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TROOPERS KILL FOUR VILLISTAS AS THEY FLEE

Mexican Prisoners Shot Down Trying to Escape From American Soldiers.

MANY BANDITS CAPTURED

Two, Who Attacked Supply Train From Ambush, Are Taken by Advance Columns.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 27.—

Four Mexican prisoners at Casas Grandes are reported today to have been killed by United States sentries on attempting to escape.

Scores of Villistas captured are said to be held at various points along the American communication lines. Much valuable information has been obtained from them.

Two Mexicans wounded in an attack on a supply train near Satevo recently were captured, according to motor truck guards who arrived today.

Twenty Mexicans ambushed the train at night. The guards sought cover behind the steel wheels of their truck and beat off the snipers after a short hot exchange of shots.

A number of wounded American soldiers have passed through here en route to Fort Bliss.

Col. Dodd Closing In On Bandits, Fight Near

BL PASO, Tex., April 27.—Another battle with the Villistas defeated by Colonel Dodd on Saturday was expected hourly today.

After a brief halt at Minaca to procure supplies and fresh horses the victorious American detachment is reported to have resumed the chase.

With Dodd closing in on the west, the bandits are believed to be hemmed in by other American forces at Providencia and San Antonio, across the mountains.

The Villistas were making for the inaccessible mountain country east of Minaca at last reports.

While official reports made no mention of Villista whereabouts, Aviator Villa, who passed through here to Fort Sam Houston to be treated for injuries, expressed the belief that Villa was in the section between Minaca and Satevo.

Most of the expeditionary forces are concentrated at the Namiquipa and Dubian base camps today, but a picked force of several hundred cavalrymen is far below Namiquipa, keeping up the search for the bandit leader.

The United States must name a date for the withdrawal of the expedition in respect of the outcome of the hunt for Villa is understood to be one of the demands General Obregon contemplates making at the coming border conference with General Scott.

Other demands Obregon will make, according to Mexican authorities, are: That the United States must agree not to seize any Mexican railroad.

The United States must not send any additional troops into Mexico.

Breach Might Affect Pershing's Expedition

Insistent reports of a break between Carranza and Obregon interested Administration officials today, because of the bearing such a split might have on the present American punitive expedition in Mexico.

Obregon is hastening north from Mexico City for a border conference with General Scott, chief of staff, and General Funston, commanding the American expedition against Villa.

Carranza is reported in dispatches today as being en route to Vera Cruz. These reports say that Carranza is in "light." This is not entirely credited here, but, nevertheless, his departure from the Mexican capital at this time would seem to require explanation.

When Obregon reached the border to hold his conferences with Scott and Funston it was reported from Mexican sources that a split had occurred between Carranza and Obregon.

Reports of a circumstantial character said that an Obregon faction had sprung up. The army was said to be loyal to Obregon, who was Carranza's chief military leader in the successful revolution against Huerta.

Significance was seen in the concentration of a force of 300 Mexican troops in northern Durango and Chihuahua at the time when Obregon and the American army chiefs were going into conference.

Administration officials today would not admit that there had been any official reports bearing out the rumors of a break between Carranza and Obregon that might mean the beginning of a new revolution. It is likely that reports from diplomatic and consular sources in Mexico within the next day or so will throw light on these reports.

General Gavira, commandant of the Juarez garrison, is known to be an Obregon man. It is announced today that Adolfo de la Huerta has been appointed governor of Sonora. De la Huerta is a strong Obregon man. He succeeds Governor Calles, who will remain as military commander.

Crisis Now Is Passed In Submarine Issue

BERLIN (via Amsterdam), April 27.—The crisis in the German-American situation growing out of the submarine controversy has virtually passed.

There will be no rupture of diplomatic relations predicated on any developments to date.

This statement is made today on excellent authority.

Pending negotiations for a more complete understanding, German submarine commanders will be under certain explicit instructions from the admiralty.

What these instructions will be is not known. They will be of such a nature, however, as to furnish assurance that there will be no repetition of the acts complained of by the United States while negotiations are in progress.

The high point of danger is said to have been reached and passed two days ago when the foreign office received information respecting the attitude of President Wilson.

NEXT GERMAN NOTE TO BE CONCILIATORY

This Information Understood to Have Reached State Department From Gerard.

Determined not to grant the full demands of President Wilson regarding the submarine controversy, the German foreign office is endeavoring to frame a reply sufficiently conciliatory in tone to prolong the negotiations.

This is the information which, it is understood on good authority, has reached the State Department from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, following the latter's recent conference with von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor.

Not only in Berlin but in Washington the efforts of Germany are being directed to the task of so prolonging the negotiations as to bring to the background the pre-emptory demands made in the American note. Taking its cue from Gerard, the German embassy is at present engaged in disseminating the impression that the outlook is promising for a settlement, the meantime explaining that it will necessarily require more time than was at first supposed would be necessary before reply can be sent.

Not Pleased With Delay. Officials at the State Department are not altogether pleased with the turn taken. Although when the note was first sent, last Wednesday, it was stated that the United States expected a reply within forty-eight hours, eight days have now passed with nothing in sight except the reports from Gerard that conferences are still in progress between the German chancellor and the Kaiser. In the meantime the German newspapers, under inspiration from the German foreign office, are adopting a moderate tone, depreciating the thought of a breach while at the same time holding out for a continuation of German's submarine campaign.

When the American note was sent from Washington everything had been staged at this end to make it appear that the United States was in the end of the rope of patience and must immediately have an understanding. As time has passed the expression "immediate" used in the note has lost none of its force, while German diplomacy has managed to shuffle to the bottom of the deck the near ultimatum which the note contained.

No Hope For Early Reply. At the German embassy no hope is held out for a reply this week, or even early next week.

What the German embassy is playing up as the important development in the von Igel case. Using this to flout the American position, the German government, the embassy indicated today that a formal note will probably be sent to the United States in a day or two demanding Lansing in a day or two of the papers seized from the embassy attache's rooms in New York.

Stone Hopes Submarine Issues Will Be Solved

"I hope the submarine controversy will not result in any serious complications. That is my hope. I do not know," Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee today when asked what view he took of the German situation, in the light of his conference with the President last night.

Senator Stone said the conference at the White House was a discussion of the German situation and the Mexican question was not touched on.

Senator Stone has called for the Foreign Relations Committee to meet on next Wednesday. He said a number of matters had accumulated which the committee would consider.

U. S. Protests English Seizure of Passengers

The State Department has dispatched to England a reply to England's note contending her right to seize Germans from the American line China.

The answer is understood to take issue with the British contention that the seized men were German plotters, and potentially, at least, enemies of Great Britain.

COPYRIGHT DIVISION PROBE ORDERED BY LIBRARIAN PUTNAM

Attitude of Employees Toward Assistant Register To Be Investigated.

DISORGANIZATION REPORTED

Relations of Clerks Toward Superior Subject of Inquiry. What Putnam Says.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Library of Congress, has ordered an investigation of reports that the copyright division is disorganized as a result of differences between some of the employees and Ernest Bruncken, assistant register of the division.

Thorvald Solberg, register of the division, has been directed by Mr. Putnam to investigate the alleged trouble and the causes thereof and to report back to him, when such action as he may think necessary will be taken.

According to employees in the copyright division, who were seen by representatives of The Times, their attitude toward Mr. Bruncken is based upon statements said to have been made by him in the presence of many of the employees.

These same employees report that the situation reached a climax one day this week when there was a more or less concerted action on the part of some of the employees in decorating their desks with small American flags, which soon afterward were removed on the order of the chief clerk, Register Solberg today, however, took full responsibility for ordering these flags down and declared that Mr. Bruncken had nothing to do with it.

Congressmen Informed. Reports of the friction in the copyright division have reached several members of Congress and there is talk of a Congressional investigation.

Also some of the employees, who are very much stirred up over the incident, have given reports of the facts as they see them to representatives at Washington, New York, and other newspapers.

Twice yesterday Mr. Bruncken was offered the opportunity to make any statement he desired in regard to the reports being circulated as to what he said, but in each case he declined to do so.

In the first instance a reporter for The Times put to him certain specific questions to which his answer invariably was, "None of your business."

On the second occasion, in the office of Librarian Putnam, the assistant register was asked to reply to the same questions, again put to him by a reporter for The Times, in the presence of Mr. Putnam, but he declined to answer.

Following is a verbatim report of the interview in the first instance between The Times reporter and Mr. Bruncken: "Mr. Bruncken, you are quoted as having said on the day the Lusitania was sunk, 'Good! Good! Let the good work go on.' Did or did you not say that?"

"One of your business," he replied. "You are quoted as having said, 'Woodrow Wilson is a traitor.' Beside?"

(Continued on Second Page.)

Conscience Fund Receives \$5,000

Five \$1,000 Gold Certificates Come From New York.

Reading Sends 20 Cents.

The Treasury Department today received a \$5,000 contribution to the conscience fund, making a total of more than \$45,000 paid since January 1.

The contribution came from New York. There were five \$1,000 gold certificates in a plain envelope, with a slip attached on which was written, "For the conscience fund." There was no signature. In another envelope was a contribution of 20 cents from some unnamed source in Reading, Pa.

A few weeks ago the Treasury received \$30,000 for the conscience fund from some one in Philadelphia. This was the largest conscience fund contribution ever received by the Treasury. A short time before \$10,000 was received from New York.

Today's contribution raised the conscience fund to almost \$50,000. The money goes into the general fund of the Treasury.

Charges Filibuster Against Brandeis

Ashurst Says Judiciary Members Would Delay for June Conventions.

Members of the Judiciary Committee opposed to the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis are filibustering in committee, Senator Ashurst of Arizona charges.

Disgusted with the dilatory tactics of several members, he left the committee before it adjourned today.

"Evidently the purpose is to ward off any action until after the present conventions in June," said Ashurst.

"This morning the same questions were asked as often as fifteen times, and the hearings of the investigation subcommittee were mulled over repeatedly."

So far, the situation appears to favor a recommendation for Brandeis by one vote whenever his friends can press the matter to a test.

ALEXANDRIA BRIDGE URGED BY CHIEF OF ENGINEERS OF ARMY

Report Sent to Senate Committee Also Approves Memorial and Aqueduct Spans.

FAVORS 34TH STREET SITE

Would Move Existing Structure Two Blocks Down on District Side of River.

An extended report by the chief of engineers of the army was given out today, approving not only the Aqueduct bridge and the Memorial bridge projects now pending in Congress, but pointing to the need of another bridge from the District of Alexandria.

Secretary Baker sent this report to the Senate Committee on Commerce accompanying a favorable report on the bill now nearing final passage providing for a new Aqueduct bridge "at or near the present site."

The report of the army engineers recommends that the new Aqueduct bridge be constructed from the foot of Thirty-fourth street to a point in Rosslyn, near the end of the existing bridge. The Georgetown terminus of the present bridge is at Thirty-sixth street.

Significant Paragraph. The report of the chief of engineers goes extensively into the bridge needs of the District. The significant paragraphs of the report referring to the need of two bridges in addition to the Aqueduct bridge are as follows:

"The District of Columbia is now connected with the Virginia shore of the Potomac by three highway bridges, viz: (first) the Chain bridge, located near the District line and approximately three and a quarter miles above the Aqueduct bridge; (two) the Aqueduct bridge between Thirty-sixth street, Georgetown and (Continued on Fourth Page.)

GERMANS HALTED IN WEST MEUSE DRIVE

Attack Extended From Avocourt to Pepper Heights After Bombardment.

PARIS, April 27.—Following an intense bombardment on a front extending from Avocourt to Pepper Heights, north of Verdun, a small force of Germans last night attempted to attack. The war office announced today that the enemy was immediately stopped by French curtain fire.

Although there have been reports of increasing activity on the Ypres front and at the extreme southeastern end of the battle line, no important engagements occurred in those sectors last night. A German reconnaissance attempted to reach French positions east of Le Mesnil, in Lorraine, but was quickly dispersed.

North of the Aisne, German patrols were repulsed in grenade fighting. A French aeroplane shot down a German who fell in Spincourt forest.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—Fire breaking out in the central military stores here last night was quickly controlled, and the damage was placed at about \$5,000 today.

The blaze was confined to the section of the building in which it started. Hospital supplies, gaswater, brushes, blankets, and similar materials were stored there. Authorities do not believe the fire was incendiary.

Germans Capture Portion Of Trench Near Givenchy

BERLIN, April 27.—German troops have captured a portion of a British trench near Givenchy, the war office reported this afternoon. British counterattacks are repulsed.

South of St. Eloi, a British grenade attack was repulsed.

French attacks on the west bank of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, were repulsed.

Germans Torpedo British Submarine

Cruiser Also Struck Says Berlin Statement—Only Two of Crew Saved.

LONDON, April 27.—The British submarine E-22 has been sunk in the North Sea, the admiralty announced this afternoon. Only two of her crew were saved.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville) April 27.—German naval forces sank the British submarine E-22 on Tuesday, it was officially announced today.

On the same day a German submarine struck with a torpedo a British cruiser of the Arcturion type.

Two men from the crew of the E-22 were rescued by the Germans.

The E-22 was one of the newest of the British submarines, designed and built since the beginning of the war. Available naval registers give no statistics regarding her, but it is probable that she carried a crew of between twenty and thirty men.

FORMER CHICAGO GIRL REPORTED PUT TO DEATH IN VIENNA

Miss Alice Mazyrak, Settlement Worker, Said to Have Been Executed in Prison.

Chicago Friends Plan Appeal For Miss Mazyrak

CHICAGO, April 27.—Chicago members of the National Bohemian Alliance, aided by Miss Jane Addams and other Hull house workers, today planned to urge a State Department inquiry into the reported execution of Miss Alice Mazyrak, in Austria as a spy.

Miss Mazyrak, former Chicago settlement worker, was the daughter of a professor at the University of Prague, Bohemia, who had agitated democracy.

She was a sympathizer of the Czech National, an organization that favors an independent kingdom for Bohemia rather than the present Austrian rule.

Chicago Friends Plan Appeal For Miss Mazyrak. The State Department was without word today confirming the report that Alice Mazyrak, once of Chicago, had been executed in Austria. The department, after several days' investigation, found there was nothing this Government could do to stay the threatened execution.

Miss Mazyrak's case differed from that of Edith Cavell, in which the United States Government acted vigorously through Minister Brand Whitlock. Neither woman possessed American citizenship, but in the case of Miss Cavell the United States Minister in Belgium acted for the British government, whose interests he has had to handle since the outbreak of the war. Miss Mazyrak was in her own country.

Appeals to the State Department, it was said, could have no effect. The only possible recourse of women in this country desiring to help Miss Mazyrak, if the report of her death is not confirmed, is by appeal to the Austrian Government, through the Austrian embassy here.

Unofficial information here is that a Czechoslovakian institution, headed by Jane Adams and Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, has been active in this regard.

Miss Mazyrak's mother is an American woman. She was a close friend of the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

She was a member of the Austro-Hungarian parliament from a Moravian province, and owner of a newspaper. He investigated the annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia and declared the trouble which stirred up this act was caused by Austro-Hungarian imperialism.

Confiscated and the staff arrested, Bohemian protests grew so formidable Mazyrak was exiled instead of being executed.

Upon learning of Miss Mazyrak's arrest her American friends and women of the Bohemian Alliance started a propaganda here to prevent her becoming "a second Edith Cavell." She was imprisoned in October, 1915.

Does Not Believe Miss Mazyrak Was Executed

"I refuse to believe that Alice Mazyrak has been executed," said Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau today, when asked to comment upon the report that the American-Bohemian prisoner, Alice Mazyrak, confined in Vienna, had been killed in a charge of high treason.

"I have known Miss Mazyrak personally through her work in Chicago with Miss Addams for many years," she continued.

"In view of my experience with her, and what I have known of her and of her work since that time, I feel that in no way could she be guilty for a moment of any crime against her fellows."

"Wonderfully trained mentally, with a noble intellect and a high conception of honor, it is inconceivable that Miss Mazyrak ever put herself in a position which would justify murder for high treason."

"I cannot believe that another case, like that of the Cavell murder, would be committed against this woman."

Zeppelin Bombards English Port City

Official Statement Reports Another Aerial Raid on Coast.

BERLIN, April 27.—A German Zeppelin last night bombarded the English port of Margate, the admiralty announced this afternoon.

Margate is a fishing town and seaside resort of about 30,000 inhabitants, eighty miles southeast of London in the county of Kent. An official statement issued at London early today reported another Zeppelin raid on England last night.

MARTIAL LAW FOR ALL IRELAND AS REVOLT SPREADS

Street Fighting Continues In Dublin—Sinn Fein Rebels Hold Strong Posts.

WESTERN COUNTIES JOINING

Parliament Shocked By Frank Admission of Asquith That Situation Is Serious.

LONDON, April 27.—

The whole of Ireland has been placed under martial law, Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons this afternoon.

"The situation in Ireland is still serious," said the prime minister. "The rebels continue to hold some of the important public buildings in Dublin."

There are indications that the disorder is spreading to other parts of the country, Premier Asquith announced.

Western districts of Ireland are reported to be affected.

Street fighting continues in Dublin.

The government has received assurances of support from scores of Irish leaders who deplore the outbreak at Dublin.

CAME AS THUNDERBOLT.

The prime minister's statement came as a thunderbolt in the midst of a session of Commons primed to receive the expected announcement that the revolt had been completely crushed.

All previous unofficial advice had indicated that the rebellion had collapsed and public attention had turned to the disposition of the case of Sir Roger Casement, a prisoner in the Tower of London.

The rebellion, the prime minister indicated, is now spreading to the prosperous Irish counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Clare and Connaught in the west and southwestern portions of Ireland, where Sinn-Fein organizers have been active for many weeks. The government, it is understood, is hurrying more troops across the Irish sea to cope with the rebels.

Carson and Redmond. The prime minister made only a brief statement to Commons on the progress of the rebellion. When he had concluded, Sir Edward Carson, unionist leader, and John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, bitter foes in the Home Rule fight in Parliament, joined hands in strong declarations of support of the government.

Sir Edward declared he was quite satisfied with Premier Asquith's statement. He said he wanted to assure the country that he would stand by the government with Redmond and the Nationalist leaders in doing everything possible to "put down these rebels now and for evermore."

Redmond was loudly applauded when he replied to Carson.

"In behalf of all my colleagues and the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, I wish to express my cordial detestation of the acts of the Dublin rioters," said the Irish leader. "I will heartily join with Sir Edward in the hope that the situation will not be taken advantage of by any political party."

The London newspapers today launched a fierce attack upon Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell and Lord Wimborne, demanding their immediate resignations. The Express, Daily Telegraph, and Post joined with the Northcliffe papers in declaring that Birrell's weakness and irresolution were responsible for the Sinn Fein uprising. The Express demands that Lord Kitchener be sent to bring the Dublin situation under control.

"The government," said the Express, "must jettison the ministers whose inaction made possible the scene that disgraced Dublin."

Demand Resignations. The censor today passed for publication several press dispatches from Ireland, which brought circumstantial reports of the capture of Sir Roger Casement and his twenty-two German confederates.

One report that Sir Roger landed from a German submarine on the shore of Tralee Bay on the southwest coast of Ireland, just south of the mouth of the river Shannon, with two Irish companions, and seeing no reason why his hands should be bound, he and his companions leaped upon them, but one of the trio escaped and is still at large.

The submarine and the auxiliary steamer laden with ammunition crept out of the Kiel canal and made its way around the north coast of Scotland, the auxiliary being the Dutch flag. The steamer was stopped by a British patrol boat, but showed regular papers to a boarding party, and was allowed to proceed.

Another British patrol boat fired a shot across her bow the following day, and seeing no reason why a Dutch tramp should be in north Irish waters ordered the auxiliary to precede her into Queenstown.

Landed From Submarine. The submarine, carrying Sir Roger and his comrades, followed, keeping submerged. The auxiliary steamed southward for several hours, but seeing no chance of eluding the patrol vessel, the crew blew her up.

The German sailors were made captive and Sir Roger and his comrades.

Browning Receiver For Milk Company

White Cross Company Consents to Appointment, With Continental Trust Substitute Trustee.

Justice McCoy today named William L. Browning receiver for the White Cross Milk Company, which operates here and in Frederick, Md.