

GUARANTEE.
Your Money Back
If You Want It
See Editorial Page, Column 1.

Vol. LXXV, No. 25,343.

New York



First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

Tribune

WEATHER.
Overcast to-day. Fair to-morrow.
Fresh north winds, shifting to west.
Full Report on Page 4.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916.

ONE CENT

Tenth Cavalry Defeats Villistas; Kills 30; German Attack on Douaumont Ends in Rout

FRENCH GUNS SWEEP TROOPS BACK TO WOOD

Attack at Haucourt Also Shattered, Says Paris.

CAILLETTE GAIN CONSOLIDATED

General Petain Prepares for Still More Violent Assaults on Fortress.

London, April 4.—Despite the undiminished violence of the German assault, the French succeeded to-day in consolidating and slightly extending their gains in the Caillette Wood, near Vaux. They also repulsed fresh drives south of the village of Douaumont.

As in all previous assaults on this rugged threshold of Verdun, the German attack was characterized by supreme desperation. All former attempts to take this blood-soaked position, now literally pounded to little more than limestone dust, have evidently failed to shake the nerve of the Germans.

As the "successive waves" of charging troops came forward the French guns, posted on the heights behind, wrought the same cruel execution as before. So terrible were the results that Paris says the Germans were "forced to retreat in disorder" to the protection of the Bois Chaufour. Even here the guns searched them out and inflicted still further losses.

French Indomitable at Haucourt.

West of the Meuse the same iron wall of French resistance met an attack on the village of Haucourt. It completely failed, and the Germans were thrown back on their old lines. Along the Avocourt-Malancourt sector, also, although there was an intense bombardment, no attempt at an advance was made.

Although the German attacks have been unparalleled in their ferocity, still greater ones are looked for. But the French are prepared for them and there is the greatest confidence in the outcome. It is to anticipate them that General Petain has sought to strengthen his position by the recapture of some of the ground he had yielded. As long as the German assaults were isolated, first in one place and then in another, he had been content to yield them, exacting in return the highest price in blood.

Now that the action about the fortress is becoming general, as though preparatory to a grand assault, such tactics must give way to measures of greater prudence. And General Petain is taking no chances on German success. Already the sustained intensity of the Teuton drive has aroused the greatest admiration, though at the same time it is taken as the measure of German desperation and the necessity to them of some kind of a victory.

Berlin's Claims Confict.

Berlin's statement to-day does not recount the fighting about Verdun beyond April 2. It claims the conquest of French positions southwest of Douaumont and in the Caillette wood on that day, as well as the repulse of all counter attacks aimed at their recapture. This is the territory, however, which Paris asserts has since been retaken.

Recounting the situation to-day, the Paris statement says: "East of the Meuse during the course of the day the bombardment was resumed with great violence between Douaumont and Vaux. The Germans launched a very powerful attack against our first lines, about 300 metres south of the village of Douaumont. The successive waves of the assault, which were followed by small attacking columns, were swept down by our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns and infantry, and forced to retreat in disorder in the direction of the Bois Chaufour, where our artillery, concentrating its fire, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy."

"North of the Caillette wood our troops continued to progress in the course of the day. "West of the Meuse an enemy attack on the village of Haucourt completely failed."

French Attempts Fail.

Berlin's statement was as follows: "In the region of the fortress of Douaumont our troops, after bitter fighting, captured, on April 2, some strong French defence positions southwest and south of the fortress and in Caillette wood. They repulsed the counter attacks of the enemy's counter attacks, which continued into the night. Employing exceedingly strong forces and at the cost of ex-

Teutons, Like Phantoms, Mowed Down in Gas Fog

French "Seventy-fives" Shatter Gas Attack at Caillette Wood, but Teuton Waves Overwhelm Trenches, Only To Be Rolled Back by Counter Attack.

By FRED B. PITNEY.
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Barle-duc, April 4.—"The Germans will never pass by the Verdun route, monsieur."

It was a soldier wounded in the German attack on the Bois de Caillette who spoke. His left leg had just been cut off above the knee, but he was amazingly cheerful.

"One can live without a leg," he said. "I still have ten fingers, and they are all I need to get something to put into my mouth."

"Would you like to hear how we turned them out of the wood?" he continued. "It was simple. We charged and drove them back. We can always drive them back like that. The 'boches' don't like our steel."

"In the beginning we had been waiting several days for their attack, and when they came we were quite ready for them. You understand, we don't sacrifice our soldiers needlessly, we French. It is our machine guns and our 'seventy-fives' we use against the German masses, not our men."

Gas Cloud Precedes Attack.
"It was really laughable. The Germans came from two sides against our position in the woods. There were 15,000 of them in four columns, and something less than 1,000 of us, with machine guns, to turn them back."

"The bombardment had been going on since before the break of day, when we perceived suddenly a bitter odor in the air, and the ringing of a bell notified us to put on our goggles and masks. Hardly did we have them on when the bombardment ceased and we were enveloped in a thick, yellow fog of chlorine gas."

"Through it we vaguely saw, like phantoms, the German columns coming. Here and there was a glint of light on the steel of their bayonets. Our '75s' roared, and the mitrailleuses spit into the fog. Slowly the cloud drifted away, and when it had gone there were no German soldiers in front of us. Only the dead, dying and wounded littered the ground."

"Sheltered by gas, they had come nearly to our wire defences, and at one advanced post three Germans had got into a trench, but an officer shot them down with a revolver."

"Again they came in a second wave and this time no cloud of gas hid them from us. We cut them down deliberately, our machine guns turning

ZEPPELINS AGAIN RAID ENGLAND

Yarmouth Bombed, but London Says No Damage Was Done.

Berlin, April 4 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Another Zeppelin raid on the British coast was made on Monday night, the Admiralty announced to-day. The fortifications near Yarmouth were attacked and the airships returned safely. The statement follows:

"On the night of April 3-4 German naval airships attacked the southeast coast of England and threw explosive bombs on the fortifications near Great Yarmouth. Although they were shelled, the airships returned safely."

London, April 4.—No damage was caused by last night's Zeppelin raid, it was announced officially to-day, and there were no casualties. The statement follows:

"A Zeppelin is reported to have crossed the East Anglian coast between 2 and 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. The airship did not seem to have been long over the land. Although several explosions are reported, no fragments of bombs have been discovered up to date."

"No damage was caused and no casualties have been traced." The British Aeronautical Institute has asked the government's permission to undertake, at its own expense, the salvage of the Zeppelin L-15, which is salvaged in shallow water off the mouth of the Thames. The Institute believes that if the salvage is undertaken by aircraft experts, "the Zeppelin can be saved, rebuilt and launched against the enemy within three months."

HARVARD UNIT SENDS DIMES FROM FRANCE

From the 22d General Hospital of the British expeditionary force in France there came a letter yesterday to Marjorie Sterrett, the girl who sent a dime to build a battleship. It was from the American doctors with the Harvard unit, which is doing notable work among the British wounded. The letter read in part:

"We have been in charge of a British field hospital and have seen enough of warfare to make us firm believers in the value of the dime. The Tribune in this letter reaches Brooklyn you will have received a dime from every one of the hundred million Americans."

A longer story of the interest of these Americans serving humanity in France will be found on page 6.

WAR COSTING BRITISH DAILY \$25,000,000

Greatest Budget in World's History Before Commons.

McKENNA ASKS \$9,127,500,000

New Taxes To Be Imposed—Incomes Will Pay \$217,500,000 More.

London, April 4.—Faced by the problem of financing for another year a war costing Great Britain \$5,000,000 (\$25,000,000) daily, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, was met at the outset by two favorable circumstances, namely, that owing to the expansive power of British trade the revenue for the year exceeded the estimated revenue by \$32,000,000, while the year's expenditure has been \$31,000,000 below the estimate.

By imposing new taxes on amusements, railway tickets, matches and mineral waters, and raising a number of the old taxes, including those on excess war profits, indigo, sugar, cocoa, coffee and motor cars, the Chancellor estimates that he will be able to raise about \$25,000,000, which is nearly double what many persons believed he could raise by this means.

At the close of an able and lucid speech in the House of Commons to-day, explaining the greatest Budget in the world's history—\$1,225,500,000 (\$9,127,500,000)—the Chancellor made an interesting comparison with German financing. He declared that while Great Britain was raising more than \$300,000,000 annually by taxation, the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, Dr. Helfferich, was announcing a "doubtful increase" of \$24,000,000.

Resolutions authorizing the new taxes and increases were formally agreed to.

To Distribute Burden.
Explaining his financial methods, Mr. McKenna indicated his desire to avoid anything requiring new machinery for its collection which would prove costly and wasteful. Equally he desired to distribute the necessary burdens fairly over the whole community. He said he was aware of no historical parallel in other countries for the willingness displayed by the people of Great Britain to submit cheerfully to the tax gatherer's exactions, but it would be a mistake, he declared, to drive this spirit of public sacrifice too hard.

For instance, he said, he had resisted suggestions for an excessive increase in the tax on excess war profits, because he considered this would have the effect of restricting trading enterprise. He reminded the House that firms carrying a large business accepted great risks and responsibilities and needed to build up good reserves of capital, because, after the war, they would be called upon to meet strong competition abroad.

On the question of the general conf. which has been the subject of earnest discussion in political circles, Mr. McKenna put aside any idea that the government had yet converted to that means for raising revenue or breaking enemy competition. On this point he said:

"The House will have noticed that I have not discussed the question as to whether fiscal duties might now properly be used for controlling and directing trade in a way advantageous to ourselves and injurious to our enemies. I and my colleagues are satisfied that any attempt in this direction would be met by insuperable preliminary difficulties in finding the necessary machinery to give effect to such proposals."

Budget Well Received.
On the whole, the Budget was well received both in the House and by the public. The criticisms mainly confined to railway tickets, the latter on the ground that it would drive the traveling public abroad.

William O'Brien, Nationalist for the city of Cork, strongly protested that

Continued on page 9, column 6

DUTCH COASE GERMAN LINE, SWISS REPORT

Zurich Hears Holland Masses Troops on Frontier.

ALLIES' PLEDGE NOT DOUBTED

Move a "Dress Rehearsal" for Contingencies, Says Netherlands Official.

London, April 4.—Holland has closed her German frontier, according to wireless reports from Zurich, and is concentrating all her available forces there.

Tribune inquiries in Dutch quarters in London go to establish the fact that the recent excitement and war preparations in Holland were due entirely to the indignation caused by the latest German sea outrages.

The highest authority available told the Tribune "that no question of any description had recently arisen between the Allies and the Dutch government."

"The measures taken," he declared, "probably arose from a certain liveliness both on sea and land. You might term it a dress rehearsal of what might happen in certain eventualities. Neutral must all be prepared for new and great developments at any moment."

Amsterdam, April 4.—"I do not for a moment suggest there is a possibility that Great Britain intends to land her new armies on the Dutch coast," said ex-Minister of War Colijn to-day in an interview regarding recent mysterious military preparations in Holland.

"We have the assurance of Britain that she will respect our neutrality, and we rely on that assurance. But the question is, What does Germany think of this?"

"If the Germans begin seriously to be afraid of such a contingency, namely, of the landing of British troops in Holland, and that if they are quite capable of stopping a British march eastward or southeastward. But that is not relevant. The question is not what they think, but what they do."

Jonkerh Colijn added that there was an increasing possibility of conflict on both sides, and, while a waiting attitude might be adopted toward Great Britain, the same positive should be done with regard to Germany. He suggested the strengthening of the Dutch forces to make clear to Germany that Holland had the power and the intention to present a menace to Germany's own flank.

Berlin, April 4 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—"During the last few days," the Overseas Agency to-day, "the German newspapers have published dispatches from Holland regarding measures taken by the Dutch government, and the excitement aroused by these measures, but have refrained from comment upon the developments."

"In Monday's reviews, however, the newspapers enter freely into a discussion of the meaning and importance of the events in question. The tone of the comment in all cases is one of absolute calm. All the articles agree that the real cause of the steps taken by the Dutch government is not known, but that most certainly they are not directed against Germany."

"In this connection, the press expresses appreciation of the strict neutrality the Dutch government has maintained from the beginning of the war. Thus the 'Berliner Tageblatt' says: 'The Dutch nation has always in the past kept trade and politics apart, as scarcely any other nation has done. The Dutch have held their trade aloof from sympathies and antipathies alike, and have always maintained this principle against encroachment.'"

How Long?

The Tribune's sworn statement of circulation, as submitted to the New York Postoffice, shows that for the last six months the average sale was 93,848. The previous report, on October 1st, gave \$2,674 as the figures; the April 1st statement a sale of 70,965. A gain of 22,883, or over 32%, evenly accumulated in one year.

Impressive as these new figures are, it must be borne in mind that it is the combined average. The present 100,000 average net paid, non-returnable of the daily has been pulled down by the smaller average of the Sunday. The latest figures are 61,336 Sunday Tribunes were sold; the latest figures are 88,869. At that rate how long will it be before the Sunday is leading, instead of being led?

The Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

STORY OF FIRST BATTLE TOLD BY DODD'S TROOPERS

VILLA HIDING NEAR BACHINABA, GENERAL BERTANI REPORTS.

El Paso, Tex., April 4.—General Gavira said to-night that he had received a telegram from General Bertani, at Madera, in which General Bertani claimed to have authentic information that Villa, wounded in the leg, was between Namiquipa and Bachinaba. He also said that if any Villa troops were headed south of Satevo they were independent of their leader.

If Villa is in the neighborhood reported by General Bertani the bandit leader has small chance of escaping the American punitive column.

Colonel Praises Troops For Bravery at Guerrero

Many of Cavalrymen Leap from Horses to Close with Bandits on Rocky Defiles—Private Brown Proves a Spartan.

By ROBERT DUNN.
(By aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)

Rancho Providencia, Thirty Miles South of Namiquipa, April 1.—Participants' account of the fight between American and Villista forces at Guerrero can now for the first time be given. In the Tribune car, in which for a week I have been accompanying General Pershing through the heart of Villa's domain, I drove here this afternoon from his camp to greet Colonel George A. Dodd and his detachment of the 7th Cavalry. I was the first American not in the army to see his victorious force.

Motor trucks filled the ranch yard between the ruined adobe buildings and the pond under the willows where Dodd's troops were camped and tired mounts were grazing. They had just brought rations to the animals and dust-grimed, hairy men. The feat of horses and men, this time living off the country—chiefly upon beef and beans, never with bread or coffee—impressed the soldiers as they clustered about me, far more than the remarkable dash and cunning of their running fight.

Colonel Dodd Praises Men.
"The fight itself was child's play, a lark," said the colonel, as we stood over an old adobe oven. "But what stands out in my mind is the spirit and endurance of my men and horses. It only goes to prove that almost any effort is within the power of our mounted troops when hard put to it. The fight was rather an anti-climax to our 425 miles of travel in the fourteen days which preceded it, which is a record, I think, particularly considering our scant rations, for cavalry action. Although in this we had lost comparatively few horses, had we tried to save them we would have been late and missed the encounter. On the other hand, had they been fresher, not a man of the bandit's force would have escaped."

Other officers about us agreed that, had the river below Guerrero been crossed fifteen minutes earlier, not a man of Villa's command would be alive to-day.

"Particular credit, too, is due to the courage and efficiency of my men," said the colonel. "Most of them were green troops. Almost 90 per cent of them had never before faced fire."

The fifty-five-mile march across the Sierra Madre from Bachinaba, by the Aguas Calientes pass, was begun at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Once in the Guerrero Valley, a stop of an hour was made in the darkness at San Antonio for a guide to lead among the gullies and range fences. The town, of some 2,000 persons, lies in a gorge, a fold of

SEA FIGHT REPORTED OFF SWEDISH COAST

Dispatches Describe Cannonee and Damaged Teuton Ship.
Copenhagen, April 4.—A naval engagement of some kind took place on Monday in the Kattegat, according to dispatches received here from Kullen, Sweden.

About noon, the dispatches say, a terrific cannonade was heard from the sea, and two hours later a German torpedo boat, badly damaged, was towed past Helsingborg.

MESSANGER VANISHES, ALSO \$4,800 CHECK

Crews of Two Steamships Wait in Vain for Pay.
While the crews of two steamers on the Brooklyn water front waited last Saturday afternoon for the trusted messenger of the New York & South American Line, who has been coming to them each payday with about \$5,000 in cash, police were searching for the trusted messenger, Thomas J. Boyle, of 359 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

A certified check for \$4,800 was given to Boyle Saturday afternoon, and he left, supposedly, to cash it at the National Bank of Commerce. He never reached the steamer, and a confidential alarm was sounded. This was made a general alarm last night.

GUGGENHEIM SUMMER HOME RUINED BY FIRE

Estate in Elberon, N. J., Burned Early To-day.
Long Branch, N. J., April 5.—Fire was discovered at 12:30 this morning in the summer home of Daniel Guggenheim, in Ocean Avenue, Elberon. At one o'clock a general alarm was sounded, and the house will probably be destroyed.

Crack Negro Troopers Pursue Bandits Thirty Miles.

OUTLAWS DROP GUNS IN FLIGHT

Attack by U. S. Cavalry Follows Defeat of Cano's Force.

By ROBERT DUNN.
(Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)

Field Headquarters of General Pershing, Chihuahua, April 3.—Delivering a second surprise attack, American cavalry again has routed the main force of Villistas, killing between thirty and forty in a running fight of thirty miles. At last reports the Americans were still hot on the trail of the demoralized bandits. There were no American casualties. Details of the fight were brought to General Pershing to-day by two Mexican ranchmen from San Antonio.

Defeated early Saturday morning by the Carranza force under Colonel Cano in a sharp but brief battle near Santo Domingo, the Villistas fled southward, leaving their leader, Manuel Boca, and a number of other dead on the field. Cano's troopers abandoned pursuit early.

News of the approach of the Villistas was conveyed to Colonel Brown, commanding a detachment of the 10th Cavalry, stationed at San Antonio. Rushing his men northward at terrific pace, Colonel Brown's force encountered the bandits about noon at Aguas Calientes, twenty miles southeast of Bachinaba and thirty miles north of Guerrero.

Evidently deeming themselves safe from further pursuit, the Villistas were resting their horses. Many of the bandits were enjoying a siesta. The bandits scarcely had time to reach their horses before the negro cavalrymen were upon them. Then ensued a running fight, in which Andrew Martin Lopez, Villa lieutenant in command, led his scattering band in wild flight southward, through San Antonio and beyond. The outlaws hurled away guns and cartridge belts in their flight.

According to the ranchmen, Colonel Brown's troopers still were in hot pursuit when the ranchers left San Antonio.

Band in Wild Flight.

Only 150 Villistas now remain in a sizeable band. Colonel Andres Martin Lopez is leading them into the hills, deprecating as he flees before Colonel Brown's energetic drive after him. His force is loaded down with wounded and is demoralized, throwing away arms as it moves into the hills sections.

General Pershing returned here yesterday after a reconnaissance southward. He reported marked progress in the steady pursuit of Villa by his newly organized mountain infantry detachments. Pershing is placing great hopes now on this branch of the pursuit, especially as further service at the front by aero scouts is seriously handicapped by planes of insufficient strength of construction and lack of motor power to overcome the altitudes and vicious air currents.

The army in the field in this district realizes and is constantly talking about the significance of the good beginning made by the fight at Guerrero, where Colonel Dodd's cavalry routed the Villista camp, killing sixty of the bandits and capturing many more, wounded and uninjured. No one has ventured to go on record that he believes the end of the campaign near, however, and the difficulties ahead are not minimized.

Attack by Negroes a Complete Surprise

San Geronimo, Chihuahua, April 4.—Details of Colonel Dodd's encounter with the Villa bandits had not been officially conveyed to General Pershing when he made his report, his information having been gained from friendly Mexicans who had arrived at a point near Rubio, where Major Evans, of the 10th Cavalry, halted yesterday. Major Evans reported that Saturday Colonel Brown had encountered a band

Continued on page 2, column 2