

GREATEST BLOW YET STRUCK AT VERDUN FAILS

Crown Prince Hurts Two Whole Army Corps Against French on Ten Mile Front With Terrific Losses and Fails to Gain Advantage—Bethincourt Evacuated.

PARIS, April 10.—Abandoning the new open formation and the lately established practice of night attack, the Germans yesterday engaged two army corps in dense masses against the French positions northeast of Verdun between Avocourt and Cumières. Forces numbering at least a division and a half charged the line between Avocourt and Bethincourt. They approached within a hundred yards of the French trenches and seemed insensible to the fact that the hundreds of their men were falling by the way, but notwithstanding their courage and the weight of their masses, they were stopped. There was a deadline beyond which they could not pass. When the attacking columns were thinned out by artillery and machine gun fire so that a reformation became necessary, the order to retire was given. Twice they were obliged to fill up the gaps in their ranks but none of their three onslaughts shook the French line, which had been considerably strengthened in the region of Bethincourt by the withdrawal of forces from the dangerously exposed salient to commanding positions behind the village.

Extended Line of Attack.—Two fresh divisions attacked Dead Man's hill while the assault was in progress on the Bethincourt line, the other forces at the same time trying to slip through the ravine near Cumières. To aid the maneuver an attack was simultaneously made on the east bank of the Meuse in the region of Champeville-Vacheranville. The few hundred men who had succeeded in penetrating the ravine were left on the field after the action proved unsuccessful.

A third attack at the same time was delivered on a position strongly organized by the French northeast of Avocourt, the object seemingly being to drive in the French line far enough to turn Hill No. 204, which lies 300 yards south and constitutes what is characterized as the Gibraltar of the French line in that district. This attack met with more success than the others, but after the Germans had succeeded in getting a footing at some points in the first line trenches the French counter-attacked and the net result for the Germans was an increase in their losses from the French bayonets. It is stated that at the close of the day (the French held exact) the same positions as at the beginning of the attack.

German Troops Heavy.—The German losses are again said to have been on the basis of fifty percent of the effectives engaged and these include a considerable proportion of the German reserves.

The failure of the latest great hammer-strokes of the Germans at Verdun has greatly encouraged the French press and public and confirms still further the general confidence felt in the ability of the high command. The attack is stated to have been one of the most determined of the great blows delivered since the battle began fifty days ago, and yet it yielded the least results of any of them, although the crown prince hurled two whole army corps against the French along a ten mile front.

As Bethincourt formed a dangerous

RACE SEGREGATION IN SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Constitutionality of race segregation ordinances was argued today before the supreme court in a case involving the inequality of the Louisville, Ky., ordinance making it unlawful for any negro to own a residence in any block in which a greater number of houses are occupied by white folk.

TEUTONS FORCE EVACUATION OF BETHINCOURT

Berlin Claims Isolation of Town and Fortified Points—French Cut Off Losing 714 Prisoners—500 Yards Lost on Dead Man's Hill Captured.

PARIS, April 10.—The Germans continued their attacks last night in the Verdun region and west of the Meuse, over a front 13 miles long from Hill No. 204 to Fort Douaumont. The war office announcement today says in the fighting west of the river for possession of Dead Man's hill the Germans were repulsed except on a frontage of 500 yards near Hill No. 235. East of the river the German assaults gained no appreciable results.

BERLIN, April 10.—The war office announced today that in the fighting near Bethincourt, in the Verdun region, the town and two fortified points of the fort to the southwest were isolated. The French were cut off losing 714 prisoners, two guns and 13 machine guns. The losses of the French in killed and wounded were considerable.

German Statement

The statement follows: "Western front: Attempts by bombing parties of the enemy to recapture newly established positions in mine craters south of St. Etienne were repulsed. The mine fighting between La Bassée and Arras canal has increased in intensity in the last few days."

"West of the Meuse, Bethincourt and also the fortified points of support known as Alcear and Lorraine, southwest of Bethincourt, were isolated. The enemy sought to avoid danger by hasty retreat but was cut off by shells and in addition to inflicting heavy losses, enabled us to take fourteen officers and about 700 wounded men prisoners. Two guns and fifteen machine guns also were captured. At the same time we cleared enemy encampments, blockhouses and positions which had obstructed us at various points on the front, both due north of the village of Avocourt and south of Crow's woods. In these operations we were able to inflict losses on the French. The enemy lost in prisoners 275 men and several officers."

Bavine is Cleared.—To the right of the Meuse a ravine on the southwestern border of Poivre ridge was cleared in similar manner. Four officers, 181 men and a quantity of material remained in our hands. Further east and in the Woivre there was only artillery fighting.

In various aerial flights, one French aeroplane was shot down southeast of Damloup and one northeast of Chateau Salins. The occupants of the former were dead. An enemy aeroplane crashed to the earth in the village of Loos and another in Callicette forest."

FIVE WARSHIPS JOIN CHINESE REBELS

SHANGHAI, China, April 10.—Five warships stationed at Canton joined the rebels on April 6. The central government has recalled the Twelfth division, 3000 troops of which arrived at Shanghai from Peking Saturday. The government has also recalled orders for the Tenth division to proceed to Canton, presumably owing to disaffection among the men.

Conditions at Swatow are reported as still peaceful.

Supporters of the republican form of government here are endeavoring to bring about the retirement of President Yuan Shi Kai. They are jealous, however, that his retirement shall be accomplished by popular pressure rather than by the action of another nation and are hopeful that the United States or Great Britain will induce Yuan Shi Kai to step down in the interests of peace.

London, Apr. 10.—The British steamship Eastern left at 11.45 for London and is expected to have been with us by 11.45. It was reported to have been captured by a submarine in the Bay of Biscay.

VILLA REPORTED NEAR PARRAL BY CARRANZISTS

Fugitive Bandit Reported by General Bertani Headed for Durango City—Is Wounded From Bullet in Leg, Which is Broken by Fall of Horse—No Friction with Invaders.

EL PASO, Texas, April 10.—Continued reports that Francisco Villa was in the neighborhood of Parral, or had passed it, was brought to Juarez today by General Francisco Bertani, the Carranza commander at Madera.

General Bertani who came to Juarez for a conference with his superior, General Gayra, said that before he left Madera Saturday authentic reports were received that Villa had been seen at Campargo. Proceeding at his previous speed, the bandit leader would easily have made Parral, Bertani had no report on how close the American troops were following. The last fight between Carranzists and Villistas occurred at Francisco de Borja four days ago, the general said, the Villistas being defeated and leaving behind them several dead and wounded.

Villa Was Wounded

General Bertani said he had absolute confirmation that Villa had been wounded. The bandit was shot in the left leg, he said, and was further injured when his horse fell on him, breaking the bones of the leg.

He reported detachments of the American forces at Santa Ana and Namiapito.

Both General Gayra and General Bertani asserted today they had no knowledge that a limit had been placed on the operations of American troops in Mexico.

"I understand, however," General Bertani added, "that the American forces will be willing to withdraw as soon as the Villistas organizations are thoroughly broken up."

"So far the relations of the de facto troops and the American soldiers have been friendly and cooperative. There has not been a single unpleasant incident."

General Gayra, the Juarez commander, denied that he was to be superseded by Echeandez.

Headed for Durango

EL PASO, Texas, April 10.—In his flight before the American cavalry Francisco Villa is believed today to have passed Parral and with his band, said to number over 200 men, is reported to be heading toward Durango City. Detachments of the Thirtieth Cavalry are hard on the bandit's trail, but no official word has come from the front to indicate their position. Mexican reports stated today that Villa has a full day ahead of his pursuers. If Villa succeeds in reaching Durango City he probably will be joined by the forces of the Arrieta brothers, who command over 1000 men.

A statement attributed to Mexican General Garcia that Villa has now escaped any possibility of capture by the Americans, having crossed a dead line established by President Wilson and Carranza beyond which it was agreed that the American troops would not continue their pursuit of the bandit, was flatly denied by Mr. Garcia. The Mexican general said as far as he knew no limit of the American pursuit had been agreed upon by the two governments.

ITALIAN PROGRESS ON AUSTRIAN FRONT

BERLIN, April 10.—The following statement was given out today at the Austrian war office: "Italian front: In the Gorizia district towns behind the Austro-Hungarian front were held under the fire of the enemy's artillery. An aeroplane, which came to land near Lucignano, was destroyed by Austro-Hungarian artillery. "In the Sogana valley the Italians set fire to Carbonara with their shells. Another aeroplane was shot down. "On the Teno road the enemy ground is held in advanced positions. The Russian was not attacked."

SUICIDE IS DEFENSE OF ORPET



WILLIAM H. ORPET

WAKEFEGAN, Ill., April 10.—Arguments on the motion of the defense for a continuance of the trial of William D. Orpet, accused of the murder of Marian Lambert, Lake Forest high school girl, were heard today by Judge Donnelly. Orpet's attorneys said they expected to show that the girl committed suicide and that their data on the case could not be ready before June 1.

VERDUN'S BISHOP CONFIDENT TOWN CANNOT BE TAKEN

PARIS, April 10.—Monsieur Guinisty, bishop of Verdun, is the latest arrival in Paris from the shell-swept city, whose cathedral and bishop's palace are now in the center of smoking ruins. The bishop departed from the city on the roofboard of a locomotive, the only means of conveyance available for a civilian. He came to Paris to see some of his parishioners who have taken refuge here. Regarding conditions at Verdun in the last days of his stay there, he said: "During five days of intense bombardment, I went back and forth from the cathedral to the bishop's palace to encourage the inhabitants, although there was really nothing but valor in Verdun. I came to the railroad station with the last conveyance of civilians to leave and then went back to the town. I could not remain there as the military authorities ordered everyone out. There were no more trains for civilians, no more houses, automobiles or other conveyances. At the railroad station I found a locomotive which was just about to leave for water."

GERMANS IN CHINA PLOT DESTRUCTION RUSSIA'S RAILROAD

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 10.—Newspapers received aboard the Empress of Russia give details of a plot recently discovered in Shanghai for the destruction of the railroad connecting with Russian territory and the placing of bombs aboard the steamship Empress of Russia before she left on the trip east.

Details of the original plot for the supply of several thousand rifles, ammunition and automatic pistols to a raiding vessel in the service of the Germans came out when two Shanghai merchants named Abbas, father and son, were arrested. The rifles were seized, the elder Abbas sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and his son to two years.

Further investigation led to the discovery of a plant for making bombs and heavy ammunition, but for a long time none of the products could be found. The French police in Shanghai finally discovered some boxes in the bottom of a pond. The boxes were seized and were found to contain artillery shells for field pieces. Arrest of a half-dozen Chinese followed.

GERMAN NOTE ON SUSSEX CASE GIVEN GERARD

Official Denial That German Submarine Was Responsible Not Yet Forthcoming—Germany Asks for American Information on Case—America Asks French Information.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Lansing announced today that Ambassador Gerard had cabled that the German foreign office informed him it would hand him a note on the Sussex case probably today.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, will confer with Secretary Lansing this afternoon. The ambassador made the appointment.

A preliminary statement handed to Mr. Gerard by the Berlin foreign office is understood to be on its way to the state department by cable.

Other information in the nature of evidence gathered by the American embassy in Paris is on the liner St. Paul which is expected to dock in New York Thursday. Efforts will be made to have it here for the Friday meeting of the cabinet.

Germany Also Inquires

Germany has asked Ambassador Gerard what information regarding the explosion which damaged the Sussex is in possession of the American government. This inquiry was forwarded by Ambassador Gerard to the state department. When the inquiry was made Mr. Gerard was informed that German investigation into the case of the Sussex had not up to that time disclosed that any German submarine was responsible.

It was made clear today at the German embassy that Count Von Bernstorff, who returned to Washington this forenoon from New York, had not officially been informed that Germany definitely and finally had denied responsibility for the Sussex explosion.

French Information Asked

Secretary Lansing's conference with the ambassador was brief. He told him he had no definite information on which he was prepared to discuss the case at this time, so the ambassador will come to the state department at a later time.

Late today Secretary Lansing disclosed that the American government in its collection of evidence on the recent attacks on ships had asked the French government through the embassy in Paris for information regarding the alleged attack on the liner Patris, in which a torpedo was said to have passed close to the liner's stern.

SENATE DEBATES RESTORATION OF TARIFF ON SUGAR

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The house bill repealing the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law was taken up for debate in the senate today under an agreement to vote on the measure, as amended by the finance committee, tomorrow. The free sugar clause would go into effect May 1 with a consequent loss in governmental revenues of approximately \$42,000,000, unless it is repealed in the meantime.

Chairman Simmons of the finance committee, opened the debate for the repeal. He declared it was calculated to be a temporary measure necessary because of the falling off of customs revenues as a result of the war in Europe and eventually, he thought, conditions would warrant a return to a free sugar policy. Senator Lodge introduced an amendment to provide a 5 per cent ad valorem duty on such tar products and a duty of 7 1/2 cents a hundred and 3 per cent ad valorem on such tar dyed. Although the senate had agreed to a vote on later than tomorrow afternoon it was thought debate would be concluded and a vote on the amendment recess tonight. The amendment was defeated by a party vote, Norris alone voting with the democrats.

ROOSEVELT OUT FOR PRESIDENCY AND MILITARISM

Only Wants Nomination Upon an Heroic Basis—Hughes Virtually Eliminated by Disagreement With Foreign Policy and Principles Voiced by Roosevelt and Root.

By GILSON GARDNER WASHINGTON, April 10.—Four hours spent at Oyster Bay in the company of Theodore Roosevelt left me wondering whether or not he would accept the Republican-Progressive nomination for president. Certainly he will not if there is any question about the public and the politicians wanting him.

Too little emphasis has apparently been laid on the paragraph in the colonel's statement cabled from Trinidad, in which he said that the public must have in its mood something of the heroic if it wants him.

"If the people of this country want peace and profits at the price of honor, they don't want me."

Must Need a Hero

This is how the colonel shot it at a republican congressman who had come to tell him that "perhaps we may nominate you." For fifteen minutes, the colonel laid down the law to his congressional visitor in true Mosaic fashion. "If there are any doubts in your mind," the colonel went on, "please resolve them in favor of not nominating me. If I am by any chance to be the nominee of the republicans or progressives, or both, it can only be with the understanding that the country is in the mood to make any sacrifices to maintain its honor as a nation. I said in Trinidad that if it wanted me the public must have something of the heroic in its mood. What I meant was, that the country must be willing to consider duties as well as rights and to face the possibility of sacrifice and self-denial in undertaking such tasks as duty might impose. As president, or candidate for president, I should recognize but one kind of citizenship and one allegiance. If the country isn't ready for this kind of a candidate, then I am not the man to run."

And there was much more to the same effect with quite plain talk on the subject of the colonel's entire uneasiness whether or not he alienated a large number of foreign-born voters. The republican congressman went away somewhat dazed.

Oyster Bay a Center

Less than a year ago Col. Roosevelt had banished from his mind any idea of ever again running for the presidency. He talked to me at the time, very frankly on the subject, expressing great satisfaction in the sense of freedom which came with the remuneration of future office. He could say exactly what he thought on any topic. He was no longer bound to consider the fears of timid political associates who might be hurt by his utterances. He had burned his bridges and was enjoying all the liberties of private life. It is not a serious breach of confidence to say that Mrs. Roosevelt hoped that this condition would be a permanent one. She is not happy at the prospect that her husband may be drafted for the political war.

Oyster Bay has again become a news center. Six months ago, the New York papers were content to cover it by telephone or by occasional call of the 42nd street building, or at the Metropolitan office. Now there are six prizzled political reporters permanently camped at the

PRESIDENT WILSON CONFINED BY COLD

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Wilson cancelled a number of engagements today because of the cold he caught while down the Potomac river on the Mayflower last Friday night. The president remained indoors all day yesterday in the hope that he could keep engagements today, but this morning, Dr. Grayson ordered that he remain away from his office. He expected to be well enough to hold the cabinet meeting tomorrow.