

CLAIMS OF CARRANZA PRESENTED TO LANSLING

During Week Will Meet Representatives of Other Factions in Mexico.

NO OPINION AS TO MERITS

Conference of Pan-American Diplomats Called for Saturday, at Which Time Situation Will Again Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Secretary Lansing to-night received Elizeo Arréola, authorized representative in Washington of General Carranza, who presented the claims of the Carranza government in Mexico for recognition by the United States.

The secretary hitherto had made it a rule to meet with representatives of the Mexican factions, but in line with his recently announced program of gathering information for the next Pan-American conference, there will be a number of informal conferences during the present week with representatives of the revolutionary elements in Mexico.

No announcement was made after to-night's conference. The conference of Pan-American diplomats has been called for Saturday by Secretary Lansing, in accordance with previous announcement at the last session in New York. No opinion as to merits of the Carranza claims for recognition has been rendered, it is understood, until the diplomats meet with Secretary Lansing.

Arréola gave out to-night a telegram received from General Carranza declaring that the courts were being reorganized in Mexico and business in general was resuming its normal course.

The Department of Justice is now engaged in establishing the local tribunals and courts of first instance, and I have in preparation the legislation which will regulate the organization of all courts in the republic during the term of the provisional government. Carranza called his representatives here to-day.

Business in general is resuming its activities, particularly in mercantile circles. Merchandise is now being given unrestrained movement, and also preference in the matter of transportation. The banks, however, resumed business, although certain of them are deliberately putting obstacles in the course of the development of the economy. In this matter, however, I have already issued a decree providing that they arrange for the regulation of the circulation of their bills in accordance with law.

U. S. CAVALRY PATROL REINFORCED AT CAPOTE

BROWNVILLE, TEX., October 4.—Headquarters of the Cavalry at Capote, Tex., reported to-day that a detachment of Mexican troops had been reinforced to-night.

A detachment of Carranza troops has established a patrol along the river near Capote. It was reported, however, that Charles Deuser, a former soldier, was detained to-night pending an investigation of the killing of Patrick J. Sullivan, a United States cavalryman, near Fort Brown, last night. Officers believe that Sullivan either was killed in a personal quarrel or that he was murdered for the purpose of robbery.

MINNEAPOLIS STAYS WET

Largest City in Country to Test Prohibition Issue by Ballot Votes to Retain Saloons.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 4.—Minneapolis County, of which Minneapolis is the county seat, voted to retain its 432 saloons in a county option election to-day, according to returns available here to-night.

When 70 of the 193 precincts of the county had reported, the "wets" led by 2,900, the "dry" standing "wets" 2,831. Rev. George W. Stafford, head of the "dry" organization, in commenting on the vote, said:

"It now appears that the 'wets' have carried the election, but we do not yet know if it had not been for the gross fraud and illegal voting, there would have been no doubt about the results."

STRIKE RIOT IN CHICAGO

President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers Says 25,000 Tailors Are On Strike.

CHICAGO, October 4.—Rioting continued to-day at the beginning of the second week of the strike of garment workers. None was seriously hurt, however, and only a few arrests were made. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to-night said that 25,000 tailors were on strike.

SCHMIDT TRIAL BEGINS

Slow Progress Marks Opening Day in Case Against Alleged Los Angeles Times Dynamiter.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., October 4.—Slow progress marked the opening day of the trial of Matthew A. Schmidt, charged with the murder of Charles Haggerty in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910.

VICE COMMISSION FILES ITS PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BOARD

VIEW ACTION OF POLICE BOARD WITH "ALARM AND DISGUST"

LOSE HEAVILY IN CHARGE

Succeed in Re-Establishing Themselves in Greater Part of Hohenzollern Redoubt After Bitter Fighting of Hand-to-Hand Character.

LONDON, October 4.—Violent and repeated counterattacks by the Germans delivered in a persistent effort to re-establish themselves in the works captured from them by allies in Artois resulted to-day in their scoring gains against both the British and French. Recovery of this lost ground serves to straighten perceptibly the German line on both sides of the salient protecting Lens which has its apex at Arras.

Against the British front, after a heavy bombardment which began yesterday afternoon, and continued with great fury throughout the night and well into the morning, the Germans commenced a series of ferocious attacks, charging across the open with great prodigality in lives.

The object of these attacks was that section of the British trenches lying between the Vermettes quarries and the Hulloch road. While the attacks failed to dislodge the British on this part of the front, they served their purpose as a diversion, while the northward forces, directed on the principal attack, directed against the Hohenzollern redoubt.

Both lose heavily in bitter fighting after hand-to-hand character in which the losses on both sides were heavy and the British assistance was all that the traditions of the battles of the last fortnight could demand, the Germans succeeded in establishing themselves in the great part of the redoubt, which with the William II. works, were among the most highly prized of the British captures in their advance of ten days ago.

Field Marshal Sir John French in making the official report in which he admits the German success declares that the British are holding their own on the remainder of their front.

To the southeast of Souchez, where the hills of Givenchy rise to heights that command an unbroken view of the German lines, the Germans, by persistently hammering with artillery and trench mortars against the newly-constructed French trenches, levelled that hostile works, and followed through with hand-pressed and infantry attacks which gave them a foothold at the highly important crossroads where five highways meet at the southern end of the ridge.

By this gain the Germans have re-established themselves, temporarily at least, of considerable embarrassment to their communications which the rapid encroachment of the French at this point in the line had seriously threatened.

On the other hand, just northwest of Givenchy, the Germans admit that the French have captured a section of trench which they still hold. In the give and take fighting of trench to trench warfare, the opposing lines along this front have been zig-zagged until they resemble the edge of a saw.

Artillery fighting resumed to big extent. Attacks and counterattacks by day and night continue, while artillery fighting has been resumed to a notable extent, following the clearing of weather conditions.

In Champagne the Germans are reported by Paris to be shelling with poison gas projectiles the front and rear of the French line, to which the French guns are replying with vigorous cannonade. A marching column of Germans was brought under the fire of the French batteries on the eastern edge of the Argonne forest, on the road from Baulny to Apremont.

Berlin reports that yesterday morning monitors, presumably attached to the British fleet, appeared off Zebrugge and shelled the coast, but with no effect.

Aerial activity has been resumed by both sides. Berlin reports that during the night one of the German airships attacked the railway station at Chelons with bombs. Severe losses resulted, Berlin reported.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Secretary Lansing will confer again with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to him the next two days, and explain to him that the last communication he presented with reference to the Arabic case did not meet fully the viewpoint of the United States government.

GERMANS SCORE GAINS AGAINST ALLIES IN WEST

Recover Ground Recently Lost in Violent and Repeated Counterattacks.

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GERMAN NOTE ON ARABIC DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH

Failure to Assume Liability or Responsibility Is Point on Which U. S. Holds Back.

LANSING TO SEE BERNSTORFF

Secretary of State Will Explain to German Ambassador Points in Which Latest Communication Fails to Meet Viewpoint of Government.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Secretary Lansing will confer again with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to him the next two days, and explain to him that the last communication he presented with reference to the Arabic case did not meet fully the viewpoint of the United States government.

The ambassador will be informed, it is understood, that the document he presented does not go far enough, in that, while Germany admits that her submarine commander who torpedoed the Arabic erred in assuming that the liner was trying to commit a hostile act, no liability or responsibility for the mistake is assumed.

The United States has insisted throughout that there must be reparation for the loss of American lives, and assurances that there will be no repetition of the practice of torpedoing ships without warning.

Assurances as to the future, given several weeks ago by the German ambassador, are understood to have now been repeated, but in the manner in which the question of liability is discussed, it is believed that the success or failure of the present negotiations.

High officials do not consider that the situation has again become critical, and indicated to-day confidence that it would be amicably adjusted. This it is understood, however, proceeds from the theory that Count von Bernstorff has full powers to satisfy ultimately the American demands.

Officials declined to describe in technical diplomatic language the nature of the communication given by Ambassador Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing. It has been commonly referred to as a note, as was the German ambassador's communication on the subject of munitions of war, but which was known officially as a memorandum sent as a result of general instructions from the Berlin government. It is presumed here that in this case the ambassador has written the same character of document, with his own signature instead of that of the foreign minister, but pursuant to general instructions from his Foreign Office.

YALE MEN AS SOLDIERS

Plans for Formation of Company of Heavy Field Artillery Announced.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 4.—Plans for the formation of a company of heavy field artillery among Yale undergraduates and men in the graduate department were announced to-night as a part of the national preparedness. Major General Wood, United States Army, will detail instructors to drill the men.

The university, it is stated, will contribute \$30,000 toward providing barracks. The Connecticut National Guard will furnish guns, equipment and mounts to the value of \$135,000. A range for artillery practice will be provided as well.

A cavalry company also will be recruited, and will be aided by the cavalry arm of the National Guard.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Postal regulations were modified by Postmaster General Burleson to-day to permit the use of motorcycles with side bodies for rural carriers, under special authority from the department in each case.

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AMERICANS WITH ALLIES SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Several of Contingent Among Missing and Believed to Have Been Killed.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

PARIS, October 4.—The American contingent in the foreign legion, according to reports which reached Paris to-day, has been shot to pieces in the fighting in Champagne. Casey, the reporter-artist from New York who abandoned the Latin quarter to shoulder a rifle; "Bob" Scanlon, the negro pugilist; Lieutenant Sweeney, who has been service at West Point; Fred Zinn, of Battle Creek, and Frederick Capdeville, who already has been wounded in engagements, are among the missing, and are believed to have been killed.

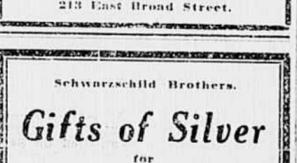
D. W. Thornin, of Suda, South Dakota, who suffered severe injuries in the head and back, and Charles Trinkard, of New York, in whose right shoulder two bullets lodged, are among those whose names are on the wounded list.

These are the reports which have arrived at the places in Paris where Americans gather. With them comes the tale of the heroism of Dr. David Wheeler, the Boston surgeon, who quit the comparatively safe ranks of the ambulance corps because he could not find enough excitement in the work he

was doing. The story of the physician stands out as one of the most human and brave in the history of the war. Suffering intense pain, Dr. Wheeler crept along the battlefield, refusing the protection afforded him, that he might minister to the needs of the men in the trenches groaning from their injuries.

How many he temporarily put out of agony nobody knows, but his hypodermic and the supply of morphine which he took from his kit were used on all the fallen soldiers he could find in his seven-kilometer crawl until he was picked up and carried to the rear, exhausted and unable to aid others.

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