ATTACK IS MADE ON AMERICAN COLUMN

At Conclusion of Parley Between Commanders—Troops Move to Surround Boyd's Men

Open Fire With Machine Guns When Gomez Goes Back to Order Withdrawal—Stragglers Rush Detail of Fight at Carrizal to General Pershing—Captain Reported to Have Been Among Victims

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

San Antonio, Texas.—A treacherous attack with machine guns on Troops C and K, of the Tenth Cavalry, immediately after a parley between General Felix Gomez and Captain Charles T. Boyd, commanding the Americans, was the beginning of the fight at Carrizal. Stragglers from the fight, mostly horseholders, reached General Pershing's column, and General Pershing immediately wired to Funston such information as he could obtain from them. These troopers, who fled in the face of the deadly machine-gun fire, could give no idea of the number of casualties on either side, nor of the fate of the two troops.

Boyd had given the order to dismount, deploy and return the Mexican fire. Beyond that the several stragglers could not carry the narrative. Boyd, as senior Captain, was in command of the two troops, totaling 100 men. ...

... had moved forward in surprisingly large force. As Boyd protested, the Mexican forces were moving around to get flanking positions. Gomez seemed to accept the protests of Boyd in good faith, and hastened back toward a group of mounted staff officers ...

CONSPIRACY, PERHAPS!

Columbus, O.—Hymen and Mars are doing team work recruiting in Ohio.

"War weddings" have increased greatly the number of marriage licenses issued in most of the cities of the state since the Ohio National Guard received orders to recruit to war strength and mobilize for border service.

Ohio girls are facing the same situation as the women of Europe faced and are meeting it in the same way. Several long-time engagements have been cut short and the couples married; numerous love affairs have been quickly wound up at the altar, and more than a score of Ohio "rookies" will leave brides at home to spend "honeyless honeymoons" along the border under arms.

On the other hand, several conservative couples have postponed their weddings until the bridegrooms to be return from service.

NICK IS NO SLACKER

Canton, O.—Nick Vinczi, 21 years old, an Italian, appeared at the recruiting office and asked in broken English to be allowed to enlist in Company C, Eighth Regiment, O. N. G. He was refused on ground that he was not a citizen and instructed to secure naturalization papers. "It's all right now, I have the papers; I'm going to help Uncle Sam lick the Mexicans," Vinczi said to Capt. Hazlett. He took a medical inspection and was started in to drill.

FEAR BREAK IN RELATIONS

WITH MEXICO BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT—ARMY HEADS SCOUT MEXICAN STORY

Placing Blame Upon Pershing's Men—Americans Did Not Start Fighting.

Washington.—Gen. Funston reported that he had received official confirmation of a clash between Carranza and American troops near Carrizal, Mexico. He had no details of the incident, however, except those provided by Mexican officials at Juarez. Officials betrayed grave concern at news dispatches telling of what they realized might be the first bloodshed of a war with Mexico, but pending receipt of official information none would make any formal comment. However, it was generally believed war had begun. Many of those in close touch with the situation beyond the border were in...

THE WAR DEPARTMENT WILL MAKE NO CHANGE

THE MOTHER BECOMES FRANTIC

SEC. BAKER ASKS WHEN GUARD WILL BE READY

VILLA GIVEN COMMAND IN ARMY

COURT-MARTIAL AWAITS RUNNER

WRIGHTS READY TO SERVE U. S.

WILL MOBILIZE AT FT. THOMAS

WAR DEPARTMENT MAKES SELECTION FOR KENTUCKY'S NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

REP. ROUSE BRINGS CHANGE

Many Protests Were Made When Earlington Is Considered—Facilities at Ft. Thomas Superior.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The Kentucky National Guard will mobilize, after all, at Ft. Thomas. It was announced at the war department that this action is final.

The war department has all along preferred Ft. Thomas on account of its superior facilities, and the plans for mobilizing which were drafted years ago designated Ft. Thomas as the place where the Kentucky troops should have their rendezvous. This arrangement was embodied in the call for the militia issued by the President recently. That call had no sooner been issued, however, than Governor Stanley and Adjutant General Ellis got busy with the war department, and at their suggestion Ft. Thomas was dropped and Earlington was substituted.

Within the last day or two, however, Governor Stanley has become convinced, after an investigation, that it would be a huge mistake to put the camp at Earlington, and telegraphed the war department asking that Lexington be substituted. Representative Cantrill also was strongly in favor of Lexington, which is in his district.

Seeing that there was a prospect that Ft. Thomas might yet be chosen, Representative A. B. Rouse spent a considerable time at the war department. Representative Cantrill also was much in evidence at the department, where he let it be known that if Lexington was deemed unavailable he would be pleased to have the camp located at Ft. Thomas.

Representative Rouse pointed out the lack of facilities at Earlington. He showed the secretary of war that Earlington is on only one line of railroad and has nothing to recommend it except a rifle range. ...

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

States and Territories.	General and general staff officers	Regimental and company officers	Total commissioned	Enlisted men	Total commissioned and enlisted
1—Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2—Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3—Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4—California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5—Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6—Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7—Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8—District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9—Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10—Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11—Hawaii	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12—Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13—Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14—Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15—Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16—Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17—Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18—Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19—Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20—Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21—Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22—Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23—Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24—Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25—Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26—Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27—Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28—Nevada (a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(a)
29—New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30—New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31—New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32—New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33—North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34—North Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35—Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36—Oklahoma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37—Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38—Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39—Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40—South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41—South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42—Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43—Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44—Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45—Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46—Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47—Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48—West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49—Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50—Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) No organized militia in Nevada.

HOW THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ARMIES LINE UP

ALONG BORDER.		IN MEXICO.	
Douglas	2,500	Namiquipa	3,500
Columbus	2,500	Babricora	1,500
El Paso	3,500	San Miguel	500
Rio Grande	1,500	Madera	500
Presidio	1,000	Galena	1,000
Laredo	10,000	Casas Grandes	3,000
Brownsville	9,000	Corralitos	1,500
San Antonio	4,500	Ascension	500
Total	34,500	Total	12,000

These men are stretched along a front of 1,800 miles. This makes the line average nineteen men to the mile.

These men are stretched along a front of 250 miles. This makes the line average forty-eight men to the mile.

Organized National Guard of the United States (mobilized) 145,000

AGAINST THIS FORCE CARRANZA HAS

Condition of the National Guard in the Various States.

HOPE STILL HELD FOR PEACE.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

CIVILIANS LEAVE AGUA PRIETA.

Militia Below Peace Strength.

... good; infantry, excellent, good and fair by companies.

New Hampshire—Medical department, fair; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, poor; infantry, excellent and very good.

New Jersey—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; artillery, very good; infantry, fair to good.

New Mexico—Medical department, good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and good.

THE CALL TO ARMS

The militia of all the states were called to the colors in the following statement addressed to the governors of the various states by Secretary of War Baker:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose.

"I am in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the state of ...., which the president directs shall be assembled at the state mobilization point .... (or at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, eastern department), for muster into the service of ...

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills.

EVENTS LEADING TO MEXICAN CRISIS

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

June 26, 1915.

Germans retook some lost trenches near Souchez.

Dutch steamer Ceres sunk by mine in Gulf of Bothnia.

Austrian submarine sank Italian torpedo boat in Adriatic.

British aviators blew up big ammunition depot near Roulers, killing 50 soldiers.

June 27, 1915.

Violent artillery fighting in Belgium and north of Arras.

Serbs captured Micharskaada, Austria, with much booty.

Italians occupied summit of Zeillenkofel, west of Monte Croce pass.

Russians in Caucasus region occupied Gob and moved toward Bitlis.

French aeroplane bombed Zeppelin hangars at Friedrichshafen.

June 28, 1915.

Severe artillery duels from the Aisne to Flanders.

Teutons took Halicz, Galicia, and forced back Russians along the Bug.

Montenegrins occupied Giovanni Medua, Albania.

Italians entered Austrian territory south of Riva and in the Ledro valley.

German submarine sank British steamer Armenian; 29 lost, including 20 Americans.

June 29, 1915.

Heavy cannonading near Souchez.

Teutons drove Russians across border north of Lemberg and took Tomaszow, Poland.

Montenegrins entered Scutari, Albania.

German submarines sank British steamer Scottish Monarch and three Norwegian vessels.

Austria - Hungary protested against shipment of war munitions from U. S.

June 30, 1915.

July 1, 1915.

July 2, 1915.

MANY DESIRE TO JOIN STATE GUARD

KENTUCKIANS RUSHING TO MILITIA HEADQUARTERS TO BE ENLISTED.

EXAMINERS ARE KEPT BUSY

All Brigade Members to Take Test Before Being Entered Into Mobilization Camp at Earlington.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort, Ky.—So great was the flood of applicants for enlistment in the Kentucky National Guard which appeared at the headquarters of the various units that medical examiners were forced to work well into the night. Many men were turned away and asked to return later. All present members of the Kentucky Brigade will be examined and unfit men weeded out before the regiments move to a mobilization camp at Earlington. Among the applicants for enlistment appearing at the headquarters of the three regiments were many former members of the United States army. A telegram was received by Governor Stanley from Captain Redd, of the House of Reform at Greendale, stating that 175 inmates of that institution desire to volunteer for field service. Major C. W. Longmire, of this city, said he had received a message from Captain William S. Taylor, of Somerset, that 72 men desired to enlist. Major Longmire directed Captain Taylor to enlist his company up to 150, which is full war strength. The reported resignation of Nelson J. Edwards, Lieutenant Colonel, of Covington, has not been received at the military department.

Brigadier General Roger D. Williams, commanding the Kentucky Brigade, telegraphed General Hugh Scott that the Kentucky National Guard is ready for service. ...

Mileage Both Ways.

The court of appeals affirming the Franklin circuit court in the test suit of State Auditor R. L. Greene against Sheriffs J. H. Jones, of Pulaski county, and Thomas Logan, of Hopkins county, held in an opinion by Commissioner Clay that sheriffs are entitled to 10 cents mileage both ways for conveying convicts to prison.

Three criminal cases were affirmed by the court of appeals and one was reversed. W. T. Johnston, convicted in Fulton county of aiding and abetting his nephew, Lonnie Johnston, alleged to have shot and killed Chester Stowe last January at W. T. Johnston's home, secured a reversal because the trial court charged the jury as to the offense of manslaughter, when the evidence pointed either to deliberate homicide or innocence. Martin Knight, convicted in Muhlenberg as a "possum hunter," must serve a term of one to three years. He was a member of the band which visited the home of W. H. Chumley the night of July 6, 1914. Lucian Cornett, of Perry county, convicted of having liquor in his possession for the purpose of sale, was fined $100 and sentenced to forty days in jail. The court of appeals in an opinion by Chief Justice Miller, affirmed the verdict.

Combs Friends Colonels.

Prominent citizens of Fayette county, including both city and county officials, were in Frankfort to pay their respects to Acting Gov. Combs. All of them came as private citizens, but returned as colonels, the acting chief executive commissioning them aides-de-camps on his staff with the rank of colonel. Mrs. Combs, wife of the acting governor, and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Duff, were also callers at the governor's office. Among the Lexingtonians who came down to see Senator Combs perform his duties as acting governor were Major James C. Rogers, George Land, W. H. McCorkle, W. H. Schoonmaker and Frank Ott, city commissioners; James O'Brien, city clerk; County Judge F. A. Bullock, Representative W. C. G. Hobbs, Dr. J. A. Goodson, F. Paul Anderson and many others.

State Examiner Reports.

In a report on the inspection of Grant county offices, State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell took occasion to severely criticize County Judge T. Simmons, who is serving his ...

Revenues Given Increase.

Court of Appeals Affirms.

County Road Bonds.

Suit Over Land Deal.

Lee Hampton Pardoned.

Company Must Take Lot.

J. Q. Ward Reappointed.

Insurance Order Incorporates.

Merchants Ask Change.

Allowed Villa to Escape.

Says Murderers Are Protected.

Forgot His Politeness.

"Uncle Fletch" Begins Term.

Standard Policy Adopted.

WAR OR PEACE IS PUT UP TO MEXICAN CHIEF

Carranza Is Severely Castigated in Note by President Wilson.

WARNS OF DRASTIC ACTION

"Gravest Consequences Will Follow" If First Chief Carries Out His Threat to Attack—Americans will Stay in Mexico.

Washington.—Imputing bad faith, broken promises and failure to discharge the obligations of sovereignty implied when this government recognized the de facto government of Mexico, President Wilson in his reply to Carranza puts the question of war or peace with Mexico.

In effect the document charges Carranza with protecting rather than seeking to punish the bandits who have murdered American citizens on American and Mexican soil and concludes with the warning that if the Carranza threat to have "recourse to arms" if the American troops are not withdrawn form Mexico is carried out, it "will lead to the gravest consequences."

Is It Backdown or War?

It is the opinion of the highest officials of this government that the effect of the note to Carranza will be either to cause a complete backdown by the de facto government of Mexico or to precipitate hostilities at an early date. This government is prepared for either alternative, but optimism prevails that hostilities will be avoided.

The indictment against the Carranza government in the note contains the following counts:

The Mexican note of May 22 demanding the immediate withdrawal of American troops was "discourteous in tone and temper."

The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern ...

HOT JABS FROM NOTE OF U. S. TO CARRANZA

In these attacks (on specified American towns) on American territory Carranzista adherents, and even Carranzista soldiers, took part in the looting, burning and killing.

Since these attacks leaders of the bandits, well known to both the Mexican civil and military authorities, as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico.

On January 10 a train was stopped by Villa bandits and 18 of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is now known as the "Santa Ysabel massacre."

Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans it was notorious that Villa was operating within twenty miles of Cusihuiriachic, and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property.

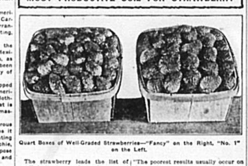
After murdering, burning and plundering, Villa and his bandits, fleeing south, passed within sight of the Carranzista military post at Casas Grandes, and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto government stationed there.

While this government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance.

I am reluctant to be forced to the conclusion which might be drawn from the circumstances, that the de facto government, in spite of the crimes committed and the sinister designs of Villa and his followers, did not and does not now intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed or dispersed by American troops or, at the request of this government, by Mexican troops.

If a denial is needed that this government has had ulterior and improper motives in its diplomatic representations, or has countenanced the activities of American sympathizers and the American press opposed to the de facto government, I am glad most emphatically to deny it. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that the Mexican press has been more active ...

MOST PRODUCTIVE SOIL FOR STRAWBERRY



Quart Boxes of Well-Graded Strawberries—"Fancy" on the Right, "No. 1" on the Left.

The strawberry leads the list of small fruits in popularity because of its wide range of adaptation to soil and climatic conditions. The large number of varieties gives a long season of the most delicious fruit. Its ease of culture and its early season of bearing makes it a desirable home and market crop.

Strawberries Packed for Market.

"The strawberry is most productive in a sandy loam soil, but if this type of soil is not available it may be grown with good results in many of the heavier soils," says F. S. Merrill of the horticultural department of the Kansas state agricultural college. "The poorest results usually occur on the sandiest soils, for these dry out more severely in the late summer months and prevent the formation of new plants and runners and reduce the development of fruiting buds for the subsequent season.

Freshly Broken Land Ideal.

"Freshly broken land is usually ideal for a strawberry bed provided it has first been planted to same cultivated crop, such as potatoes. Sod land is likely to be infested with white grubs which are a dangerous foe to the tender plants."

There are many different ways of planting, states Mr. Merrill, but the two most commonly used are the hill system and the matted row system. In the hill system the plants are set 18 inches apart and no runners are allowed to develop. The strength of the plant is utilized in the formation of one stool. All the work done in cultivation in this system must be done with hand implements, but the returns are higher than the matted row system. A modification of this system is sometimes practiced by setting the rows three feet apart and the plants 18 inches apart in the row.

In the matted row system the rows are from three to four feet apart and the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. New plants are permitted to develop until the row is two feet wide. With this system the work can be done mainly with horse-drawn implements.

NEGLECT IS COSTLY IN NURSERY STOCK

Big Loss Caused Every Spring Through Poor Handling, Says Minnesota Expert.

MARKETS DIFFER IN DEMAND FOR POULTRY

New York Not Particular Whether or Its Dressed Fowls Are Scalded or Dry Picked.

KEEP CLOSE WATCH FOR RIPPED SEAMS

Runaway Caused by Broken Parts of Harness Can Be Avoided by Attention.

FLAVOR OF MILK IS IMPROVED BY OATS

Series of Experiments Made to Ascertain the Truth of This Assertion.

PLANT FOOD NEEDED BY RUN-DOWN SOILS

Lime and Phosphorus Recommended to Improve Physical Defects of Worn Land.

WEED SEEDS SPREAD IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Found in Manure, Hay, Threshing Machines and Finally the Wind Blows Them.

HORSE CARDS

Berry's Pride.

a shire Draft Stallion, who is conceded to be the best draft horse ever offered for service in this community. Not only a perfect individual in every respect, but has proven himself a sire of the greatest merit; a sire of the most uniform set of colts ever produced here and a sure foal getter, scoring live foals 80 per cent. of mares served. We have refused several tempting offers for this horse, as we believe he is without a peer as a producer, standing 16.1 hands high, of perfect coloring, a dark dappled bay, star and blaze, two hind feet white, whose dam and sires combined weights were 4100 lbs. He himself weighing in his 3-year-old form 1800 pounds.

BERRY'S PRIDE is by King Albert IV. 8685; he by Intake Alberh 20596; he by Loching's Alberh 15695.

1st dam by Imported Hickson Blaze.

2nd dam by Imported Reeseller.

TERMS $10.00.

The Regulator 3420.

This Jack is the only son of the Jack which Mr. Sam Ralls, of Bath County, says was the greatest sire of show mules he ever showed. This Jack is 15 1-2 hands high, jet black, with white points and has already proven himself a sire of show mules, being the sire of the winner at Paris, Ky., in 1915, and this mule was pronounced to be the largest and best colt out last season and its dam being only half draft.

$10 To Insure Living Colt.

While we do not make a specialty of barren mares, yet we know and have proven scientific ...

The Splendid Young Stallion

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF

will make the season at

$10 To Insure a Living Colt

At the same Time and Place, the Fine Young Jack

BOB

will make the season at

$10 To Insure a Mare Mule

$8 To Insure a Horse Mule

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