

AMERICAN NOTE REACHES CARRANZA

Mexican Cabinet Convened on Message and Washington Awaits Reply.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BUSY

Allies Would Block Open Warfare. That Oil Supplies From Tampico Fields May Not Be Cut Off This Critical Time.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—The American note reached General Carranza and he and his cabinet went into session immediately on its receipt. At a late hour tonight no word had been given out as to how the Lansing note had been received.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Some information as to what General Carranza's next step will be is expected shortly by the State Department. Officially the report tonight that the American rejection of the demand for the recall of General Pershing's troops from Mexico was under consideration today by the first chief and his cabinet.

Special Agent Rodgers, who made the report, was unable to forecast the action of the de facto government and threw little light on what was going on in the Mexican capital.

From other sources, however, it was learned that European diplomats are exerting pressure on Carranza to prevent him from going to Mexico, but the United States. The entire allies are particularly anxious, it is understood, that nothing should occur at this time to shut off the oil supplies for the French and British navies from the Tampico fields.

Allied diplomatic representatives in Mexico believe, too, that German influences have been working on Carranza in an effort to create a situation that might embarrass the allies with the central powers. They have asserted that German agencies have been active in stirring up feeling against the United States in Mexico, but throughout South and Central America, to prevent this country from securing trade formerly controlled by German merchants.

It is understood that the diplomats have pointed out to General Carranza that the American note only declines to consider immediately any suggestion that its troops be withdrawn from Mexico, and that it quotes a portion of the agreement between General Scott and General Obregon, providing, among other things, for the gradual withdrawal of the forces.

Another suggestion is that the dispute over border conditions could well be referred to an international commission under the treaty of 1848 between the two countries. Diplomatic officials here are known to believe that President Wilson would consider such a suggestion with interest, but interference in the meantime in his efforts to guard the American border from bandits.

SENATORS FOR EXPANSION

(Continued From First Page.)
ice was in a deplorable state and should be built up immediately. Only two Democrats, Representative Hulbert, of New York, and Beaks of Michigan, voted for it.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hulbert to increase the appropriation by \$1,000,000 was defeated overwhelmingly. Mexico Uppermost in Debate. Mexico was brought into the debate several times, but no general discussion of the question developed.

The House adopted without opposition an amendment providing that civil service employees of the Government who are called into service with the National Guard shall be given their old positions when mustered out, but voted down a proposal to increase the pay of guardsmen from \$15 to \$20 a month during active service. Debate on the bill will continue tomorrow.

Liberal Party Wins.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 21.—Figures compiled tonight of the vote cast in the Nova Scotia provincial election today indicated that the liberal party headed by George H. Murray has been returned to power. Thirty-one liberals and 13 conservatives were elected to the Legislature and Charles Tanner, for years the leader of the Conservative party, was defeated.



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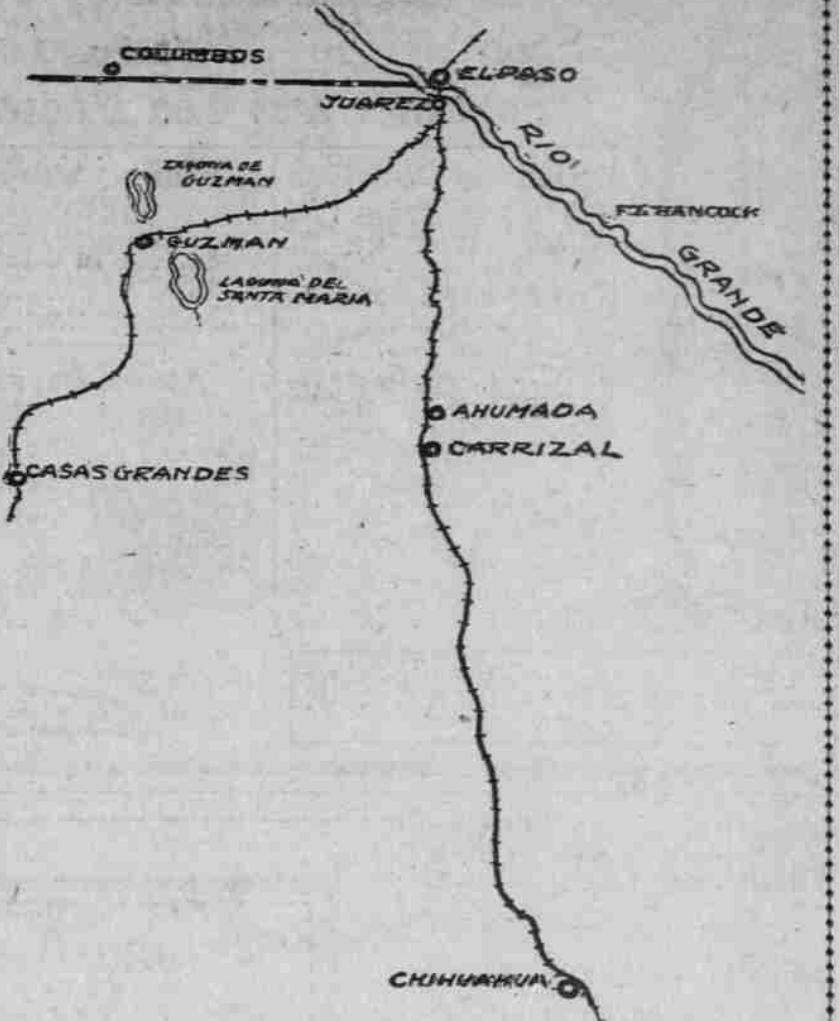


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MAP SHOWING SCENE OF BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICANS AND CARRANZISTAS.



Carrizal, Where Battle Was Fought, Is Shown Directly South of El Paso. Distance Is 90 Miles. To the West Is Shown Guaymas, Whence American Scouting Party Started on Trip Which Resulted in Battle. To Extreme South is Chihuahua, Where American Prisoners Were Taken, According to Mexican Accounts.

20 TROOPERS KILLED

Carranzistas Trap Americans; Forty Mexicans Fall.

ATTACKING GENERAL DEAD

Seventeen Cavalrymen of Tenth Regiment Captured, According to Mexican Report, Which Blames Pershing's Men.

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Genovese Rivas, who commanded the Mexicans after their leader, General Gomez, was slain.

Americans Told to Retire. General Gonzales also gave the Mexican explanation of how the two forces came in contact. According to General Gonzales, he was informed by General Gomez at Villa Ahumada last night of the presence of the Americans westward between Villa Ahumada and El Valle. He says he immediately instructed General Gomez to proceed to the Santa Domingo ranch, where the Americans were reported.

"In unknown forces," and advise their commander to retire to their camp. This, he says, General Gomez did this morning. The American commander, whose name was not given by General Gomez, is said to have replied that he was instructed to proceed to Villa Ahumada and must do so.

The statement issued by the Juarez commander reads: "Immediately upon learning of the presence of the American troops in the vicinity of Carrizal, General Felix was dispatched a messenger with a request that the American commander withdraw to his camp. When the American troops remained motionless, he sent a second dispatch-bearer, who was fired upon by the American troops, after he had delivered his message. The Americans immediately moved forward and attacked General Gomez's command.

All the prisoners admitted that the blame should be put on the American commander for having ordered the attack. The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua City with the customary protection.

Whichever side began the engagement, the Mexicans had the advantage for they had provided themselves with a machine gun, and this is supposed to have done deadly execution in the ranks of the Americans. That the latter were not inefficient, however, was proved by the number of Mexican dead and wounded removed to Villa Ahumada and witnessed by Americans coming north on a train to Juarez.

The battle began about 10:30 A. M. and lasted not more than an hour. It apparently ended by both sides withdrawing. The failure of General Pershing to report on it indicates that the American survivors had not yet returned to their base at an early hour tonight.

Mexicans Boast Treachery. A story brought to El Paso by J. C. Hubble, an American who has been employed by the Compania Agricola at Boquillas, bears out several of the details of the engagement presented by General Gonzales. Hubble's story was corroborated by James Maxey, another American, who also is on his way to El Paso from the interior. Hubble and Maxey said while their train was stopped at Villa Ahumada they noticed numbers of dead and wounded being brought in and were told by Carranzista captain that a battle had taken place. The captain informed them, they said, that a number of Americans prisoners had been imprisoned in a cattle-car and were to be taken to Chihuahua City to be hanged.

Hubble and Maxey said that some of the Mexicans openly boasted that the Americans had been drawn into an ambush.

They mentioned Mexican soldiers who told them that several hundred Americans and 120 Mexicans had been engaged.

The Mexican officers at Villa Ahumada treated us with the greatest courtesy," said Mr. Hubble. "They answered our questions quietly and with no show of antipathy or excitement.

Machine Gun Mows Americans.

"According to the story they told us the Mexican command was concealed in the underbrush when it discovered the American cavalrymen riding toward them over the sand. General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander, immediately sent a courier asking for a parley under a flag of truce with the

American commander. The parley was arranged and as the Mexican leader and two aides started forward the Americans suddenly deployed in a semi-circular skirmish line.

"General Gomez apparently believing he was about to be attacked, raised his arm and signalled a machine gun in the rear to open fire on the Americans. The machine gun swept the cavalry ranks, causing heavy losses.

Immediately, however, a detachment of American troopers dashed forward under heavy fire to the center of the field, where General Gomez and his staff were sitting on their horses. In the resultant encounter, one of the cavalrymen killed the Mexican leader with his pistol, while the remainder of the Carranzista party escaped to their own lines.

The Americans said their information was that the American dead numbered 17 and five Mexicans had taken 40 prisoners.

Neither Hubble nor Maxey was able to learn whether the Americans had retreated, it being pointed out that all of the Mexicans with whom they talked apparently left the field before the engagement had been completed.

Justas May Be Abandoned. Later tonight preparations apparently were under way for the peaceable evacuation of Juarez. Several troop trains were pulled into the railroad yards ready for immediate use.

Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul in El Paso, crossed the Rio Grande following the first reports of the engagement and remained with General Gomez through the night. He kept in touch with General Bell on the American side by telephone, however. Neither the Consul nor the Mexican military authorities would discuss reports of the proposed evacuation.

A great number of citizens of the town were busy loading their household goods on vans and other vehicles ostensibly to transport them to the south.

Numbers of persons gathered about the Plaza immediately when news of the battle became public, but there were no demonstrations.

Mexicans apparently confined themselves to speculation as to the consequences. Heavy patrols were thrown into the streets with instructions to put down any disorders.

Mexicans Claim Victory.

At General Gomez' headquarters a victory was being claimed. The scene in the front room of the Comandancia, where the young officers were gathered, was holiday like. Several of them, speaking on the battle, said, "We won."

They remained composed, however, and made little other references to the incident.

Juarez first learned of the fight in a vague form in the early afternoon. The civilian population then began to pack their household goods. Many of them had left for interior points on morning train in anticipation of trouble. Others crossed into El Paso later.

A curious scene of the late day was a procession of civilians carrying arms. In age they ranged from small boys, not as tall as their parents, up to bearded old men. Most of them were in ragged dress of tin pon, but some belonged to the better class and wore good clothes.

Young Officers Want War.

Although beer is the only thing permitted to be sold in Juarez, there was considerable drinking. But only the young officers, who had seen little real campaigning and for the most part had wearied of the monotony of garrison routine, appeared jubilant over the prospect of war. The older officers, when the chance of a peaceable solution was mentioned, would answer "Ojala" (may it be so).



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from General Bell, at El Paso, the Mexican version of a fight today between a detachment of General Pershing's troops and troops of the de facto government, at Carrizal, nine miles southwest of Ahumada.

A slightly different version was brought to El Paso by an American, who passed through Ahumada, and there heard Mexicans boasting that they had decoyed the Americans into an action by the use of a flag of truce.

The casualties on neither side were reported by General Bell, whose information was received from Andres Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, who gave it at the request of General Gonzales, commander at Juarez.

General Gonzalez had received the report from Ahumada, a station on the National Railway that connects Chihuahua, the capital of the state, with the border. The wounded were taken to Ahumada.

From the American who passed through Ahumada at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, General Bell learned that the Mexicans believed the American force to have been a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry.

General Funston said tonight no orders changing the situation would be issued to General Pershing or to General Bell until he had received the official report from General Pershing.

Both the American's version of the reports heard at Ahumada and the report made by General Gonzalez agreed that the Mexican force was commanded by General Gomez, and that he was killed during the action.

According to the report General Gonzalez said he had received the American detachment came into contact with the Mexican force through messengers sent forward to parley by General Gomez. General Gomez, according to the Mexican version, sent forward a commissioned officer and an enlisted man under a white flag to parley with the American commander, the object being to ask him to retire.

The Americans, the Mexicans claimed, fired upon the messengers without warning. Almost immediately after the American attack, the Mexicans replied with machine gun fire, wounding and killing many of the Americans. Apparently there ensued a brief period in which neither side fired, but soon the Americans went into action, with a brisk fire that was replied to by General Gomez's force.

CALM URGED ON EL PASO

Mayor Assures Citizens Protective Measures Are Ample.

EL PASO, June 21.—Consul Garcia announced over the telephone from Juarez late tonight that he had received official reports confirming the fact that the American command engaged was part of the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment.

He had no details, however, as to the

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Fire Endangers Cottonwood. SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 21.—Fanned by a brisk north wind a brush and grass fire is within three miles of Cottonwood, Shasta County. The fire is reported to be fast eating its way through brush and fallen timber. Hundreds of fire fighters are working to save the city which was threatened with destruction two days ago from the same cause, but fighters drove the fire back.

Senator Wadsworth Quits Militia. NEW YORK, June 21.—Owing to duties at Washington, United States Senator James W. Wadsworth has resigned as first lieutenant of troop M, first cavalry regiment of the New York National Guard, it was announced here.

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