

VILLA IN U. S.

Columbus, N. M., Attacked by 1500 Mexican Bandits.

16 PERSONS KILLED

United States Troopers Have Brisk Engagement Few Miles South of Border. Villa's Losses Big and Capture Imminent.

Columbus, N. M.—Francisco Villa, outlawed Mexican bandit, raided United States territory Thursday. With 1500 men he attacked Columbus, killed at least 16 Americans and fired many buildings before he was driven back across the international border.

At least 250 troopers of the Thirtieth United States cavalry followed the Villa band into Mexico. Reports to Colonel H. J. Slocum late in the day said that Villa had made a stand five miles south of the border, where spirited fighting ensued. In this engagement an unnamed private was killed and Captain-Adjutant George Williams was wounded.

The small detachment of troopers under Majors Tompkins and Lindsley, fighting dismounted, made a determined stand against the renewed Villa attack and at last reports were holding their ground.

The raid to American territory proved costly to the bandit chieftain. The bodies of 18 Mexican bandits, including Pablo Lopez, second in command, had been gathered and buried before noon and troopers reported an undetermined number of dead still lying in the brush.

It is estimated that Villa has lost 100 in killed and more than twice as many wounded, including his losses in the pursuit by the American troopers.

Led to the attack under the slogan, "Death to the Americans!" Villa's followers fought with desperation. Just before dawn they crept along ditches skirting the United States cavalry camp and rushed the sleeping town, firing heavily.

The first volley brought American troopers into almost instant action. While a portion of the raiders engaged the cavalrymen, others, detailed by the bandit chieftain, began applying the torch and shooting American civilians who ventured from the buildings. Lights in homes and public buildings immediately became targets for snipers posted at Villa's direction. Other bandits, creeping close to American homes, enticed several civilians into the open with English-spoken invitations. Several fatalities are attributed to this ruse.

Washington, D. C.—Washington stands squarely behind Colonel Slocum in sending his cavalrymen into Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws who raided Columbus, N. M., murdering American soldiers and citizens and firing the town.

Secretary Lansing informed the de facto government of Mexico through Eliseo Arredondo, its ambassador designate here, that he trusted no objection would be made to the action of the American troops, they having followed what is known in military circles as a "hot trail." No orders have been issued for the return of the soldiers, and it is not probable any will be issued for the present.

Reports that the American troopers were in action probably 15 miles south of the border against a much larger force of bandits were heard with anxious interest in official circles.

Five troops of cavalry crossed the boundary early in the day. At a late hour it was not known officially just where they were or just what account they had given of themselves.

While no formal word of the policy of the administration was given out, it was reliably stated that free rein would be given the army to catch the bandits if possible. It was not considered in administration circles that Colonel Slocum's act in any sense constituted an invasion of Mexico, a policy which the administration has opposed in the past and will continue to oppose.

The State department at first had planned to ask permission of the Carranza government to send troops across the border in pursuit of the outlaw bandit. Then came official word that the cavalry already had crossed. Later Mr. Arredondo called on Secretary Lansing, expressed regret for the Villa raid, and was informed of the attitude of the United States.

VILLA FORCES RAZE RAILROAD TRACKS AND HEM IN MORMONS

Columbus, N. M.—Villa made his hiding place known Monday for the first time since the fires of looted Columbus lighted his escape into the gray Mexican hills south of town. With 3000 men at his back the bandit chief tore up the track of the Northwestern Mexico railroad at Corralitos and swept toward the Mormon settlements in the San Miguel valley.

This bold stroke has cut off from escape into the United States 500 Mormons who had planned to make their way to safety across the border. The ruthless raider has announced that he will put to death every man, woman and child in the settlement.

The Mormons are all that revolution has left in the fertile country around Casas Grandes in the Guerrero district of Chihuahua. There were formerly 20,000 Mormons from the United States settled at a dozen colonies in the San Miguel valley. They had established prosperous settlements at Dublin, Casas Grandes, Colonia Garcia, Colonia Guarez, Colonia Juarez, Colonia Chichupua and other garden spots.

They have been planning since the raid on Columbus to return to the United States. Villa was informed. After his raid into New Mexico he hurried to Guzman to await the Mormons on their passage to El Paso. Learning he was lying in ambush for their destruction, the Mormons delayed their attempt to escape. Villa struck outward and cut the railroad at Corralitos.

Americans Rescued From Torpedoed Norwegian Vessel

Washington, D. C.—The State department received Monday a cablegram from Consul Osburn at Havre, France, saying that the Norwegian bark Silius had been torpedoed in Havre roads, without warning, according to members of the crew, but that seven Americans on board had been rescued.

So far dispatches to the State department simply have said the vessel was torpedoed without warning. No mention was made of the nationality of the submarine.

The Americans on board were members of the crew.

Secretary Lansing has instructed Consul Osburn to secure and forward immediately all available details of the sinking of the bark Silius.

If a torpedo did destroy the bark, which was bound to Havre from New York with grain, the government responsible will be held to strict accountability. Such an act would be contrary to all the assurances which the United States has secured.

Officials seemed inclined, however, to refrain from forming an opinion until it was known positively that a torpedo, and not a mine, sunk the ship.

Should Consul Osburn's investigation establish that a torpedo actually was responsible, the United States officials indicated they will view the matter even more serious than if a passenger carrying vessel was involved. The American seamen have even a greater claim to protection than passengers. A passenger travels at his discretion, while a seaman is compelled to do so by his occupation.

Serious Shortage in Paper Material.

Washington, D. C.—The attention of the department of Commerce is called by the president of a large paper manufacturing company to the fact that there is a serious shortage of raw material for the manufacture of paper, including rags and old papers. He urges that the department should make it known that the collecting and saving of rags and old papers would greatly better existing conditions for American manufacturers.

Something like 15,000 tons of different kinds of paper and paperboard are manufactured every day in the United States and a large proportion of this after it has served its purpose could be used over again in some class of paper. A large part of it, however, is either burned or otherwise wasted. This, of course, has to be replaced by new materials. It is the early history of the paper industry publicity was given to the importance of saving rags. It is of scarcely less importance now. A little attention to the saving of rags and old papers will mean genuine relief to our industry and a diminished drain upon our sources of supply for new materials.

War in Albania Renewed.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Fighting between Italian and Austrian troops in Albania has been renewed.

Austrian forces advancing along the coast between Durazzo encountered Italian soldiers who, after a few skirmishes, fell back in the direction of Avlona, their principal position in Albania, according to an official statement received here from Vienna.

CARRANZA DEMANDS RECIPROCAL RIGHTS

Privilege of Crossing Border Sought by Mexico.

FORMAL MANIFESTO ISSUED TO PEOPLE

Mexicans Told He Will Fight Before He Will Surrender Dignity and Honor of Mexican Nation.

Mexico City—General Carranza Sunday night issued a manifesto to the nation declaring that under no circumstances would the Mexican government grant to the United States a right to violate her sovereignty by sending an armed force in pursuit of Villa without the consent and reciprocal privilege being first obtained and admitted.

General Carranza said in his manifesto: "I am sure that I interpret in this matter the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will comply in a dignified manner with their duty, be the sacrifices what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty, if unfortunately this drags us into war which the United States can never justify. We will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences. Upon the heads of the traitorous Mexicans who, within and without this country, have labored to produce this result will fall the inexorable justice of the people.

"The cause of the assault which Francisco Villa and the bandits who accompanied him made on the town of Columbus, in American territory, burning houses and killing some of the inhabitants, soldiers, as well as citizens, the international situation in these moments is very delicate, as the North American press have incited their people against Mexico and the government of that country has discussed the situation in the American congress, members of which have advised intervention.

"The constitutional government which I have the honor to represent is also occupied diligently in an effort to solve this delicate situation, trying at all costs to maintain the dignity and sovereignty of Mexico, and we yet hope that this lamentable incident may be decorously arranged and that there will be no reason for conflict.

"I have addressed the government of the United States, through the foreign office, stating that the invasion of Villa has historical precedents, as in the years 1880 and 1886, two parties of Indians, coming from the United States, invaded Sonora and Chihuahua, committing crimes and depredations on the lives and properties of Mexicans.

"It was agreed then between the governments of the two countries to permit the respective passage of armed forces, resulting in the extermination of the Indians. I have asked the American government to pursue a like course, in order to solve future difficulties, should they arise, noting that Villa and his companions are a group of bandits whose acts the Mexican government or people would not be responsible for, and that his reproachable conduct is due to instigation of the reactionary element that, lacking in patriotism and convinced of its defeat, is trying by all means to bring on armed intervention.

"I have not yet received the answer of the American government, and from the reports of my chiefs along the frontier learn that the American forces are mobilizing to pursue and capture and deliver him to the Mexican authorities; that the expedition is in the nature of a punitive campaign and that the sovereignty of Mexico will be respected.

"The constitutional government has given instructions to its confidential agent at Washington immediately to make representations that under no circumstances, with any motive, be the reasons or explanations of the United States what they may, will it justify the armed invasion of Mexican territory without reciprocal rights being granted to the Mexicans and that not for an instant will the invasion of Mexican territory or an outrage to its dignity be tolerated."

Employees Ordered Out.

Laredo, Tex.—American concerns operating in the Monterey district and in the vicinity of Mapimi, state of Durango, have ordered their employees to leave Mexico at once, owing to unrest among the lower classes of Mexicans, according to American passengers from that section, 250 of whom reached the border here Monday. There is no apparent ill-feeling against Americans in Nuevo Laredo and the order in this vicinity is normal.

18 PRISONERS BURNED TO DEATH IN DISINFECTING BATHHOUSE

El Paso, Tex.—Eighteen prisoners were burned to death and probably 10 others seriously injured, many fatally, in a fire late Tuesday at the city jail bathhouse. The blaze started from a flash of flame from a large tub of gasoline and kerosene solution used to destroy germ-carrying lice. In their first reports officials attributed the origin to the deliberate action of one of the prisoners in throwing a lighted match into the container.

More than a score of prisoners, who were thoroughly saturated with the solution, were enveloped in flames. Jail attendants immediately opened two exits, allowing a number of the prisoners in the bath room to escape, although seriously burned. Surgeons said that the death list would probably reach 25 and that many of the injured would not live more than a few hours.

Surrounding the bath quarters are rows of cells, mostly filled with prisoners. Those adjacent to the bath were caught in the flames. Release of these were slow and dangerous and it was in these that most of the fatalities occurred. Volunteer rescuers aided in dragging out the victims, many unconscious and badly burned.

H. M. Cross, an American, who died of injuries, was named as the man who struck the match that caused the fire, in a statement made by H. G. Baby, one of the trustees on guard. Cross was under arrest as a vagrant. His home is said to have been in Daventport, Ia.

The disinfection tubs were placed near the doorway leading to the police hospital. The burst of flames blew out doors and windows and the blaze swept the hospital, rendering it untenable and useless for the press of emergency work which followed.

On fire from head to foot, the nude victims dashed into the streets and alleys surrounding the prison. Several, maddened by the pain, outdistanced all pursuers and disappeared. Only one of these had been found several hours after the disaster.

One of the victims, a veritable torch, plunged through the jagged remains of a window pane and clambered to the roof of the jail, where he was rescued by firemen, only to die a few minutes later.

Edward McGowan, of Warder, Idaho, and John Campbell, of Camern, of Eugene, Oregon, were among the Americans seriously burned in the jail fire.

President Names N. D. Baker Secretary of War; He Accepts

Washington, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, has been selected by President Wilson for secretary of war. His nomination will go to the senate immediately and administration leaders expect quick confirmation so the new secretary may take active charge of the War department's plans for army increases and reorganization.

Mr. Baker is 44 years old, a lawyer, and as a leader among Ohio Democrats has been a warm supporter of the Wilson policies since the pre-convention campaign in 1912. He has been a close personal friend of Mr. Wilson since the latter was instructor years ago at Johns Hopkins University, and was offered the post of secretary of the Interior in the original Wilson cabinet, but declined because he then was mayor. He is understood to be in thorough accord with the President on the preparedness program and foreign questions.

An offer of the War secretaryship was made to Mr. Baker by telegraph several days ago, after the President had spent more than three weeks carefully going over a long list of those suggested to succeed Secretary Garrison. Mr. Baker accepted, and upon being notified, that he would be nominated at once, telegraphed that he would come to Washington.

Spanish Steamship Hits Rock. Santos, Brazil.—The Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias has been sunk by striking a rock. She went to the bottom in five minutes. Eighty-six members of the crew and 57 passengers have been brought to Santos by the French steamer Viga.

Rio Janeiro—It is feared here that 400 lives have been lost by the sinking of the Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias. The steamer remained afloat only a short time after striking a shoal off San Sebastiao, and there was little time for the escape of passengers and the crew in the boats.

Taylor's Comet Splits.

Cambridge, Mass.—A split in Taylor's comet, with one of the parts from two to two and a half magnitudes fainter than the main comet, was announced Tuesday in a message to the Harvard Observatory from the Yerkes Observatory. The measurements were made by Professor Barnard.

The Yerkes Observatory also reported an observation of Nujimen's comet, discovered at Pulkowa, Russia, last month.

ORDERS U. S. ARMY TO DISPATCH VILLAGUERRA

Washington Determined to Border Raids at Any Cost

WATCHFUL WAITING PROGRAM

Whether General Occupation Will Depend Upon Attitude Carranza's Government.

Washington, D. C.—American troops were ordered across the border Friday by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and bandits dead or alive.

Under the direction, if not the oversight, of Major General Fox who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo, American troops are expected to move into Mexico at once.

They go to meet 3000 guerrilla troops in a mountainous region, which Carranza troops have fled.

Whether this long-deferred action, which begins purely as a preventive measure, to clear Northern Mexico of menacing bandit bands which General Carranza has no control, shall grow into a general intervention or occupation in Mexico depends, in a large measure, on Carranza and the Mexican people.

"An adequate force will be sent in pursuit of Villa with the object of capturing him and putting stop to his forays.

"This can be done and will be entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

That statement was prepared by President himself.

President Wilson's intention to part from the policy of watchful waiting, ended by the Columbus raid of Friday, was announced after the cabinet and administration leaders in Congress. The president's position explained fully to the latter, he agreed that he should not be pressed at this time by discussing minority which might arouse in Mexico.

After a brief cabinet meeting which the President was described as being determined to eliminate as he was to eliminate Huerta, Secretary Baker hurried to the War department and sent orders to the troops.

Allies Refuse to Disarm Vessels; Notice Is Expected

Washington, D. C.—The entente allies have agreed to inform the United States that they cannot accept the proposal in Secretary Lansing's circular memorandum that a vivendi be entered into for the disarmament of belligerent-owned merchant ships. Conferences between the allies on this subject have ended and the replies are expected in the near future.

Advices to the State department from the embassies at London, Paris and Rome some time ago made it plain that the disarmament plan met with no favor, and the department has been proceeding on the assumption that it would be rejected.

The United States does not oppose the right and international law of chancemen to arm for defense. Armament by agreement was proposed as a humanitarian expedient account of the development of submarine warfare.

Packing Cases Settled.

Washington, D. C.—From reliable sources it was learned here that the long-standing dispute between the American packers and the British government over the quantities of meat products shipped from the United States to the countries of North Europe. Details of the settlement are lacking. It is known the British government has undertaken to secure the export against loss by a system of long-term contracts.

Gen. Carranza "Sorry."

Douglas, Ariz.—"I am sorry conditions are such that the United States deems it necessary to take action of which you have advised me. This answer was made by General Carranza to a telegram sent to him by General P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, asking the first of the de facto Mexican government for an expression of his opinion on the act of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition into Mexico.

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