

The inequatorial and visitatorial powers vested in him. The bank declares that it has made an effort to comply with these demands, has worked its clerks early and late to do so, but that requests for time have been met with refusals, and in some instances with a reminder that failure to make reports asked by a comptroller involves a penalty of \$100 for each day after a report is demanded and not rendered.

ALLEGES VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

In making some of these demands the bank alleges that Mr. Williams has violated the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution, prohibiting unreasonable searches and seizures and forcing any one to be a witness against himself.

The bill asks that Mr. Williams be confined from revoking the Riggs designation as a depository, and that the assets of other national banks or refusing to approve it as such depository. An injunction to restrain Mr. McAdoo from usurping the powers of the treasurer of the United States is also requested.

UNLAWFUL PRACTICES CHARGED BY WILLIAMS

Comptroller Williams issued this statement to-night: "I have not read the bill filed by the complainants, but have read the extracts furnished the press.

"The recent investigation of the affairs of the Riggs National Bank disclosed irregularities and unlawful practices on the part of certain officers of sufficient importance to merit their reference to the Department of Justice, and that department has designated the views of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, some weeks ago as special counsel in the case, and it is consistent with the attitude of those officers to attempt by any means to continue the irregularities and to place themselves and the bank in a position of martyrdom at the hands of the administration.

UNWILLING TO DISCLOSE NATURE OF TRANSACTIONS

"The penalty imposed for failure to make reports to the comptroller grows out of their unwillingness to disclose the true nature of the transactions of the bank.

"The whole purpose of the department has been to require the bank to give up unlawful and dangerous practices and methods which had been long in vogue, and which had threatened alike the welfare and security of both depositors and the national bank.

"In its efforts to ascertain the real truth in regard to the operations and affairs of the Riggs National Bank, letters were from time to time directed to the bank from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency for information.

"On April 5, the Comptroller of the Currency addressed a letter to the bank in which he stated that various false statements which had been made by its officers under oath and which are regarded as deliberate efforts to deceive the department, and notified the bank that in view of the unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions which exist in connection with the result of the investigations of the bank by this office and the national bank examiner in view of the irretrievability of the statements made by its officers under oath, otherwise, and your long continued defiance of the law and disregard for the instructions of this office, you are hereby notified that the Comptroller of the Currency will, until further notice, refuse to approve Riggs National Bank as a depository for the reserve of other national banks.

WANTS TO RESUME SEA-RAIDING TASK

(Continued From First Page) Have put out from Las Palmas about two weeks ago.

DEBTS STATEMENTS OF BRITISH PRISONERS

Captain Thierfelder denied statements made by British prisoners aboard his vessel that his ship ever was in wireless communication with the Prinz Eitel while the latter was in the Atlantic.

WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French. (via London).—The French War Office this afternoon gave out this report: "There is little to add this afternoon to the communication given out last night. During April 11 engagements continued the whole day in Belgium in the region of Albert, also in France, between the Oise and the Aisne, and in the Champagne district.

"In view of the fact that no engagements took place between the Meuse and the Moselle after our success of April 8, we have devoted ourselves to reorganizing the positions won during the course of that fighting.

"On the western fringe of the forest of Le Pretre we repelled two violent German counterattacks, which failed completely under the fire of our infantry and artillery.

"We took two machine guns and a bomb thrower April 19 in the forests of Ailly and Le Pretre." The following official communication was issued to-night: "At Les Eparges during the night of April 11-12, after a somewhat severe cannonade and rifle fire, the Germans at 4:30 o'clock this morning delivered a counterattack, but were repulsed.

"In the forest of Ailly and in the region of Elrely, there were violent artillery actions, but no infantry engagements.

"In the forest of Le Pretre, at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, an attempted attack by the enemy on the northwestern part of the Quart-en-Reserve was easily repulsed.

"In course to-day we drove the Germans from a section of the trench line which they had previously captured, and in which they had succeeded in holding their ground.

"During the night of April 11-12, about 1:30 o'clock in the morning, a German dirigible dropped seven bombs on Nancy. One of these fell near the civilian hospital and another near a school. Two free cities by the bombs were promptly extinguished."

German. (via London).

"The War Office announcement of to-day is as follows: "Sunday was comparatively quiet on the western front. French attacks in the Argonne, against the Combres position, in the Ailly forest, and in the forest of Le Pretre were all repulsed.

"Inasmuch as an attack by the enemy resulted in the killing with bombs of three women in the open town of Muelheim, German bombs were dropped on the central group of fortifications at Nancy.

"French officers who have been taken prisoner have informed the German. (via London).—An official statement on the war situation given out in Vienna to-day reads: "The general situation is without change. In Russian Poland and in Western Galicia there have been artillery engagements. In the Carpathians, especially in the district east of Utsok Pass, several Russian attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We took 830 prisoners. In south-east Galicia and in Bukovina there have been several artillery engagements."

German authorities that the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, the galleries of the Louvre and the Hotel des Invalides are buildings being used for military purposes. They are equipped with searchlights, wireless apparatus and machine guns.

"The German advance to the east from Mariampol, nine Russian officers and 1,350 soldiers were taken prisoner. Four machine guns also were captured. To the northeast of Lomza the Russians threw bombs, which did not explode, but which developed asphyxiating gases.

"The Russian authorities officially have circulated a report concerning the mutilation of Russian non-commissioned officers in the presence of German officers. This is an absolute falsehood, and unworthy of discussion."

Russian. (via London).

"The following official communication was issued to-night: "To the west of the middle Niemen there were isolated engagements yesterday. Near Orasowicz and in the region of Edvabnawitz between the Pissa and Omulef Rivers, there were artillery duels. An attack by the Germans against a village of Szafranki failed.

"In the Carpathians, in the direction of Rostoki, on April 10, we repulsed large forces of the enemy, which were repeatedly attacking us. We made some progress, and in so doing developed a violent battle in the region of Utsok Pass, which the enemy still holds. We captured here three guns and about 700 prisoners.

"In the direction of the Stry River, we repulsed attacks on the Rosochka-Orasowicz-Koziozka-Rozanka front, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy.

"The enemy has held height 932 since April 9, but Koziozka and the adjoining positions remain in our hands.

"In the other sectors there has been no essential change."

Austrian. (via London).

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HUERTA IN NEW YORK; GRANTS NO INTERVIEW

Makes Affidavit He Will Do Nothing to Involve Neutrality of United States. SAYS HE WILL RETURN TO SPAIN Gives Out Formal Statement in Which He Declares He Will Talk to Newspaper Men on Friday Regarding His Views on Mexico.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, April 12.—General Victoriano Huerta, former President of Mexico, whose refusal to salute the United States flag brought about the United States occupation of Vera Cruz, arrived in New York late this afternoon on the Spanish Line steamship Antonio Lopez from Cadiz.

Compelled, before being permitted to land, to make affidavit that he would do nothing while here to involve the neutrality of the United States, Huerta came ashore with Abraham Ratner, one of his traveling companions, who was expelled from Mexico by the late President Madero for supplying arms and ammunition to the Huerta regime, and later turned to Tampico, where he was an agent for Huerta in the shipment of war material.

Mr. Ratner described himself to-day as the financial adviser of Huerta, with whom he has been living in Spain for the past three months. He and the former President, together with General Jose Delgado, Huerta's secretary, went to the Ansonia, where a series of important conferences with Mexican refugees on the situation in Mexico will be held during the next few weeks.

Within time specified Huerta informed the immigration authorities, to whom he made his affidavit, that his stay in the United States would be limited to thirty days, and that he here for pleasure, and to attend to some personal business, and will return to Spain within the time specified, probably on the same ship which brought him over.

There are persistent rumors, however, that Huerta's real mission here is to prepare for a fresh invasion of Mexico. He is known to have been in conference recently with wealthy Mexican refugees in Paris, and is believed to have a message from Don Porfirio Diaz, the former President, as to plans for restoring the old regime at Mexico City. Felix Diaz, brother of Don Porfirio, who has lived for some time in the United States, is one of those with whom Huerta will have an early conference.

In line with the belief that a fresh revolution is impending was the statement made at the steamer pier to-day by Captain Ruiz Nunez, one of Huerta's old officers, who met him. "Now watch us all go back," he said. "Remember that Huerta had just pledged himself not to create any fresh trouble. Nunez said: "To h—l with pledges."

RETURN TO MEXICO Huerta himself, when asked about the possibility of his returning to the scene of his old activities, replied: "Mexico is no place for an old man like me at this time. The country is in such a terrible state that it would be unwise for me to go there at present."

Some one asked if he did not fear an attack here in New York, where so many of the old followers of Madero have sought refuge. "When a man gets as old as I am," was the reply, "he does not care whether he is attacked or not."

To those who saw him when he left Mexico last July, Huerta did appear to have aged somewhat. But he is still a grim, warlike looking figure, despite the rakish brown, soft felt hat, blue serge suit and dark overcoat which he wore to-day. He has close clipped, iron gray hair, a stubby white mustache, small nose and large, protruding cheek bones, betokening his Indian origin, and a hard, uncompromising chin. In a crowd on the dock one might easily have picked him out as a boss stevedore, undoubtedly a fighter, but of the rough and tumble variety. He might not inspire affection, but he would command respect.

Through his secretary, Huerta said that he had seen Leon Bertrio during his stay abroad. Asked if he expected to see Felix Diaz, he replied: "I always see every one who calls on me."

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other passenger by the customs authorities, and made his way to his baggage—of which there were seven pieces—with the crowd following after him.

There he met in succession Generals Quiroz and Orizuela and Senator Sorrada, personal friends, and Eugenio Parada, former treasurer of the Mexican government under the Huerta administration. Each, in turn, threw his arms about the general, and was embraced. A secret service man named Barralen, representing the Cuban minister at Washington, also met Huerta, with a pointed inquiry as to whether he intended to visit Havana. Huerta replied that he did not.

While his baggage was being examined, he gave out formal statements to the press, in which he declared he would have something to say through the press at his hotel on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Incidentally, this statement brought out the fact that Huerta in the past has frequently visited the United States, although this is his first appearance in New York.

"It is a pleasure for me to be again in the United States, as it gives me the opportunity to admire once more the greatness of this American people, whom I salute through their press. It is nothing strange that on stepping aside in the United States territory I should consider it my duty to salute this greatness, as many of its citizens have been and are my personal friends.

"I understand that my presence in this country crosses in you the desire to know my views about the affairs of Mexico, and I promise to satisfy your wishes at the best of my ability. For this purpose I invite the representatives of the American press at the Ansonia Hotel on Friday, the 13th instant, at 10 A. M. I beg you gentlemen to remember that no interview with me should be considered as authentic unless it carries my personal signature.

"The statement was signed 'V. Huerta.' "I will be some talk," said Mr. Ratner. Before leaving the pier Huerta made a brief reference to the war in Europe. "It is bigger than any we ever had in Mexico," he said, "but, after all, it is the same thing. It is always the same thing. My sympathy is with France, because it is a country of opportunity, and I always stood for that, while Germany stands for tyranny."

President Wilson, he declared throughout to recognize Huerta while he was at the head of the Mexican government, may find Huerta on his hands again in a few days. Mr. Huerta admitted to-night that Huerta might decide to visit Washington during his stay in the United States.

MRS. SAM SYCLE SHOTS HERSELF THREE TIMES (Continued From First Page.) physicians to believe that he had also attempted to hang himself. He recently recovered from the shot wound, and after winding up his business affairs here, accepted a position with the Du Pont Powder Works. He was almost prostrate last night when informed of the suicidal attempt of his wife.

Mr. Sycle formerly operated a large grocery store on West Broad Street, and for a long time had a prosperous and encouraging business. Several months ago, however, he became financially involved. Others now occupy the store he once had. For some time he labored under an acute despondency, and then came the attempt on his life, only to be followed by the suicide of Mrs. Sycle.

Mrs. Sycle was before her marriage Miss Julia Frank, of Norfolk. She was forty-nine years old. Mr. Sycle is fifty-three years of age. There are no children. The family is widely connected socially in Richmond, and has many friends and relatives.

MEN FOUND GUILTY WHO PUT BOMB IN ST. PATRICK'S NEW YORK, April 12.—Frank Abramo and Carmine Carbone were found guilty of having laid to-night on a charge of having made and placed a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral here on March 2. The jury recommended clemency for both. Justice Nott announced that he would impose sentence only after his motion regarding the case April 15. The prisoners were remanded to the Tombs.

Ten minutes before the verdict was given, the jury returned to the courtroom for a final motion, betokening the culpability of a police officer who was an alleged accomplice in the commission of a crime. The question concerned the case of Anselmo Polignani, the young detective who, posing as an agent of the police, had been seen in the company of the defendants.

archist, had associated with Carbono and Abramo until their arrest. Counsel for the defendants had characterized the case as a "frame up" by the police.

Justice Nott told the jury that the law does not regard as guilty a police officer, who, in the performance of his duty, aids in the commission of a crime. He said the officer is preventing crime, although in doing so he frequently is obliged to assist in preparations for a crime.

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3% Compound Interest. Added to your savings at this strong national bank will quickly place you in a position to invest! Start that way. You'll succeed!

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CARRANZA WILL FURNISH TRAIN FOR AMERICANS

Promises to Aid All U. S. Citizens Who Desire to Leave Mexico City.

TRANSPORT GOES TO TAMPICO Will Bring Away All Foreigners Who Desire to Leave—Unimportant Clashes Between Rival Forces at Matamoros.

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Many Americans and foreigners in Tampico are planning to leave, and the transport Summer, at Galveston, was ordered to Tampico to bring them back. In its summary of reports from Mexico to-day the State Department said the outcome of attack on Acaponota by Carranza forces was not definitely known.

Abandonment of the proposed Villa attack on Nuevo Laredo was reported from the border. IMPORTANT CLASHES AT MATAMOROS BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, April 12.—Fighting by small parties of the Carranza garrison in sorties against the Villa troops about Matamoros continued to-day. All were unimportant. The Carranza forces, about fifty Carranza troops and some body of Villa men was over the possession of a cow which both parties wanted for slaughter for dinner to-day. The Carranza party in the possession of the cow headed the charge, but the Villa forces said their casualties were two wounded in a fight about daybreak.

No artillery has yet arrived at Villa's lines. VILLA TROOPS IN RETREAT TOWARD MONTEREY LAREDO, TEXAS, April 12.—Villa troops under command of General Orestes Pereira to-night are in retreat toward Monterey after losing 500 killed and a number wounded in a battle lasting three hours to-day, between La Jarita and Hulsacito, thirty miles south of Nuevo Laredo, according to advices received by Carranza agents here. The Carranza forces, commanded by General Macleavia Herrera, are said to have captured fourteen wagon loads of arms and ammunition and three machine guns.

JUDGE LINDSAY EXONERATED Grand Jury Ends Inquiry Into Charges of Misconduct. DENVER, COL., April 12.—Judge Ben B. Lindsay, of the Denver Juvenile Court, was exonerated of all charges of misconduct in a report of the county grand jury filed to-day. Frank L. Rose was indicted on a charge of criminal libel in affidavits reflecting on the character of Judge Lindsay.

No Decision in Frank Case. WASHINGTON, April 12.—No decision in the Leo M. Frank murder case was announced to-day by the Supreme Court. The next decision day is next Monday. TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. LOST, or strayed from 908 West Franklin, small white pointer dog, with collar marked Jujy. Liberal reward if returned.

DEATHS. CRAY, ANNIE, at his residence, 714 North Twenty-fourth Street, April 11, 1915, at 5:15 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM S. CRAPANZ, in the sixtieth year of his age, died at his residence, 1015 E. 11th street, Mrs. L. T. Palmer, of this city, sister, Mrs. Laura Hundley, of this city, brother, Mr. H. L. Riggs, of Winston, N. C.

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