

U. S. AND MEXICO ARE NEAR BREAKING POINT

NO OUTBURST IN MEXICO CITY

Absolute Quiet Prevails in Receipt of News of Fight; 250 Americans Stay in Capital

Washington, June 24.—Mexican embassy dispatches to-day said news of the fight at Carrizal was received in Mexico City without demonstration of any sort.

"Absolute quiet prevailed in the city and from all outward appearances it was impossible to discern that the nation was facing a serious situation," the message said.

The dispatch added that the encounter between the two forces was accepted by the people as a justification of the action of the Mexican forces, and there is a restive sentiment which has developed over the long stay of the foreign troops in the country.

Numerous telegrams declaring adherence to the Carranza government and personally to the first chief were received.

250 Americans in City

Advising the embassy of the departure from Mexico City yesterday of the special train carrying 150 Americans for Vera Cruz, the report added: "During the past ten days," the message said, "450 Americans from Mexico City and elsewhere have left and it is now believed by consular and other officials that more than 250 Americans remain in the capital.

Ask Plattsburg Men to Form War Division

New York, June 24.—Information of a volunteer division to be composed of men who have had the advantage of military training at Plattsburg is proposed in a circular letter sent out last night to each of the 13,000 men enrolled for Plattsburg instruction, by the Military Training Camps Association of the United States.

"During the camps the men will be given an opportunity to declare their intention of joining this 'Plattsburg division' in the event of a call for Mexican service," says the letter.

Three Regiments From New York Now in Camp

New York, June 24.—Another regiment of infantry, the Fourteenth, of Brooklyn, left for Mexico today in response to the National Guard mobilization call. The regiment was under orders to go to Carrizal, where it will engage in rifle practice. This makes three New York regiments which have gone into camp.

Motor Truck Train Leaves For Gen. Pershing's Base

Columbus, N. M., June 24.—Investigation of reports that a number of Mexican spies have been in the expeditionary base camp here recently resulted today in the discharge of several Mexican employes of the army quartermaster's department.

Railroads Advised to Keep Rolling Stock on This Side of Border

Washington, D. C., June 24.—Customs officials along the Mexican border have been ordered to hold up freight shipments into Mexico and to advise the railroads to keep their rolling stock on the American side of the line.

PLANS GO FORWARD

Chicago, June 24.—Plans for the mustering in of National Guard regiments in the various states comprising the central department of the United States army went forward vigorously today at the headquarters of Major-General Thomas H. Barry, command of the department.

AID SOCIETY ENTERTAINED

Dauphin, Pa., June 24.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Zion Lutheran Church met at the home of Mrs. George M. Kinter, in Swatara street, Thursday evening. After the regular business meeting refreshments were served.

If Hair's Your Pride Use Herpicide

DRASTIC ACTION BECAUSE OF MASSACRE CONSIDERED

[Continued From First Page]

deliberately led into a trap. The only question remaining to be settled, it is indicated, is whether the Carranza government ordered the attack or if it was the work of a subordinate officer.

Will Ask Repudiation In the latter event, unqualified repudiation of his act and immediate surrender of prisoners probably will be demanded. General Gomez, Carranza commander at Carrizal, was killed in action, according to Mexican reports. So if he gave orders to open fire, he has already paid the penalty for his act.

It will require nearly a week, it is understood, to complete the mobilization of the National Guard on the border, to make possible a movement in force beyond the line. The border patrol must be maintained and strengthened even if occupation of Northern Mexico is undertaken. American lives and property would be in danger, otherwise, and the first purpose of any attack would be to safeguard the towns and ranches along the international line.

Guardsmen to Relieve Regulars It is regarded as probable that regular army regiments now on patrol

GEN. PERSHING IN REPORT INDICATES THE PRACTICAL ANNIHILATION OF TROOPS

San Antonio, June 24.—Complete disorganization of the two troops that were engaged in disastrous combat Wednesday morning at Carrizal with Carranza's troops, and the practical annihilation of those actually in the fight was indicated in a report from General Pershing to General Funston to-day.

One packer and eight enlisted men of Troop C, and seven men of Troop K were picked up yesterday morning by Lieutenant Meyer near Santa Maria. All were horseholders. The stories these men told were almost identical to those told by the other stragglers that reached the transmission lines yesterday.

Twenty-seven Returned General Pershing in his report to-day referred to the number of those who previously had returned to the American lines as eleven, although in previous dispatches she fixed the number at seven. With those who were rescued by Lieutenant Meyer, the total number of those who had returned was twenty-seven.

The total number of men in the two troops was learned to-day to have been 84. General Pershing offering a summary of his information and explaining that his conclusions were based on such information as he had obtained from the stragglers and from press reports, called attention to the indications there were fifty-seven missing and that press reports indicated fourteen of these were dead and forty-

CARRANZA COMMANDER ISSUES ORDER TO ATTACK NEW PATROLS SENT OUT

Chihuahua City, June 24.—American columns have been seen advancing from the American base in the direction of San Antonio and Oj Caliente and General Jacinto Trevino has issued order to attack them if they do not immediately retreat.

General Trevino said the Americans would get the same treatment that they received at Carrizal as he is determined to carry out his orders to the letter.

In this, he said, he had all his subordinates with him and they will remain with him in case of a rupture.

Have 22 Prisoners The Mexican commander said that it seemed probable, inasmuch as General Pershing seemed ignorant of the fate of the Boyd column, that outside of five additional prisoners now being brought here, the Americans were annihilated, although it was possible more had escaped.

General Pershing has wired for the name of the dead and the prisoners. It was officially announced that none of the prisoners brought here will be hanged, that "not being the custom of a civilized country."

Captives in Pen The seventeen American negroes captured in the Carrizal battle were placed in the penitentiary here. There have been no arrangements made for removing them to Juarez to be surrendered to the American authorities.

CARRIZAL MASSACRE RANKS WITH THE ALAMO AND GEN. CUSTER'S STAND

San Antonio, Tex., June 24.—In the shadow of the Alamo, where the death of Davy Crockett, James Bowie, Colonel Travis and Colonel Bonham made history seventy years ago, citizens of San Antonio to-day were convinced that another Alamo had been fought last Wednesday at Carrizal by Captain Charles T. Boyd's troops of the Tenth cavalry and that the names of Captains Boyd and Morey and Lieutenant Adair would go down into history alongside those of their illustrious predecessors.

Officers at Southern division headquarters, however, still hoped that a complete and official report from General Pershing would show more than seven men, who have reached the main column, have escaped death, wounds or capture.

Flight Desperate Yet none disputes that the fragmentary reports show that the plight of the little band of Americans must have been desperate. According to these reports, they were lured to their death by the pretense of a parley. The Americans were nearly eighty miles from the nearest chance for aid, surrounded by a tremendously superior force, while endeavoring to avoid a clash they were swept by machine guns and rifle fire.

The fragmentary reports, showing that Captain Boyd hoped to avoid a clash, gave no indication that the American position occupied ground, which could be readily defended when the battle opened, or that it would afford protection from the raking cross fire to which they were subjected.

Much Like Custer's Fight Unless Captain Boyd succeeded in checking the Mexican charge and withdrawing his men to a more advantageous position, the stories on which General Pershing's reports have been based would seem to indicate to military men here that the American troops were forced to take what shelter they could from the sand dunes

duty will be promptly relieved by National Guard regiments as they reach the border. The regulars, already acclimated and prepared by months of border work for a vigorous campaign would be concentrated at the points at which a general advance would be begun.

Secretary Baker had no additional advices from General Funston when he went to the White House. Secretary Lansing had received a dispatch from Mexico City announcing that the 30 Americans in Guanajuato held there by lack of transportation, had been promised train facilities by the Carranza authorities.

Work of getting Americans out of Mexico has proceeded rapidly. Within a week, according to present indications, there will be very few remaining there. Navy ships are hastening to every important port to pick them up. A cordon of ships for this purpose has been established on both coasts. They will also be ready for blockade duty or any other service if war comes.

General Pershing does not account in his report for the number wounded but appeared to assume that all those wounded had been captured.

No Report From Eleventh General Pershing reported that he had received no report from the commander of the two squadrons of the Eleventh cavalry that had been sent forward to rescue the remnant of the Tenth.

All those brought in by Lieutenant Meyer were horseholders and, like those who came into camp yesterday, were not actually in the fight. They had difficulty, they said, in handling the horses as when the furious machine gun and rifle fire began they retreated before the conclusion of the engagement.

The troopers brought here were Privates Page, Peterson, N. L. Lloyd, W. Ward, Jones, Socks, Marshall, Oliver, M. Donald, Williams, Given, Stone, Harris, Lee and Graham, of Troop H, and Howe and Alexander, of Troop C.

According to a statement said to have been signed by Spillsbury, made public to-day by General Trevino, neither he nor the negroes knew which side began the firing.

Spillsbury's statement says that practically all the Americans who lost their lives were killed when they advanced to a deep ditch in which Mexicans were stationed and when other Mexicans, getting around to a deep ditch in their rear, attacked them from the flank.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

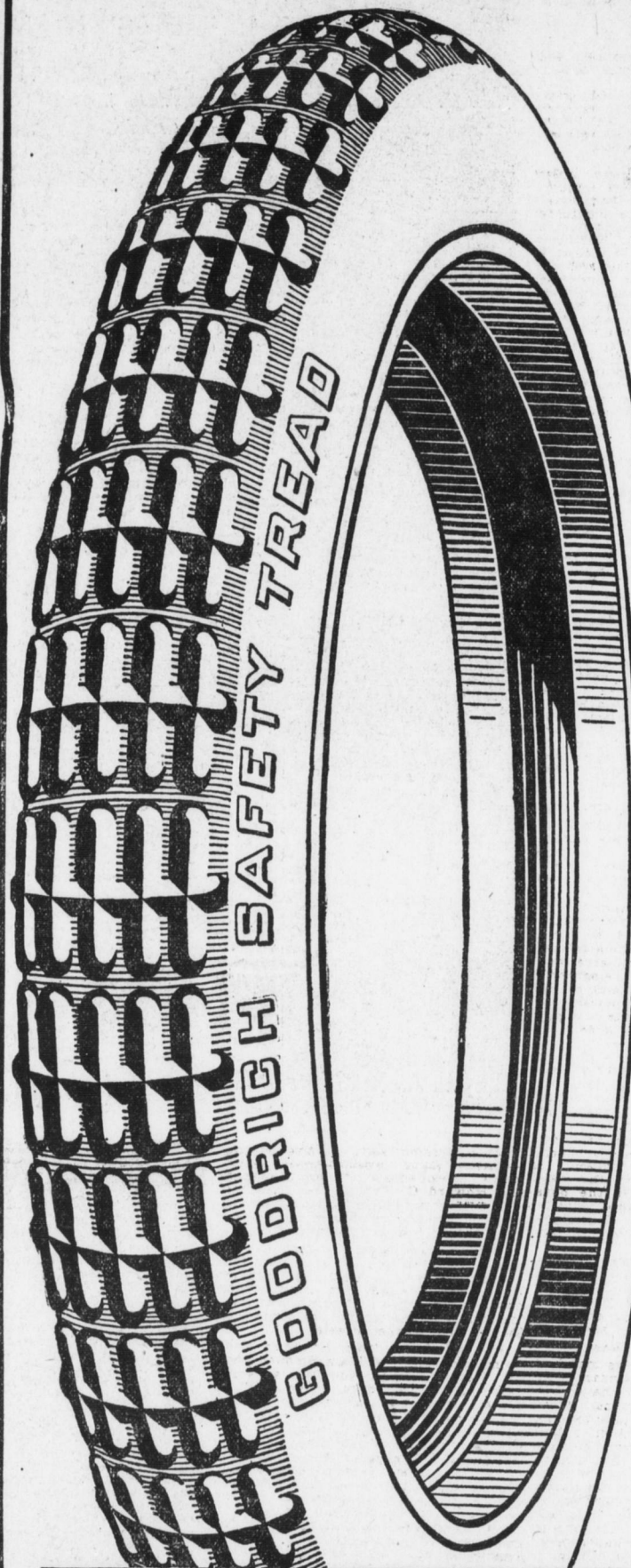
The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary; according to the authorities, they are being well treated.

Three Million Auto Tires made—by GOODRICH, in year 1915



The more Tires WE make, —the LESS they cost You!

THREE Million Auto Tires, made by Goodrich, in latest fiscal year of 1915! —With a huge increase, thus far, for 1916.

Three Million Tires for Pleasure Cars, and Trucks, combined,—exclusive of all Motor-Cycle, Bicycle, and Carriage Tires.

A million more of such Tires than were made, sold, or even claimed, by any other Rubber Concern in America, during its latest fiscal year.

A Fifty Per Cent greater VOLUME than the next greatest.

One-fourth of ALL the Pleasure Car, and Truck, Tires made in America.

Deduct that Goodrich 3,000,000 from the total American Tire production of about 12,000,000 Tires in 1915.

Then divide the 199 (approximate) Makes and Brands, that compete with Goodrich, into the 9,000,000 residue.

You will thus find the average Volume of all competing Makes and Brands to be about 45,000 Tires Yearly, per Make or Brand.

Double that if you wish!

Treble it!—QUADRUPLE it!

Even then you would have an IMPRESSIVE Comparison of Volume,—and all that Volume means to Cost-of-production, per Tire.

How this Concerns YOU!

STUDY the Price-List publicly printed to left of this,—and See!

Compare with the List-Prices of other Tires made in LESSER Volume,—and See!

Observe that competing Prices are higher in almost the exact proportion that VOLUME of production is smaller.

This, when Quality approaches the Goodrich Standard.

Cut our present Tire Output to One-third, and it would still far exceed the Average of all Competing Makes or Brands.

But, that huge reduction in Volume MIGHT result in every Tire we made costing you One-third MORE than present prices.

They would not,—and could not,—be BETTER Tires, at this necessarily higher-cost to us, and higher-price to you.

Because,—Goodrich Tires are not made "up to a price,"—nor "down to a price."

WE, first of all, make the BEST Fabric Tires that our 47-year Experience in Rubber-Working,—our huge Purchasing-Power, and the most Advanced Equipment, renders possible.

Then we let Cost fall where it will.

To that Cost we add a moderate, and fair, Profit for Ourselves and for our Dealers.

Then we let VOLUME rise,—as it will.

The more Tires we Make, the LESS each Tire COSTS us to produce, and costs YOU to buy.

The more Tires we Sell, the less profit, per Tire, WE NEED, for dividends.

The more Tires we make, the better we KNOW HOW to make them,—the more we have at Stake on Quality,—and Satisfaction to Consumers.

And,—because of all this,—

—The BEST Fabric Tires that Skill,—Experience,—Good-Faith,—and Maximum Volume,—can build,—are now available to YOU at the VERY MODERATE Fair-List Prices here quoted.

Why pay more for ANY Fabric Tire?

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO. Akron, O.

Table with Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices. Columns include tire size (e.g., 30 x 3, 30 x 3 1/2, 32 x 3 1/2, 33 x 4, 34 x 4, 35 x 4 1/2, 36 x 4 1/2, 37 x 5), Ford Sizes, and Price (e.g., \$10.40, \$13.40, \$15.45, \$22.00, \$22.40, \$31.20, \$31.60, \$37.35).

GOODRICH Black "Barefoot" Tires

"TEXTAN" —Does for your SHOE Soles what black "Barefoot-Rubber" does for Goodrich Tire Soles.

—Wears longer than Leather! —Is Non-Slippery! —Is more Flexible than Leather! —Is Waterproof! —Is Lighter than Leather! —Is EASIER on your Feet! Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.