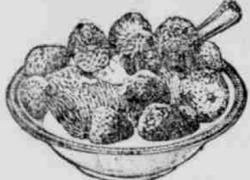


For the Weary Wife and Mother after the Winter struggle with poor food and poor service there is no boon like Shredded Wheat Biscuit.

It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve. The food that supplies all the strengthening nutriment needed for a half day's work. For breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon with berries or other fresh fruits.



Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

OBREGON MAKES NO COMMENT ON BORDER PLANS

(Continued from Page One)

would be to accept the plan of the United States government to co-operate in the complete dispersal of the Villista bands still operating in southern and western Chihuahua and Durango.

It was argued that the de facto government could not afford any break with the United States, whose recognition had given it stability. Any open disagreement must result in intervention.

The American plan for co-operation need not entail any particular hardships on the de facto government, it was further pointed out, since the zone of American occupation could be limited to the extreme northern portion of Mexico, and since withdrawal could be reached at a period not very far distant.

There was a marked disposition to attach some significance to the fact that Secretary Baker's instructions to Generals Scott and Punston referred only to the Washington government's intention not to agree to an "immediate" withdrawal. This did not indicate, it was asserted, any objection to withdrawal after a reasonable period.

Mexican officials said today they were anxious to have the conference expedited. They asserted that every additional day of uncertainty regarding the disposition of the American columns increased the danger of outbreaks south of the border.

Little credit was attached, however, to reports that General Obregon might decide to end the conference unless some agreement was soon reached.

While matters were at a standstill today new reports of a reliable nature came, indicating that the American army is preparing for at least a temporary stay on Mexican soil. These said that the Sixth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth infantry regiments, which formerly were at Casas Grandes and Colonia Duhlan, now are at Namiquipa, General Pershing's base, and that the Twenty-fourth infantry is guarding the line of communications from Columbus.

The Thirteenth and Eleventh regiments of cavalry, and part of the Tenth and Seventh also were reported at Namiquipa, with the Sixth on its way to that point.

With this large force at his command and with the customary defense preparations made, it was indicated that General Pershing was ready for any eventuality.

Only a few scattered columns of the expeditionary force are reported south of Namiquipa. The great bulk of General Pershing's men are now well within 200 miles of the border.

Two code messages were received tonight by Major General Scott and Punston from the war department giving more detailed instructions regarding the course to be taken at the next conference with the Mexican military officials on the question of withdrawing the American troops. General Scott anticipated that the next meeting with General Obregon would be held tomorrow afternoon.

INCREASES FOR EMPLOYEES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—Officials of the American Sugar Refining company announced here today that about 1800 employees of the company's Chalmette plant have been given increases in wages ranging from \$5 to \$7.50 a month.

We can easily prove our ability to serve you best on all irrigation work.

SCHWEITZER MACHINE CO 314 W. Washington St., Phoenix

Cottolene

"The Natural Shortening"
Cakes, pies, pastry—the very names tempt the appetite. And when they are shortened with Cottolene the natural flavor and healthful goodness become even more tempting.

Cottolene blends so perfectly with the flour and other ingredients that the results are most gratifying. Use Cottolene for all your frying, shortening and cake-making. Your grocer will supply you regularly. It is packed in pails of various sizes for your convenience.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS WHO REPLY WITH HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

The repulse by the French of powerful German attacks around Dead Man's Hill and counter attacks to the north of Camieres, again has been followed by heavy German bombardment of these sectors and a continuation of the shelling of Cote Du Poivre and Douaumont, northeast of the fortress. No fresh infantry attacks have been launched by the Germans.

In sapping operations in the Argonne forest, the French were enabled by the explosion of a mine to take a portion of the crater. Nothing of importance has occurred along the northern section of the battle front in Russia, according to Berlin, but in the south the Austro-Hungarians have been forced to withdraw before a counter attack by the Russians from trenches north of Mlynov, which they had previously captured.

The British war craft, the armed yacht Argus, and the mine sweeper Nasturium have been sent to the bottom in the Mediterranean by coming in contact with mines.

French Repulse Germans

PARIS, May 1.—German troops in dense masses made a violent attack last night on positions captured by the French north of Dead Man's Hill

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE IS INDEFINITE

(Continued from Page One)

publican minority in defeating the Clarke amendment, which had been given unqualified endorsement by President Wilson. It was the first marked victory of the year-over part of the president's legislative program and the republicans were noisily jubilant over it. After each victorious vote they applauded for several minutes the yells of the majority. Democrats yelled repeatedly the famous "rebel" yell of the majority. Democrats accepted their defeat in silence.

The democrats who voted against the Clark amendment were:

- Allen, Ohio; Beakes, Michigan; Bruckner, Carew, Conry, Dale, Downing, Driscoll, Farley, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Griffin, Holbert, Maher, Patton, Riordan and Smith, New York; Coody, Maryland; Eagan, Hammit and Hart, New Jersey; Estepinal, Louisiana; Gallagher, McAndrews and Mr. Dermot, Illinois; Gallivan, Ohio; Phelan and Tague, Massachusetts, and Shaughnessy, Rhode Island.

The first vote taken after eight hours in committee of the whole shows 193 to 151 votes against the senate provision. Chairman Jones of the insular affairs committee, then attempted to procure the adoption of substitutes extending the time limit for freeing the Philippines. They were quickly voted down. The first to grant freedom in not less than two or not more than six years, was defeated 186 to 146 and the second making the minimum time four years and the maximum eight was lost 193 to 142.

Then came the substitution of the Jones bill. The entire house insular committee had agreed to it before the senate bill had been passed and substantially the same measure was passed by the house at the last session of congress. Without further debate on other sections of the senate bill, Mr. Jones offered his measure as a substitute for the remainder of the senate bill and it was adopted immediately.

Maniel L. Quezon, the resident commissioner of the Philippines in congress said he was so greatly disappointed over the failure of the senate bill in the house that he would not return to congress.

"This ends my work in congress," he said. "I am not coming back. What is the use? The action of the house tonight makes the fight for independence harder. I notice that not a single republican voted for the Clark amendment. They had it all figured out in advance."

Mr. Quezon had advocated the senate bill in an earnest speech during the afternoon.

Debate on the bill was unexpectedly tame. Little objection was raised to the democratic plan to rush the measure through. General debate was limited to eight hours by unanimous con-

GERMAN REPLY NOW EXPECTED WITHOUT DELAY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, May 1.—(Via London).—Future German-American relations probably can be looked forward to with less apprehension.

The Associated Press is permitted to make this statement although dispatches bearing on the nature of the German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare have been stopped by the censorship.

The deliberations at German headquarters have been concluded and Ambassador Gerard will leave this morning for Berlin, arriving here Tuesday afternoon.

The German reply is expected with little delay but it is considered undesirable that preliminary indications of the nature of the note should be published abroad.

Discussions over the answer to the American note continued Sunday at great headquarters without a decision being reached according to a dispatch to the Local Anzeiger.

The newspapers for the most part still refrain from comment. Theodor Wolff in the Tagesblatt; Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung; Count von Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung and the Tagliche Rundschau, however give some consideration to the subject.

Herr Bernhard considers the situation still grave and voices a warning against too great optimism. He declares that the final decision "depends solely on President Wilson."

"But there must be no half way measures," says Herr Bernhard, "and the decision must create a final and enduring status."

He argues that if it is impossible to attain with certainty a status that will endure, it will be harder to reach a decision and the question would then be whether the advantage for the moment or consideration for the future should govern. He refers to the fact that the offensive has been the guiding spirit of Prussia and Germany's military operations since the time of Frederick the Great.

Herr Wolff's article refers again to the hopes of Germany's enemies of a rupture between the United States and Germany as to the dissenting voice of Gustave Herve (the French anti-military agitator) whom he quotes as saying that France's only hope is Germany's thick headness.

Herr Wolff declares that the war can and will last a long time. The Tagliche Rundschau still believes that "it will not be possible to find a compromise between President Wilson's demand and the protection of our vital interests since President Wilson seems to desire a breach."

that justice and liberty might belong to every man whom our institutions could touch, and not only that justice and liberty should belong to America, but that, so far as America was concerned, and her influence involved, they should be extended to mankind everywhere. So the inspiration of serving America is a very profound inspiration.

"Have you not thought what might be the outcome of this great struggle, so far as the nations already engaged are concerned? Can you not imagine the great awakening that has come to a country like France, for example, how much more intensely every Frenchman and every German feels the national compulsion that he ever felt before? How much more he feels himself, not an individual but a fraction in a great whole. How much more his blood springs to the challenge of patriotic suggestions? He is not fighting for his own life. He is sacrificing his own life or willing to sacrifice it, in order that a greater life than his might persist, the life of his nation. So in America we are getting already the indirect benefit of that suggestion. We are beginning to realize how a nation is a unit and that any individual of it who does not feel the impulse of the whole does not belong to it."

"We have heard a great deal about divided allegiance in this country, but before we discuss divided allegiance in its political aspect we ought to let our thoughts run back to what were perhaps our divided allegiance in respect to our relations to each other. America had been brought to such a point of diversification of interest, of occupation, of objects sought, that she was in danger of losing the consciousness of her singleness and solidarity. There were men pulling at cross purposes in regard to their private interests and there public endeavors in this country long before the war came to remind us that we were a single nation, with a single duty and a single ideal; and the first thing that has happened to us is that we have all been pulled together by a great tug at the heart in respect of our individual interests. We have all been reminded with an emphasis for which I for one thank God, that we are first of all Americans, and only after that at liberty to seek our individual interests. And then those of our fellow citizens who max for a little while been tempted to think rather of the lands of their origin than of the land of their present allegiance, have been reminded that there is, politically speaking, only one allegiance conceivable and possible.

"You have heard a great deal about the hyphen. I for one have never been deceived. The number of persons really divided allegiance in this country is very small, and if I had been in some other country, I would, for one, resent the representations which have been made by those who were not the spokesmen of those or whom they pretended to speak in suggesting a divided allegiance. I have never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag. Why, they will come with cheers, they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of distemper and dream and distraction, and that any man who

dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant.

"I believe that a certain spiritual regeneration is going to come out of this thing. We have been thinking too much about our individual selves and too little about the country of which we constitute a part, and one of the services which you ladies are going to render to show how, upon no surmounts at all upon the mere offering of the opportunity women will come together to render those estimable services which are necessary if the country could get into any sort of trouble.

"God forbid that we should be drawn into war, but if we should be, America would seem once more to shake herself out of a dream to say: "Did any man deem that we were asleep? Did any man deem that we had forgotten the traditions of America? Did any man deem that he could tamper with the honor and integrity of the United States? and in the great voice of enthusiasm which will be raised all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the new world asserting the standards of justice and of liberty."

The president spoke before several hundred young women dressed in khaki and drawn up in military order. They entered an encampment to-day at which they will be taught first aid to the wounded, bandage making, telegraphy and other war time arts. The encampment is being held under the auspices of the women's section of the navy league. Secretaries Baker and Daniels and a large group of government officials and army and navy officers were included in the audience. The president's speech followed the formal raising of the American flag over the encampment.

CONFESSES SHOOTING ONE AND IMPLICATES HIS ACCOMPLICE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] FORT COLLINS, Colo., May 1.—C. B. Pearson in jail tonight, confessed according to the police, that he shot Nels Nelson, and declared that his accomplice, Pete Burns, also a prisoner here, fired the shot that killed Sheriff Frank Roach, of Cheyenne, early today.

The two officers, heading a posse in a search for horse thieves were fired upon at daybreak after having watched the alleged camp of thieves during the night, preparatory for an attempt to effect their capture. The killing occurred 36 miles west of Box Elder, Colo. The two prisoners were captured by other members of the posse west of Cheyenne.

A coroner's jury late today held Pearson and Burns responsible for the death of Sheriff Roach and Nelson.

VON DER GOLTZ ASSASSINATED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, May 1.—Reuter's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows regarding the recent death of the German field marshal von Der Goltz. "A person whose opinion is of some weight and who has arrived here from Constantinople, declares that Field Marshal von Der Goltz was shot by Ali Abdullah, an officer of an Anatolian infantry regiment, the evening of April 14. He fired three times at the field marshal, all the bullets taking effect.

How to find your sensible cigarette

The cigarette that you'll stick to when you find it must "make good" to you in three different ways.

It must delight your taste.

It must be cool and friendly to your throat and tongue.

It must leave you feeling as fit as a fiddle at the end of a hard-smoking day.

On the last two points we match Fatima against any cigarette in the world—it can't be beaten. You can prove that by these two tests.

But when it comes to taste, that's up to you.

There's no telling—until you try them—whether Fatimas will just suit your taste or not.

They are the biggest selling cigarette in the world costing over 5c. If so many thousands of men prefer Fatima's taste, it's pretty sure that you will, too.

Try them?

And if you do like their taste as well as most men, you'll agree that Fatimas are the most SENSIBLE cigarette you can buy.

Buy your trial package of Fatimas today.

Ligarette Mfg. Co.

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that you are going to stick to for a steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light cigarette, ordinary and tongue. Light cigarette, ordinary and tongue. Light cigarette, ordinary and tongue.

Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day? If the tobacco in the cigarette includes a correct proportion of mild grades—and if it is well blended by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities in each of the different types of tobacco, you will be able to smoke a pack of cigarettes without feeling like a throat that has been scorched.

But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobacco are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
A Sensible Cigarette

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize, the highest award given to any cigarette at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

20 for 15c

hundred young women dressed in khaki and drawn up in military order. They entered an encampment to-day at which they will be taught first aid to the wounded, bandage making, telegraphy and other war time arts. The encampment is being held under the auspices of the women's section of the navy league. Secretaries Baker and Daniels and a large group of government officials and army and navy officers were included in the audience. The president's speech followed the formal raising of the American flag over the encampment.



The attractive home of Geo. H. Lutgerding, 303 West Willella, Kenilworth District