

FEAR BOYD'S FORCE WIPED OUT IN FIGHT

Whether Cavalry Company Was Able to Fight Was Through Ring of Mexican Troops Surrounding Them Is Still Unknown by Pershing— Final Outcome of Battle a Mystery— Stragglers' Stories State Attack Was Entirely Unprovoked and Was Made Through Treachery.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 23.—Whether the little force of the 10th United States cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd fought their way out successfully through the ring of Mexican troops which had almost surrounded them at Carrizal still was unknown at General Funston's headquarters today. No news from General Pershing has been received since last night's report based on the stories of stragglers from Carrizal.

Fear that the casualties suffered by Captain Boyd's command had been very heavy, were expressed by army officers here. It was pointed out that if 12 men had been killed as reported through Mexican sources, it would mean that from 25 to 40 had been wounded, according to the usual proportion.

These, with the number reported to have been captured, would account for practically one troop, or 50 per cent of the command. Indeed, from the reports available so far, it is by no means certain that Captain Boyd's command was not practically wiped out.

May Have Surrendered.

Combining various stories, army men believe that Captain Boyd, after he dismounted and deployed his men, had been forced to fall back to escape the cross-fire of the Mexicans, who virtually had surrounded him under cover of a parley. It is believed that those captured may have been cut off from the main body from an overwhelming force and forced to surrender.

The fact that the men detailed to hold the horses reached General Pershing's column also is believed to account in a measure for the heavy casualties. The command was without weapons or other means of transporting the wounded men and the loss of the horses may have been a serious factor in delaying a retreat.

Captain Boyd's previous record is one thing which has influenced army men to place confidence in the report of the stragglers so far as it relates to the opening of the engagement. He is regarded as one of the most efficient and careful officers of the army and a stickler for obeying orders to the letter.

Attack Unprovoked.

According to the story told General Pershing by stragglers, the attack was entirely unprovoked and was made after the Mexican forces had partly surrounded the Americans under cover of a parley between General Gomez and Captain Boyd. It was not until after the Mexicans had opened fire with a machine gun that Captain Boyd dismounted his command and returned the fire.

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HARVARD DEFEATS YALE OARSMEN

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Harvard university oarsmen opened their fifteenth regatta with Yale here this forenoon by winning both minor races in a decisive fashion. The Crimson first year crew defeated the Eli freshmen in a two-mile contest by about three-quarters of a length with a fast start in the last half mile, while the second varsity crew set the pace for the full two miles and won by less than a length. The official time of the eight in the freshmen race were:

Harvard, 19:56 2-3; Yale 19:39.

In the junior contest Harvard's official time was 19:25 and Yale's 19:27.

JAPS DENY ARMS SENT TO MEXICO

Japanese Minister of War Declares No Shipment of Munitions From Japan to America—Entire Output of Government Factories Taken by Entente Allies—Private Supply Is Taken by China—Japan Hopes for Preservation of Peace in Both Americas.

TOKIO, Japan, June 23.—Of course, any claim that the Japanese government will assist Mexicans with munitions and arms is out of the question and absurd, said Baron Ishii, foreign minister, to a correspondent of the Associated Press, who asked him today for his views on the Mexican situation.

The interview was sought on account of the declarations attributed to the Mexicans that assurances had been received from Japan that munitions and other assistance would be given Mexico, in the event of war with the United States.

Allies Take All Made.

"As for private Japanese companies selling arms to Mexicans," the foreign minister continued, "I consider it improbable. As you know, all available rifles and guns are being furnished to Japan's allies to assist in bringing the European war to a successful issue. And, I fancy though I do not know, that munitions not available for our allies, may have found their way to China during the revolutionary troubles.

"Let me say this with all the emphasis and earnestness at my command," said the minister swinging around in his chair, "the Japanese nation sincerely hopes that armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be averted. Japan's interest in America, North, Central and South, being essentially pacific and commercial, in event of the beginning of disturbances the market would feel it keenly in Japan. This is especially true at a moment when the whole European trade is virtually closed to Japan and the Chinese market is seriously upset."

Representative Unknown.

Baron Ishii declared he had never heard of Ramon Turbe, a representative of General Carranza, who was reported several weeks ago to be on his way to Japan on a secret mission.

Japan's interest in Mexico, he said, was in charge of Secretary Ohta, formerly attached to the Japanese embassy at Washington. He said he had received no advice from Secretary Ohta in regard to the situation. Colonel Manuel Romero, recently appointed minister to Japan by General Carranza, has reached this country, but has not had an audience with the emperor.

M. C. Teller, the Mexican charge, in an interview asserted emphatically that the Mexican government had ordered no munitions or arms in Japan and that no negotiations for such supplies were under way.

The last Mexican transaction in Japan, he continued, was between General Huerta and the Mitsui company in 1913.

Story Is Groundless.

In regard to General Turbe, Senor

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WAR PROBABLE ASSERTS MEXICO

LIMA, Peru, June 23.—A long note from the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, setting forth the opinion of the Mexican government that war with the United States was inevitable, on account of the methods employed by the American government, was received at the foreign office today.

The note pointed out that all the republics of Central and South America would be affected by a conflict.

The Peruvian government returned a carefully worded reply, couched in friendly terms and expressing the hope that peace would be maintained.

PERSHING TELLS STORY OF BATTLE

Narrative Is Based Upon Personal Questioning of Men Engaged—At- tack Unprovoked, But No Estimate of Casualties on Either Side—No Definite Conclusion as to Blame— Gomez Asked for Conference With Boyd and While Talk Was Going on, Mexicans Surrounded Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Baker made public today a report from General Pershing of the fight at Carrizal, based on personal questioning of men from the two troops of the Tenth cavalry engaged in the conflict. It indicated that the attack upon the Americans was unprovoked, but gave no estimate of the casualties on either side.

General Pershing had not had an opportunity to confer with any officer of the two companies, and Secretary Baker said that a definite conclusion as to where the blame rested could not be formed.

The report, which was taken to the white house earlier in the day and afterward laid before the cabinet, told substantially the same story carried in border press dispatches last night. It said the Mexican troops opened fire with a machine gun after a twenty-minute conference between General Boyd of Troop C, tenth cavalry, commanding the detachment, and General Gomez, the Carranza commander at Carrizal.

Pershing's Report.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"The war department has received from General Funston the following transmitted from General Pershing: 'Personally questioning troops with reference to the Alameda affair. Two troops, tenth cavalry, Boyd's Troop C, and Morcy's K, joined on the night of the 20th. Ojo Santo Domingo, marched to within one mile of Carrizal on the 21st. Captain Boyd in command, arriving there at 7:30 p. m. Boyd sent a Mexican guide to ask permission to pass through the town. Mexican guide returned with refusal from General Gomez. Then Gomez sent out note by orderly saying that Boyd might pass through the town, provided he stopped for a conference.

Boyd surrounded.

"Then General Gomez himself came out and discussed the situation fifteen or twenty minutes with Boyd. Meantime, Mexican troops moving out from the town began surrounding Boyd's column. Gomez retired, and when he reached the right of his troops Mexican troops began firing machine guns. Boyd then dismounted to fight on foot.

"General Pershing also reports that he has sent out cavalry to support and bring back two troops in question."

TOM SHARKEY FAILS, LIABILITIES \$299,000

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Tom Sharkey, former heavyweight prize fighter, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court today, giving his liabilities as \$299,000 and his assets as \$20,500. He owes \$252,000 to Henry Stern of New York under the terms of an unfulfilled lease. Sharkey is at present manager of a local saloon.

PERMIT RAILROADS TO MEET WATER COMPETITION

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Orders permitting several railroads to disregard the long and short haul clause of the railroad rate law which forbids higher rates for intermediate than to terminal points, were issued by the interstate commerce commission today to cover cases where water competition must be met.

COMMANDING AMERICAN FORCES IN MEXICO



Brig. Gen. Pershing is here shown at work at his base in Mexico where he is in command of the only troops now below the boundary lines.

TREVINO BLAMES AMERICAN TROOPS FOR SEEKING WAR

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 23.—Criticism of American military men, who he said have caused all the trouble between Mexico and the United States, was made by General Jacinto Trevino, military commander for the northeast, in an interview with the Associated Press today.

General Trevino said that General Hugh Scott was evidently wrong when he told the Mexican conferees at the meeting in El Paso that the American military men, least of all factors in the United States, wished to fight against Mexico.

"The American military has disobeyed the orders of its own chiefs, has never respected the feelings or the property of Mexican citizens and has contemptuously ignored the dispositions of the Mexican government," declared the general.

"I do not want war," added General Trevino, "and I am doing my utmost to control the situation, but if war is forced on the Mexican nation by the Americans, I am both ready and willing to do my duty, like every other faithful son, to uphold the honor and dignity of my country."

Officers arriving here today with the body of General Felix Gomez, who was killed in the Carrizal engagement said that the American leaders evidently had instructed their men to concentrate their fire on the general who, on account of his great bulk, was an easy target. They said General Gomez was the first Mexican to fall, with three bullets in his chest.

TUXPAM OIL CAMPS ABANDONED BY AMERICANS

GALVESTON, Tex., June 23.—All the oil camps in the Tuxpam region have been abandoned, according to refugees who arrived here on board the British tank steamer San Ricardo. There were thirty of the refugees, all Americans save one, who is English.

They were warned by the American consular agent at Tuxpam some time ago to leave the country. They replied that they did not want to leave and were then practically ordered by the agent to leave Mexico.

The Carranza commander of Tuxpam a few days ago issued a statement to the effect that a state of war virtually existed between Mexico and the United States, though admitting that no declaration of war had been made.

A report current at Tuxpam, the refugees said, was that military authorities had declared they would kill every American they could find if an American warship were sent to Tuxpam. Another report was that every American remaining in Mexico after July 1 would be killed. There were nineteen Americans left in Tuxpam.

ITALIANS REPORT PROGRESS ON FRONT

ROME, June 23.—The war office today issued the following statement on military operations:

"In the Arsa valley, we occupied new positions beyond Romini, east of the Mazzana peak and on the Lago Spur, west of Monte Pasuido.

"Buffs, ammunition and bombs were captured from the enemy.

"Along the Posina-Astico front there has been artillery activity on both sides.

"Attacks by enemy detachments in the regions of Olanidia and Monte Spina were repulsed.

"On the Asiago system we maintained our pressure against the enemy's positions.

"In the Carnia region, and on the Isonzo, the artillery activity was especially intense along the Upper But."

ALL MILITIA TO BE SENT TO BORDER

Secretary Baker Issues Orders to All Army Departmental Commanders to Send to Mexican Border All Militia Available Immediately Upon Their Mobilization in the Various States—Funston to Indicate Point to Which Troops Will Be Moved— No Explanation Offered for Change

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Baker today issued orders to all army departmental commanders to send to the Mexican border all militia available immediately upon their organization, without waiting for completion of the mobilization of the separate states.

The commanders were requested to notify General Funston when each regiment, troop, battery or other unit completes muster. General Funston will indicate where he wishes the forces sent in each instance, and the departmental commander, without further instructions from Washington, will arrange transportation and send them forward.

The announcement of the new orders was made officially after today's cabinet meeting, but it was understood that they actually had been issued before the cabinet convened. No explanation was offered for the change of the original plan. The original orders to the guardsmen were for their mobilization in state concentration camps to await further orders.

The entire operation will be carried out between General Funston and the departmental commanders. The war department will know of what is proceeding only as a matter of information in reports submitted after the fact by the departmental commanders. The object aimed at is to eliminate all unnecessary delay and red tape in getting the guardsmen to the front.

Rush California Troops to Border

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 23.—California troops will be rushed to the Mexican border as fast as they are ready, according to telegrams received at headquarters in the capital today.

Captain H. A. Haugan, inspector-instructor of infantry, representing the United States army, and an special detail with the guard from the regulars, today received a telegram from the adjutant general of the United States army, Washington, ordering him to muster into the service every tactical unit.

This means all the California troops must go to the border immediately.

The instructions to Captain Haugan are not to wait even for field transportation; that field transportation will be furnished at the border.

MEXICO SEEKS JAP MUNITIONS

TOKIO, June 23.—The Mitsui company informed a representative of the Associated Press today that it recently received inquiries from the Mexican government as to whether it could supply ammunition and arms. The company replied that it was physically impossible as it had more orders than it could fill for the allies of Japan.

The Mitsui, Takada and Okura, three large companies exporting arms, formed a joint munition corporation before the war to purchase munitions from the Government arsenal, which is the only establishment of the kind in Japan.

GREAT NORTHERN BLOCKED BY SLIDE

SEATTLE, Wash., June 23.—The Great Northern main line between Seattle and Everett is still closed by reason of the caving of a bluff onto the track two miles north of Richmond Beach yesterday. A large force of men is shoveling away the earth and the track will be opened tomorrow morning. In the meantime the Northern Pacific track between Seattle and Everett is being used by the Great Northern.

CONGRESS DECLARES EMERGENCY

President Authorized to Draft Into Federal Service National Guards- men Willing to Take the Oath Under New Army Law—Emergency for Draft Declared to Exist Now— Does Not Contemplate a State of War—Criticism by Mann, Who Holds War Already Exists.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—In an amendment to the Hay resolution authorizing the president to draft into the federal service immediately all national guardsmen willing to take the oath, the house today unanimously declared that an emergency now existed, necessitating a call on state troops.

Not a State of War.

Questioned by Republican Leader Mann and others, Mr. Hay told the house that the resolution did not contemplate a state of war, but that the mere fact of the introduction of the resolution handed to him by the war department "shows that in the opinion of the executive the emergency does exist and that this resolution is absolutely necessary to meet the emergency."

Unanimous consent for consideration of the resolution was given and general debate began under an agreement for a two-hour limit.

Representative Mann made a speech declaring that a state of war with Mexico already existed to all intents and purposes and expressing the opinion that the regular troops were not carrying out the purpose for which they were sent into Mexico. He said, however, that he did not see how they could be withdrawn under the present situation, and if they were to stay the military strength of the country necessarily must be increased.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, republican, argued that the president should advise congress of his reasons for determining that an emergency existed.

Are Declaring War.

"I think we are declaring war here," declared Representative Madden of Illinois.

Mr. Hay replied that the president would be requested to come before congress if a declaration was deemed necessary.

"This resolution does not contemplate a declaration of war or a declaration that a state of war exists," he added.

The Hay amendment, under which congress declares the emergency now exists, was adopted unanimously.

An amendment by Representative Chupferfield of Illinois, providing that when the national guardsmen are discharged after the emergency ceases, they shall resume their former national guard organization status, was adopted without objection.

One agreed upon by Representatives Mann and Hay provided that the national guard should serve for the period of the emergency, "not exceeding three years," unless sooner discharged.

BILL TO PENSION SOLDIERS FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A bill to appropriate \$2,650,000 to provide aid for dependents of federal volunteers and enlisted men of the national guard mustered into the military service of the United States was introduced today by Senator Lee of Maryland and referred to the committee on pensions.

The measure would direct the secretary of the interior, co-operating with the commissioner of pensions, to make inquiry into the condition of persons dependent upon guardsmen, or upon volunteers, if they should be called for war, and pay such dependents not to exceed \$30 a month, except in extraordinary cases.