

NOTE INDICATES THAT THE U. S. HAS APPROACHED END OF ITS PATIENCE, BUT WILL ENTER WAR ONLY FOR DEFENSE

Gravest Consequences Result if Carranza Carries Out His Threat

[Continued From First Page]

The text of the note says: The Secretary of State to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto government of Mexico: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE, "WASHINGTON, June 20, 1916. "Sir: I have had your communication which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the Chief Executive of the de facto government of Mexico, on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact and the requests of your government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto government of Mexico.

Continuous Bloodshed "The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the American troops in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been with its territory and its people sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bands have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without penalty, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their property have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war.

Atrocities "It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. During the past nine months in particular, the frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into the territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed, American property and horses stolen, American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed and American trains were attacked and burned. The attacks on Brownsville, Rio Huerfano, Progreso Post Office and Las Paladas all occurring during September past are typical.

Acts Reprehensible "In these attacks on American territory, Carranzista adherents and even Carranzista soldiers took part in the most heinous and brutal. Not only were these murders committed, but ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated. Reprehensible were made to General Carranza and he was emphatically requested to stop these reprehensible acts in a section which he has long claimed to be under his complete and exclusive authority. Notwithstanding the American promise of General Nafarrete to prevent attacks along the international boundary, in the following month of October, the following month was wrecked by bandits and several persons killed seven miles north of Brownsville and an attack was made upon United States troops at the same place several days later.

Bandits Enjoy Impunity "Since these attacks, leaders of the bandits well known both to Mexican civil and military authorities as well as to American officers, have taken joy in impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico. So far has the government in the de facto government of these leaders, as they have advised, have received not only the protection of that government, but encouragement and aid as well.

Innumerable Depredations "Depredations upon American persons and property within Mexican jurisdiction have been still more numerous. This has been repeatedly requested in the strongest terms that the de facto government safeguard the lives and homes of American citizens and furnish the protection which international law imposes to American interests in the northern states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora and along the states to the south. For example, the American troops were requested to punish the band of outlaws which looted the Cusi mining property, eighty miles west of Chihuahua, but no effective results came from this request. During the following week the bandit Villa with his band of about 200 men was operating with impunity between Rubio and Santa Rita, a farm well known to Carranzista authorities.

Cites Great Massacre "Meanwhile a party of unfortunate Americans started by train from Chihuahua to visit the Cusi mines, after having received assurances from the Carranzista authorities in the state of Chihuahua that the country was safe and that a guard on the train was not necessary. The Americans had their property or safe conducts issued by authorities of the de facto government. On January 10 the train was stopped by Villa bandits and eighteen of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood in what is now known as the 'Santa Ysabel massacre.'

General Carranza stated to the agent of the Department of State that he had issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of those responsible for this atrocious crime and appealed to the American people to consider the difficulties of according protection along the railroad where the massacre occurred. Assurances were also given by Mr. Arredondo, presumably under instructions from the de facto government, that the murderers would be brought to justice and that steps would also be taken to remedy the lawless conditions existing in the state of Durango.

Only One Punished "It is true that Mr. Gastro and Lopez were publicly declared to be outlaws and subject to apprehension and execution, but so far as known only a single man personally connected with this 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 twenty miles of Cusiuhiric and publicly stated that his purpose

was to destroy American lives and property. Despite repeated and insistent demands that military protection should be furnished to the operations, Villa openly carried on his operations, and he has not only remained closer to the border. He was not intercepted nor were his movements impeded by troops of the de facto government, but he has continued to make to frustrate his hostile designs against Americans. In fact, as I am informed, while Villa and his band were in the proximity of the international frontier in the neighborhood of Columbus, N. M., not a single Mexican soldier was seen in his vicinity. Yet the Mexican authorities were cognizant of his movements, for on March 6, as General Gavia publicly announced, he advised the American military authorities of the intended effort to be made to prevent him from crossing the boundary.

No Effort to Get Villa "Under the activities culminated in the unprovoked and cold-blooded attack upon American soldiers and citizens in the town of Columbus on the night of May 5, which do not need repetition here in order to refresh your memory with the heinousness of the crime. After murdering, burning and plundering, the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes and no effort was made to stop him by the government and to return to the de facto government stationed there.

Had No Other Recourse "In the face of these depredations not only on American lives and property on Mexican soil but on American soldiers, citizens and property in Mexican territory, the perpetrators of which General Carranza was unable or possibly considered it inadvisable to apprehend and punish, other than to employ force to disperse the bands of Mexican outlaws who were with increasing boldness systematically raiding across the border and plundering. Carranza engaged in the attack on Columbus were driven back across the border by American cavalry, and subsequently, as soon as sufficient force could be collected, were sent into Mexico in an effort to capture or destroy them. Without compensation or assistance in the field, Carranza repeatedly requested by the United States, and without apparent recognition on its part of the desirability of putting an end to these systematic depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed, American property and horses stolen, American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed and American trains were attacked and burned. The attacks on Brownsville, Rio Huerfano, Progreso Post Office and Las Paladas all occurring during September past are typical.

Carranza Placed Limitations "In this manner Carranza placed limitations on the American forces entering Mexican territory. Knowing fully the circumstances set forth, the de facto government cannot be blind to the fact that Carranza has been invited to act and yet it has seen fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute to the government ulterior motives for the continuing presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It is charged that these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining an agreement from Carranza, and that Carranza placed limitations on the expedition prior to the entrance of such an expedition into Mexico if the expedition was to be effective. Subsequent correspondence has demonstrated to the satisfaction of this government that General Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of the Villa bands. While the American troops were moving rapidly southward in pursuit of the Carranza forces, Carranza gave no answer to the agreement that occupied the attention of General Carranza rather than the practical object which it was intended to accomplish. Carranza could not impose limitations on American forces to impede their progress rather than the obstacles that could be raised to prevent the escape of the Carranza forces.

Had Not Agreed to Quit "It was General Carranza who suspended through your note of April 12 all discussions and negotiations for an agreement, and who refused to accept the protocols between the United States and Mexico concluded during the period 1882-1896, under which the two countries have peacefully restored peaceful conditions along their common boundary. It may be mentioned here that, notwithstanding the statement in your note that "the American government gave no answer to the note of the 12th of April," this note was replied to on April 14th, when the department instructed Mr. Carranza to deliver to General Carranza the American proposals for the withdrawal of American troops as an indication of the American good faith of the American government, and that although General Scott declared in this memorandum that the destruction and dispersion of the Villa band "had been accomplished," the United States forces are not withdrawn from Mexico. It is only necessary to read the memorandum, which is in the English language to ascertain that this is clearly a misstatement. For the memorandum states that "the American punitive expeditionary forces have destroyed or dispersed many of the lawless elements of the Carranza band, or have driven them far into the interior of the republic of Mexico," and further that the United States forces were then "carrying on a vigorous pursuit of the Carranza forces, and that the Carranza forces, as well as the Carranza bandits or lawless elements as may have escaped." The context of your note gives the impression that the object of the expedition being admittedly accomplished, the United States had agreed in the memorandum to begin the withdrawal of its troops.

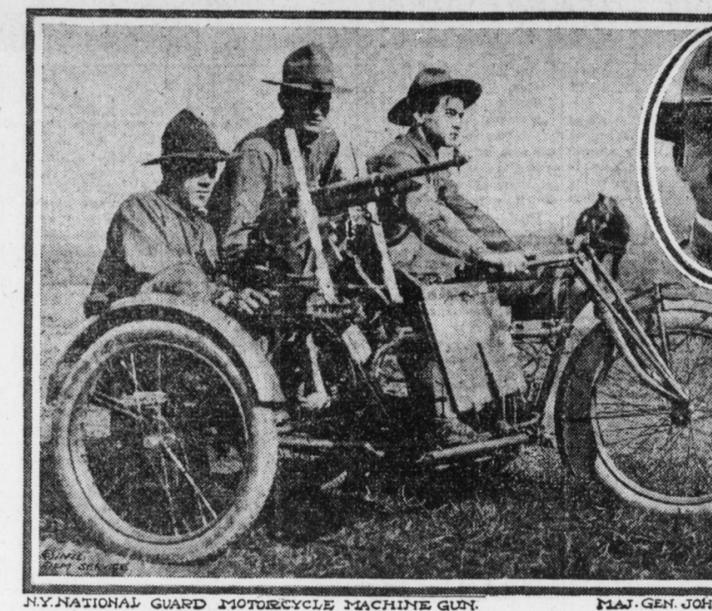
Gradually Withdrawn "The memorandum shows, however, that it was not alone on account of partial disposition of the bandits that it was decided to begin the withdrawal of American forces, but equally on account of assurances of the Mexican government that their forces were at the present time being augmented and strengthened to such an extent that they would be able to prevent any disorders occurring in the future, and would in any way endanger American territory, and that they would continue to diligently pursue, capture or destroy any remaining band of bandits that may still exist or hereafter exist in the northern part of Mexico," and that it would "make a proper distribution of such of its forces as may be necessary to prevent the possibility of invasion of American territory from Mexico." It was because of these assurances and because of General Scott's confidence that they would be drawn from these circumstances that the American government was "gradually withdrawn." It is to be noted, that while the American government was willing to ratify the agreement, Carranza refused to do so, as General Oregon stated, because, among other things, it imposed improper conditions upon the Mexican government.

Have Made No Pursuit "Notwithstanding the assurances in the memorandum that Carranza stated that the forces of the de facto government have not carried on a vigorous pursuit of the remaining bandits and that no proper distribution of forces throughout American territory has been made as will be shown by the further facts hereinafter set forth. I am reluctant to be forced to the conclusion which might be drawn from the statements of Carranza of the de facto government, in spite of the crimes committed and the sinister designs of Villa and his followers, did not and does not now intend or desire to pursue the Carranza forces, destroyed or dispersed by American troops or at the request of this government, by Mexican troops.

Attacked During Conference "While the conferences at El Paso were in progress, and after the American conference had been assured on May 2 that the Mexican forces in the northern part of the republic were then being augmented so as to be able to prevent any disorders that would endanger American territory, the Carranza forces, on the night of May 5, made an attack at Glenn Springs, Texas, about 20 miles north of the border, killing American soldiers and civilians, burning property and carrying off two Americans as prisoners. Subsequent to this event the Mexican government, as you state, gave instructions to General Oregon to notify the Carranza forces that it would not permit the further passage of American troops into Mexico on this account and that orders had been given to all military commanders along the frontier not to consent to same.

"This government is of course not in a position to dispute the statement that these instructions had been given to General Oregon, but it can only assert that General Oregon never gave any such notification to General Scott or General Funston, or so far as known to any other American official. General Oregon did, however, inquire as to whether American troops had entered Mexico in pursuit of the Glenn Springs raiders, and General Funston stated that no orders had been issued for American troops to cross the frontier on account of the raid, but this statement was made before any such orders had been issued, and not after the Carranza forces had been interviewed, given in your note would appear to indicate.

NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZED FOR BORDER DEFENSE



N.Y. NATIONAL GUARD MOTORCYCLE MACHINE GUN. MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN.

The National Guards of all the States are now mobilizing for the defense line with Mexico, to relieve the regulars, who may be sent over the boundary line. The accompanying picture shows one of the motorcycle machine guns, of Major General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York State troops, who is in charge of the mobilization.

time to time, as requested, for Mexican troops and equipment to traverse American territory from one point to another in Mexico in order that the operations of Mexican troops against Villa and his forces might be facilitated. In view of these friendly acts, it is not surprising that the de facto government has construed diplomatic representations in regard to the unjust treatment accorded American investors and private assistance to opponents of the de facto government by sympathizers in a foreign country and the activity of a foreign press as interference by the United States against the domestic politics of Mexico. If a denial is needed that this government has had ulterior and improper motives in its diplomatic representations or has countenanced the activities of American sympathizers and the American press opposed to the de facto government, I am glad most emphatically to deny it.

Unreasonable Demand "In view of this increasing menace of the inactivity of the Carranza forces, of the lack of co-operation in the apprehension of the Villa bands and of the known encouragement and aid given to bandit leaders, it is unreasonable to expect the United States to withdraw its forces from Mexican territory or to prevent their entry again when their presence is the only check upon further bandit outrages and the only efficient means of protecting American lives and homes—safeguards which General Carranza, though internationally obligated to supply, is manifestly unable or unwilling to give.

Recruiting Brisk "Officials of the Pennsylvania, Reading and Erie Railroad, and other National Guard officials that trains will be in readiness to move the troops when the order is given. Readings in Delaware was so brisk that in Wilmington it was necessary to call on the police to control the crowds. The State's two battalions were quickly filled to war strength in a matter of hours, and orders to go to the State rank. Officers of the National Guard said they easily could have recruited another battalion. Major J. Warner Reed is in command of the New Jersey troops, and is at Newark, Jersey City and Paterson to-day and later were to proceed to the camp grounds at Sea Girt.

Physicians Offer Service "Dr. John L. Good and Dr. John D. Crist, resident physicians at the Harrisburg hospital, last night offered their services to any medical corps of the United States that might be organized at Newark, Jersey City and Paterson to-day and later were to proceed to the camp grounds at Sea Girt.

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Imputations Not Justified "In the face of constantly renewed evidence of the presence and restraint of this government in circumstances which only a government imbued with selfishness and a sincere desire to respect the national dignity of the Mexican people would have endured, doubts and suspicions as to the motives of the government of the United States are not unwarranted. It is not possible to impugne the good faith of this government for I find it hard to believe that such imputations are so universally known to be without the least shadow of justification in fact.

Frontier Must Be Protected "It is of course given consideration to your argument that the responsibility for the present situation rests largely upon this government. In the first place, you are along the border whose attention is undivided by other military operations, and find themselves physically unable to protect effectively the frontier from the Carranzista side. Obviously, if there is no means of reaching bands roving on Mexican territory and making sudden dashes at night into American territory, it is necessary to protect the border unless the frontier is protected by a cordon of troops. No government could be expected to maintain a force of troops along the boundary of a nation with which it is at peace for the purpose of resisting the onslaughts of a few bands of lawless men, especially in the neighboring States, in an effort to prevent their attacks. The most effective method of preventing raids of this nature, as past experience has fully demonstrated, is to prevent the destruction of the border. It is precisely this plan which the United States desires to follow. It is in fact protection to American lives and property about which the United States is solicitous and not the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished. If the Mexican government is unwilling to give this protection, the United States will prevent its territory from being the rendezvous and refuge of murderers and plunderers, that does not relieve this government from its duty to take all the steps necessary to safeguard American citizens on American soil. The United States government cannot and will not allow bands of lawless men to establish themselves along its borders with liberty to invade and plunder American territory with impunity and, when pursued, to seek safety across the Rio Grande, relying upon the plea of their government that the integrity of the soil of the Mexican republic must not be violated.

Arrest Conspirators "As to the shelter and supply of rebels and conspirators on American territory, it can be stated that vigorous efforts have been and are being made by the agents of the United States to apprehend and bring to justice all persons found to be conspiring to violate the laws of the United States by organizing to oppose with arms the de facto government of Mexico. Political refugees have undoubtedly sought asylum in the United States, but this government has vigilantly kept them under surveillance and has not hesitated to apprehend them upon proof of their criminal intentions, as was the case with the arrest of General Huerta and others fully attests.

Every Possible Encouragement "In reply to this sweeping charge, I can truthfully affirm that the American government has given every possible encouragement to the de facto government in the pacification and rehabilitation of Mexico. From the moment of its recognition it has had the undivided support of this government in the form of arms and ammunition going into Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Carranzista forces. An embargo was placed upon the exportation of arms and ammunition from the de facto government, and permission has been granted, from

time to time, as requested, for Mexican troops and equipment to traverse American territory from one point to another in Mexico in order that the operations of Mexican troops against Villa and his forces might be facilitated. In view of these friendly acts, it is not surprising that the de facto government has construed diplomatic representations in regard to the unjust treatment accorded American investors and private assistance to opponents of the de facto government by sympathizers in a foreign country and the activity of a foreign press as interference by the United States against the domestic politics of Mexico. If a denial is needed that this government has had ulterior and improper motives in its diplomatic representations or has countenanced the activities of American sympathizers and the American press opposed to the de facto government, I am glad most emphatically to deny it.

of the American troops. Meantime, conditions of anarchy in the border region of Mexico were continually growing worse.

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GUARD HEARING WAR STRENGTH

Brisk Recruiting Completing Units; Police Hold Eager Applicants in Line

Philadelphia, June 20. — Recruiting was proceeding rapidly to-day throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware and it was predicted by Brigade commanders early to-day, that the different National Guard units would be brought up to full war strength within a short time. Some of the organizations had already been filled to-day, and others were expected to be mobilized at Mount Gretna on Saturday.

Governor Brumbaugh's order of mobilization which was received by Brigade commanders early to-day, was that all units must go to camp with at least minimum peace strength and that recruitment should continue at the home stations under the directions of first lieutenants.

Brigadier General William G. Price, Jr., commanding the First Brigade, with headquarters in Philadelphia, said to-day that his men would be ready to move to Mt. Gretna Saturday morning and that he expected his regiments to be recruited to their full strength by that time. Similar reports were received from other sections of the State.

Five Aviators Offer "Not since the days preceding the Spanish war has there been a more experienced such an outburst of patriotism. Many large corporations, department stores and other business houses announced that men in their employ who were members of the National Guard would not lose their positions while away and many of them said the men's salaries would go on the same as if they were working and that they would be glad to accept, regardless of how long they might be absent.

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PEONS FLOCKING TO GEN. CARRANZA

Driven by Hunger They Enlist; 25,000 in Chihuahua; Mustered in Boys of 10

El Paso, Texas, June 20. — Hunger is swelling the army that General Carranza is recruiting in Northern Mexico. Preparation for possible hostilities with the United States, according to stories brought here to-day by Americans arriving from the interior.

Peons, who for some time have been on the verge of starvation, have been flocking to his standard in the last few days, in return for promises of food and clothing, they said. No applicants have been rejected, according to stories, which told of boys of ten and twelve years of age and old men being recruited. One of the arrivals, an American businessman of Mexico City estimated that there are now 25,000 Carranza troops in Chihuahua State, of whom about 2,000 are in Chihuahua City. Four thousand in Juarez, and 5,000 in Villa Ahumada, the Northern Chihuahua base, which is 93 miles south of El Paso. The remainder of the army is being organized in a practical way, surrounded by American expeditionary command on the south, east and west. He said also that several thousand troops, which had been sent to Chihuahua, were being sent toward San Antonio and Madera ostensibly to be stationed along the line of the Mexican Northwestern Railway south of General Pershing's command.

Atc Raw Beans "The refugees brought with them graphic stories of economic conditions. One man said that his fellow passengers would have starved had not the train stopped at times long enough to allow them to get out and buy beans. Another man said he had vainly offered five dollars American gold for a tortilla.

Desperately Hungry "The Mexicans are desperate," a refugee from the El Valle district said. "Even though their attitude might be friendly, hunger is apt to force them to attack an American supply train."

Both El Paso and Juarez remained outwardly calm to-day, but in both towns soldiers were kept close to their camps. The number of Americans crossing into Juarez to-day was smaller than usual but none of them reported any manifestations of hostility. Educated Mexicans, some of whom have been living in the United States have been crossing the frontier in large numbers recently, asserting that their place in the crisis is with their people.

D. D. Edwards, counsel in Juarez, established a desk in the American consulate house for the transaction of diplomatic business. He denied that the consulate is to be closed but said that it is to remain in charge of a clerk for the transaction of commercial business. He stated that the body of an American, killed in Texas, had been found on the Chihuahua side reported they were unable to find any trace of such a body.

New York Guardsmen Are Nearly Ready to Leave For Their Camp Ground "By Associated Press

New York, June 20. — Hundreds of members of the national guard regiments remained in their armories last night and at all armories officers were busy in the morning in preparing to move to their camp grounds at Beekman, N. Y. Some of the troops expected orders to start for the camp to-day but the majority of the regiments are not likely to leave before the middle of next week.

Recruiting for most of the regiments to bring them up to their full war strength of 150 men to a company and 1,500 men to a battalion. Adopting the example set by the mayor many employers of guardsmen announced that the pay of the men responding to the call would be continued in full or in part. The Western Union Telegraph Company announced that any of its employees in any part of the country who have been in the service in the company for more than a year will receive half pay during their military service provided this, with a military pay does not exceed their normal salaries.

Chicago Railroads Are Ready to Move 25,000 Men to Border Each Day "By Associated Press

Mexico, June 20. — Railroad centers in Chicago and having direct connections with the Mexican border will be able to move approximately 25,000 soldiers daily, according to statements by the various railroad companies. Officials of the various railroads have notified the authorities at Washington that they are ready for orders, but as yet they have received no definite orders to do so as is expected of them.

Plans are practically complete, however, for coping with a situation which is expected to be a heavy one. The various State contingents of troops are started for the Mexican border. Louis S. Hungerford, general manager of the Pullman Company, said his company already had five hundred large tourist cars awaiting orders. "That means we can transport 24,000 soldiers on one trip of each car," he said. It is said that the comfort of the soldiers who are to go to the border will be one of the chief aims of the various transportation companies. Efforts will be made to provide sleeping accommodations for every guardsman.

FORD SEES "POLITICAL PLAY" "By Associated Press

But Doubts if President Would be Moved to Bring on War "Special to The Telegraph

Detroit, Mich., June 20. — "We do not know the situation in Mexico, therefore we should not criticize too freely," said Henry Ford yesterday. "It looks as if the interests were stirring things up down there, but it is almost impossible to get at the real situation."

"While it looks like a political play, this calling out the militia, it might be going too far to say the President would involve our country in war for political reasons."

Which is some question about our consistency in talking against preparedness. This is talk about preparedness, not political parties. We are making a simply a political play. Both the Democrats and Republicans are talking preparedness for that purpose only."

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