

PRESIDENT CALLS MILITIA FOR DUTY

Troops To Be Sent to Mexican Border
For Immediate Service.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED SOUTH

Carranza's Demand for Withdrawal
of Pershing's Expedition Brings
Crisis in Border Trouble.

Washington, D. C. — Virtually the entire mobile strength of the National guard of all states and the District of Columbia was ordered mustered into the Federal service Sunday night by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call.

They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may be assigned to them. General Frederick Funston, commanding the border forces, will designate the time and place for movement of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

In announcing the orders Secretary Baker said the state forces would be employed only to guard the border, and that no additional troop movements into Mexico were contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Simultaneously with the National guard call, Secretary Daniels, of the Navy department, ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safeguard American lives.

Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by General Carranza's note demanding the recall of General Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American officer by General Trevino, the Mexican commander in Chihuahua. To this was added Sunday the possibility that American and Mexican troops had clashed across the border from San Benito, Texas.

Militia of Every State in Union Called for Guard Duty on Border

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has called out the militia of every state for service on the Mexican border.

In announcing the President's decision late Sunday, Secretary Baker said the militia would be sent to the border whenever and as fully as General Funston determines them to be needed.

Brigadier General Alfred Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, estimated the minimum militia force which would respond to the call as 100,000 men.

Oregon Guard Mobilizing.

Salem—Immediate mobilization of all the units of the Oregon National guard was ordered Sunday night by Governor Withycombe, who notified Adjutant General White to proceed with mobilization upon receipt of an urgent message from Secretary of War Baker, requesting such action.

In his message to the governor, the Secretary declared that he was instructed by the President to request the mobilization of all the National guards of the different states.

Washington Militia Gathering.

Seattle—Adjutant General Maurice Thompson, of the Washington National guard, received orders early Sunday night for the mobilization of the Washington militia. The Washington militia will mobilize at American Lake, south of Tacoma.

Adjutant General Thompson immediately issued orders to the various company commanders to assemble their companies at their home stations and to recruit to full war strength of 142 men for each company.

Idaho To Be Ready in Three Days.

Boise, Idaho—Adjutant General P. H. Crow said Idaho will mobilize 1000 guardsmen within three days. The men are to be brought together at Boise. Lieutenant Governor Taylor issued the call for mobilization shortly before midnight Sunday.

War Declared in Redding.

Redding, Cal.—About 50 Mexicans who are employed on an irrigation ditch construction gang near here engaged in a street fight with several Americans here Sunday night in the restricted district. After the disturbance was quelled by the police, aided by deputy sheriffs, 15 Mexicans were placed in jail, many of them severely injured. Knives, stones, clubs and fists were the weapons used by the fighters. Six men were stabbed.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE WILSON AND MARSHALL BY ACCLAMATION AT ST. LOUIS.



WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT.

PLATFORM ADOPTED; SESSION ADJOURNS

St. Louis—The Democratic National Convention finished its work Friday by adopting the party platform exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the resolutions committee, including the planks on Americanism and favoring woman suffrage, but not until the harmony of its three days' session had been rippled with a row over the suffrage plank.

No voice was raised against the declarations of the Americanism plank. At one time it looked as if the suffrage plank had been lost, but after Senator Walsh, of Montana, had told the convention that President Wilson himself considered it vital to party success it was voted into the platform, 888½ to 181½. The whole platform then was adopted without roll call.

As it went into the platform the suffrage plank stands:

"We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to the men."

The women suffrage leaders considered it a much more favorable declaration than they got from the Republican convention at Chicago; they threw all their force behind it and won the support of the administration leaders, who were found fighting for them when danger threatened.

Haggard and worn from an all-night session, the platform makers were not ready with their report until afternoon, when Senator Stone, sleepless for more than 30 hours, took the speaker's stand to read the document gave over this task to Senator Walsh, of Montana, and Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire. They "spelled" each other reading the long declaration.

The fight on the suffrage plank was in the air. Every body was keyed up to it when at the conclusion of the reading of the platform Martin Lomasney, of Boston, a delegate, claimed the attention of the chair, it was thought that he was opening the fight. It was several minutes before the shouts of approval and cries of disapproval could be still sufficiently to hear that he wanted to put the convention on record as sympathizing with "the people of Ireland."

"Raus mit him," roared a Baltimore delegate and the convention hall rocked with laughter.

The real fight broke immediately after, however, when Governor Fer-



THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

guson, of Texas, who headed the minority report against the administration plank, was given 30 minutes in which to discuss it.

The plank offered by the minority was this:

"The Democratic party has always stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the federal constitution which vests in the several states of the union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

Great Britain's Answer on Mail Seizures to Evade Issue Again

Washington, D. C.—While Great Britain has indicated to the State department that examination of detained neutral mails would be expedited as much as possible, department officials said Monday that the concession could be considered by this government as only a minor one, not affecting the question of right of seizure, over which the two governments have disagreed.

Intimations have reached the department that the British reply, now being prepared, would formally call attention to the steps taken to obviate delay in mail examination, thus disposing of many specific complaints that the allies had exceeded their rights in extending their censorship outside territorial waters and had employed "vexatious inquisitorial" methods in enforcing it.

CONVENTION ACTS IN HARMONY

Coliseum, St. Louis—President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were nominated by acclamation late Thursday night by the Democratic National convention, the ticket being completed four minutes before Friday.

Contrary to expectation, however, the convention did not finish its work, because the platform was not ready, and it met again at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

It was announced in the convention that the sub-committee drafting the platform had finished its work, but that the entire resolutions committee was not assembled to pass upon it, and it was not known when that could be done.

President Wilson's own plank, charging conspiracy among some foreign-born citizens for the benefit of the foreign powers and denouncing any political party which benefits and not repudiating such a situation, was incorporated in the platform just as the President himself had sent it from Washington. It was understood that the President insisted that the plank should be put in the platform in the way he had drawn it.

There never was any doubt of President Wilson's nomination, but there was a possibility that some vice-presidential booms might be brought out in opposition to Vice President Marshall.

They melted away, however, when the convention got in session, and as soon as President Wilson's nomination had been made a roaring chorus of acclamation, Senator Kern, who re-nominated Mr. Marshall, cast aside a long prepared speech and simply declared: "I nominate Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana, for vice president."

To President Wilson's nomination there was only one dissenting vote, Robert Emmett Burke, of Illinois, who came to the convention declaring that he was opposed to the President. His vote technically made the President's nomination 1091 to 1.

A striking incident of the session was the action of the convention in calling on William J. Bryan to speak. This was done on the motion of Senator Thompson, of Kansas, that the rules be suspended and the ex-secretary be permitted to take the platform. The motion was carried and Mr. Bryan was escorted to the platform immediately.

He spoke 45 minutes, pledging his support to the President.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News
From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and
Pacific Northwest Condensed
for Our Busy Readers.

Eighty thousand Austrians were cornered when Czernowitz was captured and are threatened with capture.

French newspapers commenting on the Mexican situation, declare that France and England must support the United States.

The call to arms issued throughout the country swept Yale's baseball and crew ranks and threatened to destroy the Eli athletic hopes beyond repairs.

The French losses around Verdun in killed and wounded amount to approximately 165,000 to date. These losses have occurred on a front which is not more than 13 miles in length.

General Pershing defied Carranza's demand not to move troops in any direction except northward, when he ordered two detachments of cavalry to pursue Villa bandits south and west Tuesday.

According to reports there is rejoicing in Matamoros in the belief that a small band of Mexicans compelled a force of about 300 American soldiers to recross from Mexico territory into the United States Monday.

The Italian government has decided to permit wives of Italians who have become naturalized Americans and have not returned to Italy for military service to rejoin their husbands in America. Heretofore this has been forbidden.

Mexican refugees are enrolling at their consulate in Havana to fight in the event of war with the United States. Minister Gonzales has informed the Cuban government that United States warships will shortly visit Havana. President Menocal has signed a decree revoking all permits for private wireless stations.

Loss of jobs and salaries of 1000 government clerks who are members of the District of Columbia National guard may result from the president's call to the militia. Compelled to respond for duty or face courtmartial, the government's clerks are between two fires. Special legislation by congress or the issuance of an executive order by the President is necessary to protect them and their jobs.

The War department has received many inquiries as to what immunities would be granted married men who are members of the National Guard. While most officials were inclined to believe that leaves should be granted those who can show that their absence from business would be a privation to dependent families, it was pointed out that each case must be presented separately and would be decided on its merits.

The news from Mexico is creating an enormous stir in Madrid, owing to the financial and sentimental interests engaged. King Alfonso has received a cable from the large Spanish colony in Mexico begging his mediation to prevent war between the United States and Mexico, the consequences of which would be serious to both parties. The whole Spanish press supports the petition that the king do the best he possibly can under the circumstances.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo is in command of the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, who goes to Washington to become a member of the naval board. The ceremony was held at the navy yard at New York. The usual salutes and ceremonies marked the change, which took place on the deck of the Wyoming, flagship of the fleet. Rear Admiral Dewitt Coffman succeeds Admiral Mayo as vice admiral, commanding the first division.

Fire destroyed 200 feet of the Bellingham & Northern Railway tunnel half a mile east of Deming, Wash., on the branch line the company is constructing between Goshen and Welcome. The damage is estimated at \$40,000 and will delay opening the new line at least 60 days. The timber lining of the tunnel caught fire from the sparks from a steam shovel which was working inside removing a small slide. Firemen were sent from Bellingham to assist in fighting the fire.