

GUARANTEE
Your Money Back
If You Want It
See Editorial Page, First Column.

WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW;
SLIGHTLY COOLER.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 76; Low, 64.
Full report on Page 4, Part II.

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MEXICANS READY TO RESIST U. S. LANDING PARTIES

Governor of Sonora to Use All His Forces if Need Arises.

VILLA TROOPS SENT TO HEAD OFF YAQUIS

Carranza, Deserted by Several of His Cabinet Officers, Defers Action.

Agulilla, Sonora, June 19.—Governor Maytorena authorized the statement today that the entire force under his command would be used if necessary to resist the landing of American marines on the west coast to protect foreign settlers of the Yaqui Valley from Indians new at war. The detachment of nearly 1,000 men sent to the Yaqui Valley yesterday, he said, had been dispatched primarily to protect settlers and their property from the Indians, but they had been also to resist any landing of American military forces.

"The forces at our disposal," said the governor, "are sufficient to afford ample protection to all foreigners and their interests. There is no necessity for the landing of American marines at Yaqui Bay or elsewhere, and if any such landing is attempted it will be resisted by every means at my command."

According to advices received by Governor Maytorena the American warships under the command of Admiral Thomas S. Howard were expected at Yaqui Bay to-day. The Villa troops organized by the Governor must encounter the American warships and other obstacles north of Guaymas, but Governor Maytorena's advisers expected them to arrive at Tobarri Bay, near Guaymas, in time to oppose any landing. Esperanza, the threatened American colony, is ninety miles southeast of Guaymas.

Washington, June 19.—The American cruiser Colorado, flagship of the Pacific fleet, which sailed from San Diego, Cal., on Thursday, is due at Guaymas, Sonora, to-morrow. Admiral Howard's command, with three companies of marines, four rapid-fire field guns, two machine guns and a ship's complement of 1,000 officers and men, of whom 500 are available for shore duty.

It is expected that the Colorado, should she follow the Colorado, should arrive at Guaymas to-morrow morning with 400 officers and men, of whom 300 are available for shore duty. Admiral Howard's orders are elastic in fact, he has no orders to land a force. His instructions are to inform the chief of the raiding Indians that the United States will not be permitted to use force to protect lives but to use discretionary powers to do so, so he has been instructed to take no action in opposition to the march to resist the American party.

Governor Maytorena heretofore has obeyed the orders of General Villa to whom the situation has been explained, and Navy Department officials do not expect trouble. Landing of American troops to rescue the colonists would in no sense be intervention. There are many precedents for such action.

Cabinet Officers Desert Carranza

Washington, June 19.—Villa and Carranza stood out as the two strong men of Mexico in late dispatches to the War Department to-day from that troubled country. Carranza is a self-proclaimed prisoner on the island fortress of San Antonio, in the harbor of Vera Cruz. He has been troubled by four of his cabinet officers, and, according to reports, by his military genius, General Obregon, the only general he has ever defeated.

It is thus face to face with a situation which may eliminate him as a factor in Mexican politics unless he yields to the dictation of his commanding general, Alvaro Obregon, and other dissenters in his army.

The dissolution of the Carranza Cabinet, according to official reports, resulted from a newspaper attack by one of the cabinet members on some of his policies. Carranza is believed to have believed the attack to be of long standing and is the culmination of differences between Carranza and Obregon. Carranza began when the latter occupied Mexico several weeks ago.

Obregon's influence increases. The fact that Obregon had telephoned Carranza insisting on the resignation of the four cabinet members—Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran, Escudero and Jesus Urrutia—the two of whom were in Washington, is a long time in the making. Carranza was generally viewed as an exponent of political prestige in the cabinet and in the cabinet's movement.

SHOT HALTS BRITISH SHIP

Mottisfont Was Leaving Harbor Without Signal Letters.

A shot from a torpedo boat destroyer in the Narrows yesterday halted the British steamship Mottisfont. The ship was slipping out of the harbor without showing her signal letters. A peremptory string of hunting run up on the navy tug Powhattan had no effect and the tug gave chase.

Before the fugitive reached the torpedo boat destroyer officers of the craft had noticed the chase and fired the shot. The Mottisfont hove to and a boarding officer was sent from the Powhattan. After examining the ship's papers he gave permission for the vessel to proceed.

There is nothing in the nature of a nature or other fake about this story. Two deer were gambolling in a park here when the early morning traffic frightened them. One fled back to the woods; the other sped through the streets until it espied the swinging door of a saloon on which a large glass of beer was painted. The deer dashed into the saloon, scared the bartender half to death and broke bottled goods and furniture before it was captured and bound. Then the police were called and a detective sergeant took the deer in the patrol wagon to a wood on the edge of the city and liberated it.

BEER SIGN DEER TRAP

Buck Arrested for Disorderly Conduct in Saloon.

Stamford, Conn., June 19.—A wild deer was actually arrested in Stamford to-day, and for disorderly conduct at that. Even worse for the deer's reputation, it was taken in a saloon.

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EXPRESS TRAIN KILLS AUTOIST

Hurls Car 100 Feet and Mangles Manufacturer—Wife's Arm Broken.

North Branch, N. J., June 19.—Winfield R. Koller, forty-eight years old, a New York business man, with a summer home here, was instantly killed this evening and his wife slightly injured when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Central Railroad express at the unprotected Lane's Crossing.

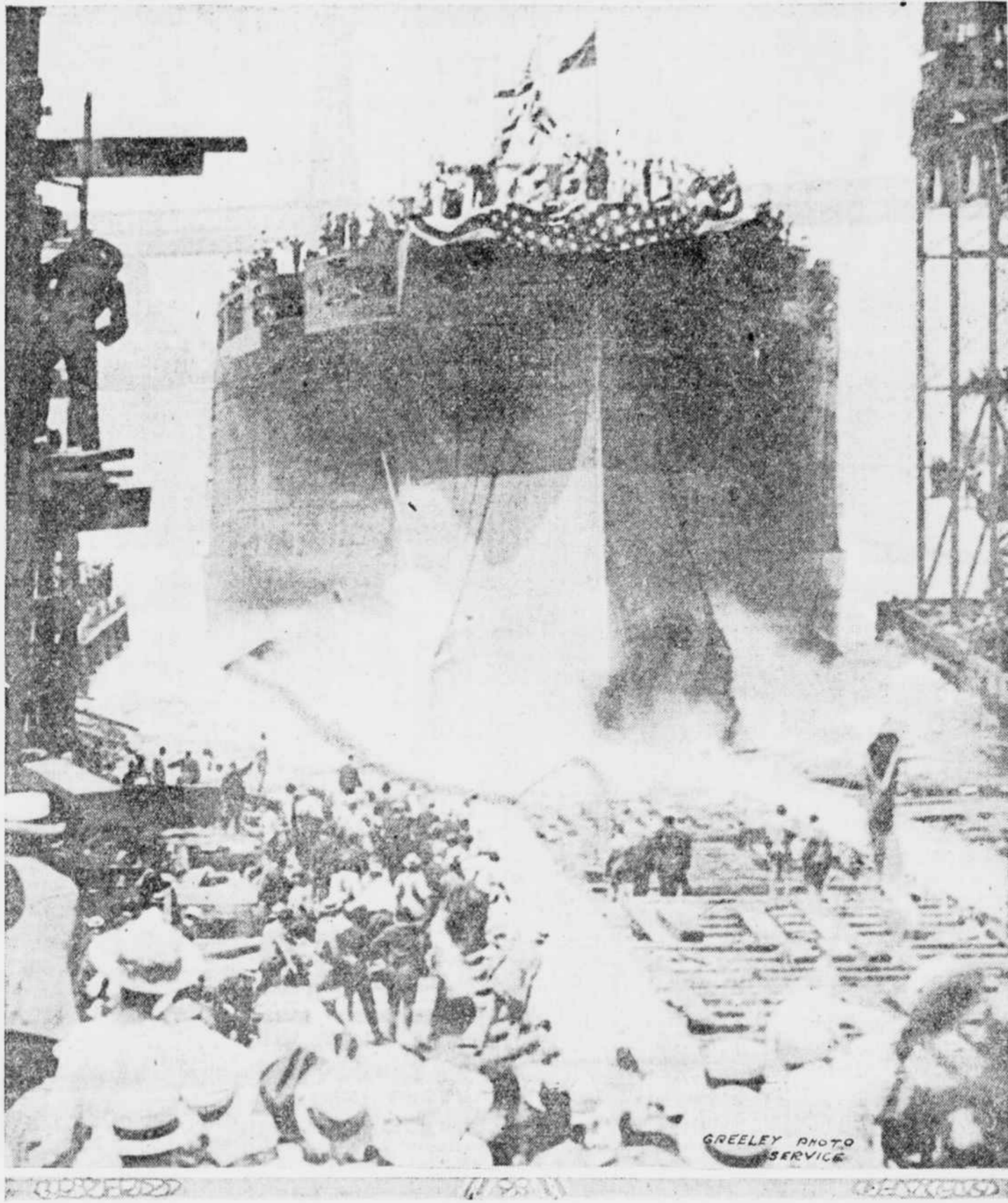
Mr. Koller was driving the car, a small runabout. The crossing is at the top of an embankment, and it is impossible from the road to see a train approaching. The lack of a gate or warning bell adds to the danger of the crossing.

Knowing that the 6:15 o'clock Harrisburg express was due to pass the crossing, Mr. Koller stopped his machine at the bottom of the embankment. In a few minutes a train rumbled by, and Mr. Koller, unable to see the tracks, did not know that it was eastbound.

Mr. Koller started his car up the bank, and the machine was full across the west-bound tracks as the express, going sixty miles an hour, struck it. The automobile was thrown one hundred feet and the wreckage landed in the middle of the tracks.

Koller was thrown directly in the path of the train and was badly mangled. Mrs. Koller was thrown to one side. When she was picked up it was found that, except for a neck, her only injury was a broken arm.

NO HOODOO ON UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST BATTLESHIP; THE CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE BROKE, THE WATER BOTTLE DIDN'T.



The Arizona, largest and most heavily armed battleship, leaving the ways in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

BECKER BARTERS FOR LIFE; OFFERS GRAFT SECRETS

History of Underworld Deals by Slayer May Free Him, Friends Say.

With the court doors closed to them for any further legal action in the case, Charles Becker's lawyers definitely admitted yesterday that an appeal will be made to the Governor for commutation of sentence. Martin T. Manton, chief counsel for the condemned ex-police lieutenant, went so far as to say that he believed when Becker's cause was laid before the Governor it should not only save his life but make him a free man.

Mr. Manton's suggestion of a possible pardon was partly explained by the report from Sing Sing that Becker already was at work on a statement, said to be the story of his life and graft activities in the Police Department as he found them, to lay before the Governor. If the revelations Becker intends to make are full and frank his friends as well as his lawyers believe his life will be saved. It may be that he will make the statement public prior to, or in conjunction with, the application to the Governor.

Mr. Manton would not admit or deny that Becker was preparing such a statement, saying that he would rather not discuss that possible feature of the appeal at this time. It is understood, however, that at the suggestion of his wife Becker has begun at work on a statement ever since the Court of Appeals denied him a new trial for the second time several weeks ago.

Becker Turns to Governor. Becker's chief counsel hurried to Sing Sing yesterday morning and spent an hour with the condemned man in the death house. It was after his return to his office that he announced they would seek clemency from the Governor.

Arizona, War's Hugest Offspring, Quits Cradle

Cheering Thousands at Navy Yard Watch Great Super-Dreadnought Given to Sea—Wine Splashes Bows, But Water Bottle Refuses to Break.

Philosophers say that every time you move even your little finger you alter the centre of gravity of the world just that much. If that is so, then the sensitive centre of gravity got one of the scares of its life yesterday at eleven minutes after 1 o'clock. At that moment 26,000,000 pounds of steel slid off the earth and tumbled into the East River.

The world's centre of gravity was not the only thing that was disturbed thereby. The world's comparative naval statistics will also have to be adjusted, for those 26,000,000 pounds of steel made up the hull of the mightiest battle machine ever wrought by the hands of mere men—the super-dreadnought Arizona.

The Arizona does not belong to the grapevine ship. She belongs to the good old ships of the line christened with stuff with a sting in it. There were those who thought in these watery times of Josephus that she should be christened with nothing but water, especially since Arizona is a dry state. There were others who held that a ship was not christened unless she went down the ways with the taste of champagne in her teeth.

Finally the controversy was compromised by placing in the hands of Miss Esther Ross, of Preston, Ariz., who stood sponsor for the ship, a magnum of champagne and a little bottle of water gathered at the brink of the Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona.

BRYAN ATTACKS TAFT AND T. R. AS PEACE FOES

Flatters Union Men—Asserts Ex-Judge's League Will Bring War.

Two thousand men threw their hats into the air, ripped off their collars and cheered William Jennings Bryan at Carnegie Hall last night for five minutes as the ex-Secretary of State stepped on the platform to plead for his ideas of world peace. They applauded his attacks on former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and his assertion that workmen fought and paid for war. Almost half as many women, both on the platform and in their seats, waved their handkerchiefs and shouted with no less vim than the men.

The meeting had been called by the Central Federated Union to protest against war and to plead for peace. Joseph Cannon, delegate from the Western Federation of Miners, was attacking Standard Oil and J. P. Morgan when Mr. Bryan stepped on the platform. Mr. Cannon yielded his place, and the ex-Secretary said, in part:

"Of all the advocates of peace, none have a deeper interest in its preservation than the laboring man. He not only has no pecuniary interest in war, but he recognizes that war is hurtful to him no matter from what standpoint it is viewed. It deranges business, and that is apt to subject the laboring man to idleness; it increases taxes, and the taxes, then, too, he may be called upon to offer himself as a defender in arms; in fact, the laboring man is most likely to respond to the first call. They are an important part of that great army of producers who not only create the nation's wealth in time of peace, but who also fight the nation's battles in time of war."

"The families of the laboring men, too, suffer more from war than the families of the rich, for the soldier who is buried in an unknown grave seldom leaves an estate to safeguard his widow and his children, and it must be remembered that on the average he leaves more children than the rich man."

TANKER SANK U-29 SAYS BERLIN; SEES CAUSE TO DEFY U. S.

BRITISH PRISONERS GOLF IN GERMAN CAMP

Berlin, June 19 (Via London).—An English newspaper last week published a statement to the effect that British prisoners have reported much smallpox in the Ruhleben detention camp. The American Embassy declares that there has been no smallpox, but a number of cases of German measles.

TEUTONS TAKE GRODEK; WITHIN DAY OF LEMBERG

Last Line of Defence Before Galician Capital Fails Russians.

PURSUERS CROSS TANEW TO NORTH

Komarno, at Southern End of Chain of Lakes, Falls Into Hands of Austro-Germans.

London, June 19.—The strongly fortified Galician town of Grodek, where it was predicted the Russians would make such a stubborn stand, has fallen before the Austro-German assault, according to to-night's Austrian official statement: The River Tanew, believed to be another strong barrier, has been crossed; Komarno, only a few miles south of Grodek, at the end of the chain of lakes, has been taken, and the Austro-German forces are within less than a day's march of Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

These claims were forecast in the German official statement from Berlin which preceded that from Vienna. The Berlin statement asserted that the Grodek positions were being attacked, the Russians to the north retreating as far as the Tanew line. The Austrians subsequently recorded the fall of Grodek and claimed that the south bank of the Tanew had been cleared of Russians.

Fate of Lemberg Sealed. Earlier in the day a résumé of the Galician situation from Petrograd said that the then existing disposition of the Russian forces in the vicinity of Lemberg meant a crisis and that the holding or losing of the line should determine the fate of the Galician capital.

The Russian line in the Grodek region, eighteen miles in length, was of such great strength by reason of the character of the country that it was believed in Petrograd that a successful frontal attack would be impossible. The text of the Austrian official statement, received to-night, follows:

"The Galician battle is proceeding, attacking combined Russian forces on the southern bank of the River Tanew, and north of the river captured position after position. "Grodek and Komarno, twenty miles southeast of Lemberg, are taken. "Tanew's Bank Cleared. "On the north bank of the south bank of the Tanew River has been cleared of Russian forces. Ulanow was occupied after severe fighting. "South of the upper Dniester River our work is proceeding. The Eastern Army, under General Pflanzer, again has repulsed fresh strong Russian attacks. The German Army Headquarters reported, issued earlier, says: "The Russians have been driven back east of the town of Zapuscow as far as Ulanow, and east of that town as far as the line of Tanew-Pauczka-tacked. Russian forces still standing south of the Dniester River and between the Dniester swamps and Stry have been attacked and driven back toward the north. The attacks are being continued."

KAISER'S LETTER GIVES PEACE HINT

Says Treaty Could Be Signed To-morrow if He Wished It So.

Paris, June 19.—Extracts from a letter said to have been sent by Emperor William to a personage connected with the Bavarian court are reproduced by the "Matin." The Emperor is quoted as saying in part: "Our only object is a peace profitable for the German States. This peace may be concluded sooner than thought. It gave for the time being only an incomplete result it would at least serve as a preparation for the future. It could be signed to-morrow if I wished. "When my august grandfather placed the empire on its present basis he did not pretend to have realized a completed work. The empire always is susceptible of growth. What cannot be achieved to-day will be achieved later."

Declares Her Fate Proves Submarines Must Hit Secretly.

BRITAIN DENIES GERMAN CHARGE

Says Warship Rammmed and Sank Captain Weddigen's Craft.

NOTE DELAY LIKELY

Reply To Be Made Only After Extended Conferences with Government Services.

Berlin (via London), June 19.—A statement given out by the German Admiralty to the effect that the German submarine U-29 had been rammmed and sunk by a British tank steamer flying the Swedish flag, after the vessel had been ordered to stop, is expected to have an important bearing on the German-American negotiations. German naval officers and the public at large ask how it is possible for German submarines to treat merchantmen in the way requested by the United States or to take steps to ascertain the nationality of ships displaying neutral flags in the war zone so long as British captains adhere to the rules laid down by their Admiralty.

The announcement published by the German Admiralty regarding the fate of the U-29, which was made in a most positive form, and as though the German Admiralty had conclusive evidence upon which to base its statement, will, in the opinion of well informed persons here, make a deeper impression on the public mind than would almost any other possible event. Captain Weddigen, the commander of the U-29, was a popular hero in Germany, ranking in popular esteem with the army leader, Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The loss of the German undersea boat under the circumstances, prominent Germans say, undoubtedly will stiffen the nation in the belief that it is impossible to introduce any changes in submarine methods, so long as Great Britain does not at least withdraw its instructions regarding neutral flags and attacks upon submarines.

Dangerous to Investigate. Under the headline of "Weddigen and the American Note," the "Kreuz Zeitung" in a leading article to-day re-sums consideration of submarine warfare. The newspaper declares that the fate of the U-29, as announced by the German Admiralty, demonstrated the danger of first investigating and then sinking ships, and suggests that the German successes would have been much greater if this consideration had been increased.

"The incident further shows plainly," the newspaper continues, "what meaning America's demand has that submarines should not torpedo enemy merchantmen without first halting and searching them. It would be complete surrender of the advantages due to the technical superiority of German submarines, and that is not possible. "We have all due respect for America's business interests, but we must reserve the right to try to keep American ammunition from our enemies without scruple, and with all the means at our disposal, and to cause every conceivable damage to Great Britain in the war of destruction which it forced upon us. "Therefore, the American demand to render ineffective our submarine war against her shipping, has not yet been answered for us wholly impossible."

Germany's Moral Duty. Count Reventlow, the naval critic, in a leading article says: "It is a moral duty to extract every possible advantage from the submarine weapon. Germany cannot let this weapon be shut up as in a cage whose bars are formed by threatening notes from the United States and by international regulations. "Now is the time for Germany to inaugurate a new era of submarine warfare that it will not let limits and restrictions be drawn by other powers to govern the manner of using its submarines."

In view of the fact that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, whose long report to Herr von Jagow on the status of public opinion in the United States is now under consideration, has not yet presented a separate report on the same subject to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, it is thought that the German reply will in all probability not be ready for delivery in less than ten days or two weeks. Extended conferences between representatives of the various departments concerned will be required to unify the views of the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Marine and the Naval General Staff for presentation to the United States.

Warship Sank U-29, Admiralty Declares

London, June 19.—The official statement was made public by the British government to-day that the German submarine U-29, commanded by Captain Otto Weddigen, which was destroyed two months ago, was sunk by "one of his majesty's ships." This belated announcement apparently was issued at this time to dispose of the re-