

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 Lindsay, 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. 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 had 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 Men Execute Thirty.
Laredo, Tex.—Thirty or more Carranza soldiers, including several officers, were executed by bandits three days ago near Torreon, according to authentic information received here Friday. The bandits were reported to be adherents of General Villa and were commanded by Colonel Chacon. The men executed—a lieutenant colonel, two majors, several minor officers and 24 privates—were taken from a train en route from Torreon to Monterey, it was said, and were shot by the side of the cars.

Villa Bandits Located.
Hachita, N. M.—Two hundred well-mounted Villa bandits were reported to be at Wamelas Well, two miles from the international boundary, on the American side, late Friday. This is ten miles southeast of Hachita. Anxiety here over the presence of the bandits at that place was relieved by the arrival of the first battalion of the Eleventh United States Infantry from Douglas, Ariz., under command of Major John C. Bennett. Citizens and ranchers have armed themselves to guard their homes and their livestock.

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 of 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 Chihuahua 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. 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.

Intrigue Is Charged.
Tokio.—It is the belief of the Japanese foreign minister that "a certain European power in the past has endeavored to create differences between Japan and the United States to further its own ends." This opinion was expressed by the foreign minister before the Association of America's Friends. He gave it as his opinion that the efforts of this European power were exerted for the purpose of serving its own aspirations. As that power now is occupied with its own troubles, the source of intrigue has been removed.

Rich Farmer Thought Murdered.
Seattle, Wash.—The body of Wm. Stephenson, a wealthy farmer of North Yakima, was found beside the Northwestern Pacific railroad track near Ravensdale, Sunday. In the dead man's pockets were certificates of deposit on Seattle, Portland and Tacoma banks for sums totaling \$11,000. The sheriff believes Stephenson was murdered. The body was found by a trackwalker half mile east of Ravensdale. Aside from the certificates of deposit the only thing of value in the clothing was 80 cents in small change.

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 1839 and 1850, 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 reprehensible 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 consular agents 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."

Hair Curling Is Fatal.
Seattle, Wash.—Miss Stella Castiel, 20 years old, a domestic servant, was fatally burned at her apartments, 1101 Fifth avenue, about 4:30 Sunday afternoon. An alcohol lamp which she was using to heat a curling iron, overturned and set her clothing on fire. The woman had placed the burning lamp in her lap while she sat before the mirror and curled her hair. When the lamp upset the alcohol spread over her clothing. The burning wig ignited her clothing and she was soon enveloped in flames.

Government Clerks Win.
Washington, D. C.—Representative Borland's amendment to the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, which would require the thousands of clerks in the executive departments of the government here to work eight hours a day with a surplus of \$15,000 stricken from the measure in the house on a point of order. Mr. Borland then introduced another to reduce the number of clerks by 10 per cent on June 1. Republican leader Mann made an attack on the annual appropriation for automobile expenses for cabinet officers.

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.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

About Oregon

Big Lumber Order Received for Freight Car Building

Eugene.—The Booth-Kelly Lumber company has just closed a contract which is said to be the largest obtained by a Willamette valley mill in several years, entering into an agreement to supply the Railroad Steel Car company with 9,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in the manufacture of cars for the Southern Pacific railroad company.

The order is the second of this nature booked by the Booth-Kelly company within the past few weeks, according to A. C. Dixon, manager. The lumber in the contract is to be used in the manufacture of 2000 freight flat and other cars.

The contract was awarded at a meeting held in Cincinnati, where a large number of bidders representing lumber companies in all parts of the United States were present. The lumber will be supplied at intervals extending throughout the summer.

As soon as weather conditions permit the mills at Wendling and Springfield will resume operations, with prospect of a good summer's business, provided the car situation does not interfere.

Rodent Fighters Unite.

Klamath Falls.—The idea of the farmers of a neighborhood banding together for organized rodent extermination work has proved popular in Klamath county. Besides clubs at Bonanza, Langell Valley, Merrill, Malin and Lorella, all of which were recently organized, the Hildebrand Farmers' club was organized at Hildebrand, about 25 miles east of this city, and the farmers of the Spring Lake section, in the basin east of the city, are effecting an organization there.

More than 40 farmers attended the Hildebrand meeting and 25 joined the club, selecting the following officers: President, Charley Drew; vice president, J. G. Wight; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Wilkerson, and poison mixer, Charles Drew, Jr. Ground squirrels and coyotes are the pests to be fought. Poison mixtures are prepared according to government formulae.

Big Wool Sale Reported.

Baker.—The largest amount of wool contracted for in years is reported by Berthold and Gerson Neuberger, who announced they had contracted for nearly 500,000 pounds for Portland and Eastern concerns. From 20 to 21 cents was the average price stipulated, making an outlay of more than \$100,000.

The clips contracted for include those of Orson Moody, between 80,000 and 90,000 pounds; M. F. Cundiff, 20,000 pounds; A. H. Hampton, of Huntington, 95,000 pounds; and E. Johnson, 85,000 pounds. The names of other sellers were not given out.

With the lambing season at an end, shearing will commence within a short time. Buyers believe that a large percentage of the wool this year will be contracted in advance.

Business Right Upheld.

Salem.—The retaliatory building and loan association law passed by the state of Washington does not give Corporation Commissioner Schuler, man, of Oregon, the right to act likewise and refuse the Pacific Building & Loan association of the state of Washington, the right to do business in this state, the attorney general's office has ruled.

If the Washington concern, which a short time ago withdrew from business in Oregon, makes its annual report to Commissioner Schuler, and pays up its annual license fees, the attorney general holds it has the right to continue in business in this state.

Highway Route Inspected.

Roseburg.—For the purpose of ascertaining the needs of Douglas county with reference to state aid in road construction, John H. Lewis, state highway engineer, passed Saturday in Roseburg conferring with the members of the County court and other prominent citizens.

While Mr. Lewis refused to divulge his plans regarding the construction of the new state highway through Douglas county, he said work on the road would begin as soon as the necessary funds are available.

State Charter Is Taken.

Salem.—Conversion of the Benton County National Bank at Corvallis to the state system was made Wednesday when the owners reincorporated under the name of the Benton County State Bank. The institution is capitalized at \$50,000, with a surplus of \$15,000 and deposits aggregating in excess of \$400,000. The change from a National bank to a state bank was made because of the belief of the management that the Federal Reserve obligations of National banks impose burdensome conditions upon the smaller banks.

Hood Attracts Tourists.

Hood River.—The publicity campaign waged by the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Oregon commission last year at the Panama-Pacific International exposition in the exploitation of the Columbia River Highway gives every indication at present of having borne fruit. R. E. Scott, secretary of the Hood River Commercial club, says that scarcely a number of inquiries from prospective motor tourists from California who are asking about the condition of the highway.

Jobs Are Awaiting Men.

Marshfield.—There are more jobs here than men, in most localities. The Willamette-Pacific construction work between Coos Bay and Reedsport is short of workmen, and the crew has been reduced from 65 to 12. It was reported that the crew above the Umpqua river had dwindled from 125 to less than 20. Work is delayed on account of the men quitting. They are leaving for the outside.

The THOUSANDTH WOMAN

BY ERNEST W. HORNUNG

Author of 'The AMATEUR CRACKSMAN,' 'RAFFLES,' Etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY O. IRWIN MYERS

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

Blanche accepted his fate with a ready resignation, little short of alacrity. There was a gleam in his somber eyes and his blue chin came up with a jerk. "That's talking!" said he. "Now will you promise me never to marry Cazalet?"

"Mr. Toye!" "That's talking, too, and I guess I mean it to be. It's not all dog-in-the-manger, either. I want that promise a lot more than I want the other. You needn't marry me, Miss Blanche, but you mustn't marry Cazalet."

"Blanche was blushing. "But this is simply outrageous—" "I claim there's an outrageous cause for it. Are you prepared to swear what I ask, and trust me as I'll trust you, or do I tell you the whole thing right now?"

"You won't force me to listen to another word from you, if you're a gentleman, Mr. Toye!" "It's not what I am that counts. Swear that to me, and I swear, on my side, that I won't give him away to you or anyone else. But it must be the most solemn contract man and woman ever made."

The silver teapot arrived at this juncture, and not inopportunistly. She had to give him an idea, with her young maid's help, and to play a tiny part in which she supported her really beautifully. She had time to think, almost coolly; and one thought brought a thrill. If it was a question of her marrying or not marrying Walter Cazalet, then he must be free, and only the door of some dreadful deed!

"What has he done?" she begged, with a pathetic abandonment of her previous attitude, the moment they were by themselves. "Must I tell you?" His reluctance ran genuine.

"I insist upon it!" she flashed again. "Well, it's a long story." "Never mind, I can listen." "You know, I had to go back to Italy—" "Had you?" "Well, I did go." He had slurred the first statement; this one was characteristically deliberate. "I did go, and before I went I asked Cazalet for an introduction to some friends of his down in Rome."

"I didn't know he had any," said Blanche. "Why, he doesn't have any," said Toye, "but he claimed to have some. He left the Kaiser Fritz the other day at Naples. I guess he told you?"

"No, I understood he came round to Southampton. Surely you shared a cabin?" "Only from Genoa; that's where I took the steamer and Cazalet regained her."

"Well?" "He claimed to have spent the interval mostly with friends at Rome. Those friends don't exist, Miss Blanche," said Toye. "Is that any business of mine?" she asked him squarely.

"Why, yes, I'm afraid it's going to be. That is, unless you'll still trust me—" "Go on, please."

"Why, he never stayed at Rome at all, nor yet in Italy any longer than it takes to come through on the train. Your attention for one moment!" He took out a neat pocketbook. Blanche had opened her lips, but she did not interrupt; she just grasped the arms of her chair, as though about to bear physical pain. "The Kaiser Fritz"—Toye was speaking from his book—"got to Naples late Monday afternoon, September eighth. Seems she was overdue, and I was mad about it, and never got away again till the—"

"Do tell me about Walter Cazalet!" cried Blanche. It was like small talk from a dentist at the last moment.

"I want you to understand about the steamer first," said Toye. "She waited Monday night in the Bay of Naples, only sailed Tuesday morning, only reached Genoa Wednesday morning, and lay there all of forty-eight hours, as those German boats do, anyhow. That brings us to Friday morning before the Kaiser Fritz gets out of Italy. Doesn't it?"

"Yes—I suppose so—do tell me about Walter!" "Why, I first heard of him at Genoa, where they figured I should have a statement all to myself, as the other gentleman had been left behind at Naples. I never saw him till he scrambled aboard again Friday, about the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour."

"At Genoa?" "Sure." "And you pretend to know where he'd been?" "I guess I do know," and Toye sighed as he raised his little book. "Cazalet stepped on the train that left Naples six-fifty Monday evening, and off the one timed to reach Charing Cross three-twenty-five Wednesday."

"The day of the m—" "Yes, I never called it by the hard-sat name, myself; but it was seventy-third Wednesday evening that Henry Craven got his death-blow somehow. Well, Walter Cazalet left Charing Cross—"

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as that," said Blanche. "I must see him first."

"See Cazalet?" Toye had come to his feet, not simply in the horror and indignation which had gradually taken possession of him, but under the stress of some new and sudden resolve.

"Of course," said Blanche; "of course I must see him as soon as possible."

"You shall never speak to that man again, as long as ever you live," said Toye, with the utmost emphasis and deliberation.

"Who's going to prevent me?" "I am, by laying an information against him this minute, unless you promise never to see or to speak to Cazalet again."

Blanche felt cold and sick, but the bit of downright bullying did her good. "I didn't know you were a black-maller, Mr. Toye!"

"You know I'm not; but I mean to save you from Cazalet, black-maller or white."

"To save me from a mere old friend—nothing more—nothing—all our lives!"

"I believe that," he said, searching her with his smoldering eyes. "You couldn't tell a lie, I guess, not if you tried! But you would do something; it's just a man being next door to hell that would bring a God's angel!" His voice shook.

She was as quick to soften on her side. "Don't talk nonsense, please," she begged, forcing a smile through her distress. "Will you promise to do nothing if—if I promise?"

"Not to go near him?" "No." "Nor to see him here?" "No." "Nor anywhere else?" "No, I give you my word."

"If you break it, I break mine that minute! Is it a deal that way?" "Yes! Yes! I promise!" "Then so do I, by God!" said Hilton Toye.

CHAPTER XIII.

Faith Unfaithful.

"It's all perfectly true," said Cazalet calmly. "Those were my movements while I was off the ship, except for the five hours and a bit that I was away from Charing Cross. I can't dispute a detail of all the rest. But they'll have to fill in those five hours unless they want another case to collapse like the one against Scruton!"

Old Savage had wriggled like a venerable worm, in the experienced talons of the Bobby's Bugbear; but then Mr. Drinkwater and his discoveries had come still worse out of a hotter encounter with the truculent attorney; and Cazalet had described the whole thing as only he could describe a given episode, down to the ultimate dismissal of the charge against Scruton, with a gusto the more cynical for the deliberately low pitch of his voice. It was in the little lodging-house sitting room at Nell Gwynne's Cottages; he stood with his back to the crackling fire that he had just lighted himself, as it were, already at bay; for the folding doors were in front of his nose, and his eyes roved incessantly from the landing door on one side to the curtained casement on the other.

Yet sometimes he paused to gaze at the friend who had come to warn him of his danger; and there was nothing cynical or grim about him then.

Blanche had broken her word for perhaps the first time in her life; but it had never before been extorted from her by duress, and it would be affectionate to credit her with much compunction on the point. Her one great quail lay in the possibility of Toye's turning up at any moment; but this she had obliterated to some extent by coming straight to the cottages when he left her—presumably to look for Cazalet in London, since she had been careful not to mention his change of address. Cazalet, to her relief, but also a little to her hurt, she had found at his lodgings in the neighborhood, full of the news he had not managed to communicate to her. But it was no time for taking anything but his peril to heart. And that they had been discussing, almost as man to man, if rather as innocent man to innocent man; for even now, or perhaps now in his presence least of all, Blanche could not bring herself to believe her old friend guilty of a violent crime, however unpremeditated, for which another had been allowed to suffer, for however short a time.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Rap-Time."
Rap-time music, "being in no wise serious," is the reverse of depressing. "The African Hinges of the present day create an emotional atmosphere of restlessness and excitement which is typically American, and which is opposed to health only so far as our national restlessness and lack of poise tend to make us a people whose national disease is nervous exhaustion."

Roughly speaking, lively music, such as rap-time, is likely to rouse depressed persons from their melancholy; sad and pathetic music will soothe the excitable and hypernervous.

One Way to Make a Friend.
There are several kinds of hypocrisy, but the one that masculinity most favors is spurious devilishness. Nothing brings the beam of contentment so fervently to the mediocre eye as a Don Juan accusation. Dig him in the ribs and wink as you call him a sly dog; and he loves you. He may be the quintessence of domestic respectability, but if you will but insist that you believe him capable of maintaining a seraglio with consummate deceit, you are his friend.

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