

WASHINGTON NOT YET DECIDED ON POLICY TOWARD THINGS MEXICAN

Now Definitely Known That de Facto Government Had Warned Pershing Not to Go South of Parral.

OFFICIALS WAIT UPON REPORT OF GEN. SCOTT

No Change Has Been Made as to Orders for American Forces South of the Rio Grande.

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson and the cabinet discussed the Mexican situation today but did not decide on any course of action. Further steps by the United States toward the pursuit of Villa or withdrawal of the troops from Mexico will await a full report from Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army as to conditions on the border and in Mexico.

General Scott, who reached San Antonio, Tex., tonight, to confer with General Funston, was not expecting to send a report on the situation until tomorrow. His full report upon which a decision as to the war department probably will not be made until he returns to Washington. When he left here, the chief of staff said he would make his investigation and return as quickly as possible. He could not indicate how long he might be gone.

Pending word from General Scott, Secretary Baker reiterated his statement that no change had been made in orders to General Funston and that the department had no knowledge of any change in the latter's orders to General Pershing. No official report had been received, he said, that the expedition was at a standstill.

The secretary stated that what had been a rumor, the report that Mexican officers had warned General Pershing not to proceed south of Parral, was fact. It was learned at the state department that a rumor to this effect was transmitted some days before the Parral incident through consular agents. Mr. Baker insisted that the warning had made no change in the department's order to the border forces.

To Call Carranza Down. It was indicated tonight that a reply to General Carranza's telegram calling attention to the clash at Parral and asserting that the American commander had violated his orders and the agreement with the de facto government in entering the town, would be dispatched soon. War department officials said that Carranza's attention would be called to the discrepancy in the two versions. They thought it unlikely he would attempt to uphold his original report in the light of more recent information and no longer correspondence is looked for.

Wells Diaz Causes Concern. While immediate interest centers naturally in the situation as to the troops in Mexico, there were renewed indications about the state department today that a wholly different aspect of the Mexican problem was causing growing concern. That is the movement supposedly headed by Felix Diaz, nephew of the former Mexican dictator, for a new revolution against the de facto government. None of the information upon which the uneasiness rests has been disclosed. It is known, however, that several Mexicans in the United States are being closely watched and it seems possible that some of the anti-American feeling in Chihuahua state which has met the troops pursuing Villa, may be attributed to this movement.

The Diaz government, it is said, has the backing of various elements of Mexicans, both in Mexico and this country. As viewed by the state department, it is understood the activities of these persons are the more dangerous because they are wealthy, while the de facto government is involved in a snarl of financial complications which would be hard to overcome, even in times of complete peace.

The Day in Congress

SENATE. Met at 11 a. m. Resumed discussion of good roads bill providing federal aid on state projects. Judiciary committee against postponed action on Brainerd nomination. Sinal investigation continued. Adjourned at 5:02 p. m. to noon Saturday. HOUSE. Met at 11 a. m. Consideration of agricultural appropriation bill including forestry problems was renewed. Resolution of inquiry regarding the retention of Samuel Schwartz, an American, by British authorities, was introduced by Representative Bennett, Republican. Adjourned at 5:32 p. m. to 11 a. m. Monday.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Colo., April 21.—New Mexico: Saturday generally fair; Sunday probably fair, not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. Twenty-four hours, ending at 9 a. m. yesterday. Minimum temperature, 12 degrees; maximum, 32 degrees; range, 20 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 45 degrees; southwest wind, clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS. Yesterday \$105,699.58.

obtainable tonight, there were indications that some Washington officials, at least, thought it possible that the Diaz interests were seeking to undermine General Carranza among his various commanders. Should clear indications of this become apparent the attention of General Carranza probably will be called to the situation.

It was pointed out at the war department today that the portion of Chihuahua where the pursuit of Villa has been in progress, has been doubtful territory at best. Many of the so-called Carranza partisans are known to be wavering now, one way and now the other in their allegiance.

Since no new revolution could be started in territory where American troops were operating, it is regarded as possible that recent events were the result, in part, at least, of a deliberate effort to create conditions that would compel their withdrawal without irritating the United States to a point where intervention and military occupation of northern Mexico might result.

PRESIDENT VISITS NEW GRANDDAUGHTER

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson paid a brief visit to Philadelphia today to visit his daughter, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, and his youngest granddaughter, Eleanor Axson Sayre, who was born there last month. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson. They remained in Philadelphia less than two hours and returned here tonight, planning to spend Easter in Washington.

The president was given a great ovation in Philadelphia, although nothing was known of his coming until a few hours in advance. A crowd of several thousand persons was at the Broad street station, both when he arrived and when he left, and cheered him enthusiastically. He also was applauded as he passed through the streets.

SONORA TOWNS ARE RAIDED BY YAQUI INDIANS

Thousands of Chinese Are Being Driven From Mexico by Stringent Laws Imposed by General Calles.

Douglas, Ariz., April 21.—Mail advices from Hermosillo received today report that a band of Yaqui Indians attacked Camou's mill, eighteen miles east of Hermosillo, two weeks ago, killing nine Mexicans. Two other Mexicans are reported to have been killed by the Indians at the Sultana mine, twenty miles east of Carbo, a railroad station, thirty miles north of Hermosillo.

Arrivals from Sonora today said that a report had reached Mochizuma, 150 miles south of Agua Prieta, that four men had been killed on the road from Lampazos to Mochizuma, last Sunday. A military detachment was sent to investigate the reports. Who killed the men and whether they were Mexicans or foreigners was not known in Mochizuma at the time of their departure.

E. R. De Hoyes, presidente municipal of Cananea, stated today that nine cattle thieves captured in the vicinity of Cananea had been executed summarily there during the last two weeks. General P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, has a number of detachments in the field in northern Sonora charged with the duty of capturing and exterminating the bandits.

Hundreds of Chinese are leaving Sonora as the result of the stringent laws passed against them by General Calles and the municipal authorities of Sonora. As a result of the issuance of a new sanitary law in Cananea, the Chinese who formerly controlled the meat business there have been compelled to quit it. Mexicans now operate the butcher shops. When the decrees discriminating against the Chinese were issued recently by General Calles there were approximately 35,000 of them in Sonora, out of a total population of 300,000. Since the issuance of the decree, fully 5,000 have migrated to Sinaloa, according to Ives G. Leveier, de facto consul here.

GERMANY MUST FACE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Amsterdam (via London, April 21, 7:08 p. m.)—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin publishes an interview with Dr. von Lintz, Prussian finance minister, in which he forecasts great financial difficulties, not only for the German empire, but for the individual states of the empire. He expresses the belief that it may be necessary for the empire to levy direct taxes upon the states, notwithstanding the fact that the German constitution does not provide for such measures.

SCOTT CONFERS WITH FUNSTON OVER PLIGHT OF THE EXPEDITION

Chief of Staff Professes Not to Know Whether Americans Are to Be Recalled From Northern Mexico.

OPERATION FUTILE AS CONDUCTED AT PRESENT

Pershing Makes Brief Report and Waits for Instructions as to Whether He Shall Retire or Proceed.

San Antonio, Tex., April 21.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, and Major General Funston, in charge of operations along the frontier and in Mexico, personally discussed tonight the problems that have grown out of the punitive expedition in pursuit of Francisco Villa. General Scott arrived from Washington tonight and was met by General Funston, the two going immediately to General Funston's headquarters at Fort Sam Houston.

General Scott professed not to know whether the American troops were to be recalled without having captured Villa. He was sent here by Secretary of War Baker to discuss the situation in detail with General Funston and to make to the secretary a personal report.

General Scott does not intend going to El Paso or Columbus.

PURSUIT OF VILLA FUTILE

Officers here are convinced that General Scott soon will admit the futility of continuing the pursuit of Villa under the existing conditions. It is believed at departmental headquarters that the investigation General Scott has been asked to make will not keep him here more than a day or two at the most, since there are in the possession of Major Halverson of the army, General Funston's chief of staff, the details of the records of the campaign since the troops crossed into Mexico opposite Columbus, N. M., and this was subject to General Scott's inspection tonight.

PERSHING WAITS ORDERS

General Pershing's army continued its inactivity today awaiting instructions from General Funston which he was unable to give, pending the determination and announcement of the administration's policy regarding the punitive expedition. Secretary Baker's assertion that there had been no change in this respect and that the pursuit of Villa would be continued, was taken by military men to reflect the wishes of the administration, but unless important changes in tactics are used the pursuit cannot be efficiently continued, they declare.

VIVID PICTURE OF VERDUN BATTLEGROUND

Paris, April 21 (6:01 p. m.)—Gaston Deschamps, writing in the Temps, gives a vivid description of his visit to the Verdun front from which he has just returned. The account follows: "The vast battlefield was veiled by sleety rain, but Verdun, Douaumont and Le Mort Homme were vaguely outlined in the distance. Verdun stood like a sentinel guarding the entrance of the valley above the blackened ruins of houses, while the towers of the cathedral rose like two outstretched arms in protest against the misery and desolation about them. The cathedral still stands unscathed.

REPAIR WORK ON FLEET ORDERED SPEEDED UP

Washington, April 21.—Orders to speed up repair and overhaul work on vessels of the Atlantic fleet have been sent to the commandants of the various navy yards by Secretary Daniels. In case of labor shortage the commandants are instructed to expedite the work by employing the ship's personnel.

WOMAN ASSAULTED AND ROBBED OF DIAMONDS

St. Louis, April 21.—Mrs. Hettie S. Walker, proprietress of a grocery store, was robbed by three men in the store today of \$2,000 worth of diamonds and a small amount of money.

TORPEDOING OF VESSEL ENRAGES SPANIARDS

Paris, April 21 (4:55 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says that a meeting which was to have been held protesting against the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Vigo in the Bay of Biscay has been forbidden by the Spanish government on the ground that prudence was essential under the present disturbed conditions. Leaders of the republicans, radical and socialist parties made arrangements for the meeting. The Spanish government has received a number of telegrams of protest to which it has replied that it is seeking unceasingly to obtain satisfaction from Germany for the loss of the Vigo.

The German embassy has issued an announcement to the effect that the Vigo was torpedoed because she was carrying contraband and that time was given for the crew to leave the vessel.

BIG OIL COMPANY FORMED IN OKLAHOMA

Teles, Okla., April 21.—Formation of a \$50,000,000 oil corporation for the purpose of producing refining and marketing crude oil and its products was announced here today by H. F. Sinclair, wealthy oil producer and former Federal league baseball manager, on his return from New York City where he has been for several weeks. The new company, which will be headed by Mr. Sinclair, will be known as the Sinclair Oil Refining Company.

The new company will combine the production of the Sinclair oil company and possibly other well known producing firms with the production, pipe lines and plants of three of the largest independent refining companies in the west, according to reports, that, while not authorized by the organizer, are given general credence among well informed oil men here.

The three refining companies which go into the new combination are the Cudahy, Chanute and Milliken companies.

Mr. Sinclair stated that five of the largest banks in New York were behind the proposition but declined to give their names.

TWO BANDITS QUICKLY CAUGHT BY POLICE

Becker, April 21.—William Cabler, aged 55, a watchman, is in the hospital probably fatally wounded, and Fred Jones, a cook, aged 21, and Ralph Burton, a salesman, are in jail as the result of a chase by police following the hold-up of the crew of a switch engine in the stock yards here early tonight.

Cabler, according to the police, was shot from his horse by either Jones or Burton after they had relieved the engineer and brakeman of their valuables. Cabler was shot in the chest by the shooting, picked up Cabler's revolver, mounted the watchman's horse and took up the chase, followed by the police. The bandits scattered their loot as they ran, and took refuge in a vacant building a mile from the scene.

They surrendered when the place was surrounded.

PRISONERS MOST WILFULLY TREATED IN GERMAN CAMP

Hideous Story Told of British People Seized by Governor Seitz Before Botha Conquered Southwest Africa.

London, April 21 (9:30 p. m.)—A Reuter dispatch from Capetown, dealing with the report of a commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, follows: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest African campaign, revealing another story of the shocking treatment of British prisoners, and showing a complete lack of organization or central control.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION

"Food rations were coarse and became so insufficient that men were reduced to scavenging in line to get the bones of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and harshly treated, some being sent on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short loincloth, and sandals and helmet, a spectacle which the report for wandering natives who saw them on the road. The German governor, Seitz, ordered them placed in irons during their transit. One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions and infested with vermin, and threatened with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window.

OTHER INSTANCES OF BRUTALITY

"When officers complained to Governor Seitz he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got. The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions.

The report was discussed in the house, assembly members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice. Gen. Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had already protested to the German authorities and was in communication with the home government, and added that happily the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

FORD FALLS BEHIND CUMMINS IN NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb., April 21.—Complete returns from thirty-seven counties out of ninety-three in the state give Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, a slight lead over Henry Ford of Nebraska in forming the Nebraska presidential nomination at the Nebraska preference primaries held Tuesday. The vote: Cummins, 14,527; Ford, 14,304; Charles E. Hughes, 7,726; Henry D. Eastbrook, 4,955.

The name of Hughes was written on the ballots by the voters. William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, has been defeated for delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention, latest returns indicate.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF YIELDING BY GERMANY, SAYS CORRESPONDENT

Answer to American Note Not Expected Before Some Day Next Week, Is Best Information.

TEXT OF DEMANDS NOT PUBLISHED IN BERLIN

Kaiser's Officials Have Document, but Contents Are Not Disclosed to People of Teutonic Empire.

Berlin, April 22, 2:22 a. m.—(Via London, April 22, 2:22 a. m.)—Nothing has yet developed as a result of the receipt of the American note to Germany concerning Germany's submarine warfare. No expression of opinion is obtainable from the foreign office, where absolute reticence is maintained.

Neither the note nor any reference to it has been published in Germany, and there is no intimation as yet when the note will be made public. The celebration of holy week, and of the Easter festival, therefore, are proceeding undisturbed by any knowledge of foreign complications.

The ministers and other officials who were entitled to it received a copy of the note this morning and were engaged during the day in studying the document.

As far as the Associated Press has been made acquainted with the sentiment in higher quarters, it would be wrong to regard the situation as anything but extremely grave. The note probably will be answered some time next week, after serious consideration has been given the American contention, but there is little hope that any answer can go to the length demanded by the Washington government, despite the fact that the government desires to maintain good relations with the United States.

The sentiment is against any further weakening of Germany's submarine campaign, to say nothing of an abandonment of it.

GERARD SENDS SEVERAL MESSAGES TO LANSING

Washington, April 21.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, called the state department today that he had delivered the American note on submarine warfare to the German foreign office at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Secretary Lansing said later he had not been advised just when a reply might be forthcoming. Other officials, however, indicated they expected it by the middle of next week.

Ambassador Gerard is known to have entered into a brief conversation with Foreign Minister von Jagow after delivering the communication. Although the contents of a second message received late today from Mr. Gerard was closely guarded, it is understood that the ambassador informed the department he had been assured immediate consideration would be given to the note.

It became known tonight that several messages have been received from Ambassador Gerard during the past day or so.

It was stated authoritatively, however, that they transmitted only expressions of editorial opinion from German newspapers. The editorial excerpts were closely examined by officials in an attempt to gain some understanding of the state of German public opinion.

Dispatches from the ambassador are looked for momentarily to give definite information regarding the views of German officials, the manner in which the note was received and forecasts of the action which will be taken by the German government in response to the demand of the United States that it declare and abstain from forming the present methods of conducting submarine warfare.

Count von Bernstorff was not in Washington today. He left early this morning on a week-end trip. He is not expected to return to the capital until Monday, unless dispatches of an important nature bearing on the submarine issues should be received before then.

The German embassy is sending many informative dispatches to Berlin. The majority of those sent so far have contained interpretations of definite and official opinion, and the ambassador's own views on the situation. It is strongly recommended to his government to so modify submarine warfare as to bring it within what the United States considers as the law.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED

St. James, Minn., April 21.—Rev. H. W. Baker, pastor of the Presbyterian church of St. James, who preached the late Governor W. S. Hammond's funeral sermon, accidentally shot and killed himself early today while examining a gun he did not know was loaded.

MARKETING OF SISAL UNDERTAKEN BY U. S.

Washington, April 21.—The federal trade commission today began its task of supervising the marketing of what is left of this year's Yucatan sisal crop by telegraphing to all the binder manufacturers in the United States for an estimate of their requirements for the 1916 season. About 125,000 bales are to be distributed.

The trade commission was directed by the senate to oversee distribution of the sisal after the Comision Reguladora, of Yucatan, accused by the International Harvester company of creating a sisal shortage to bring about rise in prices, had requested that the trade commission or some other government agency market the rest of the crop. The Comision Reguladora is backed by the New York and New Orleans bankers who have been before a senate committee investigating the sisal situation for weeks.

All the interests involved in the controversy attended a conference today with members of the trade commission, when distribution plans were made. The sisal interests agreed to hold deliveries until June 1 to give the trade commission time to report to the senate on the situation. The commission will report within thirty days.

EXPERTS FIGURING ON SHARK MEAT AS FOOD

Washington, April 21.—Preliminary experiments are being conducted by the United States bureau of fisheries in the preparation of shark meat as a food. Fisheries experts say there is good ground for the belief that a demand for the article will be created. Even now, they say, sharks are more universally eaten than is generally known as trap fishermen off the Massachusetts coast ship all of the large species of shark, with one exception, caught in their traps. The head, fins and tail are removed and the shark then looks not unlike a deep water swordfish. They are shipped to Boston and New York and sold as deep water swordfish, the fishermen receiving from 3 to 8 cents a pound.

In the United States there is a prejudice against the use of sharks for food that results in waste of what rightfully should be a resource, fisheries experts declare. In England and Wales also 6,000,000 pounds of dogfish, valued at more than \$100,000 were landed in 1913. As the flesh of these small sharks, when properly prepared, is palatable, there appears to be no valid reason against its use, officials say.

ONE OF KAISER'S BEST GENERALS DIES IN TURKEY

Amsterdam, April 21 (via London, April 22, 3:25 a. m.)—Baron Kolmar von Der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the first Turkish army, died Wednesday of spotted fever at the headquarters of his Turkish army, according to an official report received here from Berlin. He had been ill ten days.

Field Marshal von Der Goltz was regarded as one of Germany's greatest strategists. He was 72 years old. He had seen extensive military service, having fought in the Austrian campaign and been on the staff of Prince Frederick Charles, in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1883 he was sent to reconstruct the Turkish army and remained in Turkey for thirteen years.

In August, 1914, he was appointed military governor of the occupied part of Belgium, but in November of the same year he was relieved of this command and sent to Turkey where he was appointed military commander at Constantinople and acting minister of war. He was instrumental in forming the strong Turkish defense on the Gallipoli peninsula, and frequently predicted that the allied fleet would not be able to force a passage of the Dardanelles.

Recent dispatches reported von Der Goltz engaged in the operations in Asiatic Turkey. Before the fall of Erzerum he was said to be bottled up in that Turkish stronghold with 80,000 Turks.

SURRAT, ACQUITTED OF LINCOLN'S MURDER, DIES

Baltimore, April 21.—John Harrison Surrat, last survivor of the corps of alleged conspirators tried for implication in the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, died here tonight. He was 72 years old. Mr. Surrat retired as general freight agent of the Baltimore Steam Packet company recently. In the civil war he served in the confederate secret service. When he heard that a warrant had been issued for him he fled from New York to Canada and then to Europe, Egypt and South America. He was acquitted after being brought back for trial and came to Baltimore.

SAFELY OUT OF TRAP

After moving out from the trap of hills where the fight began, Major Tompkins formed a line of dismounted men, and retorted the attackers until the pack animals and stores had time to get back toward the American rear.

Repeatedly during the afternoon this defense line continued to form, to fire from the cover of rocks, ploughed ground and ditches, and then fell back to its horses for further retreat. The Americans had no machine guns, only their pistols and rifles, and every man was instructed to save his cartridges until he could make them count.

As the Americans fell back Major Tompkins finally ordered that only expert rifle shots should reply to the Mexican fire. Shortly before dark the Americans reached the adobe Mexican village of Santa Cruz, where they made very effective defensive positions. The Mexicans did not press

PARRAL ATTACK ON AMERICANS WAS BY FORCE OF CARRANZA MEN

Major Tompkins' Little Band Deliberately Led Into Trap by Officials of de Facto Government.

COMPELLED TO FIGHT IN 15-MILE RETREAT

Reinforcements Arrive and Colonel Brown Sends Defiant Answer to General Lozano's Demand.

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