

# CRISIS WITH MEXICO ENDS PEACEFULLY

## CARRANZA'S REPLY MOST PEACEFUL

Friendly Note Received From First Chief Opening Way for Amicable Adjustment of Dispute Over Border Situation—Complete Change in Tone—Early Withdrawal of Expeditionary Force From Mexico Forecasted.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The crisis between the United States and Mexico virtually came to an end today when a friendly and conciliatory note from the de facto government was handed to Secretary Lansing and promptly communicated to President Wilson.

Formal statement of the attitude of the Washington government must await the president's action, but there is no doubt in the minds of officials that the way has been opened for an amicable adjustment of the dispute as to the border situation, which brought the two governments to the verge of war.

Secretary Lansing gave the impression, however, that General Carranza's suggestion that there is no pending question between the governments which cannot be readily answered by friendly negotiation meets with quick sympathy here.

A further interchange of views is expected to begin immediately, looking to join the efforts to curb border bandits and other irresponsible agencies that have worked to embroil the two governments.

High officials were much impressed by the complete change in tone shown in General Carranza's new note. There seemed to be no disposition to doubt that the United States on its side would arrange for the early withdrawal of the expeditionary force from Mexico.

With more than 150,000 regulars and National Guardsmen soon to be available for border patrol work, the necessity for keeping General Pershing's columns any great distance beyond the line has lessened, according to many officials.

The note speaks for itself. It is thoroughly explanatory and sets (Continued on Page Two.)

## WAR NOT TO END IN DRAW ASSERTS BRYCE

Allies Going to Win, Predicts Viscount—Peace Cannot Be Made Because Germany Not Prepared to Yield Terms Necessary—Fighting for Great Principles.

LONDON, July 5.—Presiding today at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims to James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States Viscount Bryce said he had received an address signed by some Americans, a large proportion of whom had come from Germany, saying:

"The war must end in a draw; why not make peace at once and save further bloodshed?"

"He would tell the guests of the day, Viscount Bryce continued, why neither the British nor their allies could follow that advice. He yielded to none in his love of peace, but he declared, "we cannot agree to any such peace as is suggested, either by these gentlemen or the German government.

Not to Be a Draw.

"In the first place we do not think this war will be a 'draw.' The allies are going to win. We believe this because the allies will prove to be stronger on land than the Germans and because we hold unshakable control of the sea.

"Secondly, peace cannot be made now because the German government is not prepared for it on any terms we could accept. The German government may know they are going to be beaten, but the German people do not yet know it.

"Thirdly, because peace made now on such terms as the German government would accept would be no permanent peace, but a mere truce.

"Lastly, because we are fighting for great principles, principles vital to the future of mankind, principles which the German government outraged and which must at all costs be vindicated.

"What we desire is to exercise an evil spirit, and discredit the military cause, which delights in war and threatens not only Europe, but all countries, America included."

In concluding Viscount Bryce said that Great Britain was fighting for the deliverance of Belgium and France and such changes in the east as will make it impossible for the Turkish allies of Germany "ever again to massacre their Christian subjects."

## RUSSIANS RETREAT BEFORE THE TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The war office today made public the following communication:

"In South Persia on June 28 the Russians retreated from Kosevabad, fleeing in the direction of Mahidechi. A strong rear guard which had remained in Harabad fled on June 29 before our advanced guards, retreating in the direction of their main forces.

"On the Caucasian front our left wing is strengthening the positions north of Teheruk river. Attacks of the enemy in this sector failed."

## CAMEL ADOPTED AS PROHIBITION EMBLEM

CHICAGO, July 5.—The camel has been adopted as the 1916 campaign emblem of the prohibition party, according to an announcement made today at the national party headquarters here. The emblem consists of small camels made of gunmetal in the form of a button, bearing the letters "P. P." for Prohibition party.



The late Captain Charles Boyd of the United States army, and his wife and two children who were widowed and orphaned by Mexican bullets fired in the battle of Carrizal. Captain Boyd was in charge of Troop C, Tenth cavalry, which, it is charged, was trapped at Carrizal, the Mexicans surrounding the United States troopers while Boyd was holding parley with Carranzista officers. Boyd was fatally shot early in the fight.

## HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS ALONG RUSSIAN FRONT

BERLIN, July 5.—Russian troops are again attacking the German line from Zirin to the region southeast of Baranovichi, in Lithuania, says the German official statement given out today. Very stubborn hand to hand fighting is in progress the announcement adds and the Russians have either been repulsed or driven back from the places where they had broken into the German lines. The heaviest losses, it is said, were sustained by the Russians.

## PETROGRAD, July 5.—An official war office statement issued tonight says:

"Fighting in the region northwest of Baranovichi continues, the enemy defending himself stubbornly and endeavoring to repulse our offensive.

"In the course of this engagement the brave Major General Arpoff and Colonel Portsoff were wounded.

"Northwest of Czartorysk we took by storm a strongly fortified element of the enemy's position. West of Kolki our troops captured first line trenches in the region of the village of Toumain. South of the Stokhod river there have been actions of artillery and infantry on the whole front as far as the region of the River Lips.

"Galacia front: Artillery has been in action in many places and on our extreme left wing there was fighting against strong rear guards of the enemy in the spurs of the Carpathians.

## AUTO CLASHES INJURE EIGHT AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., July 5.—Six women and two men were injured and two automobiles were wrecked in a head-on collision here today. Mrs. Susie Fennell Pipes, a Portland violinist, who was riding in one of the cars, suffered concussion of the brain. Mrs. John Converse had her hip fractured. The others were not so seriously injured.

## ALLIES STEADILY PUSHING BACK TEUTONIC LINES

LONDON, July 5.—"Heavy fighting continued throughout the night in the neighborhood of the Ancre and the Somme," says an official statement timed 1 p. m., which was given out here today. "We made further progress at certain important points.

"German artillery has been active in certain sectors. In the neighborhood of Thiepval two determined attacks on our new trenches were beaten off with loss to the enemy. "There were no important developments on the rest of our front."

LONDON, July 5.—A Reuter dispatch from the western front says the Germans made a counter-attack on the new British positions at Thiepval after a heavy bombardment, but were easily repulsed. Prisoners are quoted as having stated that German units are being rushed to the Somme front from as far as Verdun to the east and Lens to the north.

"According to this dispatch, a German officer who surrendered 150 men in a body, said he thought they would be of more use alive in Germany after the war than dead.

A subsequent official statement, timed at 5 p. m., says: "Hand-to-hand fighting and bombing continue between the Ancre and the Somme. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by us since the number last reported."

## TOLL OF DEATHS FROM FOURTH'S CELEBRATION

CHICAGO, July 5. Revised figures issued by the Chicago Tribune early today showed twelve deaths and 276 persons injured throughout the United States as the toll of the Fourth of July celebrations, as compared with 19 killed and 903 injured in 1915.

## MILITIA MUST BE MUSTERED IN ON SERVICE CALL

BOSTON, July 5.—Interpretation of some of the uncertain provisions of the new law, affecting the national guard was contained in a telegram from Major General Albert L. Mills, received today by Adjutant General Charles H. Cole.

"All officers and men of the organized militia called forth, irrespective of whether they take the new oath, must, under the law, present themselves for muster," the message stated, adding that the governor may not discharge them.

"Enlisted men of the national guard, not having parents' consent, are not to be mustered into service, and after rejection should be discharged by the governor," the telegram said. "Organized militiamen called forth, may be mustered into service as organized militia without taking the new federal oath. Governors may not accept resignation of officers, who have been called forth until after they have presented themselves for and have been passed upon by a mustering officer. Vacancies among officers of organized militia or national guard called forth may be filled by the governor under state laws, subject to qualification as to future examination as prescribed by the national defense act."

## NO SERIOUS LOSS CLAIM GERMANS

BERLIN, July 5.—Violent fighting between the Germans and entente allies on both sides of the Somme river has been continuous since last night, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. Up to the present time, the statement adds, the allies have nowhere obtained serious advantages.

## NEW SUCCESSSES WON BY ITALIANS

ROME, July 5.—New successes have been won by the Italians in their offensive in the Trentino, the war office announced today. They have occupied the summit of Monte Corno, northwest of Pasubio, and captured the crest of Monte Selogio.

## GOTHAM BABIES DIE AT RATE OF ONE PER HOUR

Infantile Paralysis Epidemic Numbers Hundreds of Victims in Greater New York, Where Panic Prevails Among Foreign Population—702 Cases Since June 26.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The average of one death an hour was maintained today by the infantile paralysis epidemic, twelve children dying of the disease between 10 o'clock last night and 10 o'clock this morning in the five boroughs of New York City.

During a period of forty-eight hours there were 178 new cases reported, of which 102 occurred in the last twenty-four hours in or near the seat of the epidemic in Brooklyn.

In one Brooklyn hospital today there were 225 children victims of the disease, many of whom, it was said, had only slight chance of recovery.

Foreigners Terrified.

The officers of the health department were besieged today by men, women and children, mostly foreigners, who, terrified by reports of the spread of the disease, demanded medical advice. It was necessary to summon extra policemen to preserve order.

Since June 26, when the epidemic took hold, 702 cases of infantile paralysis have been reported. Of this number, 138 died.

At least ten more children are reported to have died from the disease during the night. Dr. S. R. Blattels, Brooklyn health commissioner, said today that the epidemic had showed no signs of abatement, especially in Brooklyn, but that the concerted efforts of 100 doctors and nurses has been successful in keeping it from spreading.

Many Leave City.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis has hastened the departure of thousands of families who usually leave town for the summer. Estimates made by the health department officials of the number of children who have been taken out of the city since the epidemic became serious run as high as 50,000, but this is the season when the city population is annually reduced by the summer exodus.

Thus far 524 cases of the disease have been reported to the board of health and 126 persons have died. It is most prevalent in the Italian quarter of the southern section of Brooklyn, where the paralysis made its first appearance. High mortality continued to be the striking feature of the epidemic and the death toll has reached approximately that of the entire epidemic of 1907, when 2500 cases were reported.

Although fifty-nine new cases and twenty-five deaths were reported yesterday, the health commissioner said the outlook was "a little encouraging," as there were fewer true cases than reported on some previous days. Nevertheless, he made requis (Continued on Page Two.)

## FIRST PHASE ALLIED RUSH NEARS END

Pressure of Entente on Central Powers Continues Without Abatement—Nowhere Any Great Amount of Territory Won, But Strategic Gains Claimed on Western and Italian Fronts—Offensive on West Slows Down.

Yard by yard the German lines are being pushed back by the entente allies under steady hammering of their offensive movement on the western front. New progress for both the French and British is reported by Paris and London today.

Berlin today claims that the fighting of last night on the front of the allied offensive in the west did not result in serious impairment of the German position.

The total of prisoners taken by the allies in the western offensive is unofficially estimated at 15,000 and the aggregate German losses as not less than 60,000.

In the Verdun region the Germans apparently have not lessened their pressure to any appreciable extent. They still hold the important Thiaumont work.

On the eastern front the breach in the German lines, made in the Baranovichi region has been repaired, according to Berlin, but the attack after having been driven out of the captured positions.

Strategic Gains.

LONDON, July 5.—Pressure of the entente allies on the central powers continues without abatement and nowhere has any great amount of territory been recovered but strategic gains are claimed on the western and eastern Italian fronts. So far as the western front is concerned, the first phase of the Anglo-French offensive is thought to be nearing an end. Both north and south of the Somme French and British engaged in organizing positions captured since Saturday. The French having taken all the German defensive positions south of the Somme are now fighting in open country and cavalry which has been so long idle, is being employed for patrol work. The next objective of the French in this region is the village of Barleux, which is the junction of three highways leading to the Somme south of Peronne. If this point is gained the French will be in position to attack the bridgeheads opposite Peronne where the Germans are strengthening.

Offensive Slackens.

North of the river the Anglo-French advance is slower on account of the fact that the Germans have massed between the river and Hebuterne the bulk of the twenty-six divisions which originally held this front and of the reserves they have since brought up. After the ground (Continued on page two.)

## STROMBOLI ERUPTION IS MOST SERIOUS

ROME, July 5.—The eruption of Stromboli has become serious. The flow of lava is spreading to the sparse coast settlements, burning and destroying houses, and the population is fleeing to the sea and taking refuge on relief ships sent from Messina. Telephonic communication with Messina has been interrupted.

There are many signs of seismic disturbances throughout Italy. The heat has been intense for the past two days. Earth shocks occurred this morning at Ancona, Rimini, Belvedere, Marettimo and other Adriatic districts, but no loss of life has been reported.