

## SOLDIERS LINE UP ON THE BORDER

### AMERICAN SOLDIERS ENTERING MEXICO MAY BE SIGNAL FOR A REAL WAR

All Factions of Greasers Expected to Unite in Their Hatred for the Gringos and Give Battle.

### MARTIAL SPIRIT ALONG THE BORDER

Carranza's Men May Turn Against United States and Serious Trouble Arise Within a Few Days.

[By H. D. Jacobs, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Threatened with war by an aroused Mexico, Uncle Sam's expedition to avenge the Columbus raid was still held in leash along the border today. Coming on special trains toward the "war front" were regiments of infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers and forces of all the branches of the army, either to take an active part in the invasion of Mexico after Villa or to replace the border troops sent in to wipe out banditry.

The hour "to go in" was now expected to arrive sometime Tuesday although Maj. Gen. Fredk. Funston's policy of thorough preparation and diplomatic negotiations with the defunct Carranzistas may further delay the expedition.

Carranza's threatened armed opposition to the entry of American troops and Villa's flight toward the defenseless American Mormon colonists in Chihuahua has torn the border country between feelings of anger and fear. The problem of settling all the northern Mexican railways and preparing to fight both Carranzistas and Villistas was now before the army heads.

Carranzista officers were reported to be having trouble suppressing a mutinous spirit among their soldiers. Anti-American demonstrations were reported from several Mexican points toward San Buena Ventura, near the Chihuahua City was arranging for the speedy transportation of the fifty American families there to the border. Six American residents of El Paso arriving from Chihuahua City stated their lives were threatened by two Carranzista officers.

Hang All Gringos. "We're going to take all you gringos out and hang you," one Carranzista said. Villa was last reported marching southward from Corralitos toward San Buena Ventura, near the Mormon colonies. He was either determined to carry out his threat to annihilate all the 500 American men, women and children, or was fleeing to the mountainous Guerrero district to hide from the American pursuit.

Villa is believed to have divided his followers into small guerrilla bands. Villistas even were reported in the northern part of Durango state where a band under General Urbalejo made an unsuccessful attack on a passenger train on the National lines of Mexico, killing a number of the crew. An armed Carranzista guard drove off the bandits after they had dynamited the station at Conejos.

El Paso had its first opportunity to display its war spirit last night. The remainder of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, about 700 men, passed through the city on an El Paso and Southwestern train bound for "somewhere on the border."

The first intimation the citizens had of their departure were the soldiers' wild cheers. They were happy over the prospect of some action. Thousands of men, women and children rushed toward the long train, answering cheer for cheer.

Carried away by the martial spirit, scores of excited civilians shrieked to the soldiers, "give the greasers hell."

Apprehensive that the depletion of the Fort Bliss garrison may encourage the twenty thousand Mexicans in the city to attack El Paso, hundreds of American residents are going armed. Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, in command at Fort Bliss, has given the authorities assurances that the city will be protected. Deputy sheriffs with automatic rifles have been sworn in.

The reported mutinous spirit of the Carranzista garrison at Juarez also aroused apprehension.

A former Carranzista official said today that all Mexico would rise against the American invaders.

The Carranzistas hate the Villistas, but Mexicans hate Americans more, he said.

Even if Carranza made some reciprocal arrangement for Carranzista troops to pursue bandits into the U. S., this official stated, the defacto government would be unable to control its soldiers if the American armed soldiers entered Mexico.

The First Blood. The Carranzista even expressed belief that the first American blood spilled might not be by Villistas, but by Carranza soldiers opposing invasion as the initial expedition sweeps into Juarez to take over the Mexican railways.

He feared that if this happened, the friendly invasion would cease to be a fact and with a rebellion on their hands the Americans would be compelled to conquer most of Mexico instead of merely taking Villa dead or alive.

No co-operation was displayed today by the defacto Mexican forces across the border. By working together, fewer men would be needed and the extermination of Villa would be accomplished much more quickly. However, the American army officials feel a strong contempt for the military abilities of the Carranzistas.

If co-operation is arranged and the Mexican people do not rise against the American soldiers, the biggest man hunt in history will open with the movement across the border. Redoubling their efforts to capture Villa themselves and thus render the American invasion unnecessary, the defacto government is reported to have 2,500 men closing in on Corralitos, two thousand more just arrived at Juarez and will be sent to Palomas.

Twelve thousand American troops are mobilizing on the border to enter the Villa hunt.

This makes a total of 16,500 trained soldiers after one man.

While Villa has a force variously estimated at 300 to 4,000, he alone is believed to be the object of the American expedition and with him killed or captured, their work will be considered practically accomplished.

The American mobilization was shrouded in mystery behind an official censorship today. Soldiers were ignorant of their destination. Crews of troop trains were working under

for patrol duty at least.

Spanish war veterans are ready and willing to go, William C. Liller of Indianapolis, president of the United States Volunteer association, informed Secretary Baker in a letter today, said an entire regiment of rough riders, men trained and experienced and familiar with border conditions could be recruited and placed in service within a few weeks. These men, he said, would be willing to furnish their own mounts, uniforms and equipment if necessary.

Secretary Baker is insistent that no plans have been made for calling the militia, but army officers admit frankly that the situation is such that these troops may have to be called.

orders to keep going until told to stop by the commanding officer.

Plenty of War Correspondents. Half a hundred "war correspondents" already on the ground from all parts of the country and planning to accompany the expedition, were in open rebellion against the drastic regulations of the war department restricting their activities.

While the main body of United States troops may avoid Mexican citizens and prevent trouble with non-combatants, part of the initial expedition was expected to enter at Juarez and take over the Mexico Northwestern railroad. This leads into the mountainous region of central Chihuahua where Villa was expected to make a stand.

American troops sent into Mexico on the northwestern, will detract at Guzman ninety miles from the border, according to the plan discussed by army men. Another detachment will detract at some point in the Casas Grandes valley. At the same time cavalry regiments were expected to march due south from Columbus and Douglas to cut off Villa's flight into the Sierra Madre.

Carranza's Cabinet Meets. MEXICO CITY, Mexico, March 13.—General Carranza today summoned his cabinet into session at Queretaro, 100 miles northwest of Mexico City, to consider the situation arising out of Villa's border raids.

No decisive action will be taken until Secretary Lansing replies to Carranza's request that Mexican troops be permitted to cross the American border to pursue Villa, if necessary. Officials here believe Lansing will readily see the justice of the first chief's request and believe the crisis will soon be passed.

The shouting of newspaper extras along the principal boulevards Sunday afternoon brought first word of Villa's raid to the public. The same extras carried the word that the United States planned to send an expedition into Mexico. Later word was received that General Carranza had sent a strong note to Washington protesting against the border crossing unless his forces are granted reciprocal rights.

The American colony here exhibiting no great alarm over the situation.

Invasion Is Halted. [By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, March 13.—Considerations today were still halting the United States army's invasion of Mexico to hunt for Francisco Villa.

First, this government desires Carranza's assent, grudgingly or otherwise, to American operations on Mexican soil.

Second, General Funston, rather than "go off half cocked," is holding back the punitive expedition until his forces are in complete readiness.

Within a day or two, however, it was confidently believed, that the march across the international boundary would begin. Some army officers predicted today that within forty-eight hours at the outside, the army will begin its entry.

President Wilson returned early today from a yachting trip to Hampton Roads. He had engagements with

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### ITALY

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, March 13.—After a lull of several months, the Italians have suddenly become intensely active along the whole front. Formidable artillery actions are now occurring on the Goro plateau and the renewal of the Italian onslaught on Gorizia is believed imminent.

Advices from the front today reported daily infantry actions around the Gorizia bridgehead. Heavy fighting has occurred in the past eight days. The Italians are making daily infantry attacks against the entrenched camp of Podgora, before Gorizia. They have captured several trenches and are tightening the ring about the bridgehead position.

The Austrians are hurrying up reinforcements. Avalanche warfare, inaugurated by Italian Alpinists is now being waged successfully by both sides along the Tyrolean Alpine front.

By shelling the mountain sides, under which troops are encamped, or by exploding mines, opposing forces send thousands of tons of rocks and snow rolling down upon enemy soldiers. The new warfare was inaugurated two weeks ago. It is estimated that Austrian losses already total more than 1,000.

A shell fired at an Austrian redoubt high in the mountains, started a great slide of snow and earth that gave to Alpinists their first inspiration. The artificially created avalanche roared down the mountain side upon an Austrian column making its way single file along the edge of a steep cliff, and swept two hundred Austrian soldiers into a gorge one thousand feet below.

Starting an avalanche by exploding

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### FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PARIS, March 13.—German losses in the first three weeks of the Verdun offensive were estimated at 200,000 in an official statement issued by the French war office today.

French troops stormed and captured more than two hundred yards of German trenches in the Carnes forest, taking twenty prisoners, the war office announced this afternoon.

The official statement reported intense German bombardment in the regions of Douaumont, Bethincourt, the Woivre and LePretre woods, but no infantry attacks north of Verdun last night.

French war planes dropped thirty bombs on the railway station at Conflans, returning unharmed, the war office reported. Elsewhere no important operations occurred last night.

AMERICANS HONORED. PARIS, March 13.—Twelve American college men, working with the ambulance corps at the French front, have been cited in orders of the day and will be decorated with the French war cross.

The Americans to be decorated are Lovring Hill, Edmund Curley, Durant Rice, Stephen Galatti, Marquard Walker and Joseph Mellen, of New York; and Henry M. Suckley, Rhinebeck, N. Y. and Tracy Putnam, of Boston, and Harvard graduates; Powell Fenton, of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania; Luke Doyle, of Boston, a Yale graduate and David Douglas of Newton, Mass.

THE WEATHER.

[U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

For Keokuk and vicinity: Unsettled and colder tonight and Tuesday. Probably rain or snow.

For Iowa: Snow and colder tonight, Tuesday unsettled and colder. Probably snow southeast portion.

For Missouri: Unsettled and colder weather tonight and Tuesday. Probably rain south; rain or snow north portion.

For Illinois: Rain or snow north and central portions; rain in extreme south portion tonight and probably Tuesday. Colder.

Weather Conditions. With high pressure in the gulf and an extensive area of low pressure in the plains states, the temperatures were high yesterday from the eastern slope of the Rockies to the Mississippi valley, exceeding 70 degrees at western stations, and reaching 86 at Dodge City, Kan., which is followed by the weather becoming unsettled this morning.

It is snowing in upper Michigan and there has been snow or rain in the lower lake region and northeastern states.

Local Observations. March. Bar. Ther. Wind W'thr 12 7 p. m.—29.77 63 S Clear 13 7 a. m.—29.74 36 NE Clear

River stage 7 a. m., 4.8 feet. Change in 24 hours, fall .51. Mean temperature 12th, 52. Highest, 69. Lowest, 36. Lowest last night, 36. FRED Z. GOSEWISCH, Observer.

### TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BERLIN, March 13.—The British lost 5,000 men in an unsuccessful attempt to relieve the Kut. El Amara garrison, according to official statement from the Turkish war office, telegraphed here today. The report covered the battle at Felahie, southeast of Kut.

### GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BERLIN, March 13.—Artillery firing on the east bank of the Meuse, extending as far as the Meuse river, is increasing in intensity, the war office reported this afternoon. It was announced today that attacks in Le Pretre woods were repulsed.

German airmen bombarded the Clermont-Verdun railway stations, the war office announced. In the Champagne and Verdun regions four enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed in the last twenty-four hours.

## Frightful Slaughter of Lives In the Attack on the Fort

[By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 13.—The battle of Verdun entered its fourth week today with reports of intense artillery battling around Fort Douaumont and Vaux and at Bethincourt, on the west bank of the Meuse, evidently in preparation for heavy infantry attacks.

The Germans searched out the French front all day Sunday with a terrific hail of steel projectiles. The French accepted the cannonading as the forerunner of renewed attempts against Fort Vaux and the positions northwest of Verdun and made ready to meet the assaults.

Dispatches from Berlin today contained the first admission from German sources that the teutons no longer hold Vaux fort. An official statement two days ago, admitted that the French by counter attacks, had gained a foothold in the fort. Major Morant, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, reports that the Posen reservists who occupied Fort Vaux were driven out, but expresses the hope that their repulse is only temporary.

Paris dispatches brought a detailed account of the fighting for Fort Vaux. They credited the Germans with great bravery, but repeated the official claim that no German soldier entered the fort itself.

The Posen troops first charged the French positions about Vaux village. After engaging the French at this

point, Posen and Bavarian regiments advanced toward the fort which stands 300 feet above the surrounding plain, attacking first the outer redoubts on the Meuse ridges.

"French artillery officers say they never saw German generals sacrifice lives so recklessly," said one dispatch. "Time without number, the German columns debouched from their trenches and rushed to attack in lines four deep, only to be smothered by the French fire. French six inch and eight inch shells exploded right on top of the marching columns and when the smoke and dust cleared, nothing was left but a mass of piled bodies."

"From the bastions of Fort Vaux, the ground drops 300 feet to 200 yards. The spur on which the fort stands is in many places almost perpendicular. The main German lines were forced to halt, but many Bavarians from reserve regiments struggled up the slope amid a hail of bullets. They climbed up on one another's shoulders, hanging to angles of rock, grasping tufts of grass. Time and again the human pyramid they formed collapsed into a shapeless grey mass. In places where the slope was easier and the attack more concentrated, the ditches ran red."

"Finally the German officers called a halt to the butchery and the fighting was stopped. The enemy must at the

lowest estimate, have lost more than two-thirds of his attacking force."

Loss of 200,000 Men. [By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 13.—The whole region northeast, east and southeast of Verdun fortress is shaking under terrific artillery fire. The struggle is extending along a curving fifty mile front southeast of the citadel, according to official statements from the German and French war offices this afternoon.

It is considered almost certain that this entire front is about to break out in heavy infantry actions. Paris is awaiting the new thrust with confidence. An official statement from the French war office estimates German losses in the Verdun offensive thus far at 200,000.

A sharp struggle in LePretre woods, forty-five miles southeast of Verdun, was reported in both official statements this afternoon. Paris announced the capture of more than 200 yards of German trenches in the Carnes wood. The German war office, however, claimed the repulse of the French attack.

Aviators on both sides were busy throughout the night. A French squadron raided the depot at Conflans, through which the crown prince obtains supplies from Metz.

### PEACE TERMS OF GERMANY IN CASE OF VICTORY

Do Not Seem Unreasonable Excepting Toward England Which Would Make No Change.

### WOULD GIVE BELGIUM HER FREEDOM

Colonies of the Kaiser to be Returned, Balkans Divided Up and Persia Given to Russia.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson, it is understood on good authority, has in hand without any definite view to make of them, the peace terms that are likely to be heard from Berlin if the crown prince takes Verdun.

Colonel House shortly after his return from Germany, it is said, laid before the president Germany's tentative proposals as modified by recent months of warfare. Colonel House did not go to Berlin to discuss possible peace terms, but it is said he did receive an outline of the German view of a proper settlement following the end of the war.

The terms Germany would consider, confirmed by high German authority here, provide:

That German colonies taken by the entente allies be returned to Germany.

That no indemnities be demanded by either side.

That Montenegro, Serbia and Albania be divided between Austria, Bulgaria and Greece.

That an autonomous government be established in Poland.

That Turkey be entirely freed of British influences.

That Germany return Belgium and those portions of French territory now in possession of the kaiser's army.

That England remain as she now is, neither giving nor receiving anything.

A high German official said that both sides "ought to pretty thoroughly understand by now that there could be no demands for indemnities." And as for Germany retaining Belgium, he said "there is no longer any

thought of it by the German government."

Regarding other terms of peace, it is the belief of the German government, according to reports said to have been made to President Wilson, that the only way to establish order in the Balkans is to distribute the land inhabited by the Albanians, Montenegrins and Serbians between Austria, Bulgaria and Greece.

That Greece would be given a share of the conquered territory is regarded as significant in its possible bearing upon that country's refusal to enter the war on the side of the allies.

Keep America at Peace. WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson today reiterated his hope to keep this country at peace.

Acknowledging pledges of support by a delegation of the Scandinavian Alliance of greater New York, the president said:

"I can assure you that nothing is nearer my heart than keeping this country out of war and doing any thing that the United States can do to show its preference for peace and for justice and for the things that makes it impossible that nations should fight one another—real understanding and friendship and fair business dealings."

The delegation called to tell the president they approved his stand both on the foreign and Mexican situations.

"This is a particularly courteous and gracious thing for you to do, to come to see me and bring this cheering message of approval and support," the president replied, "and you may rest assured that it cheers very much. I thank you sincerely."

Chopped to Death.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, March 13.—Chopped to death with cleavers, William Bodrin, 39, a butcher, and his son, George, were found in their butcher shop on the west side of Chicago, when a customer broke into the place early today. Police were unable to establish a motive for the murders. Money in the cash register of the shop was not disturbed.

Father of the Teddy Bear. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Seymour Eaton, author and journalist, who created the "Teddy Bear" toy, died today of apoplexy at his home, in Landsdowne, near here. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mrs. Villa Disappears. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 13.—Mrs. Junnita Villa, wife of the outlaw, has disappeared.

### WHY EGYPT IS SECURE FROM ATTACK BY GERMANY

Impossible to Cross the Desert on Account of the Shifting Sands.

All stories about the Germans building railways and supply roads across the desert are mere fabrications. They create amusement in Constantinople, where the character of the soft, sandy region east of the canal is well known.

[By Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, March 13.—Egypt and the Suez canal are absolutely safe from a Turco-German attack for at least another year. While in Athens, I obtained this information direct from a reliable source in Constantinople. The Greek censorship made it impracticable to cable this fact from Athens.

February was the last month when the shifting desert sands east of the Suez canal were firm enough to sustain marching columns. Movement of artillery or heavy supply wagons across the desert will be out of the question for many months.

German staff experts in Berlin estimated that camels, traveling from the end of the Iamascus railroad to the Suez canal could carry only five pounds each of ammunition or supplies in addition to their own forage for the long trip. This tended to dissolve the Arabian Nights dream picture of long trains of camels moving enormous quantities of army supplies to the Suez.

It can be stated definitely that Egypt and the Suez canal have been left out of German and Turkish plans for a year at least. The Germans, however, will continue to make threats against the canal, hoping to persuade the British to keep about a half million troops idle in Egypt.

### VOLUNTEERS MAY GET CHANCE TO WATCH MEXICAN BORDER

Regulars Are Scarce and the State Troops Will Possibly be Called Out.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, March 13.—State militia and Spanish-American war veterans who have volunteered for service on the Mexican border, may have their wishes gratified. Scarcity of regulars may result in the calling of the state troops and volunteers, according to one of the highest men in the war office. They could be used