

CARRANZA IS WARNED GRAVE CONSEQUENCES WILL FOLLOW ATTACK

United States Sends Note Refusing to Withdraw Expeditions From Mexico.

CARRANZA IS EXCORIATED

United States Cannot Recede From Its Settled Determination to Prevent Further Raids on U. S. Soil.

(Continued From Page One)

A refusal to retire these troops, there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms, for the government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of his threat will lead to the gravest consequences.

Bluntly, the note told Carranza that this government "cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights, and to prevent further raids across the boundary."

HIGH LIGHTS OF NOTE.
The high lights of the note were:

Resentment of Carranza's discourteous tone and temper in his last note.

Charges that bandits have gone unhampered and unpunished in attacking Americans.

Recitation of scores of instances of banditry.

Charges that the Carranza regime had been indifferent to atrocities, and even encouraged and aided some of the leaders of these.

Charges that Carranza did not take proper steps to apprehend Villa and others.

Text of the Note.
The note follows:

"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 read 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 conclusions reached by 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.
"The government of the United

States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed and rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States, and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, 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 interests, have been taken and in some cases, barbarously taken, and the murders have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice.

Specific Cases Mentioned.
"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."

"The note frankly states 'It would be tedious to recount instance after instance of outrage, atrocity after atrocity.'"

It does mention, however, specific cases.

Details of attacks on Brownsville, Red House, Ferry, Progresso postoffice and Las Peñuelas, all occurring during last September, are cited.

"In these attacks," the note continues, "Carranzista adherents and even civil soldiers took part in the looting, burning and murder. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but unprovoked acts of mutilation were perpetrated. Notwithstanding representations to General Carranza and the promise of General Nafarrete to prevent attacks along the international boundary, in the following month of October a passenger train 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 Have Impunity.
"Since these attacks leaders of the bandits, well known to both the Mexican civil and military authorities, as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only the protection of that government, but encouragement and aid as well."

Secretary Lansing then takes up, in considerable detail, the more notorious "depredations" against Americans in Mexico and on American border towns. Among these instances, all of which heretofore have been told in detail press accounts, being largely verified, are the Santa Ysabel massacre of 18 Americans and the Columbus, N. M., raid which the note declares were carried out by Villa.

Protection Not Given.
Following the Cusi mining property raid in January, the note states, Carranza authorities were appealed to for protection, which was not given.

Lansing emphasizes the point that Carranza's government repeatedly gave assurances that American lives would be protected, but, it is said, no move was made that appeared to be following out these assurances. It is pointed out that "so far as the note only a single man personally connected with this (the Santa Ysabel) massacre has been brought to justice by the Mexican authorities."

"Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Ameri-

cans, it was notorious that Villa was operating within 20 miles of Columbus, and publicity stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property. Despite repeated and insistent demands that military protection should be furnished to Americans, Villa openly carried on his operations, constantly approaching closer to the border. His movements were not impeded by troops of the de facto government and no effective attempt was made to frustrate his hostile designs against Americans, and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, 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 interests, have been taken and in some cases, barbarously taken, and the murders have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice.

U. S. Was Compelled to Act.
"In the face of these depredations the perpetrators of which General Carranza was unable or possibly considered it inadvisable to apprehend and punish, the United States had no recourse other than to employ force to disperse the bands of Mexican outlaws."

"The marauders engaged in the attack on Columbus were American cavalry and subsequently were pursued into Mexico in an effort to capture or to destroy them. Without cooperation or assistance from the de facto government the United States and without apparent recognition on the Carranza forces' part of the desirability of putting an end to the systematic raids, the American forces pursued the lawless bands as far as Parral, where the pursuit was halted by the hostility of Mexicans presumed to be loyal to the de facto government, who arrayed themselves on the side of the outlaws and became, in effect, the protectors of Villa and his band."

Carranza Not Blind to Facts.
"In this manner, and for these reasons, have the American forces entered Mexican territory. Knowing fully the circumstances set forth, the de facto government cannot be blind to the necessity which compelled this government to act, and yet it has seen fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute to this government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It was charged these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining the consent or permission of the de facto government. Obviously, as immediate action alone could avail, there was no opportunity to reach an agreement."

"If the expedition was to be effective, subsequent events and correspondence have 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 Villa's band."

Carranza Charges Taken Up.
Secretary Lansing next takes up in detail Carranza's last demands. Charges that this government had not fully answered a previous communication are denied. Several misstatements, noticeably a quotation carried in the Carranza communication and purporting to show this government had formally admitted that the dispersion of the Villa band had been accomplished, are cited.

Mention is made of the Mexican government's suggestion that American troops be withdrawn on the

ground that Carranza forces are now so disposed as to prevent outlaws and border raiding.

"It was because of these suggestions and General Scott's confidence they would be carried out," says the note, "that he stated, in his memorandum, following the conference with General Obregon, that American forces would be gradually withdrawn. It is to be noted that while the American government was willing to agree to this plan, the Carranza government refused to do so."

Glenn Springs Raid Cited.
General Carranza is reminded that even while the border incident was on at El Paso and after American conferences had been assured Carranza troops were able to protect the border, the attack at Glenn Springs occurred. The note continues:

"During the continuance of the El Paso conferences, General Scott, you assert, did not take into consideration the probability of the Mexican government for the protection of the frontier by the reciprocal distribution of troops along the boundary. This proposition was made by General Obregon a number of times, and each time conditioned upon the immediate withdrawal of American troops and the Mexican forces were invariably informed that IMMEDIATE withdrawal could not take place, and that therefore it was impossible to discuss the proposition on that basis."

Mexican Charges Taken Up.
"I have noted the fact that your communication is limited to a discussion of the deplorable conditions existing along the border and their important bearing on peaceful relations between governments, but that an effort is made to connect it with other circumstances in order to support, if possible, a mistaken interpretation of the attitude of the government of the United States."

"The government of the United States in effect that the American government has placed every obstacle in the way of attaining the pacification of Mexico, and that this, as shown by the numerous and suspicious conditions in behalf of American interests, was a constant impediment to recognition of the political, economical and social conditions of the country, by the de facto government."

"The government of the United States, by the decision to send its troops to Mexico, by the aid extended by the American Catholic clergy to that of Mexico, by the constant activity of the American press in favor of intervention, and the interests of American business men, by the shelter and supply of rebels and conspirators toward the expedition and to the detention of shipments of arms and munitions purchased by the Mexican government, and by the detention of machinery intended for their manufacture."

United States Supported Carranza.
"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 the rehabilitation of Mexico. From the moment of its recognition, it has had the undivided support of this government."

Charges in Carranza's note to this government regarding influences in America that have sought to bring about intervention are answered by citation of inflammatory articles that have appeared in Mexican newspapers, despite power of censor held by Carranza.

"With the power of censorship," says the note, "so rigorously exercised by the de facto government, the responsibility for this activity cannot, it would seem, be avoided by that government and the issue of the appeal of General Carranza himself in the press of Mexico, upon the Mexican people to be prepared for an emergency which might arise, and intimating that war with the United States was imminent, evidence the attitude of the de facto government toward these publications."

Embargo on Arms Placed.
"It should not be a matter of surprise that, after such manifestations of hostile feeling toward the United States, the government of the United States was doubtful of the purpose for which the large amount of ammunition was to be used which the de facto government appeared eager to import from this country. However, the policy of the de facto government in refusing to cooperate and in failing to act independently in destroying the Villa band, or in otherwise suppressing outlaws in the vicinity of the border, so as to remove the danger of war materials, while passing southward through this zone, falling into the hands of the enemies of this government, is, in the opinion of this government, a sufficient ground, even, if there were no other, for the refusal to allow such materials to cross the boundary into the bandit-infested region."

Subordinates Are Hostile.
"Candor compels me to add that the unconcealed hostility of the subordinate military commanders of the de facto government toward the American troops engaged in pursuing the Villa bands and the efforts of the de facto government to compel their withdrawal from Mexican territory by threats and show of military force instead of by aiding the capture of outlaws, constitute a menace to the safety of the American troops and to the peace of the border. As long as this menace continues and there is any evidence of an intention of the present de facto government or its military commanders to use force against the American troops instead of cooperating with them, the government of the United States will not permit munitions of war or machinery for their manufacture to be exported from this country to Mexico."

Crossing Border Admitted.
"Having corrected the erroneous statements of fact to which I have adverted, the real situation stands forth in its true light. It is admitted that American troops have crossed the international boundary in hot pursuit of the Columbus raiders and without notice to or the consent of your government, but the several protestations on the part of this government, by the present, by this department and by other American authorities that the object of the expedition was to capture, destroy or completely disperse the Villa band of outlaws or to turn this duty over to the Mexican authorities when assured that it would be effectively carried out, have been completely ignored. It is a perfect good faith by the United States."

All Efforts Obstructed.
"Its efforts, however, have been obstructed at every step by the assistance on a palpably useless agreement which you admit was either not to apply to the present expedition or was to contain impracticable restrictions on its organization and operation; then by actual opposition, encouragement and fostered by the de facto government to the furtherance of the expedition into Villa territory which was followed by the sudden suspension of all negotiations for an agreement for the pursuit of Villa and his followers, and the protection of the frontier and finally by a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops."

"Meantime, conditions of anarchy in the border states of Mexico were continually growing worse. All efforts to pass our doors. New Perkins Hotel, Fifth Street, corner Washington, Portland, Oregon."

GUARD OFFICER IN EMPLOYE OF STATE



Major Carle Abrams of Salem, member of state industrial accident commission, who will go where guard goes.

am now in a position to consider the conclusions which you have drawn under your acknowledgment from the erroneous statements of fact which you have set forth.

"Your government intimates, if it does not openly charge, that the attitude of the United States is one of insincerity, distrust and suspicion toward the de facto government of Mexico and that the intention of the United States in sending its troops to Mexico is to extend its sovereignty over Mexican territory and not merely for the purpose of pursuing marauders and preventing future raids across the border."

Territory Not Sought.
"The de facto government charges by implication which admits of but one interpretation, that this government has as its object territorial aggrandizement even at the expense of a war of aggression against a neighbor weakened by years of civil strife. The government of the United States, if it had designs upon the territory of Mexico, would have had no difficulty in finding during this period of revolution and disorder many plausible arguments for intervention in Mexican affairs. Hoping, however, that the people of Mexico would, through their own efforts, restore peace and establish an orderly government, the United States has awaited with patience the consummation of the revolution."

Carranza Was Recognized.
"When the superiority of the revolution led by General Carranza became undoubted, the United States, after conferring with six other of the American republics, recognized unconditionally the present de facto government. It hoped and expected that that government would speedily restore order."

"This government has waited month after month for the consummation of its hope and expectation. In spite of increasing discouragements, in spite of repeated provocations to exercise force, the government of the United States has refrained from aggressive action and sought by appeals and moderate, though explicit, demands to impress upon the de facto government the seriousness of the situation."

Patience Constantly Renewed.
"In the face of constantly renewed evidence of the patience and restraint of this government in dealing with a government imbued with selfishness and a sincere respect for the full sovereign rights and national identity of the Mexican people would have endured, doubts and suspicions as to the motives of the government of the United States are expressed in a communication of May 22, for which I can imagine no purpose but to impugn the good faith of this government, for I find it hard to believe that such imputations are not universally known to be without the least shadow of justification in fact."

Many Pretexes at Hand.
"Can the de facto government doubt that, if the United States had turned a covetous eye on Mexican territory, it could have found many pretexes in the past for the gratification of its desire? Can that government doubt that months ago, when the war between the revolutionary factions was in progress, a much better opportunity than the present was afforded for American intervention if such had been the purpose of the United States as the de facto government insinuates? What motive could this government have had in refraining from taking advantage of such opportunities other than unselfish friendship for the Mexican republic?"

Cordon of Troops Impracticable.
"You state that even the American forces along the border find themselves physically unable to protect effectively the frontier on the American side. Obviously, if there is no means of reaching out and roving on Mexican territory and making sudden dashes at night into American territory it is impossible to prevent such incursions. The frontier is protected by a cordon of troops. No government could be expected to maintain a force of this strength along the border of a nation with which it is at peace for the purpose of resisting the onslaughts of a few bands of lawless men, especially when the neighboring state makes no effort to prevent those attacks. The most effective method of preventing raids of this nature, as past experience has fully demonstrated, is to visit punishment or destruction upon the raiders."

Best Plan Not Allowed.
"It is precisely this plan which the United States desires to follow along the border, without any intention of infringing upon the sovereign rights of her neighbor, but which, although obviously advantageous to the de facto government, it refuses to allow or even countenance."

"The Mexican government further protests that it has made every effort on its part to protect the frontier and that it is in all possible ways to avoid a recurrence of such acts. Attention is again invited to

the well known and unrestricted activity of de la Rosa, Ancieto, Piscano, Pedro Vinos and others in connection with border raids and to the fact that, as I am advised, up to June 4, de la Rosa was still collecting troops at Monterey for the openly avowed purpose of making attacks on Texas border towns, and that Pedro Vinos was recruiting at other places for the same avowed purpose."

Not Doing "All Possible."
"This does not indicate that the Mexican government is doing 'all possible' to avoid further raids."

"It is suggested that the injuries suffered on account of bandits' raids are a matter of 'pecuniary reparation' but never the cause for American forces to invade Mexican soil."

It has grown to be almost a custom not to settle depredations by money alone, but to quell such disorders and to prevent such crimes by swift and sure punishment.

Tries to Avoid Responsibility.
"The de facto government finally urges that 'if the frontier were duly protected from incursions from Mexico there would be no reason for the existing difficulty.' Thus the de facto government attempts to absolve itself from the first duty of any government, namely, the protection of life and property. This is the paramount obligation for which governments are instituted and for which the Mexican government is unable to suppose them."

"In conclusion, the Mexican government invites the United States to support its assurances of friendship with

real and effective acts which 'can be no other than the immediate withdrawal of the American troops.' For the reasons I have herein fully set forth, this request of the de facto government cannot now be entertained."

Must Take Consequences.
"If, on the other hand, the de facto government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that, in case of a refusal to retire these troops, there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms, the government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of this threat will lead to gravest consequences. While this government would regret such a result it cannot recede from its settled policy to maintain its national rights and to perform its natural duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance."

"ROBERT LANSING."

Aero Club Offered Use of Aeroplanes

San Francisco, June 20.—(P. N. S.)—The Pacific Aero club, with headquarters in San Francisco, has offered Adjutant General C. W. Thomas Jr., the use of eight aeroplanes and three observation balloons with pilots for duty with the California national guard on the Mexican border.

J. C. Irvine, president of the club, explained later that three aviators in that organization already had offered

their services and that if the state accepted the use of the eight aeroplanes, other fliers will volunteer to act as aviators.



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