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5th YEAR VOLUME 86 NUMBER 96 RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916. —FOURTEEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 11 —FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

VILLA KILLS ENTIRE GUERRERERO GARRISON

GERMANS USE JETS OF BLAZING LIQUIDS

Despite Violent Attacks, Completely Repulsed on Outskirts of Fort Douaumont.

HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED

Fighting Still Going On Between British and Teutons, Particularly Near St. Eloi.

Anxiety Grows Hourly as No Word Is Received

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Three days have passed since Ambassador Gerard was instructed to inquire of the German government whether any of its submarines torpedoed the British Channel steamer, *Sussex*, and the United States is still without any admission of the responsibility. Neither one word came from the ambassador concerning similar attacks on the British ships *Engelmann* and *Manchester Engineer*. It is assumed here that the German government is awaiting reports from submarine commanders. Officials are puzzled, however, by the failure to receive some kind of a communication. It is hoped the ambassador will be heard from tomorrow, when President Wilson will go over the situation with his cabinet.

While the State Department has almost completed its information so far as other sources of information are concerned, no action will be taken until there is a report from Berlin. The anxiety here grows hourly as no word is received from Germany, and it is expected the ambassador will be asked the cause of the delay.

Fighting is still going on between the British and Germans along the British end of the French line, particularly near St. Eloi, where German grenade throwers have succeeded in reaching a position of a mine crater held by the British. Near Isoleinghe the British put down an attempted landing of the Germans.

A strong force of Austrians and Italians are aligned against each other in the Gorizia sector of the Austro-Italian front. On the heights of Sella, spirited fighting is taking place for the possession of trenches. Elsewhere along the front the artillery duels continue.

Berlin says the big offensive of the Russians in the region of Pustaya has ceased and that the Russians also have given up their attacks around Lake Naroz. Artillery duels, however, are going on around Jacobstadt and to the north of Voloz.

Great Britain has not in effect an order of council under which neither a vessel nor her cargo is immune from capture for a breach of blockade on the sole ground that the vessel at the moment is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

GERMANS TWICE REPELLED IN ATTACKS ON DUAL MOST

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TIMES-DISPATCH. LONDON, March 29.—Fighting north of Verdun today switched back to the east bank of the Meuse, where, despite strong artillery preparation and the use of flaming liquids, the Germans were twice repulsed in efforts to dislodge from Fort Douaumont.

During the day seven German aeroplanes were shot down, five in the Verdun region, one in Champagne and one in the Somme district.

According to the Paris midnight statement, the crown prince during the day made no effort to follow up his successes on the Malancourt sector. Instead, the Germans were kept busy meeting French attacks in the Avoncourt woods. Berlin reports that all these attacks, made with the object of extending the gains of the previous night, were repulsed.

MALANCOURT WOODS VIGOROUSLY BOMBARDED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TIMES-DISPATCH. PARIS, March 30.—The night official report says: "South of the Somme we

(Continued on Second Page.)

RAILWAY MEN ASK EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Four Big Brotherhoods File Formal Petition With General Managers.

THIRTY DAYS TO ANSWER

Coopman Replies for Southern. Other Roads Take Communication Under Advisement.

The first act in what is described as the most gigantic struggle the industrial world has ever seen, and which may result in the most general strike in the history of American railroads, was staged yesterday in every city in the United States in which railroads, large or small, have their general offices and headquarters, when the four brotherhoods of railroad men, representing nearly 400,000 employees, made their formal demands for an eight-hour day. The railroads have until April 29 to make reply to the demands.

The wage demands presented to every railroad in the country affected by the four big organizations were identical and had been drawn after a vote had been taken to determine whether or not the men were in sympathy with the movement. Eastern railroad managers replied to the demands by submitting proposals of their own for discussion. The demands of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and yard switchmen and the proposals made by the railroad managers are submitted for consideration in the negotiations that are expected to follow.

DEMANDS ARE PRESENTED TO LOCAL RAILROADS

The demands were presented to the Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads in Richmond yesterday, and were transmitted to the heads of the transportation departments. Superintendent E. W. Grice, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, is confined in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and made no reply, nor did W. D. Duke, assistant to President White, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.

Joint committees of the brotherhoods presented similar demands to P. R. Albright, general manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in Wilmington; the Norfolk and Western Railroad, in Roanoke; the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, in Norfolk; and the Southern, in Washington. The demands of the men on the Southern, which are identical with those of other roads, were presented to Vice-President and General Manager E. H. Coopman, and are as follows:

"In accordance with the terms of our present agreements, kindly accept this as the official notice of our desire to revise to the extent named, our present schedules or agreements.

REQUEST COLLECTIVE MOVEMENT OF ALL RAILROADS

"We request that you join with other railway managements in the United States and enter into a collective movement for the purpose of handling this proposition at one and the same time through a joint committee representing all railroads concerned, and we are instructed to advise you that the organizations stand ready to do likewise.

"This proposition is being presented to other roads in the territory on the same date this request is made upon our line, and it is desired that answer to our proposal be made in writing to the undersigned committee on or before April 29, 1916.

"In submitting this proposition, we desire that it be understood that all rates, rules and conditions in our agreements not specifically affected by these proposed amendments shall remain unchanged, subject to changes in the future by negotiating with proper officials and committees as has been the case in the past.

"It is our request that all lines or divisions of railway operated or controlled by Southern Railway, shall be included in these negotiations, and that any agreement reached shall apply alike to all such lines of railway.

"It is to be understood that any settlement of these questions that may be agreed upon by this co-operative movement will not become effective on the date of the agreement or arbitration.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)



Official photographs of the expeditionary force in Mexico to capture Villa. Sixth Infantry, Company B, in camp on line of communication.

VOKE OUSTER LAW TO ENFORCE LABOR ACTS

Doherty Says His Department Will Ask Removal of Officials Failing to Carry Out Law.

SOME DECISIONS OUTRAGEOUS

Commissioner Tells of Prosecutions Where Offenses Have Been Clearly Proved and Offenders Discharged by Local Magistrates or Mayors.

When the ouster law becomes effective next June, said Commissioner Doherty, of the State Bureau of Labor, yesterday, his department will be furnished with an instrument for securing the enforcement of labor laws which have in the past been flagrantly ignored.

"This department has time and again been the victim of decisions which were an outrage on the law," said Mr. Doherty. "We have come into court with cases in which the evidence was clearly against the defendants, and yet the parties charged with violating the law were discharged with a 'reprimand'."

"In one city we prosecuted fifteen firms and individuals in the Mayor's court. The Mayor said from the bench that he knew every single one of the defendants was guilty. Nevertheless, he discharged them all with a warning not to break the law again, and the defendants, as he left the court, said that he would not promise even that."

WILL PROCEED TO HAVE OFFICIALS REMOVED

"Hereafter we propose to follow a different policy. When we bring a case into court and produce conclusive evidence of law violation and the court refuses to sustain us by imposing the penalty provided by law, it will become the duty of this bureau to proceed, under the ouster law, to have this officer removed. There need be no mistake about it. We propose to take steps to secure the removal of every officer who clearly shows his disposition to evade the responsibility imposed on him by the labor laws."

Mr. Doherty released the ouster law with the most important measures passed by the recent General Assembly in the aid of the Department of Labor. While the distinctly departmental bills enlarged the supervisory powers of the department, the ouster bill, he said, did what was even more essential—it placed at the disposal of this department a law which will make it much easier to enforce all of the labor regulations now on the statute books.

BILLS OF IMPORTANCE TO LABOR BUREAU

Among the important measures introduced and enacted at the instance of the State Labor Bureau was the Willis employment agency bill, which undertakes to throw safeguards around the unemployed by holding to a strict accountability the agencies to which they apply for help. It has been a common complaint in the past that agencies have sent men to distant cities to fill positions which fail to materialize. In such cases it was hard to secure redress, and the victim had his trouble and expense for his pains.

The new law requires that each agency shall keep a register in a substantial book, in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Labor, in which shall be entered the age, sex, nativity, trade or occupation, name and address of every applicant. It is required also to enter in a register the name and address of every person who shall make application for help or servants and the nature of the employment for which such help is wanted. Such registers, it is provided, shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection and examination of the Commissioner of Labor or his deputies, and shall be kept in ink.

It is expected by this system of registration to reduce to a minimum the complaints arising from the shipping of an applicant to a distant point where no employment is secured. Agencies will be required to have on file written orders for the help they undertake to supply.

LIMITS FEE CHARGED BY EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

Another section of the bill prohibits an agency from charging a registration fee larger than \$3, and requires the refund of the entire fee in the event that the applicant is not provided with a position. The bill makes it a felony for any agency to send

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

One German Stowaway Holds Up Entire Crew of British Freighter

Rifles Ship's Safe, Takes All Valuables and Compels Change in Vessel's Course.

LEWES, DEL., March 30.—How a lone German stowaway held up the captain and fifty-six members of the crew of the British steamer *Matoppe*, compelling them at the point of a revolver to change the course of the vessel, and land him at the Delaware Breakwater after he had rifled the ship's safe and taken their valuables, was told to-night by Captain Bergner, master of the *Matoppe*. The stowaway, who says his name is Ernest Schiller, and that he had lived in Hoboken, N. J., for the past eight months, is now locked up in the jail here awaiting the arrival of the United States district attorney from Wilmington, Del., and the British consul-general from Philadelphia.

The holdup took place outside the three-mile limit, and Federal officials here say this government probably will have nothing to do with the matter. Schiller, they say, will be returned to the *Matoppe* and will be turned over to British officials at St. Lucia, where the vessel will stop for coal.

The *Matoppe* sailed from New York yesterday for Vladivostok with a cargo consisting chiefly of barbed wire and farming implements. She passed out Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and two hours later, upon entering her cabin, Captain Bergner says he was confronted by the young man with a revolver in each hand. "Stand up and not a sound if you value your life," was the command. The captain was then bound hand and foot and locked in his cabin, promising under penalty of death, not to raise an alarm.

PUTS WIRELESS INSTRUMENT OUT OF COMMISSION

Cautiously making his way to the wireless cabin, the stowaway, who is about twenty-six years old, put the instruments out of commission, and threw the ship's guns, consisting of six rifles, overboard. He then returned to the captain's cabin, rifled the safe and destroyed many important papers. He had expected, he told Captain Bergner, to find at least \$5,000 in English money aboard, but there was not a penny in the safe. Later, however, Schiller compelled the captain and the first officer to hand over their pocketbooks containing a total of about \$20.

With Captain Bergner still a prisoner in his own cabin, Schiller proceeded to round up the crew of fifty-six men, all but a few of whom were in their bunks. He locked all the others up in one bunk, and threatened to blow every body to pieces with bombs he said he had placed in different parts of the vessel if any one made a noise.

At 4 o'clock this morning Schiller released Captain Bergner, and still gripping a revolver in each hand, ordered the steamer headed towards shore.

Other officers and members of the crew were ordered to their places and told to put on all speed for the Delaware capes. When the *Matoppe* came within sight of land about noon, Schiller ordered a small boat lowered to take him ashore. Meanwhile, the steamer's signals asking for assistance had been sighted by the pilot boat Philadelphia, which took the small boat in tow, disregarding the threats of Schiller to shoot anybody who laid a hand on him.

PLACES SCHILLER IN IRONS AND BRINGS HIM ASHORE

Off Cape Henlopen, Del., a Coast Guard cutter power-boat which had put out from Lewes in answer to the *Matoppe's* signals met the Philadelphia. Captain John S. Lynch, Coast Guard keeper at this station, in command of the power-boat, placed Schiller in irons and brought him ashore. Later he was locked up in the jail here and the United States District Attorney at Wilmington and the British consul-general at Philadelphia notified.

Both are expected here to-morrow. First reports to-day were to the effect that the *Matoppe* carried a cargo of munitions for the entire allies,

MAJOR R. W. HUNTER DYING

Former Leading Virginia Lawyer and Brave Confederate, Near Death in Washington.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, March 30.—Major Robert W. Hunter, formerly one of the leading lawyers of the Valley of Virginia, and a brave Confederate soldier, is slowly dying at his apartment in the Allendale. His condition is very critical, and the end is expected hourly.

Major Hunter, after the Civil War, opened law offices at Winchester, where he was born, with the late Holmes Conrad as a partner. When he retired from the active practice of law, he was made keeper of the Confederate records at Richmond. Later he came to Washington to make his home. He is a typical "Virginia gentleman of the old school."

VILLA EDUCATES YOUTHS

Pays \$18,000 Tuition in Advance for Instruction of Six Boys at San Rafael Military Academy.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL., March 30.—Six Mexican youths are being educated at the expense of Francisco Villa, it became known to-day. They have been studying here since 1912, with \$18,000 tuition for three years paid in advance. The Mexican bandit also spent \$6,000 in giving six other youthful proteges a year's training at another military academy here two years ago.

Colonel Carlos Jauregui, former agent for Villa at El Paso, brought the twelve boys here in 1913.

HOLD CHESAPEAKE LINES

L. C. C. Suspends Order Requiring Pennsylvania and Other Railroads to Dispose of Steamboat Holdings.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended until further notice its order, effective on April 1, requiring the Pennsylvania and other railroads to dispose of their steamboat lines on Chesapeake Bay, in accordance with the Panama Canal act.

The commission will further investigate to determine whether conditions warrant their operation by the railroads.

AMERICANS AT MONTEVIDEO

McAdoo and Party on Way to Meeting of International High Commission in Buenos Aires.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, March 30.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and the other members of the American section of the International High Commission which is to meet in Buenos Aires arrived here today on the cruiser *Tennessee*. They were received by a special committee representing the government.

Eight Killed in Explosion.

NOME, ALASKA, March 30.—Eight men were killed by an explosion of gas in the Hobelidine mine of the Coneyaugh Smokeless Coal Company at Seward, eight miles west of here today. The dead included John Waddell, superintendent of the mine.

PROMINENT GERMAN HELD IN WELLAND CANAL PLOT

Captain Hans Tauscher, American Representative of Krupp's, Is Arrested by Federal Authorities.

HUSBAND OF JOHANNA GADSKI Enters Plea of Not Guilty, and Bond of \$25,000 Fixed for His Examination on April 15—Sources of Information Kept Secret.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Captain Hans Tauscher said to be an officer in the German navy, and reputed head of the Tauscher Arms Company, of this city, as well as the American representative of the Krupp Gun Works, was arrested here to-day by Federal authorities on a warrant charging conspiracy. Captain Tauscher is the husband of Johanna Gadski, the grand opera singer.

The complainant in the case also names Fred A. Fritzen, not yet under arrest. It is charged that Tauscher and Fritzen, on August 15, 1914, set on foot a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of damaging the Welland Canal. The defendants named are said to have had four associates.

It is also alleged that the defendants obtained a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives, and that on or about September 14, 1914, all except Tauscher left New York carrying the dynamite in suit cases, and proceeded by rail to Niagara Falls. Sources of information on which the complaint is based are kept secret.

Tauscher was arrested at his office in this city and taken before United States Commissioner Haughton. He entered a plea of not guilty, and was held under a bond of \$25,000 for examination on April 15.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION OF VON DER GOLTZ

The arrest of Tauscher and the naming of Fritzen in the complaint are said to have been the direct result of the examination by Federal authorities here of Herst von der Goltz, also known as Bridgman Taylor, who arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool. The information furnished by Von der Goltz, it is said, completed a chain of evidence that Federal authorities have been building against six men for a year and a half. Other arrests are expected soon.

From representatives of the Department of Justice here it was learned today that the plot in which Tauscher is alleged to have been implicated was the first of several believed to have originated in the United States to destroy the Welland Canal.

Federal agents to-day said that soon after the war broke out a party of men purchased from a large company in this city a quantity of dynamite. This was taken by them at night in a trunk to a ship anchored near Gravesend Bay, it is alleged, the launch proceeding to a dock on the Hudson River in Harlem, where the dynamite was unloaded and taken in a cab to a boarding-house in Manhattan. There, it is asserted, the explosive was fitted with fuming caps and electrical devices for exploding after which it was packed in six suit cases that the alleged conspirators took with them to Niagara Falls.

PARTY RETURNS TO NEW YORK WITH DANGEROUS BAGGAGE

At this point the journey was interrupted, for some reason which the Federal officers declined to disclose at present, and the party is said to have returned to this city with the dangerous baggage.

A plan to destroy the Welland Canal, which resulted in the arrest and indictment of Paul Koenig, the officers said, had no direct connection with the case now under investigation. Information regarding Fritzen was withheld. It was said, however, that all six of the alleged conspirators are in the United States.

The identity of the vessel from which the dynamite is said to have been taken was not disclosed, but it was declared she was not the German steamer *Magedburg*, that for a long time after the war started was at anchor in Gravesend Bay with a cargo of dynamite.

The charge against Tauscher and Fritzen is based on section 173 of the United States criminal code, which prescribes a penalty of not more than three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$3,000 for "beginning, setting on foot or preparing" within the confines of the United States a military expedition directed against a foreign power with which the United States is at peace.

AFTER MURDERING 172 MEN, BANDIT MOVES TO NORTH

Now Reported Somewhere Near the Headwaters of Santa Maria River.

GAVIRA GETS MESSAGE THAT OUTLAW IS WOUNDED

Narrowly Escapes Death When Victim of His Rage Partially Strangles Him.

RESCUED BY HIS OFFICERS

They Beat His Assailant Senseless With Butts of Their Guns.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 30.—After killing every one of the 172 men in the garrison at Guerrero, Francisco Villa moved northward yesterday, and now is somewhere near the headwaters of the Santa Maria River, according to unofficial information secured by General Funston to-night.

Villa was said to have been either on the San Geronimo ranch or the Quemada ranch at the head of a considerable force, and troops of both the United States and Mexico were believed to be closing in on him. This information was regarded by General Funston and his staff as probably correct, and it appeared that probably soon Villa will have to face his pursuers in his flight or make another break through the tightening lines of troops.

MAY BE SAME ASSAULT REPORTED BY PERSHING

Whether his assault on the garrison at Guerrero was the same engagement reported by General Pershing was not known, but it was considered likely, since the action reported by General Pershing occurred March 27 somewhere in that region.

General Pershing had been advised of the report as to Villa's location, and it is known that the disposition of his troops and those of the Mexican government are such that Villa cannot easily escape without a fight.

American troops are converging in columns from the north, and it was indicated that a party of them had gone so far south that they would be able to join with the Carranza forces in preventing his escape in that direction.

GAVIRA GETS MESSAGE THAT BANDIT IS SHOT IN LEG

EL PASO, TEX., March 30.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, said to-night he had received a message from Madera, Mexico, which stated that Villa had been shot in the leg. General Gavira said the message came from what he considered a reliable source, but that he had wired General Bertani at Madera for confirmation.

SAVED BY OFFICERS FROM MEXICAN VICTIM

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, MEXICO, March 28 (via motor truck to Columbus, N. M., March 20).—It has been learned here that Francisco Villa nearly lost his life a few days ago on the Corralitos ranch, a short distance from this place, where he tortured and put to death five Mexicans. One of his victims leaped upon him and was strangling Villa, when officers beat his assailant senseless with the butts of their guns.

Mucio Polanco was the name of the Mexican who almost succeeded in ending Villa's career.

The murder of five members of the Polanco family was said to have been intended as a warning to other Mexicans against having dealings with Americans. Investigation showed that the Polanco family was involved with no political faction in Mexico, but that they had a record of uniform honesty and reliability in dealing with the American managers of the Corralitos ranch, where they were born and reared.

When Villa, retreating from Columbus, arrived at the ranch, he had a list of all the Polancos, six men, the mother and two daughters. He seized the men and hunted for the daughters, but the young women had been hidden so well that he never found them.

"To five of the men, Gregorio and his two sons, and Mucio and his one son, Villa said:

"I am going to kill you because you are too Americanized. You are gringo lovers."

BRIBES AWAY FROM CAPTORS AND IS STRANGLING VILLA

But instead of killing them outright, Villa had them partly stripped and then beaten with the butts of heavy swords. Mucio Polanco broke away from his captors and got one hand locked about Villa's throat before he was beaten off.

Next Villa ordered the five hooded beneath a huge archway, where he told them he would hang them. Ropes were placed about their necks, and they were jerked into the air, but were not permitted to die. Just when loss of consciousness approached they would be lowered to earth, with demands that they reveal the hiding places of horses said to be hidden about the ranch. There were no horses, so far as an investigation has disclosed. The pris-

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LIMITS FEE CHARGED BY EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

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