

ANGELES' FORCES KILL MEXICAN FEDERALISTS

4400 Armed Rebels Prepare
to Attack Juarez.

TROOPS WELL EQUIPPED

Traveler at Mexico City Reports
Francisco Villa, Bandit Leader,
Again Married.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 13.—A skirmish occurred between federal and advanced forces of General Angeles at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Several are reported killed on the federal side.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL FELIPE ANGELES, Mexico, June 13.—General Felipe Angeles, commander of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Juarez, granted a four-hour interview to a correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon.

With General Angeles at his headquarters is Martin Lopez, next in command; Ramon Vega and General Holm.

General Angeles is in the best of spirits and says he is confident of his cause. The forces of General Angeles are well equipped, his cavalry horses are the best seen below the border and equal those of American cavalry.

General Angeles is well supplied with funds and states he is paying for everything he obtains from the ranch folk.

The most surprising thing is his men; they are not the ordinary run of revolutionists; they are big and strong, and when some were asked about Juarez they smiled and said: "We can take Juarez in three hours."

To reach his headquarters is a difficult task, because his men appear every few yards. Some of his forces are armed with as many as three rifles and as many cartridge belts filled to capacity with shells.

EL PASO, Tex., June 13.—The 24th Infantry, consisting of 1600 men, arrived in El Paso from Columbus, N. M., last night under command of Colonel Arthur G. Haddad. This leaves one entire battalion of infantry at Columbus.

A courier who arrived tonight from the rebel headquarters near Zaragosa, less than 15 miles from Juarez, reports that the rebels have 4000 men, all armed with rifles, and each man supplied with 300 rounds of ammunition.

Two field guns and eight machine guns are included in the rebel fighting equipment.

At the time the courier left the camp the intention was to attack Juarez before daylight tomorrow.

MEXICO CITY, June 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Francisco Villa, bandit leader, has been married again, according to a story by a traveler, to the newspaper Excelsior of this city. The traveler claims to have been present at the ceremony which he says was performed at Valle de Allende, near Parral, Chihuahua.

Villa is said to have appeared suddenly one day in the village and ordered all the inhabitants out for a fiesta. The marriage, according to the traveler, was performed by a former judge.

Afterward there was a feast and a dance at which Villa introduced his bride, a girl of 20 years, and delivered a speech.

Mrs. Juanita Torres Villa, who lived for a time in Los Angeles, has claimed to be the only lawful wife of Francisco Villa.

EL PASO, Tex., June 13.—A conservative study of the situation around Juarez leads to the conclusion that the panic in that city was caused by small and scattered parties of the force of Villistas and that no attack is contemplated if at all. A personal inspection as far east as Guadalupe was made by a representative. Residents of that town said no considerable force of Villistas had been anywhere near there.

MEXICO CITY, June 13.—General Jesus Augustin Castro has been named under secretary of war and marine and is heading that department in the absence of the regular secretary, according to a statement given to the press from official sources tonight.

The statement adds that General Manuel M. Diezguerra, now operating in northern Mexico with headquarters in Chihuahua City, will succeed General Castro as chief of military operations against the rebels commanded by Francisco Villa and Felipe Angeles.

AUTO FALLS OVER BLUFF

Aberdeen Men Have Close Call in
Bad Smash Up.

CHEHALIS, Wash., June 13.—(Special.)—J. B. Kirkendall and Frank Lyons, both of Aberdeen, narrowly escaped death late last night when their automobile went over a bluff on the Pacific highway north of Kalama. A woman from Kelso, whose name was not learned, and her young son also were in the car and after jumping down a 25-foot embankment and rolling another 50 feet escaped unhurt, excepting for a few bruises. Kirkendall and Lyons were both badly but not dangerously injured.

FUGITIVE SLAYER IN TOMBS

Richard von Krebs Captured in New
York After Two Years' Freedom.

NEW YORK.—Magistrate Harris in the Tombs court remanded Richard von Krebs, a fugitive from the New Jersey State Asylum for the Criminally Insane, to the Tombs for 48 hours without bail, to await extradition papers. Von Krebs was adjudged criminally insane after he had shot and killed Henry Riehl, his wife's father, at Deal, N. J., on Nov. 4, 1914. He escaped from the institution on April 26, 1917, and was captured at 933 Second avenue last night.

Von Krebs asked today that he be permitted to get in touch with former United States Senator O'Gorman.

"If I can get word to him of my trouble," he told Judge Harris, "he will help me out."

To newspaper men Von Krebs said he had been employed as a butler since his escape by Mrs. Betty Green and her daughter, Mrs. Wilks, Senator O'Gorman, Magistrate Barlow and Congressman Smith.

His arrest at the home of his wife on Second avenue he attributed to a visit there to settle up matters relating to the collection of the \$10,000 government insurance policy due on the death of their son, who was killed in action in France with the American troops in February, 1918.

Von Krebs appeared in court wearing a frock coat. Since his escape he said he had made his home at 32 West Forty-third street. The charges against him today were brought by Detectives Michael Myers and James Reynolds of the homicide squad, who, with Detective Pelletier of New Brunswick, arrested him last night.

Formerly an officer in the German army, and asserting that he had at one time been a member of the ex-kaiser's household, Krebs hated this country, and he attempted to murder thousands of Americans.

He is said to be a proficient swordsman and a crack pistol shot.

Von Krebs is of violent temper. He had been in lunatic asylums several times, but managed to establish his sanity in the courts of law. He attempted the life of President Wilson when the chief executive was governor of New Jersey. He assaulted several other prominent men with intent to kill, the police say.

The Riehl murders were a result of Von Krebs' psychological seizures. While in an insane rage he fancied that he had been wronged, and rushed at his victims, who were working in the field. He confessed the murder, alleging that he had killed in self-defense. He escaped the New Jersey police and was not captured until Feb. 8, 1915. He was caught through information furnished by his wife, whose life he threatened.

JAPANESE TALK OMINOUS

RECENT STATEMENT BY BARON GOTO IS CHALLENGED.

Corean Representative in Washington Says Tokio Not Free From Treaty-Breaking.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A recent statement by Baron Goto, former member of the imperial cabinet at Tokio, that no treaty is a scrap of paper to Japan, was challenged by Dr. Syngman Rhee, secretary of state for the Corean provisional government, who is in Washington.

"The statement is not only untrue but ominous," said Dr. Rhee. "Japan has always prefaced some act of aggression with a declaration of righteousness. Japan kept her treaty while she had no army or navy. As soon as she had equipped herself with a powerful navy, she repudiated her treaty."

Dr. Rhee said that Japan's repudiation of her treaty was a direct violation of the American-Japanese treaty of 1903 and the British-Japanese treaty of July 1911.

"Until Baron Goto made his astounding statement, Japan has never denied the 'Okuma demands' were in violation of the two treaties under the terms of which Japan solemnly pledged herself not to take any step to gain special privileges in Korea and Manchuria," he said.

Referring to Japan's recent official statement concerning her future policy in Korea, Dr. Rhee said: "My country will agree to nothing short of absolute independence."

American forces numbering less than 5000 men, according to Chaplain Kelley, were estimated by Austrian intelligence officers as 50,000 men. From a base the men would be marched to a spot within sight of an Austrian observation balloon, and as soon as darkness fell would be marched quietly back to the base. Next morning they would move conspicuously to another camp, only to return to their base the next night. One day the troops would wear their service hats of felt, the next their overseas caps and the next their steel helmets in order to give the appearance of different detachments.

"We marched on an average of 20 miles a day for 15 days with full packs," said Chaplain Kelley. "It became monotonous, and we were forced to the conclusion after a while that our staff officers were hopelessly in the dark as to the movements of the troops."

It was desired that they spread out and look as numerous as possible in the daytime, and at night the motorbikes were all used for transporting supplies.

After the big drive started last October the captured, among thousands of other prisoners, an Austrian general staff officer. Questioned by our intelligence department, he said the low-intensity department was that there were 500,000 Americans in Italy.

SALEM HIGH GRADUATES 100.

SALEM, Ore., June 13.—(Special.)—Diplomas were presented tonight to 100 members of the graduating class of the Salem high school at final exercises held at the armory. Henry L. Benson, associate justice of the supreme court, delivered the principal address to the students. The diplomas were presented by H. L. Clark, chairman of the board of school directors.

ASTORIA GRADUATES 32.

ASTORIA, Ore., June 13.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of the Astoria high school took place this evening. There were 32 graduates. The address was delivered by Major W. S. Gilbert. Sixty-nine pupils graduated today from the eighth grade.

Satisfaction is expressed in the South African Press at the prolongation of Lord Buxton's term of office as governor-general of the Union of South Africa and high commissioner for South Africa until June, 1920.

DELEGATES PREPARE TO FIGHT KNOX PLAN

Resolution Against Accepting
Treaty Has Hard Road.

LONG DEBATE IS EXPECTED

House Passes Army Appropriation
Bill, Which Provides for Army
of 300,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senate leaders drew their lines more sharply today for the next phase of the treaty fight, to begin early next week around the resolution of Senator Knox, republican of Pennsylvania, proposing to put the senate on record against accepting the league of nations as now interwoven with the terms of peace.

After a series of conferences and much informal counting of votes, there were various predictions as to the course the struggle would take. Both sides were optimistic, but were predicting a long and stormy debate.

Whether opponents of the resolution will carry their fight to the point of parliamentary obstruction so as to prevent a vote until after signing of the treaty at Versailles was discussed at a conference of democrats, attended by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and several other members of the foreign relations committee.

No Filibuster Planned.

Afterward the senators present gave conflicting views as to the method of procedure, but agreed that it must be shaped largely by developments.

Senator Hitchcock said no filibuster would be resorted to, and that there would be no serious opposition to bringing the measure to a vote. He predicted that every democrat except Senator Reed of Missouri would be against it, and that they would be joined by about eight republicans, giving a safe majority to vote it down.

Other senators at the conference made clear their intention to fight the resolution at every step.

Supporters of the measure have contended if more than one-third of the senate membership goes on record in its favor, the result will be a warning that the treaty as now framed cannot be carried by a two-thirds vote when presented for ratification.

If a vote is blocked, it would be no surprise if an effort were made to accomplish this purpose through a round-robin tomorrow.

The first fight over the resolution is expected to center about the section stricken out in committee, which would have declared it a policy of the American government that it should co-operate in removing any future menace to the peace of Europe.

Senator Fall, republican, of New Mexico, cast the deciding vote in the committee, but reserved the right to support the provision in the senate. Opponents of the resolution generally are expected to favor the section's restoration with the hope of weakening the resolution.

The measure's supporters, however, claim that the European section will not be restored. Even if it were, they say, the resolution, because of its other features, would still have a safe majority in the senate.

Senator Borah, republican of Idaho, and Johnson, republican of California, who led the fight to amend in committee, and of others who have supported any participation in European affairs.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL.

Without a record vote, the house today passed and sent to the senate the army bill, which provides for a total of \$715,000,000, and providing for a temporary army of 300,000 men. The original measure recommended by the war department was \$715,000,000.

As finally passed, the bill prohibits the war department from using any new or unexpired appropriation for the purchase of lands for military camps or cantonments. The provision was ruled out yesterday on a point of order, but a special rule was obtained today, bringing it in order.

With a legislative rider for repeal of the daylight-saving act, effective next October, the agricultural bill was passed today by the senate agricultural committee. Chairman Gronna plans to call it up early next week.

Twenty-one Colorado tungsten-producing companies informed the house ways and means committee today that they would not resume production unless granted a tariff of \$10 a unit on their product.

IT HAPPENED IN BELGIUM

Fines and Contributions Exacted by
Germans—Money Reparation.

NEW YORK.—During the war only stray bits of information were allowed to come out of Belgium concerning the contributions and fines levied upon banks and communities by the invaders, or the seizure of the reserves of the Belgian banks, or the attempts of the Germans to make use of the liquidation of the banks for their own profit. Since the armistice, however, a fairly complete narrative has become available in the reports of the principal banks themselves—the Belgian State bank and the Societe Generale de Belgique.

The bulletin summarized these statements of what took place:

"One of the principal objectives of the German financial commission, which followed the army of occupation, was to secure the gold and securities of the National Bank of Belgium, the country's bank of issue," says the writer. "In fact, the German military between August 10 and September 2 had seized a total of \$215,000,000 francs at the bank's branch offices at Hasselt, Liege, Dinant, Mons and Ath. Warned by these seizures, the head office of the bank avoided a similar experience by sending its metallic reserves, amounting to about 300,000,000 francs, its securities, supply of notes and plates, for safekeeping to Antwerp, and thence, before Antwerp fell into the hands of the enemy, to the Bank of England."

There arose, however, an embarrassing situation from the fact that the bank, theretofore had a dual management, one branch being established beyond the German lines and having control of the gold reserve and the notes; the other remaining at Brussels, where it had to deal with the Germans and at the same time attempt to maintain the bank's representative functions.

Von Bissing, stormed, asserting that the bank was violating the laws. He expressed concern lest the Belgian finance minister might spend the bank's reserves for war purposes, leaving the 1,500,000,000 francs of outstanding notes without metallic foundation. This would be a grave danger, he thought, of the welfare of the Belgian people.

Whether the local bankers were much moved by this may be doubted, but they were moved by the possibility that unless they met the wishes of the conqueror, the Germans themselves would establish note-issuing banks of the type of the Darlehenkassen, thus flooding the country with a troublesome and dangerous currency. The upshot of this was that the finance minister gave a written undertaking not to do away with the reserves of gold or notes, and that a group of Belgian bankers, including the state institution, made an arrangement whereby the Societe Generale de Belgique should assume the functions of note issue, with the understanding that it would turn over this department and the accrued profits to the national bank within three months after German occupation was terminated. Under this plan some 1,500,000,000 francs in paper were issued during the war.

The unwilling part played by banks in connection with the contributions exacted from cities and districts is thus described: "Soon after the establishment of the German department of the Societe Generale it was confronted with the demand on the part of the Germans to discount and issue notes against the short-term obligations of the German military authorities, who threatened in case of refusal to invest the debt obligations of the provincial savings banks in German government quality. This was a device adopted by the Germans for the purpose of rendering immediately available the proceeds of contributions collected from the Belgian people." The result was that the bank had to consent to the issue of notes, and the total contributions levied upon the country are estimated at 2,500,000,000 francs.

Another one of the ruthless measures of the invaders was the seizure of the German notes that had found their way into the Belgian banks and their shipment to Berlin, nominally as a credit to the account of the Belgian banks, which were paid 4 cent interest. "German mark notes," says the writer, "had circulated in Belgium since the beginning of the war, and 14 francs per mark since the beginning of the occupation, and a large amount of these had found their way into the vaults of the Belgian banks. The German authorities promptly ordered the Societe Generale and the Banque Nationale to give up their stock of German money, threatening to take possession of the banks by force in case of refusal." The banks did, indeed, compel the Germans to come and take the currency themselves, in order that the removal might stand in the record as an act of violence on the part of the conqueror.

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