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66th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 22

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1916. —FIFTY-FOUR PAGES.

WEATHER PAGE 8 —FAIR

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

WAR RELIEF FUND REACHES \$50,242

Committees Exceed Mark Set for Richmond in Six-Day Campaign.

SCENES AT HEADQUARTERS

Some Subscriptions Yet to Come In—Committees Congratulated on Their Work.

For War Relief

Contributions were reported by the various chairmen of committees yesterday as follows:

Mr. Thalheimer	\$ 1,250 00
Mr. Hill	122 00
Mr. Willis	1,515 00
Mr. Schwarzschild	100 00
Mr. Sills	2,054 00
Mr. Holladay	103 00
Mr. Waltham	3,037 00
Mr. Williams	185 00
Mr. Howe	200 33
Mr. Branch	80 00
Mr. Adanson	60 00
Mr. Rosenfeld	228 20
Cash	233 00
Langbourne Williams	40 47
Special contributions	5,890 87
Contributed yesterday	\$15,800 87
Previously reported	\$34,441 61
Total received	\$50,242 48

The red paint in the thermometer at the headquarters of the Virginia War Relief Association, Tenth and Main Streets, last night at 6:30 o'clock reached the top mark, \$50,000, and then overflowed with a splash. There was no place for the mark, \$50,242.48, the sum collected, which exceeds the amount aimed for by \$242.48, and this will be increased when Monday's mail is opened, the various boxes about town are collected and belated subscriptions are received.

When the committee sat down to luncheon yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the red on the thermometer had touched the \$44,000 mark after an upward climb since Monday morning, when the committee went to work. It is easy—that other \$6,000," said the members of the committee. "We will have it by 6:30 o'clock to-night." And they did.

It was 6:25 o'clock when President Henry W. Anderson was informed by Morton G. Thalheimer, who was counting up the subscriptions, that the last contribution of \$100 brought the sum in hand over the mark. Before the members of the committee had a chance to cheer, another contribution of \$100 was received. Then the members of the committee present applauded vigorously.

RICHMOND DOES WHAT IT STARTS TO DO

"Richmond is a great city." "I know that we would do it." "The members of the committee certainly worked hard." "This city can handle anything it wants, whether it is a Federal reserve bank, an international league team, or \$50,000 for war sufferers in Europe." "It is an example of what united effort will do." These were some of the remarks made by the members of the committee after hearing that the amount sought for had been reached and that there was room to spare.

Edward J. Willis, who is chairman of one of the committees, grabbed the paint brush and with a masterly stroke marked the tube from about the \$45,000 mark to the top and then gave an added artistic touch to denote abundance, excess, plenty, or any other synonym for enough. The other members of the committee looked toward the pile of bills in John K. Bryan's front of John Stewart Bryant and John K. Bryan, then back to the overflowing thermometer, and they applauded again.

Mr. Bryan invited the members of the various committees to be his guests at a dinner to be given at the Jefferson a week from to-morrow night. "The committee worked hard, so that we will have to celebrate. Richmond is one of the few cities in the United States that raised the amount in the week's campaign that it went after," he said.

SOME SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE YET TO COME IN

Yesterday, the final day of the organized campaign, was called Dollar Day. Subscriptions of one dollar were received from more than 1,000 contributors. The boxes that have been left at the Locomotive Works and other industrial and manufacturing plants will not be collected until to-morrow night, which is pay day at most of these places. Pledge cards, which have been filled out and which will be returned later, will also be added to the money already in the strong box.

All district lines were obliterated yesterday. The solicitors were free to go wherever they chose. The members made a thorough canvass of the town. Often some of the contributors gave twice a result of this, but no one objected.

For example, one of the workers would go to the phone and call up a man, who had already been canvassed. "Certainly," would be the answer, "but me down for \$20."

The sum of \$15,800.87 was collected yesterday. The highest amount collected was on the first day, when \$15,940 was reported. The totals for the week day, by day, are as follows: Monday, \$15,940; Tuesday, \$6,689; Wednesday, \$3,765.50; Thursday, \$4,413.57; Friday, \$3,548.54; and Saturday, \$15,800.87. The total amount, as announced on Eleventh Page.)

Avalanche Carries Cars Down Mountain

Six Believed Killed and Fifteen Injured in Snow Disaster at Corea, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH., January 22.—Six persons are believed to have been killed and fifteen injured early to-day when the westbound Great Northern Cascade Limited train was struck by a snow avalanche near Corea station, on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains, and two cars carried down the mountainside. Early to-night the bodies of the following had been recovered: Bert Kirman, Sheridan, Wyo.; W. F. Carter, East Vancouver, B. C.; Edward Battersman and baby, Wenatchee, Wash.

A ten-year-old son of Mr. Battersman is missing, and it is feared he is dead. Another passenger, name not known, has not been found. None of the injured passengers was seriously hurt, except Ernest Smith, of Spokane, a small boy.

The train had been held at Corea, which is about 100 miles east of Seattle, by a small snowslide. When the track was about cleared, an avalanche broke from the mountain, and caught the dining car and day coach. They went down the mountainside like chips. The train caught fire, and was destroyed.

Reports from Corea say that the avalanche struck the train in the middle. The diner and day coach were carried away, and a sleeper behind them was toppled over on its side and swung partly over the bank, but was not taken down.

There is a long horseshoe curve at Corea, and the two cars that were struck slid down toward the track about eighty feet below. The diner stopped half-way to the track, where it caught fire, and the day coach continued down to the lower track.

All of the injured were taken to Seenee, a few miles below Corea. The others proceeded on their journey to Seattle.

BUSINESS MEN TO TRAIN

Representative of Governor Stuart in Conference with Officials About Camp at Fort Ogilthorpe.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 22.—Governor T. C. Rye, Adjutant-General C. B. Hogan, Tennessee, Adjutant-General Charles I. Martin, Kansas, and Colonel C. A. Dempsey, representing Governor Stuart, of Virginia, were in Chattanooga to-day for a conference with Colonel James Lockett and Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Allen, of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, regarding the business and professional men's already a large number of business men have signed up for the training service.

Colonel Allen has been designated by General Wood as commandant of the proposed training camp. The visitors spent the major part of the day inspecting Fort Ogilthorpe and Chickamauga Park, the site of the summer camp. Already a large number of business men have signed up for the training service.

TIDWELL BACK IN JAIL

Waives Examination When Arraigned at Biloxi on Charge of Violating Mann White-Slave Act.

GULFPORT, MISS., January 22.—G. W. Tidwell, Sr., was arraigned today before United States Commissioner Tyler at Biloxi on a charge of violating the Mann white-slave act, and was returned to jail here pending the formal order from the Federal court for his removal to Pensacola, Fla., to answer the charge.

Tidwell was arrested here under the name of Atwell, but the authorities stated he admitted he is Tidwell, and that he is under a seven-years' prison sentence at Greenville, S. C., for manslaughter in connection with the death of E. H. Walker, of that city, about two years ago. The prisoner said he was out under \$5,000 bond pending decision by the South Carolina Supreme Court on an appeal.

CONFESSES TO MURDER

Woman, Believing Herself to Be on Her Deathbed, Admits Killing Man in 1913.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CAMDEN, N. J., January 22.—Believing herself on her deathbed, Mrs. Irene Pasqual confessed in the Camden Hospital to-day that she killed a man in Philadelphia in 1913. She was tried and acquitted of the murder of Andrew Boschetti on the plea that she was defending her honor.

Mrs. Pasqual and her husband are both dying of gunshot wounds, inflicted on Thursday, they said, by Francisco Sporti, a boarder, when Mrs. Pasqual repulsed his advances. Sporti is still at large.

MRS. MOHR RESTS

No Court on Saturday, and Introduction of Evidence in Her Defense Will Begin This Week.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Mohr, who has been on trial for two weeks with Cecil Brown and Henry Spellman, the two negroes whom she is accused of having hired to kill her husband, Dr. C. Frank Mohr, last August, rested over the Saturday court recess to-day, and the assurance that next week would see the beginning of the introduction of evidence in her defense.

The testimony for the prosecution was understood to be nearly ended when court adjourned yesterday.

KNAPP ESTATE TO WIDOW

Inventory Shows Personal Property of \$90,000, of Which \$67,000 Is in Stocks.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—The inventory of the estate of Charles W. Knapp showed personal property to the value of \$90,000, of which \$67,000 is in stocks, when filed here to-day in Probate Court. The entire estate was willed to the widow.

DELEGATES FAVOR ECONOMY POLICY

Adopt Norris Resolution Limiting Size of General Appropriation Bill.

MUST NOT EXCEED LAST YEAR

Resolution Will Bar Creation of New Departments Unless Cut Is Made Elsewhere.

By a vote of 44 to 12, the House of Delegates yesterday adopted a resolution offering by Delegate R. G. Norris, Jr., of Lancaster, which provides that the appropriation bill of the present session shall not exceed in aggregate amount the appropriations carried by the budget measure of the session of 1914.

Unless modified by the House later in the session, this resolution will have the effect of practically barring the creation of new departments, or otherwise materially increasing the appropriations in the present department of the State government. Considering the drastic restriction that it carries, the measure encountered remarkably little opposition.

If the aggregate of the forthcoming appropriation bill is not allowed to exceed the aggregate of the bill passed at the last session, provision for new departments or enterprises can be made only by cutting down the allotment to already existing departments—a proceeding which, it is admitted, would be extremely unpopular and next to impossible.

MAY HAVE EFFECT ON PENDING LEGISLATION

The restriction adopted by the House would, therefore, affect adversely the appropriation of \$75,000 asked for in the co-ordinate college bill, the military bureau recommended by the Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture, the new \$5,000 office of Commissioner of Moral Welfare indorsed by the Anti-Saloon League, and a dozen other enterprises entailing expenditures not counterbalanced by expiring appropriations in the appropriation bill of 1914.

The resolution, however, is binding only on the House. The Senate Finance Committee is governed by no such restriction. Differences between the House and Senate appropriation bills resulting from this situation, in the event that concurrent action could be obtained, would have to be adjusted by a conference committee.

Chairman Brewer, of the House Appropriations Committee, indorsed the Norris resolution. Incidentally, he spoke pointedly of the tendency shown at the last session to make appropriations with a reckless disregard of the State's ability to take care of them.

JORDAN DEFENDS CONDUCT OF HOUSE IN LAST SESSION

Delegate Jordan took the floor with a sharp rebuke to Mr. Brewer for the reflection placed by him on the conduct of the members at the last session. It was altogether unfair, he said, to permit the impression to go abroad that the last House was culpably extravagant. As a member of the House at that session, he said, he desired to refute that charge. Moreover, he said, if the bill introduced by Delegate Brewer, to which reference had been made, had been passed, the State would have been in a better position to meet the authorized appropriations.

The House delivered deeply yesterday into serious business, spending the most fruitful day of the present session. It was called to order at 10 o'clock and remained in session for three hours. Nine bills were passed on their third and final readings and sent to the Senate for concurrence, and a large number of local and uncontested bills were advanced on the calendar.

HUGHINS BILL SUBJECT OF SHARP DEBATE

The sharpest fight of the day centered about the Hughins bill, making it a misdemeanor to entice a farm laborer, hired for a specified time, to leave his employer and to make a person guilty of this act responsible to the employer for unfurnished advances and damages sustained thereby.

For the passage of the bill it was urged that it would cure an abuse which is the cause of great embarrassment and monetary loss to a large number of farmers who, after hiring a man for a specified time, are left in the lurch when such employee is enticed to other fields by the offer of higher wages.

Delegates Gordon, of Louisa, and Myers, of Richmond, attacked the bill as class legislation of the worst character. The bill, they pointed out, undertook to punish a third disinterested person for offering work to a man at a greater wage than he was earning when such a man had already contracted to work for another—a principle that is monstrous, they said, since it strikes at the heart of the economic law of supply and demand and attempts by legislation to impose an artificial barrier between an employer on a farm and the avenue to advancement.

MYERS LEADS FIGHT AGAINST HIS ADOPTION

"It is wrong to impose on a third person the blame for the violation of a contract to which he is not a party," declared Delegate Myers. "The contract is between the farmer and the laborer, and when it is broken one or the other party is liable—not the third person who has made the laborer an offer of higher wages. While I know that a few farmers in some sections of the State have suffered from the abuses which this bill undertakes to

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

NO DIRECT REPORT FROM MONTENEGRO

Situation Remains Clouded, in View of Conflicting Statements From Rival Sources.

LITTLE FIGHTING ANYWHERE

Russians Apparently Again Cease for Time Attacks on Austrians.

On none of the major fronts of the field of war in Europe is notable military operations in progress, so far as the official reports show. Not even from little Montenegro have there come additional reports of fighting, following the indirect advices on Friday, declaring that hostilities had been resumed after rejection of peace terms offered by Austria.

The Montenegro situation remains somewhat clouded, in view of the conflicting statements from Teutonic and entente allied quarters. Vienna declares that the Montenegrins are preparing to lay down their arms, a war was agreed upon, but the difficulties of communication, together with other factors, are making the process a slow one. On the other hand, there come reported denials from Montenegrin sources that the Montenegrins have capitulated, one official statement from Rome even declaring that no negotiations preliminary to peace with Austria were ever entered into.

From the northern front, in Russia to Bessarabia, there are no changes in positions of the various forces, according to the official reports. Indications are that the Russians have again ceased, for a time at least, their attacks on the Austrians near the southern end of the line, while Berlin mentions only artillery activity in sectors where German troops are holding the front. Even the artillery duels which are reported near Smorgon and in the vicinity of Dvinsk, however, are manifestly of a minor character, and have been reported along the Russian front for some time by the German War Office.

PERIOD OF COMPARATIVE CALM ON WESTERN FRONT

The Franco-Belgian front is undergoing a period of comparative calm, which probably is to be explained by the seasonal conditions. There are frequent outbreaks by the artillery on both sides, however, several such being mentioned in the current official statements, Berlin mentioning the shelling of German positions and villages behind the lines between the Moselle and the Vosges, while Paris apparently describes the same series of artillery operations as directed against provision trains and groups of hostile troops.

The defeat of the Turks by the Russian army of the Caucasus, officially reported by Petrograd, is commented upon in a news dispatch from the Russian capital as an event looked upon as important by the military authorities there, as it caused the retirement of the Turkish forces to Erzerum, which is considered endangered by the Russian advance. It is even held that the result may be favorable to the British operations in Mesopotamia, as the Turks may have to withdraw forces thence to aid in the defense of Erzerum, one of the important Turkish centers of defense in this region.

LODGE MAKES SPEECH ON "AMERICA'S DANGER"

Other speakers at the banquet were Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who discussed "America's Danger," and George Haven Putnam, of New York.

The set of resolutions, drafted by a committee of which Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, was chairman, were adopted almost unanimously. "That the National Security League recommends the authorization by Congress of a council of national defense as set forth in House bill No. 1833 of the Sixty-third Congress, commonly known as the Hobson bill, for the purpose of securing more harmonious cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of the government with respect to the national defenses.

"That the National Security League recommends the establishment of a navy adequate to conserve the national interest in conformity with the following recommendations: that the personnel of the navy be increased in conformity with the requirements of the fleet as interpreted by the general board of the navy; that there be established for the navy a general staff, similar to the general staff of the army, as is customary in all other navies of the world, and that the National Security League indorses the program of July 20, 1915, of the general board of the navy and urges its immediate adoption by Congress.

"That a fundamental factor in the problems of preparedness should be such intensive mobilization of the productive, industrial and commercial forces of the United States as would insure in time of war the contribution of their fullest resources at a restricted profit, to be regulated by the government.

"That in view of the fact that the great interest in national defense throughout the country has created a number of local and national organizations aiming to increase the efficiency of our military and naval services, the National Security League immediately endeavor to avoid the overlapping of the effort and energy of these organizations by seeking effective means of unifying and co-ordinating their activities."

ONLY ONE VOTE IS CAST AGAINST RESOLUTION

The only vote against the resolution advocating universal military service was cast by William A. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, who said he represented the Governor of Indiana.

Mr. Wickerson, in his address to-night, emphasized the necessity of wide publicity, saying he saw no hope of change in the policy of the nation "until the weakness and unfairness of our traditional system is more sharply brought home to our people."

"At the threshold of consideration of national defense," he said, "must be an inquiry into the duty of citizens to render military service to the country. In no clear way could we more effectively rid the nation of the incubus of our accursed system of bounties and pensions than by the establishment and maintenance of a system of universal military service.

"The practical question now presented to the American people is not the immediate adoption of such system. Our military and naval authorities, both civil and military, with the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

FAVORS UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE

National Security League Thinks Adequate Defense Ultimately Depends on This Step.

URGES BIGGER ARMY AND NAVY

Steps Seeking to Co-Ordinate Work of Different Preparedness Organizations Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—An indorsement of Secretary Garrison's efforts toward enlargement of the nation's military forces was voted to-day by the National Security League, with the reservations that the regular mobilization should be even greater than that contemplated in the War Department plan, and that adequate national defense would depend ultimately upon "universal obligatory military training and service." A greater building program for the navy than has been outlined by the Navy Department was urged as essential in another resolution adopted.

Steps to co-ordinate the work of the various organizations seeking greater armament were indorsed. It was understood to-night that definite plans had been made for a general consolidation of such organizations in a defense league, with Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State, as its president. Besides the National Security League, societies expected to enter the new organization include the Navy League, the Army League, the American Defense Society, the Aero Club of America and many others which have joined in the movement for preparedness.

The adoption of the resolutions followed indorsement of Secretary Garrison's program as a first step toward adequate preparedness by Ellhu Root and Henry L. Stimson, both former Secretaries of War in Republican administrations. At a banquet to-night, including the three-day meeting of the league, George W. Wickerson, Attorney-General in President Taft's Cabinet, advocated universal military service and immediate repeal of the law under which the National Guard would be called into service in advance of volunteers.

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(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

For Preparedness



LUKE E. WRIGHT, Former Secretary of War, Chairman of Committee Which Framed Resolutions Adopted by National Security League.

SEPARATE PEACE OFFER MAY BE MADE BELGIUM

Will Include Proposal to Pay for All Property Damaged Caused by German Occupation.

RUMOR HEARD IN WASHINGTON

Question of Voluntarily Withdrawing From All Occupied Portions Now Being Carefully Considered by Official Circles in Berlin.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22.—Information has been received in diplomatic circles in Washington that Germany is considering making Belgium a proposal of separate peace. The evacuation of all Belgian territory would be followed.

It is understood that the proposal, which will be made to King Albert by the military governor of Belgium, will include an offer to pay for the property damage caused by the German occupation.

Officials in close touch with the German embassy expressed the opinion to-day that the offer, if made, probably would be accepted. Belgium is not one of the signatories to the document to which Sir Edward Grey obtained the signatures of the French and British governments, and later the Italian governments, and which binds those nations not to conclude a separate peace. The restoration of Belgium would leave the allies no room for protest, in the opinion of this authority, inasmuch as it has been this one point on which the allies have been most insistent as a condition of peace.

It can be stated authoritatively that the question of voluntarily withdrawing from all the occupied portions of Belgium—on the one condition that Belgium first consent to conclude a separate peace with the central empires—now being carefully considered in official circles in Berlin.

ARRANGEMENT WOULD ACCRUE TO ADVANTAGE OF GERMANY

It is pointed out that the conclusion of such an arrangement would accrue to the advantage of Germany, for the following reasons:

1. The conclusion of a separate peace with Germany would automatically divide Belgium from the other allies.
2. The occupation by any of the allies of any part of Belgian territory would be a violation of neutrality precisely comparable with the much-quoted violation of neutrality of which Germany has been declared guilty.
3. For the allies to commit such a breach of neutrality after having used it as an excuse for making war on Germany is too inconsistent to be possible.
4. With immunity from attack from that portion of her frontier facing Belgium, Germany would have for disposal elsewhere the vast army now actually in Belgium and in the trenches on the western portion of the battle line.
5. Inasmuch as Germany has never at any time had any intention of occupying Belgium permanently, her withdrawal now, instead of at the end of the war, would not fail to be of great advantage—not only because of the accompanying release of troops, but because of the world approval with which such a step would be met.
6. So far as paying the cost of the rehabilitation of Belgium is concerned, the amount involved is very much less than is popularly supposed, by far the greatest financial loss sustained by the Belgians having been due to the British sea blockade, which has prevented all Belgian industrial activity.

MADE OFFERING BY POPE OF HIS OFFERING SERVICES

Announcement that the restoration of Belgium is being considered by Germany followed the disclosure that the Pope has recently made such action a condition of his offering his good offices for the re-establishment of peace. Curiously enough, this statement was forthcoming from the British embassy, which issued the following memorandum:

"A distinguished Belgian Jesuit, Father Bonnaux, lately received by the Holy Father, has given the following account of his audience to a Dutch chaplain in the Belgian army on his return:

"The Pope told me—and told me to repeat it along the trenches to men and to officers, and even to the King himself—that he considers Belgium has the right to complete reparations from Germany, and that he will never consent to offer his good offices for the re-establishment of peace unless Belgium

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

MEXICAN THIEVES TO BE EXECUTED FOR KILLING AKERS

Bernardo and Frederico Duran Confess to Shooting of American.

SENTENCED TO DEATH BEFORE FIRING SQUAD

Murdered Man and Companion Had Crossed Border to Recover Stolen Cattle.

SURVIVOR TELLS OF SLAYING

Juarez Commandant Orders Arms Collected to Prevent Outbreak Against U. S. Citizens.

EL PASO, TEXAS, January 22.—Bernardo and Frederico Duran, Mexican cattle thieves, have confessed to the killing of Bert Akers, an American, yesterday at San Lorenzo, Chihuahua, just below the boundary line, and will be executed to-morrow morning, according to an announcement made to-night by Andrews Garcia, Mexican consul here.

"The Durans confessed their crime, were sentenced to death to-day, and a firing squad will execute the penalty," said Mr. Garcia.

Akers was shot and killed by Mexicans yesterday near San Lorenzo, Chihuahua, a few miles south of the border, whether he had gone with Douglas Downs, another American, and Juan Barrios, a Mexican detective, to recover some stolen cattle. Downs escaped and brought news of Akers' death to the border. Akers' body was brought here to-day.

ORDERED FURTHER SEARCH FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION

General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, has issued an order providing for a further search of civilian homes for arms and ammunition. In order, he said, to prevent any outbreak against Americans. Ten thousand arms of various sorts already have been collected, it was said.

A United States provost guard opened fire to-day upon Mexican soldiers who, while rounding up horses, crossed the international boundary near here. The guard, Private Harrison, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, first ordered the Mexicans to return to their own side of the line. When one refused, Harrison fired. The day customs officials fired in the direction of several Mexicans who were attempting to smuggle rags from Juarez into El Paso. The importation of rags into the United States has been forbidden by the health authorities, fearing they may spread the typhus epidemic, which is prevalent in parts of Mexico.

TENSE BORDER SITUATION BECOMES AGGRAVATED

The tense situation here produced by the Santa Ysabel massacre to-day was aggravated when details of the killing of Akers became known.

With a companion, Douglas Downs, and a Mexican police official, Akers sought to recover cattle stolen last Monday from Mrs. Murphy, a neighbor, at Ysleta, when Duran, with his brother, Frederico, opened fire from the roof of their house.

General Gabriel Gavira, commandant at Juarez, gave out a statement which, he said, covered the circumstances of the fight as related to him by Bernardo Duran and his brother and by a squad of Carranza soldiers who were near the scene. General Gavira declared that Duran claimed self-defense. The general said that, if found guilty, the Durans would receive prompt punishment.

Akers was shot in the back while riding a horse that also carried Downs. Downs reached Ysleta last night several hours after the shooting and reported that the Duran brothers, one of whom is said to have served a term in the State penitentiary of New Mexico, had been running American cattle across the border for the last few weeks. They were said to have been mutilated in various ways to prevent identification.

Downs said they were trying to get away from Duran house when they were fired on, and that Duran followed them on a horse for several miles before Akers fell. Downs said he dropped off the horse and hid in the brush. Duran, who was found leading the