

U.S. PLANS SAFETY
OF CITIZENS ABROAD

Government Proposes to Meet
Any Situation Arising From
Break With Germany.

ENVOY REPORTS BERLIN
SURPRISED AT DEMANDS

One Problem Relates to American
Supervision of German Inter-
ests in Countries at War.

BERLIN, April 22, via London, April 23, 2:45 a.m.—James W. Gerard, American ambassador, called on Foreign Minister von Jagow this evening and was closeted with him for almost an hour. Their discussion was of an informative nature. Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will return to Berlin today (Sunday), but a reply to the American note need not be expected for several days, and possibly not before Wednesday.

The United States government has made tentative plans to cope with every conceivable situation which would result from the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. For reasons they indicated were obvious, officials last night deemed it unwise to discuss the details.

There is reason for believing, however, that some of the plans have to do with the safety of American citizens in the German empire, and that others have to do with American supervision of German interests in the countries at war with Germany.

Numerous dispatches on these subjects have been sent to diplomatic representatives abroad, particularly to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. The dispatches are being greatly surprised at the demands of the Washington government. Mr. Gerard is understood to have gathered an impression that the foreign office had no idea that the communication would be as drastic and final.

Drastic Tone Unexpected.
Among dispatches received from Ambassador Gerard within the past two days was one describing the manner in which the American note, declaring the purpose of the United States to break relations unless Germany modified her submarine policy, was received by German officials. While this, too, was held as confidential, it is understood the ambassador was surprised at the demands of the Washington government.

Dispatches Expected.
Dispatches of an important nature hourly are expected from Ambassador Gerard. It is expected that before tomorrow, or certainly soon thereafter, the ambassador will be in a position to forecast, with some degree of accuracy, what will be the view of the German government.

Among the foreign diplomats here the situation in Washington remains one of tense expectancy. Officials are confident that some time the war will be settled; that the United States will feel certain the safety of innocent non-combatants on the high seas will be protected by a diplomatic break will have been taken.

May Renew Inquiry.
Ambassador Penfield was directed to make the inquiry early last week. No reply had been received last night, and he may soon be instructed to renew the inquiry.

It is considered quite probable that Austria will be called to account should it develop that her submarines, too, have not been acting with a proper regard for the rights of non-combatants, the United States being determined that illegal submarine warfare, whether by land or by water, must cease.

Delay in German Reply
Expected; Note Goes to
General Headquarters

BERLIN, April 22, via London.—The American note has been forwarded to general headquarters, and for that reason it has been decided that there will be a delay in the German reply.

REPORT ASKS STATE
RIGHTS IN DISTRICT

Findings of Political Status
Committee Before Board of
Trade Tomorrow Night.

RECOMMENDATION MADE
BY UNANIMOUS ACTION

Representation in Senate, House and
Electoral College, as Proposed by
Chamberlain Measure, Desired.

The special committee of the Board of Trade on the political status of residents of the District of Columbia has unanimously adopted a report to be presented, by order of the board of directors, at the board meeting tomorrow night. President Brandenburg is ex-officio chairman of the committee and the other members are Theodore W. Noyes, J. H. Cunningham, John Joy Edson, C. J. Gockeler, E. F. Colladay, Odell S. Smith and Charles S. Crane. The report favors:

First. The Chamberlain amendment to the Constitution, which, without disturbing national control of the District through Congress, gives to residents of the District the status of citizens of a state for the purpose of representation in the Senate, House and electoral college.

Second. It recommends an amendment of the Chamberlain amendment by the insertion of words which shall cause residents of the District to have also the status of citizens of a state for the purpose of suing and being sued in the courts of the United States under provisions of Article III, section 2.

Third. Finally, if Congress finds itself unwilling to grant at this time directly through the Constitution national representation to the District, the report urges that the Constitution be amended so as to give to Congress the power to grant this representation on such terms and conditions as it may see fit to determine.

Alternative Proposition.
This alternative proposition is to amend the Constitution of the United States by inserting at the end of section 3, Article IV, the following words: "The Congress shall have power to admit to the status of citizens of a state the residents of the District constituting the seat of the government of the United States, created by Article I, section 8, for the purpose of representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President, and for the purpose of suing and being sued in the courts of the United States under the provisions of Article III, section 2."

"When the Congress shall exercise this power it shall also have power to be entitled to elect one or two senators, as determined by the Congress, representing the District in the electoral college, and to elect one or two senators, as determined by the Congress, representing the District in the House and Senate. The Congress shall provide by law the qualifications of voters and the manner of choosing the senator or senators, the representative or representatives and the electors of President and Vice President. The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing power."

MEANS TO AVOID WAR
Senator Lewis Urges Defensive Alliance for All the Americas.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—A defensive alliance of all countries of the western hemisphere was proposed by Senator Lewis of Illinois, speaking tonight before the lawyers of Georgia, as the only means by which the United States could avoid early conflict with countries of Europe and Asia.

Possibilities of Future.
If the central powers were victorious in the present war, Senator Lewis declared, the United States would be compelled to oppose the force of imperial monarchy by a consolidated form of government which would transform our states into political divisions. Then would follow efforts on the part of this country to arrange treaties of defense with European powers against feared invasion by other European powers. If the allies won, he said, the doctrine of the sovereignty of small nations would again be asserted and central American governments would seek aid from abroad to their resistance against our Monroe doctrine.

Serb Official Journal Resumes.
CORFU, Island of Corfu, April 22.—Publication of the Serbian newspaper Official, which had been suspended since the departure of the Serbian government from Nish, was resumed here today. The first issue contained a long official communication expressing the gratitude of Serbia toward the University of France and the French minister of public instruction for receiving and assuring the education of Serbian children and young men during the war.

INTENSE STRUGGLE
IN VERDUN REGION

Both French and Germans Hurl
Great Forces Into
the Fray.

EACH TAKING TURNS
IN LAUNCHING ATTACKS

Neither of Belligerents Registers
Material Gains—British
Gain Near Ypres.

LONDON, April 22.—Hard fighting has been in progress in the Verdun region and heavy forces have been thrown into the battle by both sides, but the changes of ground have not been notably great.

The struggle seems to have been most intense in the region of Dead Man's Hill, northwest of the fortresses, where French and Germans have taken turns in launching an offensive.

Paris admits the Germans secured a foothold in some of the new French trenches, but declares the ground previously won was afterward all regained. Berlin conceded a French gain in the Caurettes wood, just to the west of the Meuse, where trenches have frequently changed hands.

Toward the northern end of the western battle line the British have succeeded in regaining a part of the ground recently lost to the north of Ypres, their attack resulting in the recapture of about 200 yards of the 600 captured by the Germans April 19. The Russian troops which landed at Marseille Thursday are already on their way to the front, passing through the city of Lyon Saturday. They were given an enthusiastic greeting all along the route.

French Official Report.
The official communication issued by the French war office tonight reads as follows: "In the Argonne mine fighting has been carried out quite actively at Vouziers and La Pylle. The German bombardments of communication behind the enemy front."

British Communication.
The official communication on the campaign in France and Belgium issued today by the British war office follows: "Last night the King's Shropshire Light Infantry recaptured a trench on the Ypres-Langemark road which was lost the night of April 19. Our line there is completely re-established. We have been fighting very actively about Mametz, La Boiselle, Serre, Souchez, Cuinchy, Wytschaete and Ypres. There was some mining activity near the Hohenzollern redoubt and north of Neuve Chapelle."

ASKS AN INVESTIGATION
OF NEW YORK NAVY YARD

Society of Marine Draftsmen Makes
Request of Congress—Secretary
Daniels Criticized.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 22.—Congress today was requested to investigate conditions at the New York navy yard by the American Society of Marine Draftsmen, a convention of which closed here tonight. The society adopted a resolution charging the Navy Department with placing incompetent and inexperienced draftsmen in the New York yard, while good men are sent elsewhere to seek positions. The preparedness policy of the administration today was unanimously indorsed with ringing acclaim.

Speakers Score Secretary Daniels.
Secretary of the Navy Daniels was roundly scored in speeches today. The society decided against demanding of the Secretary of the Navy a statement of his policy toward draftsmen in general, after declaring that the Secretary thus far has evaded all queries concerning his attitude on this matter.

Postal Telegraph Company Fined.
BUTTE, Mont., April 22.—The Postal Telegraph Company was fined \$1,000 in the criminal court here today on conviction of transmitting information on which racing bets were made. Judge Donlan, who imposed the fine, said it was too small for a second offense, but he could make it no larger. An appeal was taken.

Millers Are Prosecuted.
BRAGUIGNAN, France, April 22.—Millers of the departments of Bouches-du-Rhone and Vaucluse, who disregarded the maximum retail price of flour fixed last December for the department of Var are being prosecuted. Pending the outcome of their trials they have been excluded from the list of millers entitled to receive wheat from the government's stock for provisioning the department of Var.



THE EASTERTIDE IN WASHINGTON.

TAKE UP VON IGEL
CASE TOMORROW

Developments Expected When
German Ambassador Confers
With Secretary Lansing.

Important developments in the case of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Capt. Franz von Papen, recalled German military attaché, are looked for tomorrow afternoon, when Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has a conference with Secretary Lansing. Count von Bernstorff is in New York, and it is said that his visit may have something to do with the von Igel case, as von Igel maintained an office in New York for many months, and it was there that the Department of Justice officials obtained the much-discussed papers, which led to the indictment of von Igel.

Explanation Is Offered.
American army officers here, while refusing to express a definite opinion on the troop movement, pointed out that it did not necessarily mean that the idea of recalling the Pershing expedition had been abandoned. One officer who has been quoted in this connection said that Count von Bernstorff will look over the papers and select those which belong to the German government. This latter course will be followed, it is said, if there is anything of a criminal nature in the papers. The German ambassador can deny them, thus clearing his government of any participation of wrong-doing.

Cabinet May Take It Up.
If Secretary Lansing does not take up the matter with President Wilson immediately after his conference with the German ambassador, the matter will be brushed out at the cabinet meeting Tuesday.

RUSS LOSSES SANGUINARY,
ACCORDING TO GERMANS

Attacks Near Garbunovka Fail.
Aeros Make Raid on
Tarnopol.

LONDON, April 22.—Russians have met with serious resistance in their attempt to advance on the eastern front, according to Berlin. The latest German statement says: "Southwest of Garbunovka there were Russian attacks with sanguinary losses in front of our outposts."

Food Riots in Durango City.
"In Durango City," he said, "you could not get a room for love or money. The city has a normal population of about 35,000, but today it must have double that number. There were eight or ten food riots in the week that I was there. The rioters were savage in their desperation, and the women were the worst. I do not know a man in Mexico who can handle the situation, but it is certain that the people will flock to the standard of any revolutionist who shows any strength and capital."

Turks Shell Enemy
Camp on Suez Canal

Carranza General Dismayed
At U. S. Sending More Troops

Gavira Fears Unfavorable Effect on Mexican
People, Having Understood Washington
Withdrawal of American Forces
and Is Puzzled at Move.

EL PASO, Tex., April 22.—The crossing of additional American troops into Mexico from Columbus today caused a feeling approaching dismay among Mexican officials in Juarez, who were previously convinced that Gen. Pershing's expedition was on the point of withdrawal. Gen. Gavira, the Juarez commandant, was frank in his expressions of concern.

Believe Withdrawal Possible.
There is little question that officers here generally believe withdrawal is possible. Some of them have privately expressed the opinion that Gen. Pershing already has taken the preliminary steps in the concentration of his columns at three or four points, a move which will enable him to evacuate the more dangerous points of occupation with a minimum delay after he receives orders from Washington.

GERMANS ARE ORDERED
TO LEAVE PORTUGAL

PARIS, April 22.—As a result of the entrance of Portugal into the war Germans in that country have been notified to depart within five days. A Lisbon dispatch to the Temps says. This order applies to all Germans except men of military age and fitness, who are to be interned on Terceira island, one of the Azores, where a state of siege has been declared.

SPAIN OFFERED TANGIER
TO SEIZE TEUTON SHIPS

BERLIN, April 22, via wireless to Sayville.—According to reports from Geneva. "Great Britain has offered to Spain possession of Tangier if Spain will seize the German ships in Spanish ports and will consent to the closing of the Straits of Gibraltar to all neutral ships except those flying the Spanish flag."

TURKS SHELL ENEMY
CAMP ON SUEZ CANAL

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—April 20 one of our aeroplanes carried out a flight of 300 kilometers (about 200 miles) over the desert to El Kantara, on the Suez canal, in three hours, and there pelted successfully with bombs enemy troops in camp. The aeroplane returned undamaged.

GEN. SCOTT TO MAKE
PERSONAL REPORT ON
THE HUNT FOR VILLA

AWAITING RETURN
OF HEAD OF ARMY
WITHDRAWAL WILL
DEPEND ON FINDINGS

Secretary Baker Expects Him
Back Tomorrow Night or
the Next Day.

CABINET TO CONSIDER
QUESTION ON TUESDAY

Extensive Plan to Capture Peon
Brigand Might Lead to War With
the Carranzistas.

A decision as to whether American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico may be reached by President Wilson and his cabinet Tuesday. This was indicated last night when it was reported from San Antonio that Maj. Gen. Scott, sent by Secretary Baker to investigate the military problems confronted by Gen. Funston and his men, might be back in Washington in time for his report to be laid before the regular meeting of the cabinet on that day.

Secretary Baker declined to discuss the probable meaning of Gen. Scott's decision to hasten back to the capital without extending his quest for information beyond conferences with Gen. Funston and his officers at department headquarters. Officials had contended plans to capture anything whatsoever about the problems under consideration since the request for the withdrawal of the troops came from Gen. Carranza.

Funston Wants Reinforcements.
It is known, however, from border advice that Gen. Funston feels that he cannot go farther with the pursuit of Villa than he already has gone unless he is heavily reinforced and his hands freed, to some extent at least, in information beyond the border. Gen. Scott's decision to return at once generally was taken to mean that he had reached the same conclusion and would so report to Secretary Baker.

In this connection it is recalled that President Wilson specifically rejected plans for more extensive operations in pursuit of Villa mapped out by the general staff immediately after the Columbus raid. The scope of those plans never has been revealed, but it generally is understood that they contemplated a virtual military occupation of all that part of northern Mexico in which the bandits might seek refuge. A heavy force, it is believed, would be sent to take possession of the territory and the whole territory would have been swept thoroughly so that no Villa follower could escape.

Might Lead to Mexican War.
The administration felt, it has been reported, that any such movement as this was certain to lead to war with Mexico. The development of opposition to the smaller punitive expedition is held by administration officials to have been the chief reason for the withdrawal of Pershing. This opposition, they point out, has developed, despite a formal announcement by the President himself, that the United States would not be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico.

There is no reason to believe that the administration changed its viewpoint. If Gen. Scott recommends that the expedition which was undertaken be continued, it is believed that the latter course will be followed.

Could Be Brought Out in Ten Days.
Military officials on the border apparently take the same view of the probabilities of the situation. They already have estimated, according to press dispatches, that Gen. Pershing's men could be brought out in ten days without being exposed to serious danger of attack en route.

Secretary Baker gave out no dispatches on this subject, but it is understood that the State Department also was without advice as to the military situation, although it received confirmation of the fact that Carranza currency had dropped in value in Mexico City to 2 cents on the dollar. Officials said the financial outlook of the de facto government appeared to be increasingly gloomy.

BAN ON NEWS CONCERNING
BRITISH SECRET SESSIONS

LONDON, April 22.—An order in council was adopted today prescribing very strict regulations to prevent the publication of proceedings of secret sessions of parliament or meetings of "any person or newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication, or in any public speech, to publish any report of or to purport to describe or to refer to the proceedings of such session, except such report thereof as may be officially communicated to the directors of the official press bureau."

The regulation in regard to cabinet meetings is similar in tenor. It refers to any meeting of the cabinet, and applies to the contents of any confidential document or to any confidential information obtained from any government department or persons in the employment of the government.

Six of Army's Aeroplanes
Are Destroyed and Two Are
Being Repaired in Columbus

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 22.—Six of the eight aeroplanes which have been used by the expeditionary fliers in Mexico were destroyed here today.

Recommendations, Based on
Observations Along Border,
Mailed Last Night.
OF DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE
Evidence in Hand Parral Mayor
Served Ultimatum on Col. Brown
Not to Advance.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 22.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, and Gen. Frederick Funston, under whose direction the punitive expedition in Mexico is operating, tonight sent to Washington what was said to be a joint report of the conclusions reached at their conference here today.
Neither would discuss the character of a joint report, but the sending of a joint report was taken to indicate that the two army officials are in accord on recommendations that Gen. Scott will make when he returns to Washington.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 22.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, tonight had virtually completed the purpose of his mission to army headquarters here—the gathering of first-hand information of conditions along the border and in Mexico—but gave no intimation of what conclusions he reached or recommendations he will make to Secretary of War Baker.
Gen. Scott probably will leave tomorrow for Washington, to make a personal report to the Secretary of War, on which, it is believed, a decision as to whether the United States punitive expedition will continue in pursuit of Villa or in to be withdrawn from Mexico, will be based.
Asked if the withdrawal of the troops had been decided upon, Gen. Scott replied: "We have not reached a conclusion." He nodded his head toward Gen. Funston when he said "we."
Have Gone Over Reports.
Since his arrival here last night Gen. Scott has been with Gen. Funston almost constantly. Together they have read such reports as came from the border, and Gen. Funston has been in the line of communication and from Gen. Pershing. None of these reports indicated serious activity by the American forces, but Gen. Funston, who first hand an idea of the defensive attitude the punitive expedition has assumed.
Gen. Scott explained that the Secretary had sent him here for a more complete report of the situation than it had been possible to receive over the telegraph wires, and that the minutes of his work was completed here, and he would leave for Washington. He was engaged all day going over records of the expedition and details of incidents, both north and south of the border.
Gen. Funston placed before the chief of staff all the reports from Gen. Pershing which were being received, and other reports set forth the antagonism which the troops have met from certain Carranza minor officials and troops.
Gen. Scott was also given opportunity to learn just how and why the expedition was being conducted in this position, instead of continuing the pursuit of Villa, who now appears to have escaped into the mountains, and the further advanced detachment of Gen. Pershing's command.
There was at his hand the evidence tending to show that the mayor of Parral had served on Col. W. C. Brown an ultimatum after the fight at Parral, that he must not advance further southward.
It is understood that the difficulties with a maintaining a winding line of communication 400 miles long, guarded by troops, and the impotence of Carranza's forces in coming to take a greater part of the punitive force for duty at the front, was emphasized by staff officers who conferred with Gen. Scott.
Gen. Scott also learned in detail of the movement of Mexican troops in northern Mexico and of reports, both official and unofficial, of activities of men and groups of men who are credited with plans for coming to the revolutions against the de facto government. At departmental headquarters in this connection, it was said, were some of the same men who participated in them last summer.
The routine of Gen. Pershing's operations continued today, and more of the 2,300 troops ordered to Columbus by Gen. Funston arrived at the frontier base. No additional troops had been ordered into the department to take their places on the border patrol, but such forces, it was learned today, had been requested by Gen. Funston.