

MILITIA OF UNITED STATES ORDERED MOBILIZED FOR MEXICAN SERVICE

MILITARY TO BE HELD FOR EMERGENCY

100,000 Now Under Arms as Reserve Force—Men to Be Held at State Mobilization Points Until Mustered Into Federal Service—If Entire Force Is Not Desired, Units Not Sent South Will Be Granted Furlough—Trouble Reported at Mazatlan Between Sailors and Troops

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A resolution making immediately effective the militia draft provision of the new army reorganization bill, under which guard-men consenting to take the federal oath would be available for service anywhere immediately has been prepared by war department officials and Chairman Hay of the house military committee. It may be presented to congress today.

Response from governors of the states to President Wilson's request to call the guard for service on the Mexican border reached the war department today in rapid succession. By the time Secretary Baker was at his desk seventeen states had been heard from, announcing that mobilization was in progress. Oregon was the first state to respond.

Militia Mobilizing.
The men will be held at state mobilization points until mustered into the federal service. If the entire force is not immediately desired for border service the units not sent south probably will be granted furlough.

It is certain, however, that the entire force, the minimum strength of which will be upwards of 100,000 men, will be held under arms for two weeks or a month while the processes of muster into the federal service and of equipment are being worked out.

Only drilling and recruiting will be in order among militia organizations for the present. All must be mustered into federal service. Later they will be sent to the border for patrol duty, resembling about 30,000 regulars for service in Mexico, if war actually develops.

Additional warships also were getting ready today to hurry south and stand by Mexican ports to protect Americans.

Secretary Daniels, after the military order was issued last night, ordered seven destroyers and nine other small vessels to join the American warships already in Mexican waters.

No Offensive Planned.
No offensive attack on Mexico is contemplated. President Wilson only wants stronger forces to defend the border against bandit raids, and to be prepared should Carranza troops carry out their threats to strike at American forces engaged in chasing bandits south of the border.

Chairman Chamberlain and Hay of the senate and house military committees were summoned to the white house for a conference early in the day.

"I have felt all along that we would be forced to intervene," said Senator Chamberlain when the call came.

"The Mexican people—a largely ignorant—have a notion that they can whip us, and it will be necessary

(Continued on Page Two.)

SECOND DEMAND MADE ON AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A second note to Austria-Hungary regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine upon the American tank steamer Petrolite was made at the state department today for immediate transmission to Vienna. It is understood to demand an apology for the attack and reparation for the damage.

UNITED STATES FLATLY REFUSES TO RECALL ARMY

President Wilson Answers Carranza's Demand for Withdrawal of American Forces—Reaffirms Friendly Intentions and Sharply Rebukes Carranza for Insinuations.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—While the whole country was astir today with the mobilization of the national guard for border duty, President Wilson directed that his ready rejection of Carranza's demand for the recall of American troops from Mexico go forward immediately.

In refusing to withdraw the troops the United States reaffirms the friendly intentions of the United States toward the de facto government in Mexico and sharply rebukes Carranza for unwarranted charges and insinuations of bad faith contained in his communication.

The president's firm resolve to keep the armed forces of the United States in Mexico until such time as the Mexican government polices the border region so thoroughly that bandit raids into American territory are impossible is understood to be clear—stated in the note.

Note Dispatched Today.
Secretary Lansing announced that the note will be dispatched during the day, but would not discuss its terms or say how it would be transmitted. It had been planned to send it by special messenger to the Mexican capital. Recent developments along the border and General Trevino's warning to General Pershing, however, caused the wisdom of this plan to be doubted, and there were indications today that the reply would go by telegraph to Special Agent Rodgers in Mexico City for delivery to General Carranza.

While these diplomatic steps were in process a force of national guardsmen which will not be less than 100,000 strong and may exceed that number by more than 50,000, was being mustered into the service of the United States.

Governors of all states had replied before noon today to instructions sent last night that their allotment of troops be immediately called out. In each instance Secretary Baker was informed that the men were arming and proceeding to their mobilization points.

Navy Under Orders.
From both coasts also additional naval vessels were under orders to proceed to Mexican waters for the relief of Americans who may gather from the interior.

Only light craft and transports are engaged in this service. If necessary they will be able to go into shallow waters after refugees. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of American citizens, of whom there still are about 5000 in Mexico.

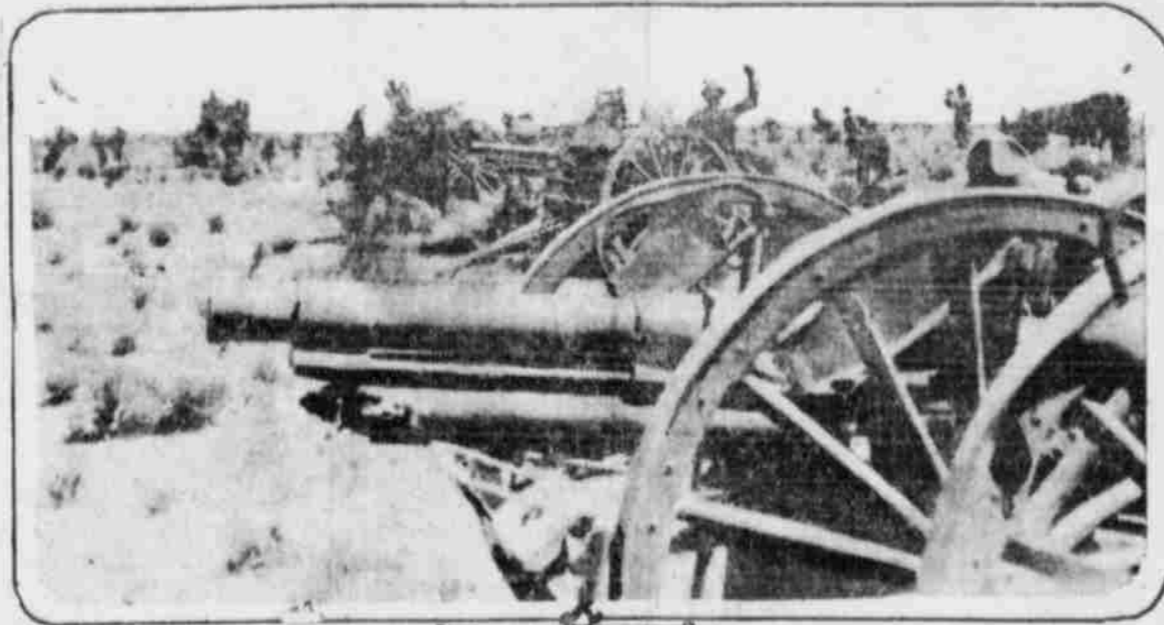
Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, submitted to Secretary Lansing a report of a clash at Mazatlan yesterday between Mexican soldiers and a boatload of men from an American gunboat.

Later a formal request from General Carranza was transmitted, urging that no men from foreign warships be permitted to land, even unarmed, during the present disturbed state of public opinion. Admiral Winslow is trying to reach the Annapolis by radio for a report on the incident.

CARRANZA ARRESTS BRITISH BANKERS

EL PASO, Tex., June 19.—The Carranza information bureau at Mexico City, wired the Mexican consulate in El Paso today that the manager and directors of the Bank of London and Mexico in the capital had been arrested for refusing to release de facto money in the settlement of a debt by a railway company.

U. S. ARTILLERY LINED UP IN BATTLE ARRAY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MEXICAN BANDITS



A stranger dropped suddenly into the northern part of Mexico would have not much trouble getting the idea the United States is actually at war. Artillery is stationed along the line of communication from the border to General Pershing's headquarters in regular army array. The picture shows part of the artillery. General Pershing has taken every precaution to protect his line of communication from roving bandits and at the same time is giving his troops training in artillery practice.

MOBILIZATION OF COAST TROOPS IS UNDERWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Mobilization of the National Guard in all the Pacific coast states was in full swing today. In a few days approximately 9000 militiamen will be gathered in the mobilization camps of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, ready for service on the Mexican border.

California will have approximately 4000 men ready to entrain for the south within four days, Oregon expects to be able to send 1800 men if necessary. Washington has been called on for 1745 guardsmen, Idaho's quota is about 1000 and Montana 875.

In all the towns and cities of the west where militia companies are located, commanders today were busy gathering their men. By nightfall many will be marching away to the mobilization camps, practically fully equipped.

The California companies will mobilize at the state fair grounds at Sacramento.

Although Oregon's militia lacks 100 men to make up the 1800 required, Adjutant General White stated today recruiting up to full regimental strength would require but a few days. Recruiting offices for guardsmen were opened in Portland last night at 10 o'clock and by one o'clock this morning over twenty men had enlisted. The Oregon quota consists of one regiment of infantry, one troop of cavalry and one battery of field artillery.

The infantry regiment and troop of cavalry are fully recruited and ready for service.

KEEP OLD JOBS FOR OREGON MILITIA

SALEM, June 19.—Commenting on the mobilization of the Oregon National Guard, Governor James Withycombe said today that men who surrendered their positions to go to the front ought to be assured by their employers that their positions would be awaiting them upon their return.

"Not only that," continued the governor, "but where need be, I think, employers would do well to help out families of enlisted men who might need such help."

PORTLAND, June 19.—Practically all the railroad companies having offices in Portland, together with the Portland Light and Power company and other public service and private corporations, announced today that all their employees who go away with the militia would have the same positions open to them when they returned. Several announced that they would help support families of soldiers in need. A few announced that those absent employees would receive half pay during their military absence.

COUNT VON MOLTKE DIES AT FUNERAL OF VON DER GOLTZ

LONDON, June 19.—The death of Lieutenant General Count Von Moltke at the memorial service to Field Marshal Von Der Goltz yesterday occurred just after he had delivered an eulogy of the late distinguished soldier, according to dispatches from Berlin forwarded by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

General Von Moltke had pronounced Field Marshal Von Der Goltz one of the world's greatest organizers, in beginning his address, when he became ill. He was able to finish his speech, but fell to the floor and expired five minutes later.

LANSING TOO BUSY TO SEE ARREDONDO

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An official of the Mexican embassy called at the state department early today and left a communication for Secretary Lansing. No intimation as to its contents was divulged either at the embassy or the department.

It was learned that the embassy acted on telegraphic instructions from Mexico City. Some officials thought the communication probably a request for a prompt reply to General Carranza's note demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

The secretary sought an engagement with Secretary Lansing for the American designate, Eliseo Arredondo, but was informed that Mr. Lansing was very busy and was making no appointments for the day.

SPANIARDS WANT KING TO ARBITRATE

MADRID, June 19.—The Spanish Press association today received a cablegram sent on behalf of the Spanish colony in Mexico City urging King Alfonso to take action to prevent war between the United States and Mexico. The selection of the king to arbitrate the differences between the countries is suggested.

DAY IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senate met at noon.

POISON THROWN AWAY AFTER DEATH OF MISS LAMBERT

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 19.—It was the expectation that the evidence of the state in the case of Will H. Orpet, charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, would be concluded this week. Olive Rasmussen, another of the 18 girls who attended Marion's birthday party February 6, three days before her death, was the first witness when the trial was resumed today.

Several other girls testified that Marion was an unusually cheerful and happy girl. None thought that Marion and Josephine Davis had been alone together during the party. The girls were called to the stand to impeach Josephine's testimony that Marion told her she was so unhappy and worried about Orpet that she might kill herself.

Percy Longland, an undergardener employed on the McCormick estate under E. O. Orpet, father of the defendant, testified that there was cyanide of potassium in the green house in February and that young Orpet knew it. It was in crystal form. On February 14 on instructions from the elder Orpet, the witness threw it into the ash heap. This was five days after the death of Marion. Three weeks previously Mr. Orpet had ordered him to throw the poison away, as it had lost its strength, but Longland neglected to do so.

PERSHING PLANS TO SEIZE RAILROAD

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 19.—Notwithstanding the threat of General Trevino to attack him if he moves in any direction other than toward the border, General Pershing, field commander of the American expeditionary column in Mexico, is said to be quietly laying plans for quick dashes north and south at the first sign of open hostility. His plans, it is believed by close observers, here, are to gain possession of portions of the Northwestern railroad, which practically commands the territory adjacent to his line of communication.

General Pershing is in receipt daily of information regarding de facto government troop movements. Natives, treated kindly by the Americans, have voluntarily supplied valuable information.

CHAPMAN VOLPLANES FROM 4000 FEET HEIGHT

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 19.—Colonel Chapman, piloting an army biplane, captured from an altitude of 4000 feet near here today and suffered only minor injuries in the descent, which was necessitated by a broken propeller.

ALLIED ATTACK FROM SALONIKI BEGINS IN JULY

Poor Condition of Serb Army and Outbreak of Cholera on Its Arrival Delays Long-Planned Offensive Against Austria—Army is Practically Remade in Interval.

SALONIKI, May 28 (correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The allied offensive in Macedonia, originally scheduled for mid-May and postponed on account of the condition of the Serb army on its arrival in Corfu, is now confidently anticipated to begin at the end of June or at the latest early in July.

The outbreak of cholera among the Serbians on their arrival at Corfu proved a serious disadvantage. It made their transport to Saloniki in time to participate in an offensive in May impossible. Moreover, it reduced their numbers very materially; a great many more Serbs died than will ever be known, not simply of cholera, but from enterogastritis, malnutrition and sheer privation.

Serbs in Bad Shape.
The Serb army was in far worse shape after its retreat through Albania than had been supposed. The entire force needed full re-equipment and the recruits from Serbia and the volunteers from America required drilling. Marshal Putnik was no longer physically able to command and many of the leading officers were dead or too worn by their last hardships to continue active service, and a new set of officers had to be chosen. All of this demanded time. The idea of any offensive from Saloniki in May was therefore given up and the work of remaking the Serb army was pushed as rapidly as possible.

This decision, however, entailed an alteration in the general plans of the allies. Instead of striking a first blow in the Balkans to draw off the German reserves from the west front while a decisive action was being planned in France, it was decided to make the Macedonian offensive of the allies coincide with instead of precede the general allied offensive on all fronts, generally supposed to be scheduled for midsummer.

130,000 Serb Troops.
There are now 130,000 first-class Serb troops in Macedonia. Already they have begun to take up their positions on the frontiers of their native lands, from the Vardar west to Lake Prespa.

Some objection was at first raised to the occupation of the first line trenches by the Serbs. It was said that the Serbs had suffered enough and that every Serb in good physical condition was needed to re-establish the Serbian race, so nearly annihilated by the present and the two previous wars.

On this point Prince Regent Alexander was firm. "How can we re-enter our fatherland?" he said to the Associated Press correspondent, "save as conquerors? Of what avail would it be to perpetuate a race content to let others do their fighting? The offspring of one Serb who has been a hero is worth an hundred of those who, being able to fight, have stopped at home."

On this point Prince Regent Alexander was firm. "How can we re-enter our fatherland?" he said to the Associated Press correspondent, "save as conquerors? Of what avail would it be to perpetuate a race content to let others do their fighting? The offspring of one Serb who has been a hero is worth an hundred of those who, being able to fight, have stopped at home."

ORDER AMERICANS OUT OF YUCATAN

GALVESTON, Tex., June 19.—The Mexican government in Yucatan has issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries, according to passengers arriving here this morning on the Norwegian steamer Nils from Progreso. Americans and foreigners are being taken on board an American steamer at Progreso. Extreme excitement is said to prevail.

KOVEL'S FALL NOW AIM OF SLAV DRIVE

Russians Take 3000 Prisoners at Czernowitz—Heavy Fighting Is in Progress in Stockhod-Styr—Germans Aiding Austrians in Attempt to Halt Invaders—Russians Superior in Number—German Attack on Verdun Front Repulsed—Bombardment Continues.

PETROGRAD, June 19, via London.—The Russians took 3000 prisoners in the city and vicinity of Czernowitz, the war office announced today.

BERLIN, June 19.—Heavy fighting is in progress between the Russians pushing toward Kovel and the Teutonic forces opposing them in the Stockhod-Styr sector, the war office announced today. The Russian attacks, the statement says, have been partly repulsed by means of successful counter-attacks.

Heavy Fighting in Progress.
LONDON, June 19.—Heavy fighting between the Russians advancing toward Kovel and the Germans under Von Linsingen is reported by the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian headquarters, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The Russians are in superior numbers and the dispatch asserts that the Tageblatt account of the fighting is worded so as to spare Berlin the news of another Teutonic retreat.

The Tageblatt says the Austrians have taken up positions between Czernowitz and the Dniester, where they are waiting further Russian attacks. In the middle Stripa sector on the direct line to Lemberg, the German Count Von Bothmer, is reported as maintaining his advance against heavy pressure by the Russians.

On Verdun Front.
PARIS, June 19.—A German infantry attack on the French position north of Hill 321 was repulsed by the French batteries yesterday, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. The Germans are continuing their bombardment at Dead Man Hill and in the Chateau-court region.

PARIS, June 19.—The Havas correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that news has just been received there that Bulgarian troops in the region of Florina and Monastir have begun an advance.

Effect in Rumania.
PARIS, June 19.—"What will Rumania do?" is the keynote and the headline on all comment in the morning newspapers on the capture of Czernowitz by the Russians. Although forecasted some time ago, the news has been received with enthusiasm.

All the newspapers agree that the diplomatic results of the fall of Czernowitz far exceeds its strategic importance. It is pointed out that the city is the capital of Bukovina, the unredeemed province of Rumania, which was promised to the latter country in the event of her joining the allies. Bukovina has twice formed a part of Rumania.

MEXICANS CALLED TO ARMS BY POSTERS

GUAYMAS, Mexico, June 19.—(By radio to San Diego, Cal.) Posters calling all Mexicans to arms were displayed throughout the city today and also, it was reported, in the interior.