
 * FULL LEASED *
 * WIRE DISPATCHES *

The Daily Capital Journal

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 * OVER 4000 DAILY *

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

MEXICAN LEADERS DO NOT REALIZE GRAVITY OF C.

Count On Pressure From Latin America Preventing Intervention

INSIST BORDER PATROL WOULD PREVENT RAIDS

Pershing's Concentrating of Forces Awakens Hopes of Withdrawal

Mexico City, June 27.—The charge that the United States is attempting to seek a pretext for intervention in Mexico is made by Foreign Secretary Aguilar in a message to the Latin American republics.

"Apparently the American government, without adequate reasons for declaring war on Mexico, wishes to make hostilities inevitable," wired the foreign secretary. "Mexico should win or succumb with dignity."

An earlier communication sent to the Latin American republics last night declared that the United States is concentrating forces against the Mexican border and that war appears inevitable.

"The Mexican people are ready to defend their sovereignty and independence at any cost of blood and destruction of their welfare," said the communication. "The Mexican government firmly believes that the attitude of the American government is not in accordance with its friendly protests to the Pan-American republics, that the acts against Mexico affect all other countries of this continent and the friendly ties that bind them at this moment and should bind them in the future."

Think It Means Withdrawal.

Mexico City, June 27.—Evacuation of San Geronimo and Buchiniva by American troops who moved northward aroused high hopes here today that President Wilson is preparing to withdraw General Pershing's expedition from Mexico.

The war department gave no explanation of the move. A telegram from General Trevino announcing the evacuation and declaring his purpose to attack the Americans if they attempted to reoccupy the towns, was given out.

Notwithstanding statements in American newspapers that war is imminent, a strong optimistic sentiment prevails among Mexican leaders. They are counting upon the pressure of other Latin American countries and the fear of a breach in the commercial relations between Latin America and the United States to induce President Wilson to move cautiously. The newspapers print reports that the people of all southern countries sympathize with the Mexicans in the present crisis.

South American diplomats, the papers report, all regard the maintenance of the American expedition on Mexican soil as a flagrant violation of Mexican sovereignty and believe that the establishment of a border patrol would prevent bandit raids.

Americans continue to arrive here from interior points, but it is learned that several who went to Vera Cruz last week contemplate returning to Mexico City.

Messages pledging General Carranza support have begun to pour into the capital. Some are from leaders of full-blooded Indians. Entire quiet prevails here and there is little indication, except in the press, of any grave international situation. The Mexican people generally refuse to believe a serious crisis is at hand.



George Washington never told a lie. He was also a poor business man. Miss Tawney Apple is almost ugly enough to be a good stenographer.

CAPTAIN MOREY TELLS STORY OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Brave Trooper Refuses to Leave Adair, Who Died in His Arms

MOREY, WOUNDED, LAY ALL DAY WITH MEN IN SUN

Made Troopers Leave Him to Save Themselves, But Finally Reached Aid

Field Headquarters, via radio to Columbus, N. M., June 27.—Captain Lewis S. Morey of Troop K, of the Tenth cavalry, the sole officer to survive the fight with Carranzista forces near Carrizal, today sat on the edge of his bunk in the thatched hut that is the headquarters of the American forces and told an attentive group of fellow officers the details of the first real tragedy of this campaign.

Captain Morey had spent the night in the hospital after his arrival here by automobile late Sunday afternoon. Today with his blood stained shirt removed and his body refreshed and clenched, he was able to be about camp with his left shoulder, through which a musket bullet passed, swathed in bandages.

He first visited General Pershing, then visited the regiment in what will probably be one of the most remarkable reunions of the campaign.

As he walked through the company streets, flanked by tents and curiously woven brush huts, quarters that men and officers have built, there was no cheering, no music, but from each group he passed some officer with eager face stepped forth and grasped Captain Morey's unarméd hand, exclaiming: "Glad you're back. Congratulations." These were simple words, but they were fervent, for no man of this command had believed Captain Morey would ever be with them again.

Officers Died Like Men.

Captain Morey told his story slowly, with superb restraint and modesty. He blamed no one, drew no conclusions and offered no suggestions as to what should have been done.

He added little to the tale of the fight except to say that Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair died like men and that, in the firing that followed the Mexican attack, the Carranzistas seemed to be entering their fire on the white soldiers.

Captain Morey's troop was on the right flank when the "ball opened," as he expressed it, and he could follow the charge of Troop C under Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair only to the fringe of brush into which men and horses disappeared.

"Men of Troop C tell me," he said, "that Lieutenant Adair died in a irrigation ditch with his head held by a non-commissioned officer. There was no ditch, and the ditch and Adair would have pitched forward into it had he not been supported. I understand the non-commissioned officer left Adair in the ditch at his order and went forward toward Carrizal. Looking back, he saw Adair with glazed eyes and his head wobbling against the sides of the ditch. So he went back and stayed with him until he died."

Boyd Killed in Charge.

Captain Morey said that when his troop made a rush for the trees, in which the Carranzistas had machine guns, just how he died I do not know.

Morey told how his own small detachment, fighting on their bellies, withdrew until Morey, wounded in the shoulder, found himself with seven men behind an adobe wall near a dry water hole offering protection from bullets but not from the sun.

"Three hundred yards to the south were the Carranzistas, some mounted and some afoot, fighting and yelling as they advanced, emboldened by the Americans' retreat."

"When I got behind the wall," resumed Morey, "I told the men I proposed to stay there. Those who wished to go, I told to go."

Four men, including one who was wounded, elected to try to escape and Captain Morey said he saw them ascend a hill stretching away to the north.

"I never saw men act so strangely," said Captain Morey. "They did not run or seem to exert themselves in any way. They simply moved away up hill as if dazed and by doing so probably saved us. We who remained behind the wall noticed Carranza horsemen riding out to flank them. It was apparent that some of the Carranzistas had seen us take refuge behind the wall and pursuing four trying to escape west in pursuit, leaving us unmolested."

Lay All Day in Sun.

Morey and three black troopers lay in that hole behind the wall all the longest day of the year without water while the enemy beat the country on all sides. Night came on and with it a drop in temperature. Under the stars the wounded officer and his men started

MILITIAMEN BID SWEETHEARTS GOODBY AND CAMP BEFORE GOING TO BORDER



COMPANY M WILL PASS THRU SALEM AT 6:50—WHISTLE WILL BLOW

Regimental headquarters, machine gun and supply companies, sanitary troops, and the entire First battalion will move Thursday. Troop A, cavalry, will leave Friday.

The Third battalion, commanded by Major Carl Abrams, of Salem, consists of companies I of Woodburn, K of Corvallis, L of McMinnville and M of Salem. This was probably the first entire battalion in the country to be mustered in.

The four companies tore up camp early today. Their supplies were packed in cars, rushed here from Portland.

Officers did not stop to issue new uniforms or guns, which arrived yesterday in four express cars from the Fort Mason arsenal. The work of giving physical examinations and drilling new recruits was dropped after Captain Williams received orders indicating that the immediate presence of more troops on the border was imperative. The mustering, drilling and examining will be concluded after the troops reach their stations along the Mexican border.

It was planned to move the first of Oregon's militia Thursday, but the

advice received here are to the effect that the troop train bearing the Third battalion, of which Company M is a unit, will leave Camp Withycombe at Clackamas at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for Fort Rosecrans, San Diego. Southern Pacific officials state that the train will pass through Salem about 6:50.

The train will remain here for 10 minutes, long enough for friends to pay their respects and for the ovation it is planned to give the boys. The Salem Military band will turn out for the occasion.

Special police will be detailed to handle the crowds, especially as there will be a roped off space through which relatives will be allowed to pass and greet the boys. No soldier will be permitted to leave the train. All packages must be properly tagged and addressed. These will be placed in the baggage car and distributed among the soldiers after the train leaves.

A number of relatives and friends of the soldiers plan to bring lunches, or other gifts for the soldiers. Mrs. S. C. Dyer and Mrs. Fred Byrnon will be at the depot to take care of these and see that they are delivered promptly. All those contemplating sending anything to the troops should get in touch with Mrs. Dyer or Mrs. Byrnon, and have their packages at the depot by 5 o'clock.

A train consisting of tourist sleepers, standard sleepers for the officers, and baggage cars has been ready to receive the men for several days. The Southern Pacific had anticipated a rush order for rolling stock. On the way south the troops will live aboard the train, their food being prepared by the company cooks.

Any equipment that has not yet been supplied to the men will be issued when they arrive at their destination. At this time also, examinations which have been but partly completed will be finished. Several of the men have been ordered to have their teeth attended to and these will receive attention in California.

Combined Offensive Now Being Made By the Allies to Test Teuton Resources

By Ed L. Keen.
 (United Press staff correspondent.)
 London, June 27.—Germany believes the "big push" is about to begin. Teutons are feverishly reinforcing their lines in northern France and Flanders as British guns continue a steady pounding against the whole front from Ypres to the Somme. Specially constructed railway cars are carrying heavy artillery to the front of the Bavarian crown prince, Amsterdam dispatches reported today. Several trainloads have passed through Louvain.

The London public is awaiting eagerly for first news of the expected smash. Paris and Rome newspapers today joined in the belief that the allied super-offensive is getting under way.

"The hour of action has come," said the Paris Matin. "Attack succeeds defense on many fronts."

Both in Rome and Paris the prospects of a combined offensive on all fronts are being received with rejoicing. Paris critics believe the first stroke against the German lines by the British in northern France will cause the abandonment of the German drive on Verdun. Enthused over General Cudrón's

sweeping gains against the Austrians, the Italian capital is awaiting news of the capture of Trieste and other positions lost to the enemy in the early days of the Austria offensive.

On the eastern front the Russians have started again on an unbroken march into Transylvania. There is no confirmation from Petrograd of Rome reports that Transylvania has been invaded, but thus far there has been no indication that the Austrians were preparing for a stand on the southwest.

Airships Attack Navy.
 Paris, June 27.—Three French aeroplanes, armed with cannon recently provided by the war office buried 65 shells on German ships off the coast of Belgium yesterday, the war office announced today.

Further progress for French troops in the region of Thiemoort works, north-east of Verdun, was also announced.

The advance near the fortifications was made in the course of violent night-fighting which spread to the region of Fleury village. The situation at the vil-

FUNSTON TO HAVE 70,000 ON BORDER WITHIN TEN DAYS

12,000 Now En Route to Texas and 9,000 to Follow at Once

\$10,000,000 TO BE SPENT FOR HORSES AND MULES

Pershing Shortens Base Line and Prepares to Meet Any Attack

San Antonio, Texas, June 27.—General Funston is expected to have 70,000 national guardmen at his disposal along the border within 10 days. Twelve thousand are supposed to be en route to points "somewhere in Texas" today. Nine thousand others will follow immediately. The remainder will be sent as fast as their equipment is brought up to the army standard.

The quartermaster's department here is working night and day to handle the necessary supplies. Buildings are being erected or leased at strategic points along the border to house munitions. Railroads are building spur and establishing yards to facilitate the handling of these supplies.

Bids have been opened for 35,000 cavalry and artillery horses and 20,000 wagons and pack mules. Their total cost will be over \$10,000,000.

A strict censorship is expected to be enforced at army headquarters here, simultaneously with such a move in the various departments at Washington. Troop movements and militia destinations will be kept secret. Funston announced, however, that two Illinois and one Wisconsin brigade of infantry will come to Fort Sam Houston temporarily, to be held here for an emergency. The Missouri guardsmen will be distributed along the border at once.

Fifteen hundred Mexican troops were reported last night to be concentrating along the line from Naco, Ariz. They arrived from interior points by train. Funston announced early today that reinforcements had been rushed to Naco, but refused to say from what point.

Colonel Invited to Dine With Hughes

New York, June 27.—Colonel Roosevelt will dine with Charles E. Hughes, republican presidential nominee at the Astor here tomorrow night. No other guests have been invited by Hughes and his first meeting with the former progressive leader will be strictly private.

It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt telephoned Hughes last night after receiving Hughes' letter suggesting that they meet at an early date. Hughes then asked the colonel to meet him at dinner.

The steering committee of the national committee, headed by Murray Crane, was to see Hughes this afternoon. It was believed possible that announcement of the choice of a national chairman might be made at that time.

George W. Wickstram, James W. Fordney of Michigan, and Congressman R. W. Austin, of Tennessee, were Hughes callers today. Fordney told Hughes he would carry Michigan by 150,000.

William S. Walton of this city and Harriet E. Hargrove today secured a marriage license. A license was also issued to Prof. Charles L. Sherman and Miss Grace E. Thompson of Willamette University.

Pershing is Ready.

El Paso, Texas, June 27.—General Pershing in removing his base from Namiagua to Colonia Dublan, has checked any attempt by the Carranzistas to annihilate one or more of the separate camps strung along the former line of communications.

Couriers arriving here today declared that before the line was shortened and strengthened it was full of big snags, sub-bases being 25 miles apart. With five miles an hour the best speed of the motor trucks on the desert, a large Carranzista force, swooping down on one of the American garrisons might have annihilated it before aid could arrive.

Reports from Washington that congressional leaders regarded war as almost a certainty has fired the border. Home guards have been formed in a score of towns for protection against local Mexicans when the border patrol joins Pershing in the drive against the Carranza armies.

The border communities are preparing receptions for the militia expected to be quartered with them in the coming week. Indignation over the coming of peace committees from the American Union Against Militarism broke out in street corner protest meetings here. Dr. David Starr Jordan, first delegate on the ground acknowledged he had little hope of really attaining the object of the coming sessions between American and Mexican leaders of public opinion.

Four More Survivors of Carrizal Battle

Columbus, N. M., June 27.—Four men Carrizal survivors, two of whom were in a terrible condition from lack of water and food, have been found and brought back to the American lines. Hiding by day and crawling over the desert at night, the men reported having forced Mexican ponies at the point of guns to furnish them with water.

Carranzista cavalry, apprised by the Mexicans that the American troopers were at large, scoured the country hoping to take them prisoners. An American patrol found the four survivors.

In nearly 48 hours no motor transports have come into Columbus from the front, all trucks being used for transportation of infantry in the redistribution of troops by General Pershing's orders.

Miss Sarah Ann McCallum of Salem and Harold Keith Richard of Detroit, Mich., were married this morning at the home of Mrs. Swartz, 739 North Front street by the Rev. E. N. Avison. The witnesses of the ceremony were P. D. Richard of Portland, a brother of the groom and Miss Gladys McCallum a sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Richard will make their home in Detroit.

CARRANZA'S TIME TO RELEASE MEN LIMITED TO HOURS

President's Demand For Release of Prisoners Delivered Yesterday

IF NOT RELEASED ARMY WILL BE SENT FOR THEM

Mexican Secretary Told That An Immediate Reply Is Imperative

By Robert J. Bender.
 United Press staff correspondent.
 Washington, June 27.—President Wilson's patience in awaiting release of American prisoners in Chihuahua City is limited to hours, not days.

It may be stated that a definite reply from General Carranza relative to his attitude is expected not later than tomorrow night.

The state department has been informed the president's demands were delivered to Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs Aguilar yesterday. It is understood Consul Rodgers suggested to Aguilar that an "immediate reply" was imperative.

What lies beyond this, officials will not discuss. The program of possible action was taken up by the cabinet today. It is understood, that, in the event of Carranza's refusal to release the prisoners taken in the Carrizal battle, President Wilson will ask congress to permit use of armed forces of the United States to get the troopers.

Prisoners Free First.
 Cabinet officers, before going into session today with President Wilson were determined that Carranza must make quick answer to American demands. A limit in days or hours was not set, but members felt Carranza should not be permitted more than two days provided the United States note was delivered to him yesterday as anticipated.

The first chief's attitude could only be conjectured. The guesses in official quarters were that he would be none too conciliatory and that he might force trouble. At any rate, cabinet men said, his answer is the determining element in the situation rather than the indication that perhaps American forces were partly provocative of the Carrizal battle.

Carranza's refusal to release the American prisoners in Chihuahua City or an unfriendly statement of attitude toward future relations with the United States doubtless would cause immediate visitation of the "gravest consequences" which President Wilson threatened. On the other hand, compliance with the request that a favorable intent toward this government be proved will smooth out a troublesome situation.

Secretary of War Baker reported his supplemental order putting red tape and permitting national guardmen to move more rapidly toward the border. His documents showed mobilization and troop movements satisfactory.

Secretary Lansing's report on rejection of the Bolivian mediation offer was approved with the added decision that the Mexican problem for the present, at least, is beyond the mediation stage.

President Wilson is anxious to avoid trouble with the de facto government if he can do so honorably. In this feeling he has the support of the nation, administration men said today.

"In other difficulties, there has been a great national upheaval for war," said an army man today. "In this one, however, the nation has no war spirit. There is no upheaval and if the president can avoid a war he will have the country behind him."

After the cabinet session, it was said Carranza's reply to the United States' demands had not arrived and that no outline of it was before the administration. Should the answer prove unsatisfactory, it is believed President Wilson will appear before congress at once asking for use of the armed forces as he sees necessary and at the same time sending Carranza an ultimatum demanding the release of the American prisoners in Chihuahua.

Officials believe Carranza's answer may be here by night. At any rate it was felt tomorrow night should be the "dead line" for its receipt.

THE WEATHER

WE NEED RAIN BADLY
