

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR, VOL. CL. No. 53.

SITUATION IN MEXICO GLOOMY; CONDITIONS OF MONEY ARE BAD

Labor Strikes Prevail Over Large Part of Southern Republic and Stringency Is Growing Worse Generally.

NEW CARRANZA NOTE TO BE DELIVERED SOON

Feeling Toward United States Is Improving Owing to Belief That No Extended Intervention Is Intended.

Washington, May 22.—The economic situation in Mexico was extremely grave according to official advices today to the state department. With the monetary problem already acute, the food shortage in Mexico City and vicinity continuing without any prospect of any immediate relief and with the labor strike extending over practically all the Mexican railway lines, the de facto government is pictured as facing a serious domestic plight.

Lecher to Bring Light. First hand reports as to the situation in northern Mexico will reach the department tomorrow. Consul Lecher, from Chihuahua City, is en route to Washington, presumably bringing with him a complete synopsis of reports of five other consuls recently ordered to the border to talk over conditions with military officials there.

It was official stated that while Mr. Lecher would make his report on conditions in Mexico, that was not the sole purpose of his trip. It was explained he was ordered here that routine matters might be taken up with him, but no inkling of their nature was given out.

News of New Note. The department today received further advices from Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City by telling of the new note that was in process of preparation by the de facto government; but the message threw no light on its purport. The communication will be handed to Secretary Lansing by Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador-designate, but the embassy, so far as knowledge of the matter, Mr. Rodgers' last message indicated that the note had not been sent forward and might not be sent for a day or two.

Gloomy Situation. While reports as to the domestic situation of the Carranza government are gloomy, the attitude of Mexican officials towards the United States has been described as more friendly since the border conferences between General Scott and General Obregon. It is believed possible this will be reflected in the new note, although some officials think it probable that a new request for withdrawal of the American expeditionary forces will be included with whatever other proposals General Carranza has to make.

May Be Delayed Answer. Since the state department's representations as to the renewed raiding in the Big Bend country of Texas have not been answered, the note is expected to go into that subject. Officials here, including Secretary Baker, say the military conference on the border left the situation unchanged as to steps to be taken with regard to new raids. The state department holds that the original agreement proposed by General Carranza and accepted by Secretary Lansing, fully covers Colonel Sibley's drive into Mexico after the Boquillas raiders. The Washington government still is proceeding on the theory that the fight to follow hot trails across the border has been established and General Funston's instructions are based on this view.

Action of Texas Guardsmen. Reports from General Funston that 116 members of the Texas national guard had refused to take the mustering oath and enter the federal service under the president's call, brought members of congress from that state to the war department today to find out what action was in contemplation. They were told the matter had not yet reached Secretary

The Day in Congress

SENATE. Continued debate on rivers and harbors bill. Insistence on the regular order again operated to delay debate on Kenyon resolution for open sessions on nomination.

HOUSE. Adopted senate joint resolution inviting Spain and all the Pan-American nations to participate in the San Antonio bi-centennial exposition in 1918.

Set aside District of Columbia affairs and resumed consideration of the Porto Rican civil government bill. Adjourned at 5:50 p. m. to 11 a. m. Tuesday.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Colo., May 22.—New Mexico: Tuesday and Wednesday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees; minimum, 39 degrees; range, 46 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 76 degrees; southwest wind, clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS. Yesterday \$85,609.74.

Baker for con. Senator. Mr. Baker's military advisers are preparing recommendations for him under the existing militia law and it is known that some officers believe they should be tried and fined as a warning to national guardsmen in general that they are undertaking a serious responsibility in joining the organization. The secretary himself has postponed a study of the law in the case until the facts are before him.

Little Trouble in Valley. A state department announcement today said the situation in the Yaqui valley did not appear to be acute at present. The Yaquis are reported to have headquarters at Vicam. Three hands were reported south of the Yaqui river a few days ago but department advices were uncertain whether they were outlaws or Yaquis enlisted by the Mexican government.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNED AGAIN BY PRESIDENT

Strong Protests Against Policy of Seizing American Mails on Open Sea to Be Forwarded.

Washington, May 22.—President Wilson tonight completed a note vigorously renewing the protest of the United States to Great Britain against interference with American mails.

The communication is expected to go forward tomorrow. Secretary Lansing and legal experts at the state department, made the original draft of the note and the president revised its phraseology. It is made up largely of legal arguments to meet the contentions of Great Britain in the memorandum, concurred in by France, presented to the state department several weeks ago. The United States takes the position that practices complained of in its first complaint on the subject have been continued and that the American government must now insist more emphatically that they cease.

State department officials consider that the chief weakness in the position of Great Britain is her policy of taking neutral mail vessels into British jurisdiction and submitting them to local censorship regulations. It is understood that it is on this point that the renewed protest is chiefly based. The British memorandum avoided this question. Rapid transmission was promised to "true correspondence" but the right to seize contraband sent in the mails was maintained.

The Hague convention of 1907, the United States contends, guarantees the inviolability of postal correspondence and the new note again points to the inconveniences and actual money loss resulting from the continuance of the British policy of taking neutral mail vessels into British ports and there examining and detaining the mails. A mass of evidence has been collected showing the effects on American business of the British policy.

HUGHES AHEAD IN VERMONT PRIMARIES

Montpelier, Vt., May 22.—Official returns given out tonight by the secretary of state on the result of the presidential preference primary held in this state May 16 show that Justice Hughes led the republican ticket with 5,480 votes. Colonel Roosevelt received 3,331 votes on the republican ticket, and 1,418 as the progressive party candidate.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts, had 181 votes; Elihu Root 180, Henry Ford 34, and Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts 28.

On the democratic ticket President Wilson received 3,711 votes and Speaker Clark 23.

SHRAPNEL AMMUNITION RETURNED TO COLUMBUS

Columbus, N. M., May 22.—Several thousand rounds of shrapnel ammunition reached here today aboard twenty-two trucks from Namiapiti, the most southerly of Gen. J. J. Pershing's chain of bases. Military authorities offered no explanation and refused to comment on a report that the bringing out of field ammunition presages the withdrawal of the artillery regiments.

Quantities of food and forage concentrated here today for immediate shipment to the field, supported widespread belief that no general withdrawal of the expeditionary forces is contemplated.

ROOSEVELT SAYS AMERICANISM IS GREAT ISSUE IN UNITED STATES

Replying to Committee Working for His Nomination, Colonel Sees Himself as Fittest for President.

GREAT TIME OF CRISIS NOW ON COUNTRY

Professions Worthless Unless Words Are Translated Into Immediate Action, Is Rough Rider's Dictum.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 22.—In reply to George von L. Meyer, former secretary of the navy, who today officially notified him that the Roosevelt republican committee, with membership in thirty states, had been organized to work for his nomination for the presidency by the republican party, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt enumerated the principles for which he declared he was fighting, and added: "They are the principles you are organizing to support, and with all my heart I welcome such support."

Mr. Meyer headed a delegation of twenty-five members of the committee. In his speech of notification, he told Mr. Roosevelt that one of the purposes of the committee was to "lead the republican party in going before the country re-united and in full strength, with a candidate who is listened to and trusted by the great mass of the people." A group of Oyster Bay progressives were visitors at the Roosevelt home and witnessed the notification.

Colonel Roosevelt's reply to the delegation follows: "I am naturally very deeply touched and pleased by your action. I accept it absolutely in the spirit in which you have tendered it. You are for me because you regard me as representing and embodying the aggressive movement for thoroughgoing Americanism and thoroughgoing preparedness. Your devotion is to the cause and to the man only insofar as he, for the time being, embodies the cause. That is precisely the attitude I took in my Trinidad statement. I now hold, and shall continue to hold this a great time of crisis in our country's history, because it is a great crisis in the history of the world. If we are unprepared, if we are split and sundered by rivalries of creed, of sectional origin, if our country's action is to be conditioned by helplessness without and of the hyphenated within, the career of the United States as a great factor in the world's civilization is at an end."

Opposed to Half Measures. "There is no use of being for half measures of Americanism and preparedness. Still less is it of any use for any public man to announce himself in vague general terms as in favor of Americanism and preparedness unless his whole course of action in public life has made it evident, and now makes it evident, that he means exactly what he says. Unless, if he is in office or has been in office, his career has been such as in full measure to warrant the belief that he is a man of deeds and not of words in this matter, and unless in every crisis, whether he be in or out of office, he frankly and fully takes a position on the concrete facts which are up for decision, and applies the abstract statement directly to these concrete facts, he is not available."

Wants Aggressiveness. "General professions are utterly worthless, in the first place, the man making them is ready to immediately apply them to every concrete case as it actually arises, and unless, in the second place, when he has the opportunity, he at once turns his words into deeds."

"I am fighting for these principles. They are the principles you are organizing to support, and with all my heart I welcome such support, accepting it as given, primarily to the principles and only secondarily for myself. "Any man at this time of crisis who is not aggressively, openly and specifically for these principles, is against them, and every patriotic man should treat our public servants on this basis."

ITALIANS PRESSED HARD BY AUSTRIANS

Rome, May 22 (via Paris, 6:55 p. m.).—"Italy's great hour has struck," is the theme of the comment of the public and the press on the news that is being received from the front. All the reports coming from the fighting zone agree that the number of Austrian troops in action has been more than doubled and that the Austrian artillery, especially heavy, long range guns, is daily increasing and unmasking the imposing offensive prepared by Austria with the object of reaching the Alps above Vicenza, from which the Austrians would be able to dominate the entire Venetian region and threaten the flank and rear of the main Italian army occupying the provinces of Udine and Belluno.

KANSAS SAVES DAYLIGHT

Kansas City, May 22.—The clocks of Kansas City will be set forward an hour to conform to the "daylight saving plan," from the first Sunday in June to the first Sunday in October, if an ordinance that was passed in the lower house of the city council tonight is favorably acted upon by the upper house. Friends of the measure say its passage there is assured.

May Regulate Taxes. Washington, May 22.—Taxicab companies, the supreme court held today, are engaged in such public utility service as to be subject to public regulation.

FRENCH REACH SOUTHERN END OF DOUAMONT FORTIFICATIONS

Italians Gradually Being Pushed Back

VIENNA CLAIMS CAPTURE OF 24,000 MEN SINCE BEGINNING OF GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST INVADERS.

Vienna, May 22.—Hard fighting is still in progress between the Austrians and Italians in the Tyrol, the French and the Germans in the region of Verdun, and the Germans and British around La Basse.

The great offensive of the Austrians against the Italians in southern Tyrol continues unabated, and at several points the Austrians seem gradually to be throwing back the Italians toward their own territory. To the southeast of Trent, on the Lavarone plateau, Vienna says the Italians have been dislodged from all their positions and advise that the Austrians have captured Elma, Mandriolo and the height immediately west of the front from the summit as far as the Astach (Astico) valley.

Take 24,000 Prisoners. The Austrians, for their offensive, according to Rome advices, have been heavily reinforced by men and guns. Since the beginning of the offensive, Vienna asserts, more than 24,000 men have been taken prisoner and 172 cannon have been captured by the Austrians.

In the region of Verdun, both the French and Germans claim successes for their arms at various points. An interesting point in the latest French official communication is the statement that the French have penetrated the Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, which the Germans stormed and captured February 25, four days after the commencement of the assault on Verdun, and from which all attempts to drive them out proved futile. The Germans, however, still hold the northern part of Fort Douaumont. A violent attack also has netted the French several German positions on a front of about a mile and a quarter east of the village of Douaumont. To the northeast of Verdun, the French have forced out the Germans from positions south of Hill 287 and west of Le Mort Homme.

Gain by Germans. Berlin, on the other hand, says the Germans to the northwest of Verdun stormed the eastern spur of Hill 294 and held them against repeated counter-attacks. In this fighting the French are declared to have lost heavily in men killed or wounded.

Admission is made in the Berlin report of the capture by the French of a quarry south of Haudremont, northeast of Verdun. Heavy losses in men were suffered by the British when the Germans took trenches from them over a front of about a mile and a quarter near Ginchy and in counter-attacks to regain them, according to Berlin.

The situation generally on the Russian front remains unchanged. The British operating against the Turks in Mesopotamia gradually are drawing nearer Kut-el-Amara, where a large number of their officers and men, who recently surrendered, are still being held captive. The British who have been reinforced by Russian cavalry, now have reached the region immediately south of Kut-el-Amara.

EVIDENCE AGAINST ALLEGED WIDOW STRONG

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 22.—A check for \$122—his entire account—that Winfield Scott Stratton cashed here on January 22, 1874, a day after his alleged marriage to Mrs. Sophia Gertrude Chellev, who is suing for widow's rights, was introduced by the defense in the case here today. Charles H. White, of Los Angeles, then connected with the bank where Stratton deposited his money, testified to the genuineness of the signature and date. Mrs. Chellev claims Stratton married her in Shelby county, Tex., on January 1, 1874. The distance from Colorado Springs is 500 miles and the only method of travel in those days was on horseback, witnesses stated.

LAST EFFORT MADE IN BULGER'S BEHALF

Denver, May 22.—A last attempt to prevent the execution of James C. Bulger for the murder of Lloyd Newcomb, one of the proprietors of a Denver hotel, is planned for tomorrow. The execution of Bulger is set for this week.

Richard Wolf, former justice of the peace, today called a meeting of those interested in Bulger for tomorrow to frame a protest against his execution, declaring that the state became a party to the murder of Nicodemus when it "licensed the sale of liquor which fired Bulger's brain and licensed the merchant who sold the gun with which the killing was done."

MAJOR HOWZE'S COMMAND NOT EASILY BLUFFED BY GEN. CAVAZZO

Carranza Commander Makes Brusque Demands Upon Small American Cavalry Force Hunting Bandits.

MEN WHO SCATTERED VILLISTAS NOT DAUNTED

Large Part of Mexican Army Made Up of Young Boys Whom It Would Be Like Murder to Shoot.

Field Headquarters, May 17 (Via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 22).—Cavalry returning here today from far southern marches brought news of brusque demands made upon them by General Cavazos, the Carrancista officer in command of several thousand men now policing the section of Chihuahua from Parral northwest to San Antonio.

The demands were made on the Eleventh cavalry, in command of Major Robert L. Howze, a few days ago. This cavalry, after annihilating half of a large band of Villistas at Ojos Azules, was resting south of San Antonio, making ready to clean up the remainder of the bandits.

Villistas Are Cautious. For the first week after their defeat these Villistas never appeared in groups of more than four, so the Americans played a waiting game. General Cavazos first demanded from Major Howze the oath which the American troops had sworn to on the defeated Villistas. Next the Carrancista leader demanded that he be given the horses which the Americans had taken. He was informed that any property would be paid for in full, but that the money would be given to the original owner of the property. Finally, General Cavazos demanded that the Americans retreat northward. This was refused flatly. The Carranza commander then requested permission to march past, or through the American position, to consolidate his command with reinforcements and this was granted.

Many Small Boys. The Americans were drawn up on the crest of a hill when the Carrancista marched past. A bearded American soldier, father of a family, who watched them, said today: "I am sure that half of that command was composed of boys. Some of them appeared not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age."

HOPE OF BRANDEIS' CONFIRMATION GROWS

Washington, May 22.—Friends of Louis D. Brandeis were more hopeful tonight than they have been for many weeks that his nomination to the supreme bench would be ordered favorably reported to the senate by the judiciary committee next Wednesday.

Some democratic senators predicted that the vote in the committee would be nine to eight for a report recommending confirmation, counting on the absence of Senator Shields, democrat, who is in Tennessee. It is reported that the Tennessee member, who has been regarded as opposed to favorable action, would not return by Wednesday. If he is absent a motion probably will be made to report favorably. If he returns, the chances are that the nomination will be reported without recommendation and without prejudice. Eight republican senators on the committee will vote solidly against Mr. Brandeis.

MAIL CAR HELD UP NEAR SHREVEPORT

Shreveport, La., May 22.—A mail car on the Texan and Pacific railroad train en route from New Orleans to Fort Worth, was entered by a masked man shortly after 10 o'clock tonight as the train was leaving a station about twenty miles south of here. The robber at the point of a pistol placed empty mail sacks over the heads of the postal clerks after which he leisurely rifled the registered mail in the car.

The man left the car shortly and the alarm was given at Keithville, the next stop. No trace of the robber has been found up to a late hour tonight and nothing could be learned regarding the value of the mail stolen.

FLYING COLUMNS RETURN WITHOUT LOSS; TEN DAYS BELOW BORDER

Bring Back Four Prisoners Captured in Fight, and Leave Two Other Desperately Wounded Men Behind.

RESCUE DEEMER AND NEGRO FROM BANDITS

Purpose of Expedition South of Big Bend Country Is Accomplished; Valuable Information Gained.

Marathon, Tex., May 22.—The flying columns of the Eighth and Fourteenth cavalry, detailed by Colonel Frederick Funston to give chase to the bandit raiders of Glenn Springs and Boquillas, have returned to American soil near Boquillas.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, commander of the expedition, forced the Rio Grande with the two troops of the Fourteenth detailed to the pursuit from Fort Clark late yesterday afternoon. Maj. George T. Langhorne, at the head of Troops A and B of the Eighth, headquarters at Fort Bliss, followed shortly after.

In Mexico Ten Days. The expedition was in Mexico just ten days. It failed to capture or wipe out the main body of the Big Bend marauders, but it made prisoners of four of the bandits and left behind two others desperately wounded. In addition it rescued Jesse Deemer, Boquillas storekeeper, and Monroe Payne, a negro, kidnaped by the Mexicans as they took their last desperate fling before fleeing south beyond the international boundary.

The return of the expedition was imperative for strategical reasons. It had penetrated so far into the interior, without the semblance of a line of communications, that it was in danger unless there was no anti-American eruption. With no hope of reinforcements, which had been declared unavailable, it was impossible for it to continue its foray. Then, too, the main object of its campaign had been accomplished in the release of Deemer and Payne.

News a Day Late. News of the return of Colonel Sibley and Major Langhorne reached Marathon almost a day after it had been safely accomplished. Two moving picture photographers, who accompanied the invaders, brought the first story. It was verified later in the day in dispatches to Capt. John S. Chambers, base quartermaster.

According to the information reaching here, Major Langhorne with his advanced detachment penetrated between 150 and 175 miles into Mexico before he turned northward again. Colonel Sibley, taking an easier pace, was well to his rear at all times within a position either to push forward to his aid or to cut off any enemy that might try a flank movement.

Chase Becomes Hopeless. After the release of Deemer and Payne last week, some ninety miles from Boquillas, Langhorne pushed on in pursuit of the fleeing bandits. Part of his command, under Lieutenant Cramer, engaged a small band of the raiders, capturing six, of whom two were wounded. It soon grew apparent, however, that there was no hope of waylaying the majority of the raiders, as they had split up and fled in various directions. It was decided to turn back.

In the meantime, Colonel Sibley, well in the rear, is supposed to have received reports that a force of Yaqui Indians was getting perilously near to the advanced detachment. Whether or not there was good ground for believing these reports is not known here. At any rate, Colonel Sibley marched forward, and, it appears from the information brought to Marathon, joined Major Langhorne at El Pino.

RESTING AT BOQUILLAS

From there, it is reported, they proceeded in company to the border, making the 100 miles intervening between El Pino and Boquillas in three days.

According to Captain Chambers, Colonel Sibley and Major Langhorne now are resting their commands in camp at Boquillas while awaiting further orders. It is not believed here that they will go back into Mexico for the present at least.

TRIAL OF WAITE BEGINS; FIRST WITNESS HEARD

Jury Is Quickly Secured to Pass Upon Guilt or Insanity of Dentist Who Poisoned Father-in-law.

New York, May 22.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, the young dentist and tennis player, who was placed on trial today before Justice Clarence J. Sherman and a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court, charged with murder of his wealthy father-in-law, John E. Peck, of Grand Rapids, Mich., not only administered deadly disease germs and poison to his victim, but applied chloroform to his nostrils until he died, it was alleged by District Attorney Edward Swann, in his opening address for the state.

Jury Quickly Secured. The trial, which began shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, moved rapidly. A jury was selected in less than three hours, and the district attorney consumed only half an hour in his formal presentation of the state's case. Meantime Waite, who was neatly dressed in a blue suit and sat by his counsel, appeared as much unmoved as the most disinterested spectator in the court room.

Testimony Begins. Aside from the address of the district attorney in which he recited Waite's life history and gave a complete resume of the circumstances leading up to the crime to which Waite has already confessed, the outstanding feature of the trial today was the testimony of Dr. Albertus Adair Moore. Waite, the witness declared, admitted to him he had purchased arsenic for his 72-year-old father-in-law, "because the old gentleman didn't want to live." Previously, when suspicion first was directed at Waite, Dr. Moore said the accused dentist had telephoned to him and asked him if he (Dr. Moore) thought "they could hold him (Waite) for the death of Mr. Peck because a nurse had not been engaged to attend the aged victim."

Anxious About Poison. "Waite asked me," said Dr. Moore, "if the arsenic administration before death would show in an autopsy, as distinguished from the same poison when used in embalming fluid." The witness said that he replied that the poison would be discernible in the brain if administered before death.

Waite's counsel intimated that they would rely entirely upon a plea of insanity to save their client from the electric chair. To combat testimony that probably will be given tomorrow by anatomists, both from this city and Grand Rapids, in support of the prosecution's contention that Waite was sane and his crime actuated by a desire for money, the defense announced tonight that one or more alienists would be called by them.

Two Women Witnesses. Neither Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite, wife of the prisoner, nor Mrs. Margaret Horton, his companion in a "studio" here, were present at the trial today. Both, however, will testify against Waite, the district attorney announced. Mrs. Waite probably will go on the stand Wednesday morning. Her brother, Percy Peck, will precede her.

KUT-EL-AMARA IS NOW CLEAR OF TURKS

London, May 22 (4 p. m.).—A dispatch received from Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, shows that the forces of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Gorringe, operating on the south bank of the Tigris, have virtually reached Kut-el-Amara, this region now being clear of Turks up to the junction of the Shatt-el-Hai river with the Tigris at Kut. On the north bank of the Tigris, to the east of Kut-el-Amara, however, the Turks occupy Samnayyat.