

CARRANZA PLEADS FOR RECIPROCITY

Mexican Chief Asks Permission to Send Mexican Troops Across Border to Hunt Villa, if Necessary—Cites Precedent of Indian Uprisings Where Similar Co-operation Was Extended—Arrangement Will Quiet Popular Sentiment Against American Invasion.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—General Carranza, through Consul Silliman, has asked the American government for permission to send Mexican troops across the border and into the United States in pursuit of bandits.

Consul Silliman transmitted the following communication dated at Guadalajara, March 10, which was handed to him by Jesus Acuna, Carranza's minister for foreign affairs. It is a reply to the American government's representations for permission to pursue the Villa bandits with American forces.

"In due reply to your courteous note, dated yesterday and transmitted today through John W. Belt (Silliman's secretary), I have the honor to inform you that having brought the above note to the attention of the first chief of the constitutional army and depository of the executive power of Mexico, he has directed me to say to you, to the end that you may, in turn, transmit it to the department of state of the American government, that he learned with regret of the lamentable incident which occurred in the town of Columbus, N. M., on account of the assault it suffered yesterday from the bandits led by Francisco Villa.

"That although there has been a competent number of forces in the state of Chihuahua to re-establish order and afford protection to nationals and foreigners, ever since Francisco Villa appeared in the mountains of the above state, at the request of the governor of the state and of the constitutional consul at El Paso, Texas, the first chief ordered the timely departure of 2500 men commanded by General Luis Gutierrez with instructions to actively pursue the bandits who had just crossed the line into American territory, which they undoubtedly did, compelled by the tenacious pursuit of the above mentioned forces. The above lamentable incident is similar to the incursions which were made in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua by Indians from the reservations of the government of the United States. Incursions into the state of Sonora occurred more or less about the year 1880, when Geronimo, the Indian chief who died not many years ago in Fort Mount, Ala., led a numerous horde and invaded a part of the north of the state of Sonora, committing many murders and depredations of life and property of Mexican families until after a long and tenacious chase

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NELSON TO HEAD SOCIALIST TICKET

CHICAGO, March 11.—Allan L. Nelson of Yonkers, N. Y., has been chosen as the candidate for president of the socialist party by a referendum vote, George R. Kirkpatrick of New York was nominated for vice-president.

Victor Berger of Milwaukee and Morris Hillquist of New York were chosen members of the executive committee. The result of the vote was announced here today by officers of the socialist national committee.

PERSHING TO LEAD PURSUIT AGAINST VILLA

Funston in Charge, Though Pershing to Lead Column—Start to Be Made Tonight—Carranza's proposal Favorably Received—Volunteers Numerous—Senate Approves Action.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—While American troops are preparing to move across the Mexican border to exterminate the Villa bandits, General Carranza, in an official communication delivered through Consul Silliman, has asked the United States for permission to send his troops into American territory, if necessary, in pursuit of outlaws.

Administration officials urged General Carranza's proposal as favorable. It seems to indicate that he will not protest against American troops on Mexican soil as had been feared. Practically such a reciprocal arrangement never would result in a single Carranza soldier crossing the line, as the possibility of bandits taking refuge in American territory is considered remote.

It is realized that such an arrangement, however, would go far to satisfy General Carranza and permit him to comply with popular sentiment in Mexico. There was no indication early today how the proposal would be received.

No definite announcement was made at the war department, but it was generally understood that Brigadier General John J. Pershing will command the principal column of American troops in the pursuit of Villa, Major General Funston retaining command of the general operations, which, it is expected, will involve the use of three or four columns.

Up to noon today no American troops actually had crossed so far as was known here, and it was believed none would start moving before night. All arrangements are being left in the hands of Major General Funston.

Villa today was reported moving southeast with not more than 300 men. Last night's report gave his force as 3000, but that is believed to include sympathizers in his territory. By his movement southeast, it was thought a threatened attack on the American Mormon colony at Casas Grandes had passed for the present.

General Funston confirmed today officially the killing of Pablo Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant, during the raid on Columbus, and also the report that Lopez commanded the bandits who murdered nearly a score of Americans at Santa Isabel. General Funston also confirmed the report that 400 Carranza troops had reached Palomas, six miles south of Columbus, to join in the pursuit of Villa.

The senate foreign relations committee today unanimously endorsed the action of the president in sending American troops into Mexico to capture Villa and his marauders.

It was decided informally, after full discussion of the circumstances and an explanation of the administration's course given by Chairman Stone, that there was nothing for congress to do at this time. Should Carranza resent the presence of American troops in Mexico, it was explained, congressional action might be necessary.

EL PASO, Tex., March 11.—General Castro, military governor of Oaxaca, reports he has the situation completely in hand, according to a telegram to the Mexican consul here. The rural population of this former Zapata stronghold, says Castro, preserves good order and is interested more in farming than in revolutions.

AMERICANS ON SHIP TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE

Norwegian Bark Silius, From New York to Havre, Sunk Without Warning in Havre Roads—Seven Americans Aboard, All Rescued, But One Injured and in Hospital.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Consul Osborne at Havre reported today that when the Norwegian bark Silius, from New York to Havre, was torpedoed without warning in Havre roads on the night of March 9, seven Americans aboard were rescued.

The loss of the Silius was first reported last night from London. Three members of the crew were reported lost.

State department officials seemed inclined to view the attack on the Silius as a serious affair.

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, and there was nothing to indicate whether a torpedo actually was responsible for the sinking of the vessel or whether she might have struck a mine.

If the Silius was torpedoed such an attack was contrary to the assurances the United States has secured from the Central powers.

Secretary Lansing said no action would be taken until the state department had full information.

One American Injured.

PARIS, March 11.—Seven of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was torpedoed and sunk yesterday, were Americans. The Silius left New York February 4 for Havre. The Petit Parisien says that one of the Americans on the Silius was injured in his legs and was taken to the Pasteur hospital. He is John Hartmann, 18 years old.

The Silius was a 2500 ton three-masted, formerly the British bark Helly.

It is reported that Captain Syvertsen, of the Silius, was drowned and two sailors are missing. The rest of the crew was saved.

Americans Aboard.

NEW YORK, March 11.—There were only four Americans aboard the Silius, according to agents of the line here and they were members of the crew. She carried no passengers.

The Americans were David Sherman, of Bedford, Mass.; John Warman, of Philadelphia; Daniel Norah, of Connecticut; and Henry Monahan, of Boston.

The bark, commanded by Captain A. B. Syvertsen, sailed from New York February 4 for Havre, with a cargo of 2200 tons of barley shipped from San Francisco.

The local agents said the Silius' crew numbered seventeen men.

ASK INVESTIGATION OF ROCK ISLAND

WASHINGTON, March 11.—At the request of a committee of New York and Philadelphia men representing about 430 stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, Representative Oglesby of New York today introduced a resolution to direct the house interstate commerce committee to investigate the affairs of the company.

The resolution contains charges that the system is threatened with receivership on March 15 and with reorganization in the interest of persons who the interstate commerce commission held after its recent investigation to be responsible for the present state of affairs.

FIRST SALE OF WOOL BRINGS 24 CENTS

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., March 11.—The first sale of wool for the season was made here today. Thirteen thousand pounds clip from pure bred Shropshires and Lincolns were sold at 24 cents, a higher price than the best wool of the Yakima valley brought last year.

CARRANZA ASKS CO-OPERATION OF UNITED STATES IN CAPTURING VILLA



General Carranza.

FEAR SAFETY OF MORMON COLONY IN OLD MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex., March 11.—The situation of the 500 members of the Mormon colony in the Casas Grandes district, Chihuahua, 158 miles by train from El Paso, critical as it was in the first place, has been further menaced by the presence of Villa with a band of followers at La Ascension, close to the railroad over which they must travel to the safety of the American frontier.

Carranza guards from Chihuahua were expected to accompany a trainload of refugees, due to leave Casas Grandes for the north early today.

The natural covers of the land near La Ascension, however, afford protection should Villa attack the train.

In El Paso hope for the escape of the Mormons is based largely on the unverified rumor that Villa is short of ammunition. Although only 300 men are reported to be with him at La Ascension, Villa still has a force of 2000 in that region.

The arrest of a number of well-known Villa agents by the El Paso police, including a general who was trying to buy arms in a gun store, a colonel who was found in the general's home and an alleged spy with penciled maps of Mexican railroads in his pocket, indicate that the situation in El Paso has been more serious than has appeared on the surface.

TOWING A BARGE NEW YORK TO SHANGHAI

NEW YORK, March 11.—What is said to be the longest tow voyage—New York harbor to Shanghai, China—in the history of the American oil shipping industry, was begun today when the steamship Richmond of the Standard Oil company fleet, sailed with tank barge No. 95 at her line's end. The two vessels carry an oil cargo valued at \$3,000,000.

YANKTON, S. D., March 11.—The great ice gorge constantly being added to by the flow of ice from up river, has finally reached Yankton. The water remains high at this point with a drop of only one inch in twenty-four hours. It is rising at Fallsville and east of there.

WON FREEDOM FROM VILLA BY HER ENDURANCE

EL PASO, Tex., March 11.—Mrs. Maud Hawk Wright, the American woman who rode nine days with the Villa troops preceding the raid on Columbus, N. M., had information today that her baby, taken from here and given to a Mexican family, was safe at Pearson, Mex., and that her husband had been murdered by the soldiers a short distance from their home. Mrs. Wright arrived in El Paso yesterday with Mrs. H. J. Sloane, wife of the thirteenth cavalry commander.

She was informed the child probably would be brought to Juarez on the train which is to bring the Mormon colonists.

Because she suffered in silence, never complaining, and holding herself aloof from the horde of soldiers, fugitives, delinquents and vagabonds which comprise Villa's soldiers, she was called "Lacoyan," queen of the Villistas, by the troops. Villa had told one of the officers that he preferred to have her die of exhaustion rather than to kill her outright—and because she proved to be able to withstand hardship better than his own men, he promised he would release her after he had sacked Columbus. He also agreed to give her \$100 gold and a permit to travel unmolested throughout any part of Villa territory. On his retreat from Columbus, Villa told her to "go."

NEBRASKAN SEEKS VICE PRESIDENCY

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—Petitions requesting that the name of Governor H. M. Morehead of Nebraska go before the Nebraska voters at the coming presidential preferential primary as a candidate for the democratic nomination for vice-president, were filed here today with the secretary of state.

DREADNAUGHT NEVADA PLACED IN COMMISSION

BOSTON, March 11.—The super-dreadnaught Nevada, the most powerful American warship ready for action, was placed in commission at the Charleston navy yard today. The Nevada adds a tonnage of 27,500 to the United States navy and an armament of ten 14-inch guns, which constitute her main battery.

WILSON'S AIM IS DEFENSE OF U. S. COMMERCE

Freedom of Sea for American Commerce Is Really What President Is Defending in Submarine Controversy—Nation's Business, Not Nation's Honor, at Stake

By GILSON GARDNER.
WASHINGTON, March 11.—Our overseas commerce is really what President Wilson is defending in this U-boat and armed merchantmen controversy. The right of the American to travel on a merchant ship is merely the symbol of the real thing. It is the merchantman plying his overseas trade that the United States intends to defend.

"Defend the territory of the United States," says the statesman who wants to give up the right of Americans to travel on the ships of belligerent nations. "Fight only to repel invasions."

Those reluctant to mix in the European hell like the sound of this advice. Loss of Foreign Trade. But are they willing to give up their foreign trade? The seas are either free or they are not. They are either highways open to peaceful commercial travel or they are closed by force—the force of dreadnaughts or of submarines. American trade and traders either have a right to go or they have not.

And it is really the American trade that counts. A passenger more or less does not count. An Astor even may be lost on a Lusitania and the country survive. The diplomats and statesmen talk about the nation's "honor," but what they mean is the nation's business. And when they mean the nation's business they mean the nation's right to live. For this nation is part of a world-wide economic system—a system whose very life is based upon exchange. No nation is sufficient to itself. The United States is very independent. It is blessed with food-producing land, as well as manufacturing plants which supply a large part of what its people need. But it looks abroad for coffee, spices, tropical fruits and many manufactured products; and even the isolation of one European nation and the consequent cutting off of dyes has thrown our manufacturing all askew.

Foreign Trade Essential. What would happen if all our foreign trade were cut off—or any considerable part of our imports or our exports? During the month of January the United States exported goods valued at \$335,525,303, and imported goods valued at \$184,192,299. What would happen if the nation were suddenly called upon to give up its foreign market for cotton, wheat, meat and war munitions. Assistant Secretary of Commerce E. F. Sweet in a recent speech answered that question. "We consume about one-third of the cotton crop," he said, "and export about two-thirds. Should our exports be cut off, we would have about three times as much cotton on our hands as we use, and the price would therefore be reduced to very much below the cost of production. In the case of wheat * * * in 1915 we exported in grain and flour the equivalent of 333 million bushels of wheat. If this had been kept in the country, and if the ratio of consumption to price were applied, the price would have been probably 25 cents less than that actually received."

To cut off foreign trade would mean panic and stagnation quite beyond words to describe. Trade Under Foreign Flags. But what has this to do with Americans traveling on armed merchantmen of the belligerents? Ev-

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DAY IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senate: Foreign relations committee upholds President Wilson's action thus far in ordering troops to Mexico to take the Villa bandits.

House: Continued consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

NEW SMASH YIELDS GAINS TO GERMANS

In connection with the movement which is on foot for the reorganization of the city band, Mrs. Brackinreed, president of the center, was invited to attend the various committee meetings called for this purpose. The outlook for a successful outcome of this undertaking is very encouraging, as there seems to be an earnest desire on the part of all citizens that we should, as a city of pulse at 11 your steps.

BERLIN, March 11.—Capture of French positions 1400 yards wide and about two-thirds of a mile deep south of Ville-Aux-Bois, near Rheims, was announced today by the war office.

The text of the statement follows: "Sixteen regiments stormed with slight losses strongly fortified positions in the wood southwest and south of Villa-aux-Bois, eleven miles northwest of Rheims, over a width of about 1400 yards and for a depth of about two-thirds of a mile. Twelve uninjured officers and 725 uninjured men fell into our hands. The booty consisted of one revolver cannon, five machine guns and thirteen mine-throwers.

West of Meuse Cleared. "On the western bank of the Meuse the last positions still held by the French in the Bois des Corbeaux and the Bois de Camieres were cleared of enemies. Enemy counter-attacks delivered with strong force against the southern boundary of these woods and against the German positions further west broke down under our fire.

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse lively artillery activity reigned, especially northeast of Bras, west of Vaux, and at several points on the Woivre plain. With the exception of a local French attempt to deliver a surprise attack against the village of Blanzey, which was repulsed with sanguinary losses, there was no decisive infantry engagement.

French Statement. PARIS, March 11.—There is still violent fighting for the possession of the fort at Vaux, according to announcement of the French war office this afternoon. The Germans have made progress along the slopes leading to this position, but they have not yet reached the barbed wire entanglements in front of the fort.

The Germans hold some houses in the eastern part of the village of Vaux, while the French are still in possession of the western part of the town.

The text of the war office report follows: "North of the Aisne the enemy yesterday, after having bombarded for several hours our positions between Troyon and Berry-au-Bac, moved out from Ville-au-Bois and attacked the salient formed by our line at Bois des Buttes.

"After a spirited fight we drove the enemy from the northwestern extremity as well as from the western section of the wood. This was territory the Germans had succeeded in occupying.

West of Meuse. "West of the Meuse the Germans last night delivered a strong attack southeast of Bethincourt against our trenches along the highway from Bethincourt to Chattancourt. An

PROTEST SEIZURE OF AMERICAN STEAMER

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Protest against seizure of the American steamer Edna by a British cruiser was placed today before the state department by Representative Kahn of San Francisco, on behalf of the vessel's owners. Mr. Kahn said the Edna was chartered to W. R. Grace & Co. of New York. The department took steps to begin an inquiry into the facts through consular agents with a view to making representations to Great Britain.