES: MOREY NOW AT EL PASO

thigh.'

equipment belonging to the American prisoners arriving at Juarez from Chihuahua vesterday will be turned over to the American authorities today, according to the promise of General Gonzales to General Bell, reported to the War Department today This is expected to close the Carrizal

incident. However, the return of the negro troopers, their reception by large crowds and their stories of Carranzista soldiers killing the American wounded and robbing the captured still were the popular topics That he passed several wounded and later saw them dead with fresh bullet wounds in

their bodies was the statement of Trooper

Archie Jones, supported by William Gibson and Luther Alexander, who also reported being robbed of several hundred dollars of their army savings and jewelry. Alexander, wounded in the shoulder, declared he did not receive prompt or proper medical attention. In the transfer of the prisoners on the Santa Fe street international bridge to Gen-eral Bell, the return of another Carrizal nero was almost entirely overlooked by El Pasoans.

General Funston forwarded to the Way Department two reports received from Gen eral Bell at El Paso, telling of receiving the 23 members of the 10th Cavalry and the Mormon interpreter taken prisoner at Carrizal from the Carranza authorities as follows:

TAbout 3 this afternoon General Gonzales turned over to me on the Santa Fe bridge the 23 members of the 16th Cavairy, Troops C and K, held by General Trevino as pris-oners, also the interpreter, making 24 in all. No equipment received with these men, but I was informed that the horses and equipment now in possession of the Mex-

EL PASO, Tex., June 30,-The horses and | icans would be turned over to me some time tomorrow.

"These animals and equipment had to be collected, so it was not possible to bring them in with the men on the same train. "Prisoners received from Mexican authorities: First Sergeant Felix Paga Sergeant Allen Pearson, Cerporal Samuel McDonald, Horseshoer Archie Jones, First Will Harris, Trumpeter James McStokes, Privates E. Graham, William Givens, Fred Williams, Harvey M. Lee, I. V. Ward, Chesley Mexically 10c Odver. J. V. Ward, Charley Marshall, Jos Odver. C. L. Floyd, George Stone, all of Troop K.

cavairy, and Lemuel interpreter. "Following slightly wounded: Will Hards, right arm; E. Graham, left shoulder; Archie Jones, left forearm; Luther Alexander, shoulder; Samuel McDonald, left.

10th Cavalry; Corporal George M. Chap man, Corporal John Coleman, Corpora

man, Corporal John Coleman, Corporal William Hoge, Privates Luther Alexander, Trannie G. Hoppins, John Wilson, William D. Gibson, Thomas G. Strickles, of Philadelphia

D. Gibson, Thomas G. Strickler, of Troop C.

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