

TWO NATIONS JOIN TO HUNT VILLA DOWN

United States Accepts Carranza's Proposal for Reciprocal Arrangement by Which Troops of Both Nations May Cross Border in Pursuit of Bandits—Army Preparing to Carry Out President's Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The United States this afternoon accepted General Carranza's proposal for a reciprocal arrangement by which either his troops or American troops may pursue bandits on either side of the border.

Late today Secretary Lansing announced that the United States had reached an agreement with General Carranza and had placed its note of acceptance and the supplementary statement explaining its purposes, in the hands of Eliseo Arrendondo, General Carranza's ambassador here.

Not an Intervention The text of the note to General Carranza will be made public later today, accompanied by a statement which, it is understood, will set forth that the United States is not intervening in Mexican affairs, but is doing so to obviate the necessity of acting so.

The army today continued steadily preparing to carry out President Wilson's orders to pursue the Villa bandits.

No movements of troops across the border were reported to the war department, although they were expected hourly.

In practice the Carranza agreement will have no effect in the United States, because American troops will be kept in sufficient numbers on the border to make incursions of Mexican troops unnecessary, but at the same time it is expected to avoid a controversy with General Carranza.

Lansing's Statement Later Secretary Lansing issued this statement:

"In order to remove any misapprehension that may exist either in the United States or in Mexico, the president has authorized me to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced, and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to infringe in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic. On the contrary, what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention."

Text of Reply This is the text of the reply to General Carranza's proposal, sent to American Consul Silliman:

"The government of the United States has received the courteous note of Senor Acuna and has read with satisfaction his suggestion for reciprocal privileges to the American and Mexican authorities in the pursuit and apprehension of outlaws who infest their respective territories lying along the international boundary, and who are a constant menace to the lives and property of residents of that region.

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MRS. BOOTH GUILTY SECOND DEGREE MURDER

MINNIVILLE, Or., March 13.—Mrs. Anna Booth was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing her husband, the late William Booth, near Willamina last October, by the verdict of a jury returned on Saturday night. The jury had been out since 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

DECLARE ARMY INADEQUATE TO FIGHT MEXICO

Senator Chamberlain Says Only 30,000 Regulars in Continental United States and Only Half of Them Available—Predicts Uprising for Villa in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Borah, republican, urged the senate today to drop all other legislation and immediately consider the national preparedness program in view of the consequences that might arise from the decision to pursue General Villa in Mexico.

Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee told the senate that in his opinion the United States army did not have enough soldiers to cope with Mexico or enough equipment. He said not more than 30,000 regulars were in continental United States and he estimated that not more than half those could be used in Mexico.

"If we think we can go into Mexico and whip them into order in a few weeks, this country will be mistaken," said the senator. "I would not be surprised to see every Mexican rally around Villa or one standard to whip the United States. Besides lacking men, we lack equipment, such as aeroplanes to meet the present emergency."

Senator Smoot, republican, declared he believed there were more machine guns in Mexico today than in the United States, and more ammunition.

He declared the United States could not put more than 25,000 men on the Mexican border.

Senator Hoke Smith suggested that the military committee bring in an army bill immediately to double the enlisted strength.

Senator Simmons asked Senator Chamberlain if the national guard would not be available for patrol duty along the border.

Senator Chamberlain replied there were about 129,000 men in the national guard and all were available for service.

PEACE SOCIETY HEARD AGAINST WAR HYSTERIA

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Arthur D. Call of the American Peace Society; Dr. Samuel T. Dutton of New York, active in Serbian and Armenian relief work and in peace propaganda, and Francis K. Carey of Baltimore, spokesman for the anti-preparedness committee, told the house naval committee today that "the war hysteria has been aroused by the work of the so-called defense league and the subterranean influences of makers of war munitions and traders in war brides."

"Those who believe as I do," said Mr. Carey, "are no more likely to oppose efficiency, economy and up-to-date equipment in the army and navy than they would be to tolerate neglect or inefficiency which supplied the police force with rotten night stick or muzzle-loading pistols."

"We are protesting earnestly and solemnly against the ill-timed hysterical and dramatic entry of the United States into the dreadnought building, army organizing, international competition which already has laid waste almost the rest of the civilized world."

EL PASO, Tex., March 13.—Cavalry troops have been dispatched from Laguna, on the line of the old Mexican Central railroad, north of Chihuahua City, direct to Casas Grandes to aid the 500 members of the Mormon colony concentrated at that point, but now cut off from communication with either Chihuahua City or Juarez.

MEXICAN CHIEF IN CONFERENCE WITH PERSHING

General Gavira Plans Campaign in Conjunction With American Forces—Cavalry Reported Assembling to Cross Border Near San Bernardino, Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., March 13.—In spite of official denials, reports persisted here today that American cavalry on the Arizona state line had gathered for immediate crossing of the Mexican border, and that they might go across at any moment today. An advance guard of several cavalry troops was collected on that border two days ago with the prospect that it might be the first force into Mexico.

A reassuring conference was held here today between Brigadier-General Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force, and General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez. During the conference word arrived from Washington unofficially that General Carranza's request to cross the American border might be granted. This news was cordially received by General Gavira.

To Cross Border The point where the cavalry expedition is reported assembling today to enter Mexico on the Arizona boundary is near San Bernardino, Mex.

This conference was the first time that the two commanders had met. They came together in the office of the Mexican consulate with Consul Garcia as a third party. Nothing was given out afterward except of a general nature.

"I have nothing to say except that the meeting was entirely satisfactory," said General Pershing.

General Gavira's comment was to the same effect.

"If there is anything to be given out, it must come from General Pershing," said Consul Garcia, after his visitors had left. But when asked if the discussion was personal and informal or in their capacity as officials of their respective governments, he added that it partook of both.

Altogether it lasted about half an hour.

Shortage of Rolling Stock SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 13.—General Funston said today that the announcement of the expedition's actual start into Mexico probably would come from General Pershing, to whom would be left the decision as to the exact hour for setting the movement afoot.

Shortage of rolling stock, General Funston said, was hindering the concentration of cavalry at the base of operations, and this was one reason why a movement today was unlikely. The fault, he said, lay with the railroads west of El Paso.

"We have even had to transport men in box cars," he declared.

"If this had been merely an infantry expedition we could have been into Mexico on Villa's very heels," he continued, "but this is largely a cavalry movement, and that is why there has been delay."

Large Movement Planned

Light was thrown on the size of the expeditionary force by the general, who said:

"When this movement is completed there will be only six or eight regiments left in the United States other than those troops stationed along the border for patrol duty.

"Of course," he said, "if the Carranza government were unable to control the situation and there should be general opposition to the entrance of American soldiers, the entire regular army would have to be employed in the movement and part of the militia, too. Patrol duty along the border would be delegated to the militia."

Big Offensive at End

London, March 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that on account of the German offensive at Verdun the Dutch-Belgian frontier had been closed for several weeks. That part of it south of Maastricht has now been reopened and this fact is commented on in Holland as probably indicating that the Germans consider their offensive near at end. The dispatch adds that 51 more hospital trains with wounded Germans from Verdun have passed through Luxemburg.

KAISER AND VON MACKENSEN PLAN VERDUN ASSAULT



This photograph of the German emperor (left) and the commander in chief of his armies, was taken at the front in France when the armies under direct charge of the crown prince were preparing for their great offensive whose object was the capture of Verdun.

PORTUGAL DRIVEN INTO WAR THROUGH BRITISH TREATY

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Portugal entered the war, the Portuguese legation announced today, because Great Britain requested her to do so, in fulfillment of treaty obligations dating back to 1373. A statement outlining Portugal's position, issued by Viscount de Alte, the Portuguese minister, says:

"Portugal is drawn into the war as a result of her long standing alliance with England, an alliance that has withstood unbroken the strain of 500 years."

"The first treaty of alliance between the two countries was concluded June 16, 1373, by Ferdinand of Portugal and Edward III of England. Subsequent treaties have affirmed the alliance and defined its scope."

"Like Belgium, Portugal desires nothing that belongs to any other nation. She has nothing to gain and much to lose in the present conflict. But she is ready, notwithstanding, to aid England to the full extent of her resources. She is ready to stand or fall by the principles for which the British empire is fighting."

AIRSHIP BOMBS SAID TO HAVE SUNK NORWEGIAN BARK

PARIS, March 13.—The first officer of the Norwegian bark Silus is quoted by the Paris Herald as expressing the opinion that the vessel may have been struck by a bomb from an aeroplane instead of by a torpedo, as previously reported.

The first officer was on watch at the time and heard a noise which he thought was made by an aeroplane, although he could see none. Then came a terrific explosion at about the middle of the ship on the port side. A huge wave swept over the vessel, drenching the men.

The crew got into boats with great difficulty and cleared the Silus just as a mast fell. A French torpedo boat took all on board. The officers of the torpedo boat came to the conclusion that the Silus, on which were several Americans, was struck by a torpedo from a submarine.

EMBARGO UPON WAR MUNITIONS SHIPPED MEXICO

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—An embargo on shipments of war munitions from this port to Mexican points was declared today by John O. Davis, collector of the port, in accordance with instructions from Washington signed by W. P. Malburn, assistant secretary of the treasury.

For several months there has been increased shipments of explosives to Mexican ports, dynamite and powder for mining companies constituting a large part of the shipments. The instructions received by Collector Davis prohibits "the transportation of munitions to individuals or companies, not already exported."

Port authorities immediately began a tally of the cargoes already cleared, but not departed, and it was said that some of these shipments would be prevented, unless a requested ruling in the phrase "not already exported" should operate favorably for the exporters.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The arms embargo orders affect only San Francisco, Nogales and Los Angeles, the gateways to Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California. No general embargo on arms has been ordered.

PAPER SHORTAGE THREATENS NATION

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Shortage of paper stock in the United States was discussed at a conference today between Secretary Redfield and Charles A. Holder of the foreign trade advisers office. France's embargo on the export of rags has caused many American manufacturers to fear they may have to curtail production of their mills.

Today the department began sending out one million circulars to be posted in offices and elsewhere throughout the country urging that papers and rags be saved. The commerce department promises to put those who save papers and rags in touch with manufacturers. Chambers of commerce and trade associations have been asked to co-operate.

SLINGSBY BABE HELD BY COURT ILLEGITIMATE

British Court of Appeals Sets Aside California Verdict and Sustains Appeal by Slingsby Brothers—Decision Forfeits Claim to \$500,000 Estate in Yorkshire.

LONDON, March 13.—The court of appeals has allowed the appeal in the Slingsby legitimacy suit, reversing lower courts, and declaring the Slingsby babe illegitimate, thus forfeiting its claim to the half million dollar estate in Yorkshire.

The case involves the question whether an infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and his wife Dorothy, is the rightful successor to the extensive Slingsby estates in England. A California court said the child was the legitimate heir and a court in England upheld that decision. An appeal was taken and was argued in January and February of this year.

Child Illegitimate

The hearing on the appeal of the Slingsby brothers against the judgment declaring Teddy Slingsby to be the legitimate heir, lasted seventeen days, and the three appeal court judges who today allowed the appeal had the matter under consideration five weeks. In delivering the judgment the master of the rolls said it was impossible to overrate the importance of the advertisement said to have been written by Mrs. Slingsby and inserted in a San Francisco newspaper within a few days of the time a child was born to her. The advertisement called for a new born male infant.

Furthermore, the master said, it was impossible to doubt that Mrs. Slingsby called at the Associated Charities and made application to adopt a child. The master was unable to make himself believe that a woman expecting to give birth to a child would take such a course which he said was repugnant to all one knew of maternal instinct. He held there should be a declaration that the child was not the legitimate heir.

Losses \$500,000 Estate

The effect of the judgment rendered today is that the child in question is declared to be illegitimate thus losing his claim to the Slingsby estates in Yorkshire, valued at about \$500,000.

No official announcement has been made regarding what further steps, if any, will be taken, but it is believed the case will now be carried to the house of lords, where an appeal will be made against the judgment returned today.

GOVERNMENT TO AID MARKETING OF BOXED APPLES

PORTLAND, Or., March 13.—With the government at its back, an organization which already embraces 90 per cent of the growers and shippers of apples in the northwest, has been formed, it was announced today, for the purpose of marketing boxed apples and some other fruits this season on a co-operative basis. The organization, it is said, will insure a fair margin of profit to its members through better marketing information and facilities.

The announcement was made by C. E. Bassett, Clarence W. Moorman and W. H. Kerr, government market experts of the department of agriculture, who are in Portland today after several months of organization work in the northwest.

"The organization will market in an orderly manner 90 per cent of the crop grown on the 530,000 acres in apples in the four northwestern states of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington," said Mr. Kerr. "If the machinery can be used for other crops than apples the members may do so. It is probable that we shall handle a large part of the prune crop."

VAUX BATTLE BLOODIEST OF GREAT WAR

German Losses in Fighting Around Fort Vaux Surpass All Previous Records—Rush With Extraordinary Courage Again and Again, Only to Melt Away—Artillery Duels Replace Infantry Charges—Lull in Battle Due to Exhaustion.

PARIS, March 13.—There has been no infantry fighting just night in the region to the north of Verdun, according to the announcement on the progress of hostilities made by the French war office this afternoon. There has been, however, a continuance of the artillery activity along all this front.

German losses in the fighting around Fort Vaux last Friday and Saturday surpass all previous records in this war, according to officers who have returned from Verdun. Time and again and with extraordinary courage the Germans in columns four deep rushed from their trenches only to melt away under the fire of the French 75, 150 and 210 millimeter guns. When the smoke and dust cleared nothing was to be seen but heaps of bodies.

The spur on which the fort is situated is almost perpendicular in places. The German lines were forced to halt, but many Bavarian reservists climbed upon one another's shoulders and struggled up the slope, clinging to angles of rocks and grasping tufts of grass. Again and again these human pyramids collapsed into shapeless gray masses. At the lowest estimate the attackers lost two-thirds of their effectives.

Desperate Fighting

The fighting was extremely desperate when regiments from the 15th and 18th German corps attacked the village of Vaux on Friday. Dawn was breaking and over the country hung a white mist, making everything invisible beyond a hundred yards. This enabled the Germans to get within rushing distance of the French front trenches, but although they outnumbered the defenders six to one, it took four distinct assaults before the first columns of Germans won the shelter of a small group of houses beyond the church of Vaux.

They then organized an assault upon the church and the French being unable to bring up reinforcements on account of the German curtain of fire, withdrew their advanced elements. Five times the North Prussian regiments rushed to attack the church but every time they left the shelter of the ruined houses they were beaten back by the fire from machine guns and the shrapnel from the French 58 millimeter mountain guns. In the meantime in their rear a curtain of fire was kept up by the French 75's and 210's so that it was impossible for munitions and reinforcements to be brought up for their benefit and the fight died down on Friday night from sheer exhaustion.

French Statement

The text of the announcement follows:

"There was no infantry fighting last night north of Verdun. The bombardment continued, however, at Bethincourt and in the vicinity of Douaumont, as well as in the Woivre, in the sectors of Moulainville and

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TRIAL OF OSBORNE BEGINS, WHITE PLAINS

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 13.—The trial of Thomas Mott Osborne began in the supreme court here today on an indictment charging him with perjury in connection with investigation into his administration as warden of Sing Sing prison. Osborne is alleged to have sworn that he had no knowledge of certain immoral conditions in Sing Sing which had been testified to by others, including prison inmates. Another indictment charging neglect of duty and immorality is pending.