

AMERICANS FAR BEYOND PARRAL CHASING VILLA

Temporary Base Near Parral Established Last Week—Villa, if He Still Lives, is Hiding in Mountain Fastnesses of Durango—Bandit Defeated in Battle by Carranzists.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—General Obregon, Carranza's minister of war, notified the embassy here today that advice from General Luis Guterrez in Chihuahua says that Villa has lost most of his followers, was wounded in the battle of Cieneguilla, and has gone into the mountains.

EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—That the American expeditionary force has penetrated far beyond Parral and is near if not actually at the Chihuahua-Durango border line is indicated in cable dispatches received here this afternoon by private concerns with interests in the Parral district.

These dispatches said that the American advanced columns now had a temporary base near Parral and that toward the end of last week two companies of the motor truck train had delivered supplies at this base. This is the first authentic information that has come from the flying columns of Colonels Dadd and Brown for several days.

Villa in Durango It seems certain now that Villa, if he still lives, has passed into the mountain fastnesses of Durango and that he is in a position to get in touch with the scattered bandit forces of that district.

There are twenty-seven trucks in each motor company. The delivery of fifty-four trucks indicates that the advanced cavalry has sufficient supplies to enable it to make long forays south.

It is not believed here, however, that the forces of Colonel Dadd or Colonel Brown have passed the Durango line. To do so would lengthen the line of communication too dangerously. It is more than likely they have remained in touch with their supplies at Parral. This would account for the lack of information from the front the past week.

Bandits Defeated

TORREON, Mexico, April 12.—Details of a five-hour battle between the Carranzista garrison at Pasaje, Durango, and an attacking force composed of Contreras and Cienegras bandits were brought here today. The outlaws fled in disorder into the hills of the Nazas district after losing seventy killed, it is reported. The five troops had four dead.

The battle took place Sunday. First reports were that the attacking force was commanded by General Canuto Reyes. As negotiations have been under way for the surrender of General Reyes under an amnesty grant, bitter disappointment was expressed by Carranzist officials. The surrender of Reyes was expected seriously to cripple the Villista cause in the neighborhood of Torreon and Durango.

TURKS REPULSE BRITISH ATTACKS

BERLIN, April 12.—A British Mesopotamian force, composed of troops transferred from the Dardanelles, were repulsed by Turkish troops in a sanguinary battle lasting six hours near Lalaha on April 8, according to a Turkish headquarters report dated April 11. The statement adds that more than 3000 dead British were counted after the battle.

The text of the Turkish official statement follows: "Iraq front: The British again were badly defeated near Lalaha. On April 8, after one hour and a half of heavy artillery preparation the enemy attacked with all his forces our positions near Lalaha. The battle lasted six hours.

TORPEDOES SUNK BOTH TUBANTIA AND PALEMBANG

Dutch Shipping Council Investigating Destruction of Vessels Officially Declares Both Vessels Sunk by Submarines—Fragments of Torpedoes Show German Manufacture.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—The Dutch shipping council which was entrusted by the government with the official investigation in the sinking of the Dutch steamships Palembang and Tubantia, has issued the report of its findings.

With regard to the Palembang the report says: "Three explosions took place. The first was caused by the explosion at some distance of a drifting mine, which was fired upon by a British torpedo boat destroyer. After the explosion the Palembang remained undamaged. The second explosion was caused by a torpedo, fired at short range, which hit the Palembang. This is established beyond doubt by the unanimous statements of the witnesses who saw the track of the torpedo. It could not have been fired by the British torpedo boat destroyer, because the torpedo passed some meters in front of the latter vessel. It is possible that the torpedo was meant for the destroyer, but, missing it, hit the Palembang.

Third Also a Torpedo "The third explosion was also a torpedo. The first mate of the steamship clearly saw its track about six lengths away on the starboard. This torpedo was aimed at the Palembang because the British torpedo boat destroyer was then a great distance away.

The definite statements of the crew are confirmed by the fact that no other drifting mines were observed and the Palembang, at the time of the second and third explosion, was motionless and there was therefore no possibility of a collision with an anchored mine. Even supposing that the Palembang was carried along by the current, it must be observed that the current was nearly due south, so that the mine would have hit the ship on the port side, whereas the explosion took place on the starboard."

Tubantia Torpedoed

With regard to the Tubantia the report says: "The ship was preparing to cast anchor at 2:20 a. m., when she was hit and a severe explosion took place in the coal bunkers on the starboard side. The explosion caused a hole extending from the bottom to the shelter deck. Witnesses observed a streak on the water approaching the Tubantia at great speed, directed at the point where the explosion occurred.

"From investigations made by experts it is clearly shown that the pieces of metal in the Tubantia's hull came from a Schwartzkopf torpedo. Statements of witnesses and of experts prove that the explosion was caused by a torpedo fired from some distance by a submarine or a torpedo boat without warning. In view of the fact that no vessel was in the vicinity, it is evident that the torpedo was meant for the Tubantia.

USE RAILROAD FOR PERSHING'S SUPPLIES

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 12.—Supplies are being shipped by Casias Grandes over the Mexico Northwestern railroad for distribution to the expeditionary force as rapidly as the limited use of the line will permit. It was announced at army headquarters today that additional stores will go forward under the existing shipping arrangements. This, coupled with General Pershing's action in moving his headquarters to Salinas, forty miles south of Chihuahua, on the same day that the report of Villa's death was given, with an opinion was taken as an indication that army officials do not place credence in the report.

HOLLAND QUEEN, TRAINED TO COMMAND, INSPECTING TROOPS



Wilhelmina of Holland, the "soldier queen", is commander-in-chief of her army in fact as well as name. The queen is pictured here inspecting a frontier guard. She recently visited the Dutch garrison on the Belgian frontier. She has been a serious student of military tactics and has the practical knowledge needed to command an army.

R. HARDING DAVIS POPULAR AUTHOR DEAD AT TELEPHONE

Mount KISCO, N. Y., April 12.—Richard Harding Davis, author and war correspondent, died at his home here last night from heart trouble. His body was found early this morning. He had apparently been stricken while at his telephone.

He had gone into his library to dictate a telegram to a friend in New York City. His wife assumed, when he did not return, that he had sent himself to read and did not visit the library until after midnight.

Mr. Davis had been in failing health for some time and had sought quiet at his country place, Cross Roads Farm, under the care of his wife, who was Bessie McCoy, the actress.

After being educated at Lehigh and Johns Hopkins universities, Mr. Davis entered journalism, starting with the Philadelphia Press, and later serving on the New York Evening Sun. He was correspondent during the Russo-Greek, Spanish-American, South African and Russo-Japanese wars for the London Times and the New York Herald, and during the present war wrote dispatches for a syndicate.

One of his earliest and most widely read books, "Soldiers of Fortune," was published in 1899, and in succeeding years he wrote more than thirty volumes of fiction and war experiences, together with several plays and numerous short stories.

In 1898 Mr. Davis married Cecil Clark, daughter of J. M. Clark of Chicago and was divorced by her in 1912. A few days later Mr. Davis married Miss McCoy, who was the famous Yama Yama girl in a popular musical comedy. A daughter, Hope Davis, was born.

DANIELS DENOUNCED BY NAVY LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Daniels refused to permit Rear Admiral Fiske to read a paper before the Navy League convention here today stirred up a wave of denunciation of the secretary in the meeting and drew hisses from one part of the hall. The admiral's paper, previously published in Naval Institute, an official publication of the navy war college, was read by William Mather Lewis of Lake Forest, Ill., while the meeting cheered.

Secretary Daniels' letter gave as a reason for his attitude that he thought it better for civilians to lead the fight for enlargement of the navy, and for naval officers to continue an unbroken policy of not trying to influence legislation.

BRITISH NOTE UPON SEIZURES UNSATISFACTORY

Removal of Teutons From American Steamer China Alleged Due to Fact That Prisoners Had Engaged in Plots Against Britain in Far East—Reply Does Not Close Case.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Lansing announced late today that Great Britain's note on the seizure of thirty-eight Austrians, Germans and Turks from the American steamer China near Shanghai does not close the case to the satisfaction of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Great Britain's note replying to the American protests against the seizure of thirty-eight Austrians, Germans and Turks from the American steamer China near Shanghai was made public today by the state department. It contends that the seizure is justified on the ground that the prisoners had engaged in plots against Great Britain in the Far East and were attempting to return home to take up arms.

Great Britain alleges that the prisoners were "engaged for some time in collection and transmission of arms and ammunition for dispatch to the Philippines, India, and if possible for arming a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Moslem," and were bound for Manila to continue their work, having been exposed to the British authorities at Shanghai. The neutrality of the United States would have been compromised, the note contends, had the prisoners performed the acts they contemplated. Their nets, it is contended, deprived them of protection from a "American flag under which they were sailing."

The British government argues that the removals were justified and trusts that the United States will not feel further disposed to contest the action.

DANIELS-FISKE CONTROVERSY AIRED

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The controversy between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, former aide for operations, took a new turn today when the senate adopted without discussion a resolution by Senator Lodge calling for correspondence which Mr. Daniels declined to produce before the house committee during the hearings on the naval appropriation bill.

The resolution describes the letters as written by the secretary in November, 1914, one by the general board and one by Admiral Fiske. They are declared to contain warnings of the unreliability of the navy for war. In his testimony Secretary Daniels said the disagreement began with his failure to appoint Fiske commander of the Atlantic fleet, although Fiske had also disappeared vigorously for an hour with the navy department.

GERMANS ADMIT TORPEDOING OF FOUR STEAMERS

Steamer Englishman, Eaglepoint, Manchester Engineer and Berwindvale Sunk by German Submarines—Claim Act Legal—Admit Torpedoing Vessel Where Sussex Was Sunk but Deny It Was Sussex.

BERLIN, April 12.—(By wireless to the Associated Press from Staff Correspondent.)—The German reply to the American note concerning the damaging or sinking of five steamships contains the statement that the steamers Englishman, Eagle Point, Manchester Engineer and Berwindvale were destroyed by German submarines.

Evidence is produced to show that these vessels were torpedoed legally in accordance with the rules of war. The note states that a German submarine torpedoed a steamship in the vicinity of the place at which the cross-channel steamer Sussex was damaged by an explosion, but that evidence at hand indicated that the vessel torpedoed by the submarine was not the Sussex.

In regard to the Sussex the note states that only one German submarine was in the vicinity and that it torpedoed one steamship. The commander of the submarine made a sketch at the time. This sketch has been compared with a photograph of the Sussex and had been found to be quite dissimilar in build, arrangement of stacks, etc. Therefore it is pronounced a mine was responsible for the damaging of the Sussex. In the way of corroboration it is stated that German naval forces destroyed twenty-six floating mines on that day.

Regarding the cases of the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point and Berwindvale, it is stated they were signaled to halt but disregarded the signals. Thereupon warning shots were fired. The statement is made that the submarine commanders assured themselves before sinking the ships that their destruction was justified and that the crews were safely in boats.

SPAIN AROUSED BY TORPEDOING OF SHIP

MADRID, April 12.—"We are confronted with such an incomprehensibly absurd act that I am loath to believe it until a thorough inquiry has been made," said Count Romanones, the Spanish premier, last night with regard to the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Santander in the Bay of Biscay, as a consequence of which four lives were lost. "I am waiting for full information before taking action," the premier added. "I may say, however, that preliminary instructions already have been telegraphed to our ambassador in Berlin."

VERDUN BATTLE GOES ON WITH GREAT CARNAGE

German Assault Renewed With Flame Projectors and Poisonous Gas—French Lines Hold Firm—Entire Front Overhung by Yellow Clouds of Chlorine Vapor.

PARIS, April 12.—The German assault on the Verdun front west of the Meuse was renewed this morning. Troops advanced on Caurettes wood, south of Cumieres, the war office announced, using flame projectors, but were repulsed.

East of the Meuse in the Douaumont-Vaux sector there was only artillery fighting. The war office says it has been confirmed that the German losses yesterday were very heavy.

Seek Dead Man's Hill While bringing up reinforcements to resume their attack on Le Mort Homme, the hill of the dead man, the Germans are trying to recover the ground regained by the French in Caillette woods and to the north between Douaumont and Vaux.

The French positions there described an arc from a point south of the fort of Douaumont to the center of the village of Vaux and the front is a little less than two miles in length. For three days the only actions on the east bank of the Meuse have centered there with the habitual preparation in heavily concentrated artillery fire, with a finishing touch in the form of a couple of hours of heavy shelling with suffocating and tear-provoking gas projectiles.

Unprecedented Carnage After a bombardment with high explosives lasting eight hours and the use of gas for another hour or two the Germans would attack simultaneously on two flanks. There was no visible diminution in their courage and ardor; neither did the French show the slightest fatigue and the consequence is that the unprecedented carnage of the battle of Verdun goes on.

Yesterday the whole front, beaten by gas projectiles, was overhung by a yellowish cloud of chlorine vapor which seemed to be suspended from the sky. When these clouds lifted the Germans bounded forward, seemingly indifferent to the thick death-dealing curtain of fire from the French artillery. Some of them got through it but only to find that the French had abandoned the first line trenches to allow the gas cloud to dissipate.

German reinforcements were sent up to fortify the trenches, but before they reached the line the French came back with an irresistible counter-attack and in a few minutes drove out the Germans from the few points where they had penetrated the trenches.

German Statement

BERLIN, April 12.—German troops in the operations against Verdun yesterday gained some ground in Caillette woods, southwest of Fort Douaumont, according to the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters.

PARIS, April 12.—Resumption of violent cannonading along the French front near Guevres and Dieran is reported in a dispatch from Salonika to the Journal. It is said that the French artillery had the advantage.

FIGHT FILM SMUGGLERS PLACED UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, April 12.—Warrants for the arrest of six of the seven men alleged to have participated in a recent effort to bring pictures of the Willard-Johnson prize fight into this country by re-photographing moving picture films across the Canadian border are in the possession of the United States district attorney here today. Of those accused of an attempt to violate the customs law by a new method, six are New York men and one a Canadian. The indictments were returned by the federal grand jury at Syracuse, N. Y.

BRANDEIS NEEDS PRESIDENT'S AID TO BE CONFIRMED

Executive's Influence Will Have to Be Exerted to Overcome Reactionary Element—Committee Likely to Report Nomination Unfavorably as Dominated by Stand-patters.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Wilson has not yet put forth the influence of his office to secure the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as a justice of the U. S. supreme court. The matter has been permitted to take its course in the senate, but it is presumed that rather than see the nomination fail the president will do what he can to bring democratic members into line.

As a party matter it would not look well just before election for a senate with a strong democratic majority to be on record as refusing the confirmation of a Jew. When the law is also a brilliant radical, it would tend in addition to stamp the party as Bourbon and reactionary. The senate will divide not on party lines entirely, but on lines of progressivism and the contrary. The special privilege members and those who by long years of habit think only in terms of benefit to big business, see in the Brandeis nomination a menace to the integrity of the supreme court, whereas members in both parties who think of economic problems in contemporaneous terms and believe in bringing laws up to date and administering them in the interest of the people are enthusiastically in favor of putting men like Brandeis on the supreme court.

When the sub-committee of the judiciary committee made its report the majority favorable opinion was voiced by Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, and concurred in by Chilton and Fletcher, democrats. Minority opinions against Brandeis were filed by Cummins and Works.

Judiciary Committee The other Democratic members of the judiciary committee who are now considering the evidence and report of the sub-committee are Charles A. Culberson of Texas, who is not in good health and not acting; Leo S. Overman of North Carolina, who is opposed to Brandeis; James A. O'Gorman of New York; James A. Reed of Missouri; Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona; John K. Shields of Tennessee and Hoke Smith of Georgia. Smith and Shields have declined to say that they would support the president in his nomination and Smith's reactionary course in other matters would indicate that he would be opposed to Brandeis. Shields is also on the uncertain list; the others are expected to vote in Brandeis' favor.

As to the republicans on the committee, Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, is a reactionary of long and well-known record and inevitably is found opposed to men like Brandeis; Knute Nelson would be against Brandeis because he was chairman of the Ballinger investigating committee where he did all he could to help Ballinger and oppose the work of Brandeis in exposing the efforts to loot the public domain; Dillingham of Vermont has a well known reactionary record and there is a little hope that he will vote right on this appointment; George Sutherland of Utah also was on the Ballinger committee and might be expected to go wrong too; Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut is one of the senate's hopeless Tories and could not possibly be for anything so enlightened as the president's candidate.

Cummins' Expediency Cummins has bowed to political expediency.

CHE KIANG PROVINCE REVOLTS FROM YUAN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—"We Tunk Kwang, military governor of the Chinese province of Che Kiang, has been imprisoned by revolutionists and Chu Chang Chin, civil governor, has fled, Shanghai advices to the Chinese republic association here stated today. Independence of the Che Kiang province was declared yesterday.