

CARRANZA'S ORDER TO ATTACK STANDS

MEXICAN CHARGES U. S. WITH UNFAIRNESS IN RELATIONS HIS GENERALS MISLED

Communication is Published at Mexico City, Confirming Earlier Private Advice, That First Chief is Ready to Risk Mad Break—Makes Charges Against U. S. Government. The Mexican foreign office at Mexico City issued a memorandum Friday in reply to Secretary Lansing's recent note, in which the correctness of assertions in the communication from Washington were repeatedly denied. The memorandum declares that the United States had no right to maintain its armed forces on Mexican soil.

The memorandum contains thirty-five counts, although not in the form of a direct reply to the Washington note it is considered equivalent to an answer to that document. It expresses surprise that the Washington government should have been pained at the tone and the contents of the Carranza document, since it maintains that the United States has sent to the constitutional government not one but many discourses and even overbearing notes. Emphatically reiterating the Mexican government's position denying the right of the United States to keep armed forces in Mexico, the memorandum denies energetically that the Mexican government has protected bandits who had committed depredations in the United States and defied Washington to produce proof of the assertion.

Blame for the Santa Ysabel massacre is placed on the so-called impulsive and irascible disposition of Charles Watson, general manager of Cushman company; and Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston are accused of bad faith and lack of honor in misleading Gen. Huerta, in an alleged evasion regarding the crossing of American troops into Mexico after the Glenn Springs raid. The memorandum asserts that while it is true that the United States arrested Gen. Huerta, the motive was not to prevent the crossing of American troops into Mexico after the Glenn Springs raid, but because the United States feared that Gen. Huerta was plotting with Germany.

Private advice reaching Washington from a reliable source in Mexico City Friday said that Carranza and his advisers had determined to stand by orders to Gen. Trevino to attack American troops in Mexico, moving in any direction except toward the border, and that no way was seen to avoid a break with the United States. A faction of the Mexican cabinet, it was said, was urging an even more defiant attitude and intended to include in the reply to the American government a statement of intentions, a new demand for immediate withdrawal of all United States troops now on Mexican soil.

Several reports from Special Agent Rodgers referring to reports, or to the matter did not mention the Mexican note. He has had no light shed on the probable course Carranza would take. It is known, however, that interests in the Mexican capital which have been exerting every effort to prevent a break are much discouraged.

Should the Mexican reply follow the line indicated and be in defiance of the United States, however, its meaning may be wrapped about with diplomatic language, there is no intention that the administration would waver in its determination to continue the protection of the border by military operations. President Wilson would probably arrange to lay the whole matter before congress immediately.

FIGHT IN SAN DOMINGO U. S. Marine Killed in Battle With Rebels on Tuesday.

One American soldier was killed and another wounded in an engagement reported Wednesday by Rear Admiral Caperton between United States Marines and Santo Domingo rebels. The rebel losses were not given.

The name of the marine killed was given as Private John Ament of the Twenty-seventh company. His name does not appear in navy department records. Albert Vielda, of Aberdeen, Wash., a private in the Twenty-seventh, was wounded.

Admiral Spertons's report said the engagement was fought Tuesday morning. The rebels were found in force entrenched in a strong natural position about sixteen miles from Monte Cristo. They were dislodged by assault after an artillery fire.

Melons for the Captives. Twenty-three watermelons, the gift of a commission merchant, were awaiting the twenty-three negro troopers when they arrived at Fort Bliss from Mexico Friday. "Oh, boy, you don't know how good this tastes after those Mexican frijoles," said one of the twenty-three.

DELAY GIVES U. S. TROOPS TIME TO GET TO BORDER

MEXICANS CAN GAIN LITTLE BY FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS IF THEY INTEND TO GO TO WAR OVER SITUATION.

Any delay incident to new negotiations with Gen. Carranza will be of great benefit to this country should the course of events cause a general clash between the United States and the forces of the de facto government, according to army officers at San Antonio, Texas. No similar advantage would accrue to the Mexican forces, according to those in close touch with the intelligence department of the army.

This advantage would consist not only of permitting the release for active service of the thirty-five thousand regulars guarding the border, but substitution of the National Guardsmen, but in the concentration for mobilization for a transport campaign, and the rehabilitation of the flying arm of the service.

The activities of the quartermaster departments of the southern division have been diminished in no way since the report was received that the American prisoners taken at Carrizal would be surrendered to the American authorities. The department has continued to arrange for camp sites for the numerous National Guard units not yet started for the border.

Included will be provisions for one hundred and eighty thousand pounds of beans, sixty thousand pounds of rice, one hundred and eighty thousand cans of tomatoes, one hundred and eighty thousand pounds of coffee, four hundred and eighty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-five thousand pounds of evaporated milk, fifty-four thousand cans of jam, one hundred thousand pounds of salt and sixty-six thousand tons of tobacco.

It is estimated that the forage for horses and mules for the army will cost the United States nearly nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars a month, while approximately forty thousand dollars a month will be used for gasoline.

The pay of officers and men on the border now approximates one million eight hundred thousand dollars a month but this will be greatly increased by the addition of National Guardsmen.

San Antonio Says Sick and Wounded Can be Cared For.

Adquate preparations to preserve the health of troops on moving to the border and to care for the sick and those who might be wounded in event of a clash with Mexico practically have been completed.

Base hospitals capable of caring for a hundred patients each already have been established at San Antonio and at Fort Bliss. There also is a smaller base hospital at Douglas, Ariz.

Arrangements have been made to establish other base hospitals at Fort Crockett, near Galveston, Eagle Pass, Lordsburg and Nogales. Camp hospitals have been established all along the border.

Officials expect, however, that the reaffirmation of this position will be made in a note free from hostile language and continuing the discussion of the advisability of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Apparently Secretary Lansing is determined to get a clear statement of intentions on which action by the United States can be based.

PLAN SECOND RESCUE TRIP Uruguayan Government to Try Again for Shackleton's Men.

Another attempt to rescue the main body of the Shackleton antarctic expedition may be made by the Uruguayan government, which furnished the steamer with which Sir Ernest made his recent futile attempt to reach Elephant Island.

The government has given orders for the relief expedition to remain at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, to await the first favorable opportunity to repeat the effort.

Over that question," he said. "If Capt. Boyd had orders to go through Carrizal to Villa Ahumada he demonstrated that he was a brave man and that he would make every effort to carry out his orders. He did not have orders to go through to Villa Ahumada he behaved very foolishly."

Three hours later when Spillsbury had crossed to the American side of the International bridge he was asked:

"Do you know the contents of the statement Gen. Trevino issued regarding your claim that the Carrizal fight resulted from Capt. Boyd's action?"

"I do," he answered.

"Do you still stick to that statement?"

"I certainly do."

"Were you coerced into making it?"

"I was not."

"You will not change your story now that you are safe on American soil?"

"No, I certainly will not. But I refuse to answer any more questions."

"I am hardly prepared to an-

IS READY TO FIGHT WILSON SAYS NATION MUST BE TREATED WITH RESPECT

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT, REVISED BY PRESIDENT, WHICH OUTLINES HIS ATTITUDE—NO MORE TEMPORIZING WITH FIRST CHIEF—NATION HAS A FEARLESS HEART.

President Wilson describing himself as "in a fighting mood," enunciated Thursday to a large crowd in Independence Square at Philadelphia his conception of some of the cardinal American ideals.

He declared that America in dealing with other nations "must vindicate at whatever cost its principles of liberty, justice and humanity."

That "America first" must be translated into action exalting all selfish interests, and that the nation's policy and development must be guided by the whole people and not by any small group.

Applause repeatedly interrupted the address. The crowd liked particularly the president's declaration that American principles must be vindicated in dealing with other nations, which apparently was interpreted as referring to the Mexican situation. At no time, however, did Mr. Wilson mention Mexico or any other foreign nation directly.

"I believe," the president said, "that America, the country that we put first in our thoughts, should be ready in every policy and action to vindicate at whatever cost principles of liberty, of justice and of humanity to which we have been devoted from the first."

"I believe that at whatever cost America should be just to other people and treat other people as she demands that they should treat her. She has a right to demand that they treat her with justice and respect, and she has a right to insist that they treat her in that fashion, but she cannot with dignity or with self-respect insist upon that unless she is willing to act in that same fashion toward them."

"That I am ready to fight for at any cost to myself."

In urging that the whole people should shape the national policies the president said that some men pretended to believe in the average man, but when they acted they showed they did not.

"Obey your duty," some one shouted, and the president hastened to explain that he was not referring to any certain individual.

"America first" means nothing unless you translate it into what you do," was a statement that brought prolonged applause. Cheers also greeted the president's declaration that while he was not interested in fighting for himself he was intensely interested in fighting for the things that I believe in, and so far as they are concerned I am a challenger to all comers."

"He has accepted in political circles at Washington an extraordinary statement of the attitude of President Wilson with respect to the difficulties with Mexico has been issued as part of the public bulletin of the Democratic National Committee.

This page bulletin is issued for the benefit of Democratic editors throughout the country. The fact that this bulletin is issued under the imprint of the Democratic Committee, is revised at the White House before being circulated to editors, means that it has the approval of the administration.

Here is the text of the statement of President Wilson's attitude as given in the bulletin by the National Committee:

"President Wilson has never wavered in his determination that the blood of young American soldiers should not be shed except as a last recourse in the effort to uphold the honor of the nation.

"Once, when even graver eventualities were threatened, the patience of President Wilson's statesmanship was rewarded by diplomatic victory that made the shedding of blood unnecessary. It was the president's previous moderation that gave such a final, and ominous, ultimatum which brought full concession to the rights of America and humanity.

"No president in the history of the United States has ever placed the cause of the people of the United States upon a higher plane. No president has ever struggled more valiantly to preserve peace with honor. His policies have proved the case for peace."

"The unmovability of the president, in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, coming from those who thought more of personal advantage than of the welfare of the nation, has been the best security of the American people throughout the world has been darkened by war clouds if the sword of righteousness must now be unsheathed, the cause of peace has been placed in jeopardy."

"The lives of American soldiers in Mexico, soldiers who were sent there to protect the border from the raids of bandits bent on robbing American citizens, had been threatened. In the night of righteousness the sword of America was raised to strike, and in the struggle that threatened the lives of American citizens, the sword of America was raised to strike with a clean and fearless heart."

"I believe the president who has so truly represented the charitable spirit of the American people, behind the president now in his grim determination to use the full military and naval strength of the nation in support of the American troops in Mexico, stand united, valiant, and conscious of the faithfulness of their leader to the ideals of real Americanism."

"The war department has been enabled to obtain for immediate delivery 250 Lewis machine guns which were being turned out by the Driggs-Searby Ordnance company for use in Europe. At the same time, because cartridges of the kind hitherto used by United States troops are not suitable for Lewis guns the war department has ordered six million cartridges from the United States Ordnance company. The announcement was by the manufacturer of British specifications for shipment to the British forces."

A. E. Burke, president of the Driggs-Searby company, confirming the sale of guns said:

"Following the recent small order of the United States government for Lewis machine guns, we received a new order for 250. It has been possible for this company to accept this order by obtaining modifications in certain foreign contracts."

Both cartridges and guns will go forward at once. The ammunition order covers only a few days' output of the cartridge company."

BRITISH SMASH FOE POUR INFERNO OF SHOT AND SHELL UPON ENTIRE FRONT

BIG GUNS CONTINUE THEIR EFFORT TO DEMOLISH GERMAN LINES, DESTROYING AMMUNITION STORES, WRECKING BATTERIES AND PLAYING HAVOC WITH LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The steady shelling of the German line along the whole length of the front from Ypres to the Somme still continues, and beyond doubt, says the London Chronicle, the work of the guns is inflicting severe damage upon the Germans.

Apart from numerous raids, in which the British troops have penetrated trenches and brought back prisoners, the object of this artillery fire is a simple and terrible one. It is to kill Germans in large numbers, and save British man power as much as possible.

It is to destroy German batteries, break up defensive works, and blow up ammunition stores behind the lines, bring down observation balloons, reach the Germans in and between their communication trenches, blow their billets and stores out of their railways, and generally cause destruction to the German offensive powers over a wide area.

It is learned from various sources the British gunners have been successful in many of those objects. At various points of the line from Neuville St. Vaast southward to the Somme British shells carried out a concentrated bombardment with great effect. The eyes which took down from kite balloons have been blinded, and batteries have been silenced.

The zone of shell fire has been very wide and far-reaching, and a large number of important positions have been searched by high explosives and shrapnel. Without moving a man the British have "strafed" the Germans severely, all that is plain from information received in northern as well as southern sectors of the front.

From personal observation on the part of a correspondent of the London Chronicle, it was observed that the work of the British guns has been very destructive. He went to a part of the front not far from Albert. The German lines stretched out before him, clearly marked by well known words and landmarks from Thiépval to La Boisselle and away to Fricourt.

"I am glad I'm not in Thiépval," said an officer. "They were looking across to the woods. There shells were bursting about them continuously, with white clouds of shrapnel and black clouds of high explosives. In less than half an hour he reckoned five hundred shells had fallen over Thiépval."

But that was only one place. All along the German line shells were bursting. La Boisselle was being shelled with fire. Above Fricourt there was a continual flash of bursting shells through the smoke which shrouded it. The German reply was feeble. Only a few shells answered the British batteries. It was a day out for the British artillery, and it was doing great damage to the German lines. Infantry on both sides was invisible.

FRENCH CAPTURE REDOUBT Crown Prince Wins Ground, But Is Forced Out, Says Paris.

Easing their pressure along the east bank of the Meuse, north of Verdun, the Germans Thursday night attacked on the westerly side of the stream on a wide front extending from the Avronet wood on the extreme French left to a point east of Hill No. 304, two miles to the northeast of the wood.

Paris Friday announced that while the crown prince's troops succeeded in carrying a redoubt east of Hill No. 304 a spirited counter attack ultimately drove them out. Flaming liquids were used freely by the Germans in their attacks on the principal French positions.

Lively engagements, chiefly between the opposing artillery forces and patrol detachments, continued along the British front and large sectors of the French line south of the Argonne. The Germans are displaying more activity in these operations, apparently endeavoring to wrest the initiative from the Franco-British forces.

ARMY BUYS MACHINE GUNS 250 Quick Fires and Six Million Cartridges Sent to Border.

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