

VILLA, WOUNDED, HIDES NEAR PARRAL RE-ENFORCEMENTS SENT TO PERSHING

YOUTH SHOTS FATHER; HELD FOR ASSAULT

Seventeen-Year-Old Malcolm Reid Objects to Parent Correcting Younger Brother.

"DIDN'T MEAN TO KILL HIM"

Malcolm Reid, seventeen, is held at the Tenth precinct police station on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon.

His father, John R. Reid, forty-one, is in Garfield Hospital, with a bullet wound in his left temple.

The boy, the police charge, shot his father during a quarrel this morning in the front yard of their home, in Sligo Mill road northeast.

Physicians at the hospital believe that the bullet, deflected by the bones of the skull, took a downward course, and did not inflict a fatal injury.

Police of the Tenth precinct received word of the shooting about 9:30 o'clock. Policemen Edwards and Adcock went to the scene in the motor patrol.

WOUNDED MAN IN ROAD.

There, Adcock says, he found the wounded man seated beside the road. He recovered the weapon with which the wound was inflicted from a neighbor, who said he had gotten it from Malcolm Reid. The boy, says Adcock, surrendered voluntarily to the police as soon as they arrived.

The wounded man was able to talk. (Continued on Fourth Page.)

FRENCH AT VERDUN TAKE OFFENSIVE

Direct Savage Attack on Between Cumieres Wood and Dead Man's Hill.

LONDON, April 16.—Determined French attacks directed at the German line between Dead Man's Hill and Cumieres Wood, and hand-to-hand fighting west of the Meuse is yielding ground in the new French offensive at Verdun.

Savage bayonet attacks carried German positions on the slopes of Dead Man's Hill, but Berlin dispatches assert the enemy was unable to hold the gain.

The vigorous offensive was unexpected. Both commanders are massing troops east and west of the Meuse. South of Haudremont Wood and about Douaumont the German bombardment is terrific. Infantry clashes are expected today or tomorrow.

Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill are expected to be the objective of the German attack.

German guns are pounding at the southwestern slopes of 304, Esnes, and other communication points. An official statement from the French war office reports the bombardment particularly violent in Caurette woods. Artillery on both sides was very active on the east bank of the Meuse also.

In the Argonne, French artillery today shelled roads near Montfaucon, over which the Germans were moving supply trains.

On Eastern Front.

On the eastern front sharp fighting is under way between Austrian and Russian forces for positions on the lower strip and the Dniester river, in Galicia, and for others northeast of Czernowitz, in Bukovina.

In the Italian theater the Italian and Austrian armies have respectively taken the offensive at various points along that front. Austrian troops stormed an Italian position at Miralva, and Vienna reports they have beaten back several counterattacks, in which the Italians are said to have suffered heavy losses.

The Austrians admit they were forced to evacuate a defensive position south of Sperone, but say they have repulsed the Italian attacks in other sectors.

Tragedy of Underpaid U. S. Workers Told In "Book of Heart Throbs"

How "Other Half," the \$2 a Day Employees Live on Uncle Sam's Pittance—Little Girl Disillusioned As to Santa—Almshouse Only Prospect After Life of Privation.

By THEODORE H. TILLER.

There is soon to come from the Government Printing Office, where the copy will be handled by men and women who have lived the stories it contains, one of the most remarkable documents ever published by the Congress of the United States.

The book will bear the official imprint of the Government. It will be "a book of heart throbs." So it has already been called by Congressman John I. Nolan of California, author of the bill providing that hereafter this Government shall not pay any employe less than \$3 a day.

It is probable that no Government will ever print a more severe indictment of its own parsimony.

Hearings on the Nolan bill have been conducted by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Labor. These hearings may well be read by every Government official, by every person who would know how the "other half" of the world lives, and whether or not the reader believes that the minimum wage is a doctrine of altruism.

Before the House subcommittee have come men and women of the Governmental army of the underpaid; fathers who left hungry children at home; husbands whose wives regard them as failures; widows who struggle at the heads-of-families; sons who support invalid mothers, and bearers of tidings of hearthstone tragedies and uphill fights merely to exist—on \$2 a day or less.

What else may one expect when it is revealed that more than 7,000 Government employes in this city exist on less than \$720 a year; that 2,640 additional are paid \$840, or less, and that 12,840 wage earners of the United States in its Capital City do not receive above \$1,000 a year?

The hearings bring before the bar of public opinion the case of thousands of helpless, poorly paid, discouraged employes against a powerful, rich and unheeding employer—the minor clerk, the laborer, the janitor and the departmental messenger against the Federal Government.

Congressman Nolan says the appropriations of the Government have more than doubled in fifteen years. The high cost of living—as represented by the increased amount the Government pays for its battleships, fuel oil, army rations, gasoline, medical supplies, and contract labor—is reflected in these larger appropriations.

Only the Government employe has been passed by in the distribution of money incident to latter-day living demands.

CONTRAST OF SOME APPROPRIATIONS.

The same Congress that appropriates \$40,000,000 for public buildings, \$18,000,000 for a battleship, \$1,000,000 for a monument, or \$500,000 for the eradication of the cattle tick and free garden seeds for Congressmen, appropriates for the employe of Government workers at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 a day—or charwoman, at \$3 and \$2 a month.

The same members of Congress who increased their own salaries from \$5,000 to \$7,500 when the cost of living harried them, have left practically untouched

a scale of compensation for Government employes written more than a half century ago.

Hearings on the Nolan bill spread upon the records the tales of discontent of faithful Government servants whose patriotism has been set back by the flabbiness of the pay envelope.

There is little of cheer in this forthcoming book of hearings. One will find there the story of a little girl whose faith in a Santa Claus was shattered

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Heavy Losses Due To Forest Fires

Flames Sweeping Through Timber in Virginia and North Carolina.

Reports received here from many places in Virginia and North Carolina show considerable losses by forest fires, which in several counties have gotten beyond control of farmers, who have been fighting the flames since yesterday.

The Norva Lumber Company, near Wallace, Va., had timber valued at \$25,000 destroyed. The Roper Lumber Company also lost heavily. Forty men fought the fire all last night at Wallace.

Benjamin Smith, engineer on a logging train, remained at his post until the heat from the burning forest broke the glass in the cab. Then he leaped to the ground with his clothing on fire. He was saved by companions.

St. James Episcopal Church, at Pantegon, N. C., one of the most ancient houses of worship in the State, was destroyed by fire. The building caught from snubbers from the burning forest. In Nansemond county men and women fought the flames all Friday night, and saved their homes from destruction. The forests are believed to have been set on fire by farmers who failed to extinguish fires started on their own property to burn trash.

Virginia Railway Poles Cut Down

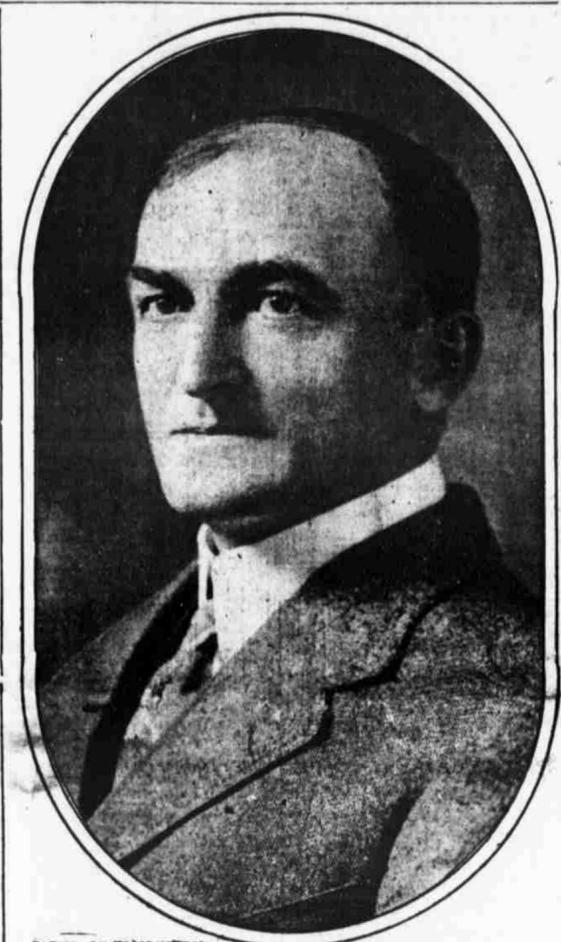
Officials Declare Strikers or Sympathizers Caused Tie-up of Two Hours on Road.

Four poles supporting the trolley wire on the Falls Church division of the Washington-Virginia railway were sawed down and thrown across the tracks near Fort Myer early today.

Officials of the company charged "the crime was committed by strikers or sympathizers who are known to have been in the neighborhood early this morning."

Traffic on the east and west track was tied up two hours or more, but was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

Superintendent King said: "Sentences of fourteen years in the penitentiary await the man who sawed down those poles. Had anyone been killed by the presence of the poles on the tracks the perpetrators would face charges of murder."



CONGRESSMAN JOHN I. NOLAN, of California.

FINAL U-BOAT NOTE READY FOR KAISER COLONEL IS LAUDED IN FLOOD OF MAIL

President Foregoes Church to Put Finishing Touches on Practical Ultimatum.

Sentiment Sweeping Country Now Centering on Oyster Bay.

Unless an eleventh-hour move by Germany should prevent, America's statement of her case against the German government in the matter of submarine warfare will be on its way to Berlin by tomorrow.

President Wilson today put the final touches to the note that practically will be an ultimatum. A draft of the communication was submitted to the White House by Secretary Lansing. The President dismissed the car that was waiting to take him to church, and remained in his study to give final study to the note.

Whether members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and House will be called to the White House for conferences supplementary to those already held between the President and Secretary Lansing with Chairman Stone and Flood, was not announced today.

It was stated on highest authority that the Administration has determined its course, and is ready to proceed at once to carry out its determination of submitting the nation's final demands to the German government.

Suggestion that Germany may act in a manner to delay the sending of the late communication was seen in dispatches that the Berlin foreign office was bending every effort to avoid a break.

Ambassador Gerard had been in frequent conference with the chancellor, and the latter had sent new instructions to Ambassador Bernstorff, according to unofficial reports. Bernstorff could not be reached here to deny or affirm them.

A highly confidential document sent from the State Department to the White House was reported to contain important word from Gerard, but this likewise could not be confirmed. Official Washington gave real credence to these reports, however. Now that the long-unsettled break with the German empire has become so imminent that most officials believe only satisfactory response to the document drafted today can avoid it, the disposition seems to be to grasp at any suggestion that may mean the contrary.

The indictment against Germany, it is said, contains sixty-five counts—names the violation of instances of ships torpedoed in violation of German pledges.

OYSTER BAY, April 16.—If the sentiments expressed in the thousands of letters pouring in on Colonel Roosevelt are any criterion, he is the most popular man in the Republican party today.

Among the writers are hundreds who scored him for his defection from the old party in 1912. All express the hope that he will be nominated.

According to George W. Perkins, the colonel is not for war for war's sake only.

"Twice Colonel Roosevelt had the opportunity to plunge this country into war," said Mr. Perkins, "once with Germany and once with Great Britain. This, which is a matter of record in the archives of the Department of State, ought to be a sufficient answer to the charge made by Colonel Roosevelt's enemies that he would crowd the nation into war if he had the opportunity."

Mr. Perkins reviewed briefly the history of these two crises, the first with Great Britain over the Alaskan boundary, during Colonel Roosevelt's first term. This was settled on the terms that Mr. Roosevelt held to be just and fair, terms to be Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, one of Great Britain's representatives who voted with the American Colonel Roosevelt appointed—Senators Root, Lodge and Turner.

The second incident which Mr. Perkins pointed out was an opportunity for the colonel to bring about war with an European country occurred while the Alaskan boundary dispute was pending.

Germany had claims against Venezuela for its refusal to keep its pledge to pay the interest on \$20,000,000 of German capital, which had been invested in a Venezuelan railroad.

Germany was on the point of occupying Venezuelan territory in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and the diplomatic protests of this country when Colonel Roosevelt stepped in and succeeded in making a friendly settlement, and one in accord with this country's attitude where the recognized diplomatic failed.

U.S. CORDON TIGHTENS ABOUT BANDIT CHIEF, SAY BORDER REPORTS

Anti-American Outbreaks in Mexico Rumored. Wires Cut Between Namiquipa and Columbus—Troops Along Border in Readiness for Hostile Demonstration.

Francisco Villa, with a wounded leg that causes him the greatest agony, is in hiding near Jiminez and the flying squadron is far south of his present hiding place, according to unconfirmed reports from the border today.

In view of the Administration's decision to agree to Carranza's demand not to send troops "much further south," army officers are inclined to credit the report that a cordon has been drawn around the bandit chief and that his capture may be affected without a further advance into Mexico.

Carranza officials profess to believe that Villa is dead or has made good his escape, in view of the fact that they have had no reports of his whereabouts for several days.

While Brigadier General Pershing's brief account of the clash at Parral has served to relieve, to a great extent, the alarm among officials over the situation at Parral, messages over Mexican wires report further anti-American outbreaks.

AWAIT FULL REPORTS.

Not a line of information further than Pershing's report that two United States soldiers and forty Mexicans were killed in the treacherous attack on the Tenth Cavalry, has reached official Washington.

A full report is said to be on the way from State Department Agent Zack Cobb, who obtained his information from consular and military sources in Mexico.

Carranza's attitude is now causing deep alarm among army heads on the border. Re-enforcements, the number of which is unknown, have been rushed southward. Major General Funston intimates that the force in the neighborhood of Parral is now capable of taking care of itself.

For forty-eight hours the troops along the border have been on the qui vive. For the last two nights, from El Paso to Douglas, the American soldiers have slept on their arms. Today was the time set by rumor along the border for an attack on the American line of communication, but this morning's reports show no real signs of trouble.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

One disquieting report was that the telegraph line between Namiquipa and Columbus had been cut by Mexicans, but there was nothing to indicate whether it was the work of snipers or of Carranza soldiers.

It is announced that the additional troops sent into Mexico will not be used merely to guard the line of communication, but will be rushed south to strengthen Pershing's fighting force. It is understood that the border forces will not be further weakened.

In army circles, the belief is prevalent that the Administration has no intention of withdrawing troops from Mexico in response to Carranza's "request."

Statements that the United States is willing to meet his requirements about curtailing advance south are taken to mean that the belief is prevalent that Villa is in hiding somewhere north of the advance guard and a "play for time."

Villa Deserters Bring News of Bandit Chief

EL PASO, Tex., April 16.—American troops waited in readiness all along the Mexican border today. For two days they have been under orders to be ready to go into action immediately.

This was the date set by rumor along the border for an attack by the Carranzistas on the American line of communication, and the American forces have slept on their arms for two nights, from El Paso to Douglas.

The attack failed, like most border rumors, of materialization, and so far as could be learned today, everything was quiet along the border and along

the Parral line of communication as far south as his headquarters at Satevo. Seven Mexicans who arrived last night in Juarez, and who claimed to have been held prisoners by Villa until he reached Satevo, asserted that Villa was in great pain, and that he was screaming in agony most of the time. They said when he was shot in the leg the bullet crushed a bone. He had but twelve men with him when he left Satevo for the south, these men asserted.

Reports from private sources and to the army give good authority for the

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