

VILLA RAIDS NEW MEXICAN TOWN MASSACREING AMERICAN RESIDENTS

DEATH TO AMERICANS! VILLA'S CRY

Nine Civilians and Seven United States Troopers Slain and Houses Fired—Raiders Driven Out by Cavalrymen—Villa Declares Purpose is to Force Intervention by United States in Mexico by Raiding Property and Killing Everyone in Sight.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—A band of Mexican bandits numbering from 800 to 1000 supposedly under the personal command of Francisco Villa, raided United States territory early today. They attacked Columbus, killed American civilians who exposed themselves and set fire to several buildings.

For nearly two hours fighting continued in the streets. Colonel H. J. Slocum speedily brought the 13th cavalry into action and shortly after six o'clock drove the raiders across the border.

Nine civilians and seven United States troopers were the known dead early in the day.

The civilian dead: A. L. RITCHIE, hotel proprietor. WALTON WALKER, United States customs rider.

W. R. WALKER, of Playas, N. M. MILTON JAMES. MRS. MILTON JAMES. J. S. DEAN.

C. C. MILLER, druggist. J. J. MOORE, merchant. Unidentified chauffeur.

American soldiers killed: KRANK T. KENDAVALL, horse-shoer troop K.

Gert. MARG A. DOBBS, machine gun troop.

CORP. PAUL SIMON. SERGT. JOHN NIEVERGELT, band.

CORP. HARRY WISEHALL, troop G. THOMAS BUTLER, private troop F.

FRED A. GRIFFEN, private troop K. The wounded: Jesse P. Taylor, troop F.

Theodore Kalarke, troop K. Michael Barmazel, machine gun troop.

John Yorrough, troop K. James Venner, troop M. John Keogh, troop G.

Lieut. C. C. Benson, troop G. Villa in Personal Command

Information that Francisco Villa and his chief lieutenant, Pablo Lopez, who was killed, were in personal command of the raid was given Colonel Slocum by a Mexican rancher captured by the bandits last Sunday and who escaped during the fighting. This Mexican told of the hanging of the American ranchers McKinney, Corbett and O'Neil. He added that a fourth American whose name he did not know had been hanged at the

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SENATE TO ACT ON ARMOR PLATE PLANT

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The senate today voted 35 to 19 to take up Senator Tillman's bill to provide for the purchase or construction of a government armor plate plant.

Unanimous consent to vote on the bill March 21 was secured after a heated colloquy between Senators Gallinger and Swanson. Senator Gallinger threatened a filibuster against the bill to delay a vote until the return of Senator Lodge, a member of the naval committee, who, he said, had expected to speak in opposition.

U. S. CAVALRY PURSUE VILLA ACROSS BORDER

Colonel Slocum and Thirteenth Cavalry Follow Bandits Into Mexico "to Stay With Pursuit Until He Captures the Whole Bunch"—Permission Asked of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Mexican situation was brought out in congress today. Senator Fall of New Mexico announced that he had prepared a resolution to authorize recruiting an army of 500,000 and to intervene in Mexico and aid the existing authorities in stamping out brigandage, while in the house Representative Mondell, republican, of Wyoming, started debate with a speech attacking the administration's Mexican policy.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Formal request for permission to send American troops across the border to hunt down Villa and his bandits who raided Columbus, N. M., early today, has been made to General Carranza by Brigadier General Pershing at El Paso, through Andreas Garcia, Carranza's consul there.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the United States was considering asking General Carranza for permission to send American troops into Mexico to capture the Villa bandits who raided Columbus.

Secretary Lansing said that if permission were asked it would be for this occasion only and that the troops would be withdrawn when they had accomplished their purpose.

It was said that the request for permission to send the American troops into Mexico probably would go forward to General Carranza before night.

Slocum in Pursuit
Senator Fall of New Mexico received today a telegram from El Paso, which said that Colonel Slocum, commanding the thirteenth cavalry, had followed the bandits into Mexico and had wired that "he was going to stay with the pursuit until he captured the whole bunch."

The Mexican commander at Juarez, the Fall telegram said, had endorsed the action of American troops in crossing the international line. The bandits, according to the message, were under Villa's personal command when they raided Columbus.

Conflict of Authorities
There is conflict of opinion regarding the authority of the war department to send troops into a foreign country without the consent of congress. Some officials, however, contend that the constitution vests the president with authority to repel invasion, including power to send troops over the line. Precedents for sending troops into Mexico to pursue bandits were found in the state department archives concerning trouble with Mexican Indians and raiders in 1871 and 1878.

Major General Funston is in supreme command of the situation on the border and has full authority to do everything short of sending troops over the line without communication with Washington. War department officials expect he is in personal charge at Columbus.

ORIENTAL LINER BEACHED AT MALTA

LONDON, March 9.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Malta says that the Peninsula and Oriental steamship Nellere, with fire aboard, was beached, that the fire had been extinguished and that passengers and mails have been removed.

WILSON WORKS IN SOLITUDE TO DECIDE COURSE

President Has No Kitchen Cabinet, But Solves Political Problems Just as He Would a Mathematical Problem—Still Atmosphere of Pure Reason Needed for Answers.

By GILSON GARDNER.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—When President Wilson does something sudden like appointing Brandeis or calling congress' bluff on the war issue, he does it all himself. It is not his cabinet, nor his kitchen cabinet. The conclusion is his. President Wilson's idea of finding out what to do is to go out into the middle of a ten-acre lot and think. To be alone with his mind is his idea of taking counsel. People bother him. Cabinet councils—kitchen or otherwise—are confusing. He believes the cold, still atmosphere of pure reason to be the medium through which correct answers are acquired to all political problems. A political problem in his judgment is no different from a mathematical problem, and you don't call a town meeting to solve a problem in Euclid.

Solves Problems Alone
What line to take in dealing with the central powers; what sort of candidate would be best for the supreme court, whether to push a continental army plan or dispense with a secretary of war—all such knotty matters are worked out by the president in the study, the cloister, the back seat of the official auto—the ten-acre lot of previous comparison.

And having decided—bing, splug, splash! All of a sudden, with no warning, things begin to happen. Cabinet officers fall, congress runs around in circles, insidious lobbies find themselves under the searchlight. Or it may be that opinions which were once "administration" are found to be unorthodox and there must be a new adjustment of plans and personnel.

It is because he does not consult that these presidential conclusions cause such distressing embarrassment. If half a dozen cabinet members—kitchen or parlor—knew that the ship of state was to be headed up into the wind and sent on the opposite tack, they would hustle around and loosen a few sheets and make ready to dodge the boom. But no. The captain doesn't so much as yell "ready, about!" He just throws the tiller hard apart and it "sails in the wind and the crew in the scuppers" before the mate can say Jack Robinson.

No Kitchen Cabinet
Somebody writes to ask who is Wilson's "kitchen cabinet." He has none. Joe Tumulty is about as much of a kitchen cabinet as he has. If it comes to pardoning a soldier from Leavenworth or receiving the bishop of Alaska, Joe can doubtless influence the presidential mind. A lot has been said about Colonel House

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GOVERNOR AGAINST STATE GUARANTEE

SALEM, Or., March 9.—At the opening session here today of the Oregon Irrigation, Drainage and Rural Credits conference, Governor James Withycombe delivered an address in which he opposed the plan for the state to guarantee the bonds of private irrigation and drainage projects.

Governor Withycombe suggested as a substitute that idle mortgages in the hands of the state land board be used as collateral for the money which the backers of reclamation undertakings might wish to borrow. L. E. Bean of Portland opened the convention with a plea for the development of idle land in the well settled districts.

A. L. Mills, of Portland, was elected temporary chairman of the conference, and Fred N. Wallace, of Tumalo, secretary.

"NEED A HERO? I'M IT"



Theodore Roosevelt.

COUNTRY MUST FEEL HEROIC-T.R. GERMAN FLEET IN NORTH SEA

Roosevelt Says It Is Mistake to Nominate Him Unless Country Has in Its Mood Something Heroic and Ideal—Is Ready to Realize These Ideals.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who is now at Trinidad, British West Indies, in a statement given out today, through the New York Evening Mail, emphatically declines to be a candidate in the primaries of Massachusetts or of any other state.

"I will not enter into any fight for the nomination," the colonel says, "and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf. Indeed I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country had in its mood something of the heroic, unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in America."

A Rare Interval
"This is one of those rare times which come only at long intervals in a nation's history when the action determines the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those from 1776 to 1789, in the days of Washington and from 1858 to 1865 in the days of Lincoln.

"It is for us of today to grapple with the tremendous national and international problems of our own hour in the spirit and with the ability shown by those who upheld the hands of Washington and Lincoln.

"Whether we do or do not accomplish this feat will largely depend on the action taken at the republican and progressive national conventions next June. Nothing is to be hoped from the present administration."

All that they offer us is a choice between degrees of hypocrisy and degrees of infamy.
Unmanly Failure
"But disgust with the unmanly failure of the present administration, I believe does not, and I know ought not, to mean that the American people will vote in a spirit of mere protest. They ought not to, and I believe they will not be content merely to change the present administration for one equally timid, equally vacillating, equally lacking in vision, in

FRENCH RETAKE GROUND LOST ABOUT VERDUN

Greatest Artillery Duel in History Still Raging—German Losses, Particularly in Officers, Very Heavy—Battle Line Now Runs in Advance of First Line of Resistance.

PARIS, March 9, via London.—On the Verdun sector west of the Meuse the French have repulsed repeated attacks on the village of Bethincourt, according to official statement made here today.

The Germans have been repulsed between Douaumont and the village of Vaux after several heavy attacks, accompanied by intense artillery fire and violent infantry assaults, according to the French official statement which says the attackers were completely defeated after having penetrated the village of Vaux.

PARIS, March 9.—The official statement published last night has done much to relieve the tension which had been caused in the public mind by the expectation of a great onslaught on the main French defenses on the west bank of the Meuse. Press and public are now more than ever convinced that the Germans will not be able to take Verdun.

Artillerymen on both sides are living up to the reputation already established for the battle of Verdun as the greatest artillery duel of the war. Many sectors of the French front on Sunday and Monday last received an average of 100,000 shells in twelve hours. Whole woods were reduced to kindling. The river at Forges disappeared altogether, having been dammed in half a dozen places and thirty feet of the crest of Hill No. 213, near Forges, was blown away.

Six Hours Bombardment
The first attack on Bethincourt made on Tuesday, was preceded by six hours of terrific bombardment. Then the infantry came on from three sides, along the road from Ger-court to Bethincourt, from Forges village and from the slopes of Hill No. 205. French officers estimate that the attacking forces were not fewer than 20,000. Fifteen different battalions were identified. All day long the Germans fought to gain a footing in the important village of Bethincourt, which lies in a hollow commanded by both sides. When night fell the last attacking column was thrown back by the French, who fought with great determination against hostile forces double their number.

The position on Cote de L'Oie was similar. The Germans were held in check as long as daylight lasted. However, sheltering themselves in ravines in Corbeaux wood, they managed to force a way up a narrow lane leading to Cumieres wood, which stands on the top of the ridge linking L'Oie and Mort Homme hills, only to be driven out of the greater part of their conquest by a French counter-attack on Wednesday.

Many Officers Lost
The German losses in officers is (Continued on Page Two)

FELIX DIAZ HIDING IN NEW ORLEANS

WASHINGTON, March 9.—State department agents have been informed that Felix Diaz, the Mexican revolutionary leader, is hiding in New Orleans and upon their information they are a stified that he has not landed in Mexico with an armed expedition as had been reported.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Challenging every substantial charge against Great Britain contained in the German memorandum submitted yesterday to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the British embassy issued a statement intended to show that while Germany contends her submarine warfare is in retaliation for British violations of international law, many of the German acts were committed before the British had issued the orders in council or committed any other acts of which the Germans complain.

GERMANY AT WAR WITH PORTUGAL

Kaiser Declares War on Portugal and Hands Passports to Portuguese Minister, Because of Seizures of German Vessels in Portuguese Ports—Long Series of Breaches of Neutrality Cited as Cause.

BERLIN, March 9.—Germany declared war on Portugal at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and handed his passports to the Portuguese minister. "The German government therefore considers herself from this time in war with the Portuguese government," is the conclusion of a declaration handed today by the German minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese government and in Berlin to the Overseas News agency announcement states.

Caused by Ship Seizures
"The German declaration," says the news agency, "emphasized the fact that this step was made necessary by the recent illegal seizures of German ships in Portuguese ports, which is the gravest sort of breach of neutrality and of special treaties. Germany, therefore, is obliged to give up her former attitude of forbearance, which she had maintained because of Portugal's awkward situation.

"The declaration enumerates a long series of breaches of neutrality by the Portuguese government, such as the permission of free passage to English troops through the colony of Mozambique; the permission given to English men-of-war to use Portuguese ports for a time exceeding that given neutrals; the permission given the English navy to use Madeira as a naval base; actual engagements between Portuguese and German troops on the frontier of German Southwest Africa and Angola; frequent insults to the German nation by members of the Portuguese parliament, who never were reprimanded.

"The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the law and the treaties concluded between Germany and Portugal."
The rupture between Germany and Portugal had been expected since Germany, after Portugal requisitioned German merchantmen interned in her ports, addressed an ultimatum to the Portuguese government demanding return of the ships.

Portugal is the thirteenth nation to enter the war. Her regular army consists of 30,000 men, with 250,000 reserves. She is credited with a total available strength of about 870,000 men. Her navy is comparatively negligible.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS TO ASSIST TURKS

ROME, March 9, via Paris.—Two of the most powerful of Austria's dreadnaughts are being prepared in a Dalmatian port, the Tribuna says, with the intention of repeating the exploit of the former German vessels Goeben and Breslau and forcing the allies' blockade of the Adriatic in order to reach the Dardanelles and bring assistance to Turkey in the Black sea, as the situation of the latter is growing desperate, owing to Russian naval supremacy in those waters. For this reason, the newspaper adds, the floating mines which obstructed the Dardanelles have been swept up by the Turks and the Germans in order to clear a way for the Austrian battleships which are expected.