PARRAL ALMOST ANOTHER ALAMO SAY ARMY MEN

Indisputable Evidence Carranza Troops Attacked Cavalry.

Changes Entire Military Aspect of Punitive Expedition.

UNDER FRIENDSHIP GUISE

Tompkins Was Assured Hospitality by Parral Officials.

Was With De Facto Envoys When Firing Commenced.

Pershing's Camp at the Front, April 15, via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 21.—The fight at Parral, where according to indisputable evidence reaching here today, the Carranza troops in force attacked the force of Major Tompkins, has changed the entire aspect of the Villa chase so far as immediate military plans are concerned. This attack upon an American force which went in good faith into Parral in the most friendly fashion blocked what seemed to be an excellent opportunity for either the capture of Villa or the dispersal of one of his strongest bands.

Heretofore the American troops have reckoned only on meeting opposition from brigands but resistance from regular troops of the Mexican army put the American military leaders immediately under the necessity of preparing for serious difficulties. Whether these preparations will have to be completed depends upon the future course of the Carranza faction. It can be stated that within a few hours after the Parral fight the new disposition of American forces was partly completed and within two days its most important features had been entirely carried out.

Made Friendly Visit.

On April 12, about noon, Major Frank Tompkins of the Thirteenth cavalry, who chased the Villistas across the line at Columbus, went into Parral with only a small portion of his force, which totaled about 150 men, including a pack train. He had Troops M and K of the Thirteenth.

Major Tompkins had taken the precaution the night before to send word by a messenger to the president of Parral, Luz Herrera, that he would call upon him the next day to arrange for buying provisions and to have the Parral military officials designate some camping place for the Americans outside of Parral, in accordance with the agreement by which the American troops are not to occupy Mexican cities. Major Tompkins left most of his men outside of Parral but took his advance guard into the city during his call. The presence of this guard was both a military precaution, considered necessary in a country credited with being strongly Villista in sentiment, and was also the usual formal escort accompanying commanding officers when, according to Mexican customs, they pay official visits.

Say Messenger Was Slain.

The president said he had not received the message which Major Tompkins had dispatched. The messenger was a Mexican, a Carranza petty officer. After the Parral fight the authorities claimed they found that this officer had been captured by Villistas and killed on the way to the city. The conference in the city with the president and with the Carranza general commanding in Parral, General Lozano, was pleasant. Promises were made to sell the Americans food and to show them a good camping site.

Immediately the Americans started out of the city accompanied by Herrera and Lozano, who were riding with Major Tompkins. When the Americans were in front of the town the pack train at their rear, Major Tompkins heard firing, looking back he saw that some one in the town was shooting at the pack train. He had heard shouts of "Viva Villa" and "Viva Mexico" and curses against "Gringoes."

Major Tompkins turned to the Carranza leaders and asked them what they knew about firing on his pack train. General Lozano and the president hurried back toward the town to stop the shooting. The Americans were in a column formed for defense when this firing began, a formation which Major Tompkins had ordered as he heard the shooting against his pack train which had been five or six hundred yards to the rear. The two soldiers killed in the action were near Major Tompkins.

Wore Carranza Uniforms.

As the firing became general Major Tompkins and the men of his command could see some of the assailants. They were the khaki uniforms of Carranza soldiers. Major Tompkins discovered one column of these uniformed men moving out to cut off the road to the east and north. When they did not heed his warning to get away from the road he ordered his men to reply to their fire. Sergeant Jay Ridgeley of troop M, Thirteenth cavalry, was the first American to fall. His body lay all day where it fell in the road, as his comrades were too hard pressed to pick it up.

A bullet struck Major Tompkins in the left breast. The wound was slight, according to military standards, and the major continued in command all afternoon and until yesterday, when reinforcements under superior officers arrived to relieve him. Lieut. J. B. Ord of the Sixth infantry, who accompanied the cavalry, was shot in the left ear, a slight wound. As the fight began, Major Tompkins received word from the Carranza general that the citizens were doing the shooting, that his troops were unable to control them and advising the Americans to fall back.

Pursued Five Hours.

The retreat continued for five hours and a half over a distance of fifteen miles on a road bordered by bushes and hills affording good cover for pursuers. During all this time the American troops repeatedly caught sight of men in Carranza uniforms shooting at them but seeing few, if any, civilians. After moving out from the trap of hills Major Tompkins formed a line of dismounted men to retard the attackers until the pack animals and stores had time to get back toward the American rear. Repeatedly during the afternoon this defense line continued to form, to fire from the cover of rocks, ploughed ground and ditches and to fall back to its horses for further retreat. The Americans had no machine guns, only their revolvers and rifles. During one of the defensive stands Private Herbert Ledford, Troop M, Thirteenth cavalry, was shot in the hand. He continued to fight. Late in the afternoon his hand swollen and almost useless, but still fighting, he was shot dead off his horse a bullet passing through his chest.

Refuge Behind Adobe Walls.

The other Americans wounded were Coporal Benjamin McGehee, of the Thirteenth cavalry, shot in the month; Corporal Walter E. Willingham, Troop M, Thirteenth cavalry, shot in the left leg; Corporal Richard Tamous, Troop K, Thirteenth cavalry, shot twice in both arms, and Private L. M. Schoenberger, Troop K, Thirteenth cavalry, who suffered a slight wound in the left hip. Shortly before dark the Americans reached the adobe Mexican village of Santa Cruz, where the loopholed, heavy mud walls made an effective position. The Mexicans did not press them in this village but continued firing until 6:30 p. m.

In the Mexican lines bugles began blowing the recall for cavalrymen. A truce messenger brought word from General Lozano saying he was unable to control his men. Tompkins replied immediately and a second messengeer brought a demand from General Lozano that Major Tompkins withdraw, threatening to attack him if he refused. Colonel Brown, who arrived at this time with 350 men of the Tenth cavalry and took command, replied that he would not retreat a step from Santa Cruz until ordered to do so by his commanding officer. General Lozano did not reply.

"Begs Pardon," for Attack.

Investigation of the Parral situation showed that General Lozano himself had no record as a Carranza officer, and most of his command was formerly Villista soldiers. The concentration of American commands was so rapid after the Parral fight that, among officers here, there is no worry for their safety.

The day after the fight, President Herrera of Parral sent messengers to Colonel Brown, saying he regretted there had been a fight. He said he thought the Americans should not have gone into Parral, until announced. Colonel Brown replied by pointing out that the Americans had gone with what seemed a reliable invitation from Carranza officials and had sent a messenger to announce their coming. The president repeated that Parral civilians outnumbered the soldiers so that the people could not be controlled. So far as the actual fighting was concerned the Americans assert they obtained positive evidence that the Carranza troops were not outnumbered by civilians and that few civilians participated.

WIND STOPPED FROST

(Continued from Page One.)

lower tonight than it was last night. The lowest temperature this morning was 42 degrees. This is 4 degrees below normal and is low enough to permit of a light frost. The highest temperature on record for this date is 87 degrees, established in 1914. The low record, 29 degrees, occurred in 1907. The Kaw river is stationary at a stage of 6.3 feet.

The wind this morning was in the northwest and blew at a high rate all morning. The velocity varied between 25 and 30 miles an hour. It kept the mercury from climbing as rapidly as it should on a clear day and also accentuated the cold.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Local Office of the Weather Bureau, Topeka, Kansas, for the 24 hours ending at 7 a. m. today.

Stations in Kansas.	High Temp.	Low Temp.	Rain or Snow
Anthony	64	38	.0
Coldwater	66	34	.0
Concordia	52	40	.20
Dodge City	66	38	.0
Dresden	64	32	.0
Emporia	54	40	.08
Eureka	52	42	.0
Ft. Scott	58	42	.01
Goodland	66	32	.0
Hanover	58	38	.26
Hays	62	34	.0
Horton	52	38	.10
Iola	54	42	.02
Liberal	66	32	.0
Macksville	64	32	.0
McPherson	58	43	.0
Manhattan	70	40	.06
Phillipsburg	60	34	.0
Scott City	60	38	.0
Sedan	58	40	.06
TOPEKA	52	42	.11
Utica	64	32	.0
Wichita	60	40	.0
Kansas City	56	42	.01
St. Joseph	54	40	.02
Reports From Other States.			
Amarillo, Tex.	66	42	.0
Boston, Mass.	62	36	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	72	50	.29
Calgary, Alb.	60	34	.0
Chicago, Ill.	74	48	.02
Cincinnati, Ohio	76	56	.76
Corpus Christi, Tex.	84	68	.0
Denver, Colo.	56	32	.0
Des Moines, Ia.	54	38	.04
El Paso, Tex.	76	52	.0
Galveston, Tex.	78	68	.0
Havre, Mont.	58	28	.0
Huron, S. D.	42	34	.08
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	64	T.
Kansas City, Mo.	56	42	.01
Little Rock, Ark.	76	50	.68
Los Angeles, Cal.	80	56	.0
Moorehead, Minn.	40	34	.18
New Orleans, La.	80	64	.50
New York, N. Y.	56	46	.0
North Platte, Neb.	58	30	.0
Oklahoma, Okla.	68	44	.0
Omaha, Neb.	48	38	.02
Phoenix, Ariz.	84	54	.0
Pittsburg, Pa.	82	60	.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	54	40	.02
St. Louis, Mo.	64	46	.46
Salt Lake, Utah	56	42	.0
San Francisco, Cal.	64	52	.0
Seattle, Wash.	54	40	.02
Sheridan, Wyo.	52	28	.0
Springfield, Ill.	68	46	.0
Swift Current, Sas.	56	28	.0
Toledo, Ohio	74	56	.14
Washington, D. C.	82	50	.0
Winnipeg, Man.	50	32	.0

FOR ROOSEVELT

Resolutions Adopted at Party Convention at Little Rock.

Little Rock, April 21.—Resolutions endorsing Theodore Roosevelt for president were adopted by Arkansas Progressive party convention here.

Other resolutions were: Approval of the Progressive platform of 1912; a program of absolute preparedness; complete protection of American citizens abroad or on the high seas; unity of all elements under one leader and one platform; a protective tariff.

Fourteen delegates from the seven congressional districts and four delegates at large were chosen.

Warrant for Truckman.

St. Louis, April 21.—A warrant was issued today for George Lang, a truckman employed by the terminal railroad association charging him with theft from the mails. It is stated by government inspectors that in the last few months he has stolen about $2,500 worth of furs sent to St. Louis firms through the parcel post. It is stated that he confessed.

GERMANY CAN'T ANSWER UNTIL END NEXT WEEK

Berlin Newspapers Make No Comment on Issue.

Customary to Hold Extensive Conferences on "Notes."

KAISER TO CONSULT BANKERS

Another Delay: Minister of Marine Is Out of City.

Ultimatum Wired to Emperor at Verdun Headquarters.

Berlin, April 21.—President Wilson's demand that Germany abandon her submarine methods under penalty of a diplomatic break, was conveyed to the kaiser and the people of Germany today.

The text of the note, which was delivered to the foreign office at 5:30 last night by Ambassador Gerard, was telegraphed to grand army headquarters for the emperor's immediate, perusal. Several hours later it was circulated throughout Germany by the official news agency and printed in today's papers.

The newspapers thus far have made no comment. Because today is Good Friday, it is practically impossible to obtain any expression from the foreign office.

Chancellor Back Monday.

It was indicated last night that no comment would be made until Chancellor von Bethmann-Holwegg returns from his eastern visit to the kaiser, probably Monday.

There is little likelihood that any reply will be sent to Washington before the end of next week. Since the submarine controversies with America began, it has been customary to summon into conference heads of the government departments and leading bankers and business men before a reply was sent to Washington. It is probable that this course will again be followed and that in addition, leading members of the reichstag will be invited to express their views.

To Choose Between Two Quarrels.

Amsterdam, April 21.—German newspapers commenting in advance of President Wilson's statement to congress, declared that Germany never would yield to the United States, preferring to face another enemy rather than internal troubles in the reichstag.

HE SHOT IN SLEEP

Orval Poland Applies to Governor for a Parole.

Declares He Killed Man Without Knowing It.

Orval Foland of Hutchinson, who in his sleep murdered his companion, today appealed to Governor Capper for a parole. Foland was sent to the penitentiary eight years ago. He pleaded guilty to first degree murder.

Foland's brother today appeared before Governor Capper and Judge C. W. Smith, executive clerk, to urge clemency for the Hutchinson man. Foland did not claim his brother was innocent of the killing, he asserted, however, that the shooting was done by the young man while asleep and that he awoke only after the discharge of the revolver. Young Foland and his victim were intimate friends, it was asserted, and were rooming together when the crime was committed.

Prior to the shooting, Foland was an express messenger. It was claimed by Foland that he knew nothing of the crime until he was suddenly awakened by the discharge of the revolver. He said he was standing by the bedside of his companion with the smoking revolver in his hand. As soon as he realized his action, he fled. He was captured, taken before the Reno county district court and pleaded guilty to first degree murder. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and has served eight years in the state prison at Lansing.

The application for a parole was taken under advisement.

CONDENSED NEWS

British Army in Danger.

Constantinople, April 21.—The war office announces the position of the British army which is being besieged at Kut-et-Amara is becoming very critical and that the British commander has ordered the civil population to evacuate the town on account of the scarcity of food.

Fire at U. S. Officer.

Field Headquarters, April 16.—(Via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 21.)—An American army officer was fired upon this evening while passing a small town near this camp in company with a dispatch bearer. The shooting was without effect. A cavalry troop today located the camp of Candelario Cervantes, a Villa lieutenant in the mountains some miles from here. Apparently Cervantes outposts were able to give him word of the American approach, but his escape was narrow.

Harvard Varsity Beaten.

Princeton, N. J., April 21.—Princeton's varsity crew defeated Harvard's eight on Lake Sarnegie by about a half foot. The junior race was won by Harvard by two lengths.

Poultryman's Murder Avenged.

New York, April 21.—Giuseppe Archiello and Frank Ferrera recently convicted of the murder of Barnet Baff, the poultry dealer who was shot to death at the alleged instigation of rivals in November, 1914, were today sentenced to die in the electric chair the week of May 29.

Farmer Wants Parole.

Peoria, April 21.—Parole for James Morrison Darenell serving a three-year term in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on a charge of violating the Mann act is sought according to plans revealed here today. Darenell, a farmer was convicted a year ago, after a sensational trial at Milwaukee.

Grace McCormick, Who Sings at the Orpheum This Evening. She Will Sing "Ave Maria," Accompanied by the Calkins Orchestra.

KANSAS MUST OBSERVE

(Continued from Page One.)

women who are compelled to work in the room.

It is probable that the state board of health will later inspect the room. The location of a large, leaky sewer pipe in the room is one of the objections to the new quarters from a sanitary viewpoint. State picture film inspectors will be required to sit near the sewer pipe or under the leaky steam pipes which provide heat for the state house.

Must Be Up to Standard.

"Conditions in the picture inspection room will be brought up to the standard established under the state law if I have anything to say in the matter," declared Commissioner McBride. "I have looked at the room and it certainly needs some improvements before it becomes a safe place for men and women to work. My directions will today be outlined to Superintendent Ross and I will urge that these requirements be met at once."

McBride then stated that he would insist on an outside stairway leading to the inspection room or to an adjoining room. Under existing conditions, persons in the room could not escape from the sub-basement except by following a winding walk a distance of nearly 300 feet. In case of an explosion or burning of a reel, no means of escape from the room is provided by the state.

Insists on Iron Booths.

The McBride order will also insist that the state encase picture machines in iron booths as required by law. In establishing the new inspection quarters in the state house, Superintendent Ross is said to have planned the use of unprotected machines. McBride today stated that he would insist on the use of booths for all machines.

Air and ventilating shafts must also be provided for the censorship room. The present system of ventilation is regarded by the state commissioner as inadequate. In the matter of ventilation, as in the case of safety to employees, the state will now be required to observe her own laws.

No action has been taken by the state board of health regarding the location of the leaky steam and sewer pipes in the inspecting room. In matters affecting the safety of state employees, however, Commissioner McBride will insist that the dangers as pointed out in the State Journal be removed before the new quarters are opened for use.

DRAGNET FOR SPIES

(Continued from Page One.)

any of the documents to be the property of the German embassy.

For Criminal Evidence.

The papers were said to disclose several subjects of an unusual nature which had not before come to the attention of this government. Definite connection with the German embassy would be confirmed, it was believed by a declaration that the documents are official. If none of the documents is declared official it was understood the United States will use them in the prosecution of Von Igel, his assistants and possibly others yet unnamed.

Whether Secretary Lansing would send a note to Ambassador Bernstorff expressing regret for the seizure was not announced but such action is believed probable. It was also suggested that the state department might delay action until the submarine dispute with Germany assumed a definite date.

Tells Welland Canal Plot.

New York, April 21.—Horst von der Goltz, the German secret agent, whose statement of details of the plot to destroy the Welland canal was made public by the British government last night, now is detained at the Ellis Island immigration station here. He was brought here from Liverpool on March 28 in the custody of a Scotland yard detective with the understanding that after he had made his statement to federal officers or a grand jury he was to be returned to England, to be detained as a prisoner until the war is over. Soon after his arrival here he was taken before United States district attorney and it is said he revealed to the officer all the details of the Welland canal plot.

Indicted for Welland Canal Plot.

As a result, it is said of the information he gave to federal officers, indictments were found a few days ago charging complicity in the Welland canal conspiracy against Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled military attache of the German embassy; Captain Hans Tauscher, who is said to be agent of the Krupps; Wolfe von Igel, von Papen's former secretary in whose office federal officials seized the documents now claimed by the German embassy; Alfred A. Fritzen and Constantine Covani. There was no mention of Von Igel's name in von der Goltz's statement as made public in England.

The German embassy now demands von Igel's release from arrest on the ground that he is a member of the German diplomatic organization in this country. Many names of German propagandists or Germans employed in alleged unneutral activities mentioned in von der Goltz's statements have never before figured publicly in that connection. Captain Tauscher was arrested about two weeks ago and is at liberty under bail.

Orders Papers Sent to D. C.

District Atorney Marshall later announced that he had been directed to forward the originals of the Von Igel papers to the state department and that the request would be complied with. Photographic copies have already been sent to Washington.

A HUMANE STAND

French Press Lauds Wilson's Ultimatum to Germany.

Indictment Surpasses All Precedents Between Nations.

AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE

"One of the Noblest Acts in the Memory of Mankind."

Triumph of Justice and Liberty if Germany Gives In.

Paris, April 21.—The comment of the French press on President Wilson's address to congress may be summed up in these words, which the Petit Parisien prints in large type as a heading over the text of the speech:

"NEVER HAS THE HEAD OF A STATE PRONOUNCED SUCH GRAVE WORDS AGAINST A STATE WITH WHICH IT WAS NOT AT WAR."

The president's address has made a deep impression in France. All the newspapers give it the place of honor. It overshadows the British cabinet crisis and even the arrival of Russian forces at Marseilles. The speech is not merely a formal injunction, the Petit Parisien says, it is a closely knit and stern indictment, pronounced in the name of all neutrals, "against German barbarity and duplicity, marking the German government with a brand which nothing can efface."

Spokesman of Humanity.

The Matin characterizes the address as epoch-making and continues, "When the responsible and almost sovereign head of a hundred million free citizens mounts the rostrum in congress to declare 'we are the spokesmen of the rights of humanity' he has performed an act of immense moral importance. It is in the name of legality that this statesman, having behind him the country on which the whole world depends, declares before the world:

"'We will not tolerate injustice.'

"In these few words his whole message is summed up. It is an historical event which is deserving of our admiration as one of the noblest acts in the memory of mankind."

Stephen Pichon, former foreign minister, says in the Petit Journal that the firmness and solemnity with which Mr. Wilson made known his resolution to congress recalls the greatest days of American history. He continues:

Matter of Conscience.

"Whether or not the Germans disavow the action of their submarines they are caught in their own trap and all presumption falls to the ground before the calm and resolute attitude of a great country standing up for the 'rights of humanity.'"

Under the heading, "Germans Confronted With an Honest Man," Jean Herbette, one of the leading French authorities on international politics, says:

"The German government must be surprised to find itself face to face with the only force of which it is ignorant—conscience. If Germany gives in, it would be the triumph of that ideal of justice and liberty against which Germany went to war. The sinking of a few ships more or less would not affect German interests greatly but how could Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg mention Belgium and Poland as 'pledges' in his peace programs, if the submarine, that other disloyally acquired weapon, had been knocked out of his hand by a champion of the right? The rules of Germany cannot with impunity open a breach in the fortress of their iniquities."

All American Nations Approve.

Buenos Aires, April 21.—In commenting on the American note to Germany, La Nacion says that the United States, in taking up the defense of all neutrals places itself in a position with which neutrals are in extreme sympathy. "The United States is the one great neutral power," says the newspaper, "consequently its voice must carry the greatest weight, not because of its civilization, its democracy and its economic capacity.

"All American republics participated in the same sentiment and greet with profound political sympathy the constant desire of President Wilson to render less grievous effect of the war and to enforce respect for neutrals.

"The work makes for the solidarity of civilization and Christian brotherhood."

ALL OAKLAND OUT

(Continued from Page One.)

Mrs. Azlein was a married woman, she took a hand in the questioning.

"I suppose," she said to Hamilton, "you didn't go right up to Poland's store after you met me and ask who I was and where I lived. I suppose you didn't, did you."

"Just a moment, just a moment," interrupted Rooney after Mrs. Azlein had landed two or three times. "Mr. Hamilton can tell his own story on the stand later."

Just once did Mrs. Azlein show any emotion. She was telling how Hamilton stood inside her door with a revolver in his hand watching for her husband to get off a car. She didn't say Hamilton wanted to kill her husband but when she told of that occurrence she broke into tears. Her recovery was rapid and she resumed her story without further show of feeling.

According to her story, Mrs. Azlein met Hamilton at a revival meeting in Oakland last December while her husband was in Iowa. She said he introduced himself.

Mrs. Azlein said Hamilton suggested on that first evening that they go to a show.

"There's a dandy show uptown," she quoted him as saying.

Then she proceeded with her story.

Wrote Her a Note.

"The next night," she said, "he wrote me a note asking me to go to a show with him and the next night following that I wrote him a note saying I would go the following afternoon. I changed my mind before the time came and didn't go. He came down near my house and watched the cars to see if I got on. Then he threw a note in the mail box asking me why I did not keep my word.

"I wrote him another note and told him I'd go to the show with him. I caught a car and he caught the same car two blocks away. He followed me when I went down to the gas office to pay my bill and we agreed to meet at a vaudeville show on Eighth avenue.

"When we met in the lobby at the theater he didn't want to go to the show at all. He proposed that we go to a room. I refused to go. We went to the show and during the show he proposed that we take supper uptown and go to a room that evening."

Mrs. Azlein stated that she wrote him another note later telling him to come to her house.

Just Wanted to Talk.

"I didn't intend for him to come up and do what he did," she said. "I wanted to talk with him and tell him not to tell any one I had gone to the show with him."

Then Mrs. Azlein hesitated. Apparently she didn't want to tell the rest of the story. But she was urged by Rad Lee, assistant county attorney, and proceeded.

"I met him on the porch and started to tell him what I had to say. He had a gun in his pocket. He put his arms around me and pushed me towards the door. We went inside."

"Where were the children?" asked an attorney.

"They were in bed asleep," she replied.

She told how Hamilton turned out the light in the sitting room, how he threatened to tell her husband about her trip to the show with him, and how she fell for his line of talk. She declared Hamilton remained in the room with her until one o'clock that night.

The next night, she said, Hamilton was back again, but left early, about 11:30, because he feared that her husband would reach town that night.

He Watched the Cars.

"He spent most of the evening looking out of the windows and watching the cars," she said. "He had a gun in his hand and he said he was carrying it for Fred. He said: 'If I knew when he found out about us I'd kill him on sight.'"

Mrs. Azlein testified that on one occasion about church time they went to Hamilton's house but that his keys wouldn't open the doors.

"He said he had a pretty good barn," she said, "and we went out into the barn. That was at 203 Chester avenue."

On another occasion she testified, she met Hamilton at a nearby grocery store.

"The kids are gone," she testified Hamilton said, "so let's go up to my house."

"I refused to go."

"'All right,' he said, 'then your old man will sure find out,' and I went with him."

Cross-Examination.

On cross-examination Mrs. Azlein testified that she knew Hamilton was a single man, that she didn't object to going to the show with him and that she agreed with him they would always sit close together at the revival meetings in order to pass notes back and forth.

"Then," said Rooney, "you thought it was proper for a married woman to carry on such relations with a single man but you thought it very improper for a single man to carry on such relations with a married woman. Is that your code of morals?"

Mrs. Azlein declared in reply that she didn't intend that the affair should go any farther than the trip to the theater.

Other witnesses were placed on the stand, including Mr. Azlein, but their testimony was unimportant as compared with that of the prosecuting witness. The preliminary, now in progress, will determine whether or not Hamilton is to be bound over to the district court.

EXHUME BODY

(Continued from Page One.)

if it was brought here, were witnesses of the attack on the American aeroplane. Carranzista soldiers fired volleys at it and even private citizens unloaded their revolvers at it. The aeroplane apparently was out of range of the bullets.

Attack U. S. Aviator.

The aviator at first appeared to be seeking a landing place in Chihuahua but later fled in the direction of San Antonio, Mexico. He is believed to have come from Satevo.

General Gutierrez refused to comment on the report that he was preparing to protest against the aviators flight.

Acting on War Minister Obregon's instruction, General Gutierres detained ten carloads of oats and hay shipped a week ago from El Paso by Taylor Brothers, American merchants, intended for the use of American troops. However, Gutierrez is understood to be permitting provisions to be shipped from Parral to the American camp at Santa Cruz de Viesca. These are transported beyond the suburbs of Parral by Carranza troops where American army wagons meet them.

Carranzista newspapers have already announced the early retirement of the American forces.

"El Democrato" printed a Washington dispatch that the United States has declared war on Germany and would require the use of all forces to fight the Germans. Another article stated that Lansing was studying the plans for an early withdrawal of the expedition and gave General Carranza credit for halting the American advance through Mexico.

De Factors Gather.

The concentration of Carranzista troops south of Parral is apparently to oppose the advance of United States forces south of that point.

Mayor Jose De La Luz Herrera of Parral was instructed to inform the American commanders not to advance beyond Parral. General Luis Herrera, whose brother-in-law, Colonel Orosco, was killed by American troops in the Parral fight, has gone to Parral. Two thousand troops of the Morelos and Juarez brigades have reinforced the garrison there.

One thousand United States cavalrymen under Colonels Brown and Allen and Major Tompkins are reported concentrated at Santa Cruz De Viesca, 10 miles north of Parral.

General Gutierrez is doing his utmost to prevent strained relations between Carranzista forces and American troops, but is opposed by the Herrera element and sentiment of the populace. Gutierrez has appointed officers to accompany American newspaper men and has granted them every protection. He has placed Chihuahua under strict martial law. A heavy guard patrols the city and a midnight "curfew law" is in force.

Scott Arrives Tonight.

San Antonio, April 21.—Public interest is centered in the conference on the Mexican situation which will be held here between General Scott, chief of staff of the army and General Funston. General Scott will arrive tonight. It is not probable that General Scott will go to El Paso before returning to Washington.

The Seventeenth infantry left Eagle Pass for Columbus last night; this is one of the regiments taken from border patrol duty to strengthen General Pershing's command. The Sixth cavalry is expected to get under way from Harlingen tomorrow.

BRYAN LANDSLIDE

But Peerless Leader Is Beneath the Avalanche.

Now Running Sixth in His Home State Election.

Omaha, Neb., April 21.—Late returns from the Nebraska primary Tuesday are increasing the lead given earlier to five opponents of William Jennings Bryan in the race for delegates at large to the Democratic national convention. Bryan is now in sixth place on a ticket of seven, four of whom will be elected. C. W. Bryan, brother of the former secretary of state, and mayor of Lincoln has been defeated for the gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket, according to returns from more than two-thirds of the precincts in the state. The nominee will be Keith Neville, of North Platte, who is leading Bryan by 10,000 votes.

Bryan's campaign was conducted on a prohibition platform and the former secretary of state appealed personally to the voters in his brother's behalf.

Senator G. M. Hitchcock, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator, has been nominated by a majority of 2 to 1 over I. J. Dunn, of Omaha. William J. Bryan toured the state in opposition to Senator Hitchcock.

Cut Henry Ford's Lead.

Henry Ford of Detroit has a substantial majority over all other Republican candidates for the presidential nomination. Supporters of Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, who is nearly 3,000 votes behind Ford, believe the Iowan may ultimately win, for latest precincts to report have cut Ford's lead appreciably to the advantage of Cummins.

For national committeeman R. B. Howell, Republican, is conceded to have been nominated. Arthur Bullen and James C. Dahlman are running so closely for the Democratic nomination that the result, it is said, will likely be in doubt until all of the votes have been counted. The result of the contest for delegates-at-large to the Republican convention still is in doubt.

2,000 TOO MANY

Commercial Club Will Oversign Auditorium Petitions.

Grandstand at Ball Park Will Not Be Overlooked.

After a few weeks of hibernating, W. W. Webb, president of the Topeka Commercial club, came back to his old self today noon at a meeting of business men who have been circulating auditorium petitions. As a result an aggressive campaign for signers on the fireproof auditorium and new city jail petitions is being waged in the Santa Fe shops this afternoon by a committee composed of E. L. Overton, C. H. Trapp, James Wilson, Horace Hall and W. W. Webb.

In addition George Godfrey Moore was placed at the head of a committee which will canvass the grand stand at the opening game in Topeka. Mr. Moore will be given his choice of members of a committee which shall aid him. Further, if it is found necessary men will be placed on street cars to circulate petitions among the working people on their way to and from work. Also the California plan may be pressed into service—to place booths in the streets and girls or women in charge of them and thus obtain signers. And then J. Will Kelley, secretary of the club, made arrangements with the women who circulated the other petitions to canvass their territory again, possibly tomorrow.

Some of those present were inclined to take the matter optimistically now that nearly a sufficient number of names is on the petitions. But not the Commercial club president.

"I want 2,000 too many rather than one hundred too few," he declared. "There isn't a bit of use now that we are so near the goal to lie down and lose out and find that we have spent our money in vain and go over the whole thing again."

The various plans were suggested and all voted excellent. Interest and hard work done by the business men themselves in circulating petitions and getting people out to register has been the means of securing a large number of names. Among some of those who have been active are: E. H. Crosby, W. W. Whitney, George Godfrey Moore, C. B. Merriam, John S. Dean and Horace Hall.

BREAK G. O. P. DEADLOCK

Chicago Mayor Moves to Sherman Faction and Deneen Crowd Retires.

Peoria, Ill., April 21.—Fred E. Sterling of Rockford is slated to be chairman of the new Republican state central committee as a result of a combination of the Sherman, Lowden and Thompson factions. The deadlock over the organization of the state committee was ended by Mayor Thompson of Chicago, going over to Sterling after an all night conference.

As a result of the new combination Mayor Thompson, it is said will be supported by the Sherman-Lowden forces for national committeeman and the three-cornered deadlock over the organization of the Cook county central committee will be broken by the election of W. H. Weber, or another candidate favorable to the E. J. Brundage neutral faction, as chairman.

Former Gov. Charles S. Deneen is out of the new combination and for the first time in twelve years is not in control of the regular party organization.

Attacks Wilson Policy.

Senator Sherman was given an enthusiastic reception when he addressed the delegates. He began by criticising President Wilson's foreign policy.

"I believe the American people will meet with wisdom and dignity and solve with justice to all the questions presented to it in this grave crisis," said Senator Sherman. "We have remained at peace up to this time. I believe it is the duty of the representatives in the house and senate to see that we remain at peace if it can be done with honor."

He charged President Wilson with playing politics in the present submarine controversy and said if diplomatic relations with Germany were to be broken off it should have been done when the Lusitania was sunk.

"No matter what the exigencies of the Democratic party may be I refuse to assist in furnishing it with a battle scarred hero as a candidate for president," Senator Sherman said.

Two Dead in Storm.

Springfield, Mo., April 21.—C. W. Green, a son-in-law of Judge John H. Lucas, of Kansas City, is reported missing in a storm that last night wrecked a number of residences at Osceola near here.

Two men are reported killed and 20 injured in the path of the storm five miles west of Lowry City. Wires are down and details are not avilable.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, April 21.—WHEAT—Cash: Holiday.

BUTTER—Market unchanged.
POULTRY—Market unchanged.
EGGS—Firsts, 21c.
HAY—Market steady; unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 21.—BUTTER—Market unsettled. Creamery, 30@34c.
EGGS—Market unchanged.
POTATOES—Market higher. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota white, 70@88c; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 75@83c.
POULTRY—Alive, lower.

New York Produce Market.

New York, April 21.—BUTTER—Market firm. Creamery extras, 35½c.
EGGS—Market steady. Fresh gathered extras, 23½@24c.
CHEESE—Market irregular; state whole milk, flats, held specials, 18½@18¾c.
POULTRY—Dressed, strong; alive, firm.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, April 21.—HOGS—Receipts 4,500. Market 5c lower. Bulk of sales, $9.35@9.60; heavy, $9.55@9.65; packers and butchers, $9.40@9.60; light, $9.25@9.50; pigs, $8.25@9.00.

CATTLE—Receipts 100. Market steady. Prime fed steers, $8.00@9.50; southern steers, $7.25@8.75; cows, $5.50@8.25; heifers, $7.00@10.00; stockers and feeders, $6.75@8.75; bulls, $5.75@7.50; calves, $6.50@10.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Market steady. Lambs, $10.75@11.50; yearlings, $9.75@10.75; wethers, $8.75@9.50; ewes, $8.00@8.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@10.50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, April 21.—HOGS—Receipts 18,000. Market slow, 5c to 10c under yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, $9.55@9.85; light, $9.15@9.70; mixed, $9.30@9.75; heavy, $9.15@9.75; rough, $9.15@9.30; pigs, $7.25@8.90.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Market steady. Native beef steers, $7.85@10.00; western steers, $7.75@8.65; stockers and feeders, $5.85@8.50; cows and heifers, $4.00@9.20; calves, $7.00@10.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Wethers, $8.85@9.10; lambs, $7.60@11.65.

Kansas City Live Stock Sales.

[The following sales were made this morning at the Stock Yards, Kansas City, and reported over long distance telephone direct to the State Journal by Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission merchants.]

Kansas City, April 21.—CATTLE—Receipts 350 head. Market steady.

HOGS—Receipts 4,500 head. Market 5c lower. Bulk of sales, $9.30@9.60; top, $9.65

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000 head. Market steady. Lambs, $11.35.

KILLING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
4	1160	$9.10	2	1050	$8.25

COWS AND HEIFERS.

4	1020	4.85	1	1260	6.50
7	632	7.50	9	650	4.35
1	630	8.25	1	700	6.50

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

4	620	7.75	1	530	6.00
12	830	7.60			

CALVES.

4	155	10.25	1	140	10.00
1	110	8.00	3	460	7.75
4	230	8.00	1	180	9.50
1	360	7.50	1	360	6.85

BULLS.

1	1260	6.50	1	1090	5.