

FORECAST
RAIN TONIGHT AND
TOMORROW

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Maximum Yesterday 75;
Min. Today 54; Precip. .02.

Forty-sixth Year. Daily—Eleventh Year. MEDFORD OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916. NO. 82

ULTIMATUM TO RELEASE U.S. TROOPS

Whether a State of War Shall Exist Between the United States and Mexico Depends Upon Formal Declaration of Policy by Carranza in Response to Note Sent by Lansing Demanding Immediate Release of Cavalrymen Captured at Carrizal and Statement of Intentions.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Whether a state of war shall exist between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico depends upon the formal declaration of policy by General Carranza, expected hourly today in response to the note telegraphed to Mexico City yesterday by Secretary Lansing.

The American government will insist upon the immediate release of the cavalrymen captured at Carrizal, as demanded in the note, but high officials of the administration explained in interpreting the communication that the course of the United States will be determined by Carranza's final statement of his intentions toward the American expedition in Mexico to protect the border rather than on the specific circumstances of the Carrizal incident.

Morey's Statement.
The war department had not received at an early hour the letter from Captain Lewis S. Morey of the 10th cavalry giving the first official American version of the fighting at Carrizal.

The published text of Captain Morey's letter was construed as indicating that the American force was to some extent responsible for the clash. Officials noted this fact but said that an official account from Captain Morey would be the basis of judgment rather than the hurried note written by a man, who was expecting death and was suffering from wounds and thirst.

It was pointed out, however, that Secretary Lansing's note did not found its demands upon a statement that the Mexicans precipitated the fight. Apparently the question has no direct connection with the course President Wilson is pursuing. The Mexican note says General Carranza personally directed that General Trevino resist any movement of the American troops in Mexico except on retirement toward the border is the real issue.

Deliberate Hostility.
The Washington government con-

(Continued on page six)

RUSH ORDERS FOR OREGON TROOPS FROM THE CAPITOL

CAMP WITHYCOMBE, Ore., June 26.—Send troops without delay as soon as equipped; waive physical examination.

This order was received today from Washington by Adjutant General George A. White and it has resulted in uncertainty and confusion at Oregon's mobilization base.

It is in substance, similar to orders received from the war department Williams, United States army mustering officer and which was later changed to grant further time. There is an impression that Adjutant General White's message is a "crossed wire" in which event it is now of no effect. Captain Williams, however, upon receipt of General White's instructions, telegraphed to headquarters to ascertain whether the message received by the adjutant general is a new one or the one received by the mustering officer yesterday.

If the order today is new, then the rush to entrain will be expedited and the Third Battalion will start for San Diego tomorrow night or Wednesday. Shoes, which are badly needed, arrived with 8,100 pounds of equipment today.

BULL MOOSE BALKS OVER MR. HUGHES

National Committee of Progressive Party Holds Funeral Obsequies—Perkins Seeks Indorsement of G. O. P. Candidates—Parker and Others Rebel—Star Chamber Proceedings Bring About Split, But Reconciliation Is Effected by Adoption of Publicity.

CHICAGO, June 26.—State committee organizations may be called upon to determine what is to be the attitude of the progressive party with reference to the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes, the republican nominee for president. This was indicated prior to the meeting of the progressive national committee here today. That the leaders were very much divided as to the proper course to be pursued was evident in their statements and also in the numerous conferences held.

On one hand, George W. Perkins of Massachusetts, vice-chairman, in the absence of Victor Murlack of Kansas, chairman of the committee, the message from Colonel Roosevelt was given close attention by the committee. Questions which confronted the committee were:

Should a third party ticket be put in the field?
Should Hughes be substituted for Roosevelt on the progressive ticket, or shall Hughes be indorsed?
Should the committee refuse to indorse a candidate?
Should the progressive party organization be continued?

Among those who favored the indorsement of Hughes were George W. Perkins of New York; Chester H. Rowell of California and William Finn of Pennsylvania.

Opposed to such indorsement were John M. Parker of Louisiana, vice-presidential candidate of the party; Matthew Hale of Massachusetts and others.

Split in Committee.
The committee decided against opening the session to newspaper men by a vote of 15 to 15. John M. Parker led the fight for an open session and George W. Perkins advocated a closed session, at least for a time. Mr. Perkins said he had confidential information for the committee from Mr. Hughes outlining the position

(Continued on page six)

VILLA SHOT IN BACK BY MEXICAN FORCED TO FIGHT IN RANKS

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, June 26, by courier to Columbus, N. M., June 26.—Francisco Villa was shot from the rear by a Mexican he had impressed into his gang during the battle with Carranza troops at Guerrero, but his fate is still unknown, according to a semi-official account given out here today, obtained by Major Robert L. Boyce, who was close on Villa's trail last April.

ROOSEVELT SLAUGHTERS BULL MOOSE

Final Stab Given Progressive Party by the Colonel, Who Declines Nomination and Advocates the Election of Hughes—Progressive Convictions Sacrificed to Defeat Woodrow Wilson, the "Worst President Since Buchanan"—Hughes' Nomination Meets Requirements.

OYSTER BAY, June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt today declined the progressive nomination for the presidency and advised the abandonment of the progressive party and the support of Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee, by progressives. His letter in part follows:

"To the Progressive National Committee:
Gentlemen: In accordance with the message I sent to the progressive national convention as soon as I had received the notification that it had nominated me for president, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate.

Praises Concentration.
Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unqualified admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the progressive national convention in 1916. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 joined at Chicago to found the progressive party.

Events have shown that the progressive party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the democratic party. Moreover, those events have shown that the application of the principles which we then advocated is even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

It is impossible for us progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances our duty is to do the best we can, and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected.

Worse Than Buchanan.
The present administration, during its three years of life, had been guilty of shortcomings more signal than those of any administration since the days of Buchanan. From the standpoint of national honor and interest, it stood on an even lower level than the administration of Buchanan. No administration in our history had done more to relax the springs of the national will and to denude the national conscience.

Within the republican party conflicting forces were at work. There were men among the organization leaders who advocated a course of action such as offered no improvement upon the democratic position and advocated the nomination of candidates whose election would have represented no improvement upon the continuance in office of Mr. Wilson. If such a course were followed it would obviously become our duty to run a third ticket. But it was plainly our duty to do everything honorable in order to prevent such a necessity; to do everything short of sacrificing our most sacred convictions in order

(Continued on Page Two.)

FAILED TO ATTACK AMERICANS JOB LOST

LAREDO, Texas, June 26.—It was reported unofficially here today that First Chief Carranza had removed General Alfredo Ricourt, commander of the northeastern Mexican border patrol, and reinstated General Emiliano Nafarrete, now at Tampico. The change was said to be due to Ricourt's failure to attack the American forces that crossed the river in pursuit of

GENERAL WHO THREATENS GEN. PERSHING



Gen. Jacinto Trevino

He precipitated the latest Mexican crisis by warning General Pershing that any movement of the American troops except in the direction of the border would be considered hostile, and being about an attack by the Carranzistas. Pershing moved in defiance of Trevino's declaration, but Trevino didn't attack.

ONE MORE CHANCE GIVEN CARRANZA TO AVERT CONFLICT

WASHINGTON, June 26.—General Carranza today had one more chance to prevent an open break between the United States and Mexico. Another note sent him yesterday by Secretary Lansing demands that seventeen American prisoners of the Carrizal battle, now held at Chihuahua, be released and that the Mexican government place itself on record immediately concerning its future intentions toward the American forces in Mexico.

The message disclosed that General Carranza had admitted in a note received by the state department, lessening orders to General Trevino to attack American forces moving in any direction except toward the border. In carrying out these orders the attack at Carrizal occurred. Consequently the American government now considers the de facto president responsible for the attack and gives him a final opportunity to change his attitude.

President Wilson arranged last night for a possible joint session of the house and senate, which he may address after the Carranza reply is received.

Large forces of militia, sworn in as United States regulars, will be on their way to the border within two days, army officers said, and these will go on in steadily increasing numbers as the week progresses.

MILITIA MAN GOES INSANE OVER WAR

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 26.—Becoming mentally deranged by the military movements and wars over his business affairs Thomas K. Genderson, first sergeant of Company C, fifth infantry of Berkeley, a contractor, tried to kill Second Lieutenant Letty of Company C, of the second infantry, because Letty would not obey his orders. His shot missed its mark. Genderson is in the insane ward at the county jail.

8 MISSING FROM FORCES BOYD LED

Captain Morey Rescued by Scouting Party—All But Eight Accounted For—Two Squadrons Still Continuing Sweeping Search for Survivors—Of Total of Eighty-four, Forty-four Reach American Lines—Notebook Taken From Pocket of Captain Boyd Contains Notes.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 26.—Major Jenkins' report today of the operations of the relief force that had been sent out to search for the scattered members of C and K troops of the tenth cavalry indicated that its work was completed. Captain Morey was among the rescued. He was at the San Luis ranch, near Carrizal, and his men still were scouring the hills along the trails that the dispersed troops followed after the fight with Carranza's men, but there appeared little chance that any others would be found. Eight men remained unaccounted for and the assumption was that they had been killed.

Major Jenkins sent to General Pershing a notebook taken from the pocket of Captain Boyd by a sergeant when the officer fell during the engagement with the Mexicans. It contained three pencilled notes, one a copy of the report to General Pershing, detailing the incidents of his march from the main line to a point near Carrizal, one a copy of the note sent by him to the authorities at Carrizal requesting permission to pass through the town, and the third, the note from General Gomez inviting him to enter the town for a conference. In the note sent by him to the authorities Captain Boyd had explained that his command was on a peaceful mission.

Reports from border commanders indicated no unusual activity beyond the international line.

EMBARGO UPON COMMERCE WITH MEXICAN TOWNS

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A virtual embargo on commerce between the United States and Mexico, pending determination of their future relations is being planned by the administration.

Customs inspectors along the border have been holding up shipments into Mexico since Saturday and for weeks no arms and ammunition have been permitted to pass. Now it is proposed to extend the restrictions so as to prevent the movement into Mexico of any goods which might be used in military operations against the United States.

DOUGLAR, Ariz., June 26.—United States customs officials received instructions today to stop exports into Mexico, including foodstuffs intended for the military authorities of Sonora. Supplies of food and articles of no military value were allowed to cross if assigned to civilians.

The transfer of two carloads of supplies from the American side to Auna Preita, which began Saturday,

HUGHES INVITES TEDDY TO DINNER

NEW YORK, June 26.—Charles E. Hughes, republican nominee for president, has written a letter to Theodore Roosevelt, it was authoritatively learned today, inviting him to take luncheon with him.

RIDGE NEAR VERDUN WON BY GERMANS

Cote de Froide Terre, on East Bank of Meuse, Taken by Crown Prince's Army in Hardest Fought Conflict of War—Germans Now Three-Quarters of a Mile from Verdun, But French Unworried—Germans Claim Success on East Line—Russians Claim Victory.

BERLIN, June 26.—Fighting activity in the western theater on the fronts occupied by the British and north wing of the French army was important and has been so for the past two days, says the official statement issued today at the German army headquarters.

Apparently the British, who hold the northern portion of the line in France and Belgium are threatening. If not already making, a diversion in aid of the French at Verdun. The Berlin war office reports important military activity along the British lines.

Germans Win Ridge.
PARIS, June 26.—The Germans are now three-quarters of a mile from the French lines, immediately in front of the Fortress of Verdun, but no operation has as yet been undertaken elsewhere to relieve the pressure on the citadel.

French commanders, it is believed, look on the tactical success of the Germans on the right bank of the Meuse as of only momentary significance. Exhausted by the murderous fighting of the past three days, the enemy has been forced to pause for breath under cover of the rain of 10 and 12-inch shells with which he has pounded the French lines.

In a night attack the French captured part of a German trench between Fumin and Chenois woods in the Verdun sector. A German attack west of Thiaumont was repulsed, according to an official statement, issued by the French war office today. A heavy artillery duel is in progress west of the Meuse.

Capture High Ridge.
BERLIN, June 26.—The Russian offensive, notwithstanding its initial successes, has not availed to stay the fate of the hard-pressed Verdun, where the Germans yesterday gained the most important individual success for some time. Their objective was the ridge, known as Cote de Froide Terre, or Cold Earth Ridge, which rises on the east bank of the river and runs northeasterly until it culminates in the peak crowned by Douaumont. The ridge and all the fortifications were carried, and the Germans swept down the reverse side until the set foot in the village of Fleury.

With the earlier gains at Vaux, this brings the German crown prince's forces into touch with the whole northern front of the inner circle of fortresses from Fort de Belleville on the east bank of the river, over the Souville redoubt, crowning 388 meter hill to Fort Tavarannes, at the northeast corner of Verdun's inside line of defenses.

Russians Victorious.
LONDON, June 25.—"Officers who have arrived at Kiev," say Renner's Petrograd correspondent, "describe the breaking of all German attacks on the Russian front along the Stockhol river. Large reserves launched by the Russians, who now are on the offensive."

(Continued on page three)

AERIAL PATROL FOR MEXICAN BORDER

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Establishment of an aerial patrol along the entire Mexican border is planned by the war department, should war come. More than thirty aeroplanes recently have been ordered, including fourteen high-powered machines,