ARMOR MEN PLEDGE NOT TO BOOST PRICE

Vote on Tillman Bill To-day Will Not Affect Future Course of Midvale Co.

BETHLEHEM MAY ACT

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Private manufacturers of armor will not advance the price of armor plate no matter what Congress may do with the Tillman bill to authorize a Government plant, Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania announced to-day on the authority of the Midvale Steel Company that it would not raise the price, and it is understood that a similar announcement is likely to be forthcoming on behalf of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The statement by Senator Oliver was made in the Senate during debate on the bill to authorize a Government plant at a cost of $11,000,000.

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island said that the makers of armor plate would be justified in raising the price to create an amortization fund to recoup losses that would follow their being put out of business by the building of a Government plant.

Senator Hitchcock interrupted with a suggestion that the manufacturers would raise the price anyway, but Senator Lippitt insisted that he had not said they would do so but that they would be "justified" in such action.

At this point Senator Oliver came forward and said that he could settle the matter so far as the Midvale company was concerned. He then stated on authority of the company that there would be no advance in the price of armor, regardless of what steps Congress takes.

Vote on Bill To-day.

The armor plate bill debate lasted all day. It will be discussed more fully to-morrow and a vote taken at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The measure will pass overwhelmingly, according to present indications. The Democrats and some of the Republicans have made up their minds to vote for the plant and apparently are not open to argument, for most of them remained away from the Senate during the debate.

Senator Hitchcock served notice that the bill was the beginning of a policy to take over for Government manufacture all things needed in carrying on war. He said that the power to make war was a Government function and that the manufacture of materials necessary to carry on war ought to be monopolized by the Government.

Senator Gallinger asked if he meant to include in this broad scheme of Government monopoly the manufacture of shoes, saddles, harness, clothing, &c., for military purposes.

Senator Hitchcock replied that he did, and added that the Government was now making $15,000,000 worth a year of military equipment and that the scheme worked well. He said that the effect of the Government manufacture of these things would prevent men high in the commercial scale from using their influence to promote purchases to increase their dividends. He said that it would drive lobbyists out of the halls of Congress.

"The Senator does not mean that there are lobbyists in the halls of Congress?" inquired Senator Gallinger.

"The Senator may take the statement in any way he likes," snapped Senator Hitchcock.

Senator Pittman of Nevada predicted that the United States would have "a navy the equal of any in the world." He said that "if we had had such a navy at the beginning of the war the United States could have exercised its power for peace."

Mr. Pittman disagreed with Senator Hitchcock's construction of the armor plate bill. He said that it was not intended to put private manufacturers out of business, but to provide "a reserve concern" for making armor to aid in building up a navy "the equal of any in the world."

Lodge Attacks Measure.

The principal speech of the day was delivered by Senator Lodge, who condemned the armor plate plant. He said that unless the Navy Department made greater progress in establishing the plant than it had in the building of ships in Government yards the Department would do well to leave the matter to private manufacturers.

He called attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Navy more than a year ago had turned over to the Government yards two battleships and the work had not yet begun and would not be under way before next September.

"We are told that it will take eighteen months to build a plant, or from eighteen months to two years," said Mr. Lodge. "Mr. President, we authorized two battleships a year ago. Not one stroke has been done on either of them yet and they will not be before September. In order theoretically to save time, I suppose, they were given by the Secretary to two Government yards, though the ways in those yards were occupied and we shall not get the keels of the ships laid until next September—the earliest eighteen months."

Senator Lodge contended that the only argument advanced in behalf of the bill was the fact "that the armor plate manufacturers are robbers and that we will save money by putting the Government into the business. It is easy to call people robbers, and I am not much in favor of calling names. That name I have even heard applied to Senators and Representatives accused of taking for public buildings in villages appropriations for stagnant creeks and for river beds which require no dredging, for the water and for navy yards and forts where none is needed. It is nothing less than criminal if the Senate spends its time on this miserable bill when it ought to be planning to protect our people—this country—from the animus of those who hate to think of a man making money in business."

BANNARD FILLS YALE POST.

Acts as Secretary in Absence of the Rev. A. P. Stokes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—The Yale Corporation announced this afternoon the appointment of Howell Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., as member of the prudential committee of the corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. James Wesley Cooper of Hartford, Conn.

Otto Bannard of New York was chosen secretary of the corporation during the absence of the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes. Andrew Keogh was elected university librarian in place of the late Prof. John C. Schwab. Since 1899 he has been at Yale, and since 1904 has held the position of reference librarian, with the rank of professor.

The treasurer reported $70,000 received in gifts and bequests since the last meeting, including $60,000 as part of the bequest of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

HOUSE DEFEATS 220,000 ARMY PLAN BY 183 TO 103

Rejects Kahn Amendment and Removes Chief Obstacle to Hay Bill for Force of 140,000—Mann Leads in Two Hour Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—By defeating the Kahn amendment raising the limit of the regular army proposed in the Hay bill from 140,000 to 220,000 the House to-day indicated what it regards as an adequate measure of preparedness in the way of national defence.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183 to 103, a majority of 80 in favor of the smaller army. No roll call was taken, but twelve Democrats filed between the tellers in support of the amendment. More than thirty Republicans, mainly from the middle West, were counted in opposition.

Among the Democrats who voted for the larger army were Representatives Coney, Farley, Hulbert and Caldwell, New York; Olney and Phelan, Massachusetts; Lobel, Pennsylvania; Coady, Maryland; Burke, Wisconsin; Borland, Missouri; Hart, New Jersey, and McAndrew, Illinois.

The Republicans who voted with the majority against the proposed change in the Hay bill came from Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and other States of the West and the Mississippi River region. The vote indicated that the problem of army increase is a regional rather than a partisan political question.

While the House was busy with the army bill a decision was reached in the Senate not to consider the subject of army reorganization until the House has concluded consideration of the Hay bill. This was deemed the wiser course, inasmuch as it is the purpose of the Administration to insist upon features of the Chamberlain bill pending in the Senate as a part of the completed army legislation.

At a meeting of the New York Republicans in the House this morning an agreement was reached to support the Kahn amendment and all proposals that represent an advance in armament over those reported by Chairman Hay.

Minor Changes Accepted.

With the rejection of the Kahn amendment the Hay bill passed the most critical points of its course through the House. Several minor amendments were adopted, one increasing the personnel of the ordnance division and another reorganizing the Medical Reserve Corps, but these were either offered or accepted by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Hay.

The debate on the Kahn amendment was even more spirited than the general debate on the Hay bill itself. Representative Mann attacked the measure as providing an inadequate regular army and as being insufficient response to the President's request for a national defence force in emergency.

Mr. Hay replied that an army of 220,000 would be no more adequate to meet an emergency than an army of 140,000. He also said that above the roar of the cannon and the pall of smoke that hangs over the battlefield of Verdun there is appearing a ray of hope for an early peace, and that The United States would find itself saddled with an army it could not use if the Kahn amendment were adopted.

The chairman of the Military Committee also attacked specifically the National Security League and its president, S. Standwood Menken of New York, asserting that it was working for a selfish purpose.

Two Hours Lively Debate.

In the two hours of debate that preceded the vote speakers on the Republican side found themselves at odds. Representatives Garuner, Massachusetts, and Madden, Illinois, assailed the Hay bill. Representatives Anthony, Kansas; McKenzie, Illinois; Mondell, Wyoming, and others quite as vehemently defended it. The same was true to a lesser degree of the Democratic side.

Mr. Mann, chief spokesman for the Kahn amendment, said:

"I have been of the pacifists, I believe, as they are properly called. Never have I addressed the House before under a greater responsibility to my country than I feel now. What is the situation? A year ago last December, after the European war had been in progress for some months, the President informed the Congress that in his opinion at that time there was no practical need of an increase in the regular army.

"Last fall he announced publicly that he thought there should be an increase. He invited the leaders of the opposition in the House and Senate to a conference, expressing the hope that the question of the preparedness of this country might be considered as an emergency matter, free from partisanship. In January he made a tour of the country, urging it to get in a better position of preparedness for international troubles.

"Now, what has he received therefor? This bill authorizes an increase in the regular army of 10,000 in the next fifteen months. The President was asking preparation as an emergency matter in view of complications which might and probably would arise.

"I remember when gentlemen on the floor said at the time we had a regular army of only 25,000 that you could not increase it because you could not get the men to enlist. We never have failed to keep the regular army up to the highest point allowed by the President under his orders. To say that we cannot get the men is to write our countrymen down as pusillanimous cowards."

Representative Hay closing the debate said:

"Gentlemen talk about emergencies. If we had an emergency it would take a million men, not 220,000. Everybody in this country realizes that it is impossible to recruit under the volunteer system an army of 220,000 men. Here is this letter which we all received this morning signed by this great military expert S. Stanwood Menken, who I dare say does not know the difference between a battery and a troop and who never saw a squadron in the field.

"He says the military experts of this country have not been followed. If we undertook to follow them and make enough military bills we would have a thousand bills in this House instead of one. Every one of them has a plan and a different idea about these things. In the nineteen years I have been on the Military Committee it has never got any help from these experts in working out a practical scheme. These people are maintaining a vast organization throughout the country.

Sees Signs of Peace.

"Who is attacking the institutions of this country? What nation on earth is attacking them? There is not a country on earth to-day that has any idea of making war on the United States. The signs of the times in Europe point to the fact that peace is beginning to hover over that country. When peace comes what will gentlemen say to their people, gentlemen who have voted to saddle on their people 220,000 soldiers, men who will not be use for any purpose?

"If an emergency should arise we should have to depend on the volunteers of this country and on the National Guard. If you authorize these 220,000 men you will provide something which is against the best interests of our people and in favor of taxation which we can escape, which we do not want and do not need.

"I am not in favor of being carried off my feet by the National Security League and people of that sort who are carrying on this propaganda, not for the purpose of really preparing the country in time of emergency but for their own selfish purposes."

Representative Gardner in supporting the Kahn amendment made satirical thrusts at the Hay bill.

"It seems almost superfluous," he said, "for the President to go all over the country and exhibit the existing sentiment for preparedness and after all have it result in the mountain being in labor and bringing forth a ridiculous mouse."

"What Are 40,000 Men?"

Mr. James of Michigan asked if the bill in its present form would not have the support of such peace at any price advocates as William J. Bryan, Henry Ford and Jane Addams.

"I will say to my fellow member and Spanish war veteran that he is right," said Mr. Gardner. "Not only could those pacifists vote for this bill, but all the people of this House who for years have been fighting against a large army can and will vote for it.

"What are 40,000 men? I hold in my hand a list of the various standing armies of the world before the outbreak of the European war. I find the standing army of Turkey is no less than 430,000 men and that of Switzerland 140,000 man. After these months and months of telling the people about the preparedness that we are going to have this is the net result. We get 40,000 increase."

The majority leaders do not expect the Hay bill to reach a final vote until late in the week.

Training Camps Will Open.

Emphatic denial was made yesterday at Governors Island that the Plattsburg and other training camps would not be held. The camp at Chickamauga will be opened on April 3 and that at Plattsburg will begin work on May 3. There also will be two camps on the Pacific coast.

ONLY PHARISEES TALK OF WAR, ASSERTS DEBS

"Peace With Honor" Merely a Hypocritical Catch Phrase in His Opinion.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, made a statement yesterday in which he said that the men who favored war did so because of the profits in it for them and that they "prate about patriotism" to conceal their guilt. He also spoke of Roosevelt "and swashbucklers like him" and said that their pleas are hypocritical and their pretences false.

"Of all the phrases inspired as weak, silly apologies for war the one 'peace with honor' is the most fraudulent and hypocritical and for this reason the back politicians' prime favorite," said the announcement.

"There is not a pharisee of high or low degree in the whole bourgeois aggregation of patriots who has the courage and honesty to tell the truth and to announce boldly and unequivocally that he stands for war. Roosevelt himself and the swashbucklers like him find it necessary to qualify their preference for war to peace, and 'the honor of the nation' invariably figures in their hypocritical pleas and false pretences.

"What a ghastly lie and unmitigated hypocrisy! 'The peace they favor with honor is pure invention forced upon them by grim necessity. They know that only a brute or savage would stand willing sponsor for bloody warfare among civilized human beings, and so they are forced to mask themselves and lie and dissimulate.

"The less honor a man has the more sensitive he is about it. Conscious of his lack of honor, he mouths it as a phrase and threatens to shoot if it be violated. Socialism stands for peace, the peace that comes with justice and is crowned with honor."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor received yesterday official instructions to sound European labor bodies on a proposal to hold a world labor congress at the same place and time that the warring nations hold their conference to end the war.

KITCHIN MAY ASK GAG RULE TO HURRY BILLS

Will Call Caucus Soon in the Hope of Ending Session During June.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Majority Leader Kitchin announced to-day that he would call a caucus of House Democrats as soon as the Hay military bill is out of the way to consider plans for expediting the legislative programme. The plan which will be presented to the caucus by Acting Chairman Pou of the House Committee on Rules, who acted as Administration leader in the fight over the armed ship resolution, is to provide for the introduction of a series of special rules curtailing debate on various pending measures within reasonable limitations.

Representative Pou laid the proposal before Majority Leader Kitchin in a conference to-day, urging that unless some such plan were devised the mass of unfinished legislation would hold Congress until the first of the year. Mr. Kitchin immediately announced his decision to submit the plan to a caucus.

Measures pending for action in the House include the Philippine independence bill, the shipping bill, the naval bill, the various appropriation bills and the revenue bill, by which these expenditures are to be financed. Mr. Pou pointed out that if the dilatory tactics permitted in the House until the Hay bill was taken up are allowed to prevail throughout the rest of the session there will be no reasonable hope for adjournment of Congress until far beyond the summer months. It is his view that long debates on the pending measures are unnecessary.

Mr. Pou will propose a series of special rules similar to that under which the Hay bill was taken up last week. He thinks that if this policy is adopted there is reasonable hope of adjournment in June. President Wilson is known to have expressed the wish that Congress complete its labors that month.

DANIELS BLOCKS BIG NAVY BILL, HE SAYS

Kept Rear Admiral Fiske and Other Witnesses Off Stand, Britten Charges.

QUITS HEARING IN MIFF

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Representative Britten, Illinois Republican, raised a storm before the House Naval Committee to-day by charging that Chairman Padgett not only was withholding witnesses at the instance of Secretary Daniels, but was turning a deaf ear to the cry for immediate preparedness by holding hearings on a number of private bills instead of the naval bill itself.

In the first clash with the chairman Mr. Britten said that Rear Admiral Fiske had not been called to express his opinion on the naval building programme because Representative Padgett, at Secretary Daniels's request, had refused to summon him.

The second clash came later in the day. Mr. Britten charged that the chairman was arbitrarily determined what should go into the record and what should not. He then put on his hat and left the committee room with the parting observation that he would leave the chairman to conduct the hearings.

The first upheaval occurred while the committee was hearing members of Congress on the project to expend upward of $2,000,000 on the Puget Sound navy yard.

"How is it," asked Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, "that Secretary Daniels favors this proposition and his chief aid, Rear Admiral Benson, is against it?"

Representative Padgett explained that the witnesses were expressing their personal opinion. Mr. Britten interrupted with the suggestion that Admiral Fiske, a naval expert, might have something to say on the subject, adding that he had not been called because the chairman, at the instance of Secretary Daniels, had decided not to call him.

A heated colloquy followed, in the course of which Representative Padgett said that he had not discussed the calling of Admiral Fiske with Secretary Daniels and that the Admiral had testified before the committee last year. Quiet was restored and the interrupted hearing resumed.

In the afternoon, when Representative Vare of Pennsylvania was explaining the bills he had introduced for improvement of the League Island navy yard Representative Britten again interrupted.

"Does it occur to the chairman," he asked, "that we are considering miscellaneous bills when the country is howling for preparedness? It is not fair to the House nor to the country, waiting for the appropriation bill, to break in with these measures."

"These bills are directly connected with the appropriation bill," retorted Chairman Padgett.

"The Philadelphia yard is a small part of preparedness," replied Mr. Britten. "Certainly it is no more important than the council of national defence, which the chairman held to be out of order."

"That was a legislative subject," explained the chairman.

"Well," said the Illinois Representative, who by this time had put on his hat, "I will leave the chairman to conduct these hearings."

The door closed upon Mr. Britten and the committee resumed its work.

VON BISSING REBUKES MERCIER AS AGITATOR

Says Cardinal Awakens "Unjustified Hopes"—Curbs Power Over Clergy.

LONDON, March 20.—A letter rebuking Cardinal Mercier for his Lenten pastoral letter to Belgian priests has been written by Gov.-Gen. von Bissing, according to a Brussels telegram quoted by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam. The German official says that hereafter on account of the Cardinal's "insubordination" he will no longer be permitted to deal with the offences of the clergy against the Germans.

The circulation of the pastoral letter of the Cardinal has been prohibited outside of Belgium, it is believed in England, since copies have failed to reach Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, and Mgr. De Wachter of Belgium.

Gov.-Gen. von Bissing complained that Cardinal Mercier in his letter indulged in political utterances and says that "to raise unjustified hopes regarding the issue of the war is quite inexcusable."

The Governor also charges that Cardinal Mercier hinted at a menace to the religious freedom of Belgium.

"In these circumstances," the Governor-General says, "I shall henceforth sternly prosecute any political activity and any stirring up of hostile sentiment against the authority of the occupying power, which authority is legitimate, according to international law. If hitherto I submitted offences of the clergy to your Eminence for punishment I must now desist from this procedure because your Eminence sets an example of insubordination and therefore no success can be expected from your intervention."

The Governor-General states in conclusion that he is resolved "no more to allow your Eminence to abuse high office by political agitation for which ordinary citizens will be called to account."

MERCIER WON'T YIELD.

Cardinal, Replying, Tells Bissing German Occupation Is Illegal.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—Cardinal Mercier has sent a firm answer to Governor-General von Bissing's letter of objections to his Lenten pastoral letter, according to a Belgian correspondent of the *Tijd*.

The Cardinal repeats that the German occupation of Belgium is illegal, and he also makes protests against German interference with his rights as prelate and as a citizen. A hint of punitive measures against the Cardinal for his defiance is contained in the despatch.

4,000 MEXICANS TO SONORA.

Carranza Troops Ordered to Help Block Villa's Escape.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 20.—Four thousand troops engaged in the Yaqui campaign in western Sonora, it was announced here, were ordered to-day by Gen. Calles to Sahuaripa, in southeastern Sonora.

They are being sent to guard Dolores Pass, the most southern of the four passes leading through the mountains along the Chihuahua-Sonora State line, on reports that Villa and his bandits were making their way south from Casas Grandes before the United States troops.

The arrival of the detachment at Sahuaripa will increase the Carranza troops on duty in eastern Sonora to 6,000 men.

VILLA TRAPPED BY 900 CARRANZISTAS; BATTLE ON

Continued from First Page.

ent desire on the part of the Carranzistas to see the anti-Villa campaign succeed.

To-day the information came to Juarez that Gen. Maldonado had left Satillo with a large force. It was announced in Juarez that Gen. Luis Gutierrez was well pleased with the campaign against Villa, following his recent visit to the border, and that he expected shortly to have a crescent of troops surrounding the chief and his bandits that would result in his capture. The forces from Saltillo are for this work, it was said.

In American sources, where the idea continued to prevail, notwithstanding the reports that the Carranzistas are not as deeply in earnest in their desire for the capture of Villa, particularly while the American troops are pursuing him, as their statements would indicate, the other purpose to which a large Carranza army in northern Mexico might be put were also being discussed at military and other quarters.

Americans Suspicious.

Significance is attached to such large movements of troops in this direction at a time that negotiations are progressing between Mexico and the United States relative to the use of Mexican railways for transportation of food and other supplies to American forces now on the trail of Villa.

Securing the railroad is of utmost importance to the American troops, it is claimed. While it is declared the transport service of the army from Columbus southward can be maintained, it would be a very expensive task and not dependable throughout all the region that the American army may have to travel.

Roads are good from Columbus south to Casas Grandes and they are passable down through the Galeana Valley, the direction taken by Col. Dodd's column of cavalry. But south of Casas Grandes, in the direction taken by Gen. Pershing, the roads are poor and the Mexico Northwestern Railroad is declared to be the only reliable means of transportation.

It is known that, pending arrangements for the use of the railroad, the American military is engaged in securing men for manning the trains in the event of a declaration to use the railroad out of Juarez. It was stated to-day that it would be out of the question to ship the supplies as ordinary freight; that if the railroad is used at all the United States will furnish and operate its own trains.

U. S. Would Man Trains.

Guards would be necessary on the train, and it might also be necessary to place guards at the stations and bridges, it was stated. Crews and trains will be secured from the El Paso and Southwestern Railway, a New York corporation, for use on the railroad if the American military authorities take it over.

If the railroad service is secured El Paso would be made the base of supplies for the American column and Columbus would be abandoned as such. All the troops now being used to keep open the line of communication from Columbus south to the American column would be withdrawn and used along the railroad from Juarez south.

It was reported here to-night through Mexican sources that Gen. Pershing will send a relief force to Madera, where the million dollar lumber plant of the Madera Company has been threatened with destruction by Villistas. The Mexican Northwestern Railroad, which Gen. Pershing would use, if permission is granted, belongs to the Pearson interests, which also own the Madera plant.

American aeroplanes flew south last night from Columbus, N. M., into the vicinity of the American forces. They returned to Columbus this morning, and the information the American officials possessed to-day appeared more voluminous than anything they have had since the Pershing column departed. It is believed these air scouts brought much news from Gen. Pershing for Gen. Funston.

Although the airmen did not say how far they had gone into Mexico it is stated that they could easily have made the trip to Pershing and have spent several hours in his camp before returning to the border. Some of the aerial scouts are said to be still with Pershing, but this is not absolutely confirmed.

Information regarding the American column continues meagre so far as the public is informed. A message received at the border to-day, after passing the United States censor with the advance column and at Columbus, read:

At ——, Mexico, —— miles from ——, the transport train arrived today. Some abandoned horses of the Villa forces were found.

This is among the most illuminating messages so far allowed to reach the outside world from correspondents. Letters began to arrive at the border to-day from officers and men in the American column, however, and additional sick and injured men came in.

From the fragmentary stories told by these it is learned that the American infantry regiments are scattered out along the road from Columbus to Casas Grandes, keeping open the line of communication for supply wagons and trucks, and that the men suffered considerably from their march.

"Gen. Pershing did not hesitate for anybody," said a soldier brought back with a sprained ankle, the result of his horse falling. "Men who could not keep up had to fall out. The General knew the oncoming reinforcements would care for them. In fact he sent back couriers to inform commanders of the reinforcements to look after the men.

Troopers Sent Back.

"The men were given provisions to subsist on until they could be picked up. Not many had to fall out, but they were not inconsequential in numbers. Some were picked up and taken forward by the later commands. Some of us had to be sent back. Many of the troopers suffered from blistered feet, and horses also suffered frequently. We passed many dead Villistas on the way into Mexico during the first few miles of our march."

J. Friedman of the Sixteenth Infantry, one of the men brought here to-day, had his left leg injured when the column reached Roca Grande, and because of the danger of infection at the knee he was loaded into an automobile in which one of the men from the Engineer Corps and a negro trooper from the Tenth were already lodged, and brought back to the border.

The negro trooper suddenly lost his eyesight, caused by the intense glare that accentuated the trials of the forced march. When he reached El Paso he could make out objects, but his vision was still much impaired. He refused to give his name, but said that he had ridden with Col. Dodd's forces until the column from Columbus and from Hacolitta had joined below Janos.

Friedman said that the Thirteenth and the Fifth Field Artillery were always fifteen to twenty miles in advance of the infantry on the first day's march, but that there was a complete line of communication kept between the units at all times.

One Acre to Drop Bombs.

Among the aeroplanes at Columbus one has been fitted up as a bomb dropper for use over the heads of the Mexican bandits, in the event that Gen. Pershing locates Villa and chooses to use it.

Scouts, messengers and civilian aids continue to be sent forward to Pershing, with baggage wagons and his reinforcements. To-day Will Crosby of El Paso left as interpreter for the General.

In addition to Crosby, a number of guides are being gathered here to join Pershing. These include Tom Bailey and T. J. Wheeler. Cecil Boyd, an El Paso boy thoroughly familiar with the topography of northern Chihuahua, expects to leave within the next few days.

Among those who have already gone with the expedition are J. M. Barker, formerly of the Hearst ranch; William Mercer of Casas Grandes, Lem Shillsbury, D. A. Brown and Heaton Lunt. Thomas Edwards of the Immigration Department has gone as one of the interpreters.

FRESH CAVALRY CROSS BORDER

Motor Supply Train Precedes Large Force of Troops.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 20.—A large body of American cavalry left here today to follow the Mexican punitive expedition. The troops, brought here from Texas border points, were preceded by a motor train carrying supplies.

Accompanying the troops were a number of American civilian scouts who know the mountain trails of Chihuahua.

That more Villa followers than the seventy-nine already accounted for were killed in the running engagement following the raid on Columbus was indicated in the discovery of three additional bodies reported here to-day by H. K. Lemmon, a ranchman. Mr. Lemmon asserted that one of the bodies was clad in the uniform of a Lieutenant.

PERSHING CLOSING IN, FUNSTON HEARS

Main Column Near the Bandit Band—Speed Up March.

MOVING IN THREE LINES

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 20.—Villa is being turned northward in the face of the American cavalry and three columns under the direction of Gen. Pershing are closing down on the bandit. This information came from Pershing to Gen. Funston late this afternoon by wireless and wire from Columbus.

Villa was said to be at Cruces, sixty-five miles south of Casas Grandes, but much nearer the central column of Americans. This information of the bandit's location was defined as unofficial by Pershing. It was believed, however, to be accurate.

Headquarters gave the information that the three rapidly advancing lines of Americans going from Casas Grandes are as follows:

One is headed toward Babicora, seventy miles southwest of Casas Grandes; another is driving straight southward toward El Valle, forty-five miles south of Casas Grandes, and the third column is hurrying to the southwest with Carmen as the destination, sixty-two miles from Casas Grandes. Pershing has command of this employment of the main column and probably is with one of the advancing bodies.

Speed Up the March.

This was understood to be the late information as to the movement of troops and that they are marching with all possible speed. This being the case, the middle column, that headed for El Valle, is believed to be drawing close upon Villa at Cruces, which is but twenty-eight miles south of El Valle. It is known, however, that the bandit is hunting a chance to break through the ring of Americans on the north and Carranzistas on the south, by some pass, and thereby obtain another lease on his liberty.

It is not considered that he will attempt to make an open stand on the Americans, but may attempt to ambush them or lead them into treacherous mountain traps.

Pershing's information came from Casas Grandes. It did not say who commanded the three columns, all of which are cavalry.

Southern department officials at Fort Sam Houston were pleased with the news and the opinion was expressed that "things are looking more hopeful."

Babicora is at the Phoebe Hearst ranch. Carmen lies far to the east of that. The chief subbase for operations now is Casas Grandes, and to that point more troops are being hurried. As cavalry and infantry are added to the long line at Columbus the organizations are moved further southward in the Casas Grandes region.

The number of cavalrymen in the forward rush into the desolate mountain country where the outlaws may be forced to make a stand is not known at Fort Sam Houston. Pershing did not include the usual routine "strength report" in the messages which told of the disposition of the advancing troops. However, it is estimated reliably that between 800 and 1,000 men are with each column.

Gen. Funston has forwarded an urgent request to the War Department for two more motor truck companies. A company contains twenty-seven trucks. These, it is declared, are needed badly to carry supplies southward from Columbus, where only two companies and a few rented trucks are now employed. Department officials obtained all the extra motor cars they could at the very first.

Food, including rations for horses, must be hurried south constantly and the fifty-six regular trucks and the few others are overtaxed. Civilians drive these cars. Some of them are of the four drive wheel variety.

Urgent Need of Railway.

The need of railway transportation for supplies from El Paso to Casas Grandes is urgent. Gen. Funston has made the need clear to the War Department. Unless rations in quantities, both food for men and rations for the animals, can be sent to the base in Mexico over the Mexico Northwestern Railway the expedition efficiency will be hampered, is the report at headquarters.

As soon as permission is obtained to use the Mexico railway running to Casas Grandes and beyond American railroad men will be called upon to work trains out of El Paso and Juarez and to help repair the tracks and bridges which have been destroyed or damaged.

Austrian Headquarters Moved.

ROME, March 20.—The Austrian headquarters has been moved from Laibach to Marburg, a city seventy miles to the northeast, despatches received here today state. The change may be due to the fact that Laibach has frequently been attacked by Italian aviators.

NO FUSS—just a man's place. Tell him that and he will come.

PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV COR. 47TH ST

TWO YEAR LIMIT FOR VILLA PURSUIT

Agreement With Mexico Is Sent to All Governors in That Republic.

OLD COMPACT RECITED

MEXICO CITY, March 20.—All the State Governors of Mexico have received by telegraph from Minister of the Interior Acuna a circular advising them as to the details of the agreement made between the United States and Mexico to permit American troops to cross the frontier in pursuit of Villa.

The agreement is reciprocal, and is based upon a compact between the two nations, dated July 28, 1882. It permits Federal forces of either country to cross the frontier in pursuit of "savage Indians" under certain conditions. The nearest military commander of the entered country must be notified of an intention to enter; the entering troops must remain in unpopulated or desert country, must not approach any camp or town closer than two leagues (about five miles), and must not cross the boundary below Capitan Leal, which is about 150 miles up the Rio Grande River.

As soon as the entering force has accomplished its object it must retire, and while on invaded territory its behavior must be good, or else the other Government will be permitted to exact punishment for abuses. The new agreement is to remain in force for two years unless four months preliminary notice is given by either side.

Minister's Communication.

The text of Minister Acuna's communication follows:

"After having transmitted to the Government which is under your worthy charge the note sent by the Government of the United States to the Government of Mexico through Mr. Silliman on March 12, and likewise the answer given by the Citizen First Chief accepting the proposal for the pursuit of the bandits growing out of the Columbus, N. M., incident, the Citizen First Chief charges me to bring to your knowledge, as I have the honor hereby to do, the terms of the agreement celebrated in the name of their respective Governments by Citizen Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Government, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, for Secretary of State for the United States of America, authorizing the reciprocal passage of the boundary line by troops of their respective Governments in pursuit of savage Indians, and also article 21 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed on February 2, 1848, which is still in force.

"These facts are communicated to you that you may have full knowledge of the notes which have passed between the two Governments, in the remote event of a rupture of relations. The terms of the agreement are as follows:

"'Article 1—It is agreed that regular Federal troops of the two republics may reciprocally pass the boundary line when they do so in pursuit of a party of savage Indians, in accordance with the conditions expressed in the following articles:

"'Article 2—The reciprocal passage referred to in Article 1 can only be made in desert and unpopulated portions of the boundary lines. For the purpose of this agreement desert and unpopulated sections will include all those points at least two leagues distant from any camp or town of either country.

"'Article 3—The passage of troops from one to the other country cannot take place from Capitan Leal, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, a point twenty-two Mexican leagues, or fifty-two English miles, up the river from Piedras Negras to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

"'Article 4—The pursuing force will retire to its own country as soon as it has defeated the pursued force or loses its track. In no case will the forces of either country establish themselves in foreign territory for a longer time than is necessary for the pursuit of the party whom they follow.

Notice Provided For.

"'Article 5—The chief of the force crossing the boundary line in pursuit of Indians must, before crossing the frontier, advise if possible the military chief or the immediate authority of the country whose territory he enters.

"'Article 6—Abuses committed by forces which may enter into territory of the other nationality will be punished according to the gravity of their offence and in accordance with the laws of the country to which the forces belong as if committed on their own soil, their Government being obliged to retire them to the frontier.

(Article 7 missing.)

"'Article 8—This convention will remain in force for two years, but may be terminated by either Government by the giving of notice four months in advance.

"'Article 9—As the Senate of Mexico has authorized the President of this republic, in conformity with paragraph 2, letter B, section 3, article 72 of the Reformed Constitution of November 6, 1874, to permit the passage of Mexican troops to the United States and of troops of the United States to Mexico, and as the Constitution of the United States gives its President the right to order such passage without consent of the Senate, this agreement does not need ratification by the Senate of either country and will take effect twenty days after this date. In testimony whereof, we sign this memorandum.

"'(Signed) MATIAS ROMERO.
"'FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN.'

"Article 21 of the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States is as follows:

"'If unfortunately at some future time there should arise a point of discord between the Governments of the two republics, either over any clause of this treaty or any political or commercial matter, these same Governments promise to try in the most sincere manner to arrange such difficulties as may present themselves and to conserve the state of peace and amity now existing between the two countries by all proper means and, if accord does not come by these means, not to begin reprisals, aggressions or hostilities of any kind until they have considered the question in a spirit of neighborliness of each Government or of another friendly nation.'

"Reiterating distinguished consideration.

"(Signed) JESUS ACUNA.
"Minister of the Interior."

ZAPATA WINS IN DURANGO.

First Chief's Men Go Over Following Several Defeats.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 20.—Despatches from the lower border and Vera Cruz said to-day that Zapata has cleared the State of Durango of Carranza troops by defeating several detachments and absorbing the remnants within the last week. That the fighting has been fierce is indicated by the number of Carranza soldiers reported killed. Despatches said that during the last ten days more than 500 followers of the Constitutionalist flag have fallen. The remainder of the Carranza troops sent to drive Zapata from the State have joined with him and now are preparing to march against Carranza garrisons between Durango and Mexico city. It is reported that the various bodies of Carranza troops in Durango numbered 1,500 men, well armed and equipped.

507 of 20,000 New Recruits.

Report to the Adjutant-General's office concerning enlistments resulting from the passage of the resolution authorizing the President to recruit the standing army up to war strength showed this afternoon that during the last five days 2,563 men have applied for enlistment, of which 507 have been accepted.

These reports were from forty-six out of the fifty-four recruiting districts recently reopened and gave figures up to noon today. Although the rate of enlistment is twice that in normal times it will require at this rate nearly nine months to raise the 20,000 men required and six months longer to get them trained.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St. Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Men's Cutaway Coat and Vest
For Men and Young Men 34 to 44 Chest
Exclusive Custom Tailor Model
One or two button Cutaway model, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, bound with Silk Braid, full silk lined, including sleeves and vest back. New model five button vest.
30.00

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men 33 to 46 Chest
Two, three or four button fitted or conservative models, of the newest Spring fabrics, reproductions in style and workmanship of the best custom tailors' product, including Invisible Overplaids, Stripes, Tweeds; also Blue Serge.
22.00

Men's Spring Top-Coats
For Men and Young Men 32 to 46 Chest
CARMOOR LONDON
Made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.,
Buttoned through Box model of Grey, Tan or Olive Irish Homespuns or Tweeds. Patch pockets, yoke and sleeves lined model adapted for general wear.
24.00