

30,000 CARRANZISTA SOLDIERS SURROUND 14,000 U. S. TROOPS

Expedition Will Be in Predicament in Case of Trouble Is. Military View.

VILLISTAS TO BE KILLED

Carranza View Is That De Facto Government Can Handle Villa and Expedition Is All a Mistake.

El Paso, Texas, April 13.—(I. N. S.)—Fourteen thousand American troops in Mexico today are surrounded by 30,000 Carranzistas.

The Mexican troops are awaiting a diplomatic "show down" and the de facto government is expected to move until Washington replies to Foreign Minister Aguilar's demand for the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces. From a military point of view, the expeditionary forces will be in a predicament if President Wilson refuses to comply with President Carranza's demand.

Federals Are Concentrated.

Acting under orders from Minister of War Obregon, General Arnulfo Gomez, who recently announced he will be known in history as "Black" Gomez because of the number of "gringos" he will kill, is moving eastward from Sonora with 5000 men under his command. Forty-five hundred other Mexican troops are concentrated in the Culhuatlan district and 2500 are stationed north of Torreon.

Numerous other bands of Mexican federals are scattered along the American line of communications. A report received here today said that Francisco Villa is in the Sistine valley conferring with the Arrieta brothers, who control 30,000 troops. Still another report said the bandit was stopping at Guadalupe V. Calvo, a natural fortress.

Advices received here from Juarez say that Minister of War Obregon has ordered General Gaviro to kill every resident of Juarez known to sympathize with Villa. More than 25 Villistas are now held in jail at Juarez.

Carranzista Views Given.

Military officials were uninformed today as to whether the expedition will be allowed to continue the hunt for Villa while the negotiations are in progress.

Here is the view taken here by Carranza officials:

President Wilson will have to withdraw the American expeditionary forces. There is no other answer.

The de facto government handles Villa. We have known all along that this thing was coming.

It has been the habit of the United States to look upon our diplomats as belonging to a low class of Mexicans. They have been vindicated. We have more troops ready than the United States. We feel that the expedition was all a mistake, and will be forgiven if the withdrawal commences quickly.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS IS REQUESTED

(Continued From Page One)

ered to Ambassador Arredondo at 3 a. m. today.

No Agreement Made. Declaring that the de facto regime never formally agreed to let American troops cross the border, the note reported on route here said "the Mexican government judges it convenient to suspend for the present all discussion of negotiations in this particular."

"Disoccupation" of Mexico by American troops was based on the ground that Francisco Villa's band is dispersed, and on the further ground that Carranzista troops believe themselves able to complete the task of exterminating the bandit leader and his band.

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Jefferson Statue Will Be Unveiled At School May 1

The bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, recently presented to Jefferson high school by alumni and students of the institution and the school board, will be formally unveiled May 1, weather permitting. The ceremony will be particularly impressive and a large portion of the afternoon will be given over to the celebration. A tentative program includes addresses by Judge Munly, chairman of the school board; Mayor Albee, Superintendent of Schools Alderman, School Architect Naramore, School Clerk Thomas and others. The Jefferson high orchestra will play and the entire student body will sing patriotic songs.

WAR SHOULD GO TO A FINISH DECLARES RETURNED SURGEON

Cessation Now Would Mean Another Fight Later On, Asserts Dr. Sargentich.

HOSPITAL WORK REVIEWED

Portland Doctor Estimates 20,000,000 Persons Have Died Directly or Indirectly as Result of Carnage.

Dr. Spiro Sargentich, Portland physician recently returned to the United States after 18 months' service as a surgeon with the Serbian army and the Russian Red Cross, addressed the Progressive Business Men's club at the Oregon hotel this noon on his experiences and observations at the seat of war.

"Terrible as this war is it would be nothing short of a great calamity to have it end today or tomorrow," declared Dr. Sargentich in an interview on his arrival here.

"As the struggle stands today neither side has been defeated. The German has some advantage in that they occupy Serbia, Belgium, Poland and parts of France and Russia.

"But to call a halt today would be to declare the war a draw. With neither side victorious, neither decisively defeated, each would seek to recoup losses, build up armies and navies to begin anew.

"War Must Be Decisive. "Only total abolition of armament will insure peace in the future if the war should end without one side gaining a decisive victory. To stop now would mean that the contending sides would set to work preparing for a great and more decisive war in the future. Like two sparring men they would renew the conflict with even fiercer fury after regaining their breath.

"Personally, I believe the odds are with the allies, and that they are getting stronger every day."

Dr. Sargentich gave up his practice here to offer his professional services to Serbians after the opening of the war. A native of Montenegro, his sympathies naturally lay with the people in the Balkans, but as an American citizen and a former officer of the California National Guard, he turned to the neutral work of alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded of the campaign.

Dr. Sargentich, who was at first in charge of a hospital at Arangelovac, near Nish, was on the Montenegrin front, and served with the Russian Red Cross. When the Serbians were compelled to retreat out of their own country across the mountains into Albania, he accompanied them.

It was a hard trip, frightfully hard. The Serbian troops were driven out of their own country, and are now quartered on the island of Corfu, finally got into Greece with only my medicine case and a handbag. Here I outfitted myself with new luggage, took steamer to Naples, and sailed from there on an Italian liner for New York. We were 11 days making the passage, which ordinarily takes 12, because of frightful weather. My only fellow passengers in the first cabin were five American Red Cross surgeons, who had been in Serbia five months.

"After my experiences and hard work and the passage, New York seemed like a Paradise. We all went to the Hippodrome that night, and I know I acted like a boy of 12."

Careful Record Kept. "As surgeon with the Serbian army, I naturally gained invaluable experience in my profession. I kept records of all my cases, first a book in orderly shape, on large record sheets of paper, and then on such scraps as I could find. In all, I have the records of 3600 cases, Serbians, Russians, Montenegrins and Austrians.

"I burrowed through a great number of them for a lecture before the medical department of the College of the City of New York, but a complete study will take months. However, I have gained some very valuable statistics from my first 876 cases at the base hospitals which show that wounds from rifle bullets are most frequent and that soldiers are most often hit in the right arm and leg.

Dr. Sargentich's tabulation follows: Rifle bullets, 431; shrapnel, 290; explosive shells, 42; hand bombs, 36; contusions, 23; simple fractures, 12; knife wounds, 13; bayonets, 11; revolver, 6; dislocation, 5; darts from aeroplanes, 2.

The 775 cases the location of wounds is shown as follows: Right leg, 61; left arm, 133; head and neck, 116; right arm, 93; left leg, 89; chest, 76; back, 65, and abdomen, 35.

Bayonet Wounds Generally Fatal. Most of the bullet wounds come from machine guns, according to the doctor, and the scarcity of bayonet wounds is due to the fact that wounds generally in close quarter fighting are fatal. Dr. Sargentich was called upon to make a number of amputations because of frost bite. He had little trouble with infected wounds because of an adequate supply of iodine.

"My American medical and surgical training was most valuable," said he, "because I had learned to exercise my inventive genius. Surgeons of the European school follow set rules of procedure; the American surgeon makes the emergency fit the occasion and if one way is not feasible or possible under the circumstances, he does it in another, maybe devised on the moment, but which accomplishes the desired result."

"I found the Russians most delightful people, and Russian women most tender and efficient nurses.

"Stories of atrocities committed by the Russians are greatly exaggerated. In fact, tales of atrocities by any of the fighting powers are exaggerated. Soldiers have done things they should not have done. It is true, but the committing of atrocities has been largely sporadic.

"The great majority of all the soldiers are good men at heart, but occasionally perhaps they break into a wine cellar, get drunk and then commit outrages. But in the main the stories of atrocities are exaggerated.

"The Serbians are among the most ferocious fighters in the world, but they are fine fellows, good at heart, and most considerate of their enemies.

Healthy Interest Shown. "I overheard some Serbians talking to their Austrian prisoners. One of the questions asked was, 'Do you have good apples in the north?' There was no bitterness—just healthy interest."

"Greatest sufferers in Serbia were the refugees, women and children especially. Under normal conditions there would have been plenty of food, for Serbia is well stocked with domestic animals for meat and there was meat for gruel. But when thousands of people crowded into a little town in their flight, naturally there would not be enough to eat to go around. And they had to contend with cold and the hardships of travel.

"Imagine 50,000 people crowding into Lents tonight and 200,000 into Portland, and you will get an analogous situation."

Dr. Sargentich was called upon to treat two cases where injuries were caused by steel darts dropped from German aeroplanes.

"About six inches long, sharp pointed and back hooked like fish hooks, weighted so as to fall in plumb line, they are nasty missiles," he said. "Although a few may strike here and there, to do any considerable damage to a number of men the aviator would have to carry about a ton of them aloft with him."

Dr. Sargentich also assisted in fighting the typhus plague that swept over Serbia and was presented a medal by the king of Montenegro for his services.

"It will be years before the warring nations of Europe recover from the struggle," he declares, "for the best blood of all the countries is being shipped."

"I hazard a guess that 20,000,000 have died because of lack of proper food, and the past two years. Not only the fighting men have lost their lives. Think of the populations of the invaded countries. Think of the babies and old men who have died because of lack of proper food and medical attendance.

Corvallis Farmer Plants Plaster and Waits for Results

Corvallis, Or., April 13.—Dick Kiger is wondering what will be the harvest of a sixty-acre field that he recently drilled to clover. He is also wondering if his friends will ever stop "kidding" him.

Wanting to get a good stand of clover he ordered a shipment of land plaster, which he mixed in the drill with the clover seed. After the field was nearly drilled he noted that the drill did not work as it should, and investigation disclosed that it was clogged with hair. Then Kiger found that instead of using land plaster he was drilling wall plaster with his clover seed. Through a misunderstanding of his order the wrong kind of plaster had been sent.

Wondering what effect the wall plaster would have on the clover seed, he called up the Oregon Agricultural college and explained the mistake, and asked what they would advise under the circumstances. The college experts answered, "We would advise that you now tint the field and putting in wall paper."

GERMAN RAIDERS ARE DECEYED BY BRITISH AND SUNK, IS REPORT

Two Vessels Were Destroyed Between Straits of Magellan and Falkland Islands.

Valparaiso, April 13.—(I. N. S.)—An

apparently authentic report is current here that the British steamship Orbita has decoyed two German commerce raiders into a trap and that both have been sunk by H. M. S. Cumberland.

According to the report, the raiders were sunk somewhere between the straits of Magellan and the Falkland Islands. No details are available.

It was off the Falkland Islands that one of the big naval battles of the war was fought, on December 8, 1914, when a British naval detachment under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee destroyed Admiral Count Von Spee's German squadron, sinking the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig and putting to flight the German cruiser Dresden.
