

PROTEST IS SENT GENERAL VILLA

Threat to Confiscate Idle Mines
Disturbs Washington.

**Carranza Authorities Still Assert
Obregon Was Routed in South
—Battle Result Disputed.**

Washington, D. C.—The State department Saturday sent a formal protest to the Villa government at Chihuahua, Mexico, against its threat to confiscate foreign-owned mines. Following are excerpts of the statement issued summarizing the situation:

"The department is advised that the Villa administration at Chihuahua on March 19 issued a decree with reference to mining operations, providing that if operations at the mines are suspended or if taxes are not paid the mines will be forfeited. It is said that the decree will be in effect from April 1, and that 120 days from the date of the promulgation of the law will be allowed for the resumption of operations.

"The department has made a protest against the provisions of this decree, pointing out the hardships that would be imposed upon companies in compelling them to operate their mines when either the condition of the work or the political situation would make such operation highly inadvisable and unprofitable."

Definite information as to the progress of the campaign in the region of Irapuato, in which General Villa is leading his troops in person against the Carranza forces under General Obregon, still were lacking, although a report to the State department, says Obregon's men had retreated toward Queretara after a short skirmish and probably would make a stand there. Messages to Villa representatives here tended to confirm this, but dispatches from Carranza headquarters at Vera Cruz continued to assert that Obregon had won a great victory.

A report from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz said news received on April 8 by Carranza officials from Obregon was interpreted there as indicating that a decisive victory had been won. "It was intimated on the 8th," said the message, "that fighting was still in progress, notwithstanding that the enemy had been driven northward 30 kilometers."

War or New Regime Is Threat of Italian People

Rome—Political parties favorable to Italy's immediate intervention in the war, comprising Democrats, Radicals, Reformists, Socialists and Nationalists, have arranged great meetings to be held throughout Italy in an endeavor to bring about the participation of the country in the conflict.

The Journal d'Italia, commenting on the event, says that it has assumed the character of a warning to the monarchy, since the National league, which arranged the meeting, adopted a resolution containing this sentence: "If, after long waiting, there are disillusion, no matter of what nature, a profound political upheaval is inevitable."

Professor Mussolini, a Socialist leader, explains this section of the resolution thus: "In other words, if the monarchy is unable to make national war, the monarchy will cease to exist in Italy, as a profound political upheaval means a change of regime."

Revival at Stock Buying On Enormous Scale Noted

New York—With transactions aggregating almost 1,300,000 shares and gains extending from 3 to 7 1/2 points in leading issues, Saturday's stock market was the most exciting and noteworthy of any day since July 30 last. On that date, which marked the issuance of Germany's ultimatum to Russia, the market was stirred to a state of feverish activity at the expense of prices. The operations were all the other way, only a few of the unimportant stocks failing to share in the broad and steady advance.

On the surface, the market had the signs of a general awakening of public interest, due to a variety of favorable factors, including the statement of the Treasury department, which bore out unofficial advice of general domestic improvement.

Powder Plant Adds Men.

Tacoma, Wash.—Forty-five men have been added to the payroll of the Dupont Powder works south of Tacoma, it was announced Saturday. Increased demand for explosives is the reason. The Japanese steamer Haku-shika Maru, in port loading, will take 1000 cases of dynamite to Vladivostok. The steamer Robert Dollar, which left this week for Vladivostok, took a similar shipment, and 1000 cases of dynamite will be sent to Montana next week. All employees recently were given a wage increase of 20 per cent.

812,000 Allies Captives.

Amsterdam—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that on April 1 812,808 prisoners of war were being held in Germany—10,175 officers and 802,633 men. The dispatch gives the prisoners by nationality as follows: French, 3838 officers and 238,498 men; Russian, 5149 officers and 604,210 men; Belgians, 647 officers and 39,620 men; British, 520 officers and 20,307 men.

EITEL INTERNED TILL END OF WAR

German Raider Fails to Receive
Relief in Time.

**Captain and Crew Downcast As
Program Changes—Dash to
Sea Was Planned.**

Newport News, Va.—Commander Max Thierichens, of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, asked the United States government, through port authorities here Thursday night, to intern his ship and crew.

Up to the last moment the German skipper kept up the appearance of being ready for a dash to the sea, and when the time for decision finally came explained that failure of "expected relief" to arrive had made it necessary to intern rather than "deliver crew and ship to the fruitless and certain destruction by French and British warships waiting off the Virginia capes."

The commerce raider made her last cruise of the war. She was taken to the Norfolk navy yard, across Hampton Roads from the shipyard here, where she has been laid since limping into port on March 10, after the remarkable commerce-destroying voyage from the Orient, during which she sent the American ship William P. Frye to the bottom.

Collector of Customs Hamilton boarded the Eitel shortly after 7 o'clock with an imperative notice from the Washington government that the time for his stay in this port would expire at midnight, and that he must leave American waters by 4 o'clock on the morning of April 8. Before the customs collector could deliver the message, Commander Thierichens handed to him the written announcement of his decision.

Italian Fleet of Warships Makes Sudden Departure

Paris—The warships of the Italian fleet departed suddenly on Wednesday from the Mediterranean naval stations at Spezia, Gaeta and Maddalena Islands. They concentrated at Augusta, Sicily, and at Taranto. They are thus within a few hours of the Adriatic. The departure of these warships caused a profound impression, particularly at Spezia, where until last Sunday the harbor was crowded with dreadnaughts, cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers, while the town was filled with officers and sailors.

Italy has now the finest fleet in her history. It is headed by several new dreadnaughts, of which the most formidable is the Conte de Cavour, which corresponds in the Italian navy to England's Queen Elizabeth.

The future movements of the fleet are veiled with absolute secrecy. It is asserted that only the king and one or two of the highest government officials are acquainted with the plans.

French Bombard German Factories and Stations

Paris—"The first days of spring, longer and clearer, have been marked by a recrudescence of activity on the part of the French aviators," says a press bureau note just issued.

"The simple recital of a day's aerial operations," the note continues, "will show the value of efforts of this branch of the service. The record of April 2 includes 43 reconnaissances and 20 instances where the aviators were able to direct with greater efficiency the artillery fire. Numerous photographs of the enemy's positions were taken.

"The bombardment operations were as follows on this day: The aviation sheds at Habsheim, a factory at Dietwiller and the railroad station at Walheim; the barracks and railroad station at Bendorf; the barracks of the Germans, under construction at Vigneulles; the aviation grounds at Coucy Les Chateau, north of Soissons, and the railroad station at Comines, Belgium; the railroad station at Somme-Py and Dontrien and bivouacs near L'Ecaille and St. Etienne Sur Suipe. "At other bivouacs near Bazancourt and Pont Faverges, French aviators dropped 1000 steel arrows."

The note then gives instances of daring combats between the French and enemy aeroplanes in the region of Soissons and Rheims and in the valley of the Lys.

Moses' Time Wise as Ours.

Philadelphia—Interesting features of the ancient Mosaic laws were detailed by Professor Camden M. Cobern, of Allegheny college, in a lecture here Thursday on "Moses and His Times." Recent discoveries by archaeologists, he declared, have confirmed the Biblical account of Moses. "Moses could have written his laws in any one of six languages," Dr. Cobern added. "The doctors of the day were as wise as ours. They wrote their prescriptions in an ancient tongue that nobody else could understand."

War Costs 5,950,000 Men.

Rome—The nations now at war have lost 5,950,000 men and spent \$8,400,000,000, according to figures prepared for the Avanti, a Socialist organ. The article declares the only result of the war will be a reciprocal wearing out of the forces engaged. It is calculated that nine or ten months more will exhaust the reserves of men and that the country which will suffer least will be Russia.

MEAL TIME IN A GERMAN CAMP IN POLAND



RUSSIANS REMOVING THE GERMAN DEAD



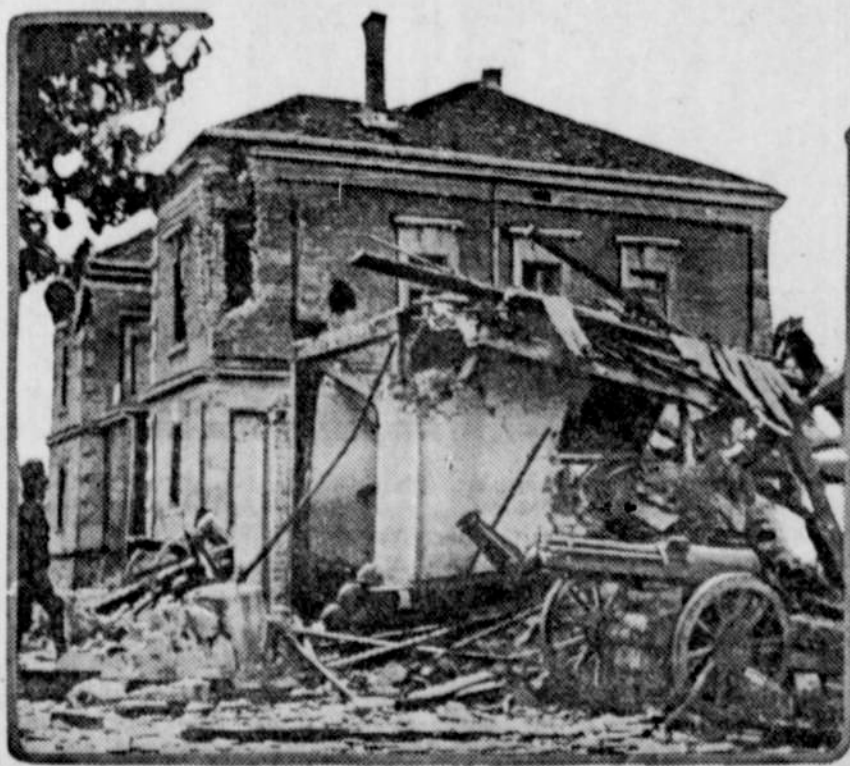
Russian Red Cross workers gathering up the German dead after a battle in Poland.

GETTING NEWS OF THE WAR IN THE WEST



For the information of the German troops fighting in the eastern war zone bulletins telling of the progress of the struggle in the western zone are posted in Polish villages.

SMASHED BY THE AUSTRIAN SHELLS



View of the army museum in Belgrade, Serbia, after its destruction by Austrian shells.

SOME LIVELY MIX-UP

UNHAPPINESS IN THE HOME OF
ELDER BERRY.

According to His Story He "Ondured"
Much Before He Got His Mind
Made Up to "Git On-
married."

"Your wife alleges that you were cruel to her," charged the judge; "that you first insulted her, then knocked her down and trod upon her. How about it?"

"Dis about it," responded Elder Berry, "dis much, an' den some."

"Me an' dat woman been trabbelin' double 'bout 'leven days. I done tuk her to be de wife o' mah buzzum, an' she done stung me in dat buzzum, an' fudehmo'."

"Day befo' yistiday evenin' I come moseyin' 'long homewards 'bout suppeh time. I has a quarteh's worth o' po'k chops under mah arm, an' peace an' satisfaction in mah soul. I stepped into de house, an' she riz up offen her cheer, picked up dat cheer an' hung it roun' mah neck same's a crate roun' a tukkey gobbler.

"Den, youah honah, not satisfied wif so much, she slammed me smack in de stummick wif a chunk o' stove wood an' knocked me sittin' flat in de corner. Den she flung de dishes at me an' dat cheer. Den she come busin' me fust on one side, den on t'other, wif dat stove wood again.

"De cheer an' me dodged de bes' we wuz able, but we bofe got sawt o' in one anuddah's road, an' ebbery now an' again de chunk hit de cheer an' de cheer hit me. An' all de while dat female kep' usin' de mos' insultin' langwidje herself.

"Po'k chops—smack!—niggeh—smack!—got po'k chops, ain' you?—smack! Wha's dat two bits I sent you to collee' f'um Miss Annabelle fo' dat white washin' I done labohed over? Po'k chops—smack! Dat two bits I wuz gwine to spend fo' de decoratin' fo' de new hat I wuz gwine to wear to de Sistehs o' John de Baptis's sociable. Po'k chops—smack!—dat's wha it an'!

"An' ebbery time she say 'smack!'—laik dat—she lamm me annudeh one wif dat chunk.

"Jedge, youah honah, dat jes' seemed to be mo' dan I could ondure, specially f'um a strange nigguh I ain' knowed mo'n two weeks at de mos'es. Me an' dat cheer got up in de corner, an' I sez: 'Is you all gwine to continue dis bizniz?' An' she sez: 'Smack!—po'k chops, niggeh—smack!'

"An' den all I sez wuz: 'Stand outen mah way, woman, stand outen mah way. I sez gwine to git onmarried right now!'

"An' ef she done got sawt o' spilled about some as I wuz passin', dat ain' no fault o' mine."

Colonies of Two Nations.

The loss of Brazil brought the Portuguese dominion down from the proud position it held at the beginning of the nineteenth century. But at the beginning of the twentieth century she remained the mistress of a colonial empire surpassed only by Great Britain, France and Germany. The climate of the Portuguese colonies is, however, unsuitable for European colonization, and the colonies have no commercial value commensurate with their great extent. The Portuguese colonies are: In Africa, Cape Verde Islands, St. Thomas, Madeira and Prince's Islands; Portuguese Guiana, Angola, Portuguese East Africa or Mozambique; in India, Goa, Damaun, Piu; in China, Macao; in the Malay archipelago, part of Timor. The total area is 803,000 square miles, of which 794,000 square miles are in Africa.

The Dutch colonies in the Malay archipelago number 600,000 square miles. The West Indian dependencies of Holland are Dutch Guiana or Surinam, the Dutch Antilles or Curacao and its dependencies, comprising, altogether, a total area of 60,000 square miles.

External Use.

English men-of-war have no ice-making machines on board, as do our ships, and everybody knows how the English fail to understand us on the subject of the use of ice, especially in our drinks.

An English officer was aboard one of our ships of the Asiatic fleet and, on being served with an iced drink, commented on the delights of having cool water aboard. The American officer responded with an offer of a small cake o' ice, which was sent the following morning. Meeting the Englishman ashore a week later, the American asked him if he had enjoyed the ice.

"Enjoy it, old top. Why, do you know, that was the first cold bath I've had since I left England!"—Everybody's Magazine.

The Joy of Obliviousness.

"How did you like my turning off the gas at ten while you and that young fool were in the parlor last night?" asked her father.

"Did you?" she responded innocently; and father knew the true meaning of the word "fallure."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Business Enterprise.

"How long must I wait for my prescription?"

"Forty minutes," answered the druggist; "but you can pass the time pleasantly. We give you your choice of admission to our picture show, tango parlor or open bridge tournament."

ADMIRAL T. B. HOWARD



Admiral T. B. Howard, recently appointed admiral of the Pacific fleet, is in the harbor of San Francisco and the four-star flag of an American admiral is flying at the Golden Gate for the first time.

One Good Reason for Being a Woman.

By nature man belongs to the hunt in the open, and woman to the fire indoors, and just here lies one of the best reasons for being a woman rather than a man, because a woman can get along without a man's out-of-doors much better than a man can get along without a woman's indoors, which proves woman of the two the better bachelor, as being more self-contained and self-contented. Every real man when abroad on the hunt is always dreaming of a hearth and a hob and a wife, whereas no real woman, if she has the hearth and the hob, is longing for man's hunting spear or quarry. If she is indeed a real woman she is very likely longing to give a man the comfort of the fire, provided he will not stay too long at a stretch, but get out long enough to give her time to brush up his hearth and rinse his teapot satisfactorily to herself.—Atlantic.