

WEATHER.

Fair tonight. Tomorrow partly cloudy, little temperature change. Gentle shifting winds.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 19.

No. 20,273.

WANT INFORMATION ON MOTOR TRAFFIC

Local Owners and Drivers of Cars Gathering Data for Appeal to D. C. Heads.

HAVE SPECIFIC EVIDENCE OF WIDE DISCRIMINATION

Feel They Are Being Forced to Bear the Brunt of Occasional Enforcement of Regulations.

Police restrictions on the speed of ambulances, which already have developed a controversy involving responsibility for the loss of one woman's life, have revived charges of wide discriminations and lack of uniformity in the enforcement of traffic regulations by the police generally.

Evidence of specific cases where the sporadic enforcement of regulations works hardships on Washington motorists is being gathered for use in their daily business, and of specific cases where there is discrimination against owners, while taxicabs, motor trucks, delivery wagons and motor cycles appear to escape enforcement of the law, soon are to be laid before the District Commissioners.

It became known today that a number of Washington motorists, all owners and drivers of cars, have been gathering evidence for some time upon which to appeal to the Commissioners for a fair and uniform enforcement of the regulations. It is said that the prominence of some of the men who have taken the movement will be a surprise to the Commissioners themselves when they are disclosed.

These men, it was explained today by one of the leaders, ask no favors, seek no immunities. They are willing and intend to conform with all the police regulations, but they will insist that all motor drivers shall do so and that they shall not suffer by discrimination.

The general question of whether the twelve-mile speed limit is too low will be for the present left open. The movement is only to show that drivers of so-called pleasure cars are being treated with discrimination and that the most persistent offenders seldom feel its effects.

No Special Privileges Asked. When the movement has developed to a point where the evidence which is being carefully gathered is complete, a public meeting will be announced, to which all motorists will be invited, and the plan of action will be more fully disclosed.

There is no disposition in the movement to contend that ambulances and apparatus or other public-service vehicles on emergency missions should be restricted to ordinary limits. The movement intends to studiously avoid anything that might be construed as asking for special privileges or of being regarded as a favored class. All the movers intend to ask is that the regulations be applied alike to all.

In every respect, it is the intention to co-operate with the police department in enforcing the regulations. Investigators have found that in several western cities where like movements have been started to appeal to motor car owners to put their cars at the disposal of the police on specific occasions, driven by their owners and loaded with plain clothes men, the investigators and officers have quickly been rounded up by the police and arrested.

Parking Regulation Ignored. At the present stage those who are in charge of the preliminary movement are reluctant to publish the results, preferring to withhold them until they are in more complete form and have been presented to the District Commissioners with an opportunity for action.

It is known, however, that one of the instances of discrimination toward which the investigators have turned their attention is the enforcement of the parking regulation on Pennsylvania avenue. Orders went out to arrest all drivers parking cars at crosswalks, but that within the same hour horse-drawn wagons, trolley cars and many motor vehicles had violated the same regulation repeatedly with impunity.

Signals Are Disregarded. Cases have been recorded in which motor drivers, disregarding signals at crossings have proceeded in the face of traffic without more than a whistle of protest from the crossing policeman.

Evidence is being gathered to show that a very large proportion of the motor vehicles on the streets of Washington violate the speed laws at crossings on corners, around circles and generally, and that the occasional arrest of an offender, who seldom is a flagrant one, constitutes an illegal discrimination.

Lawyers among those who are forwarding the movement have consulted a full discussion of the facts, supported by legal evidence, with the Commission, believing that a disclosure of the actual conditions will lead to a remedy, but they say there is no doubt that if necessary a uniform and nondiscriminatory enforcement of law can be secured.

SUSPECT A THIRD WEILL AND PLOT

Department of Justice Officials Also Expect Fourth Arrest Shortly.

GERMAN SPY TELLS PLAN TO BLOW UP THE CANAL

Von der Goltz Says Capt. von Papen Indorsed Plan After Invasion of Canada Was Abandoned.

Department of Justice officials announced today that two alleged conspirators with Capt. Hans Tauscher, arrested yesterday in New York, charged with being in the plot to blow up the Welland canal, were under arrest in New York, that a third was under surveillance in New England and that they expected to arrest a fourth in a few days.

According to the story told department agents by Horst von der Goltz, the alleged German spy brought to New York by Scotland Yard detectives last Tuesday, the plan to blow up the Welland canal was known to Capt. von Papen, the withdrawn German military attaché, who furnished money for the work.

Von Papen Indorsed Plan. Von der Goltz was quoted as saying that von Papen had indorsed the Welland canal proposal after it had been decided that it would be impossible to lead a large armed expedition into Canada from the United States.

Von der Goltz had sought to enlist Germans in Baltimore, Hoboken and New York, and department agents said he declared he was acting with the knowledge of von Papen. Von der Goltz came to the United States in July, 1914, from Germany where he had been on Gen. Villa's staff, and reported to von Papen. The plan to invade Canada, he told department agents, had been his, not von Papen's. After he had obtained von Papen's indorsement, von der Goltz said, he went to Baltimore to induce Germans of the crews of German merchant vessels tied up there to join him. He also tried to obtain recruits from German sailors at Hoboken and New York.

Plan Was Abandoned. After a time, von der Goltz said, the plan was abandoned. He intended to lead an expedition into Canada, a "west of the great lakes." The force which von der Goltz wanted to raise for the expedition was to be sufficiently large to engage the attention of the troops Canada was training to send to Europe.

When the plan was abandoned, von der Goltz said, he proposed blowing up the Welland canal. Tauscher was to furnish the dynamite, and von der Goltz was to take four men with him to do the work. The additional arrests announced today were of men in the party, officials said, and had been made some time ago, but had not been reported until the investigation could be completed.

First Arrest a Month Ago.

The first arrest was made in New York nearly a month ago, where the prisoner, a German named Busse, is now held secretly by department agents. The second arrest was made in El Paso about two weeks ago, and the prisoner, who spoke broken English, said his name was R. Tucker.

He was selling small metal replicas of the German cruiser Emden, which was taken to New York, locked up at Ellis Island, where he now is confined, and later to the United States. Von der Goltz's companions in the project to destroy the Welland canal, Busse is held under a charge of conspiracy, officials said, and Tucker is held as a material witness. A charge may be made against him later.

The third of von der Goltz's alleged accomplices is an Italian, officials said, who has been under surveillance some time in New England, and can be arrested at any time. The fourth and last is a German, Alfred A. Fritzen, who has been named in the complaint against Tauscher. Fritzen, Busse and von der Goltz all were in the pay of von Papen, department officials said. They are named in the complaint against von Papen, which was seized by the British while Capt. von der Goltz was in the pay of von Papen. Some of this money was sent, von der Goltz said, while the men were in the pay of von Papen to pay the international line and dynamite the canal.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Capt. Hans Tauscher, said to be an officer in the German navy, and reported to be the head of the Tauscher Arms Company of this city, as well as the American representative of the Krupp gun works, was arrested here yesterday by federal authorities on a warrant charging conspiracy. Capt. Tauscher is the husband of Johanna Gaski, the grand opera singer.

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DRIVE FRENCH OUT OF MALANCOURT

Capture of Village in Verdun Regions by Germans Admitted by Paris.

INFANTRY FIGHTING LASTS THROUGH NIGHT

Position of Gen. Joffre's Men Made Untenable—Teutons Fail in Avocourt Wood.

LONDON, March 31.—Capture of the village of Malancourt, in the Verdun region west of the Meuse, was announced by the German war office today. The Germans claim to have taken 338 prisoners.

The Germans delivered a fierce night attack on three sides of the village of Malancourt, says the French official statement. This morning, and the French retired from the village proper, which was in ruins, but continue to hold its outskirts. Fierce infantry fighting lasted for the entire night before the French withdrew from the untenable position, the official statement adds.

The Germans again tried to carry by assault the position which the French had won back in the Avocourt wood, but they were repulsed. East of the Meuse the night was calm.

French Communication. The text of today's French communication follows:

"In the Argonne district we have repulsed two attacks with hand grenades directed against our positions to the north of Avocourt.

"To the west of the river Meuse the bombardment of Malancourt has gone on with redoubled violence. Last night the Germans delivered a series of attacks in massed formation. They advanced from three sides at a time upon the village which formed the advanced salient of our line and which sheltered one of our battalions. After furious fighting all night long, which entailed considerable sacrifices on the part of the enemy, our troops evacuated the ruined village, but we still hold its outskirts.

"In the Woëvre district the Germans endeavored to induce Germans of the crews of German merchant vessels tied up there to join him. He also tried to obtain recruits from German sailors at Hoboken and New York.

British Statement. The British official statement on the progress of the campaign in France and Belgium reads:

"There has been artillery activity north of Souchez, south of St. Eloi, about Wietje and at Boesinghe. Hostile bombers succeeded in reaching the most eastern of the craters at St. Eloi.

"South of Boesinghe, after a bombardment of the trenches, the enemy tried to leave their trenches, but were immediately driven back by our fire. One of our aeroplanes sent out is missing.

WANTS POSTMASTERS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Representative Tinkham Also Argues to Place District Employes in Same Class.

Hearings before the committee on civil service reform and before the House District committee today marked the opening of a campaign by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts to place postmasters of the first three classes in the civil service, as well as to place the employes of the District government in the same class. Backed by the National Civil Service Reform League, Representative Tinkham argued the merits of both his bills, introduced to bring about the two reforms mentioned. He appeared before the civil service committee in the morning, while the District committee hearing on the Tinkham bill to place the District government in the civil service began late this afternoon.

The indictment contains two counts, one that Waite administered arsenic to his father-in-law March 12, "intending fully to kill and murder" him; the second that the same day he administered to Peck "a certain deadly poison to the said grand jury unknown."

Waite's indictment is the result of ten days' investigation of the case by District Attorney Swann and his representatives here and in Grand Rapids where Peck's body was sent for burial after his death at his son-in-law's home here. The inquiry was started in Grand Rapids by Percy Peck, the drug manufacturer's son, after his suspicions as to the cause of death had been aroused by the receipt of a warning telegram from New York. The identity of the sender of this message is one of the mysteries of the case yet to be cleared up.

Waite, a young dentist, has virtually confessed, according to the district attorney, that he administered the arsenic. Peck's death followed that of his wife, whose body was cremated. The dentist's wife became the heir in part to the drug manufacturer's fortune, the possession of which is alleged to have been Waite's motive for the crime.

Men from the district attorney's office were supposed to be digging for buried treasure today somewhere in the sands at the end of Long Island, the \$3,000 in bills which Eugene Oliver Kane, the man who embalmed the body of John E. Peck, said last night he received from Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, Peck's alleged poisoner.

The money was "forced" upon him, Kane said, as a bribe to induce him to swear that the embalming fluid contained arsenic, and to place the poison in a sample of the fluid which the prosecutor had asked for. After Kane had told where he had buried the money, Assistant District Attorney Dooling and a number of detectives armed with

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VERY LAMBLIKE.

DR. WAITE INDICTED AS PECK'S SLAYER

Charged With Murder in First Degree in Poisoning His Father-in-Law.

\$9,000 BURIED IN SAND BY EMBALMER SOUGHT

Kane Denies He Intended to Swear He Used Arsenic in Preparing Body for Interment.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The grand jury today returned an indictment charging murder in the first degree against Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, accusing him of poisoning his father-in-law, John E. Peck, millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids.

Waite, who now is at Bellevue Hospital recovering from the effects of drugs he took on the day his arrest was ordered, a week ago Wednesday, will be arraigned next Monday or Tuesday, if his condition permits.

Two Counts in Indictment. The indictment contains two counts, one that Waite administered arsenic to his father-in-law March 12, "intending fully to kill and murder" him; the second that the same day he administered to Peck "a certain deadly poison to the said grand jury unknown."

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"Two Thousand Miles of Trouble"—The Mexican Border. That is one description of it. A fuller and (at least geographically) more exact description of this boundary is given by Charles M. Pepper in The Sunday Star.

spades started late last night for the scene in automobiles to attempt to verify the story.

Kane Under Surveillance. District Attorney Swann was waiting to hear from them today, meanwhile keeping Kane under surveillance. Kane says he did not intend to swear as Waite desired him to, and that he did not put arsenic in the fluid. It was expected that he would be called as a witness before the grand jury to testify as to efforts made by the young dentist to cover his tracks.

Kane was accompanied to the office of the district attorney by his counsel, and, although an order for his arrest had been issued, he was allowed to remain at liberty in the custody of his attorney.

Kane said he was sent to Waite by John S. Foster, the undertaker who told him Waite wanted to ask him about the embalming fluid. At Waite's solicitation he went to the dentist in a garage, where, he said, Waite asked him if he could put arsenic in a sample of embalming fluid for the district attorney. Kane replied it could be done, but that it was against the law. Waite then said he did not want, but he did not return it. Waite, he said, promised to make him "comfortable for life."

Money Passed in Phone Booth. Less than two hours later he met Waite in a cigar store by appointment, although he said he did not know who Waite was. They both went to a telephone booth and Waite placed a large roll of bills, which Waite told Mr. Swann contained \$9,000, into Kane's hands, saying: "Now, for God's sake get that stuff in the sample and get it down to the district attorney's office."

Kane told Mr. Swann he kept the money, "I was too scared to know where I was," he said. Then he went home without counting the money, which was in bills of large denomination, and hid it in his bureau.

"I was so nervous I shook like a leaf," he told the district attorney, who made him so restless, he said, that he took it to Long Island Thursday and hid it there. Kane had not spent any of it, he said.

Undertaker Porter was taken to Mr. Swann's office while Kane was being examined and was again questioned. Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horton, the singer who was attempting to give Waite, did not see the young dentist at Bellevue Hospital today. Although the district attorney was willing to give his permission, Waite's counsel asked her to postpone her visit.

Toledo Peace Conference Postponed Until Late Today. TOLEDO, Ohio, March 31.—On account of illness of Henry L. Doherty, managing director of the Toledo Railways and Light Company, a conference called for this morning on the street railroad strike has been postponed until late today.

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SUPPLIES MAY GO ON TRAINS TODAY

Gen. Funston Is Only Waiting for Word From Carranza.

NO OBSTACLE RAISED YET. WAR DEPARTMENT SAYS

Military Situations Along Border Are Satisfactory, Is Word Received by Gen. Scott.

The State Department got an unofficial and unconfirmed report that the Villa fight at Guerrero, Mex., in which the bandit chieftain is reported to have killed 172 men of a Carranza garrison, had to do with a revolt in the garrison in which some 300 men were involved. Some of them are reported to have joined Villa.

Gen. Scott, chief of staff, said official dispatches from Maj. Gen. Funston indicated supplies would begin to move into Mexico by railroad today, or as soon as Gen. Gaviara, commanding the de facto government troops at Juarez, had received instructions from Gen. Carranza.

Gen. Scott added no obstacle had been raised by Carranza officials against the use of the roads and neither was there any urgent need for immediate transportation of supplies by railroads.

Await Word From Carranza. "When Gen. Gaviara receives his instructions the movements will begin," Gen. Scott said. "That explains the situation."

The military situation both along the border and in the territory where the American columns are operating was described by Gen. Funston as satisfactory in a personal letter to Gen. Scott. Published reports that Gen. Funston was dissatisfied with the slow-moving machinery of the War and State departments, Gen. Scott said, were clearly disproved by Gen. Funston's letter.

"The official dispatches show that the American troops have encountered no difficulty in their movement, and by any campaign of this kind," said Gen. Scott. State Department agents at El Paso were reported in conference with Gen. Gaviara and Consul Garcia to agree upon beginning the railway movement.

Tampico and Vera Cruz Quiet. Navy Department dispatches today reported Tampico, Vera Cruz and Guaymas quiet. The gunboat Wheeling, patrolling the southern coast, has left El Carmen, Campeche, for Puerto Mexico.

State Department officials said they had unofficial and unconfirmed information that supplies had already been sent to Brig. Gen. Pershing over the Mexican Northwestern railway, but the source of the information was not disclosed.

Secretary Baker has authorized denial of reports that Gen. Funston had evinced irritation at the Washington authorities. The denial was more comprehensive arrangement for use of the railways. While officials have authorized a statement from the border may be restive over the delay in diplomatic negotiations, it was declared that no friction has resulted.

May Accept Aeroplane Offers. Mr. Baker indicated he might accept private offers of aeroplanes to the government from the Aero Club of America and other civilian aviators. The Aero Club's offer to sell two machines at the nominal price of \$1 each, while its patriotism is appreciated, will not be accepted. The offer had not reached Mr. Baker officially, but he said any private machine accepted would be required to meet the army's efficiency standards and would be paid for at their actual value.

Reports indicating further intention of the Carranza government to co-operate with the American forces in pursuit of Villa were reported at the State Department from Monterey. It was stated that Gen. Trevino had moved his headquarters from Chihuahua to Torreón for an energetic campaign against bandits in Durango, Chihuahua and Coahuila. The State Department officially denied border reports that Gen. Obregon had issued a statement criticizing the American government for policies for the entry of United States troops into Mexico.

Separate Trials of Munitions Cases. NEW YORK, March 31.—A motion picture of the Carranza government has been granted by Judge Magre to the federal district court for separate trials in the case of Max Breitling, Dr. Herbert Klenzie and Engelbert Bronkhorst, who were indicted last November, with Robert Fay, Walter Scholz and Paul Daeche, on the charge of conspiring to blow up munitions ships. Justice Mayer ruled that Daeche be tried separately from Fay and Scholz, the alleged leaders in the conspiracy.

General Engagement. The fighting now has developed from isolated encounters along a ten-mile front to a general engagement extending more than thirty-five miles along the lines. German troops that were being rushed to this front, instead of taking part in an advance believed to have been intended by the Germans, are occupied in defending their positions of last fall, and it appears to observers here that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's spring campaign will be defensive rather than the offensive one that was expected.

Russian Communication. The following Russian official communication was issued last night: "In the Riga region the German artillery fired salves at the Iskull bridgehead. In the Jacobstadt sector, the enemy having violently bombarded the environs of the village of Epuku, southeast of Augustinoff, opened an attack which was repulsed by our fire.

"Enemy detachments advancing in the region of the River Oidenvitz were repulsed beyond the river. There has been artillery and rifle firing in the Dvinsk region. An enemy attack south of the village of Vidzy was repulsed by our fire.

Enemy Is Dispersed. "West of Lake Narocz, the enemy concentrated in trenches south of the village of Mokritza was dispersed by our fire. In the region of the Olsinsky canal there is a heavy cannonading.

"South of the Pripet and in Galicia the fighting is confined to reciprocal firing and skirmishes by scouts. Our rifleman brought down an enemy aeroplane in the Trembowla district. Two airwomen, a captain and a lieutenant, were taken prisoner.

"On the whole front the thaw is general."

Carrying more advertising than the other three Washington papers combined is the logical result of The Star's circulation of over 80,000 per day.

AMERICAN FORCES CLASH WITH VILLA AT SAN GERONIMO

Several United States Troopers Reported Wounded in the Engagement Yesterday.

EL PASO, Tex., March 31.—Mexican Consul Garcia announced today that he had been informed by Gen. Gaviara, Carranza commander at Juarez, that the latter had received word that the American troops had been engaged in battle with Villa's forces.

According to Gen. Gaviara's information, which was supplied in a telegram from Lieut. Col. Refugio Davila at Casas Grandes, the fight took place yesterday at San Geronimo, between the 7th Cavalry and 500 Villa forces, the latter losing their commander, Eladeo Fernandez, and thirty men. The Americans suffered several wounded.

Col. Davila also wired Gen. Gaviara, according to Consul Garcia, that confirmation had been received that Villa had been wounded in the leg in the last fight with the Carranza forces, and is in hiding north of Guerrero.

EL PASO, Tex., March 31.—Col. Davila's telegram to Gen. Gaviara yesterday about a clash between Americans and Villa forces said that he had received his information through the chief of staff of the American expeditionary force at Tres Alamo camp, under instructions from Gen. Pershing.

The announcement from Consul Garcia read: "Lieut. Col. Refugio Davila has wired from Casas Grandes to Gen. Gaviara at Juarez as follows: 'Chief of staff of American expedition at Tres Alamo camp, instructed by Gen. Pershing, has informed me that the 7th Cavalry on March 30, at San Geronimo, fought a Villista column composed of 500 men, under Eliseo Fernandez. Villistas lost Fernandez and thirty men.'

"American forces had several wounded. Confirmation received that Villa was wounded at last fight with constitutionalists and is hiding in neighborhood of Guerrero."

Gen. Funston at San Antonio today said he had information, that Villa troops were reported to be on the San Geronimo ranch, or the "Quema" ranch, and that the American and Carranza troops were closing in on them. This evidently is the San Geronimo referred to in Col. Davila's dispatches.

American reports received here this afternoon stated that Gen. Luis Herrera was advancing westward from Chihuahua with 100 soldiers to oppose the Villa forces.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 31.—Maj. Gen. Funston today awaited news that fighting between American troops and a Villa force had begun along the Mexican Northwestern railroad between Madera and Chihuahua.

Information that he called unofficial reached headquarters that a considerable force of Villa's men had concentrated in that region and that the American cavalry was moving forward in strength.

Carranzistas Are Closing In. Carranza's troops also were reported preparing to resist Villa's men, who were said to be assuming the offensive. The exact position of the three organizations was not given out, but Villa's outpost farthest from the American lines was said to have been within fifty miles of Chihuahua yesterday.

The information that reached Gen. Funston indicated that Villa's men and the de facto government troops already were in contact.

Expect Agreement With Carranza. There was basis for the belief here today that the delay in starting shipments of supplies over the Mexico

Table with 2 columns: Newspaper Name and Circulation Figures. Includes The Evening Star (23,659), 3d Newspaper (10,474), 2d Newspaper (6,714), 4th Newspaper (5,647).

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