

MILITIA LOBBY MEETS DEFEAT IN SENATE FIGHT

Volunteer Army Provision Adopted by Close Vote of 36 to 34.

EACH PARTY SPLIT ON MERIT OF BILL

Senators Denounce Activity of Lobbyists and O'Gorman Resents Dictation.

Washington, April 6.—The militia lobby, which has been working here for weeks, first to get Federal pay for itself, and, second, to prevent the organization of any volunteer force which might prove more efficient and thus come between it and the Treasury, met its first defeat to-day, when the Senate voted 36 to 34 to retain the volunteer army provision of the Chamberlain army reorganization bill.

The vote came at the close of over three days' debate, which often was bitter and during which Senators were flooded with appeals from both sides.

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The vote was almost equally divided between the parties, the pacifist-Progressive Republicans voting with the Bryan following against the volunteers.

To eliminate the section—Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Clarke (Ark.), Culberson, Gore, Hardwick, Hughes, Kern, Lee (Md.), Lewis, Martin, Overman, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Shafroth, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (S. C.), Stone, Swanson, Tamm, Thompson and Wardman, Republicans—Clapp, Cummins, Curtis, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Norris, Page, Sherman and Works—34.

To retain the section—Democrats—Beckman, Broussard, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hastings, Johnson (Me.), Johnson (E. D.), Lane, Newlands, O'Gorman, Pittman, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Sheppard, Smith (Md.), Thomas, Walsh and Williams, Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Catron, Clark (Wyo.), Dillingham, du Pont, Gallinger, Lippitt, Lodge, Nelson, Oliver, Poinsett, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren and Weeks—36.

The activities of the militia lobby were apparent throughout to-day's debate, as previously. Scarcely a Senator spoke against the plan who did not have on his desk a sheaf of telegrams from the militia officers of his home state, while the agents who have represented the militia here were busy in the lobby. Several such messages were read, only one Senator, Mr. Smoot, of Utah, refusing to obey the demand from the militiamen, which he had put in the record.

Senators Denounce Lobby.

Several Senators—even some of those who voted for the militia demand—denounced the lobby privately. Senator Borah expressed the opinion of many when he said that in all his experience in Congress he had never seen a more infamous attempt to influence legislation than that now being made. Only one Senator, however, expressed his sentiments on the floor. That was Senator O'Gorman, of New York.

"Something was said yesterday by certain Senators," said Mr. O'Gorman, "regarding an extremely offensive propaganda organized by certain citizens who are especially interested in the national guard. I hold a letter in my hand addressed to me, signed H. S. Sternberger, Colonel, on the letterhead

16-INCH RIFLES TO PROTECT CITY

Fortifications Bill Provides for Giant Guns at Rockaway Beach.

PLANS EXPENDITURES OF HUNDRED MILLION

Mobile Howitzers and 14-Inch Rifles on Railroad Cars Are Features.

Washington, April 6.—The third great element of the national preparedness programme was to-day brought into the House. It is the largest fortification bill ever reported, and the first of four annual measures under which it is proposed to spend approximately \$100,000,000 for increasing and modernizing the coast defenses.

Included in the bill are provisions for mounting 16-inch direct fire rifles to guard New York, Boston, San Francisco and other great cities from long range naval bombardment.

The plan will add 16-inch mortar batteries to the present 12-inch emplacements, because of the increased armor protection of modern battleships.

The bill carries appropriations of \$23,305,123 and additional authorizations to reach a total of \$34,259,050.

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The Panama Canal defenses will add \$13,995,000 to the project, making a grand total of \$96,659,557.

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In addition to the above the projects of the bill include 154 6-inch anti-aircraft guns for the seacoast defenses of continental United States, seventeen 6-inch anti-aircraft guns for the insular possessions and eight 3-inch anti-aircraft guns for the Panama Canal.

The board also recommends the construction of six 16-inch movable howitzers and an experimental 14-inch gun on railroad car mount for defense against hostile landings in unfortified harbors.

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After the 71st Regiment, who followed the mounted police, came the float bearing the queen of the carnival, known as Queen Germania, because her name is Mrs. J. H. Halliday.

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Queretaro Dispatches to Juarez Say Army's Recall Is Imperative.

CARRANZISTAS DENY CREDIT TO U. S. TROOPS

Take for Themselves Glory of All Defeats of Bands of Villistas.

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On the other hand, the statement of Secretary Lansing is taken here to mean that the United States proposes promptly forcing the railroad problem to an issue with General Carranza.

Regard Expedition as Failure.

From the standpoint of the Carranzista government, the American punitive expedition into Mexico has been a failure, and there is no longer any reason for American soldiers remaining in Mexican territory.

This is diplomatically indicated to-day in dispatches from General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War for the Carranza government, to the American Consul, Andres Garcia.

General Obregon said in his dispatch that Villa has been completely crushed by attacks made upon his bands by Constitutional soldiers, and that it appears the punitive expedition into Mexico has completed all that it can do toward elimination of Villa.

General Gutierrez, chief of the Constitutional forces in Chihuahua State, has assured me that it will not be long before Villa is captured," the dispatch from Obregon concludes.

Carranzistas are not giving the pursuit of Villa or the routing of his bands. All official dispatches state ways that it is the Carranza troops that have engaged and have scattered the bandits, and in none of the dispatches has reference been made of the severe losses inflicted upon the bandits by American troops, but instead it has been emphasized that Colonel Cano, or General Berman, or General Carrasco, or some other Carranza commander, has attacked and routed them at some point remote from where Americans fought the bandits.

Under no circumstances will the free use of Mexican railroads be given to the American forces. Under no circumstances will the American army commanders be permitted to use Mexican telegraph lines for communicating official messages in code. This practically is admitted by Mexican officials and is fully realized by Americans.

The Carranza government is endeavoring to keep from the mass of people of Mexico the activity of the American army in Chihuahua. Interior Mexican papers have published as authentic a statement that the greater portion of American troops already have been withdrawn from Mexico and that Villa practically is captured. Chihuahua City papers are publishing this character of "news" daily.

According to Mexican information here to-day, General Pershing's advance patrols have pushed beyond Satevo. There is no means of verifying this report, but army officers believe that, if it is true, it refers only to small scouting bodies. The difficulty of forwarding supplies so far south is thought to preclude the possibility of any large number of troops being so distant from the nearest base.

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TENTH CAVALRY HOT ON TRAIL OF VILLA

Colonel Brown Reports Pursuit of Bandit South.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 6.—A report from Colonel W. C. Brown, of the 10th Cavalry, received to-night indicated that he, at least, believed Francisco Villa had fled from the district about Guerrero and was making his way south.

He sent his report from Cuahuirachic, west of Chihuahua, two days ago and said he was pursuing what he characterized as a "hot trail" of the fugitive chief.

Colonel Brown said that after the fight he had chased the Villa force through San Antonio, Chihuahua, toward the south. The presence of a detachment of the 10th Cavalry at Cuahuirachic on April 4 served to support the assumption to-day of officers here that the advanced forces already had arrived at Satevo, south of Chihuahua. The air line distance between Cuahuirachic and Satevo is fifty miles.

VILLISTAS SLAY FIFTY DURING TRAIN HOLD-UP

Women and Children Shot Down and Bodies Cremated.

Laredo, Tex., April 6.—Fifty persons, including women and children, were murdered by bandits between Torreon and Zacatecas on March 28, when the marauders wrecked a passenger train, according to word brought here to-day by passengers.

The bandits, according to the story told here, wrecked the train in a hilly section far from any place of habitation, and stripped the passengers as they emerged from the wreckage. When all the passengers were killed or wounded the bandits set fire to the wreckage and cremated the bodies.

A military train following the passenger reached the wrecked train afterward, but turned back to Torreon without rendering aid.

20 INDIAN SCOUTS JOIN VILLA CHASE

Noted Apache Trailers Start for Pershing's Headquarters.

El Paso, Tex., April 6.—Eagle feathers in their hats, pistols in belts, with the experience of more than thirty years as scouts to aid them and a firm belief in the ultimate success of their efforts, twenty Apache scouts went into Mexico to-day at Columbus to take up the trail of Pancho Villa.

It was the same party of Indians that passed through El Paso last night for Columbus, but to-day they were alert and eager, while last night they merely were interested in seeing a big town where formerly they had stopped in a village while pursuing General Geronimo.

Among the scouts is Charley Shipp, a college graduate and a judge at the White Mountain Indian agency. He is the best scout in the Southwest. One of the best known of the Apache scouts is not with the party. He is Peaches, an old warrior, who walked several miles to get to Fort Apache, Ariz., but reached there an hour after the train had left. Agency officials wire that Peaches had threatened to walk all the way to Casas Grandes to join the Villa hunt.

Fourteen of the Indian scouts were with Captain Emmett Crawford when that officer pursued Geronimo in Mexico and was killed. The chief of the scouts is Yet-Su-Ay. One of the oldest is Sharley, who was one of the two scouts actually to capture Geronimo.

From Casas Grandes the scouts will be sent, after a brief rest, to Namiquipa, where they will be turned over to General Pershing. The Indians were taken into Mexico by Captain O. P. M. Hazard, of the 10th Cavalry.

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FAKIRS' DANCING TIRES MUSICIANS

Shifts Needed at Artists' Endurance Contest of Futuristic Variety.

The annual ball of the Society of Fakirs—the last of the big costume balls by the artist colony—was held in a futuristic riot of color in the Della Robbia Room of the Hotel Vanderbilt early yesterday morning.

True, some people arrived Wednesday night, but the sun was well up in the heavens yesterday when they departed.

There were lots of orchestras—they worked in shifts. Some were down-

stairs, others were upstairs, a few of them were always playing. As Cy Watrous, president of the Fakirs, put it: "You see there's one crew working from 3 to 3 and the other from 3 to 9."

"Was there what you would call real artistic atmosphere to the party?" This he said he thought so, for it looked like a life class.

Leopard Skin Suits There.

Mr. Flagg was referring to the many gentlemen clad in leopard skins and other suits which would not be tolerated at either Long Beach or Asbury Park. As he spoke statuesque Olin Howland and diminutive Clara Tice passed by. Mr. Howland wore a stud-neck and beard as completely gilded as a picture frame.

He looked for all the world like a combination messenger from Mars and a high class radiator. Miss Tice was stripped to her shoulder blades, and clad in a coat of China white, with an occasional dab of black to lend fierceness.

During a halt in the proceedings, Ernie Truex (of the "Very Good Eddie" company) was put to James Montgomery Plagg, the great pen and ink capitalist. He said he thought so, for it looked like a life class.

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